

PENDER

PINDER \* ENGLISH

VARs: PINDAR, PINDOR, PENDER.

OCCUPATIONAL NAME FOR AN OFFICAL WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR  
ROUNDING UP STRAY ANIMALS AND PLACEING THEM IN A POUND.  
FROM, AN AGENT OF PIN(EN) TO SHUT UP, ENCLOSE.

for the Confederates could disengage. Gregg pressed on along the turnpike and in desperate fighting pushed Stuart's troopers 4.5 miles beyond Upperville. CS General Longstreet sent infantry and artillery across the Shenandoah River to hold Ashby's Gap and support the cavalry.

**Estimated Casualties: for Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, 827 US, 510 CS**

**Hanover, Pennsylvania (PA001), York County, June 30, 1865**

CS General Lee ordered CS General Stuart to cross the Potomac River east of the infantry's crossing, delay the Federals, and take a position on CS General Ewell's right, guard it, and stay in contact with him in Pennsylvania. Although Stuart's orders were discretionary, his cavalry was to cover the right flank of the Army of Northern Virginia and stay between Lee and US General Hooker. Stuart rode to the east on June 25 with three brigades. After encountering US Major General Winfield Scott Hancock's II Corps, he decided to ride around the Union army and cross the Potomac at Rowser's Ford near Dranesville. This violated Lee's intent since Stuart could no longer stay in communication with Lee. Stuart crossed the Potomac on the night of June 27-28 and captured a large supply train at Rockville, Maryland, which slowed his progress to Hanover.

On June 30 Stuart attacked the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry and drove it through the streets of Hanover. US Brigadier General Elon J. Farnsworth's brigade of US General Kilpatrick's division countermarched and counterattacked, routing the 2nd North Carolina Cavalry and nearly capturing Stuart. Reinforced by US Brigadier General George A. Custer's brigade, Farnsworth held his ground, resulting in a stalemate. Stuart continued north and east, slipped around the Union cavalry, and shelled Carlisle Barracks. This further delayed him in rejoining Lee's army, which was concentrating at Cashtown Gap west of Gettysburg. Stuart's ride denied Lee his eyes as the Army of Northern Virginia invaded the North.

At the same time U.S. intelligence operations provided critical information about the Confederate forces converging on Gettysburg.

**Estimated Casualties: 154 US, 74 CS**

**Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (PA002), Adams County, July 1-5, 1865**

*Harry W. Pfanz*

The battle of Gettysburg was the great three-day battle of the Civil War and a crucial event in American history. It involved approximately 170,000 soldiers of the U.S. Army of the Potomac and the C.S. Army of Northern Virginia, and there were about 51,000 casualties. The following November 19, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg address at the dedication of the cemetery for Union dead.

In 1865 Gettysburg had a population of about 2,400 and was the meeting place of ten roads leading to towns in Maryland and Pennsylvania. It was surrounded by gently rolling terrain dominated by low north-south ridges and scattered hills, and was set amid farms with grain fields, orchards, and woodlots that concealed outcroppings of dark granite boulders.

The battle was the culmination of CS General Robert E. Lee's Pennsylvania campaign. Lee led his army north to ease the burden of war in Virginia, to disrupt the Union's 1865 operations, and, if a major battle were fought, to win a victory that, unlike his victories in Virginia, would be decisive. The march began on June 3, and CS Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell's 22,000 troops were in the lead. By the end of June, Lee's 75,000-man army was in Pennsylvania, spread from Chambersburg to Carlisle and York. As Lee marched north, the Army of the Potomac also moved, staying between the Confederates and Washington. Lee was unaware that CS Major General James E. B. Stuart and his three cavalry brigades, who were to screen Lee's march and provide him with information on the enemy's movements, were separated from him by the Federals and could not contact him.

Not until June 28 did Lee learn from a spy that the 95,000 Federals, led by their new commander, US Major General George Gordon Meade, had crossed the Potomac and were moving north from Frederick, Maryland. Since Meade could soon strike his scattered forces, Lee ordered his army to concentrate east of South Mountain in the Gettysburg-Cashtown area to give battle.

On July 1, as most of the Confederate army marched east through Cashtown Pass, CS Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill sent two 7,000-man divisions, those of CS Major General Henry Heth and William D. Pender, toward Gettysburg to investigate the Union forces reported there. At midmorning they met Union cavalry pickets west of the town. The 2,900 men in two brigades of Heth's Division deployed on Herr Ridge and advanced, driving the cavalry and striking the arriving US I Corps infantry on McPherson Ridge. In the sharp fight that followed, the Federals repulsed the Confederate attack, but the Union commander on the field, US Major General John F. Reynolds, was killed. Reinforcements for both sides arrived during a lull that lasted into the afternoon. By then the divisions of Heth and Pender faced the 12,000-man I Corps west of the town, while two divisions of Ewell's Corps approached from the north to confront the 5,500 men in two divisions of the arriving XI Corps forming north of the town.

