



PANNEBAKKER FAMILY NEWS

NEWSLETTER OF THE PANNEBAKKER FAMILY ASSOCIATION

HENRY SUTTON PENNYPACKER

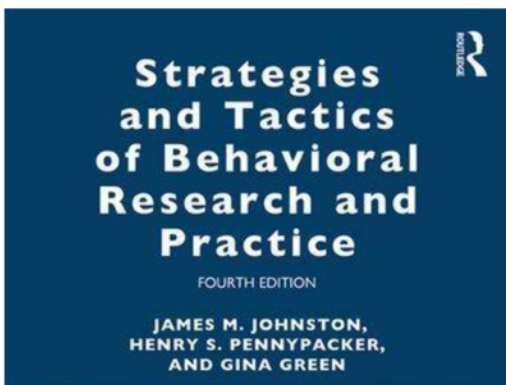
May 27, 1937 – September 12, 2023

Dr. Henry Sutton (Hank) Pennypacker, 86, passed away suddenly but peacefully due to a fall at his home in Gainesville, Florida on September 12, 2023. He was born in Missoula, Montana on May 27, 1937 to Henry S. Pennypacker Sr. and Ann (Chiasson) Pennypacker. He graduated from Lakeside School in Seattle, Washington, before attending Whitman College where he met Susanne Farwell in 1954. They were married in 1955 and moved to Missoula. Hank earned bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Montana. Together with their three young children, Hank and Susanne moved to Durham, North Carolina where he earned his Ph.D. in Psychology from Duke University in 1962.

He joined the faculty of the University of Florida at age 24. Although his early research focused on nonhumans, he soon turned to instructional design at the collegiate level and founded and built the University of Florida's Behavioral Analysis program into a national leader.

In the late 1970's, he led research and training in the area of breast cancer detection and co-founded Mammacare Corporation in 1981. Mammacare's training systems soon were widely used in medical schools throughout the United States and abroad. This work has been widely recognized in the behavioral medicine and cancer prevention communities.

As Professor Emeritus at the University of Florida, Dr. Pennypacker was a major figure in behavior analysis through his contributions in research, teaching, and service. He also made significant contributions to instructional design through his work in precision teaching. He authored or co-authored several books, dozens of book chapters, and more than one hundred scholarly articles. He also helped obtain US and international patents.



Dr. Pennypacker was chairman of the Cambridge Center for Behavioral Studies since 2001. The Center's mission is to advance the scientific study of behavior and its humane application to solving practical problems, including the prevention and relief of human suffering.

His professional legacy is the dozens of graduate students and hundreds of undergraduate students who were trained to use Hank's behavioral analysis techniques.

His book, now in its fourth edition, has become a classic and essential reference.

Thanks to Cousin Marcea Kligman, who sent in her late father's obit. We worked together to create this fascinating Pennypacker family story!
YOUR STORIES ARE WELCOME.



Hank (seen here with his beloved guitar) was an avid player -- starting with the Snake River Outlaws as a young man in Montana and ending with his last gig with the Oak Hammock Rockers.

He treasured his time trout fishing the streams of western Montana.

He owned Porsches, BMWs, and a Mercedes diesel. As a private pilot, he enjoyed instrument flying.

Hank cherished his dogs and never met one he didn't love.

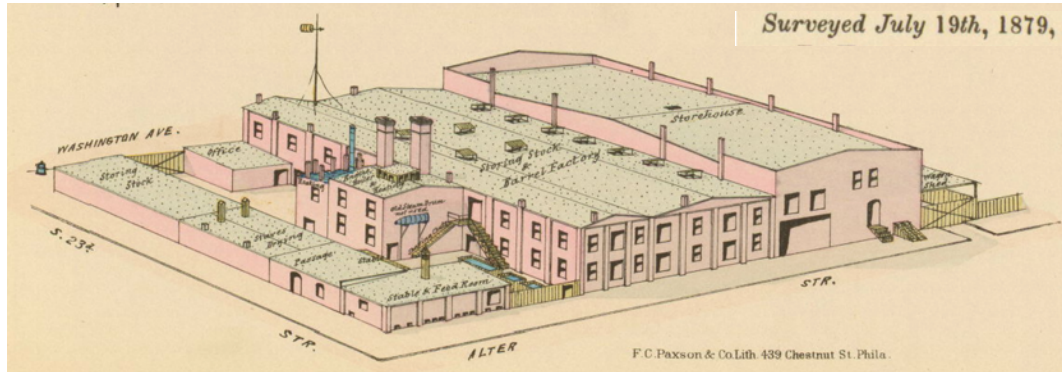
Hank had a wonderful sense of humor and delighted in interactions with cashiers, wait staff, physical therapists, doctors - essentially anyone he encountered.

