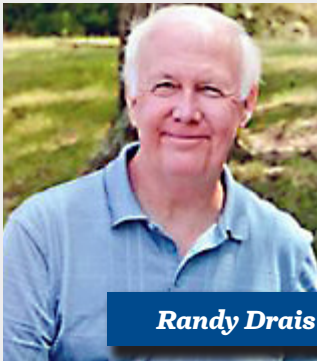


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

July 13, 2023

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

“Women at Gettysburg”



Randy Drais



Most, if not all, Battle of Gettysburg buffs have heard of Jennie Wade, the only civilian killed during the Battle of Gettysburg, and women such as Lydia Leister (whose home was used as General Meade's headquarters), Mary Thompson (whose property was the site of General Lee's headquarters), and others like Tillie Pierce and Elizabeth Thorn. But what about the many other women who were there during or after the battle?

Join independent historian Randy Drais to learn not only about the more well-known women, but also the more lesser known ones like Marie Tepe (“French Mary”), Cornelia Hancock, Catherine Heagen, Lucinda Horne, Rose Quinn Rooney, and many more. We will also learn about the monument on the battlefield that has not one but two women mentioned on the plaques of that monument!

Meeting Notice

Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, July 13, at Camden County College William G. Rohrer Center 1889 Marlton Pike East Cherry Hill, NJ 08003

The program will also be simulcast on Zoom for the benefit of those members and friends who are unable to attend. Please email oldbaldycvrt@verizon.net at least 24 hours prior to request Zoom access.

Notes from the President

Welcome to July. Hope all had a safe and enjoyable Independence celebration and 160th anniversary of the Vicksburg surrender. Flat Old Baldy was on a ballpark tour in Wisconsin and a visit to Maryland/Virginia battlefields in June. Thank you to the members who staffed and visited our display at the South Jersey History Fair. Welcome to new member **Thomas Radice** from Long Branch. Encourage folks you know to check us out in person or on Zoom.

Last month **Steven Knowlton**, from Princeton, shared stories from the Thirteen Months in Dixie manuscript. All in attendance appreciated his visit and better understand some of the challenges faced during the conflict. This month **Randy Drais** will return to tell us about the “Women at Gettysburg.” Invite others to join us on the 13th and learn more about the contributions of the women. Next month we will learn about General Sherman. Thanks to Dave for scheduling a good variety of programs. Attend the meeting to be eligible for the book raffle.

There will be several conferences in the next month where our round table will be represented. These include *The Society of Women and the Civil War* (Carlyle) and the *Emerging Civil War Symposium* (Stevenson Ridge Fredericksburg). Our round table officially received the 2022 *Kevin M. Hale Annual Publication Award* from the League of Historical Societies of New Jersey at the League meeting in Flemington last month. It will be on display at the meeting this month. Keep spreading the Old Baldy message. If you know of an opportunity to share the OB mission let us know. Check out



Rich Jankowski
President, OBCWRT

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OBCWRT Awards

The Society For Women
and the Civil War
for Service to the Society
presented to OBCWRT

Civil War Roundtable Congress
The Wallace L. Rueckel
Innovation Award
presented to OBCWRT

American Battlefield Trust
for 25 Year Service to the Trust
presented to OBCWRT

Civil War Roundtable Congress
Sustainability Challenge
presented to OBCWRT

Kevin M. Hale Award
for best Historical
Newsletter in New Jersey
(2017, 2022)

By Frank Barletta,
Treasurer, OBCWRT



Continued from page 1 - "President's Notes"

the details for the *General Meade Society* visit to the Phillies next month in this newsletter.

While we have met the matching grant portion of our Williamsburg sign campaign, we still need additional funds for all aspects of the project. If you have not donated yet, your contribution will earn you a ticket for one of the three incentive prizes Frank will be awarding. Check with him for the details. Continue reading the Member Profile each month to learn about our colleagues. This month is **Joe Wilson's** story. Check out who Flat Old Baldy is welcoming this month. Past profiles are available on our website under the About Us tab.

If you have any rack cards that do not have the label with the Rohrer Center location, please bring them in to exchange for updated ones. Pick up Boscov's Friends Helping Friends coupons at the meeting to sell in the coming months. The \$5 donation will get the customer 25% off their purchases on October 18th. Copies of our updated flyers will be available soon. Send **Don Wiles** a book review or story about your summer adventures. The Board is making progress in documenting our processes and procedures. Watch for them to be available in the next month.

Stay cool and dry in the coming weeks. Travel safe on all your adventures,

Meet us at the Kettle & Grill (Crispin Square Shopping Center) Marlton at 5:30 for a pre-meeting meal.

Rich Jankowski, President

Update on the Williamsburg Challenge

Congratulations, YOU have done it! We are over the top and have succeeded in meeting the goal of our "matching challenge". First, thanks to all of our donors who have made this possible. It is through your generosity and commitment to our Roundtable that you have made this achievable. From me, personally, and my fellow committee members, Lynn Cavill, Walt Lafty and Tom Scurria, you have our sincere gratitude.

As I indicated at our last meeting, the site for the proposed sign, owned by the Teamster Local 95, has finally been put under long term lease agreement by the Civil War Trail Sign organization. I would like to thank Executive Director, Drew Gruber, for all his hard work and perseverance in making this possible.



CSS Hunley Print

Our next step is working on the wording of the sign, which is capped at 275 words. This will be no easy task compressing the whole story and message of the "Jersey Brigade's" involvement in the Battle. Further complicating the task is having to decide on the appropriate pictures that help tell and clarify the story for the visitor. In my humble and biased opinion, there also has to be a map.

Donations will still be gratefully accepted for another month, as I know there are some of you who have indicated their desire to contribute. Thank you again. Should you have any suggestions on the wording of the sign, please feel free to reach out.



CSS Hunley Model

*Thank you all for your donations to date.
You are the best.*

Member Profile - Joe Wilson

by Kim Weaver
Member, OBCWRT

The American Civil War has a lot of hidden history, and Old Baldy member Joe Wilson has dedicated the last 10 years of his life to uncovering some of those stories and turning them into documentary films. It has been quite an enlightening experience for the man The Philadelphia Inquirer has called “a plumber-turned-screenwriter.”

Joe was born in 1952, Camden, NJ, one of 9 children. He graduated from Camden Catholic High School in 1970 then attended Camden County College thinking he might go into management. Instead, Joe obtained his Master Plumber license and remained in that profession, retiring from the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in 2012 after 33 years of service.

Joe Wilson

Joe has been researching and studying the Civil War for over 25 years with most of his research on Civil War prisons. He believes the thousands of prisoners who needlessly starved to death is the saddest chapter of the Civil War. Once he retired, Joe started focusing much of his time and energy on researching, writing, and producing three Civil War documentaries. His first, made with his musician brother Mike Wilson and their collaborator Richard Mendoza, was Civil War Prisons - An American Tragedy, which garnered rave reviews after screenings at Camden County College and the Garden State Film Festival at Resorts Casino in Atlantic City.

“Inspiration for the film came from my great-great-grandfather, Corporal George Garman, who survived the notorious Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia, where 13,000 Union soldiers perished. The 26-acre prison site is easily the deadliest piece of ground in America.” Cpl. Garman was in prison there for five months and three months in Florence Stockade (S.C.) when he was moved to elude General William Sherman. He died in 1924 at the age of 80. “The prisoner experience remains to this day the least reported aspect of the Civil War.” Joe went on to make two more films: Remarkable Tales of the Civil War and Civil War Dead - Dignity Denied.

A self-taught writer, Joe has penned a book, In the line of Battle: The Pennsylvania Reserves (Cpl. Garman and 250 of his comrades in the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves Regiment fell into Confederate hands May 5, 1864 at the Battle of the Wilderness) and also gives presentations and lectures on the subject. He writes for Civil War News and other publications.

