

# The Dispatch

Newsletter of the

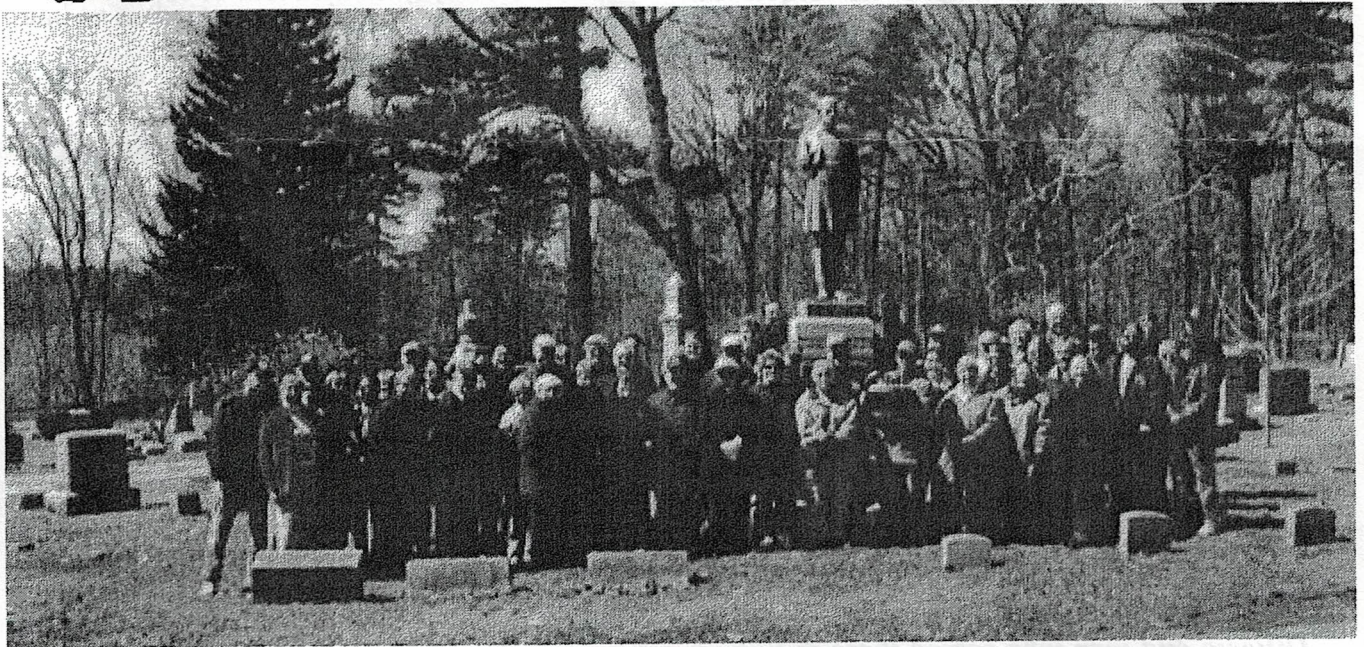
## Capital District Civil War Round Table

P.O. Box 14871, Albany, NY 12212-4871

CDCWRT's web site: [timesunion.com/communities/cdcwrt](http://timesunion.com/communities/cdcwrt)

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This is a portion of the group that went to the Full Duty Banquet in Montpelier, Vermont. The group had a private tour of the Vermont State House before the banquet. The guest speaker was Ken Burns, who reminded us of the importance of preservation. After a hardy breakfast, the group stopped at Lakeview Cemetery in Burlington. Dr. David Cross led a tour of the cemetery, pointing out the graves of O.O. Howard and George Stannard, who led the Vermont Brigade at Gettysburg. Dr. Cross is the author of the *Gettysburg Magazine* article on Stannard. The group portrait was taken in front of the statue of Stannard.