HE MADE EVERYONE HE MET FEEL SPECIAL AND VALUED.

Hank helped to establish the University of Florida as a model for behavioral-based treatment in the area of developmental disabilities. Dr. Pennypacker served as president of the Florida Association for Behavior Analysis and of the Association for Behavior Analysis International (ABAI). He also consulted with the State of Florida and the US Navy.

Hank and his family descend from Hendrick Pannebakker through his son, Jacob, and his grandson, Matthias.

Several generations later Pennypacker cousins started a barrel making company, **Quaker City Cooperage**, in PA, ca 1879.



*Quaker City Cooperage,
W. G. Pennypacker,
Philadelphia.*

MANUFACTURE :—Principally sugar barrels (loose work).
RAW STOCK :—Staves, headings and hoops.
EMPLOYING :—About 100 hands (75 men, 25 boys).

In 1903 they moved to Buffalo, NY, to use transportation on the Erie Canal.

In 2014 *Buffalo Rising* slated “The Barrel Factory” for preservation. See it today at barrelfactory.com



LARGEST LOAD OF FLOUR BARRELS ON RECORD.
Delivered to the Washburn-Crosby Co., from the model shops of the Quaker City Cooperage Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Containing 292 barrels.



The Pennypacker name is missing from the history on <https://buffalo.barrelfactory.com/buffalo-old-first-ward-the-barrel-factory-about>
LET'S CORRECT THAT.

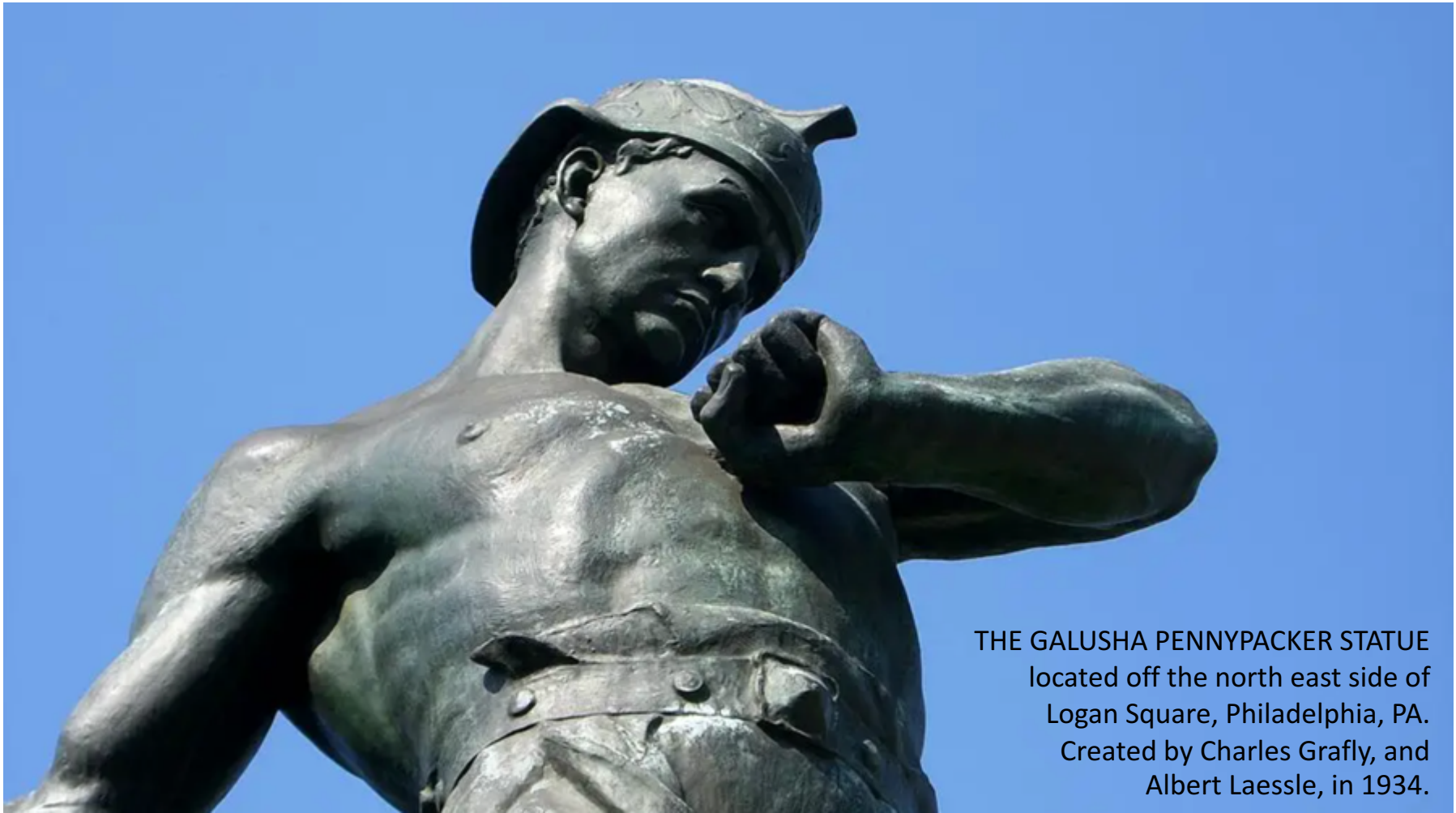
Hank's father (Henry S. Pennypacker, Sr.)