Among the many local appearances Joe makes to educate the community on the Civil War, the ones where he exhibits the personal Bible of his great-great-grandfather are the most meaningful. The Bible is part of Joe’s collection of Civil War relics and it came into his possession by a series of remarkable events after a visit to Greenwood Cemetery in Northeast Philadelphia. Glued to the inside of the back cover is a photo of Cpl. Garman, in uniform, thought to be taken upon his release from Andersonville Prison. Also noteworthy in the collection are a colt handgun owned by a Captain and a sword owned by a Lieutenant. Because each item has been stamped with the name of the soldier who handled them, Joe is able to trace the story behind the relics. “I like to collect things that have a solid history. Those names tell me all the battles the soldier has been in. I imagine the Captain who owned the gun was leading his men forward, and the Lieutenant with the sword was charging. Both were killed in battle. These weapons were in the hands of the guy killed.”

Joe is not just a Civil War guy. From an early age he was interested in major American wars, including WWII. He occasionally gives a PowerPoint at local venues on the Merchant Marine and how crucial they were to winning the war. His father served aboard the famed Liberty ships that were used to transport vital supplies to the Allies. Manning these vessels was an extremely dangerous task, and that is what Joe talks about in his presentations. “I do it to honor my father and uncle, who also was in the Merchant Marine.”

Joe came to the Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable 10 years ago after the group moved to South Jersey. He is also a member of the General Meade Society



George Garman
Grave



Corporal
George Garman
Joe's Great Great
Grandfather



Corporal
George Garman
Personal Bible

Continued from page 3 - "Joe Wilson"

and the Civil War Trust. He lives in Magnolia, NJ and has two children and three grandchildren.

*Civil War Prisons - An American Tragedy and Remarkable Tales of the Civil War are available on Amazon pay-per-view. Civil War Dead - Dignity Denied is free on YouTube.



by Rich Jankowski
President, OBCWRT

"Honor for Old Baldy CWRT"

Last month, at the summer meeting of the League of Historical Societies of New Jersey in Flemington, the Old Baldy CWRT was awarded first place in the 2022 Kevin M. Hale Annual Publication Award for its outstanding newsletter. Congratulations to Editor Don Wiles and all the contributors that make it a great periodical. Flat Old Baldy was in attendance with President Jankowski to receive the award. League President Brian Armstrong, chair of the publication committee J. D. Vogt and Linda Barth, League Executive Director congratulated the round table. This is the second Hale award the round table has received for its publication. Copies of past issues are available on the Old Baldy website. Old Baldy CWRT is regularly represented at the LHSNJ meetings and is active in promoting history in New Jersey. Share copies of the newsletter with others you know who are interested in history. The next League meeting will be in Sparta in November for those wishing to attend.



Hale 23 is Linda Barth,
Executive Director of the League,
Flat Old Baldy,
Rich Jankowski, president
of OB CWRT



K Hale award is Flat Old Baldy,
Rich Jankowski, League President Brian
Armstrong, and J. B. Vogt, chairperson
of the publications committee.



Old Baldy's June Meeting Review "Thirteen Months in Dixie, or, the Adventures of a Federal Prisoner in Texas" Including the Red River Campaign, Imprisonment at Camp Ford, and Escape Overland to Liberated Shevesport, 1864-1865

Edited by Jeaninne Surette Houstein and Steven A. Knowlton

By Kathy Clark,
Vice President,
OBCWRT

This is W.F. Oscar Federhen's story of enlistment, imprisonment, escapes, and travel to West Texas to get back to his Union troops. He was a remarkable man! Oscar's quality of writing, clarity, and energy was first seen when he wrote his first book between 1869-77. There was a second book which Steven Knowlton used in editing his book. Spelling, grammar punctuation needed some correcting, but nothing was changed of the story itself. Oscar's birthday date or what his youth was like are unknown. Oscar had brothers William



Steven Knowlton

Frances and Jacob who enlisted in the Civil War and was presented with the "Minute Man" medal. Oscar enlisted on March 25, 1864, and was assigned to the 13th Massachusetts light artillery. He was captured by the enemy even before he got to the 13th Massachusetts.

Oscar Federhen started out in Camp Meigs in Boston on October 27, 1862. Under Captain Charles H.J. Hamlin the men set out at sea to New Orleans on January 20, 1863. The ship arrived at Fortress Monroe and spent the next six weeks, reaching New Orleans on May 10th. During the summer of 1863 the troops went with Major General Nathaniel Banks to capture Port Hudson. After bombarding the Confederate troops for 48 days, they surrendered on July 9th.

In March 1864 the men of the 13th participated in General Bank's Red River Campaign. They were to go up the river to capture Shreveport and destroy the Confederate troops. As Banks was going up the river Confederate forces-built dams to hold back the water level so the ships could not get up the river. It was at this time that Oscar Federhen was recruited to the 13th Massachusetts as a replacement. Before Oscar reached the camp, he was taken prisoner on May 3rd. The artillery group went to North Orleans and after escaping the Confederate prisoner camp, Oscar rejoined his unit. He never saw combat with the 13th for they were mustered out July 28, 1865.

This is Oscar's story: On April 6, 1864, he arrived in New Orleans. That afternoon troops were on board the "Rob Roy" to Alexandria, LA. and by the 28th of April they arrived at the mouth of the Red River. The men reported it was free of Confederate troops. On the 30th the boat was six yards from the shore after an officer went to shore six of the men followed. Oh, to get onto dry land! The captain cautioned the boys to not go too far for he expected to start soon and quickly. As it was the boys heard the signal but did not get back to the boat on time and was left behind in Louisiana. They then got on the "City Belle" to continue their journey. On May 3rd getting to the banks of "Snaky Point" which was occupied by Confederate troops and artillery. As soon as the Confederate soldiers saw the boat the Union soldiers were captured and marched 17 days to the west, bound for Shreveport and then to Tyler, Texas, and Camp Ford. They could not stop marching if they were tired and could not go any forward they would be shot.

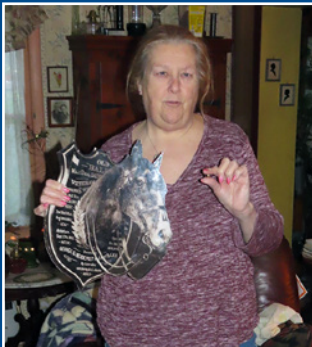
There was little food or water, and the men were increasingly exhausted as the days went by. Arriving at the fort they found an open-air camp surrounding by a stockade fence. They had very little clothing and it was the Sanitary Commission who would come to the camp to give out clothing and other necessities that the soldiers may needs. Laying on the hard, muddy ground was their bed with a log as a pillow. By August the guards let the prisoners go into the woods to get enough wood to make a shelter. They were able to play cards, make musical instruments, chessman made from wood, became part of their entertainment at night.

Oscar tried to escape from the time he entered the prison. Every time he tried the guards found out and hounds were sent to catch Oscar and put him back into the prison. Punishment for all these different escape plans was hanging the prisoners by the thumbs. Other ways to escape was putting a prisoner in a dirt cart, pour dirt on top and would be taken outside the walls and the prisoner was able to escape. The guards got word that this was a way to escape and started putting the sword through the mound of dirt until a man would cry in pain. Another way to escape is digging a tunnel. Oscar was one of those prisoners who did just that. He ended up getting stuck in the opening and had to return to the camp.

There were many different types of disease among the men such as measles, smallpox, fevers, chills, scurvy, and Satan's itch. Satan's itch or Hell's itch which is a result of sunburn on back and shoulders that cause a stabbing deep itch that comes in painful waves that causes panic. Oscar developed a foot injury from a cinder that flew from the fire and settled between his toes. It spread from toe to toe until the foot was black. Oscar went to the doctor and was given a prescription to drink wood ashes mixed in water. A second time in the doctor's office he asked for a spirit of turpentine to bath his back.