**June Meeting**  
**Friday 06/13/03**  
**Guilderland Public Library**  
**Route 20 Western Ave.**  
**Guilderland, NY**

<b>SOCIAL HOUR</b>	<b>6:00 PM</b>
<b>BUSINESS MEETING</b>	<b>7:00 PM</b>
<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>7:30 PM</b>

### CDCWRT MEETING

*The June meeting of the CDCWRT will be held in the Guilderland Public Library on Friday 13, 2003 at 7:30pm. The Social hour begins at 6:00pm, and the business meeting at 7:00pm. Our special speaker will be round Table member, Ray Wemple, and his talk is entitled, "PRO PATRIA VIGILAN GETTYSBURG."*

*Ray's presentation will discuss the very important role of the Union Army Signal Corps under the command of Captain Lemuel B. Norton, Chief Signal Officer, during the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. Ray will enlighten us about the locations of the Union Signal Stations, and in some instance, actual messages sent from them to the various Headquarters on the field. He will also identify and briefly discuss the activities of some of the Signal Officers and men who served there during this very crucial time period in the late unpleasantness. You may even catch a glimpse of a photo of a very prominent licensed battlefield guide signaling with a Two by Two "Action Battle Flag" during this presentation.*

*Come join us for this presentation about the men who were the "eyes" of the army,*

*and provided timely COMMUNICATIONS to help save and win the field. They were the favorite targets of enemy sharpshooters, cannoners and infantry. PRO PATRIA VIGILANS (Vigilant for our Country) ---- THE SIGNAL CORPS MOTTO.*

### **MAY MEETING**

A large crowd heard Janet Bucklew talk about the Sisters of Charity and their important role as nurses at Gettysburg and other battlefields. She spoke in an authentic traditional habit that the Sisters wore. Even though Janet described how the headgear was starched, it still seemed to defy gravity. There were many, many questions from the audience afterwards. Special thanks to Sue Knost and Mike Barrett who guided the Bucklew family in an area tour de force.

### **BOARD MEETING**

The May Board Meeting was held on May 19th. The Treasurer's report indicated about \$2000 in the regular account, and about \$6000 in the Preservation Account. The event at Peeble's Island was very successful with 19 possible new members, and \$484 in sales of prints, books, T-shirts and cachets. The Board discussed future meetings and the requests for Round Table participation in Civil War events. The Board approved a donation to the NPS at Gettysburg as a way of thanking Scott Hartwig for his efforts on the spring Gettysburg trip. The next Board Meeting will be on June 17<sup>th</sup>.

### **UP-COMING EVENTS**

June 6<sup>th</sup>, Friday, the State Military Museum in Saratoga will sponsor a celebration of NYS Veterans from 6:30pm to 10:00pm. Call the Military Heritage Institute at 226-0991 to RSVP by

**June 3<sup>rd</sup>.** Tickets are \$25/person and include a display of priceless artwork, two USO shows, re-enactors, complimentary light food, beer, wine, water and soda.

**June 14<sup>th</sup>, Saturday,** historian, **Robert Mulligan**, will be giving a tour of "**Some Interesting Veterans Buried in Oakwood Cemetery.**" There is a \$10 fee for this tour. Tickets & information can be obtained at the Cemetery Gate office (phone 270-8667).

**On June 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>, Saturday and Sunday, Civil War Days will be held in Peterboro, NY.** Travel time is about 1 hour 45 minutes, and admission is \$5.00 per adult. There will be encampments, skirmishes, CW music, period games for children, food, Underground Railroad tours, and an authentic general store.

**June 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>, Saturday and Sunday, there will be Civil War Days at the Troy Masonic Hall on Brunswick Ave.** This local event is rapidly becoming very popular with some of the best local skirmishes with great artillery also, and it's all in Troy!! Good food, cheap food, great for kids, and your RT will be there with cachets. Any volunteers should contact Joe or Sue.

**June 28<sup>th</sup>, Saturday, to July 6<sup>th</sup>, Sunday, will mark the 140<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.** More than 25,000 Civil War re-enactors are expected to be on hand for the celebration. This will be the major event for 2003. This will be your opportunity to see Pickett's Charge on a life-size scale on the weekend July 4, 5, 6. The RT display will be situated in the cyclorama all that week, and a second site will be in the sutler area on the days of the re-enactment.