After graduating from Princeton, Hank Sr. lived for several years in Paris, France, as a hockey sports writer for the Chicago Sun; ending up on a homestead in Montana. By chance Hank Sr., along with several others, got into the lumber business. Their lumber company eventually grew to be the third largest in Montana. Hank Sr. continued writing, authoring numerous articles and editorials for the local newspaper in Missoula, MT.

The Family

Cousin Hank is survived by his **wife** of 68 years, Susanne, **daughters** Marcea Kligman (Dr. Kenneth Kligman) and Dr. Leslye Pennypacker (Ben Masterton), **son** H. Stephen Pennypacker (Teresa Drake) **granddaughters** Dr. Ashley Pennypacker Hill (Adam Hill), Brittany Kligman, Courtney Weitz (Paul Weitz), Leah Werker (Travis Werker) and Carson Pennypacker (Brandon Kendall) and **grandsons** Benjamin Johnson and Henry (Sam) Johnson
and seven great-grandchildren.

BOY GENERALS – CONTINUED – GALUSHA PENNYPACKER



THE GALUSHA PENNYPACKER STATUE located off the north east side of Logan Square, Philadelphia, PA. Created by Charles Grafly, and Albert Laessle, in 1934.



Major General Galusha Pennypacker was a Cousin to Boy (Brevet Major) General George Armstrong Custer-featured in our October Newsletter. Their common ancestors were Mennonites Paulus Custer and Gertrude Tyson. **The families arrived in Germantown in 1684.**

At the close of the war Galusha returned a brigadier-general and brevet major-general of volunteers, at twenty-two years of age, the youngest man who had ever held such high rank since the organization of the Government, ranking just below Ulysses S. Grant, all while being too young to vote for the president who appointed him to his rank. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor on August 17, 1891, for his actions and injuries at Fort Fisher. Grant refers to him in his Memoirs and no history of the Civil War is written which does not tell of his heroic services. **He is one of three of his family and name who had been suggested for the Pennsylvania governorship.**