Awards and New Members



*Flat Old Baldy presents
Kim Daly
5 year award pin.*

New Members



*FOB and
Dr. Kenneth Lin
Lancaster, PA*

*Thomas Radice
Long Branch, NJ*

Oscar's next attempt to escape while he was getting firewood outside the fort used the turpentine to get the hounds off his scent. It seemed to work! After getting away from the dogs he went back to the hospital to get two other men, Edwin Wallace, and Joseph Brown to escape with him. Rufus Custard was Oscar's companion and Edwin and Joseph were his guides since they lived in Texas and helped them plan the route to take.

Presenter's Book Winner - Rich Jankowski

Raffle Book Winners - Fernando Bastidas, Barney Yetter, Jerry Jennings, Lorraine Gancher, Steve McMahon, Jim Countryman, Martin Wilenski, Evan Glisson, Steve Peters

Oscar traveled to his first destination Sherman, Texas. After his first two companions Edwin and Joseph gave him the slip. Oscar and Rufus continued through midwinter. They went to many houses along the way asking for food and a place to sleep and get warm. The hazard of the journey is going to the wrong house where there

was a family of Confederates. Oscar did just that and ended up imprisoned in Gainesville. In the meantime, Rufus also gave Oscar the slip, leaving him all by himself. While imprisoned Oscar were listening to the guards as they planned what they were going to do with him. He heard he was going to be hung the next day. Oscar asked to go outside and was permitted to do so. As the guards were watching him Oscar ran into the woods. In the open prairie escaping North toward Texas, he saw two men and a scout and was enslaved again with another man Bill Grandstaff part of the Quantrill's Raiders, organized in 1862. Oscar stayed with the raiders for three different raids to get food and money. As they stopped at different houses, they took chickens and other food items along with the homeowner's hospitality until it was time to pay up, they walked away or sometimes killing the homeowner and their family. The raiders all went scout free.

It was not long before Oscar was imprisoned again. This time he was caught by Confederate scouts and taken to Bonhan, Texas. To make sure that Oscar did not escape Confederate scouts took Oscar to a blacksmith to get leg irons around his ankles. While in the guardhouse he met a doctor who helped Oscar with his ankle pain. Getting the leg irons off his ankle helped, used a blanket to hide his ankles from the guards. The prisoners did escape, and Oscar was again in Shreveport. Once in Shreveport Oscar saw the steamboat "Lafourche" but had no money for a ticket. He helped the Black men loading cargo and then found a place to hide in the boat. Oscar kept looking for a US flag and at Alexandria they were right aside a federal ship. Oscar jumped into the water and was helped onto the ship. Oscar told his story and was told to go back to the "Lafourche" to New Orleans to be reunited with the 13th Massachusetts.

Oscar was on his way to New York and then to Boston. He returned home to see his mother and was very happy to see him. The Battery was mustered out of US service in Boston July 28, 1865. When he got home, he applied for a pension. He married Mary E. Wilder and had a son and daughter both born in Boston. Oscar said his occupation was clerk. He passed away October 2, 1933, at the age of 88 Oscar and his wife are buried in Boston's Mount Hope cemetery.

Thank You Steven Knowlton for a very interesting and exciting story about W.F. Oscar Federhen. Even though Oscar's story was new to us, his Civil War experiences is one for the history books. This is a great adventure!



**Brigadier General, CSA
Robert Selden Garnett**

Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, July 13

Eastern Theater

McClellan completes the Union domination of western Virginia by crushing Garnett's command at Corrick's Ford. Confederate casualties total 20 killed (including General Garnett), 10 wounded, and 50 prisoners taken by the 7th and 9th Indiana, and the 14th Ohio regiments. Union casualties total 53, including 13 dead.

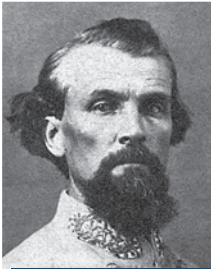
1862 Sunday, July 13

Eastern Theater

President Lincoln still requires an attack on Richmond at the soonest possible moment, but General McClellan, with whom the president is rapidly losing faith, urges a more cautious approach. This does not stop him from making his usual requests for more troops.

Western Theater

Another Confederate raider stings the Union by taking Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Nathan Bedford Forrest is a self-taught cavalry commander, possibly the most able of the war. Although famed for saying that generalship boiled down to "git thar fust with the most men," he is just as effective when fighting against the odds. Even though his thousand-strong force is outnumbered by the defenders, his opening cavalry charge settles the fate of the town. Confederate losses are 50 killed and 100 wounded, while the Union loses 33 killed, 62 wounded, and over 800 taken prisoner (including an entire Michigan regiment). At the same time as Forrest's action, Morgan's raiders in Kentucky are moving on towards the small Federal garrison of Cynthiana, Kentucky.

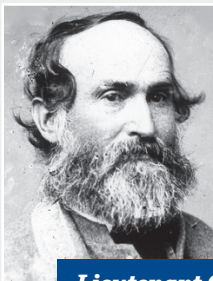
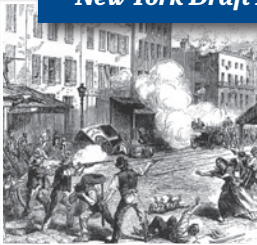


Lieutenant General, CSA
Nathan Bedford Forrest



New York Draft Riot

New York Draft Riot



Lieutenant General, CSA
Jubal Anderson Early

By Joe Wilson,
Member, OBCWRT,

1863 Monday, July 13

The North

The first names drawn in the draft in New York include O'Reilly, McGuire, O'Shaughnessy, and McManus. Irishmen are incensed at what they see as blatant discrimination. Feelings are already running high as some political leaders, including the newly elected Democratic governor, Horatio Seymour, have linked opposition to the draft with fears over emancipation. By playing on worries that Irishmen would go to war only to return and find their jobs taken by blacks, Seymour and his associates help create a climate of race hatred. Long standing racial tension has also been exacerbated by some major employers using blacks as strike-breakers earlier in the year. What begins as a mob protesting the Federal Enrollment Act turns into the ugliest race riot in American history. The draft office is burned down, followed by several public buildings and the houses of prominent Republicans. Then the rioters turn on local blacks, lynching any they can find.

Eastern Theater

During the night the main body of the Army of Northern Virginia crosses the subsiding Potomac, leaving its campfires burning to deceive the Union forces.

1864 Wednesday, July 13

Eastern Theater

Early's footsore veterans march away from Washington pursued by the Union VI and XIX Corps.

Western Theater

A. J. Smith leads 14,000 Federal troops to Tupelo, Mississippi. Bedford Forrest launches two attacks but they are driven off.

Artillerymen Join The Fight

While the artillery regiments manned the forts in relative safety, boys in the infantry faced the deadly musket balls and exploding shells on the battlefield. In 1864, all that would change.

A patriotic New Yorker experienced war from both vantage points. Nineteen year old James Hill enlisted on May 25, 1861 for two years in the 17th New York Infantry. After mustering out of the 17th in 1863, Hill chose to enlist in an artillery unit. His time as an artillery soldier wasn't what he expected.

The 17th NY Volunteers, known as the Westchester Chasseurs, arrived in

**Sergeant, USA
James Samuel Hill
East Newark Cemetery,
Newark, New York**



Washington on June 25, 1861 with little training. On July 21, the green recruits marched with the army to the fields of Manassas for the First Battle of Bull Run. Being mostly in reserve, the regiment came away intact.

When General George McClellan moved on Richmond in his Peninsula campaign in March of 1862, James marched with the 17th infantry still serving in a mostly in a reserve capacity. The New Yorkers suffered few casualties in the campaign. McClellan eventually abandoned the failed campaign in July.

Feeling emboldened, General Robert E. Lee headed north. Back on familiar ground around Manassas, the two armies clashed again in the Second Battle of Bull Run in late August, 1862. Private Hill finally got an introduction to heavy combat that seared in his mind the terror of combat. The battle didn't end well for the regiment.