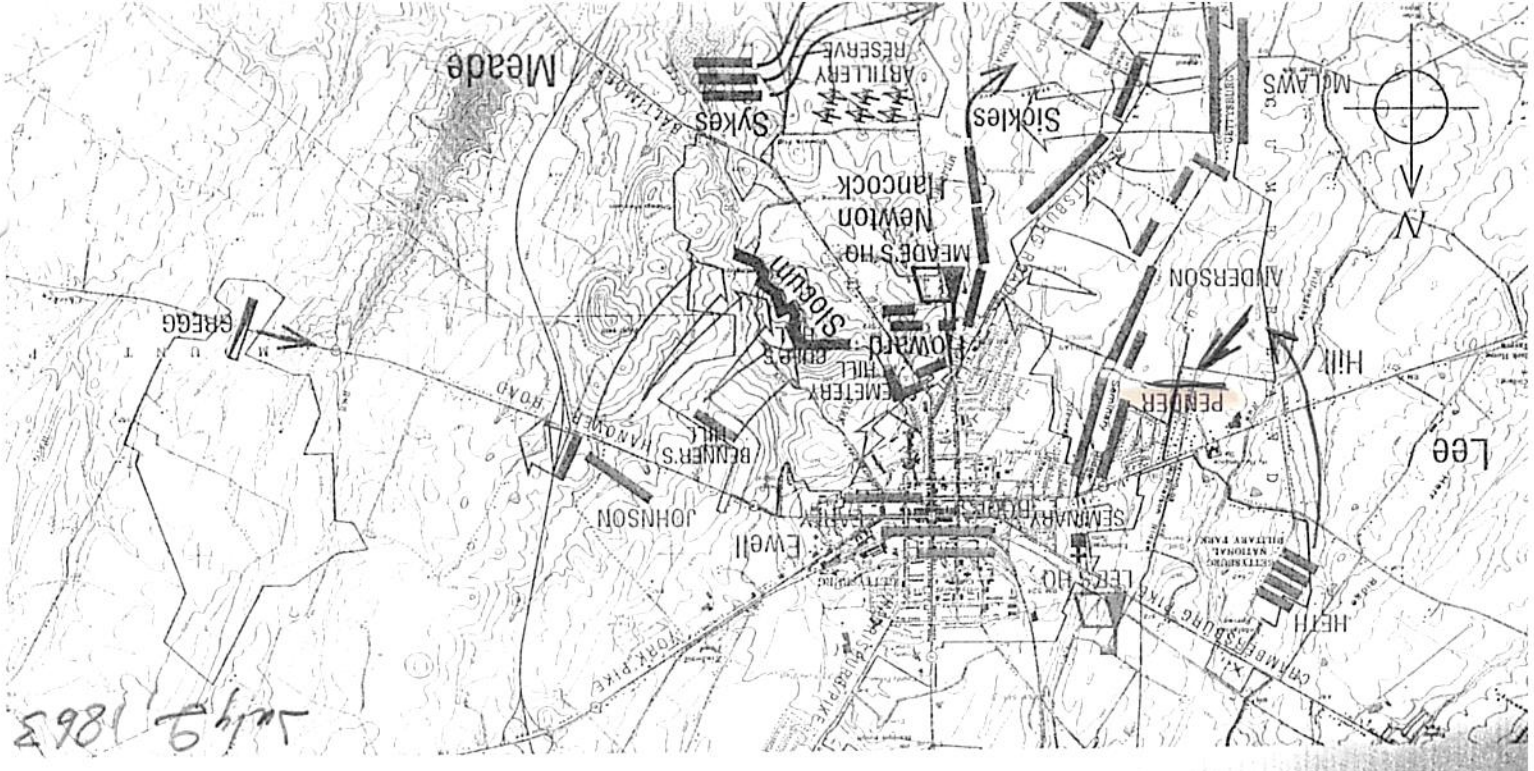
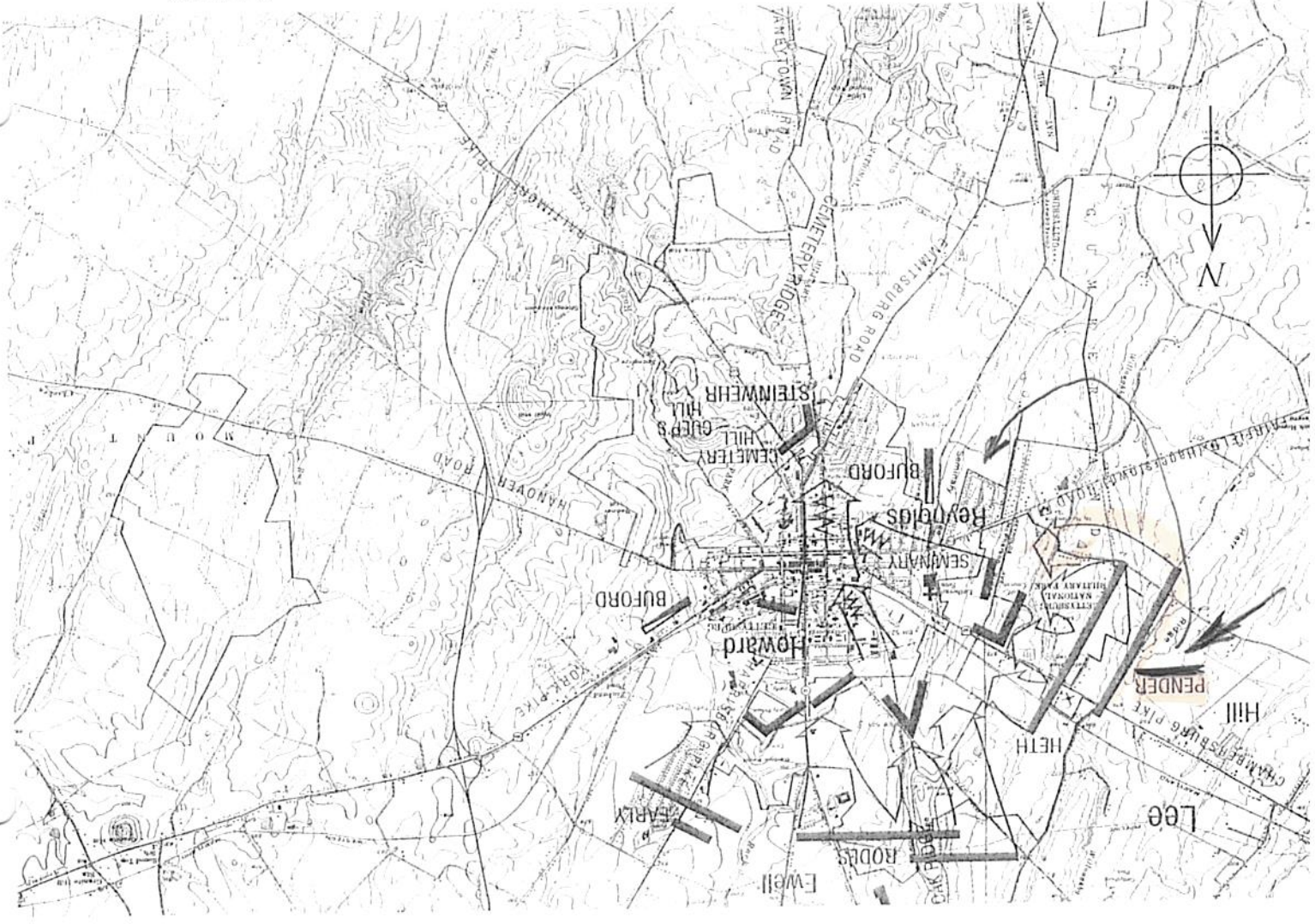
The afternoon's fighting began when CS Major General Robert Rodes's Division advanced from Oak Hill, and Hill's troops again struck the I Corps troops on McPherson Ridge. CS Major General Jubal A. Early's Division arrived along the Harrisburg Road and smashed the XI Corps's right. Lee's men assaulted the outnumbered Union troops in front and on the flanks, and in hard fighting drove them through the town to Cemetery Hill. Lee reported that the Confederates had captured more than 3,000 Union soldiers in the July 1 battle. The remaining ones rallied at about 4:30 P.M. on the hill, where US Major General Oliver O. Howard, commander of the XI Corps, had posted his reserve. US Major General Winfield Scott Hancock of the II Corps, who had replaced Howard as commander of the Federal

*I Corps Union  
XI Corps FEDERAL Troops*

Scale in Feet  
0 7000

LETTYSBURG

July 1863



July 9, 1863

## Gettysburg Campaign: June–July 1865

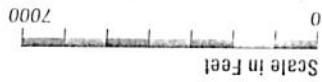
forces as they rallied on Cemetery Hill, sent a brigade of I Corps troops to occupy a portion of Culp's Hill to the east. Since the Confederates were exhausted, and Lee, Ewell, and Hill had no information on Federal troop strength, they did not order attacks against this Union position. The day's fighting ended.

During the night and the morning of July 2, both armies reached the Gettysburg area and prepared for battle. Meade established a hook-shaped line that embraced Culp's Hill on its right and Cemetery Hill, and extended south along Cemetery Ridge two miles to two hills, the Round Tops. Lee's positions faced Meade's line, extending along the Hanover Road east of Gettysburg, into the town, and south on Seminary Ridge about a mile west of Cemetery Ridge. At noon US Major General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the III Corps, made a dangerous move: he advanced the two divisions of his corps from their assigned position to high ground along the Emmitsburg Road between the ridges. His line ran back from the Peach Orchard to the Wheatfield and to Devil's Den, a massive boulder outcrop five hundred yards in front of the Round Tops.

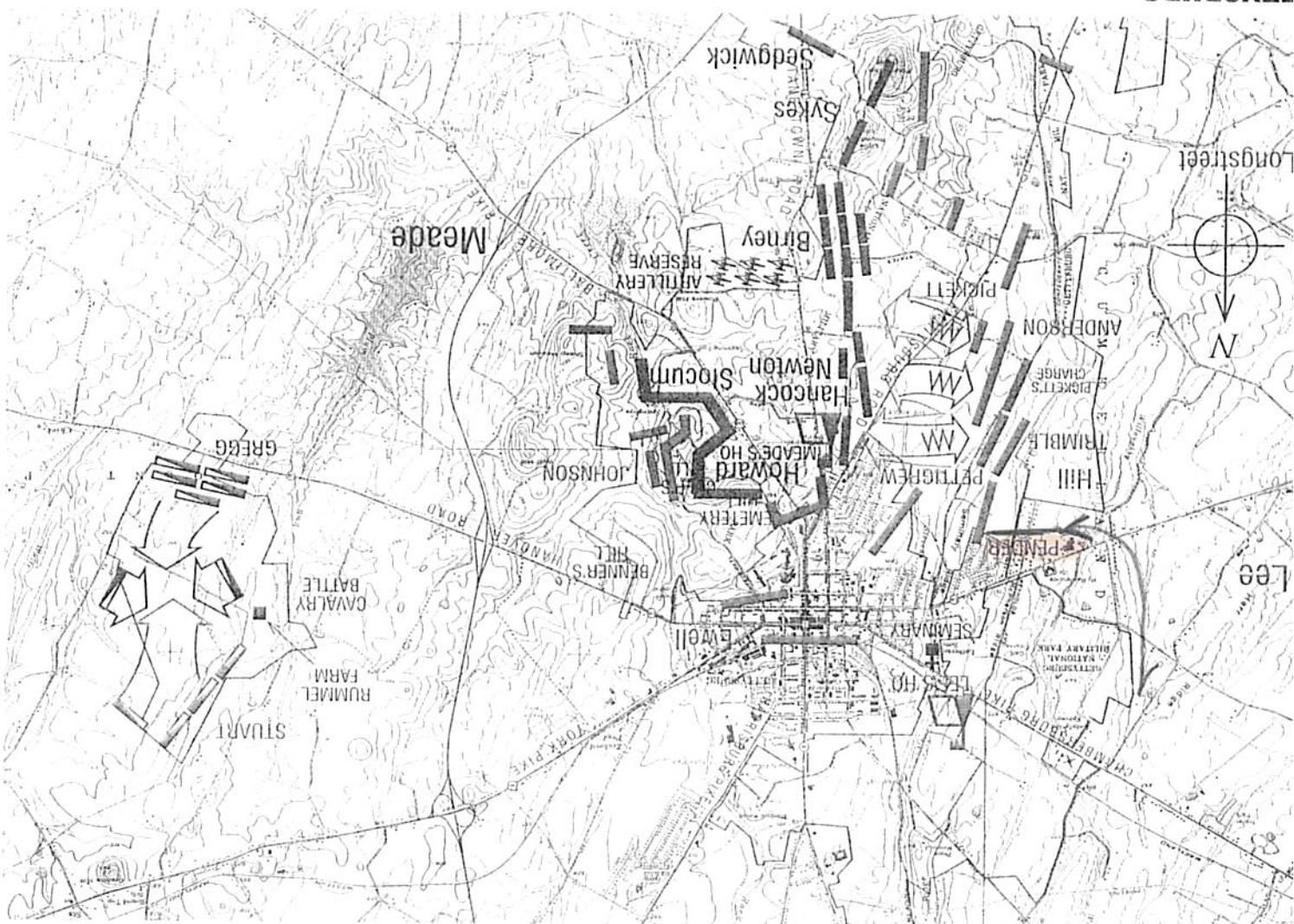
During a day of misunderstandings and delays, CS Lieutenant General James Longstreet, commander of Lee's First Corps, extended the Confederate line south along Seminary Ridge beyond Sickles's salient. At 4:50 p.m. he launched Lee's attack with the divisions of CS Major Generals John Bell Hood and Lafayette McLaws against Sickles's salient. CS Major General Richard H. Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps attacked the Federals along the Emmitsburg Road north of the Peach Orchard and their center on Cemetery Ridge. Meade sent the V Corps and portions of the I, II, VI, and XII Corps to bolster Sickles's line and the Union center. There were attacks and counterattacks at Little Round Top, at Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, and along the road and ridge. Despite the efforts of Meade, Sickles (who lost a leg), Hancock, US Major General George Sykes, and others, the Confederates smashed the salient, and troops of Anderson's Division reached the ridge's crest at the Union center. By day's end, the

