

# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

December 14, 2023

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

## “General Business Meeting and Social Night”



A Civil War Christmas

I know we all have circled Thursday December 14th with a bold red marker to remind you OBCWRT is conducting our end of the year meeting and social event at the William G. Rohrer Center located at 1889 Marlton Pike East, Cherry Hill, NJ, 08003. Round Table members, family and friends are all invited to our meeting to celebrate the end of the year and take a break from the holiday frenzy. Everyone is invited to share stories, meet new friends and nibble on delicious treats. Some lucky folks will even walk away with presents! This year we have TWELVE door prizes with no need

to purchase tickets! You get a chance for simply attending.

Please log on or arrive a bit early as we need our members, both corporal and virtual, ready to go at **7:15 PM** and desire everyone to attend the first half hour. It's important as we need to conduct a little business, discuss the projects for 2024 and encourage you **SIGN UP** as **VOLUNTEERS**.

Many of you have offered to bring food/drink items. Thank you so very much. I will send out a holiday email to remind you what was discussed. Others, please feel free to bring anything we missed. We will start drawing the names for the prizes sometime after 8 PM once we are satiated from those tasty treats.

If you have any questions, please contact me at pprentissfamily@gmail.com or 856-745-8336.

### Notes from the President

Hope everyone had a fine Thanksgiving Holiday. We have much to be thankful for our organization which continues to grow and spread our message of preservation and education. It was a successful year as we added a dozen new members, raised the funds needed for the Williamsburg Civil War Trails sign and won additional awards. Next year we will continue our work in the community, bringing back some projects and trying some new ones. Thank you all for your support of our round table and our efforts.

Last month **Chuck Veit** and his wife **Lorie** joined us to share the story of “*Monitor’s Unknown Mission: The Navy Raid on the Petersburg Bridges.*” Unfortunately, because of the loss of internet connection on the campuses of Camden County College, our Zoom audience was unable to enjoy the presentation. We are very sorry for the

### Meeting Notice

Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, December 14, 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 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net at least 24 hours prior to request Zoom access.



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 (2022)

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

Civil War Roundtable Congress  
Sustainability Challenge  
presented to OBCWRT  
(2023)

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

*Continued from page 1 - "President's Notes"*

inconvenience. Chuck and Lori thanked the round table for the remembrance items we sent home with them. We also welcomed new member **Kenneth Berlin** of Cherry Hill. This month we will have our annual social event to allow members to converse, meet the new members and talk about next year. **Frank** will be drawing for the paid trip to Williamsburg for the sign dedication. **Paul** and his team will have Door Prizes and tasty treats. Before the social part, the Board will present the projects the round table is planning for 2024. After the explanation, members will be able to volunteer for the project of most interest to them. We will also be collecting suggestions on how to celebrate our upcoming 50th anniversary in 2027. Thank you to all who will be bringing something to share at the event.

We are currently in the mid-90s on our membership this year. Invite people you know to come check out the round table. We still have three weeks to hit 100! Be sure to give **Frank Barletta** your 2024 dues either at the meeting, on the website or in the mail. The membership team will be sending out the roster soon for use in Holiday card distribution. One of our new members, **Thom Radice**, has invited members to visit his Civil War era train layout. A short video will be shown at the December 14th event and dates for the visit will be discussed.

*Wreaths Across America* is on December 16th at noon. Representatives of the Round table will be at the Beverly National Cemetery to place wreaths. On December 31st at noon is the *General Meade Birthday Toast* by his grave at Laurel Hill Cemetery. The Regional competition for New Jersey History Day will be held on February 24th at Rutgers Camden. Visit the History Day website to register as a judge. For the History person on your Holiday shopping list, copies of the New Jersey Civil War Odyssey book and the South Jersey Civil War sites maps will be available for purchase. Pick up a reuseable blue Old Baldy bag to carry your purchases.

*Enjoy a blessed, joyous, and relaxing Holiday Season with family and friends. Stay travels in all your adventures. See you on the 14th.*

**Rich Jankowski, President**

## Member Profile - Arlene Schnaare



**Arlene Schnaare**

*by Kim Weaver  
Member, OBCWRT*

Before joining the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table nine years ago, Arlene Schnaare believed everything she was told about the American Civil War. Case in point: the old legend that coded messages were embedded in quilts hung on a fence or clothesline along the Underground Railroad to direct runaway slaves to safe houses and routes to freedom. It is an exciting tale, one that is easy to believe as it has been told and written as truth for generations. But the story that quilts contained secret codes before and during the Civil War has been entirely dismissed by history scholars and quilt historians. A bear paw design sewn into a quilt did not mean a slave should follow an animal trail into the woods to find water and food, or that a quilt with a monkey wrench block signaled slaves to start gathering tools for a planned escape North. There is simply no evidence of truth, which came as a surprise to the quilt-making Arlene Schnaare. "Before Old Baldy, I believed all the stories I knew about the Civil War. The quilts? It is a feel-good story but it's not true. There are lots of fallacies in Civil War history. I'm learning to separate truth from fiction."

Arlene was not interested in the Civil War, or quilts, when she was living in St. Louis, Missouri, her birthplace. After graduating from Mercy High School, Arlene enrolled in a three-year registered nurse program at St. John's School of Nursing and worked at its affiliate, St. John's Hospital. Across the street was the St. Louis College of Pharmacy where she met a student named Roger Schnaare. They married in 1960.

The couple moved to Indiana for Roger's graduate studies at Purdue University and lived there for four years. They moved back to St. Louis, stayed for three years, and then moved east to Turnersville, New Jersey. They



have three children: Tim, Mary and Theresa; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Arlene and Roger currently reside in Haddonfield.

After she retired from nursing, Arlene went to work part-time at a needlepoint store and began an interest in the craft as well as cross stitch. Then she developed an overwhelming love of quilting. "I call it a disease. I've made 35 so far. I'm just fascinated by the colors and designs." Although Arlene is currently working on a copy of an 1820 quilt, Civil War reproduction quilts are her forte. In fact, Arlene already has all the materials she needs to make a reproduction of a quilt that reportedly hung in Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home at Knob Creek in Kentucky. "I promised Abe I would do it."

It was through quilting that Arlene developed an interest in the Civil War, an era she says she knew little about. She and Roger have visited the Gettysburg Battlefield and also made a trip to Philadelphia to see the Liberty Bell. She was in awe of the history around her. "I touched the Liberty Bell. At Gettysburg I stood there. I stood there."

Arlene was taking continuing education classes at The Center at Camden County College when she first bumped into Richard Jankowski and Frank Barletta of Old Baldy. After looking over a brochure Rich handed her, Arlene asked Frank if a test was required to get into the group. He replied no and encouraged her to attend a meeting. It was one of the best decisions she had ever made. "Old Baldy has been good for me. Walking across the campus I feel like I'm 19 again. I like the feeling of being there. Everyone is so smart about the Civil War." Arlene spoke about her reproduction quilt collection at an OB meeting in 2017.

Soon after she joined Old Baldy, Arlene and member Priscilla Gabosch were recruited to create a membership committee; their first job was to convert the old paper records to a computer-based system. Both women have done a wonderful job with the membership program. Their spreadsheet format is still in use today.