Being part of General Fitz John Porter's 5th Corps, the 17th took part in an attack on Stonewall Jackson's well entrenched veteran army in the unfinished railroad cut on August 30, 1862. The NY regiment held a prominent position while leading the charge on the left of Porter's line. James and his fellow untested recruits found themselves in a bloody maelstrom for the first time. Musket fire and 18 guns of artillery cut down the 17th with deadly fire with lead balls and canister.

Major William Grower later wrote, "No sooner had we appeared in plain view of the enemy than he opened a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry on our advancing line." Pressing forward beyond the other regiments in the brigade to the rail road cut left them vulnerable. Regimental records reported 183 casualties from less than 400 present.

Second Bull Run would always be remembered by the two year men as their introduction to the horror of battle. The carnage likely left an indelible mark on the mind of all who survived. At Antietam, the regiment never saw the field. While active at Fredericksburg, a limited role brought only a handful of casualties. In May, they'd be mustered out. Thankfully, Bull Run would be their last of battle. But for James Hill, more bloodshed awaited.

Private Hill never made it to muster out in May. On February 12, 1863, records show he was discharged for disability at Camp Convalescent in Washington. Data doesn't show him being wounded in battle, so in all likelihood he must have taken sick campaigning in the severe winter weather. But James wasn't done with soldiering.

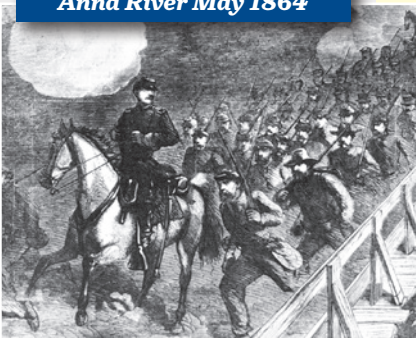
By summer of 1863, Hill must have regained his health. Another wave of patriotism apparently infused his spirit as he decided to enlist once again. This time he chose to join an artillery regiment tasked with guarding forts far from the danger. The trauma of warfare he faced at Bull Run may have influenced his decision. Thinking you're going to die on the battlefield can leave an unforgettable impression. If he thought serving in the artillery would keep him from the fighting, he was dead wrong.

James Hill enlisted again for another stint in the army as an artilleryman serving in the ranks of the 14th NY Heavy Artillery. Garrisoning the many forts in New York Harbor seemed safe enough. Not until the spring of 1864 did things dramatically change. Shouldering a musket in the infantry again must have been far from his mind. But in the spring of 1864, General Ulysses S. Grant came east with a new idea for the artillerymen.

When Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was asked his secret for success in battle he famously replied, "Get there first with the most men." General Grant always believed in having superior numbers on the battlefield. Grant even refused to allow Confederate prisoners to be dropped off and paroled at Vicksburg just before he sought to capture the city. Instead, he sent the prisoners east. So superior numbers was always in Grant's game plan.

When Grant came east and assumed command of all Union forces, he put together his plan to end the war. Grant's Overland campaign took center stage in the spring of 1864. Still concerned about numbers, the Commander refused to exchange prisoners as had been customary. In doing so he denied

**14 NYHA crossing North
Anna River May 1864**



**Colonel, USA
Elisha Gaylord Marshall**



**Major General, USA
Ambrose Everett Burnside**

General Lee much needed manpower. A controversial strategy that condemned Union prisoners in captivity to perish in great numbers. But it was Grant's decision regarding artillerymen that stirred considerable controversy.

General Grant believed the artillerymen guarding forts in New York Harbor and Washington had it too easy. An order came down for artillerymen to get ready to fight alongside of the infantry. Serving in the safety of the forts far from the front lines all came to an end for the 14th New York Heavy Artillery. James would face the shock of battle once again.

Leading the artillerymen in the 14th Heavy Artillery who never saw battle, or even a battlefield, was Colonel Elisha G. Marshall. Boys unaccustomed to battle never expected to face the battle hardened veterans of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. On battlefields such as the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spotsylvania, and Petersburg, the green recruits found themselves far from NY harbor in an unfamiliar territory where the artillerymen suffered many casualties.

Private Hill may have stood out as a senior member because he already witnessed the horror of combat. Since Hill saw the worst of war, soldiers likely looked to him for guidance. While storming the works, young boys may have followed the experienced Private Hill. Officers took notice of Hill's conduct in battle and elevated the combat veteran to Sergeant on May 12, 1864. The promotion must have come later and back dated as the 14th HA took part in the bloody attack on the Mule Shoe Salient at Spotsylvania that day as part of General Ambrose Burnside's 9th Corps.

With the long hot days of summer came the siege at Petersburg. On June 17, 1864, the 14 NYHA suffered terribly in the initial attack with 38 killed, 152 wounded, and 60 missing in action. When added to the previous battles, the artillery boys counted more casualties in just over 6 weeks than some regiments recorded in the entire war. And the results were much the same in other heavy artillery regiments sent by Grant in futile charges.

James Hill remained unscathed despite seeing heavy action serving in two regiments. His good fortune wasn't to last. Orders came down from Division commander, General James Ledlie, for the 14th NY Heavy Artillery to be part of the initial charge at the Battle of the Crater. Hill found both glory and despair on July 30th after the Union army dug a tunnel under a Confederate fort and planted 8000 pounds of explosives.

Colonel Marshall, now brigade commander, ordered the men to secure all noisy tin cups, canteens, and bayonets that may alert the enemy of their forward movement. Any communicating must be held to a whisper. At 3 am the regiment moved out to their assigned position and waited.

Come daylight, the explosion shook the earth all the way back to the Union reserves. Nearly 400 Confederates died in the blast. The first regiment in line retreated in shock after the enormous explosion. Being next in line, the 14th charged the massive crater and were the first to plant their colors on the crest of the fort before moving past the destruction.

In the confusion, Colonel Marshall spotted two cannon left abandoned by the Confederates and ordered a company to seize the guns. A nearby ammo magazine enabled the artillery boys to turn the guns on the foe with great effect. Confederates charged the 14th, but faltered. Private Hill spotted a southern officer rallying his men by holding aloft a battle flag. Already proficient with a musket, Hill took aim.

The officer went down with the colors. James raced to capture the prized battle flag. He wasn't alone in pursuing the flag. A gray clad soldier challenged Hill for the flag. Billy Yank and Johnny Reb struggled in hand to hand combat for the coveted trophy. James won the fight and came away with the flag. An action for which the brave Sergeant won the Medal of Honor. Victory seemed to be at hand. General John Hartranft watched the temporary success of the regiment and ordered three cheers for the 14 NYHA.

But success can be fleeting. Soon after the Union's initial triumph,



The Crater Aftermath



**Major, USA
Charles H. Houghton**

Confederate General William Mahone raced to the Crater with his Virginians and turned the tide of battle. All the Union regiments entering the fight after the action of the 14th Artillery Regiment, including the black regiments, failed to pass around the crater. Instead, they entered the huge ditch which led to their destruction. Major Houghton wrote, "It was a sickening site, men were dead and dying all around us, blood was streaming down the sides of the crater to the bottom, where it gathered in pools for a time before being absorbed by the hard red clay."

Hill carried the captured battle flag to the rear and returned to the fight. It was the last anyone ever saw the sergeant. Major Charles Houghton later wrote, "Adjutant C.H. VanBrakle and Sergeant Hill presented the flag to General Ledlie to be forwarded to the war department and then returned to the front. When the regiment was forced back to our own works, Sergeant Hill was missing, he was probably killed."

In fact, James wasn't killed. Like many missing soldiers thought dead, Hill survived the battle only to face a tougher fight in prison. It was a fight he wouldn't survive. Confusion reigns to this day as the Civil War database has listed a James Hill in the 14th NYHA killed at Petersburg, and a James S. Hill in the 14th NYHA listed as captured. It's believed they are the same soldier. All the markers are exactly the same for both soldiers such as date of enlistment, place of enlistment, muster date, company C, promotion to Sergeant, and age.