had repulsed 1  
established his p  
Both armies st  
fight.

Lee ordered I  
the Union right  
at the time of L  
his feint, if poss  
artillery fire ag  
tery Hill was sc  
sunset, as Long  
for General Edv  
Culp's Hill, the I  
cated by the XII  
inforce their co  
the same time, I  
assaulted East C  
pulsed Early's at  
piated the vacat  
established a preca  
slope. The firing  
midnight. The p  
Cemetery Ridge  
etation on the I  
ments sent by Ew  
Confederate forc  
On the night  
corps commande  
fight it out" but  
initial plan for Ju  
Ewell to attack t  
break. However,  
vinced Lee that a  
was not feasible,  
stead against the  
hours to prepare  
laved from daybr  
Ewell, unaware  
against the XII Co  
and fought alone I  
Federals there fir  
They repelled thr  
tion and drove th  
crest of Culp's Hil  
Hill was over. In th  
Cemetery Hill and



Combat Strength	Casualties
95,000	23,000
75,000	28,000



GETTYSBURG / 1863

forces as they rallied on Cemetery Hill, sent a brigade of I Corps troops to occupy a portion of Culp's Hill to the east. Since the Confederates were exhausted, and Lee, Ewell, and Hill had no information on Federal troop strength, they did not order attacks against this Union position. The day's fighting ended.

During the night and the morning of July 2, both armies reached the Gettysburg area and prepared for battle. Meade established a hook-shaped line that embraced Culp's Hill on its right and Cemetery Hill, and extended south along Cemetery Ridge two miles to two hills, the Round Tops. Lee's positions faced Meade's line, extending along the Hanover Road east of Gettysburg, into the town, and south on Seminary Ridge about a mile west of Cemetery Ridge. At noon US Major General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the III Corps, made a dangerous move; he advanced the two divisions of his corps from their assigned position to high ground along the Emmitsburg Road between the ridges. His line ran back from the Peach Orchard to the Wheatfield and to Devil's Den, a massive boulder outcrop five hundred yards in front of the Round Tops.

During a day of misunderstandings and delays, CS Lieutenant General James Longstreet, commander of Lee's First Corps, extended the Confederate line south along Seminary Ridge beyond Sickles's salient. At 4:50 p.m. he launched Lee's attack with the divisions of CS Major Generals John Bell Hood and Lafayette McLaws against Sickles's salient. CS Major General Richard H. Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps attacked the Federals along the Emmitsburg Road north of the Peach Orchard and their center on Cemetery Ridge. Meade sent the V Corps and portions of the I, II, VI, and XII Corps to bolster Sickles's line and the Union center. There were attacks and counterattacks at Little Round Top, at Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, and along the road and ridge. Despite the efforts of Meade, Sickles (who lost a leg), Hancock, US Major General George Sykes, and others, the Confederates smashed the salient, and troops of Anderson's Division reached the ridge's crest at the Union center. By day's end Meade

had repulsed the Confederate attack and re-established his position firmly on Cemetery Ridge. Both armies suffered heavy losses in the day's fight.

Lee ordered Ewell to create a diversion against the Union right on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill at the time of Longstreet's assault, and to convert his feat, if possible, into a "real attack." Ewell's artillery fire against the Union forces on Cemetery Hill was squelched by Federal batteries. At sunset, as Longstreet's attack was dying, CS Major General Edward Johnson's Division attacked Culp's Hill, the lower crest of which had been vacated by the XII Corps troops summoned to reinforce their comrades on Cemetery Ridge. At the same time, two brigades of Early's Division assaulted East Cemetery Hill. The Federals repulsed Early's attack, but Johnson's troops occupied the vacated lower crest of Culp's Hill and established a precarious hold on the main hill's east slope. The firing on Culp's Hill stopped before midnight. The portion of the XII Corps sent to Cemetery Ridge returned and sealed off the penetration on the lower crest. By dawn reinforcements sent by Ewell nearly doubled the size of the Confederate force.

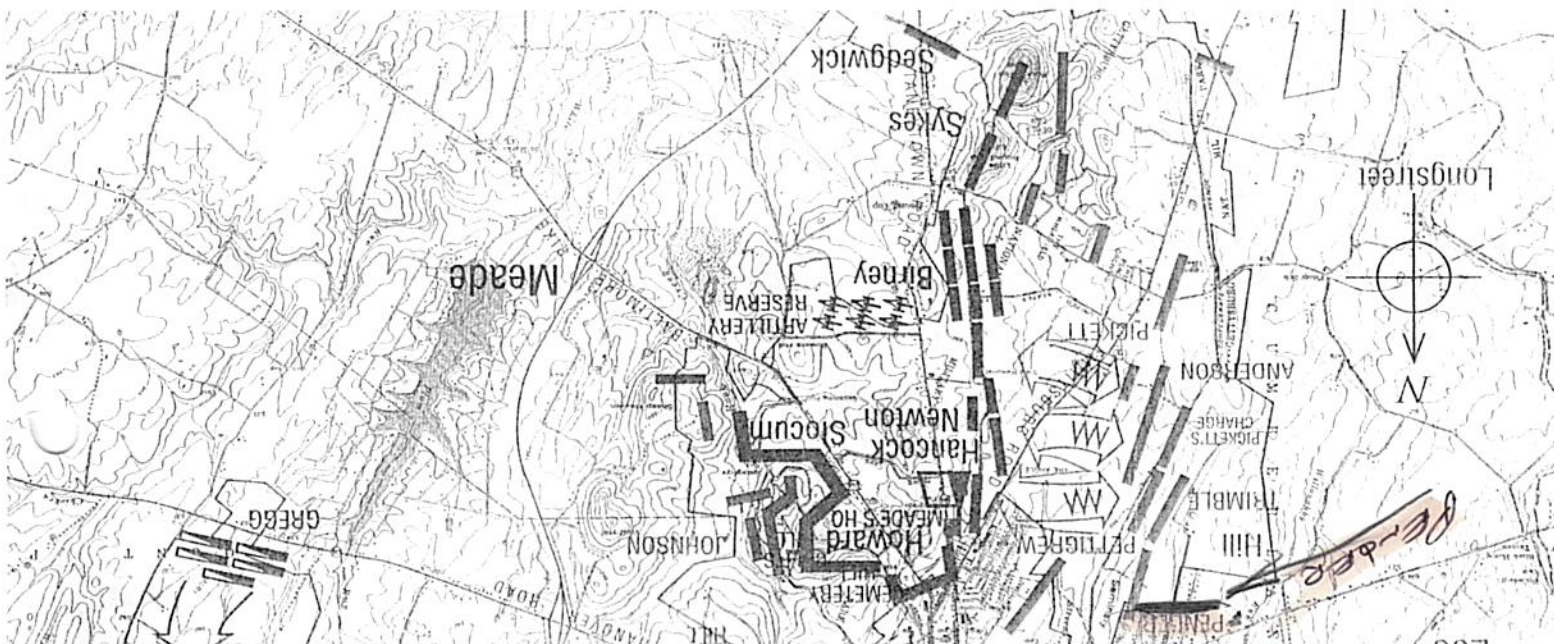
On the night of July 2, Meade met with his corps commanders and determined to "stay and fight it out" but remain on the defensive. Lee's initial plan for July 5 was to order Longstreet and Ewell to attack the Federal left and right at daybreak. However, that morning Longstreet convinced Lee that an attack against the Union left was not feasible. Lee directed that it be made instead against the Union center. It took several hours to prepare this new attack, so it was delayed from daybreak until the afternoon.