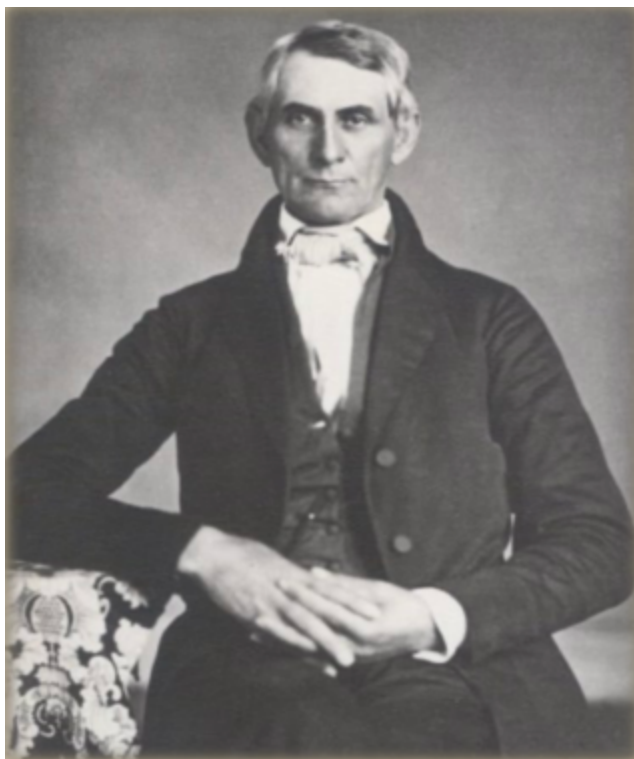
He had been shot seven times in eight months. Commanding a brigade in the assault upon Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, the only fortification taken by storm during the war, when the color-bearer of the regiment, of which he had been the colonel, had been killed, he seized the flag and planted it upon a traverse of the fort. At this moment a rebel placed a rifle at his thigh and fired. Galusha was supposed to be dead. The main nerve had been severed. He lay at Fortress Monroe for a year and never recovered from the wound then received.

When asked what he remembered about the man who shot him at Fort Fisher, Pennypacker responded, "I did see him -- a big North Carolinian. I saw the man taking aim at me. He was about 20 feet away. I fell forward at the feet of the men who had fired. I kept my mind clear. I could see and hear, but could not move. I still could see the man who had shot me." The Confederates surrendered after the volley that felled Pennypacker. As they stood with their hands up, a Union soldier demanded the North Carolinian's blanket so they could carry Pennypacker away in it. "The Confederate, a savage fellow, growled fiercely, I won't give up my blanket. I'm a prisoner and entitled to my blanket. The next instant, my men, with clubbed muskets, dashed out his brains. He died instantly," remembered Pennypacker. "For the blood of my men was up, and they were as savage as the North Carolinian. I closed my eyes, and they carried me away in that blanket. But the horror of it has never gone out of my mind to this day."

On October 1, 1916, nearly fifty-two years afterward, General Pennypacker, bled to death, from his wound, at age 72, in Philadelphia --within a month after the death of his Cousin, Governor Samuel Pennypacker.

Galusha A. Pennypacker (June 1, 1842 – October 1, 1916) was the only child born to **Joseph Judson Pennypacker Jr.** (April 20, 1814–August 8, 1894) and Tamson Amelia Workizer Pennypacker. Married on May 7, 1839, Galusha’s parents resided in Schuylkill Township where **Joseph J. ran the Valley Forge Temperance House from 1843 to 1844** before moving to Philadelphia. While living there, Tamson died of a severe case of smallpox in January 1846 at the age of twenty-two. After transferring property back to his father-in-law to cover his debts, **Joseph J. left young Galusha under the care of the Pennypacker family and went to join the Mexican War as a volunteer aid-de-camp and wagon-master.**

ELIJAH PENNYPACKER, GALUSHA’S UNCLE, LIVED IN PHOENIXVILLE. HIS HOUSE WAS ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. Elijah raised Galusha after his grandfather died.



Galusha volunteered with the Fame Fire Company.

In early 1861 he was working as a printer’s assistant for the *Chester County Times* newspaper and considering his options. His editor put him in charge of a column for young people. Meanwhile, he’d been offered an appointment to West Point and was considering an opportunity to study law.

But events intervened. On April 13, Fort Sumter surrendered to Confederate forces. On April 15, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.

Pennypacker had previously joined the Chester County militia, which then answered Lincoln’s call in a body. By April 20, the Chester County men were in an army camp at Harrisburg, where they were designated Company A of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By age 18, Galusha was a quartermaster sergeant in the 9th Pennsylvania Infantry. When it came time to raise a new Pennsylvania regiment, he went recruiting.

He enlisted enough men to form his own unit, the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, who elected him their captain. He was mustered in for a three year enlistment on August 22, 1861.

He was promoted to colonel at just 21 years old.



AGE 19

When the Civil War did finally end, Pennypacker stayed in the service, accepting a commission as a colonel in the regular U.S. Infantry in 1866. He would retire from the Army at age 39 and received a retirement promotion to brigadier general once more in 1883.