On December 1, 1864, a Medal of Honor was awarded to James Hill for his gallantry at Petersburg. Along with the award was a commission for Lieutenant. Hill probably had no knowledge that he received either of the prestigious honors for his action at the Battle of the Crater. Lieutenant James Hill died in Danville Prison on April 10, 1865. He succumbed to the rigors of prison life just one day after Robert E. Lee surrendered to U.S. Grant at Appomattox.

General George Gordon Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, presented the medal to Hill's company C. The boys of company C eventually presented the medal and commission to Hill's mother. For reasons unknown, Hill's medal now resides unclaimed in the National Archives in Washington. Perhaps it was donated or maybe an angry and grieving mother refused to accept the tribute and just wanted her son back.

According to Colonel William Fox, who compiled records of the regiments, the 14th NYHA suffered over 200 killed in the war. That distinction is shared by nine other heavy artillery units who fought in Grant's Overland Campaign. Those left mutilated for life is likely far greater than those killed in battle.

Although the medal is collecting dust in some musty basement in Washington, the memory of all our heroes who won the Medal of Honor should never be forgotten. Nor should the service of the artillery boys who shed so much blood in securing finally victory.

Joseph F. Wilson is a member of the Old Baldy CWRT and General Meade Society. Lectures include Andersonville Prison and The Pennsylvania Reserves. YouTube channel - "Joseph F. Wilson." Contact joef21@aol.com



**Major General, CSA
William Mahone**

"Nothing More... Than a Whorehouse"

*By Charles F. Cooney,
CWTI,
December, 1982*

The State of the Treasury...

In April 29, 1864, Congressman James H. Brooks of New York rose on the floor of the House of Representatives and charged that the Treasury Department had been transformed into a "house for orgies and bacchanals." Congressman Brooks' accusation was a side issue to larger congressional concerns over the management of the Treasury Department, but it was sufficiently sensational to command a great deal of newspaper coverage.

On the following day, Congressman James A. Garfield, noting reports of Brooks' allegations in the New York World, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate all charges against the Treasury Department— those of mismanagement and those of immorality. The House agreed, and on May 3, 1864, a select committee with Garfield as chairman and Brooks as the most conspicuous minority member began the investigation.



United States Treasury

For nearly two months, Congressmen Garfield and Brooks, along with seven other representatives, interrogated witnesses, read affidavits, and perused reports. When they

came to the evidence the New York World, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate all charges against the Treasury Department— those of mismanagement and those of immorality. The House agreed, and on May 3, 1864, a select committee with Garfield as chairman and Brooks as the most conspicuous minority member began the investigation. Supporting the charges leveled by Brooks, a lurid scenario emerged.

The Treasury Department had been a trailblazer in adding women to the government work force. In 1862 the department created a division within the Currency Bureau to take over from private firms the printing of some of the national currency. Spencer M. Clark was appointed head of this division and in the following months hired about 300 women.

Mr. Clark, however, allegedly hired a number of these women on the basis of pulchritude rather than proficiency in printing operations. In the after-hours, according to several witnesses, Clark plied some of his female employees with oysters and ale, and made "improper" overtures. One former employee claimed Clark had tried to buy her favors for \$100 and, when turned down, increased the offer to \$1,000. He was turned down again.

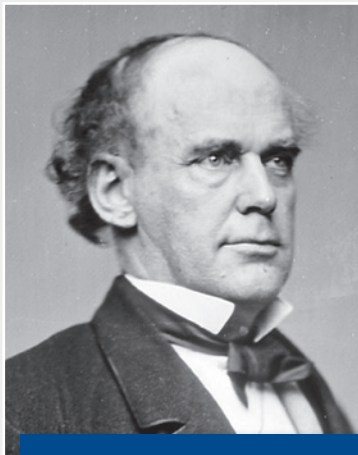
The testimony progressed from allegations of overtures to concrete assertions of immoral actions. Ella Jackson stated that she and Jennie Germon, both employees of the Treasury Department, had accompanied Clark and Mr. G.A. Henderson (another Currency Bureau official) to an entertainment at Canterbury Hall in Washington. Miss Jackson added that she and Miss Germon had to dress up as men because "females are not allowed owing to the nature of the exhibitions . . . in vogue. . . at the place." After the show ended, according to Miss Jackson, Clark and Henderson took the women to the nearby Central Hotel where they all passed the night.

Miss Germon corroborated Miss Jackson's statement fully. She did add a few revelations of her own, however. In addition to her escapade with Ella Jackson, she confessed that on several occasions, Clark had invited her over to his house when his wife was away. Though reluctant at first, she finally succumbed and spent several nights with Clark. Toward the end of her statement, Miss Germon noted that:

I recollect distinctly a conversation I had with Mr. Clark the last night I slept with him. He said his wife was very jealous, and at one time told him that she believed that the Treasury Department was nothing more or less than a whorehouse.

Hard on the heels of these disclosures came the statement of Laura Duvall, another of Clark's employees. From Miss Duvall's statement, it appeared Clark did not confine his lechery to the vicinity of the capital city. Miss Duvall recounted a trip she and Ella Jackson had made to Philadelphia—a trip arranged by Clark. The women had registered at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia and were later joined by Clark. The three returned to Washington the following night.

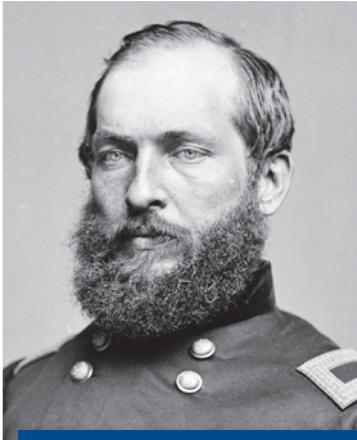
As lurid and sensational as these statements were, there remained the possibility that these women might be harboring some unrelated grudge against Spencer Clark and had acted to impugn his character for unknown reasons. Accordingly, a lengthy statement was presented to the committee by a "disinterested" source, otherwise known as Ada Thompson, an actress who lived in the same house as Ella Jackson and Jennie Germon.



**Secretary of Treasury
Salmon Portland Chase**



**Congressman
James H. Brooks**



Congressman/General
James Abram Garfield

Miss Thompson averred that Ella Jackson frequently arrived home drunk at 2 or 3 in the morning and that she had "often seen in Miss Jackson's possession obscene books, pictures, and prints . . . given her by Clark." Miss Thompson also recalled a visit to Misses Jackson and Germon's rooms by Clark and Henderson. She confirmed as well the trip to Philadelphia and, through hearsay, the ale and oyster suppers in Clark's office.

The Select Committee did not end its investigation with the damning accounts of Ella Jackson, Jennie Germon, Laura Duvall, and Ada Thompson, and the innuendoes of immorality provided by other Treasury Department witnesses. The committee looked into the origin of the charges as well, and an even more interesting story came to light.

Late in December 1863 Charles Cornwell, a clerk in the treasurer's office, had been caught absconding with a pile of currency scheduled for burning. Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase had his eye on the 1864 Republican presidential nomination and could ill afford any connection with a massive scandal within his own department. On December 24, 1863, Chase wrote Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton and asked, "Will you oblige me by directing Colonel [Lafayette C.] Baker to make such investigations and arrests . . . as I may find needful for the detection and punishment of frauds on the government committed by persons in this department."

Colonel Baker, head of the National Detective Police, was duly detached from duty and began his investigation of the Treasury Department. If nothing else, Baker worked quickly, for on January 6, 1864, he arrested Stuart Gwynn, a member of the staff of the Currency Bureau. Gwynn had charge of producing the paper used for printing the currency, and Baker maintained he had defalcated with \$35,000 of department funds that had been intended to pay for the machinery used in paper production. Presumably to substantiate these charges, Baker seized Gwynn's records and papers.