This has been a landmark year for **OLD BALDY**. The roundtable continues to grow with 10 new members. We now stand at 91 members strong, not including our numerous Honorary members. This is a credit to all our members who continue to spread the word about our group. It would be impossible to have people seek us out if it wasn't for the exceptional content of our programs and the quality of our newsletter. For this I salute **David Gilson**, who continues to bring us a diversity of great speakers on the full gambit of Civil War topics. Not to be outdone, a major salute to **Don Wiles**, whose production of our newsletter has no equal. In fact, for the second time, it is the winner of the "Kevin M. Hale Award for best Historical Newsletter in New Jersey". Congratulations to both of you.

It goes without saying that the Roundtable would not function without a great leader. For that I salute our president, **Rich Jankowski**. Through his leadership, he has challenged us to become the leader and example for other round tables. In that regard, our Roundtable has been awarded the winner of the "Civil War Roundtable Congress Sustainability Challenge". I would also like to salute **Jim Countryman** who worked on the preparation of the challenge documents. In a similar manner, Rich's guidance with the "Member Profile" program, along with our gifted writer, **Kim Weaver**, has strengthened our membership. These profiles allow us to know our fellow members better and appreciate our varied backgrounds and interests. Furthermore, his initiative in pursuing our alliance with our Sister Roundtable, the Inland Empire, is commendable.

Our roundtable continued to make many important donations to other organizations to continue the mission of education and preservation of the Civil War Era. I am most proud for our recognition by the "American Battlefield Trust for 25 years of Service". To continue this tradition, the Board of Directors came up with a plan to make a major contribution. By dedicating the proceeds from the annual Boscov's "Friends Helping Friends" drive with a goal of \$1,00.00 to the trust, in order to continue our status as Color Bearer Members. The goal was achieved with the hard work of all our

## Season Greeting from the Treasures' Desk

By Frank Barletta,  
Treasurer, OBCWRT

members who sold tickets, particularly our perennial champion **Lorraine Gancher**. But special tribute goes out to the members who staffed tables, in person, at the stores on "Friends Day" A big shoutout goes to **Michael Basset** and **Michael DiPaola**, who manned our third store in Deptford for the first time.

Finally, I must give a salute to the **overall membership** for our success, for without your continued support in attending meeting-in-person or on Zoom, we would not be a Roundtable. To continue with our success we remind you that your 2024 Membership Dues are now being collected. Dues remain the same, \$25.00 Individual Membership and \$35.00 Family Membership. One small change being, due to the increased cost of mailing, the sending of printed copies of the newsletter will be increased to \$15.00. Remember dues can now be paid online. As always, if you prefer to pay by check, it can be given to me at any meeting or sent to my home at 44 Morning Glory Drive, Marlton, NJ 08053. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 856-334-5856 or frank.barletta@comcast.net.

**May I Wish You and Your Families a Happy and Joyful Holiday Season and a Happy and Healthy New Year.**

## Today in Civil War History

### 1861 Saturday, December 14



**Prince Albert  
of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha**

#### **Great Britain**

Prince Albert, consort to Queen Victoria, dies at Windsor Castle. Until falling ill of typhoid fever, the prince had counselled moderation in dealing with the Trent affair, and his death adds to the uncertainty over possible military confrontation.

### 1862 Sunday, December 14



**Major General, USA  
Ambrose Everett Burnside**

#### **Eastern Theater**

The Confederates at Fredericksburg stand ready to receive another assault, but to their surprise it does not come. Burnside indeed wishes his army to attack again, and he is willing to lead it in person, but Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin persuade him to retire beyond the Rappahannock. There the Union Army will sit, facing a numerically inferior opponent but with the morale of the troops sinking like a stone. In North Carolina Foster's expedition of some 10,000 men encounters a Confederate force at Kingston. In a sharp action the Southerners are forced back, leaving 50 killed, 75 wounded, and over 400 missing. Union casualties total 40 dead and 120 wounded. Foster then presses on toward his ultimate goal, the important rail junction at Goldsboro.

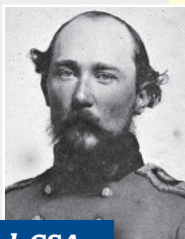
### 1863 Monday, December 14

#### **The North**

President Lincoln gives his wife's half-sister amnesty after she swears allegiance to the Union. Her husband, Brigadier-General Helm, died for the Confederacy at Chickamauga, and his distraught widow comes to live with the Lincolns. Dark murmurings about Southern influence in the Lincoln household will continue.

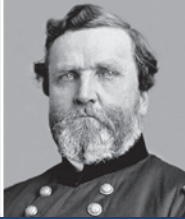
#### **Western Theater**

Having rested at Rogersville since Thursday, Longstreet suddenly doubles back toward Bean's Station where 4000 Federal cavalry under Shackelford had advanced unsupported. Gracie's brigade leads the attack but the early winter darkness brings the fighting to a close before enough Confederates can be concentrated. A column of troops under Parke block Longstreet's outflanking maneuver, and the Union forces retreat after dusk.



**Brigadier General, CSA  
Benjamin Hardin Helm**

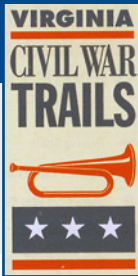
## 1864 Wednesday, December 14



Brigadier General, USA  
George Henry Thomas

### Western Theater

The weather improves at Nashville and Thomas wastes no time ordering his men to attack. With the briefings completed and his officers dispersing to issue their orders, Thomas wires Halleck, saying he will attack tomorrow. In east Tennessee Stoneman's cavalry raid continues; his men capture 300 prisoners at Bristol.



## Williamsburg Update - 2



Fort Magruder

By Frank Barletta,  
Treasurer, OBCWRT

I am proud to announce that the Williamsburg Battlefield Association has graciously agreed to be our guide for our Saturday tours. There is nobody better suited to guide us through these sites. To quote the association from their web site "The Williamsburg Battlefield Association tells the stories of the citizens, soldiers, and enslaved of Civil War Williamsburg and unifies efforts to save and preserve core Williamsburg Battlefield land."

The Tour will consist of 4 locations:

**Stop 1: REDOUBT PARK:** Discussion on the construction of 14 earthen defensive fortifications built by the Confederate Army in the fall of 1861 and winter of 1862 across the Peninsula.

**Stop 2 BLOODY RAVINE:** This site saw some of the fiercest fighting experienced to date on behalf of both Armies. An overview of the fighting will be provided with emphasis placed on the courageous efforts of Hooker's all New Jersey Third Brigade.

**Stop 3 FORT MAGRUDER:** The largest fortification in the Williamsburg Line and it was the central point for Confederate operations during the battle. It was used by the Union Army also as a central post between Williamsburg and Yorktown for the rest of the Civil War.

**Stop 4 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET:** Williamsburg Association guide Trish Thomas will provide a casual walking tour down Duke of Gloucester Street with a focus on its Civil War history. She will share many rarely heard personal accounts of soldiers', residents', and families' true experiences during the Civil War in occupied Williamsburg.

What an exciting and eventful first day on our trip to Williamsburg. A special thanks to Don Kline of the WBA for putting together this great touring event. This is a most exciting event. Please make sure you reserve your seat on the bus by 1 February 2024.

### Old Baldy's November Meeting Review

## "Monitor's Unknown Mission: The Navy Raid on the Petersburg Bridges"

By Chuck Veit

By Kathy Clark,  
Vice President,  
OBCWRT

President Lincoln wanted action! The mission ordered by President Abraham Lincoln included the crews of ten other gunboats in this squadron was simple: destroy one of the two railroad bridges that connected Richmond with Petersburg, Virginia. The Confederate troops were defending the capitol of Richmond but it was Lincoln's idea to cripple this army so that they would abandon the city. That would make it easy for the Army of the Potomac to capture the capital. This attack, if successful, may bring about the end of the Civil War.