**The July Picnic will be held on Saturday, July 12<sup>th</sup> at the Peebles Island Pavilion.** As before, the RT will supply hot dogs,

hamburgers, rolls, soda and condiments. Members are asked to bring a special dish such as a salad or dessert.

**On July 26<sup>th</sup>, Saturday, from 9:00am to 6.00pm, there will be a special event honoring the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Monitor designer, John Ericsson's birth.** The Capital District was crucial in building the U.S.S. Monitor, which revolutionized naval warfare. This local bus tour includes the foundry, bank sites, and local cemeteries where the key players now reside. \$59 includes tour, bus, snacks and lunch. Call Gateway Tours, 274-5267, for reservations.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Board member, Lew Warner, has developed an exhibit at the Guilderland Library on **the History of the GAR.** The exhibit will be on display from late May to early July.

Rosemary Nichols, Board member, is inviting people, who like **Civil War music**, and/or like to sing, to contact her to help set up a music program for the picnic in July. Rosemary's email address is [rnichols@nycap.rr.com](mailto:rnichols@nycap.rr.com).

### *Away, Away, Away down South in Dixie*

One of the most stable antebellum banks in the South was located in New Orleans. Because Louisiana had a large French population, the banks issued money named for the French equivalents. Before the war, one of the most common units of paper currency in use was the ten spot, or *dix*. It was widely used throughout the Mississippi River Valley while conducting business transactions. The traders, businessmen and people using the currency started calling them *dixies*. When going south to transact business, traders would often say they were going to *Dixie or Dixieland*.

## **Special Report on the Purple Heart Stamp and First Day of Sale Postmark.**

**Or**

### **Why Commemorative Stamps and Special Souvenir Postmarks are very important to the Preservation of Civil War Battlefields and Historic Sites and what you were afraid to ask**

Many of you know that the CDCWRT raises funds for battlefield preservation by creating "cachets" with special postage stamps and postmarks that we sell at events. Many of you also have never had the chance to see a cachet first hand, although we do try to do something unique with the stamps on your newsletter every month, so that your collection will have some philatelic style as you save your newsletters. For those of you who have wondered what a cachet is, or what a special postmark is, we have created a very special newsletter this month. While a cachet (defined as an envelope with a descriptive design or picture relating to the stamp or event printed on the front, which then can be canceled with a special postmark) is not included in your newsletter, this edition is nonetheless very unique and collectible in itself. Read on to find out why, and along the way, discover how the CDCWRT creates collectibles that raise the funds we donate.

If all goes as planned, the newsletter you are now reading will bear the newly issued Purple Heart Stamp, whose official First Day of Issue was at George Washington's home in Mount Vernon, VA on May 30. The stamp is canceled with a special postmark at the new NYS Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, in Saratoga NY, with the postmark honoring Saratoga and the Museum as an official historic release of the stamp for the First Day of Sale. As far as we know at the time of press, there will only be two sites in New York State with First Day of Sale postmarks – Saratoga, with the Seal of the Museum in its logo, and New Windsor Cantonment, where Washington awarded the original Purple Hearts in 1783.

We have included information here on the beginnings of the Museum's collections, the Purple Heart Medal and postal stamp, and some other anecdotal information along the way that you may find of interest while we celebrate the traditional Memorial Day with this special edition of the Dispatch. A display on the GAR and the origins of the traditional Memorial Day has been mounted by Lew Warner at the Guilderland Public Library. The display will run through the end of the month. We hope you enjoy this article and the display, and that your holiday included a few moments of reflection in memory of those who have died while protecting precious freedoms.

If you get a chance to visit the NYS Military Museum this month, there are two actual Purple Heart medals from the collection on display, as well as a great section on the Civil War. (Hours are Tuesday – Sunday 10 – 4, admission is free, and don't forget the Gala on June 6<sup>th</sup>!). Tom Duclos, archivist for DMNA at the Military Museum, created this display for the May 30 Purple Heart Stamp Unveiling at the Museum. Many of you know Tom for his passion and zeal to protect the NYS Civil War Battle flags and military artifact collection of DMNA while it was at the Albany Washington Avenue Armory. Tom was recently in charge of the collection at the Watervliet Arsenal, the DMNA's home for the artifacts while a permanent site for the museum was selected and prepared.