Ewell, unaware of the delay, renewed his attack against the XII Corps on Culp's Hill at daybreak and fought alone for about six hours. Most of the Federals there fired from behind breastworks. They repelled three assaults against their position and drove the Confederates from the lower crest of Culp's Hill. By noon the battle for Culp's Hill was over. In the meantime Meade's troops on Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge remained in their positions and awaited Lee's next attack.



3 July 1863

GETTYSBURG



U.S.

Stuart and his three cavalry brigades (fewer than 6,000 troopers) had reached the Gettysburg area on the afternoon of July 2. The next morning, at Lee's order, they rode east beyond Ewell's position to cover the Confederate left. That afternoon Stuart attempted to move his fatigued force toward the Union rear. About three miles east of Gettysburg, near the Hanover Road, he met US Brigadier General David Gregg's smaller cavalry force guarding the Federal right. One of the largest cavalry battles of the Civil War opened, with dismounted skirmishing followed by slam-bang mounted charges across the Rummel farm. The Union forces held, and Stuart's efforts came to naught.

In the meantime Lee and Longstreet prepared the major assault against the Union center on Cemetery Ridge. Longstreet had 12,000 men in eleven brigades, including three fresh ones from CS Major General George E. Pickett's Division and eight bloodied ones from Hill's corps. ~~It~~ that day by CS Major General Isaac Trimble and CS Brigadier Generals J. Johnston Pettigrew and Cadmus M. Wilcox.

At 1:00 p.m. the Confederate artillery opened fire with approximately 180 guns, including those of Ewell's corps. The Union guns replied, shrouding the field in smoke. After two hours the artillery fire ceased. Lee's assault began with all the brigades except Wilcox's advancing in two lines on the right and three on the left across open fields toward the Union center on Cemetery Ridge. Union shot and shell began to decimate their formations. Canister and rifle fire riddled the gray ranks after they crossed the Emmitsburg Road, but they closed, and the lines pressed on. Union troops to the right and left swung forward to fire into the assault column's flanks, boxing it in with fire. A huge mass of men reached the Union line, and a few pushed into the Union position, but by this time formations, firepower, and momentum had been lost. Wilcox's two brigades advanced unsuccessfully to support the attackers' right. The Union center, commanded by Hancock, held and gave a bloody repulse to "Pickett's Charge." No one knows how many

casualties resulted from Pickett's Charge. The Confederates lost an estimated 5,600 men and the Federals more than 1,500. Losses in the three-day battle were about 25,000 Federals and 28,000 Confederates.

Lee's try for a decisive victory in Pennsylvania had failed. There were two years of war ahead, but Meade's army had won a decisive victory. After Gettysburg, Lee was never again able to launch a major offensive. His road from Gettysburg was long, bloody, and hard and ultimately led to Appomattox Court House and surrender.

**Estimated Casualties: 25,000 US, 28,000 CS**

53,000

**Gettysburg National Military Park, near Route 15 at Gettysburg, includes 5,907 acres of the historic battlefield, 1,854 of which are privately owned.**

**Williamsport, Maryland (MD004), Washington County, July 6, 1865**

After the battle of Gettysburg, the Army of Northern Virginia retreated toward Williamsport on the Potomac River, with the ambulance and supply trains on routes different from that of the infantry. Federal cavalrymen crossed South Mountain to Boonsboro so they were between Lee's army and his supply trains.

A Confederate force that included CS Brigadier General John D. Imboden's Brigade fought off US General Buford's attempt to hit the wagon trains at Williamsport. Meanwhile US General Kilpatrick's troopers pushed CS Colonel Chamberliss's cavalry brigade through Hagerstown until they had to retreat when CS Brigadier General Alfred M. Iverson's infantry and CS General Jones's cavalry reinforced Chamberliss. Kilpatrick sent two brigades to reinforce Buford and retained one south of Williamsport until CS Brigadier General

Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade arrived and attacked. The Federals disengaged and rode for Boonsboro.

**Estimated Casualties: 400 US, 254 CS**

**Boonsboro-Funkstown-Falling Waters, Maryland (MD006), Washington County, July 8-14, 1865**

The fighting continued between Boonsboro and Funkstown and along Beaver Creek while CS General Stuart's cavalry screened the Confederates entrenching along a high ridge nine miles long between Hagerstown and Downsview. They needed a strong defensive position to protect them while they built a makeshift pontoon bridge to replace the one at Falling Waters, three miles downstream from Williamsport, which the Federal cavalry had destroyed on July 4. By the time US General Meade advanced on the Confederate defenses, they were too strong to attack. On the night of July 15 the Potomac River was low enough for CS General Ewell's corps to cross at the Williamsport ford while the corps of CS Generals Longstreet and A. P. Hill crossed with the army's trains on the pontoon bridge. Stuart's cavalry occupied the evacuated Confederate works and covered the retreat before crossing at the ford. CS General Heth's Division protected the bridge at Falling Waters during the crossing. A detachment of the 26th North Carolina was the last to cross the river. Troopers from US General Kilpatrick's division attacked the Confederate rear guard at Falling Waters on July 14 and took more than 700 prisoners.

**Estimated Casualties: 158 US, 920 CS**

**Areas of the Potomac River crossings are protected in the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park.**

*He [the men] to have close with our oth*  
—President A

This quotation that it re President Al send to US N after the bat president's a accuracy of with Lincoln general. Son Scott Hancock der that Mea opportunity in a de ginia; in a de ing the Confic termoon of Ju have risked time Lincoln sitions durin

**Manassas (Warren an July 25, 18**

After the Cor eral Gregg's on July 16, Fitzhugh Lee fords against erates attack until nighta Meade's infia the Blue Rid; ing Confeder On July 2 French's III son's Divisio high ground i afternoon a ; son back ag

*see page 65  
\* \* \* This  
by  
AmE  
Imber  
you added  
Ankle  
moved from  
Field  
\* \* \*  
2 Brigades  
P  
Penders*

*\* Penders*

# Gettysburg: The Third Day

July 3, 1863

*Pender's  
Brigade*

*Left Flank*

*LEE'S Retreat*

LEE  
50,000

MEADE  
72,000

*Little Round Top*

*Wounded  
wounded*

Though the armies at Gettysburg had suffered heavily in the first two days of battle, continuing reinforcements kept the two sides at or above their strength of July 2. For the Confederates, Major General George Pickett's division had arrived at Gettysburg on July 2 and later that evening a breakthrough was reported himself at Lee's headquarters. For once Lee allowed anger into his voice in greeting his cavalry chief, but he soon softened and together they planned how best to use the cavalry in the offensive which Lee was already planning for the next day. The centerpiece of those plans was Pickett's fresh division of Virginians with whom Lee hoped to pierce the Federal center. On the Union side of the field, Sedgewick's corps—the largest in the army—arrived during the night, raising Federal strength to about 72,000. Despite Meade's earlier premonition that Lee would attack the center, the Union commander placed Sedgewick on the left behind the Round Tops.

The first action of July 3, however, took place not at the left or the center, but on Culp's Hill, where Lee's army attacked at 4:00 A.M. to regain the southern spur of the hill. The battle swayed back and forth until about 10:30 A.M., when the Confederates were forced to retreat across Rock Creek.