Chuck Veit

Commander John Rodgers was assigned to a squadron of warships. They included double-enders that could reverse course without turning around in the winding river. There were small, shallow draft gunboats for scouting and finding the enemy. There were also two ironclad ships, the Galena, and the Monitor. This mission was very important to President Lincoln even if it failed for it could mean the destruction or capture of the ships. Lincoln wanted to get some progress starting in the east so he would start seeing an end to the war.

General McClellan did not seem to be moving toward Lincoln's goal for there was no activity along the James or along the northern shore. On May 5th Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton and Secretary of Treasury Chase were to make a surprise trip to see "Little Mac". They landed at Fort Monroe along with the three politicians and met Brigadier-General Eghert L. Viele with his plan of a bombardment of Sevall's Point as a planned landing. The Union guns were shotting at the Confederate forts, but the gunboats lay anchor at the mouth of the Elizabeth River. The troops did not venture onto the land and the transport discouraged the soldiers at Fort Monroe.

Two days later Lincoln felt confident to ready his troops for some action. With the civilian steamer "Adelaide" carrying cavalry and artillery, the secretaries and officers decided a landing site, a beach called "Ocean View" near Norfolk. On May 9, 1862, the troops landed unopposed as the men on the Virginia shore

moved off the beach, having enough men to gain strength and volume. They wanted to secure the bridge across Tanner's Creek so it would

**Raffle Book Winners - Rich Jankowski, Mike O'Donnell  
Marty McIntyre**

shorten the route to Norfolk by a few miles. The troops needed to speed up to the bridge but instead moved slowly for fear of a trap. When they got to the bridge it had been set on fire. It was Lincoln's hope that McClellan might finally attack after seeing what happened in Norfolk.

The Army of the Potomac was encamped along the Chickahominy River under calm conditions. McClellan was getting artillery together and begging for reinforcements. Lee was getting his men ready for battle and the Navy was patrolling along the James and doing escort duty. During May 16-19, 1862, Federal warships visited City Point after failing to reach Richmond. The residents of the town only wanted peace so when the troops came near City Point were waving white flags but that was not to be. The federal troops decided to attack the town and by the second attack all the houses of City Point were destroyed. Every time the Union soldiers saw a rebel soldier on the banks they attacked. City Point was a small town then, later when Grant settled there was a bustling port city. At the time the only thing of importance was the railroad line from Petersburg. There was no attempt to land troops but at the same time Petersburg was closer now and on May 6th Union General Franklin's men landed on the York River. Secretary of War George Randolph ordered to prepare for destruction of all stores in and around Petersburg.

The Secretary ordered an engineer to obstruct the Appomattox below Petersburg. The river was just a creek in the upper part of the river and navigated by light-draught ships as far as the city. Attempts in the past were made to increase water depth by blasting and dredging to extend the width of the river. This increased the depth of the river but also increased the tides which would add 2-3 feet of water at the wharves at Petersburg. The ships with a 6-7 feet draught could make the city but with the tide going down could not get the gunboats out of port. They needed shallow-draught Union gunboats to get the supplies out of port. From the 16th of May to the 31st 1862 the Confederate troops at various points were putting obstacles in part of the river to stop the Union gunboats from getting closer to Peterburg and Richmond. By May 22 Lee was happy that the defense work was going along as planned.

General Joe Johnston thought he was going to have a massive attack with McClellan and his Union forces. It never happened. McClellan made a mistake in arranging his corps, three on the northern side of the river and two on the opposite side. During this time Joe Johnston was wounded on June 1st and Robert E. Lee assumed command of the armies in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. During this time there was not a lot of activity in the first weeks of June 1862 with the gunboats of the Army of the Potomac. They were patrolling



Chuck Veit



from Fort Monroe to make sure the smaller forts were not being occupied. The warships were on standby waiting for McClellan to get the army ready to resume the offensive. Abraham Lincoln was not happy because he wanted the Army and Navy moving. On June 19, 1862, Lincoln dispatched Gustavas Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy to City Point regarding the bridges of Petersburg. Louis Goldsborough, the senior in command of the Union troops and Secretary Welles thought it was a bad idea to send gunboats up the Appomattox. Goldsborough also wrote to Assistant Secretary Fox who saw the importance of the bridges but also was not convinced that it could be accomplished with gunboats. After writing to other officials by June 24th felt that sabotage was the only effective means to destroy the bridges.

The secretary and his assistant took Lincoln's request as an order and put several gunboats together to attack and chose John Rodges as leader of the squadron and took command of "Galena" ironclad. The experimental submarine "Alligator" was also part of the force. The "Alligator" was useless because the river was not deep enough. The submarine was not used and for the next few days sat at City Point. By June 24-25, 1862, a plan was put into place with McClellan ready to regain the courage to attack. He planned to open a massive bombardment on the Union right flank on June 25th, basically on artillery and engineering with the hope of regaining high ground so he could bring heavy guns that would be able to reach Richmond. With a waning crescent moon on the 26th helped to hide the ships on the river. Plus, it had been raining from June 23rd-25th with the hope that the river water level would be rising in the Appomattox. In the meantime, Robert E. Lee and the Confederate army struck at the Union center and brought everything to a halt. The Union fell back and requested more men. McClellan ordered a general retreat. When he got to the front, he renewed fighting but as night fell and all was dark it stopped the battle. The gunboats were assembled the night of the 26th and were out of the river by sunrise on the 27th to coordinate with McClellan's plans and maybe even bring the war to a close.

Union troops with artillery on high ground held their own while Lee's plan did not work out as well. The plan was too complex. The gunboats that had a light draft had cruised up the river, but the heavier ships could lose the channel and run a ground. The plan for the squadron was to have some distance between them and start shooting at 8pm. As it turned out they were too close together and if the heavy gunboats were firing would run a ground. It took much manpower and time to get the gunboats in the river again.

As darkness fell on these warships were going this way and that trying to find their way through the narrow and crooked channel. The fighting that was being done with the gunboats and their massive guns did little to damage anything. The small gunboats had little damage, but the larger ones were damaged by ramming and some by Commanders who were drunk and not watching what they were doing. By June 26, 1862, the tide was ebbing and the water level going down. A debate began over how to get up the river as the water level was going down with even the small gunboats getting stuck. The sailors had two choices abandoning the mission of either walking to the bridges, either by wading along the shoal waters or walking through the wooded bluffs.

By Friday 27 June the goal was no longer to destroy the bridge over Swift Run Creek but to get the ships out of the Appomattox River. The whole nature of the naval mission changed. Now it was trying to get the gunboats along the river at City Point to wait for the tide to rise so the ships could get out of the river. It took time for all this happen for in some cases the men transferred canisters, shells, etc. to raise the ships keel from the bottom. Some ships had tons of coal that were uploaded to other gunboats to raise them enough to get them off the sandbar. There was never another attempt to destroy the Petersburg bridges over the Appomattox and Swift Run Creek until Robert E. Lee pulled his men back in April 1865.

Lee lost his chance to get additional Naval power by capturing the Union squadron that the Confederacy could have used in the upper part of the James River. Lee felt that if he had the enemy gunboats, he could have defeated the Navy at Malvern Hill. The "Monitor" is a very important part of the battle and



Chuck Veit



Lorie Veit



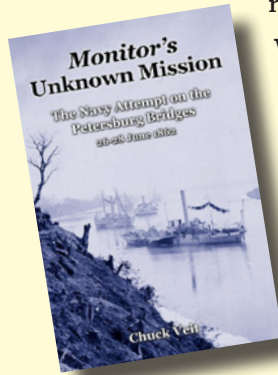


Chuck Veit

came out unscathed.

