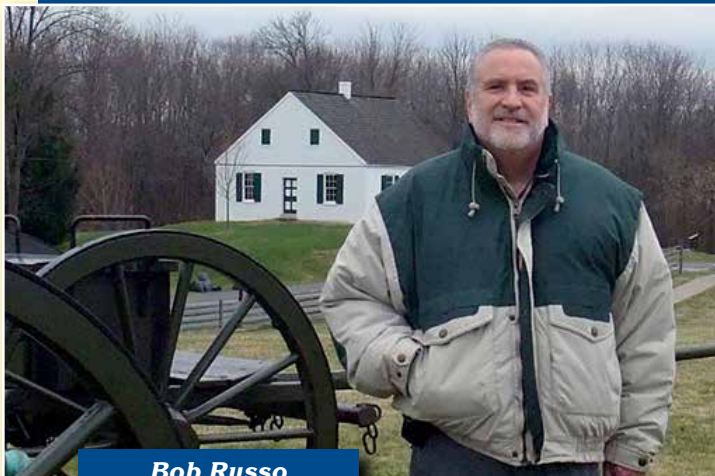


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

May 12, 2016

The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865

## “Arlington National Cemetery – Garden of Stone”



Bob Russo

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, May 12th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **"Arlington National Cemetery – Garden of Stone"** presented by **Bob Russo**.

Over many years **Bob Russo** made numerous trips to Arlington National Cemetery to better understand the history and sites of this National treasure, hallowed ground and final resting place of over 400,000 veterans and their family members. Bob's presentation, Arlington National Cemetery—Garden of Stone, is the result of much of that work.

To stand at Arlington National Cemetery today it's easy to look at the rows of tombstones, set in perfect alignment, and view the rolling hills as a Garden of Stone. What you see today involves years of evolution that started long before the Civil War. In fact the narrative of the ground at Arlington goes back to the time of the American Revolution when George Washington's adopted son purchased the ground where the National Cemetery sits today. Year's later Robert E. Lee resided here. The guards at today's Tomb of the Unknowns tie directly to George Washington and his Continental Army. That connection can be seen at Valley Forge National Historical Park. These associations to the past convey an interesting story that spans over 235 years.

Many stones symbolize the story of an American hero, someone who served our Nation either in the military or some other capacity. Beyond the graves are numerous monuments that tell a tale of American courage, some from America's most heart wrenching and iconic moments. Three of the Marines who raised the flag at Iwo Jima are buried here, President Kennedy, his brothers, two Apollo 1

astronauts, Joe Louis, Audie Murphy and many other well known Americans. Memorials to the Shuttle Challenger Astronauts, the Confederate Monument, the Memorial Amphitheatre, the Nurses Memorial, war memorials and the great dignity of the Tomb of the Unknowns, along with others, will be discussed in this presentation.

Bob Russo is the Vice President of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and can also be found most Saturday mornings volunteering for the National Park Service at Independence National Historical Park. While there he conducts tours of Independence Hall, Congress Hall and offers interpretation at the Liberty Bell and other sites within the Park. Bob has a vast interest in American history that dates back to his teen years. Bob has been a member of numerous historical organizations over the years that include the Gettysburg Foundation, Surratt Society, Ford's Theater Society, Civil War Trust, National Constitution Center and others. Bob also received the Certificate of Completion from the Civil War Institute at Manor College in Pennsylvania. In his employment Bob works as the Senior Vice President of a local structural steel and miscellaneous iron fabricator and erector.

This is an often-somber presentation that coincides with the solemn remembrances of Memorial Day. Bob's hope is that you learn a few things about Arlington National Cemetery that you didn't know and that this presentation causes you to want to visit or revisit this historic National Cemetery. He further hopes that you will be touched in some way by some of the stories and photos from, **Arlington National Cemetery—Garden of Stone**.

### *Notes from the President...*

Welcome to May as the days get longer and our calendars fuller. Old Baldy has a fine set of events planned for the next nine months. Thanks to all who will join us for the adventure. Do get involved to help make our events successful. Happy to report, I attended the first game 55 days

*Continued on page 2*

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday,  
May 12th, at Camden County College,  
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building,  
Room 101.**

earlier this year. There is a nice little Military Museum in Punta Gorda, FL. Welcome to the new members who have joined our band of warriors. It was grand seeing **Nancy Bowker** at the Neshaminy re-enactment weekend.

Last month we had a near full house for **Joanne Hulme's** presentation on John Wilkes Booth. All departed with new information. This month our own vice-president **Bob Russo** will share his research on Arlington National Cemetery. Bring a friend to hear about this special place. **Dave Gilson** has some superb presentation scheduled for the rest of this year on a variety of topics.

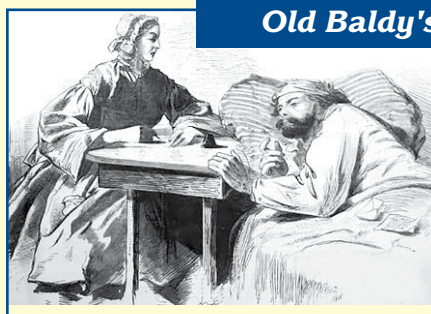
At the meeting this month, pick up some Iwo Jima print flyers to provide to your local VFW and American Legion Posts as well as history centers. You will hear more about our Health and Wellness Committee from **Kathy Clark**. If you are unable to attend to sign up for the tour of Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn at 1 PM on June 12th, contact Bob Russo or me. We will carpool to New York; tour tickets are \$15. **Bill Hughes** is reviewing a recently found cache of Old Baldy newsletters from the 1990's to gather more of our history. Once they are scanned, they may be posted on our website.

Join us at 11 AM on May 28th in Norristown at Montgomery Cemetery for the wreath laying at tomb of Winfield Scott Hancock. **Dietrich Preston** has agreed to coordinate our 40th anniversary luncheon in January. Let him know how you would like to aid the project. Mark your calendars, the first **Old Baldy Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award** presentation will be September 24th. Details will be finalized by next month. We will be promoting it to local grade schools and libraries. Thank you to our MAC Book Award team for all their efforts in making it happen.

The planning committee for our October 22nd New Jersey Civil War Symposium is working on finalizing the details, selling sponsorships for the program book, gathering door prizes, contacting exhibitors, and preparing the marketing plan. Thanks to **Harry Jenkins** for suggesting \$5 patron lines for the program book and providing a format for the sponsorship ads. The patron lines will begin selling soon. Let us know with which part of this project you could assist. **Rosemary Viggiano** has begun contacting local businesses for sponsorships.

*Come early and join us at the Lamp Post Diner at 5:30 before our meeting.*

*Rich Jankowski, President*



### Old Baldy's Wounded

Old Baldy would like to know when our members have health issues so we are introducing the "Health and Wellness Committee". We would like to hear from

members, or a family member, if you are not feeling well, in the hospital, recovering at home, had an accident, or any other health issue. It is important for us to be aware of health problems among our members so we can bring

encouragement to those of us under the weather. We are thinking of you!

Please email or call with any information to: **Kathy Clark**, [www.klynn522@comcast.net](mailto:www.klynn522@comcast.net) or 856-866-0924

I would like to send a card or note of encouragement or cheer as well as post in the newsletter for other members to be informed.