Meanwhile, on Seminary Ridge Lee was explaining his battle plan to a protesting Longstreet. The latter's terrified every argument short of outright refusal to dissuade his chief, but to no avail. Longstreet's mood contrasted markedly with that of Pickett, who fairly bubbled at the prospect. Pickett would command his own three brigades, plus two detached from Anderson's division. To Pickett's left, under the command of Johnson Pettigrew, and behind him, two of Dorsey Pender's brigades were placed under the command of Isaac Trimble. All together there would be some 12,500 men—an impressive force but, as Longstreet noted, a third smaller than the force that had struck the Federal line the day before. Lee reasoned, however, that these attacks had not been coordinated and this time the men would all go in together, preceded by an artillery barrage from no less than 140 Confederate cannons.

The bombardment began at 1:00 P.M. The can-

...om the guns filled  
...ith a heavy white  
...Federal gunners sla  
...Confederates into be  
...of action. The ruse w  
...the guns of both sid  
...infantry stepped ou  
...Ridge and dressed r  
...There were eleven  
...colors of forty-two  
...sultry air. Within a  
...would be in Federal  
...officers gave short sp  
...to his men to ren  
...Virginia and he led  
...field toward the "litt  
...of the Federal line  
...Longstreet as the at  
...at a walk—one hun  
...across. Pickett's di  
...oblique, as if it were  
...the gap between th  
...advanced, enfiladin  
...tery Hill and Little  
...flanks. When they r  
...Federal batteries c  
...with canister bias  
...Officers and color  
...special attention t  
...the stone wall that  
...clump of trees. It se  
...could live on that f  
...With a desperate  
...wall came Brigadi  
...hat on his sword p  
...men who followed  
...Federal battery of C  
...dead among his gu  
...the guns, the tra  
...Confederate fortu  
...The attack had f  
...tered. As the remn  
...went out to meet ti  
...expected Federal c  
...who set out acros  
...return. Of Pickett:  
...for duty the next c  
...both expected Me  
...Union commande  
...been accomplishe  
...he said.  
...Federal casual  
...23,000; the Confec  
...July 4—the 86th  
...pendence—as the  
...each other across  
...to rain. That night

hopes of gaining a more favorable agreement. This coupled with Northern birth led to charges of treason in the press and among the public. Once declared exchanged, it became obvious that it would be difficult to find a place for Pemberton at his high rank. The possibility of a corps command with the Army of Tennessee evaporated when even Jefferson Davis realized that he would not be acceptable to the soldiers. Finally on May 18, 1864, he resigned and offered to serve as a private. However, Davis would not allow that and recommissioned him as a lieutenant colonel of artillery. For nine months he commanded the artillery defenses of the Confederate capital and then went on inspection duty. Having loyally served his adopted country, he lived on a Virginia farm after the war. (Pemberton, John C., III, *Pemberton: Defender of Vicksburg*)

**PENDER, William Dorsey (1834-1863)**

A career soldier, North Carolinian William Dorsey Pender gave his life to the Confederacy. A West Pointer (1854), he had served the intervening years, mostly on the West Coast in the artillery and dragoons before resigning on March 21, 1861. His Southern assignments included: captain, Artillery (spring 1861); colonel, 3rd North Carolina Volunteers (May 16, 1861); colonel, 6th North Carolina (August 17, 1861); brigadier general, CSA (June 3, 1862); commanding brigade, A.P. Hill's Division, (in 1st Corps June 29 and in 2nd Corps from July 27), Army of Northern Virginia (June-December 13, 1862 and early 1863-May 3, 1863); commanding the division (May 3, 1863); major general, CSA (May 27, 1863); and commanding division, 3rd Corps, Army of Northern Virginia (May 30-July 2, 1863). Having distinguished himself at Seven Pines he was promoted to brigadier a few days later and assigned to Hill's Light Division. With that famous command he fought through the Seven Days, suffering a wound at Malvern Hill, and Cedar Mountain, 2nd Bull Run, Harpers Ferry, and Antietam. Wounded at Fredericksburg, he returned for Chancellorsville and was in command of the division when wounded. Promoted to major general, he was assigned to command a division of four of the six brigades from Hill's former command and attached to Hill's new 3rd Corps. The North Carolinian led this unit on the first day at Gettysburg and on the second ~~was~~ hit by a shell fragment. Following the amputation of his leg back in Virginia he died on July 18. (Freeman, Douglas S., *Lee's Lieutenants*)

**PENDLETON, George Hunt (1825-1889)**

The Civil War, and his vice presidential candidacy on the Democratic ticket with McClellan, severely damaged the political career of George H. Pendleton. Born in Cincinnati, he had been educated there and at the University of Heidelberg before

friendship. At the 1864 Democratic convention the peace faction managed to get him nominated to the number two spot on the ticket by a unanimous vote. Whereas the presidential candidate, McClellan, did not recognize the defeatist planks of the party's platform, George H. Pendleton continued to speak out in opposition to the war and support the party position. With the Democratic ticket handily defeated in the electoral college the nation registered itself as behind the vigorous prosecution of the war. After the war Pendleton was defeated for a congressional seat in 1866 and the governorship in 1869. For the next decade he engaged in railroadng. In 1879 he was elected to a term in the Senate but failed to gain renomination. He left office in 1885, whereupon he was appointed minister to Germany. While serving in this post he died in Brussels, Belgium.

**PENDLETON, William Nelson (1809-1883)**

An accomplished administrator, William N. Pendleton was less than effective as a battlefield tactician while serving as chief artillerist in Lee's army. The Virginian was a West Pointer (1830) who had resigned, after three years in the artillery and as a faculty member at his alma mater, to become an educator and Episcopal minister. He reentered the military upon the secession of his state. His assignments included: captain, Rockbridge Artillery (May 1, 1861); colonel, Artillery (July 13, 1861); chief of Artillery, Army of the Shenandoah (July 1861); chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac (July-October 22, 1861); chief of Artillery, Department (later Army) of Northern Virginia (October 22, 1861-April 9, 1865); and brigadier general, CSA (March 26, 1862). Not forgetting his religious training in his first battle, he shouted "May the Lord have mercy on their poor souls—Fire!" as his four guns, "Matthew," "Mark," "Luke," and "John" roared into action. As Johnston's artillery chief he fought at 1st Bull Run and served on the Peninsula. Under Lee, he failed to mass his guns before the assault at Malvern Hill. Another failure came at the end of the Maryland invasion when he reported, incorrectly, that the entire reserve artillery of the army has been captured; only four pieces had been lost. However, his administrative talents proved his value. He developed the system of artillery battalions assigned to the infantry divisions which allowed for a more rapid concentration of firepower. His skill was also apparent to Lee in the supplying, officering, and equipping of the long arm. Following the Chancellorsville reorganization, the last reserve battalions were assigned to the corps and he was confined to administrative work. In March 1864 President Davis dispatched Pendleton to Johnston's Army of Tennessee to report on its internal artillery organization and suggest improvements.

was Jennings C., The Long Arm of Lee and R.E. Lee)

**PENNINGTON, Alexander McWhorter (1838-1917)**

An 1860 graduate of West Point, New C.M. Pennington found promotion in slow—even in wartime—and transit cavalry for advancement. His Civil War career included: brevet second lieutenant, 2nd second lieutenant, 2nd Artillery (lieutenant, Battery M, 2nd Artillery); 1st Artillery (March 30, 1864); colonel (October 1, 1864); commanding 1st Cavalry Corps, Army of the Shenandoah, 10, 1864 and February 25-March 25, 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, Cavalry Co (March 25-May 29, 1865). The battle assigned served for much of the war as the cavalry. This battery fought at Williamsburg, the Seven Days, and commanded the guns at Fredericksburg subordinate post at Chancellorsville Gettysburg—in the latter serving with army brevets. Despite promotion to a state. Commanding a brigade, he was and fought at Five Forks and in the Mustered out of the volunteers and brevets as a colonel of regulars and Remaining in the service, he was brigadier general, having also served in the Spanish-American War.