Some of the other problems with this mission were a lack of charts, plans, and no plot. There was no idea what was beyond Point of Rocks. There was no communication between captains. Many of the men were drunk and made many mistakes for they still had to get the gunboats out of the channels. "Island Belle" was the only ship that was lost during this battle. If the Union troops were able to get control of Richmond the Confederate men would lose control of the Tredegar Iron Works.

Finally, the raid up the Appomattox River failed not because of the soldiers and sailors but because of the shoal waters of the river. Blame goes to Lincoln for not providing enough men to accomplish the mission.



What a story! Chuck always finds interesting and enlightening events as part of the Civil War naval story. The members always enjoy Chuck Viet's presentation. We hope you will be back again with another amazing story. Old Baldy always enjoys it when you come back to visit with us.



"Stopping Their Fire"

By W. F. Beyer,  
O. F. Keydel  
1907, Medal of Honor



E. M. Woodward,  
1st Lieutenant  
2d Pa. Reserves  
Born at Philadelphia, Pa.  
March 11, 1838.

## Deeds of Honor

### Captured Three Hundred Rebels

First Lieutenant E. M. Woodward relates a most thrilling adventure, of which perhaps, the most remarkable feature was his escape uninjured:

"At Fredericksburg the Pennsylvania Reserves held the left of our line, and when we charged the rifle-pits, our brigade struck the left of Archer's and passed up the Heights. I saw that the pit was still held by the enemy, and, knowing the danger of leaving an armed foe in our rear, I succeeded in halting some twenty men, and, with them attacked the pit from high ground in the rear, hoping to hold the occupants in position until assistance came. In about twenty minutes the Seventh Reserves advanced, halted some three hundred yards in our front, and opened fire, their balls passing over the enemy into our men.

"Instantly realizing that we should be wiped out if something were not done, I sheathed my sword, and, with my hat in hand, advanced between the lines to the rifle-pits, stopped the fire of my own men and that of the enemy, and demanded and received the surrender of the Nineteenth Georgia regiment. The rebel colorbearer attempted to escape up the heights with his flag, but I headed him off and captured it. I gave it to Charles Uphorn, who was soon afterwards wounded, and it fell into the hands of the Seventh Reserves.

"By this time all but five men of my small party were killed or wounded, and, seeing the impossibility of holding the prisoners with this handful, I crossed the rifle-pits, and, with a Confederate on each side, advanced towards the Seventh, waving my hat and thereby stopping their destructive fire.

Returning to the rifle-pits, I got the Johnnies out, and sent them with their arms and accoutrements over to the Seventh. They numbered over three hundred, and were the only prisoners taken in this battle.

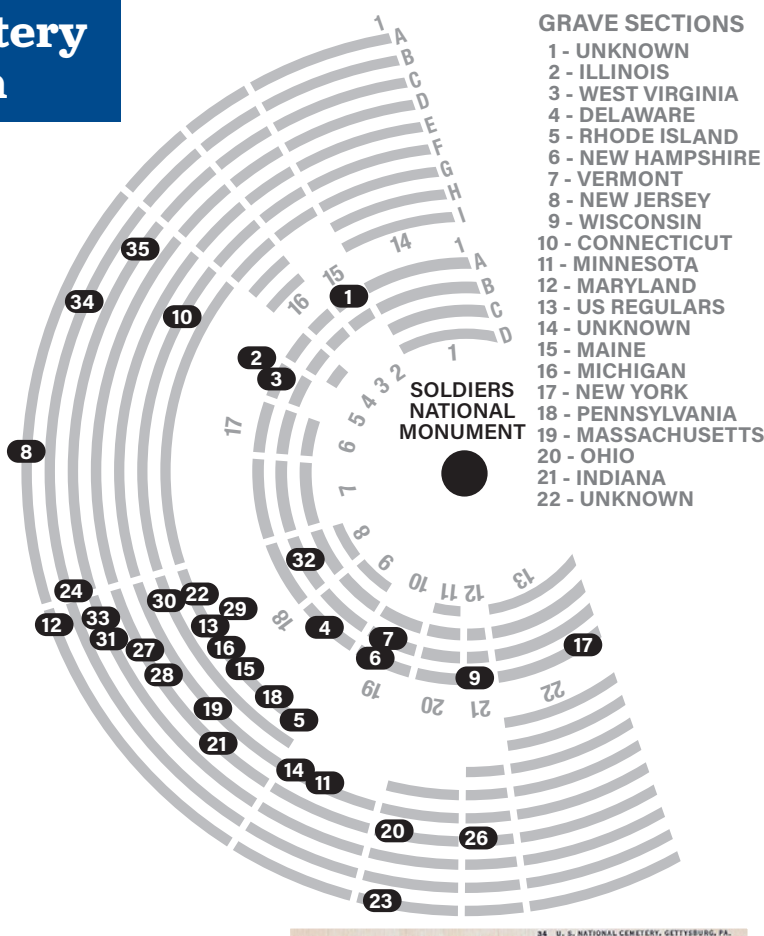
With the remainder of my men I advanced up the Heights and joined the brigade, which was soon after crushed out and driven over the rifle-pits.

During this fight thirteen bullets pierced my clothing and hat, but I felt that my own men could not kill me while I was saving their lives. It was this conviction which gave me courage to step between the firing lines and stop the deadly fusillade."



# Gettysburg National Cemetery Civil War Grave Section

By Don Wiles,  
Member, OBCWRT



**Section Markers**  
The Eighteen State Sections, United States Regular Section and the Unknown Sections have a marker that has the burial body count. They are located at the Front of the Sections facing the Soldiers National Monument.

**Soldiers and Wives Buried in Cemetery**

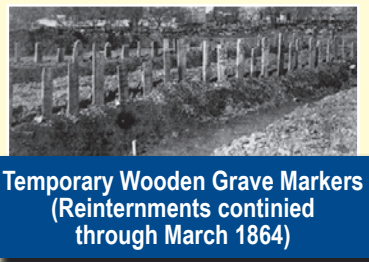
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**Confederates Buried in Cemetery by Mistake**

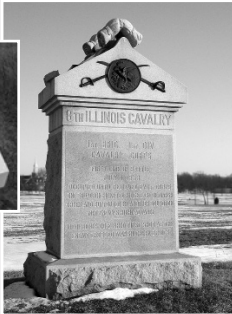
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- 35



**Unknown Markers**  
There are 979 Unknown Numbered Markers



# Gettysburg National Cemetery Civil War Grave Section



8th Illinois Cavalry  
Cavalry Corps - USA  
First Division - First Brigade  
Location: Reynolds Avenue (South)

### "First Shot"

Sergeant Marcellus Jones,  
Company E, 8th Illinois Cavalry,  
fired the "First Shot" on July 1, 1863  
Location: Chambersburg Pike



Private David Diffeubaugh  
Company G, 8th Illinois Cavalry  
Only soldier from this unit to be  
killed. His name is on the back of the  
8th Illinois Cavalry Monument.

1

Location: Illinois Section  
Row A, No. 4



Private Alfred Gardner  
Battery B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery  
One of two soldiers killed when a Confederate  
round hit the cannon (Gettysburg Gun) they were  
loading to fire during Pickett's Charge.