### Welcome... to the New Recruits

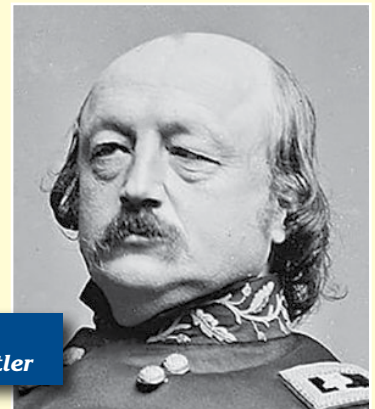
**Mike Bathke James Scythes**



## Today in Civil War History

### 1861 Sunday, May 12

The **North** General Benjamin Butler moves troops into Baltimore without authorization. He claims that he has received information that a major disturbance is being planned, and his action will nip a potentially serious riot in the bud.



**Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler**

### 1862 Monday, May 12

The **North** President Lincoln opens the Southern ports of Beaufort, North Carolina, Port Royal, South Carolina, and New Orleans, Louisiana. They had been subject to Federal blockade since the first days of secession, but now are in Federal hands.

#### Western Theater

Federal troops occupy Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

### 1863 Tuesday, May 12

#### Western Theater

Having dispersed much of his infantry and all his cavalry to hunt for "Grierson's Raiders", Pemberton has no accurate intelligence on Grant's movements. As a result, Gregg's



Confederate brigade is surprised by a whole Union corps at Raymond. But Gregg holds his ground, counter-attacking vigorously. McClelland assumes he is facing major opposition. Some 5000 rebels and two batteries hold off an army corps all afternoon.



A photo of Grierson's Raiders behind enemy lines taken by a Confederate Spy.

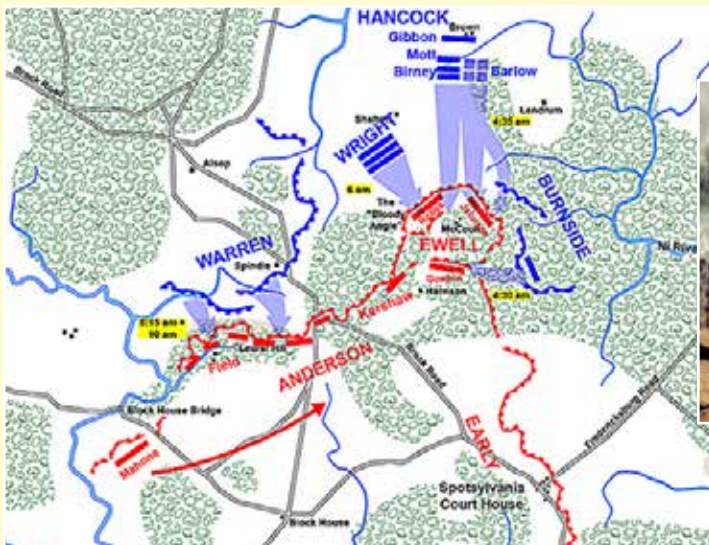
**Colonel Benjamin Henry Grierson**

**1864 Thursday, May 12**

**Eastern Theater**

At 4.30 a.m. the 20,000 men of Hancock's II Corps attack and overrun the Mule Shoe, capturing General Johnston and almost the entire "Stonewall" brigade. In pouring rain, the Confederates counter-attack and block further Union progress. Further assaults by Burnside's IX Corps and Wright's VI Corps get nowhere but in some of the bitterest

Union Attack at "The Bloody Angle" Map by Hal Jespersen



fighting of the war, waves of troops battle for the north-west face of the Confederate position. Known as "Bloody Angle," the battered entrenchments are fought over from 10.00 a.m. without a break. General Franz Sigel had been an albatross around the neck of the Union Army for several years. His habit of communicating with the War Department via influential politicians had earned him a just rebuke from Grant, and his semi-independent command was stirred into action at the head of the Shenandoah Valley. To prevent the traditional Confederate assault up the valley, which tended to occur whenever the situation in Virginia became unfavorable, Sigel was ordered to march down the valley. At the head of 6500 troops, the German born Sigel cautiously advances south. Brigadier General John D. Imboden's 2000 Confederates fall back on the village of New Market where they await reinforcements. Hurrying up from southwest Virginia, John C. Breckinridge brings 2500 veteran infantry to oppose the Union offensive.

**Western Theater**

General Johnston evacuates Dalton, with drawing to a new defensive line at Resaca.

**1865 Friday, May 12**

**The North**

The eight accused of the Lincoln assassination conspiracy all pleaded not guilty. This is probably a fair plea for Dr. Mudd, who fixed Booth's leg, and Mrs. Mary Surratt, who kept the boarding house where Booth stayed. But the others are whistling in the wind.

**Far West**

A column of Union troops under Colonel Theodore H. Barrett captures a Confederate camp at Palmito Ranch on the bank of the Rio Grande. Confederate reinforcements arrive late in the afternoon, and the Federals withdraw during the evening.

Painting of the Union Attack at "The Bloody Angle"



Confederate Defense Works at The Mule Shoe ("Bloody Angle")





## The Passing of Don A. Forsyth

The members of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table have been deeply saddened by the passing of **Don Forsyth** last month. We will miss his smile and warm personality. His work on various projects such as securing Randall Miller to speak at Mike Cavanaugh's luncheon was appreciated. We would also like to thank the family for listing Old Baldy CWRT for donations. We have received \$175 to honor Don. The donations will be used to help preserve the historical projects Don was interested in. **This gracious gentleman will be missed.**



### Don's Obituary

On March 19, 2016, beloved husband of Nancy Forsyth (nee Germanotta). Survived by daughter Nicole Forsyth; granddaughter Tyler Elizabeth; mother Nesabeth Forsyth and sister Linda McGuire, both of Anchorage, AK; and many loving nieces, nephews, cousins, and friends. Don served in the U.S. Navy during the Vietnam War and was a former member of the Navy League. He worked as a Police Officer for the Camden City Police Department for 25 years and for the Camden County Prosecutor's Office for 8 years. He was a member of FOP #205, the Stratford Republican Club, and the NRA. Don was also a member of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table, the George Washington Mt. Vernon Historical Place, the Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation, and the Ronald Reagan Foundation.

## John N. Maffitt and the USS Crusader

In October 1859 the USS Crusader, a 545-ton screw steamer equipped with a 12-pounder cannon and some lighter arms, cleared Philadelphia for a stint of anti-slavery patrol in the Gulf of Mexico. Her captain was Lieutenant John N. Maffitt (1819-1896), a North Carolinian who had been in the navy since he was thirteen. Anti-slavery patrol was tedious business, but on May 23, 1860, Crusader used a ruse to capture the bark Bogota in the Old Bahama Channel, between Cuba and the Bahamas, with 411 enchained Africans aboard. Maffitt's log tells the tale:

*At 1.45 made a Barque to Eastward, stood for her. At 2.30 [we] hoisted English colors, she responded with*

*French—at 2.45 sounded to ahead of Barque 84 87 and [we] hoisted American colors—she lowered her flag and did not hoist it again—Then sent Lt. Duncan on board; the vessel proved to be a "Slaver," without name, papers or flag!—the Captain repudiating all nationality. Took the vessel as a lawful prize, and received the crew onboard, as prisoners.*

Taken into Key West for adjudication, Bogota was found to be American owned and was condemned and sold for \$4,576.96, a tidy sum that, under the prize rules, was to be divided among the crew of Crusader. Of course, by the time Bogota was sold in July 1860, Crusader was back out at sea. Finally, in January 1861, with her tour of duty drawing to a close, Maffitt received orders to bring Crusader into Mobile, where he could cash a navy check on the Collector of the Port for the money to cover the prize due the ship's officers and men, to procure supplies, and to pay for some repairs to the ship's engines.