After Gwynn had been clapped into Old Capitol prison, Baker reported the arrest to Treasury Department officials and assured them a confession by Gwynn could be expected at any moment.

To Baker's dismay, Gwynn languished in Old Capitol for over six weeks without providing a confession. In that time Baker failed to submit a report to the department justifying the arrest. With neither a confession from Gwynn nor a report from Baker, Treasury Department officials ordered Gwynn's release from prison. After his release, Gwynn lost no time in filing suit against Baker—actually, several suits: one for unwarrantable arrest, one for seizing his papers without authority, and one for libel.

Learning of the suits, Baker rushed to the Treasury Department to see Edward Jordan, solicitor of the Treasury. Baker asked Jordan if he would be upheld by the department in his arrest of Gwynn. Jordan replied, "I could not say whether he was justified in doing all that he had done, and that I could not say whether the Secretary of the Treasury would assume the responsibility of all that he had done." Jordan added,

Baker "would have whatever protection the facts in the case afforded him."

That response did not sit well with the colonel. He insinuated to Jordan that if the Treasury Department failed to protect him against Gwynn's suits, he would have to bring to light far more lurid events than defalcation—an insinuation obviously threatening Secretary Chase's presidential ambitions. Jordan, however, replied that if Baker knew of any other incidents it was only fair to tell the department what they were.

In less than a week, Baker produced affidavits from Ella Jackson, Gennie Germon, Laura Duvall, Ada Thompson, and about a half-dozen other Treasury Department employees suggesting sexual impropriety. Solicitor



Women working in the
Treasury

Jordan questioned Spencer Clark, and he vehemently denied all of the allegations. Shortly afterward, the affidavits mysteriously turned up in Congressman Brooks' hands.

More interesting than the affidavits, though, was Baker's method of obtaining them. When Ella Jackson returned home one evening she was confronted by Baker who waved several sheets of foolscap in front of her, and said Miss Germon had already confessed to participation in immoral conduct that had implicated her also. Baker offered Miss Jackson a choice: confess or face imprisonment in the Old Capitol. All the while, Ada Thompson stood on the sidelines urging the confused woman to confess. Miss Jackson finally agreed to do so, and the considerate Colonel Baker placed an already written affidavit before her for her signature.

A few nights later the same scene was replayed with Miss Germon. Similar tactics were no doubt used to extract Laura Duvall's statement. As for Ada Thompson, it seems probable Baker offered money for her assistance.

As underhanded as these tactics had been, Baker found a way to stoop lower. In the middle of the committee's investigation Laura Duvall died. Baker hurried to the funeral, stopped the procession, and seized Miss Duvall's body. Baker, contending Duvall died undergoing an abortion necessitated by Clark's immoral conduct, turned the body over to District of Columbia officials for an autopsy. The examining physician found, to Baker's discomfiture, that Miss Duvall had died of tuberculosis. In addition, "the post-mortem examination afforded incontestable evidence of the unsullied virtue of the deceased."

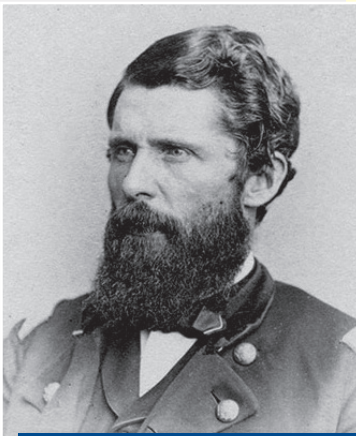
The Select Committee now had before it a wealth of evidence. It had the affidavits and statements of the women involved and the testimonies of Colonel Baker, Spencer M. Clark, Edward Jordan, and several Treasury Department employees. It had evidence of Baker's means of securing affidavits and statements. And it had the autopsy report on Laura Duvall.

After surveying the evidence and scrutinizing its sources, the Select Committee issued a report on June 30, 1864. Of the charges of gross immorality in the Treasury Department, the majority of the committee concluded that:

The committee are fully persuaded that those charges were, in part, the . . . result of a conspiracy on the part of Colonel Baker and the female prostitutes associated with him, by the aid of coerced testimony, to destroy the reputation of Mr. Clark, and . . . justify his unauthorized arrest of one of the officers in the printing bureau.

. . . The Committee feel that in no community in the country will there be found a larger proportion of noble and respectable women than those employed in the Treasury Department.

Even with that scathing report, Colonel Baker managed to have the last word. In his 1867 History of the Secret Service, Baker devoted two chapters charging "whitewash" to his findings of fraud and immorality in the Currency Bureau.



Investigator/Spy
Lafayette Curry Baker

"Women at Gettysburg"

By Don Wiles,
Member, OBCWRT

Editor's Note: To go along with the subject of our meeting. Doing some research on my Gettysburg Project found some information on the part women played at Gettysburg... this is not complete by any means.

If you are interested I have compiled a list of Women (200) both from Gettysburg and the East Coast who took part in the aftermath of the battle, mostly aiding/nursing and the locations they were at.

To get a copy just email me at cwwiles@comcast.net



Continued on page 14

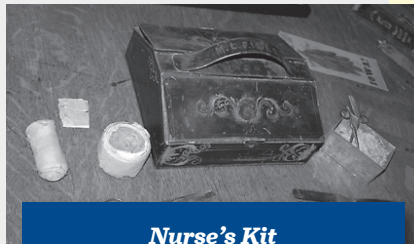
Women Soldiers at Gettysburg

Most of the information on women as soldiers at Gettysburg comes from soldier's letters, diaries, here say and legend.

Superintendent of Army Nurses, USA
Dorothea Lynde Dix ("Dragon Dix")



Matron of Nurses USA
Anna Morris (Ellis) Holstein



Nurse's Kit
A typical nurse's kit would include bandages, (which were from ripped tablecloths, sheets and under garments) a form of cotton called "lint", scissors, tape and pins, just to name a few items.

Nurse USSC USA
Jane Eliza (Newton) Woolsey



Nurse USSC USA
Georgeanna (Muirson) Woolsey



Union
One wounded (New York regiment)
As many as five may have been musicians or drummers

Confederates
One wounded and captured and sent to West Chester Hospital
One wounded in Pickett's charge, unknown outcome
One killed in Pickett's charge
One may have been a color bearer

Nursing Organizations

Nursing during the Civil War by women was not what we relate to nursing today. A nursing group was set up by the Army in 1861 and was headed by Dorothea Dix Organizations known to have been at Gettysburg (Superintendent of Female Nurses). These nurses worked mainly in General Hospitals. Their duties were to give water and food, console, read to, write letters, provide clothing and sometimes change bandages of the wounded. The volunteer nurses (lots of Gettysburg civilian women) at Gettysburg performed the same services to the wounded in their homes and hospitals with no distinction between Union and Confederate wounded. There were also several groups and associations of women nurses from all over the country that would come to aid the wounded at Gettysburg.