2

Location: Rhode Island Section  
Row A, No. 3

### "Gettysburg Gun"



1st Rhode Island Light Artillery  
(Battery B)  
Second Corps  
Artillery Brigade  
(6 - Napoleons)  
Location: Hancock Avenue (North)

Private John Mahoney  
(Alias William Jones)  
Battery B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery  
One of two soldiers killed when a  
Confederate round hit the cannon  
(Gettysburg Gun) they were loading to  
fire during Pickett's Charge.

3

Location: Rhode Island Section  
Row A, No. 4

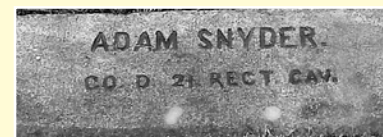
Two guns were captured from this battery on July 2nd by Wright's Brigade of Confederates as they attacked from the Emmitsburg Road. The remaining guns escaped through "Brown's Gate" The captured guns were recaptured by a counter charge by the 106th Pennsylvania regiment.



Lieutenant Colonel George H. Stevens  
2nd Wisconsin Infantry  
One of the highest ranking officers buried in  
the cemetery.

4

Location: Wisconsin Section  
Row A, No. 10



Private Adam Snyder  
Company D (B), 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry  
Great Grand Uncle of Dave Gilson,  
member and Program Manager of  
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

5

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row G, No. 70

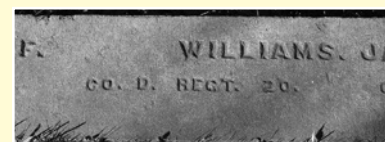
Confederate Soldiers buried  
by mistaken identity.  
There are nine Confederate  
soldiers who were buried by  
mistaken identity in Union  
graves. When the bodies were  
removed from their battlefield  
graves, identity was difficult  
because soldiers did not have  
ID tags. Identity was determined  
by many means - Uniforms,  
Buttons, Letters, Wallets, Areas  
of Combat and any other item  
that may give a hint to their  
identity for burial.



Lieutenant Sidney Carter - CSA  
Company A, 14th South Carolina Infantry  
One of the nine Confederates buried in  
the cemetery by mistaken identity.

6

Location: Connecticut Section  
Row A, No. 5



Corporal David Williams - CSA  
Company D, 20th North Carolina Infantry  
One of the nine Confederates buried in the  
cemetery by mistaken identity.

7

Location: Connecticut Section  
Row B, No. 8



# Gettysburg National Cemetery Civil War Grave Section



Lieutenant Colonel Max A. Thoman  
"Jack of Diamonds"  
59th New York Infantry  
The highest ranking officer buried in the cemetery.

8

Location: New York Section  
Row A, No. 70



Private Minion Knott - CSA  
Company F, 1st Maryland Infantry Battalion  
One of the nine Confederates buried in the cemetery by mistaken identity.

9

Location: Maryland Section  
Row C, No. 4

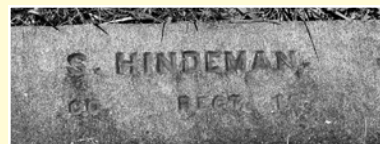
Photo of the Humiston children  
(Frank, Frederick and Alice)



Sergeant Amos Humiston  
Company C, 154th New York Infantry

10

Location: New York Section  
Row B, No. 14



Private N. B. Hindman - CSA  
Company A, 13th Mississippi Infantry  
One of the nine Confederates buried in the cemetery by mistaken identity.

11

Location: Massachusetts Section  
Row E, No. 8



Sergeant Amos Humiston  
Memorial

Near this spot Sergeant Humiston was mortally wounded and died. A photo was found on his body of his children and published in newspapers. He was in this way identified and this also led to the establishment of the Soldier's Orphans Home in Gettysburg.

Location: North Stratton Street



Corporal Joseph S. Gutelius, Jr.  
Company D, 150th Pennsylvania Infantry  
Color Guard

Corporal Gutelius, wounded and carrying the Regimental Colors, stopped to rest at Washington and High Streets during the retreat on July 1st. Where he was killed by a North Carolina officer. The officer was later mortally wounded and his last words were to present the captured 150th flag to Jefferson Davis. When Davis was captured at the end of the war he had in his possession the flag of the 150th Pennsylvania.

12

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row A, No. 11



Private Frederick Reitingger - Sarah  
Company I, 87th Pennsylvania Infantry  
One of the four wives buried in the cemetery with their husbands.

13

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row G, No. 20



Lieutenant Sumner Paine  
Company A, 20th Massachusetts  
Infantry

Sumner was the Great Grandson of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His last words were to a fellow officer: "Isn't this glorious", before being killed.

14

Location: Massachusetts Section  
Row E, No. 1



Private William Tinsley - Annie  
Company F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry  
One of the four wives buried in the cemetery with their husbands.

15

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row G, No. 37



Private Elijah Leech - Elizabeth  
Company K, 30th Pennsylvania Infantry  
One of the four wives buried in the cemetery with their husbands.

16

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row G, No. 25



Private Henry Gooden  
Company C  
127th United States Colored Troops  
The only Colored Soldier (Veteran)  
buried in the Union Graves Section

17

Location: United States Regulars  
Section  
Row D, No. 30

# Gettysburg National Cemetery Civil War Grave Section

Private  
George Nixon III



Musician  
Richard Enderlin  
Medal Of Honor  
73rd Ohio Infantry  
Drummer Richard Enderlin  
Company B



Vice President Richard M. Nixon - In 1956 Richard Nixon visits and places flowers on his Great-Grandfather's grave



Private Thomas Flaharty - Hannah  
Company B, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry  
One of the four wives buried in the  
cemetery with their husbands.

18

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row G, No. 66



Private George Nixon III  
Company B, 73rd Ohio Infantry  
George Nixon was the Great-Grandfather of  
President Richard M. Nixon.  
Nixon was involved in skirmish duty when he was  
wounded on July 2nd. He laid on the field between  
the lines crying out for help. A young musician  
(Richard Enderlin) from the regiment crawled  
out into the field and rescued Nixon. His wound  
was fatal, and he died several days later. Enderlin  
received the Medal of Honor for his act of bravery.

20

Location: Ohio Section  
Row C, No. 4



Private Thomas C. Hardy  
United States Marine, USS Savannah  
Not killed at Gettysburg. Civil War Veteran

22

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row G, No. 17



Private John Allen  
Company C, 140th New York Infantry  
Youngest soldier buried in Cemetery.

24

Location: New York Section  
Row B, No. 132



Private John Sheahan  
Battery B, 4th United States Artillery  
Served as Orderly for General  
John Gibbon. Sheahan was born in  
Tipperary, Ireland.

26

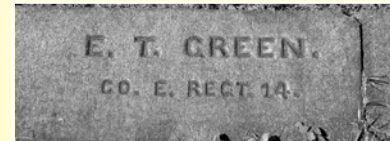
Location: Indiana Section  
Row D, No. 1



Private Greshem G. Williams - CSA  
Company A, 3rd Georgia Infantry  
One of the nine Confederates buried in  
the cemetery by mistaken identity.

19

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row E, No. 49



Private Eli T. Green - CSA  
Company E, 14th Virginia Infantry  
One of the nine Confederates buried  
in the cemetery by mistaken identity.

21

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row D, No. 61



Private Martin Jacobs  
Company D, 82nd Ohio Infantry  
Private Jacobs is the only known sol-  
dier of the Jewish faith buried in the  
Union graves.