Parts of the DMNA collection came from armories around New York State, and from the original Capital Collection, which was comprised of artifacts donated to the state by veterans of the Civil War. The artifacts had been housed and displayed in the State Capitol building until the great fire. After the devastating Capitol fire, the collection was split up into the care of several agencies, with papers, books, and records going to the State Education Department and Library. The larger artifacts, such as flags, uniforms, and guns, became part of the collection of the Department of Military and Naval Affairs, known today as DMNA..

The basis of these Civil War collections, now housed in four different state agencies (NYS Library, Archives, Museum, and DMNA), was largely the work of one man, Lockwood Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics. The Bureau of Military Statistics was created as a result of the Civil War to manage the affairs and records of the state's military efforts. In addition to the administrative records, returning veterans brought home souvenirs and battle remembrances by the thousands, and donated them to the Bureau to share. Doty recognized, with incredible foresight, the need to preserve these records and artifacts and nearly single-handedly amassed the collection, recording with amazing accuracy how and where the artifact was obtained, and by whom. Much of the records remain today, providing clues to the past, but Doty, the man who created them, had remained by and large mostly unknown.

The work and contribution of Lockwood Doty as Chief of the Bureau remained undiscovered until just a few years ago, when Dan Lorello, Associate Archivist, NYS Archives and Records Administration, began his research into Doty's life. When Lorello delved into Doty's past, he revealed a man whose meticulous penchant for accuracy and

bureaucratic ability created a volume of work which today comprises the majority of the Civil War records in the State's holdings. Lorello's own work to preserve and make the current NYS Civil War records accessible to the public culminated in the book, *The Union Preserved: A Guide to the Civil War Records of the State of New York*, which was published by Fordham Press in June 1999. In a unique twist of history, Lorello can be likened in many ways to Lockwood Doty; Dan's personal attention to the State's Civil War records collections almost single-handedly assured that the records would be first preserved (they were almost discarded, if not for Dan) and then eventually made public. Dan, we are proud to say, is a former President of the CDCWRT and one of its original founders.

## HISTORY OF THE PURPLE HEART AND STAMP DEDICATION

### PURPLE HEART POSTAGE STAMP HONORS SACRIFICES OF THOSE WHO SERVED

WASHINGTON – The oldest military decoration in the world will be commemorated with the issuance of the new Purple Heart postage stamp issued by the United States Postal Service on May 30. The official first day of issuance ceremony took place at George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens, Mt. Vernon, Va. The new stamp will be available at post offices nationwide beginning May 30.

With the issuance of the Purple Heart stamp, the Postal Service honors the sacrifices of the men and women who serve in the U.S. military. The Purple Heart is awarded in the name of the President of the United States to members of the U.S. military who have been wounded or killed in action. According to the Military Order of the Purple Heart, an organization for combat wounded veterans, the medal is "the oldest military decoration in the world in present use and the first award made available to a common soldier."

On August 7, 1782, during the Revolutionary War, General George Washington issued an order that established a badge of distinction for meritorious action. The badge, which consisted of a heart made of purple cloth, is known to have been awarded to three sergeants from Connecticut regiments: Elijah Churchill and William Brown on May 3, 1783, in Newburgh, New York, and Daniel Bissell, Jr., on June 10, 1783.

Known as the Badge of Military Merit, the award was distinctive because it was available to the lower ranks at a time when only officers were eligible for decoration in European armies. "The road to glory in a patriot army," Washington wrote, "is thus open to all."

The decoration was not continued after the Revolutionary War, but its reinstatement was announced by the U.S. War Department (now the Department of Defense) on February 22, 1932, the 200th anniversary of Washington's birthday. The redesigned decoration consists of a purple heart of metal bordered by gold and suspended from a purple and white ribbon. In the center of the medal is a profile bust of George Washington beneath his family coat of arms.