Organizations known to have been at Gettysburg

United States Sanitary Commission
United States Christian Commission
Ladies Aid Society of Philadelphia
The Patriot Daughters of Lancaster
Hospital Corps of Adams Express Company
Fireman's Associations of Baltimore
The Ladies' Aid Society of Philadelphia
The Soldiers' Relief Society of Philadelphia
Sisters of Charity (St. Joseph's Emmitsburg)
New York Soldiers' Relief Agency
Germantown Field Hospital Association
Indiana Soldiers' Relief Agency
Benevolent Society of East Thompson (MA)
Soldier's Aid Association of Philadelphia

Hospital Transport Services United States Sanitary Commission

Dr. Harriet (Emens) Dada
Helen Louise Gilson
Susan E. (Barry) Hall
Maria M. C. Hall
Mary Morris Husband
Elmina Keeler Spencer
Georgeanna (Muirson) Woolsey
Jane Eliza (Newton) Woolsey

Surgeon/Nurse USA
United States Sanitary Commission
Relief Lodge
Sarah E. Hooper



Organizations that may or may not have been at Gettysburg

Hospital Transport Corps
Annapolis Hospital Corps
Woman's Central Association of Relief
Soldiers Aid Society of Northern Ohio
New England Women's Auxiliary Association
The Northwestern Sanitary Commission
General Aid Society for the Army, Buffalo
Michigan Soldiers Aid Society
Womens Pennsylvania Branch of the U.S. Sanitary Commission
The Wisconsin Soldiers Aid Society
Pittsburg Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission
Department of the South
St. Louis Ladies Union Aid Society
The Soldiers Aid Society
Womens Relief Assoc. Brooklyn and Long Island
Distinguished Ladies among Freedmen and Refugees
Other Friends of Freedman and Refugees
Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon of Philadelphia

United States Christian Commission

A partial list of nurses
Mrs. Brainard
Mrs. Richard Champion
Mrs. Chaplain
Mrs. Claghorn
Mrs. Curtis
Anna Raymond
Mrs. Turley

**Bridget Deavers
"Bibby/Michigan Bridget"**

Bridget was a nurse and an inspiration to the men of the 1st Michigan Cavalry. On more than one occasion she got involved in the combat area by trying to rally the troops and picking up the flag for the men to follow.



**Nurse
Lorinda Anna "Annie" Blair Etheridge
(Vivandiere)
Kearny Cross of Valor**



Third Corps Nurse

Lorinda Anna "Annie" Blair Etheridge was with the Michigan Regiments of the Third Corps and was in the Trostle Farm area helping the wounded on July 2. She also worked in the Division and Corps hospitals after the battle. She carried two pistols in her belt and was slightly wounded in her left hand and had several bullet holes in her clothing. She was awarded the Kearny Cross of Valor.



**Nurse USA
Sarah Priest**

Camp Letterman

This is a partial list and a photo group of nurses who may have been at Camp Letterman or in Field Hospitals aiding both Union and Confederate wounded.

**Nurse USA
Mary Morris Husband**



**Nurse USA
Sophronia E. Bucklin**



**Nurse USA
Sarah Smith Samsom**



**Nurse USA
Maria M. C. Hall**



**Nurse USA
Dr. Harriet (Emens) Dada**



**Nurse USA
Harriet Patience Dame**



**Nurse USA
Mary Ann "Mother" Bickerdyke**



**Nurse USA
Mary Alice (Frush) Smith**



**Nurse USA
Cornelia Hancock**

- Cornelia Hancock
- Mrs. May
- Ruth S. Mayhew
- Mrs. Milliken Judith Plummer
- Susan Plummer
- Rebecca L. (Pennypacker) Price
- Sarah Priest Annie L. Reeder
- Mrs. Reynolds
- Rose Quinn Rooney
- Sisters of Charity (Emmitsburg)
- Mother Ann Simeon Norris
- Sarah Smith Samsom
- Cassandra Morris Small
- Mary Alice Smith
- Emily Bliss Thacher Souder
- Mrs. Waterman
- Annie Priscilla Zerbe

- Mrs. Backman
- E. Florence Baker
- Melissa Baker
- Mary Ann "Mother" Bickerdyke
- Mrs. Brown
- Sophronia E. Bucklin
- Mrs. Caldwell
- Mrs. John Converse
- Harriet Patience Dame
- Dr. Harriet (Emens) Dada
- Euphemia Mary Goldsborough
- Mary Caldwell Fisher
- Mrs. Glover
- Mrs. Abba A. Goddard
- Maria M. C. Hall
- Lucinda Horne
- Mary Morris Husband

Gettysburg townspeople who visited and may have helped at Camp Letterman as nurses.

- A partial List
- Nellie E. Aughinbaugh
- Fannie Buehler
- Julia Hollinger
- Liberty Hollinger
- Elizabeth Salome "Sallie" Myers
- Mary Ann Filby Wade
- Georgia Wade McClellan



Mary Ann Filby Wade



Georgia Wade McClellan

and "Sister" of Virginia Wade

Second Corps Field Hospital

Nurses at the Second Corps Field Hospitals

Second Corps Field Hospitals along the Goulden Road/Sachs Road .
 Mary Cadwell Fisher - Second Corps and Camp Letterman, York
 Clarissa Foster Jones, Dyer - Second Corps, Philadelphia
 Euphemia Mary Goldsborough - Second Corps and Camp Letterman, Baltimore
 Cornelia Hancock - Second Corps and Camp Letterman
 Ellen Orbison Harris - Second Corps, Philadelphia Ladies Aid Society
 Anna Morris, Ellis, Holstein - Second Corps
 Mary W. Lee - Second Corps and Camp Letterman, England
 Charlotte Elizabeth Johnson McKay - Second Corps and Camp Letterman
 (Kearny Cross of Valor)
 Jane Boswell Moore - Second Corps, Baltimore
 Emily Bliss Thacher Souder - Second Corps
 and Camp Letterman, Philadelphia
 Catherine Wert - Second Corps
 and Wert Farm, Gettysburg



Nurse USA
Ellen Orbison Harris



Nurse USA
Anna Morris Holstein



Doctor
Mary Edwards Walker
Mary Walker was seen in Gettysburg after the battle. There is no information if she aided in help with the wounded in a temporary hospital site or at Camp Letterman.

Twelfth Corps Field Hospital

Nurses at the Twelfth Corps Field Hospitals

Twelfth Corps Field Hospitals along Hospital Road.
 Doctor Harriet A. Dada, Emens - Twelfth Corps, George Bushman Farm
 Annie Bell, Stubs - Twelfth Corps
 Sarah E. Dysart - Twelfth Corps

Nurse USA
Sarah Dysart



Nurse USA
Harriet Dada



Nurse USA
Annie Bell Stubs

First Corps Field Hospital

Nurses at the First Corps Field Hospitals

Elimina Spencer was a Matron with the 147th New York Infantry Regiment of the First Corps. She began by helping the wounded on the field on July 1. In the evening she went to the "White Church" and helped as a nurse at this facility until Camp Letterman was set up.
Nurse Mary A. Brady Founder of the Soldier's Aid Association of Philadelphia. She nursed at the First Corps hospital ("White Church") and the Third Corps Hospital.



Nurse USA
Elimina Spencer

Fifth Corps Field Hospital

Nurse at the Fift Corps Field Hospitals

Isabella M. Fogg was a Nurse with the Maine Soldier's Relief Agency

Nurse, USA
Isabella Morrison Fogg



Third Corps Field Hospital

Nurses at the Third Corps Field Hospitals

Third Corps Field Hospitals along the Goulden Road/Sachs Road .
 Mary A. Brady - First and Third Corps, Aid Association of Philadelphia
 Harriet Patience Dame - Third Corps, 2nd New Hampshire Regiment
 Amanda Colburn Farnham - Sixth Corps, First Vermont Brigade
 Helen Louise Gilson - Third Corps



Nurse, USA
Harriet Patience Dame

Continued from page 16 - "Women at Gettysburg"

Annie Etheridge, Hooks - Third Corps (Kearny Cross of Valor)
 Mary Morris Husband - Third Corps and Camp Letterman
 Sarah Sampson - Third Corps
 Mary Tepe - Third Corps (Kearny Cross of Valor)



Nurse, USA
Lorinda Anna "Annie" Blair Etheridge
 (Vivandiere)
 Kearny Cross of Valor



Vivandiere, USA
Marie "French Mary" Tepe
 Kearny Cross of Valor



Nurse, USA
Mary Morris Husband



Nurse, USA
Amanda Colburn Farnham
 Sixth Corps Nurse
 Vermont



Nurse, USA
Helen Louise Gilson



Nurse, USA
Sarah Smith Samsom



Nurse, USA
Harriet Patience Dame

Approximately 40 "Sisters" from Emmitsburg and Baltimore, Maryland served as nurses on and off the Battlefield

Women who helped as Nurses at Saint Francis Xavier Church Elizabeth Salome "Sallie" Myers Nuns from the Sisters of Charity in Emmitsburg, Maryland

Sisters of Charity Stain Glass Window

A stain glass window to honor the Sisters of Charity for their dedication to helping the wounded at Gettysburg. Location: West High Street, Saint Francis Xavier Church



Bronze Plaque
 Honoring the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Maryland caring for the wounded of both Union and Confederate soldiers.