23

Location: Ohio Section  
Row A, No. 4



Private John T. Johnson - CSA  
Company K, 11th Mississippi Infantry  
One of the nine Confederates buried  
in the cemetery by mistaken identity.

25

Location: Massachusetts Section  
Row C, No. 1



# Gettysburg National Cemetery Civil War Grave Section



Private James Akers - CSA  
Company K, 2nd Mississippi Infantry  
One of the nine Confederates buried  
in the cemetery by mistaken identity.

27

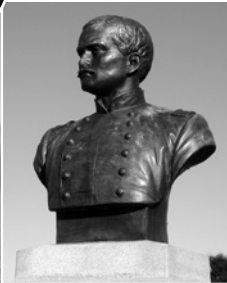
Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row D, No. 26



Sergeant Thomas J. Graves - CSA  
Company I, 21st Georgia Infantry  
One of the nine Confederates buried  
in the cemetery by mistaken identity.

28

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row D, No. 30



## Major General Charles H. T. Collis

General Collis was commander of the 114th Pennsylvania Infantry (Collis' Zouaves). He was not here at Gettysburg to lead his men due to an illness. His regiment was in the Third Corps and fought at the Sherfy Farm on the Emmitsburg Road. In 1900 he came to Gettysburg and built his home "Red Patch" (Third Corps Emblem) on Seminary Ridge. Upon his death he wanted to be buried with his fallen men at Gettysburg.

29

Location: Pennsylvania Section



## Unknown Zouave

During the fighting on July 2nd there were several wounded soldiers from the 114th Pennsylvania Infantry who were placed in the Sherfy Barn along the Emmitsburg Road. During the action the barn was set on fire and a lot of the wounded were caught inside and couldn't be rescued. Some of these bodies were burned beyond recognition and were buried in the Pennsylvania Section as Unknown Zouave.

30

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row F, Nos. 9 - 11



Private George Dunkinfield  
Company I,  
72nd Pennsylvania Infantry  
Private Dunkinfield was the Uncle  
of the Comedian W. C. Fields of  
Philadelphia.

31

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row B, No. 18

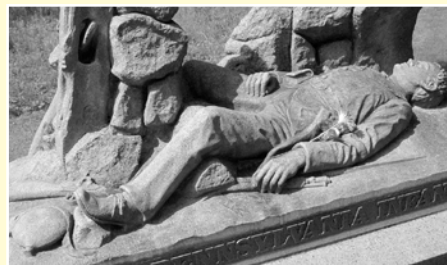


Private Charles F. Gardner  
Company H, 110th Pennsylvania Infantry  
Major Mulholland, commander of the  
116th Pennsylvania Infantry came across  
young Gardner's body while his  
regiment moved to the Wheatfield. He  
was so overwhelmed by the site that he  
designed his regiment's monument years  
later to include the image of this young  
man's body to portray what this war has  
cost in young men dying for their  
country.

33

Location: Pennsylvania Section  
Row C, No. 14

Corporal Daniel Schuh  
First Union Soldier killed  
during the retreat of Lee's  
Confederate Army on July 5,  
1863. He was killed around  
Granite Hill on the Fairfield  
Road



Corporal Daniel Schuh  
Company H, 3rd New Jersey Infantry

32

Location: New Jersey Section  
Row B, No. 14

## Gettysburg National Cemetery Civil War Grave Section

Private Levi Rush (Rust) and Private John P. Wing (King) Both of Company A, 150th New York Infantry were struck and killed by the same bullet. The action to stop the advance of the Confederates occurred on Culps' Hill on July 3, 1863. Wing was directly in back of Rust.



Private John P. Wing (King)  
Company A, 150th New York Infantry  
Single Bullet

34

Location: New York Section  
Row B, No. 21



Private Levi Rush (Rust)  
Company A, 150th New York Infantry  
Single Bullet

35

Location: New York Section  
Row C, No. 9

## Gettysburg Confederate Dead in Southern Cemeteries

### Gettysburg Confederate Dead

Confederate dead were buried on the field near where they fell in mainly common graves. Some were buried at Hospitals (Farms used as hospitals) and some were buried at Camp Letterman on the York Pike. When Lee retreated they left a lot of the dead to be buried. This was done by Union soldiers and civilians. A lot were buried without identification. After the fighting had ended families and loved ones had tried to locate their missing soldiers. Some came to Gettysburg from the South and some contacted civilians in Gettysburg who may have been able to help them recover the remains of their loved ones. The families who could afford it had the bodies returned to them for burial in local cemeteries. The rest lay covered on the farm land and woods around Gettysburg. An early attempt at locating the burial sites of both Union and

Confederate bodies were noted on a map by S. G. Elliott. The map was a start but didn't always have the correct information. Samuel Weaver of Gettysburg had also tried to keep a record of burials throughout the area. In the late 1860s, women's memorial groups in the South wanted to relocate as many Confederate remains as possible to several cities in the South. In 1871 Dr. Rufus Weaver, son of Samuel Weaver, took on the project of removing and shipping the Confederate remains to four cities in the South. To Richmond, VA, Raleigh, NC, Charleston, SC and Savannah, GA. This project was completed by 1873. So now thousands of Confederate soldiers sleep in their own soil.

## Hollywood Cemetery - Richmond, Virginia

### "Gettysburg Hill"

This is the "Gettysburg Dead" section of the cemetery. It contains known and unknown remains (2935) of soldiers from Virginia and the other Confederate States who were buried at Gettysburg and then reinterred to Hollywood.



### "Fate Denied Them Victory, But Gave Them Immortality"

#### "The Philadelphia Monument"

This memorial is dedicated to the wounded and Confederate prisoners of the Gettysburg Battle that died in the Philadelphia area. Some of the wounded from the battle were taken to Philadelphia Hospitals. The prisoners were held in Chester, Pennsylvania. The remains of 184 are buried in the Pittville National Cemetery in Philadelphia.

Dedicated: October 1902



### The Denied Monument to Pickett's Division

A monument was designed by the veterans of Pickett's Division to be placed on the battlefield. It was to be located at the furthest point that Pickett's men had reach around the "Angle". At the time the Monument Commission was made up of mostly Union veterans and they wanted no Confederate Monuments on the field. The monument then became the memorial for General George F. Pickett's Grave at Hollywood Cemetery. His wife (Lasalle Corbell) is also buried here. Dedicated: October 1888





# Gettysburg Confederate Dead in Southern Cemeteries

## Oakwood Cemetery - Raleigh, North Carolina



**Unique Inscription**  
A unique inscription on a marker in the Gettysburg section .

### "The Gettysburg Dead "

This memorial is dedicated to the North Carolina soldiers (137) that were reinterred from the Gettysburg fields and brought back to North Carolina.



A White Oak from Seminary Ridge A White Oak sapling was transplanted from Gettysburg's Seminary Ridge to the Gettysburg Dead Section as a living memorial.



### Gettysburg Union Soldiers

Two Union soldiers have just been found in the past few years to have been buried by mistake with the North Carolina Gettysburg Dead. The two soldiers were wounded and treated at Camp Letterman. Upon their deaths they were buried by mistake with Confederate bodies. They were then shipped to Raleigh and buried in the Gettysburg Section. The grave markers have been changed to Union markers since their discovery as Union Soldiers. The two soldiers are: Private John Dolson of Minnesota, Company A, 2nd U.S. Sharpshooters and Private Jacob Pheiffer, Company I, 40th New York Infantry.

## Magnolia Cemetery - Charleston, South Carolina



**"The Gettysburg Dead "**  
The 74 South Carolina reinterred bodies from Gettysburg are buried in a large section of Confederate soldiers that is over two thousand. The area and monument is to honor all South Carolina soldiers buried here.