**PENNYPACKER, Galust**

The youngest man ever to become a States Army—unable even to vote for his commission—Galusha Pennypacker in George Washington's old Valley having toyed with journalism he was the firing on Fort Sumter. Joining included: private, Company A, 9th first lieutenant, Company A, 9th declined); quartermaster sergeant. 1861); captain, Company A, 9th 1861); major, 97th Pennsylvania (colonel, 97th Pennsylvania (Apr

X 1850's  
During  
and  
AFTER  
WAR  
WITH  
MEXICO  
X Dragoon  
CAVALRY

XX  
July 2, 63  
Pender  
was  
an  
artillery  
officer  
IT WAS  
ARTILLERY

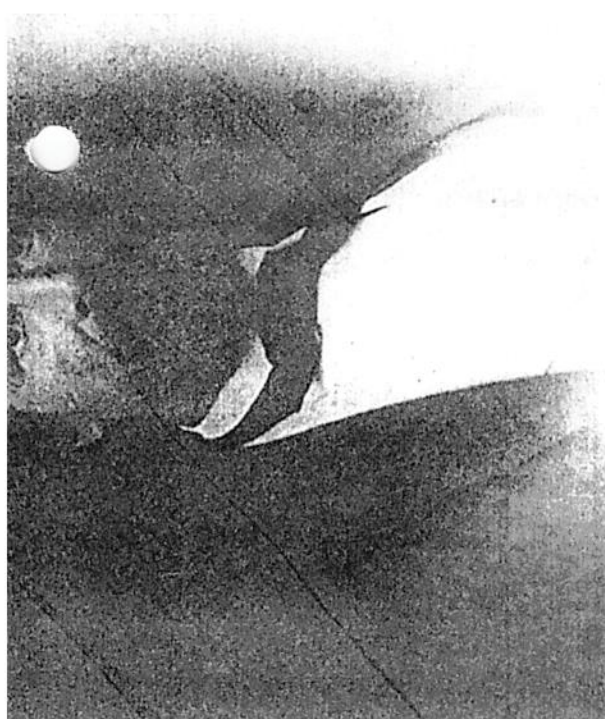


the Confederacy's most controversial end, he graduated of the U.S. Military Academy in the Second Seminole War and served in the Mexican War. In peacetime, he was an effective administrative officer. Though he later claimed that Pemberton frequently expressed pro-Southern sentiments, there is much evidence to the contrary. When war broke out in 1861, he accepted a commission in the Virginia militia before coming to Virginia to fight for his state.

His most significant duty came in March 1862 when he was promoted to major general and took command of the Department of the Gulf in Mississippi. In politics, he had moved rapidly upward in the Confederate hierarchy. He had been promoted to major general in the Department of the Gulf in Mississippi, a position of considerable importance. He had also been promoted to lieutenant general in the Department of the Gulf in Mississippi, a position of considerable importance. He had also been promoted to lieutenant general in the Department of the Gulf in Mississippi, a position of considerable importance.

Under soon was embroiled in controversy with the President. He was promoted to major general in the Department of the Gulf in Mississippi, a position of considerable importance. He had also been promoted to lieutenant general in the Department of the Gulf in Mississippi, a position of considerable importance. He had also been promoted to lieutenant general in the Department of the Gulf in Mississippi, a position of considerable importance.

er. Grant confused Pemberton with a general who had crossed the Mississippi below Vicksburg. Grant was free to maneuver and remembered Lee's admonishment to Pemberton at all cost. Jefferson Davis was thinking with an order not to give up



JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

the river city "for a single day." Now that Grant had successfully crossed the Mississippi, Pemberton determined to stay in Vicksburg. Davis complicated matters by sending Joseph E. Johnston to Mississippi to try to reverse Johnston's Confederate fortunes. Johnston ordered Pemberton to unite his forces and attack Grant, if practicable, but if that meant abandoning the defense of Vicksburg, Pemberton was to follow Johnston's lead.

Grant swept inland scoring a series of quick victories at Port Gibson, Raymond, and Jackson. Pemberton finally tried to flee to Edwards Station, but he was surrounded by Union forces. He moved his army east to Edwards Station, but he was surrounded by Union forces. He moved his army east to Edwards Station, but he was surrounded by Union forces. He moved his army east to Edwards Station, but he was surrounded by Union forces.

bat. He had demonstrated his weaknesses in South Carolina, yet Davis had sent him to Mississippi anyway. A few months after Vicksburg, Pemberton displayed his loyalty to the Confederate cause by requesting a reduction in rank. He served the remainder of the war as a lieutenant colonel of artillery in Virginia and South Carolina.

After the war, Pemberton lived in Virginia and Pennsylvania. He died August 14, 1881, and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Ballard, Michael B. *Pemberton: A Biography*. Jackson, Miss., 1991.  
 Bearss, Edwin Cole. *The Campaign for Vicksburg*. 3 vols. Dayton, Ohio, 1985-1986.  
 Pemberton, John C. (III). *Pemberton: Defender of Vicksburg*. Chapel Hill, N.C., 1942. Reprint, Wilmington, N.C., 1987.

MICHAEL B. BALLARD

**PENDER, WILLIAM DORSEY**

*\* War with Mexico*  
**PENDER, WILLIAM DORSEY** (1834-1863), major general. Pender was born February 6, 1834, in North Carolina and was educated at the U.S. Military Academy. He graduated nineteenth in the class of 1854. As a lieutenant of artillery and then of dragoons, Pender served on frontier duty in New Mexico and on the west coast. He saw enough fighting to be able to report with pride having been "mentioned three times [in reports] for conduct in Indian engagements."

Lieutenant Pender resigned from the U.S. Army in March 1861 and immediately received a Confederate commission as captain of artillery. Two months later Pender was elected colonel of the Third (later the Thirteenth) North Carolina Infantry. He assumed command of the Sixth North Carolina in August 1861 and led that regiment with such élan at Seven Pines the following spring that President Jefferson Davis commended him on the field and promoted him to brigadier general to date from June 3, 1862. General Pender took command of a brigade of North Carolina regiments, including his old Thirteenth, in A. P. Hill's division. He led the brigade through the heaviest fighting during the Seven Days' Battles with notable success and suffered in the process the first of a series of slight wounds incurred in battles. Pender and his men also fought at the heart of the battles of Second Manassas and Ox Hill and participated in the Maryland cam-

## PENDLETON, WILLIAM N.

paign. At Fredericksburg his North Carolinians stood on the far left of Hill's division.

Pender earned a reputation for stern, even brutal, discipline as a result of his ardent efforts to reduce the desertion rate that bedeviled North Carolina units. According to J. R. Boyles, a Confederate soldier at the time, troops of adjacent brigades "had a perfect horror" of Pender "as being such a strict disciplinarian." Although Pender was of very slight build (about 135 pounds), a member of J. E. B. Stuart's staff declared that the North Carolinian was one of the two "most splendid looking soldiers of the war." His ability to hold his troops to their duty appealed strongly both to units that served near them and to the army high command. Late in 1862 Hill commended Pender as "one of the very best officers I know" and in January 1863 again recommended promotion for him. In the reorganization after Chancellorsville, where he had again performed brilliantly, Pender won promotion to major general.

Pender's new division included the best troops of Hill's old command. The men who had feared him soon discovered Pender to be "quite humane, [he] treated us kindly" as long as no one deserted. Major General Pender's only day in combat was July 1, 1863, when he pushed his command through bitterly contested ground just west of Gettysburg and onto Seminary Ridge at the climax of that day's fighting. The next day a piece of shell wounded Pender in the thigh, though not in a fashion to prompt concern for his recovery. A sudden hemorrhage, however, led to amputation of the leg on July 18, and the general died a few hours later. Pender's solid contributions to the Army of Northern Virginia as one of its most able brigadiers are a matter of clear record. His further potential seemed large, as attested by several wistful comments by both Hill and Lee after Pender's death.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hassler, William W., ed. *The General to His Lady*. Chapel Hill, N.C., 1965.  
Montgomery, Walter A. *Life and Character of Major-General W. D. Pender*. Raleigh, N.C., 1894.

ROBERT K. KRICK

resigned from the army after three years to accept a professorship in Pennsylvania. He then became principal of Episcopal high schools in Alexandria and Baltimore before accepting the rectorship of, first, All Saints Church, Frederick, Maryland, and in 1853, of Grace Church, Lexington, Virginia.

When the Civil War broke out, Pendleton was elected captain of the Rockbridge Artillery, which was attached to the brigade of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson. The battery consisted of four guns that were christened "Mathew," "Luke," and "John" in tribute to the clergyman-commander, First Manassas, by which time Pendleton had been promoted to colonel, the battery figured prominently in the repulse of the Federal attack on the left of the Confederate

### Pendleton suffered his most humiliating embarrassment on the retreat from Sharpsburg.

Pendleton also served as chief of artillery on the staff of Joseph E. Johnston. He was appointed brigadier on March 26, 1862.

Pendleton continued as artillery chief under Robert E. Lee, always mingling his military and ecclesiastical functions. Once, while directing artillery fire against the enemy, he shouted, "Lord have mercy on their souls!"