Since World War II, U.S. presidents have expanded the eligibility requirements for the Purple Heart. On December 3, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order that extended the award to the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard and made the change retroactive to December 6, 1941. President Harry S. Truman later extended the date of eligibility retroactively to April 5, 1917, to include those who were injured or killed during World War I.

From 1962 to 1998, civilian personnel wounded or killed while serving under military command were also eligible for the Purple Heart, in accordance with a 1962 executive order by President John F. Kennedy. That order also prompted a policy change to include prisoners of war wounded during captivity. (A 1996 law authorized awarding the Purple Heart to POWs wounded before April 25, 1962.) Kennedy's 1962 executive order was amended in 1984 by President Ronald Reagan to include both military personnel and civilians under military authority who were killed or wounded in an international terrorist attack after March 28, 1973.

A law that went into effect in 1998 restored the previous criteria so that now only members of the U.S. armed forces may receive the Purple Heart. The Defense of Freedom Medal, the civilian equivalent of the Purple Heart, was unveiled by Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld on September 27, 2001. Recipients of the Purple Heart may also join the Military Order of the Purple Heart, "the only congressionally chartered veterans organization exclusively for combat-wounded veterans."

Formed shortly after the 1932 reinstatement of the Purple Heart and chartered by Congress in 1958, the organization represents veterans before the federal government, offers assistance to veterans and their families, and also participates in numerous charitable programs, including volunteer efforts and scholarships.

This stamp will feature a photograph by Ira Wexler of one of two Purple Hearts awarded to James Loftus Fowler of Alexandria, Va. Fowler was a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marines and was serving as battalion commander of the Third Battalion, Fourth Marines when he received this Purple Heart in 1968, following an action close to the Ben Hai River on the border between North and South Vietnam.

## **TRADITIONAL MEMORIAL DAY, THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, AND ALBERT WOOLSON, THE LAST CIVIL WAR VETERAN**

### *A Brief History of the Grand Army of the Republic*

<http://suvvw.org/gif/gar.gif>

In early 1866 the United States of America--now securely one nation again--was waking to the reality of recovery from war, and this had been a much different war. In previous conflicts the care of the veteran warrior was the province of the family or the community. Soldiers then were friends, relatives and neighbors who went off to fight--until the next planting or harvest. It was a community adventure and their fighting unit had a community flavor.

By the end of the Civil War, units had become less homogeneous, men from different communities and even different states were forced together by the exigencies of battle where new friendships and lasting trust was forged. With the advances in the care and movement of the wounded, many who would have surely died in earlier wars returned home to be cared for by a community structure weary from a protracted war and now also faced with the needs of widows and orphans. Veterans needed jobs, including a whole new group of veterans--the colored soldier and his entire, newly freed, family. It was often more than the fragile fabric of communities could bear.

State and federal leaders from President Lincoln down had promised to care for "those who have borne the burden, his widows and orphans," but they had little knowledge of how to accomplish the task. There was also little political pressure to see that the promises were kept.

But probably the most profound emotion was emptiness. Men who had lived together, fought together, foraged together and survived, had developed an unique bond that could not be broken. As time went by the memories of the filthy and vile environment of camp life began to be remembered less harshly and eventually fondly. The horror and gore of battle lifted with the smoke and smell of burnt black powder and was replaced with the personal rain of tears for the departed comrades. Friendships forged in battle survived the separation and the warriors missed the warmth of trusting companionship that had asked only total and absolute commitment.

With that as background, groups of men began joining together--first for camaraderie and then for political power. Emerging most powerful among the various organizations would be the **Grand Army of the Republic (GAR)**, which by 1890 would number 409,489 veterans of the "War of the Rebellion."

Founded in Decatur, Illinois on April 6, 1866 by Benjamin F. Stephenson, membership was limited to honorably discharged veterans of the Union Army, Navy, Marine Corps or the Revenue Cutter Service who had served between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865. The community level organization was called a "Post" and each was numbered consecutively within each department. Most Posts also had a name and the rules for naming Posts included the requirement that the honored person be deceased and that no two Posts within the same Department could have the same name. The Departments generally consisted of the Posts within a state and, at the national level, the organization was operated by the elected "Commandery-in-Chief."