### "Silence"



## Laurel Grove Cemetery - Savannah, Georgia



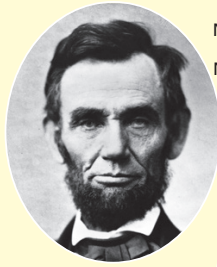
**"Here Rest Till Roll Call The Men Of Gettysburg"**

**"The Gettysburg Dead Section"**  
101 Georgia reinterred bodies from Gettysburg are buried in a Gettysburg section. A monument was erected to honor these men.

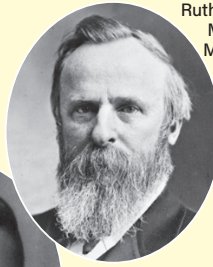
*To be continued next issue with the Civil War Grave Section of the Gettysburg Evergreen Cemetery*

# Presidential Visits to Speak at the Gettysburg National Cemetery

**No Modern Day Presidents have visited to speak at the Gettysburg National Cemetery since George W. Bush, 2008**



Abraham Lincoln  
November 19, 1863  
Dedication of the  
National Cemetery



Rutherford B. Hayes  
May 30, 1878  
Memorial Day  
Speaker



Grover Cleveland  
May 4, 1885



Theodore Roosevelt  
May 30, 1904  
Memorial Day  
Speaker



William H. Taft  
May 31, 1909



Woodrow Wilson  
July 3, 1913  
50th Anniversary  
of the Battle of  
Gettysburg



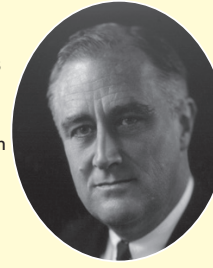
Calvin Coolidge  
May 30, 1928  
Memorial Day  
Speaker



Warren S. Harding  
July 1, 1922



Herbert Hoover  
May 30, 1930  
Memorial Day  
Speaker



Franklin D. Roosevelt  
May 30, 1934 - July 3, 1938  
Memorial Day Speaker  
75th Anniversary of the  
Battle of Gettysburg and  
Peace Memorial Dedication



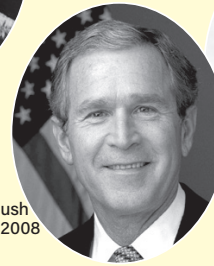
Harry S. Truman  
July 6, 1946



John F. Kennedy  
March 31, 1963



Jimmy Carter  
July 10, 1978



Dwight D. Eisenhower  
November 13, 1955



George W. Bush  
September 5, 2008

## The Confederate Belle

By Jeffrey D. Wert,  
August 1976,  
CWTI

**Men and Women alike acclaimed Hetty Cary as "the invincible beauty of the day"**

Hundreds of Richmond, Virginia citizens crowded into St. Paul's Church on the evening of January 19, 1865. They were there to witness the marriage of one of Virginia's sons to his Maryland sweetheart. At a time when those attending knew only suffering and sacrifice, this ceremony was special, "one of the social highlights of the war." Brigadier General John Pegram—"the prize-winner," as the men called him—was marrying Hetty Cary, "the invincible beauty of the day." The bride, as she had done for three years, irresistibly attracted people to her. She was, by almost universal acclaim, the most beautiful woman in the Confederacy.





Hetty Cary

No other belle reigned over the social life of Richmond as did Hetty Cary. President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis were very fond of her. Robert E. Lee knew her, while Jeb Stuart was enthralled by her. Fitzhugh Lee, Heros Von Borcke, and numerous others eagerly sought her company. Witty, outspoken, generous, and fear-less, Hetty was a remarkable person, bewitching those she met. But it was her stunning beauty that attracted attention. "Of all the women I have ever met," Louise Wigfall, daughter of Senator Louis Wigfall, wrote of Hetty, "I think she was the most beautiful. . . . Her complexion was lilies and roses and her figure magnificent." To Henry Kyd Douglas, friend and staff officer of Pegram, she was "altogether the most beautiful woman I ever saw in any land."

Hetty was born in 1836 at "Haystack," Baltimore County, Maryland, into a family whose lineage placed it among the first families of Virginia. The Carys had emigrated from southwestern England to Virginia in 1640, founding a line of landowners, scholars, and political leaders in the colony. Her paternal grandfather was a nephew of Thomas Jefferson, and her grandmother was a sister of Thomas Mann Randolph, -who had married Martha Jefferson. Wilson Miles Cary, Hetty's father, moved to Maryland and prospered, fathering three daughters and two sons. Hetty's family was aristocratic, educated, and decidedly Southern.

When the Civil War commenced, the Maryland Carys openly sympathized with their Virginia cousins. Brothers John and Wilson eventually enlisted in the 1st Maryland Cavalry, while Hetty and her youngest sister, Jennie, preached secession among the young ladies of Baltimore. Jennie, in those opening weeks of war, provided the Confederate cause with an inspiring and enduring contribution. She scored the poem, "My Maryland," by James Ryder Randall—a native Marylander who had written the poem in the days following Fort Sumter—to the music of "Lauriger Horatius," a Yale college song. Changing the second and fourth lines of each vers from "Maryland!" to "Maryland, My Maryland," Jennie arranged a patriotic tune eventually sung by thousands of Confederates.

Hetty, meanwhile, espoused the Southern cause so wholeheartedly that Federal officials, who had the Baltimore area under military control and were arresting suspected secessionists, ordered her to leave or face imprisonment. Courageous and straightforward, the stunning beauty on one occasion waved a smuggled Confederate flag from the window of her home as Federal troops marched by. An officer of the passing regiment allegedly—at least this was the story gossiped throughout Richmond—pointed Hetty out to his colonel, asking: "Shall I have her arrested?" The colonel took a long look at her and replied: "No, she is beautiful enough to do as she - - - pleases!" Nevertheless, this display of Rebel sympathy obliged the Federals to order Hetty to leave. Accompanied by Jennie and Wilson, Hetty crossed the Potomac in a small boat, the two sisters sitting on trunks filled with fashionable ladies' clothing, drugs, and uniforms.

Once in Virginia, the new refugees traveled to Manassas to visit friends and relatives serving with the recently victorious Confederate army. General Pierre G. T. Beauregard personally welcomed the two sisters and their cousin Constance, who had met her kinfolk nearby. During their stay the dashing Creole often entertained the lovely trio, so enjoying their company that he dubbed them the "Cary Invincibles." One evening he requested the ladies to sing Jennie's song for the benefit of his men. In front of army headquarters, surrounded by thousands of men, their graceful figures and lovely faces outlined by flickering camp fires, the Carys spellbound the appreciative audience. They spent days riding about the camps and chatting with officers and soldiers, a constant center of attention. Hetty, as usual, was in the vanguard, "a really glorious beauty," to one officer. "In her train," Constance later wrote of Hetty, "her sister and I enjoyed some merry experiences of military entertainment that would not otherwise have come our way."

Before departing, Hetty and Jennie decided to visit fellow Marylanders stationed at Fairfax Station. Here they met Generals James Longstreet, Jubal Early, and Arnold Elzey. The three officers invited the two sisters to dine with them. For the benefit of the guests Elzey arranged a dress parade of Colonel George Stuart's Marylanders. At the appointed hour the party moved to the parade area, where Stuart insisted that both Hetty and Jennie stand beside him. The soldiers then swung into line and marched smartly toward the

post of honor. As the regiment approached the ladies and generals, Stuart handed his sword to Hetty, stepped back, and prompted her with the proper orders. "Thus the regiment, amid much enthusiasm, was put through its manual by the prettiest woman in Virginia," remembered G. Moxley Sorrel, a member of Longstreet's staff.