PARIS 1872 AGE 30

GALUSHA WAS ONE OF 148 MEN FROM THE PENNYPACKER FAMILY WHO SERVED DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

WHEN WILL MY TIME COME?

In March 1869 Galusha was assigned to the 16th Infantry as part of the Department of Louisiana.

During this time he wrote of having survived a Mississippi Central Railroad train wreck which had gone off a trestle.

I "...was bruised all over, and had my wounded shoulder almost dislocated. I have suffered miserably, since. 'My time' hadn't come yet! I wonder when it will?"

NEWS: GALUSHA IS IN TOWN

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica; Congressmen George P. Loring and Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts, and George W. Heudee, of Vermont; Gen. G. Pennypacker, United States Army; J. T. Agg Gardner, M. P., of London, and Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The New York Times

October 11, 1877

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, built in 1856–59, cost \$2 million. It became "the social, cultural political hub of elite New York," and brought in a quarter of a million dollars a year in profits.

It was brick and white marble, with five stories over a commercial ground floor. It had a "vertical screw railway," the first passenger elevator installed in a hotel in the United States.

It must have been a great help to the injured Galusha.

MORE SOLDIERS THAN ANY OTHER FAMILY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Pennypacker Soldiers.

From The Washington Post.

It is said that the Pennypacker family of Pennsylvania sent more soldiers to the civil war than any other American family 103 of them being in the Federal Army and 41 in the Confederate. Of the 144, 27 were commissioned officers, including two Generals and four Colonels.

The New York Times

June 22, 1894

Cousin Samuel's autobiography of 1916 states that he told Teddy Roosevelt that 148 family members served.

GALUSHA THE CONQUEROR

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not quite all Southern memories of the reconstruction period are bitter and resentful, and a really striking exception to the rule is presented by The Nashville American in an editorial article commending a bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative BROSIUS of Pennsylvania. The object of this bill is to give to Gen. GALUSHA PENNYPACKER the rank in the regular army which he earned while a commander of volunteers. Gen. PENNYPACKER is now a Colonel on the retired list. At the close of the civil war, in which he rose from non-commissioned officer to Major General, having been thrice brevetted on the field for gallant and meritorious service, he was placed in command at Nashville, and in the course of his long stay there succeeded in making himself cordially liked as well as thoroughly respected. The American pays him this high tribute: "Gen. PENNYPACKER dealt fairly and honorably with our people. When the last shot was fired the war was over with him. He went about to restore the country, both physically and fraternally. He helped us in every way. No man ever considered Gen. PENNYPACKER during his long stay in Nashville as conqueror or the representative of a conqueror. He impressed all as the aider in the restoration, the brother, the friend of the people of the South. His influence permeated the whole command. His staff, the line, all were loyally the friends of our people. Many married our daughters." Every Tennessean in Congress, the writer of the article adds, should lift his voice and cast his vote for the Brosius bill, and especial appeal is made to Senator BATE and Representative RICHARDSON, the one as a Confederate counterpart of Gen. PENNYPACKER, and the other as fully informed about the Union officer's services to Middle Tennessee, to assist the measure with all their influence.

The New York Times

Published: May 3, 1900

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AFTER THE MEXICAN WAR GALUSHA'S DAD, JOSEPH J., BECAME AN ADVENTURER IN CA. HE NEVER RETURNED TO PA.

ADVENTURE ONE

Following his service in the Mexican war, Joseph J. was a wagon-master for two years with John Woodhouse Audubon's expeditions through Mexico and California.



John James



John Woodhouse

The Audubons father & son

After "*The Birds of America*" earned John James Audubon worldwide fame, in the early 1840s, his son, John Woodhouse Audubon, became half-creator of a second monumental project "*The Viviparous* Quadrupeds Of North America.*" They would produce 150 folio drawings, dated 1845 – 1848, half of which were John W's. Two of John W's drawings below:



Texian hare (*Lepus texianus*)



Texas red wolf (*Canis lupus rufus*)

*viviparous = *adj.* (of an animal) bringing forth live young that have developed inside the body of the parent.



John W. The Night Watch 1851. Genre Scene. Amon Carter Museum of American Art Fort Worth TX

In 1849, John W. joined the California Company, partly financed by Ambrose Kingsland (1804 – 1878, a wealthy sperm oil merchant and 71st Mayor of New York City, 1851-1853, who helped create Central Park).