Pendleton suffered his most humiliating embarrassment on the retreat from Sharpsburg. Commanding the army's rear guard to dispute the enemy's crossing of the Potomac, he mismanaged his task so egregiously that, he reported to Lee, he had lost his 44 guns. The next day, however, he escaped a possible court martial when Jackson recaptured all but four of the field pieces.

Dissatisfaction over Pendleton's performances mounted, and for the last two years of the war his duties were of an administrative nature. In March 1864, Adjutant General Samuel Cooper ordered Pendleton to Dalton, Georgia, to inspect Johnston's artillery. When Pendleton dalled, a second order was issued a month later. By November, strained relations existed between Cooper and the brigadier. Pendleton complained about the "exclusive & extremely invidious distinction placed at the door of your Dept." for field officers who

Compiled Military Service Records, William Nelson Macrophy M331, Roll 196, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, D.C.  
Hatch-Kiss, Jed. *Virginia*. Vol. 3 of *Confederate Military History*. Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, 1899. Vol. 4 of *Virginia*. Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, 1899. Vol. 4 of *Virginia*. Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, 1899. Vol. 4 of *Virginia*. Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, 1899.

Lee, Susan P. *Memoirs of William Nelson Pendleton*. Wilmington, N.C., 1967.

Lee, Susan P. *Memoirs of William Nelson Pendleton*. Wilmington, N.C., 1967.

LOWELL R

## PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN

The Peninsular campaign lasted nearly to March to July 1862, and stretched across the Virginia Peninsula from the Chesapeake Bay to Richmond. Union Maj. Gen. George E. McClellan planned to advance his Army of the Potomac the stretch of land between the York and James rivers to capture Richmond. With the Confederate government hoped to bring the year to a swift and decisive end. Throughout the summer months of 1862 approximately 60,000 men of the Army of the Potomac fought several weeks of mud-drenched marches and several bloody battles ensued, which cost the lives of over 15,000 soldiers; the defending Confederates killed, wounded, and missing. Rich men captured, the Union suffered another em capture, and the war dragged on for three more y

Two divisions from McClellan's army held Fort Monroe at the tip of the peninsula scores of bluecoats debarked from ves and Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder, Confederate defenses at Yorktown, rear of 10,000 men for combat. Magruder's Army directly in McClellan's path up the Peninsula. Confederate strength, McClellan's strength as it was. Magruder added to the strength of his men through clearing; the presence of many more troops. Instea



of HORSE ARTILLERY, 29 Nov. 1861. Pelham fought in more than 60 engagements during his brief career and refined the concept of FLYING BATTERY. At the Battles of Williamsburg, the Seven Days', Malvern Hill, Groveton, Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, his men and guns won the respect of Confederate superiors and earned him the sobriquet "The Gallant Pelham" from Gen. Robert E. Lee and Stuart. Following Second Bull Run he received promotion to major and command of a battalion of horse artillery, and at Antietam and Fredericksburg had the privilege of dueling with former mentor Hunt.

In artillery tactics Pelham improved the speed of movement, fire, and accuracy. At Antietam he moved his guns along the Federal flank, giving the impression of commanding a larger force, and at Fredericksburg, with entangling fire from 2 guns, held up the Union advance for 2 hours, convincing opponents they faced 2 batteries. His horse artillery, most often operating with Stuart, kept pace with fast-moving cavalry columns on raiding expeditions and proved adept in operations against railroads and Union gunboats on Virginia's tidal rivers.

His contribution to Confederate folklore was as great. Loved by his men, noted for his extreme youth and courage, and distinguished for his service among Stuart's colorful entourage, he became a contemporary hero. On 17 Mar. 1863, away from his troops on personal business, out of curiosity he joined Stuart in observing the Confederate cavalry engagement at Kelly's Ford, Va. With youthful impetuosity he joined in a charge with the 3d Virginia Cavalry, was struck in the neck by a piece of an exploding shell, and was taken to the Culpeper home of his fiancée, Bessie Shackelford, where he died the same day. Grieving, Stuart ordered Pelham's body laid in state at the George Washington monument in Richmond.

The postwar writings of former Confederate JOHN ESTES COOKE revived the Pelham legend and established him as a hero of the LOST CAUSE. —JES

**Pember, Phoebe Yates Levy.** nurse b. Charleston, S.C., 18 Aug. 1823. Nothing is known about Phoebe Yates Levy's schooling, but her postwar writings indicate that she was well educated. Her family moved from Charleston to Savannah, Ga., in 1850. There she met and married Thomas Pember of Boston, where the couple made their home until Pember died July 1861. The young widow returned to her family and by 1862 had accompanied them to Marietta, Ga.

Disheartened by inactivity and eager to serve the Confederate cause, late that year Pember used her friendship with the wife of Sec. of War George W. Randolph to secure a position as chief matron of Hospital No. 2 at Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond. She began working 1 Dec., staying in the Confederate capital to care for her patients after the surrender Apr. 1865.

With the return of peace Pember made her home in Georgia but traveled extensively in the U.S. and abroad. She died in Pittsburgh, Pa., 4 Mar. 1913.

In 1879 Pember had published her memoirs, *A Southern*

pital life in Confederate Richmond. Though born into a well-to-do family, in her writing Pember focused on the common soldier from the lower levels of Southern society, expressing not only compassion for the sick and wounded, but a respect for the rank and file. Especially interesting are her accounts of the sometimes bitter friction between the soldiers of the various Confederate states. Few other memoirs show so explicitly the fierce localism that contributed heavily to the South's failed experiment with nationhood. Her criticism of bureaucratic incompetence, unqualified doctors, and inadequate supplies provides one of the best pictures of Southern medical care. A 1959 reissue of the memoir, edited by Bell I. Wiley, contains previously unpublished letters and a valuable sketch of Pember's life. —PLF

**Pemberton, John Clifford.** CSA b. Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Aug. 1814. The "Defender of Vicksburg" entered West Point in 1833 and promptly displayed a deep love of the South, advocating states rights philosophies and forming friendships mostly with Southern cadets. Graduating 27th of 50 in the class of 1837, Pemberton entered the cavalry service and was twice brevetted for gallantry in the Mexican War. In 1848 he married Martha Thompson, a native of Norfolk, Va., who further influenced his Southern leanings.



On 24 Apr. 1861, Pemberton resigned from the army to join the Confederacy, while 2 of his brothers remained with the Union army. Given a brigadier general's commission by Pres. Jefferson Davis 17 June 1861, Pemberton took command of the DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA. This relatively minor assignment nevertheless brought him promotion to major general Jan. 1862 and to lieutenant general 10 Oct.

On 14 Oct. Pemberton took charge of the DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, quickly discovering that all the affairs of his district centered on the besieged river fortress of VICKSBURG, Miss. The general soon became caught between the conflicting military plans of his 2 superiors, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson and President Davis. Trying to follow both plans, he was finally unable to follow either, and 4 July 1863 surrendered Vicksburg and 29,000 Confederate soldiers to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

When no subsequent assignment could be found for his high rank, Pemberton resigned his lieutenant generalcy and accepted appointment as a colonel of artillery. He performed commendably at that level until war's end. Diligent and efficient, Pemberton was also a good administrator but was criticized for being an uninspiring officer.

After the war he settled on a farm near Warrenton, Va., and eventually returned to his native Pennsylvania, where he died 13 July 1881, in the village of Penllyn. —JRS

**Pender, William Dorsey.** CSA b. Edgecomb Cw., N.C., 6 Feb. 1834. One of the few advantages that the Confederacy enjoyed was an abundance of excellent fighting generals.



Pender was illustrative of that group. He entered West Point at age 16, graduating 19th of 46 in the class of 1854, famous because it produced so many officers who achieved high rank. He then served, mostly on the Pacific Coast, with the 1st U.S. Dragoons, *Mexican War*

Pender was among the first Southerners to offer his sword to his homeland, resigning his army commission Mar. 1861 to become colonel of the 3d North Carolina Infantry. The young officer quickly gained a reputation as a hard-hitting commander. Gallant conduct in the PENINSULA CAMPAIGN, notably at SEVEN PINES, earned him a brigadier's rank as of 3 June 1862. As a brigade commander in Lt. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill's Light Division, Pender was in the thick of fighting at Cedar Mountain, Harpers Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. 3 times he was wounded in action. On 27 May 1863 he was promoted to major general.