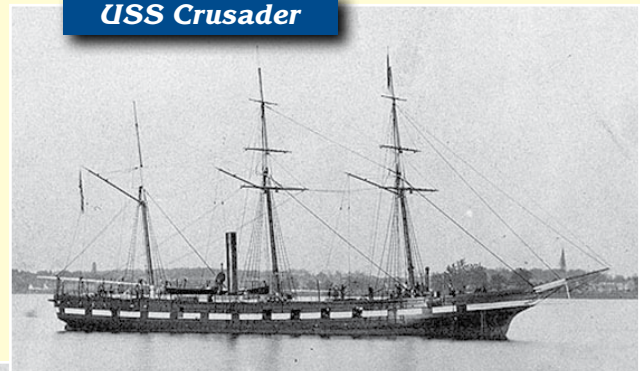
Well, it chanced that at the time Crusader reached Mobile, the state of Alabama had just passed an ordinance of secession. State authorities had already seized federal assets in the port, including those of the Collector, and were demanding that Maffitt surrender his ship. Now, although a North Carolinian and sympathetic to secession, Maffitt decided that he was honor-bound to return the ship to the U.S. Navy, and ordered the crew to prepare to get the ship underway. As the men bent to their work, word reached Maffitt that the local authorities were preparing to seize the vessel.

Maffitt ordered Crusader cleared for action, and declared, "I'll shoot the first man who tries to take my ship." That ended all talk of a seizure. Maffitt and his men took her back to sea, pausing at Havana, where he paid for supplies out of his own pocket, then proceeding to New York. Maffitt resigned from the U.S. Navy on May 2, 1861, and was shortly commissioned in the Confederate States Navy, where he gained distinction commanding blockade runners and the raider CSS Florida.

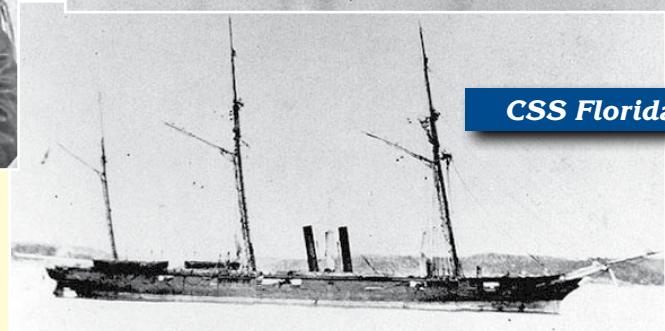
North&South



John Newland Maffitt



USS Crusader



CSS Florida

***In memory of the one and one half million horses and mules of the Confederate and Union armies that were killed, were wounded or died from disease in the Civil War.***

The National Sporting Library in Middleburg, Virginia has a monument to the Civil War cavalry horse. Rather than portray a hale and hearty horse, the monument shows an exhausted, malnourished cavalry horse, still faithful and still serving, even though it was clearly near the end of its rope. The scabbard to his master's saber is empty; we don't know what happened to his master. The monument accurately depicts the condition of Civil War cavalry horses, and shows the frightful toll that endless hours of marching and picketing took on those proud beasts.

Here are the words spoken during the dedication of that memorial: an appropriate tribute to the cavalry horses who sacrificed so much during the Civil War.

*"Here lies the steed with his nostrils all wide,  
But through it there rolls not the breath of its pride.  
The foam of his gasping lies white on the turf,  
And as cold as the spray of the rock-beaten surf."*

*Ah! The horses—the blacks and bays, the roans and grays, the sorrels and chestnuts that pulled Lee's army from the Rappahannock to Gettysburg and back, and all the other horses that pulled and tugged at the wagons, at the batteries of artillery; the horses that carried the men, the unstabled horses and the half-fed horses.*

*Let my right hand forget its cunning if I forget to pay proper tribute to those noble animals that suffered so much for their masters. How often my mind goes back to that horse my mind's eye saw coming across the field from the front at Bull Run with his sides all dripping with blood. He was a hero and coming back home to die.*

*The cavalryman and his horse got very close to each other, not only physically, but also heart to heart. They ate together, slept together, marched, fought and often died together. While the rider slept, the horse cropped the grass around him and got as close up to his rider's body as he could get. The loyal steed pushed the trooper's head gently aside with his nose to get at the grass beneath it. By the thousands, men reposed in fields fast asleep from arduous campaigns with their horses quietly grazing beside them, and nary a cavalier was trod upon or injured by his steed.*

*They were so faithful and unfaltering. When the bugle sounded, they were always ready to respond, for they knew all the bugle calls. If it were saddle up, or the feed, or the water call, they were as ready to answer*



*Paul Mellon of Upperville, Virginia commissioned the memorial. Tessa Pullan of Rutland England was the sculptor. There are three copies; one at the National Sporting Library and Museum in Middleburg, Virginia, one at the United States Cavalry Museum in Fort Riley, Kansas, and one at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, Virginia.*

*one as the other. And they were so noble and so brave in battle. They seemed to love the sound of the guns. The cavalryman might lie low on the neck of his horse as the missiles of death hissed about him. But the horse never flinched, except when struck.*

*Lo! As we should, we build monuments for our dead soldiers, for those we know, and for the unknown dead. So with the ultimate sacrifice of our lamented fallen honored upon their noble deaths, is it not also just that we recall their valiant steeds? What would you think of a monument some day, somewhere in Virginia, in honor of Lee's noble horses?*

*What could General Lee have done had all his horses balked in unison? Nothing! Then all honor to Lee's horses, which pulled and hauled and fought and died that this might be a very great nation.*

*"The good black horse came riderless home,  
Flecked with blood drops as well as foam;  
See yonder hillock where dead leaves fall;  
The good black horse dropped dead—  
That is all.*

*'All? O, God! It is all I can speak.  
Question me not; I am old and weak;  
His saber and his saddle hang on the wall,  
And his horse is dead—  
I have told you all."*

Clark B. Hall  
Middleburg, Virginia



# A Civil War Veteran who became President

The Civil War produced quite a crop of presidents; Andrew Johnson, U.S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James Garfield, Chester Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley; Emil Frey.

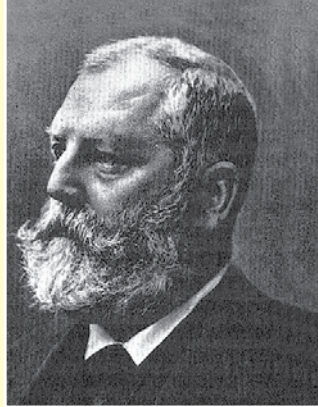
## Emil who?