Hetty Cary Pegram

Not until January 1865 would Hetty again visit a Confederate army for any extended length of time. The Confederate Capital and its attendant social life engrossed her for three years; her impression of war was romanticized by dashing officers and confident, fearless soldiers she met at Manassas in those halcyon days of the Confederacy. Before Hetty moved to Richmond, however, she, Jennie, and Constance detoured to Charlottesville, where they stayed for several months.

In this college community the Carys busied themselves with patriotic activities. They made, as Constance later claimed, the first battle flags in the officially adopted design. After a diligent search for materials, the ladies completed the flags, sewing a golden fringe around each. The finished flags were to be headquarters colors for whomever the three selected. Hetty donated hers to Joseph E. Johnston, Jennie to Beauregard, and Constance to Earl Van Dorn.

Finally, in early 1862 Hetty and Jennie joined Constance in Richmond, where the latter had previously moved. The three ladies stayed with Constance's aunt and uncle, a Dr. and Mrs. Fairfax, in the Clifton House—"a dreary old building, indifferently kept, honey-combed with subterranean passages"—located at the corner of 14th and Franklin streets, one block from Capitol Square. The doctor's old office, down the hill from the hotel, served as a sitting room for the three young ladies. In rainy or snowy weather they traveled by candlelight between the sitting room and the hotel through a dark underground passage. From this small building "the reign of the beautiful Hetty began as, perhaps, chief of the war beauties of the day."

The bustle and excitement of life in wartime Richmond immediately appealed to Hetty. Her family's status, her vivacious personality, and her remarkable beauty easily gained her admittance into the leading social circles of the Capital. The President and First Lady were especially attracted to her, and Hetty frequently visited the Confederate White House and attended Mrs. Davis' receptions.

**To Be Continued in the January 2024 Newsletter**



## Dear Friends of Old Baldy CiviWar Round Table

As the holiday season approaches, we extend an invitation to our Friends Helping Friends organizations to join us in a special fundraising opportunity. From now until Christmas, we are offering you the chance to raise funds for your cause through Gift Wrapping Services at our store, funded entirely by voluntary donations from our customers.

We provide all the necessary supplies free of charge, including Holiday Paper, Boxes, Tissue Paper, and Bows. Your organization will benefit from 100% of the donation proceeds.

To participate, reach out to the store manager at your local Boscov's and secure a time that fits your schedule. Time slots are assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. Weekends tend to be especially productive for generating donations.

We look forward to your participation and to working together to make this holiday season special for both your organization and our community.

Warm regards,  
Boscov's Community Relations



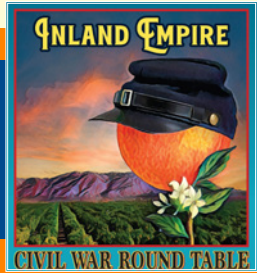


**Annual  
General Meade  
Birthday Celebration**  
December 31, 2023  
12:00 pm

**Annual General Meade Birthday Celebration will mark the 208th annual anniversary of the birth of General George G. Meade, heroic commander of the victorious Union army at the Battle of Gettysburg.**

**The General Meade Society of Philadelphia will celebrate his birthday at Historic Laurel Hill Cemetery, 3822 Ridge Ave. at noon. A champagne toast and reception will follow the program.**

**For directions, call:  
215-228-8200 Laurel Hill Cemetery.  
Laurel Hill Cemetery - 3822 Ridge Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA**



**Our Sister  
Round Table  
Inland Empire  
Upcoming events**

**January 15, Zoom:  
Presenter: Janet McCabe  
"Removing the Confederate Dead  
from Gettysburg."**

**Join Zoom Meeting - <https://www.google.com/url?q=https%3A%2F%2Fus02web.zoom.us%2Fj%2F86202370514%3Fpwd%3DV292QzQ2WkFaWWpyaU9Pb1B2bmQxZz09&sa=D&sntz=1&usg=AOvVawIUFbM3LvOewNRvto7UUDI>**



**Information available  
on website:  
<https://www.inlandempirecwr.org/>**

## Save the Date!



**The 24th Conference on Women and the Civil War will be held July 26 - 28, 2024 in Atlanta, Georgia**

**(More Details to follow)**

**The Society for Women and the Civil War is dedicated to recognizing the efforts of women who lived through or participated in the American Civil War and those who research, reenact or otherwise honor these women of the past. The society sponsors an annual conference and a quarterly e-journal.**

Please contact us for information  
Society for Women and the Civil War  
PO Box 3117

Gettysburg PA 17325

For speediest response, send email to [SWCW1865@gmail.com](mailto:SWCW1865@gmail.com)

Please include your email address  
[www.swcw.org](http://www.swcw.org)

## Williamsburg Trail Sign Dedication Trip



**Save the Date...  
May 4 - 5, 2024**

**Williamsburg Dedication Trip Schedule**

**Saturday, May 4, 2024**

**6:00 Bus Departs From Cherry Hill /  
Box Lunch to be served on Bus**

**12:00 Arrive Williamsburg**

**12:30 - 5:00**

**Tours of Williamsburg Battlefield,  
Fort Magruder & Redoubt Park**

**5:30 Check in**

**Best Western Williamsburg Hotel**

**6:30 -9:00 Dinner with speaker**

**Sunday, May 5, 2024**

**6:30 - 8:30 Breakfast at Hotel Included**

**8:30 Check-out of Hotel**

**9:00 - 10:00 Dedication of Civil War Trail  
Sign at Location**

**10:00 - 1:00 Tour of Lee Hall Masion**

**1:00 Board Bus for return trip**

**Box Lunch to be served on bus.**

**7:00 Arrive Cherry Hill**

**Jersey Boys**



**Major General  
Philip Kearny Jr.**

**The cost for this exciting week end will be \$175.00 per person, exclusive of hotel rooms.**

**To secure your seat on the bus, please submit a deposit of \$50.00 Checks should be made out to Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and forward to**

**Frank Barletta,  
44 Morning Glory Drive,  
Marlton, NJ 08053**

**Send Questions to  
[frank.barletta@comcast.net](mailto:frank.barletta@comcast.net)**



**New Member**

**Kenneth Berlin  
Cherry Hill, NJ**

**Members with  
Flat Old Baldy**

**Members with Old Baldy**



**FOB and  
Kim Weaver**



**FOB and  
Roger Schnaare**



**Wreaths Across America**

**December 16, 2023  
at 12:00 PM (Noon)  
at the  
Beverly National Cemetery**

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT  
Speakers and Activities  
for 2024**

**January 11, 2024 - Thursday  
Michael Kirschner  
"The 2nd Wisconsin at Gettysburg"**

**February 8, 2024 - Thursday  
Drew Gruber  
"Decimus Et Ultimus Barziza"**

**March 14, 2024 - Thursday  
John Reeves  
"Soldier of Destiny: Slavery, Secession, and the  
Redemption of Ulysses S. Grant"**

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

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia  
Camden County College  
William G. Rohrer Center  
1889 Marlton Pike East  
Cherry Hill, NJ  
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Founded January 1977**

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Vice President: Kathy Clark  
Treasurer: Frank Barletta  
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Membership: Amy and Dan Hummel**

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Jim Countryman**

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