The Borough of Gettysburg

Many of the Houses and Buildings in Gettysburg were turned into make shift Hospitals. And so many of the civilian women of Gettysburg were turned into Nurses. There is very little information on these brave and helpful women. They were recognized by a new monument that was dedicated in 2002 and is located in Evergreen Cemetery.

Nurses

Marie Tepe was with the 114th Pennsylvania Regiment. Matilda Pierce was a 16 year old civilian from Gettysburg. Both women helped aid the wounded at the Weikert Farm.

Nurse
Matilda "Tillie" Pierce



Nurse, USA
Marie "French Mary" Tepe
 (Vivandiere)
 Kearny Cross of Valor

Gettysburg women who helped as Nurses at the Myers' house
 Elizabeth Salome "Sallie" Myers
 Susan Myers

Peter Myers House Site
 55 West High Street is the site of the Myers House. Peter Myers was the Justice of the Peace of Gettysburg. Two daughters, Elizabeth and Susan helped nurse about 12 wounded soldiers in their house. Elizabeth also nursed at St. Francis Catholic Church and the Lutheran Seminary.



Nurse
Elizabeth Salome "Sallie" Myers

Gettysburg women who helped as Nurses at the Power's House

- Catherine Sweney
- Lizzie Sweney
- Alice Powers
- Catherine Powers
- Jane Powers



Nurse
Lizzie Sweney

Gettysburg Women who preformed as Nurses at the Railroad Station and Lincoln Square.

Sue Elizabeth Stoeber
 Harriet Ann Harper headed the Union Relief Society
 Susan Hall
 Sarah Montford
 Mary Montford
 Jennie Wills

Women who helped as Nurses at Pennsylvania Hall

Sisters of Charity
 Euphemia Mary Goldsborough
 Hettie McCrea
 Maggie Branson



Nurse
Euphemia Mary Goldsborough Wilson



Colonel, CSA
Waller "Tazewell" Patton



Colonel, CSA
George Smith Patton



The death of Waller Tazewell Patton

The Colonel of the 7th Virginia Infantry was wounded on July 3, 1863 and taken to Pennsylvania Hall for aid. His jaw had been ripped away by an artillery shell. The doctors said the best care would be to keep him upright so he would not suffocate. Euphemia Goldsborough volunteered to hold "Tazewell". He died on July 21, 1863. He is buried with his brother, Colonel George S. Patton, who was killed at the Battle of Opequon in Virginia. They are buried in the Stonewall Confederate Cemetery in Winchester, Virginia.

Nurses at Wofford's Brigade

Margaret Cunningham
 Cassie (Hired worker)
 Mrs. Barnard
 Mrs. Brain

Confederate Field Hospitals

Nurses at Stuart's Cavalry Field Hospital

Sarah King and Rebecca Rinehart.
 Both women helped aid the wounded at the **Rinehart Farm** and the **Isaac Miller Farm**.

Nurses at Hood's Division

Elizabeth Plank - Gettysburg
 Mary Witherow - Baltimore
 Sally Witherow - Baltimore

Nurses at Johnson's Division

Rose Quinn Rooney - Louisiana

Nurses at the Marsh Creek Area

Lucinda Horne - South Carolina

Nurses at the Joseph Sherfy House

Catherine Sherfy
 Mary Sherfy

Nurses at the Peter Rogers House

Susan Rogers
 Josephine Miller



Elizabeth Thorn

Women of Gettysburg

A memorial to the women of Gettysburg who helped with nursing, feeding and burying the dead. The model for the memorial was Elizabeth Thorn, wife of the caretaker of the cemetery and six months pregnant, along with her father buried 105 dead soldiers from both sides after the battle. Her husband was away fighting in another area for the Union Army.

Location: Evergreen Cemetery
 Dedicated: November 2002

On my present list I have 85 Women from the Borough of Gettysburg who Aided and Nursed the wounded. I also have about 15 that I have not verified and some I am sure I have not found yet.

This does not include the women who came with both Armies, Nursing Organizations and etc.



Josephine Miller and her stove



**The Society
for Women
and the
Civil War**

**“Recognizing
Women’s
Efforts,
1861-1865”**



The Society for Women in the Civil War 23rd Annual Conference

“Women in Government Service”

July 28-30, 2023

The US Army Heritage and Education Center
at Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Registration:

**2023 Conference Registration -
Society for Women and the Civil War (swcw.org)**

Registration Deadline: July 15, 2023

All inclusive registration fee is only \$325

Conference Highlights: US Army Heritage & Education Center:
opportunities for research. Living History encounters
along the Heritage Trail

Lectures: Modern looks at Civil War nurses
The overlooked role of African-American nurses
Dorothea Dix and her legacy
Women spies in Richmond, Virginia

Presentation: Civil War dresses in the collection
of the Shippensburg Fashion Archive

Social Time and Networking: Evening Hospitality Suite
Saturday Evening Banquet and Silent Auction

More information here: Details for the 2023 Conference -
Society for Women and the Civil War (swcw.org)

Register Now: 2023 Conference Registration -
Society for Women and the Civil War (swcw.org)
Space is limited!

Conference Hotel:

**Comfort Suites Downtown Carlisle is an amenity-filled hotel,
and all rooms are suites with single or double occupancy.
A block of rooms at the special rate of \$139.00 per night + tax has been
reserved for conference attendees.**

**Reserve your room by phone -- (717) 960-1000
or online at:**

**Rates & Available Rooms - Comfort Suites Downtown Carlisle
(choicehotels.com)**

**Reserve your room with the hotel by June 16th
Presented by the Society for Women and the Civil War
in partnership with the Old Baldy CWRT
P.O. Box 3117
Gettysburg PA 17325**

Registration update:

**Fee for guests who just want to attend Friday night reception (\$80.00)
or Saturday night's dinner. (\$100.00).**

**If you are bringing a guest and they do not want to go to all the
conference events they may be interested
in just attending our reception or dinner or both.
Just add the fee to your registration form.**



The General Meade Society of Philadelphia

Greetings Everyone:

You are invited to join the General Meade Society for our annual trek to Citizens Bank Park to see our **Phillies** in action. Our game is on Tuesday evening, August 29, 2023, and Our Nine will take on the **Los Angeles Angels**.

Game time is 6:40 PM and we have 35 tickets available.

We are in the First Level again - the Right Field bleachers Section 104 (Harper Valley!!)

Unfortunately, there will not be a Buy One Get One night for a while. The tickets will be \$34 each with a discount of \$4, down from the regular price of \$38. For those who wish to join us, let me know how many seats you would like by e-mail reply, at turkeytk@aol.com, or you may reach me on my cell 215-350-2754.

We would love to have you!

If you are so inclined, you can make a check out to TOM KEARNEY for the number of seats x \$34.00 and mail to:

Tom Kearney - 303 Forest Ave - Ambler, PA 19002

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2023

August 10, 2023 - Thursday
Derek Maxfield

“Man of Fire:
William Tecumseh Sherman in the Civil War”

September 14, 2023 - Thursday
Brett Gibbons

“The Influence of the Crimean War
on the American Civil War”

October 12, 2023 - Thursday
Carole Adrienne

“Healing a Divided Nation: How the American Civil
War Revolutionized Western Medicine”

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

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
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Founded January 1977

President: Richard Jankowski
Vice President: Kathy Clark
Treasurer: Frank Barletta
Secretary: Mike Bassett
Programs: Dave Gilson
Membership: Amy and Dan Hummel

Trustees:
Paul Prentiss
Dave Gilson
Jim Countryman

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