Post Commanders were elected as were the Junior and Senior Vice Commanders and the members of Council. Each member was voted into membership using the Masonic system of casting black or white balls (except that more than one black ball was required to reject a candidate for membership). When a candidate was rejected, that rejection was reported to the Department which listed the rejection in general orders and those rejections were maintained in a "Black Book" at each Post meeting place. The meeting rituals and induction of members were similar to the Masonic rituals and have been handed down to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The official body of the Department was the annual Encampment, which was presided over by the elected Department Commander, Senior and Junior Vice Commanders and the Council. Encampments were elaborate multi-day events which often included camping out, formal dinners and memorial events. In later years the Department Encampments were often held in conjunction with the Encampments of the Allied Orders, including Camps of the Sons of Veterans Reserve, which at the time were quasi-military in nature, often listed as a unit of the state militia or national guard.

National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic were presided over by a Commander-in-Chief who was elected in political events, which rivaled national political party conventions. The Senior and Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief as well as the National Council of Administration were also elected.

The GAR founded soldiers' homes, was active in relief work and in pension legislation. Five members were elected President of the United States and, for a time, it was impossible to be nominated on the Republican ticket without the endorsement of the GAR voting block.

In 1868, Commander-in-Chief John A. Logan issued General Order No. 11 calling for all Departments and Posts to set aside the 30th of May as a day for remembering the sacrifices of fallen comrades, thereby beginning the celebration of Memorial Day.

With membership limited strictly to "veterans of the late unpleasantness," the GAR encouraged the formation of Allied Orders to aid them in its various works. Numerous male organizations jostled for the backing of the GAR and the political battles became quite severe until the GAR finally endorsed the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America (later to become the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War) as its heir. A similar, but less protracted, battle took place between the Womans' Relief Corps (WRC) and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic (LGAR) for the title "official auxiliary to the GAR." That battle was won by the WRC, which is the only Allied Order open to women who do not have an hereditary ancestor who would have been eligible for the GAR. But in this case the LGAR retained its strength and was made one of the Allied Orders.

Coming along a bit later, the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, similar to the SUVCW but for women, also earned the designation as an Allied Order of the GAR. Rounding out the list of Allied Orders is the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, which is open to women with hereditary ties to a veteran or who is the spouse, sister or daughter of a member of the SUVCW.

The final Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1949 and the last member, Albert Woolson died in 1956 at the age of 109 years.

Submitted by: Glenn B. Knight, Past Department Commander, Department of Pennsylvania, SUVCW

*Albert Woolson*  
*Last Man in Grand Army of the Republic Dies at 109*

**Modified from the *Banner*, Fall 1956**

The nation saw the end of an era on August 2nd when Albert Woolson, 109, sole surviving Union veteran of the Civil War, died. When Albert Woolson was born, the United States, counting from 1776, was in its 70th year. Living in our midst, he was a reminder of America's past. His own stout constitution and good sense placed upon his aged shoulders a unique responsibility. His city, his state, and his nation looked to him as a symbol of the glorious past and of the spirit that made it glorious. Mr. Woolson carried that load ably and graciously. When his health permitted - for many happy years - he traveled, appeared at public functions, served as an honorary grandfather for a nation becoming fascinated with its own past.

Comrade Woolson had been hospitalized for nine weeks with a recurring lung congestion condition. He lapsed into a coma five days before his death and did not regain consciousness. Members of his family were at his bedside when he died in St. Luke's Hospital.

In Washington, President Eisenhower said, *The death of Mr. Woolson brings sorrow to the hearts of Americans. The American people have lost the last personal link with the Union Army.*

Comrade Woolson was born in the New York farm hamlet of Antwerp, 22 miles northeast of Watertown, on February 11, 1847, the same day that Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor, was born. Willard Woolson, his father, was a carpenter in Watertown and apprenticed his son to the trade. The senior Woolson, however, had a second vocation. He was a musician, and when President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers in 1861, he and his fellow musicians enlisted in a body. When his family did not hear from him for more than a year, they traced him through Army records to a hospital in Minnesota suffering from a leg wound received at the battle of Shiloh. Shortly after the family was reunited, his leg had to be amputated and he died.