It was led by Colonel Henry Livingston Webb (1795–1876), a Mexican–American War veteran. They got as far as the mouth of the Rio Grande (by ship), when they were hit by cholera and some of the company's money was stolen. At that point, Webb and a dozen others resigned.

John W. took over command; **Joseph J. stayed on as wagon-master.** He led them across northern Mexico and Arizona and they arrived in San Diego eight months later.

John W. Audubon's paints and canvases were abandoned in the desert and he had to use his sketches for gun wadding while defending against robbers. He spent seven months in California, but most of his watercolors were lost in transit when he shipped them to New York. Thirty-four unfinished sketches are preserved at Los Angeles' first museum, the Southwest Museum.

FATHER AND SON AND A LEGACY OF LOST PAINTINGS

At the end of 1871, Galusha was granted a leave of absence for a year. He visited Europe and participated in ceremonies given by the American Minister in Berlin at a meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Austria and Germany. Local papers reported on the events of his visit.

It was said that he met Kaiser Wilhelm who greeted Galusha "to the youngest general from the oldest."

GALUSHA BROUGHT PAINTINGS BACK WITH HIM, BUT THESE WERE LOST IN A FIRE IN FEBRUARY 1900.

ADVENTURE TWO

The Pennypacker Legacy In Petaluma CA



In 1859 Joseph J. became a printer, establishing the *Petaluma Argus* newspaper. He sold it in December 1860.

Today his paper, now the *Argus-Courier*, serves the city of Petaluma and surrounding Sonoma County, CA, as a weekly with a circulation of 7,400. Its reporting has been featured in national news and won three CA state awards.

The Courier was owned by relatives of Frederick Law Olmsted, designer of New York City's Central Park.

Owned by The New York Times Co. 2001-2012, it is now, once again, locally owned -- as it was when Joseph J. created it.

Just over 30 miles north of the Golden Gate Bridge, Petaluma is a favorite movie location site and a San Francisco day-trip with Victorian architecture, eclectic shopping, world-famous brews, and serious eats.

In 1857 Joseph J. married his third wife, Mary Cole. They had one daughter who lived to adulthood, Lizzie, Galusha's half-sister. Joseph J. appears in the 1880 US Census living in Oakland CA, where he died in 1894.

HEINRICH & GALUSHA AS CELEBRITIES IN NEW YORK TIMES SOCIETY COLUMNS

MARY R. FERGUSON BECOMES A BRIDE

Social Worker Is Married to
Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker,
Philadelphia Lawyer.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Miss Mary R. Ferguson, social welfare worker, and Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker, Philadelphia lawyer and son of the late Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, were mar-

The New York Times

Published: November 22, 1935
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Mr. Pennypacker is a nephew of the late Isaac R. Pennypacker, journalist, historian and statesman. He is the grandson of the late Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker and a third cousin of the late Brevet Major Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, who at the age of 23 was a brigadier general, the youngest officer of that rank in the Civil War.

He is descended from Heinrich Pannebaecker, who emigrated to Pennsylvania prior to 1699.

Mr. Pennypacker graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1905. Among his club affiliations are Phi Delta Phi, Union League, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1926 he was named chancellor in the Baronial Order of Runnymede, England, which includes only descendants of the barons who compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta.

Promoters negotiating Charters for the new American colonies fought to have the protections of the Magna Carta follow their settlers into the American wilderness. In the 1682 Pennsylvania Frame of Government, William Penn could hardly deny to his settlers protections which he had claimed under the Magna Carta in his own trial, in England, in 1670.

We depend on the Magna Carta for our understanding of due process of law, trial by a jury of one's peers, the importance of a speedy and unbiased trial, and the protection against excessive bail or fines, or cruel and unusual punishment.



The Baronial Order of
MAGNA CHARTA

Bevan Aubrey is most likely a descendant of William d'Aubigny (d'Aubeney), of Belvoir.

Individuals of good character who can prove descent from one or more of the 25 Sureties who were responsible for holding King John to the terms of the Great Charter he signed on 15 June 1215 at Runnymede meadow in England, and five counselors of the King who were in sympathy with the Magna Charta, will be considered for membership. Founded in 1898. Incorporated in PA in 1945.