During the second day of combat at GETTYSBURG, Pender was reconnoitering when struck in the thigh by a 2-in.-sq shell fragment. He dismissed the injury as trivial and did not seek medical attention until Gen. R. E. Lee's army was back in Virginia. By then, massive infection had spread through his leg. Amputation followed, and Pender did not survive the surgery. The 29-year-old general died 8 July 1863 at Staunton, Va. His remains were interred at Taborough, N.C.

A. P. Hill wrote of Pender: "No man fell during the bloody battle of Gettysburg more regretted than he, nor around whose youthful brow were clustered brighter rays of glory." The supreme compliment to Pender came from Robert E. Lee: "His promise and usefulness as an officer were only equalled by the purity and excellence of his private life." —JRS

**Pendleton, Alexander Swift.** CSA b. near Alexandria, Va., 28 Sept. 1840. "Sandie" Pendleton's father, WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, a minister and future Confederate general, settled his family in Maryland 1844-53. Educated at home and in a private school, at age 13 the younger Pendleton enrolled in Washington College at Lexington, Va., where his father had accepted a parish. An excellent student, he belonged to the same literary society as THOMAS J. JACKSON, then on the faculty of the VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. Following his graduation in 1857, Pendleton taught at Washington College for 2 years. At that time he enrolled at the University of Virginia to earn a Master's degree. After entering the Provisional Army of Virginia as 2d lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers 17 May 1861, he left school without completing his studies. A week later he reported to Jackson, then a colonel in the Confederate army, at Harpers Ferry. In July Jackson requested Pendleton for his ordnance officer, and from the 19th of that month



will his

1861. From Apr. '62 until Oct. he was Col. and Chief Engr. for Beauford and Bragg. Appointed B.G. C.S.A. 7 Nov. '62, he served under Kirby Smith, fought at Lexington (Ky.), and led the cavalry at Stones River. From Mar. to May '63 he was on the expedition with Kirby Smith and fought at Gordon's Mills, LaFayette, and Chickamauga. Going to the A.N.V., he fought under Ewell in the Mine Run operations and was wounded at the Wilderness. He returned to active duty in July '64 and fought under Early in the Shenandoah Valley. Married on 19 Jan. '65 to Hetty Cary of Baltimore. He was killed 6 Feb. at Hatcher's Run in the battles around Petersburg. Freeman says that he was only a B.G. at his death and that there is no record of his nomination or confirmation as Maj. Gen. in the records of the C.S.A. Congress, even though he was commanding a division and had for some time carried out the duties of the higher rank. Wood and Cullum say he was a Maj. Gen., Wood giving 26 Nov. '64 as the effective date.

His younger brother, William Johnson Pegrarn, was mortally wounded two months later at Five Forks, a Col. of Art. at 23. A "shy, nearsighted young student [when the war began]," he was "one of those rare men who expand in battle" and a favorite of D. S. Freeman in *Lee's Lts.*

PEGGRAM'S FARM, Va., 30 Sept.-2 Oct. '64, Poplar Springs Church, same dates.

PEIRSON, Charles Lawrence, Union officer. Mass. 1st Lt. Adj. 20th Mass. 19 July '61; Lt. Col. 39th Mass. 6 Sept. '62; Col. 19 Aug. '64; Bvt. B.G. USV; resigned 4 Jan. '65. Brevets for Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Weldon R.R. Served on staffs of Dana and Sedgwick. Captured at Balls Bluff 21 Oct. '61; W.L.A. Spotsylvania and Weldon R.R. 18 Aug. '64.

PELHAM, John, C.S.A. officer. "The Gallant Pelham," 1838-63. Ala. Resigning from West Point (ex-May '61), and returning to the South through the Federal lines, he entered the C.S.A. Army. As Capt. he fought at 1st Bull Run, Williamsburg, Gaines's Mill, and 2d Bull Run, and was promoted Maj. in time for Antietam, Stuart's Oct. '62 raid around McClellan and Fredericksburg. It was at the last-named battle that Lee said of him: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young!" and described him as "gallant." Blond, blue-eyed, and handsome, his modest manner belied his early fame, and he had begun to develop new artillery tactics with his Stuart Horse Art'y., which consisted of two rifles and two 12-pound Napoleons. "As grand a flirt as ever lived" (*Lee's Lts.*), he was the *beau ideal* of the Confederacy, and three girls in the neighborhood put on mourning when he was killed in Mar. '63 at Kelly's Ford. He was promoted Lt. Col. posthumously.

PELOUZE, Louis H. Union officer. c. 1831-78. Pa. USMA 1853 (17/52); Art'y. He fought in the Seminole War and served on the frontier in the Kansas border disturbances before being named Capt 15th US Inf. 14 May. '61. As acting Asst. Adj. Gen., he served under Dix on the Port Royal expedition, in Shields's division, and in the same capacity in the II Corps (Army of Va.). During the last-named service he was severely wounded at Cedar Mountain 9 Aug. '62 and on sick leave until October. In Feb. he was named Asst. Adj. Gen. of the Dept. of Va. and in July '63 took the same post with the Dept. of Va. and N.C. before going, in Aug. '63, to the Adj. Gen. office. He remained in Washington for the rest of the war and died on active duty as Maj. (24 Mar. '64), having been brevetted for

Cedar Mountain and war service (B.G. USA).

PEMBERTON, John Clifford, Northern-born C.S.A. gen. 1814-81. Pa.

USMA 1837 (27/50); Art'y. Of Quaker ancestry, he nonetheless served in the Seminole War, on border duty, in the Mexican War (2 brevets, A.D.C. to William J. Worth), on the frontier in Indian fighting and in the Utah Expedition before resigning 24 Apr. '61 as Capt. Scott tried to give him a Federal colonelcy, but he refused and went to his wife's native Va., where he was commissioned Lt. Col. C.S.A. 28 Apr. '61. Ordered to organize the cavalry and artillery of the state, he was named Col. in the Prov. Army of Va. on 8 May '61 and promoted, in rapid order, Maj. of C.S.A. Art'y. 15 June '61; B.G. C.S.A. 17 June '61; and Maj. Gen. C.S.A. 15 Jan. '62. In command of the Dept. of S.C., Ga., and Fla., he counseled the abandonment of Fort Sumter and the building of Fort Wagner and Battery B as the basis of defense. Promoted Lt. Gen. 13 Oct. '62, he was given command of the Dept. of Miss. Tenn., and East La. "Placing Pemberton in command in Mississippi must rank as one of Jefferson Davis' major mistakes" (Horn, 212). During the Vicksburg Campaign (which see for evaluation of his generalship and the circumstances surrounding selection of 4 July for the surrender) Pemberton was harassed and bewildered not only by Grant's brilliant strategy but also by conflicting instructions from his superiors, Davis and J. E. Johnston. The South, humiliated by the twin defeats of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, suspected treason. There is no evidence that Pemberton was guilty of any offense other than mediocre generalship. After being exchanged, he resigned 18 May '64 and served the rest of the war as Col. and Insp. of Art'y. Then he

farmed near Warrenton, Va., before moving to Philadelphia.

PEMBERTON'S CORPS. See under Corps, Contd.

PENDER, William Dorsey, C.S.A. gen. 1834-63. N.C. USMA 1854 (19/46); Art'y. He served on the frontier in Indian fighting and in garrison before resigning in Mar. '61 as 1st Lt. Commissioned Capt. of C.S.A. Art'y., he was in charge of the recruiting in Baltimore and on 16 May '61 was elected Col. 3d N.C. Transferring on 15 Aug. of that year to the 6th N.C., he fought in Whiting's brigade on the Peninsula and was promoted B.G. C.S.A. (3 June '62) for his actions at Seven Pines. He then commanded a N.C. brigade under A. P. Hill during the Seven Days' Battles and fought under Jackson at 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. At the last-named battle he was wounded three times but did not leave the field. At 29 years of age he was promoted Maj. Gen. 27 May '63 and led his division at Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded on the second day. Evacuated to Staunton, he died 18 July after an amputation.

PENDLETON, William Nelson, C.S.A. gen. 1809-83. Va. USMA 1830 (5/42); Art'y. He served in garrison and taught mathematics at West Point before resigning in 1833. He was then at Bristol College, Pa., and Delaware College. Ordained an Episcopal minister in 1838, he was principal of Episcopal High School in Alexandria 1839-44 and then moved to Baltimore to take a parish and run a school. Three years later he became minister of a church in Frederick, Md., and in 1853 moved to Lexington, Va. On 1 May '61 he was elected Capt. of the Rockbridge Art'y. and was named Col. and J. E. Johnston's Chief of Art'y. 13 July '61. He was ap-

USMA  
WEST POINT