Minnesota's manpower was stretched thin to furnish its quota for the Union forces and at the same time to hold back the Sioux Indians, who were off the reservation in 1863. The Union needed heavy artillery and Col. William Colville organized a Minnesota heavy artillery regiment of 1,800 men. Albert Woolson got his mother's consent and was accepted into Company C, First Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery. His military service dated from October 10, 1864. Enlisted as a rifleman, he eventually was assigned as a drummer and bugler. Late in 1864, the Regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee. It was commanded by Maj. General George H. Thomas, known to history as *The Rock of Chickamauga*, but more familiarly to his men as *Pap*.

The First Minnesota sat out the spring and early summer of 1865 in the shadow of Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, and in August the Regiment was ordered home. Comrade Woolson received his discharge on September 7, 1865.

He married Sarah Jane Sloper in 1868. She died in 1901. Three years later he married Anna Haugen who died in 1949. Survivors include six daughters, Mrs. John Kobus, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, and Mrs. Robert Campbell, all of Duluth; Mrs. Adelaid Wellcome, Mrs. F.W. Rye, and Mrs. J.C. Barrett, all of Seattle; and two sons, Dr. A.H. Woolson of Spokane, Washington, and R.C. Woolson of Dayton, Washington.

Comrade Woolson was a member of and participated in the last Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1949, and was the last surviving member of that Organization. He was made an Honorary Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War at the National Encampment of that Organization in 1953.

On August 6, 1956, Comrade Woolson, the Union army veteran who outlived all his comrades, was laid to rest in the family plot in Park Hill Cemetery, Duluth, Minnesota. as thousands paid final tribute.

Secretary of the Army, Wilber Bruckner, headed a delegation of political and military dignities including Assistant Secretary Hugh M. Milton, Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and Edw. J. Thye, as well as Representative John A. Blatnick. Other dignitaries included Lt. General William H. Arnold, Chicago, Fifth Army Commander; Governor Orville Freeman and Maj. General Jos. E. Nelson, state adjutant general.

More than 1,500 persons attended the 2 P.M. funeral in the Duluth armory, hundreds more lined the route to the cemetery, and about 2,000 watched as the bronze casket was set down with full military honors.

At 1:45 P.M., an army drum and bugle corps, stationed outside the armory with an army marching unit of 109 men (one for each of Comrade Woolson's years), blew retreat. A military guard of honor, lining the walk to the armory door, snapped to attention. Military men saluted and the Fifth Army Band played a funeral procession.

Six Army Sergeants, acting as pall bearers, carried the casket into the armory, following Lt. Col. Augustine P. Donnelly, a Presbyterian chaplain attached to Fifth Army Headquarters, Chicago. As the procession entered the armory, the Carillon Chorus Club sang the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*. Col. Donnelly, who conducted the services, started the ceremony at 2:03 P.M. with, *I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord*. The service ended with a short prayer at 2:45 P.M.

The procession left the armory with the band - the drums were decked in black - playing Chopin's Funeral Dirge. Behind the band came the army marching unit plodding in slow cadence in the 85 degree heat. At 4 P.M. the band's drums could be heard at the cemetery.

The Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Fife and Drum corps of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War took over the procession's lead at the cemetery gate and played *Onward Christian Soldiers*. The color guard followed the fife and drum corps. Behind them marched Col. Donnelly. Then came the hearse and numerous automobiles.

At 4:17 P.M. pall bearers brought the casket and Col. Donnelly presented a short funeral oration. The pall bearers, who had been holding the casket flag two feet above the casket, folded it and gave it to Secretary of the Army Bruckner, who in turn presented it to Mrs. Kobus.

The Grand Army of the Republic funeral service was then performed by members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, as they placed a wreath, a rose, and a miniature United States flag atop the casket.

An army firing squad fired three volleys. The bugler sounded *Taps* while military men saluted. The group was silent. The firing squad marched away. The fife and drum corps faded into the distance with the fifes whistling the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*.