Yes, Emil Frey, who served as President of Switzerland in 1894.

Emil Frey was the son of a prominent family from Arlesheim, a small village of Canton Baselland, in Switzerland. Born in 1838, he received an excellent education, entering the University of Jena, in Germany, in 1855, to study agronomy and economics. Like many another young man away at school, however, Frey seems to have spent more of his time hell-raising than book hitting; an avid participant in several student duels, he emerging alive though with some suitably impressive scars. As the university authorities seem to have taken a dim view of such activity, in 1856 Frey left the halls of academe. He worked for a time as an assistant estate manager in Saxony. Then, in 1860, he decided to try his luck in America, and took ship with his cousin Theodor Chatoney, who had a brother with a farm in Illinois. Frey's experiences in America were not positive. His chest was stolen, and he found himself a failure at agriculture. He passed through a number of jobs in a remarkably short time, accumulating debts in the process. On the eve of the Civil War, Frey was in Chicago, working for Friedrich Hecker, who had been a prominent leader of the "Red '48" in Baden before fleeing to America.

When the Civil War broke out, Hecker organized the 24th Illinois Volunteers (the "Hecker Regiment") in Cook County. He recruited many of Chicago's Germans, Swiss, and Scandinavians, including some who were Jewish. The regiment mustered into Federal service in July of 1861. Among those who enlisted was Emil Frey, who joined to fight "for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery," and, probably, to help ease his financial situation. Since like all Swiss men Frey had undergone compulsory military training in the national militia, he was quickly made an ensign—a second lieutenant.

By the spring of 1862, Frey had become a first lieutenant and acting commander of Company C, while campaigning with the 24th Illinois in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. During these sometimes arduous operations, he also acquired a persistent case of malaria which plagued him for some time. Surprisingly, neither all this active duty nor the malaria, seems to have interfered in his rather voluminous correspondence with his family back in Switzerland. Despite his promotion, however, Frey still had serious financial problems, particularly since the paymaster hadn't caught up with his regiment in some months. So in June of 1862, when Hecker received permission to raise another regiment of Germans, Swiss, and Scandinavian immigrants, Frey requested a captaincy. Hecker acceded to this request. That August, with a cadre from his old company—including cousin Theodor, whom he promoted to cor-



## Captain Emil Johann Rudolf Frey

poral—Frey quickly raised Company H, composed mostly of Swiss immigrants who had settled around Highland, Illinois. The "2nd Hecker Regiment," more formally the 82nd Illinois, was mustered into Federal service in October of 1862.

The new regiment was sent to the Army of the Potomac, to become part of the Eleventh Corps, which had many other regiments with large numbers of Germans and other immigrants. For the next eight months, Frey campaigned with his regiment in the East, fighting at Fredericksburg, Chancellors-

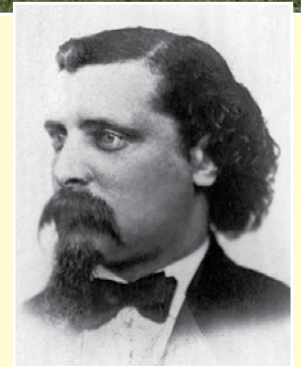
Monument at Gettysburg



## 82nd Illinois Infantry Regiment

ville, and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg the 82nd Illinois was swept up in the collapse of the Union northern flank on the afternoon of July 1st. As the regiment fled through the town itself, about seventy five of its men were captured by the hotly pursuing Confederates, among them Frey, who was serving as an acting major.

Frey spent the next eighteen months in Libby Prison. At that, he was lucky; cousin Theodor was not so lucky; as an enlisted man he ended up in Andersonville, where he died. While in Libby prison, Frey became a pawn in a minor Civil War dust up over the status of prisoners-of-war. Early in 1864 several Confederate officers had been authorized to engage in activities behind Union lines. Captured that spring, they were placed in close confinement pending a decision as to whether to hang



Colonel Edward Selig Salomon

Continued on page 7

Colonel Edward Selig Salomon Salomon took command of the regiment when Colonel Friedrich Hecker was wounded at Chancellorsville. Salomon became the highest ranking Jewish Officer in the war. He was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General at the end of the War. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Governor of the Territory of Washington.

Company C, 82nd Illinois  
The Company was funded by Hebrew residents of Chicago and composed of Hebrews from that area.

them as spies. The Confederate government promptly placed three Union officers held at Libby Prison in close confinement, threatening to execute them in retaliation. One of these officers was Emil Frey, held as hostage for the life of Capt. William Gordon. The U.S. Commissioner for Exchange, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, promptly placed three more Confederate officers in close confinement, with Capt. William G. Stewart, Company A, 5th South Carolina Infantry, being held hostage for Frey. Things could quickly have gotten ugly. But after eighteen days—during which Frey claimed he was so mistreated that he had to eat rats—both sides backed off. Frey was transferred from one prison to another for a time, until exchanged on parole in January of 1865, suffering from malnutrition. He made his way back to Friedrich Hecker's home in Illinois, where he slowly recovered.

While Frey was in Libby Prison, his regiment, the 82nd Illinois, had gone west, to take part in the Chattanooga and Atlanta Campaigns, and Sherman's "March to the Sea." As Frey was recovering his health in Illinois, the regiment took part in Sherman's Carolina Campaign and the final operations of the war. Frey returned to duty in time to march with his regiment in the "Grand Review" of the Union Armies, May 23-24, 1865. A few weeks later the regiment was mustered out of the service. Frey was

discharged as a captain in the Volunteer Army on June 8th, though some weeks later Illinois promoted him to major in the state militia, which rank he ever afterward preferred to use.

After the war, Frey returned to Switzerland. He became a newspaper editor in Basel, and later served for a decade in the Swiss House of Representatives. In 1882 Frey became the first Swiss Minister to the U.S. Returning to Switzerland in 1890, Frey was elected to the Federal Council, the joint body that performs the functions of a chief executive in the Swiss Confederation. From 1891 to 1897, Frey was Defense Minister in the Council, directing the Federal Military Department. In 1893 he was elected Vice-President of the Council, and the following year succeeded to a one-year term as President of the Confederation.

In addition to his active political life, Frey was also an author, writing a number of political and historical works, including a military history of Switzerland, and was active in Civil War veterans' affairs (there were GAR chapters in Europe), and remained a lifelong champion of the Union. Long a supporter of internationalism, Frey was head of the International Telegraph Union from 1896 until 1921, and chaired a number a major international conferences before he died in 1922.

North&South

## The First to Answer the Call

The First to Answer the Call John T. Hunter of Philadelphia is generally considered the first man to volunteer for the Union. Almost as soon as Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin of Pennsylvania issued the call for volunteers in response to Lincoln's appeal of April 15, 1861, Hunter telegraphed his willingness to serve. Hunter enrolled in the Logan Guards, a militia company from Mifflin, Schuylkill, and Berks counties. This was the first company of volunteers to reach Washington, on April 18, and the first to be accepted for service by the Adjutant General of the United States Army. However, Hunter's claim, and that of the Logan Guards, was disputed by one Josias R. King and the 1st Minnesota. It seems that on April 14, the very day on which Sumter fell, while Lincoln was still composing his appeal, Governor Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, who chanced to be in Washington, walked into Secretary of War William Cameron's office and offered 1,000 men for service, which was immediately accepted. Ramsey at once wired St. Paul, where King signed up that very evening, still before the official call for volunteers had been issued. However, the 1st Minnesota was not completed and mustered into Federal service until April 29.

Thus it seems that while Minnesota's Josias King was the first man to volunteer for the Union, and the 1st Minnesota was the first regiment accepted for Federal service, Pennsylvania's Logan Guards was the first unit to be mustered into service, as Company A of the 27th Pennsylvania, which was also the first unit to suffer a casualty.

The Logan Guards together with four other companies from Pennsylvania, totaling about 460 unarmed men, plus one armed regular army company from Minnesota, reached Baltimore at 2:00 p.m. on April 18. Because there were no through rail connections, the troops—who were not armed—had to march across town to "take

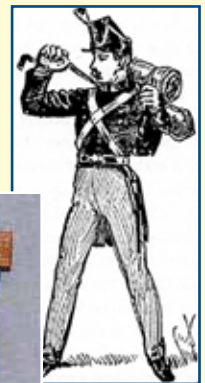
the cars" for Washington. As they did, they came under some abuse from secessionist hooligans. Some debris was thrown and Nicholas Biddle, a black freeman serving as an officer's orderly, was struck and injured by a brickbat. The troops managed to get through the mob without further injury and reached Washington several hours later, arriving at 7:00 p.m. This took place one day before the more famous attack upon the 6th Massachusetts, to which the regiment replied with lethal effect, which incident caused the first "combat" deaths in the war, Privates Sumner Needham, Luther C. Ladd, Addison O. Whitney and Charles A. Taylor, plus a dozen civilians.

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Commander of the Logan Guard  
Captain John B. Selheimer

Sketch of a Logan Guard



First Defender Medal



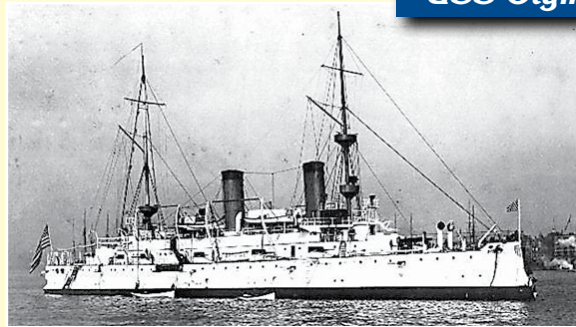


# Bringing our Unknown Soldier Home - 1921

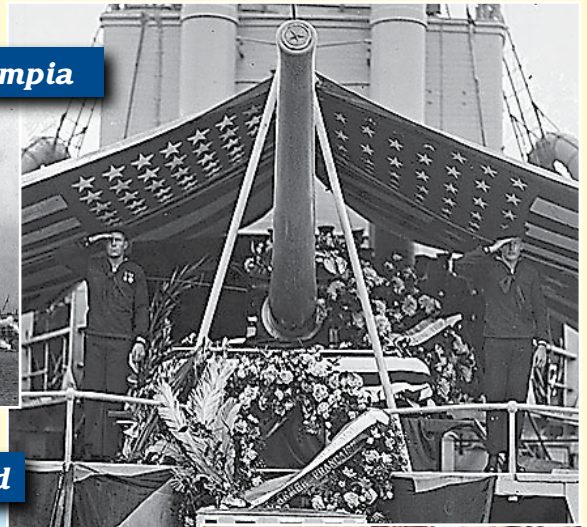
On November 9, 1921, at 4 :00 P.M., the "Olympia" reached the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., where the flag-draped casket was solemnly delivered by the Navy to the Army, represented by the Commanding General of the District of Washington, and escorted to the rotunda of the Capitol. Here upon the same catafalque that had similarly held the remains of our Presidents, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, the body lay in State under a guard of honor and composed of selected men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. All during the next day thousands of patriotic individuals, including highest officials of the Government, members of the Diplomatic Corps and private citizens, passed before the casket to pay homage to The Unknown Soldier who symbolized all our Unknown and the purpose for which they died.

On the morning of November 11, 1921, Armistice Day, at 8 :30 A.M., the casket was removed from the rotunda of the Capitol and escorted to the Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery under a military escort, with general officers of the Army and Admirals of the Navy for pallbearers, and noncommissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for body bearers. Following the caisson bearing the flag-draped casket walked such a concourse as had never before followed a soldier to his final resting place-The President of the United States, the Vice-President, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, wearers of the Congressional Medal of Honor, Senators, Members of Congress, the Generals of the Armies of World War I, and former Wars, and other distinguished Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, Veterans of World War I, and former Wars, State officials and representatives of patriotic organizations.

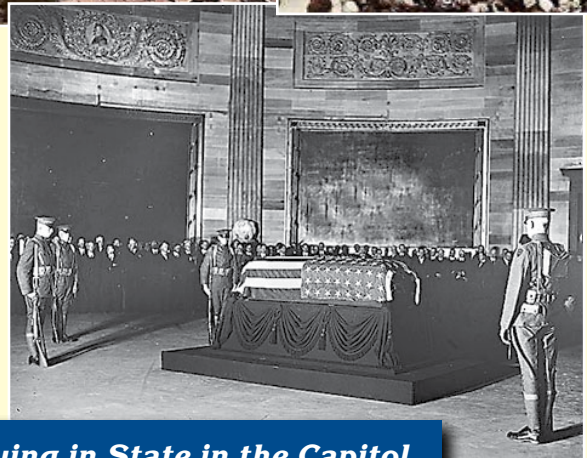
Solemnly through streets lined with thousands gathered to pay homage to those who died on the field of battle the procession moved on to historic Arlington. Upon arrival at the Amphitheater the casket was borne through the south



USS Olympia



Washington Navy Yard



Lying in State in the Capitol



entrance to the apse where it was reverently placed upon the catafalque. During the processional the vast audience both within and without the Amphitheater stood uncovered. A simple but impressive funeral ceremony was conducted which included an address by the President of the United States who conferred upon the Unknown Soldier the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross. Following this ceremony special representatives of foreign govern-

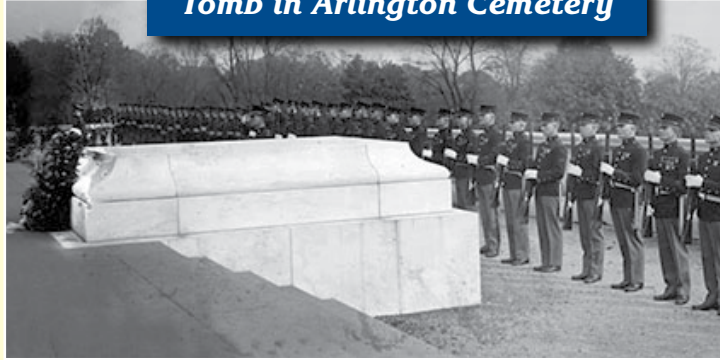


ments associated with the United States in World War I each in turn conferred upon the Unknown the highest military decoration of their Nation.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies the remains, preceded by the clergy, the President and Mrs. Harding and others seated in the apse, were borne to the sarcophagus where a brief committal service was held.

With three salvos of artillery, the sounding of taps and the National Salute, the impressive ceremonies were brought

### Tomb in Arlington Cemetery



to a close. It was originally intended that the simple white marble Tomb placed over the grave of The Unknown Soldier immediately after the interment should serve as a base for an appropriate superstructure. Accordingly very shortly after the ceremonies on November 11, 1921, the question of selecting a suitable monument to complete the Tomb was given consideration. It was not until July 3, 1926,

however, that the Congress finally authorized the completion of the Tomb and the expenditure of \$50,000 therefore.

Don Wiles

## Some of my trips to Arlington

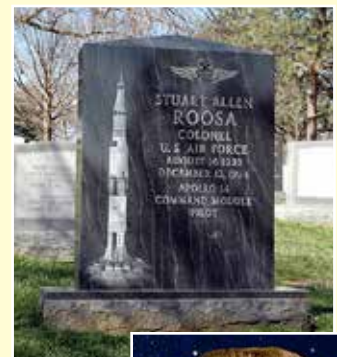


*My second stop off at Arlington was right after the Kennedy assassination and to Kennedy's original grave site.*

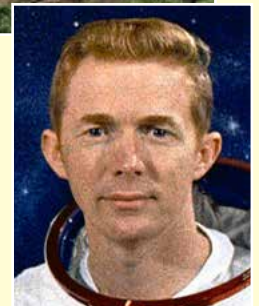
*A trip in the 90s was to locate my wife's Great Grandfather's (Elbridge Hills) grave. He tried to enlist in the Civil War but his mother went and pulled him from the recruiting office... he was just sixteen. He ended up at West Point and graduated in 1866. He became commander of all Coastal Artillery Installations on the East Coast. His Retirement Dinner was held by Teddy Roosevelt in the White House. His grave is on Miles Drive.*



*A couple of feet away were the graves of Jonathan Letterman (Large White Cross) and next to him was the Gettysburg Boulder Gravestone of Edmund Rice (Medal of Honor for his Gettysburg action). Nearby is New Jersey's General Phillip Kearny equestrian Grave marker.*



*On a stop by in the 2000s I found the grave of Astronaut Stuart Roosa. While working at the Kennedy Space Center I met Stuart and got to know a fine gentleman. Seeing the image of the Apollo Launch Vehicle indicates that it was one of the best parts of his life also.*



Continued on page 10

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>

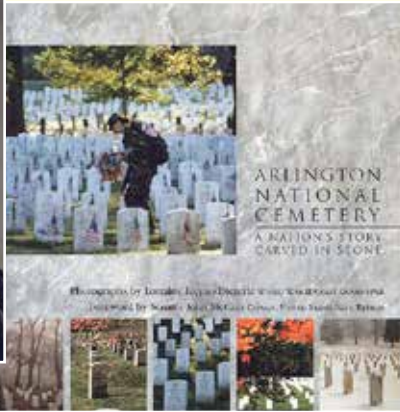
Email: [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table





Lorraine Jacyno Dieterle



Continued from page 9 - "my trips to Arlington"

Also on another stop by in the 2000s I wanted to see the display of artwork of the faces of the soldiers who were killed in the Middle East conflicts. The display was in the Women In Military Service For America Memorial. Upon leaving I ran into a very interesting and gracious woman, who just released her book of photos of Arlington. Her name was Lorraine Dieterle. She was a photographer in the Coast Guard in World War II. The book is still available and worth the purchase. The photos tell the story of this Hollowed Ground.

In the summer of 1998, I watched the flag-draped coffin of a dear friend and fellow veteran being lowered into her grave at Arlington National Cemetery. As I listened to the haunting notes of "Taps," my mind raced back half a century to World War II and my own service as a photographer in the United States Coast Guard. Remembering the men and women with whom I had served, I thought of those who never returned. I recalled the combat photographers I trained, who went on to cover the landings at Omaha and Utah Beaches in Normandy and at Guadalcanal in the Pacific. I remember the horror and carnage captured in the photographs they sent back, which I had to inspect before releasing to the public. Fifty years ago I had vowed that I would keep alive the memory of all veterans.

After my friend's interment, I returned to the cemetery and walked for hours among the graves of the many brave men and women. I saw the markers of men who fought in the Civil War, of nurses who treated the wounded of the Spanish-American War, of Medal of Honor recipients, of men and women who had served both in war and peace from the American Revolution to the present day. I knew then that I could fulfill my wartime promise by presenting this national memorial with respect, honor, and dignity. I want every American of every generation to remember the sacrifices their nation's veterans made to preserve freedom for all time.

Lorraine Jacyno Dieterle  
World War II Coast Guard SPAR

## Some of my old Arlington Cemetery postcards

Rough Riders Memorial



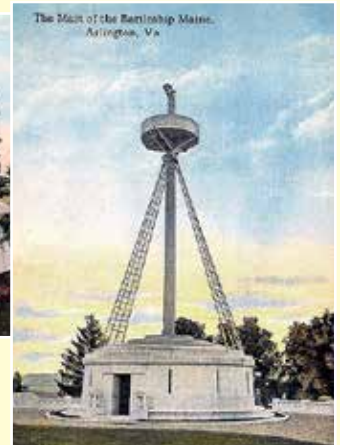
Ord Gate



Custis Lee Mansion



USS Maine Mast



Confederate Memorial, Arlington Cemetery, Va.

Confederate Memorial



Sheridan Gate



George Washington Parke Custis Grave

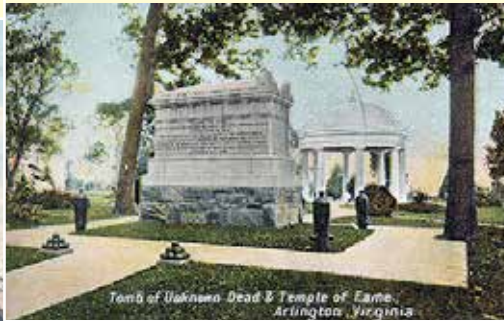
Continued on page 11



Spanish-American War Memorial



Civil War Unknown Soldiers Grave



Anchor from USS Maine



Confederate Grave Section before Monument



McClellan Gate



Temple of Fame



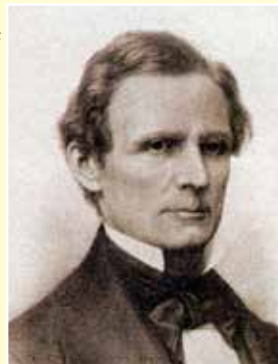
Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial



Tomb of Unknown Soldier

## Jeff Davis and Black Hawk

Jefferson Davis



In 1828, a newly-commissioned brevet second lieutenant of infantry, twenty-year-old Jefferson Davis, was posted to Jefferson Barracks just south of St. Louis. From there, he was shortly transferred to his first frontier post—Ft. Crawford, on the Mississippi in what is now Wisconsin. Davis, who had graduated from West Point 23rd in a class of 33, was ready for action. Alas, as things turned out, he wasn't to find it in the West, where the only glory he did get was as a gift. And that he got from Black Hawk, the great chief of the Sauk and the Fox.

When Black Hawk's Sauk and Fox tribesmen crossed to the east side of the Mississippi in the early spring of 1832, igniting what became known as the Black Hawk War, Davis was on furlough. He had returned to Mississippi

Black Hawk



in April and was considering leaving the army and to take a post with the new West Feliciana Railroad, which was proposed to connect cotton growing areas along the Louisiana-Mississippi border with New Orleans and the Mississippi River. While pondering his options, Davis had extended his original a one-month leave for four additional months.

Becoming aware of the Black Hawk "uprising" in June, however, and having been warned against the railroad venture by his older brother Joseph, Davis cut his furlough short and returned to his posting with Company B of the 1st Infantry. Officially, he reported back to Ft. Crawford August 18, but he may well have gone directly to his unit before that. It is unlikely, however, that he was on hand to witness the one-sided slaughter inflicted on the Indians at the Battle of

the Bad Axe River, on August 2.

After the battle, Black Hawk and his son Thunder sought refuge on an island in the Wisconsin River above Prairie du Chien. Lieutenant Colonel Zachary Taylor, who had taken over command of the 1st Infantry, ordered Davis to go looking for the fugitives and if possible capture them.

Arriving at the island, Davis and his men saw Indians appear on the eastern side of the river. The Indians raised a white flag, and Davis accepted Black Hawk's surrender without a shot.

One version of the surrender claims that Black Hawk and Thunder had been captured by two Winnebago chiefs, Chaeter and One-eyed Decori, who had been urged to do so by the government. It was they, this version goes, who raised the white flag and surrendered their captives to Davis. Another version has it that Black Hawk and his few remaining warriors realized the hopelessness of their situation and simply raised a white flag themselves.

Davis returned to Ft. Crawford with his prisoners on August 18, the day he was officially credited with returning from his leave. Taylor decided to send the captured chief and about forty other prisoners to Ft. Armstrong, at Rock Island, Illinois. Since Davis had captured Black Hawk, the young officer was delegated to accompany the chief there. Arriving at Rock Island on September 5, however, Davis and his prisoner discovered that an epidemic of cholera had struck. Brigadier General Winfield Scott, who was in command at Ft. Armstrong, ordered them to continue down the river to Jefferson Barracks, a week away by riverboat.

During that week, the future President of the Confederate States got his first opportunity to get to know an Indian—and earn his respect.

In his autobiography, Black Hawk wrote that Davis "was a young war chief who treated us all with much kindness. He was a good and brave young chief with whose conduct I was very much pleased." At Galena, Illinois, for example, where the boat stopped briefly, crowds of local people had crowded the wharf to see the famous Indian. Davis, however, aware of what his own feelings would be in such a situation, kept the chief inside and out of sight, an act that won him favor with Black Hawk, who wrote, "He did not wish to have a gaping crowd see us." Davis also allowed two of the Indian prisoners, stricken with the cholera, to be put ashore after being given all the care available, so they could die in peace.

At Jefferson Barracks, most of the Indians were released after they had given their pledges to cease hostilities. Black Hawk, however, was chained and confined. He was later moved to Ft. Monroe, in Virginia, where almost thirty years later Davis himself would also be confined.

"The real heroes were Black Hawk and his savages," Davis said years later. Davis had missed the war, of course. He returned to his duties at Ft. Crawford and continued serving there, and later in Arkansas, until 1835, when he resigned from the army to marry and return to Mississippi.

Davis' marriage and resignation came about in a curious fashion. Like many a young officer, he fell in love with his commanding officer's daughter. This was Sarah Knox Taylor, Zachary Taylor's eldest daughter. But Taylor had been

a soldier for too many years to want his daughters to marry career officers. So he told Davis he could marry Sarah if he resigned from the army. Davis accepted the offer, and the resignation was offered, the two were duly wed, and headed off to the Davis plantation. Alas, they did not live happily ever after; just three months after their marriage, both I Jefferson and Sarah came down with malaria—he survived, she did not.

The Black Hawk War was the only occasion during seven years of service in the Regular Army on the frontier that Davis came close to seeing action. He would wait another fourteen years before he finally saw the elephant, volunteering in 1846 when the United States went to war with Mexico, serving with great distinction in command of the 1st Mississippi Mounted Rifles in his former father-in-law's little army.

*Chuck Lyons  
North&South*

**Camden County College  
Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility  
856-227-2700 x 4333**

**Hitchcock: The Masterpieces**

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-209-62

TIME: 4-6:30p.m. DAY: Tuesdays

DATES & TOPICS: 6/14/16 The End of Classic Hollywood: Psycho

6/21/16 Theater of The Mind: Rear Mindow

6/28/16 Fever Dreams: Vertigo

7/5/16 The Spy-Thriller Par Excellence: North by Northwest

7/12/16 Hitchcock in a New Era: Frenzy

**Legends of the Game**

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-209-53

TIME: 6:30-9 p.m. DAY: Thursdays

DATES & TOPICS: 6/16/16 Early Superstars of Baseball

6/23/16 Players who Captivated the Crowd

6/30/16 Pioneers of the Game

7/7/16 Legendary Coaches and Broadcasters

7/21/16 Some Records Will Never Be Broken

**From Caesar to Cyberspace:**

**A History of Cryptography and Encryption**

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-20952

TIME: 4-6:30 p.m. DAY: Mondays

DATES & TOPICS: 6/13/16 An Overview of Secret Writing

6/20/16 Emperors in Enlightenment

6/27/16 From the Founders to the Civil War

7/11/16 Enigma Era Encryption

7/18/16 Modern Mathematical Techniques

**October 22, 2016**

**New Jersey Symposium**

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table**

**Civil War Symposium**

**at Camden County College**

**Blackwood, New Jersey 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM**

**Presentations by Noted Civil War Historians,  
exhibits, period musical entertainment.**

**For Information: [oldbaldycwrt.org](http://oldbaldycwrt.org)**



## April 14th Meeting

# "Actor, Assassin, Patriot, Pawn; What you think you know about John Wilkes Booth"

**Joanne Hulme** gave us a one of those "think about it" presentations. Being a descendant of the Booth family she brought forth family history and knowledge that has passed down through 3 generations to spark the debate. The stories that question the accuracy about the myths and mysteries that it was Booth that was shot and killed in the Garrett barn? Did he escape and live a long life under an assumed name in the West? Why didn't all the family members identify John's body before burial? By using period photos, books and research done by several authors that have questioned the history over the years we have had another fine presentation on our Civil War period history.

**Joanne Hulme**



**Saturday, May 21; 10am-3pm**

### **Manor Day at Manor College**

700 Fox Chase Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046  
215-884-2218:

#### **Pickett's Charge: Second Wave.**

Presented by Troy Harman  
Gettysburg National Park Service Ranger

#### **"Also for Glory: The Other July 3rd Assault.**

Presented by Don Ernsberger  
Educator, author and historian

#### **The Irish Brigade at Gettysburg**

Presented by Hugh Boyle  
Faculty of the Civil War Institute of Manor College

#### **The History of Gettysburg: From Battlefield to Hallowed Ground.**

Presented by Herb Kaufman  
Faculty of the Civil War Institute of Manor College

The Civil War Institute of Manor College  
and the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table  
presents a day of discussion focused on Gettysburg.  
**Free admission: \$8/parking.**

## EVENTS

### **Spring Lectures:**

Trent House Museum, 15 Market Street, Trenton, NJ; adjacent  
to the Hughes Justice Complex.

**May 14:** Dave Hart - "John Hart: Portrait of a Patriot"

For information: [www.williamtrent-house.org](http://www.williamtrent-house.org) or 609-989-3027

**Saturday, May 7; 10am**

Confederate Memorial Day Honor Ceremony at Finns  
Point National Cemetery, 454 Mott State Park; information  
contact David Hann at [Dhann59@aol.com](mailto:Dhann59@aol.com) or Rich Silvani at  
[RR1863@aol.com](mailto:RR1863@aol.com)

**Tuesday, May 10; 6:30pm**

Book group chaired by Frederick Lewis will discuss "James  
Madison: A Life Reconsidered" by Lynne Cheney. Morris  
County Library, 30 East Hanover Ave., Whippany, NJ

**Tuesday, May 11; 10am-11:30am**

Hon. Kenneth MacKenzie: "MacArthur vs. Truman: Show-  
down in the Pacific". Morris Museum, Morris School District  
Community School: \$31/person.

**Wednesday, May 12; 7:14pm**

Joe Bilby presents "New Jersey and the Civil War" Jer-  
sey Shore Civil War Round Table, Ocean County College,  
Gateway Building, Room 206, Toms River, NJ. Information  
contact Richard Trimble 732-528-5387 or [JSCRT.com](http://JSCRT.com) Free  
and open to the public

**Friday, May 13; 7pm-10pm**

The Museum of Cape May County will offer paranormal  
investigative tours to the public who wish to experience a  
night at the museum. Investigators will bring their equipment  
and their know how and take visitors through the buildings  
to meet our resident ghosts. The tour is limited to 10 people  
and costs \$35/person. Pre-registration is required prior to  
May 6: information and pre-registration contact the Museum  
of Cape May County at 609-465-3535 or [cmchgsmuseum@  
gmail.com](mailto:cmchgsmuseum@gmail.com)

**Saturday, May 14; 11am-5pm (conflicting events)**

Spirit of Jersey State History Fair: Rain or shine, free. \$10/

car for parking: Monmouth Battlefield State park, 16 Highway 33 Business, Manalapan Township: call 732-462-9616

**Saturday, May 14; 7:30pm**

Joe Becton "Black Soldiers of the American Revolution" at the American Revolution Round table of Northern Delaware, Hale-Byres House, 606 Stanton-Christiana Road, Newark, Delaware: \$5/person; free and open to the public

**Saturday, May 14; 10am-4pm**

History Day 2016, sponsored by the Northwest Bergen History Coalition. The theme is Communications. The ways in which we communicate have changed dramatically over the last three centuries. On History Day the public is invited to visit eleven participating museums and historic houses to see exhibits related to the history of communications. Information: call Sheila Brogan, 201-652-7354.

**Saturday, May 14; 1pm**

"Grand Army of the Republic Tour of Veterans of the Civil War" at the Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA. Featuring notable founders and leaders led by Dr. Andy Waskie and Russ Dodge. Related 150th Anniversary exhibit 12 noon: \$12/tour donation. Information 215-228-8200

**Sunday, May 15; 2pm**

Bill Stycle, "Chatham Township and the Civil War". Chatham Township Historical Society, Chatham Township Municipal Building, 58 Meyersville Road.

**Tuesday, May 17; 1pm**

"1865: The End of the Civil War and Lincoln Assassination" exhibit at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA. Focus on notable 1865 participants at Laurel Hill. Opening reception, walking tour with Dr. Andy Waskie and Russ Dodge: free by registration: 215-228-8200 or tours@thelaurehillcemetery.org

**Thursday, May 19; 7pm**

Stuart Lefkowitz, author, will be presenting on "Mining Iron In Northeastern NJ: The People". Mendham Township Public Library, Two West Main St., Brookside, NJ. Book signing and sale.

**Thursday, May 26; 7:14pm**

North jersey Civil War Round Table, Professor James R. Hedtke, Cabrini College author of "The Military Policy of the US" will discuss General Emory Upton, military strategist, who plays a prominent role in leading infantry to attack entrenched positions successfully at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Haggerty Educational center at Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 353 East Hanover Ave., Morris Twp., \$5/. person, students free

**Friday, May 27; 7:30pm**

Jack Kelly author of "Band of Giants: The Amateur Soldiers who won American's Independence", will discuss mistakes, fears, risks and emotions that weighed on the men who led the effort, and the appalling conditions under which the soldiers fought. Feinstone Conference Center and the David Library of the American Revolution, 1201 River road (rt. 33) 1.3 miles north of the Washington crossing Building, Washington Crossing, PA. Reservations necessary call 215-493-6776 ext. 100 or rsvp@dlar.org Free

**Saturday, May 28; 11:30am-4:30pm**

Washington Returns: Battlefield Encampment and Mini-Reenactments: Military drills, battlefield tours and a military camp. George Washington portrayed by Sam Davis, Princeton Battlefield, 500 Mercer Street, Princeton, NJ

**MUSEUM EXHIBIT**

Macculloch Hall Historical Museum February-May, 2016: "Popular Imagery of Sheridan's Ride". The exhibit will examine how and why contemporary artists enshrined General Phillip H. Sheridan's exploits at the battle of Cedar Creek, VA on October 19, 1864, against Confederate forces astride his stallion Rienzi. Selection of objects in the museum's collection include painter Thomas Buchanan Read, sculptor James E. Kelly and illustrator Thomas Nast. The museum is located at 45 Macculloch Ave., Morristown, NJ: information, 973-538-2404. Hours: Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday 1pm-4pm

**Historic Haddonfield**

**DATE: Thursday, June 23**

**TIME: 10 a.m.**

**COST: \$20 per person**

**LIMIT: 25 people**

**Camden County College  
Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility  
856-227-2700 x 4333**

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT  
Speakers and Activities for 2016**

**May 12 – Thursday**

**"Arlington National Cemetery-Garden of Stone"**  
**Bob Russo**  
(Historian)

**June 9 – Thursday**

**"Mapping the Fourth of July in the Civil War Era"**  
**Paul Quigley**  
(Historian)

**July 14 – Thursday**

**"The Court-Martial and Acquittal  
of Colonel Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Infantry"**  
**Jim Heenehan**  
(Author, Historian)

**Questions to**

**Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - ddsghh@comcast.net**

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia  
Camden County College  
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building  
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium**

**856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net  
Founded January 1977**

**President: Richard Jankowski**

**Vice President: Bob Russo**

**Treasurer: Herb Kaufman**

**Secretary: Bill Hughes**

**Programs: Dave Gilson**

**Trustees: Harry Jenkins**

**Kathy Clark**

**Frank Barletta**

**Annual Memberships**

**Students: \$12.50**

**Individuals: \$25.00**

**Families: \$35.00**

**Editor: Don Wiles - cwiles@comcast.net**