

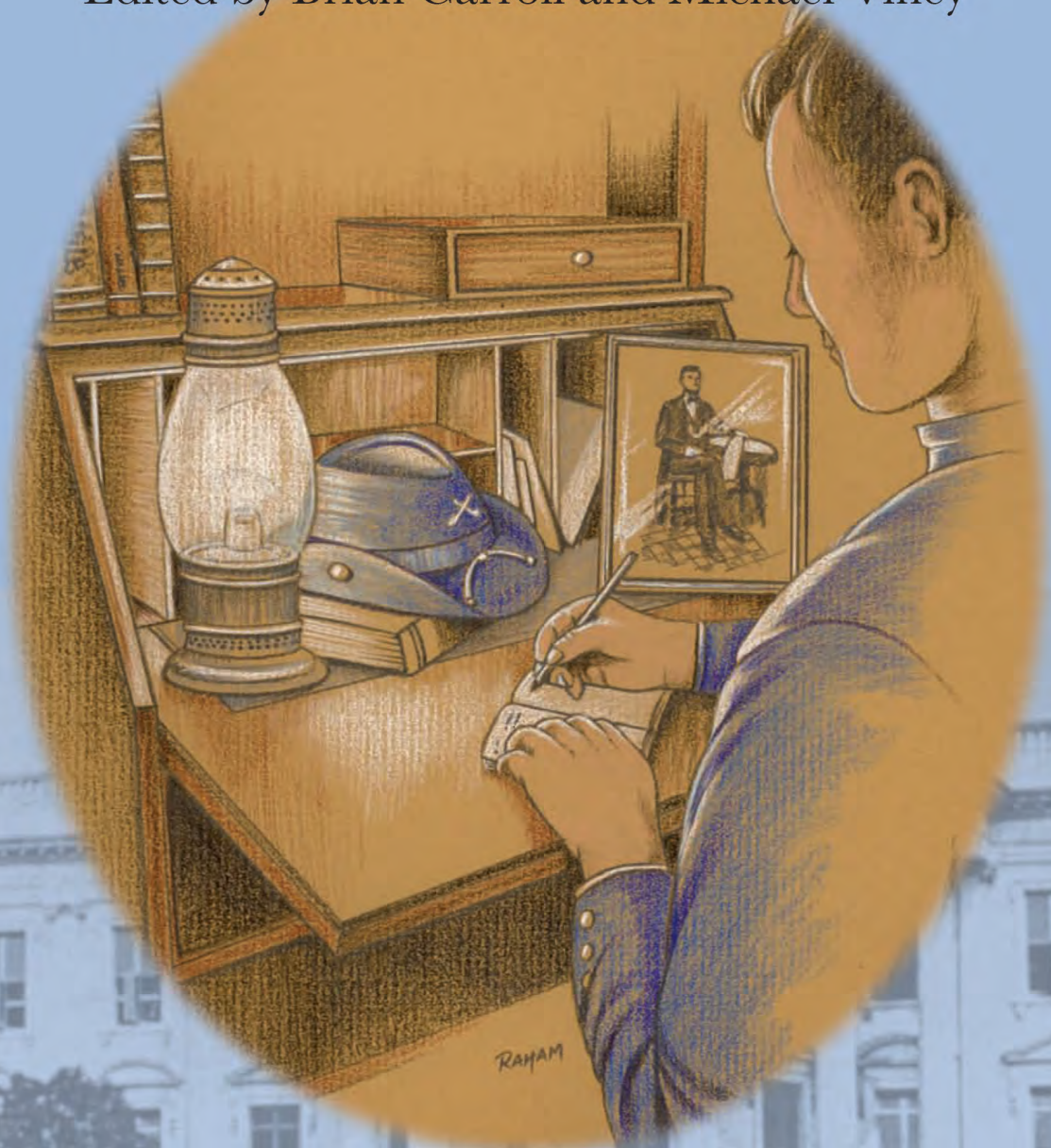
# The Civil War Diary of Frederick R. Baker

Private in Lincoln's Union Light Guard

Washington City, January 1-September 14, 1865

With Footnotes and Historical Context

Edited by Brian Carroll and Michael Viney



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**Private Frederick R. Baker 1865**  
**7<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Union Light Guard**

## CREDITS

Cover Image of Frederick R. Baker by Gary Raham

## IMAGES

Credits for images can be found in Appendix N

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Back Cover – Civil War Sabre carried by Private Frederick R. Baker, Image  
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## PREFACE

On April 19, 1865, four days after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, Private Frederick R. Baker, a member of the Ohio Union Light Guard and bodyguard for President Lincoln made the following entry in his diary:

“...every person felt sad and mourns the loss of so noble a man.”

The next day, as the body of the President lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol Building, Baker made the following entry:

“Go to the Capitol today to see the remains of our beloved President and gazed upon that face for the last time.”

More than 150 years later, Baker’s simple entries allow today’s reader to feel the emotion of the time and better understand the events occurring around him.

The discovery of these passages was as unexpected as the discovery of the diary containing them was a surprise. What started with the finding of an 1863 Ames Cavalry Saber, led to the identity of its original owner, Frederick R. Baker. Research inspired by the saber revealed the Baker family’s journey to America from England in 1852, Frederick’s selection for the elite Union Light Guard, and his post war pioneering experiences in the Colorado Territory—a wonderful dialogue with Baker family descendants followed. Fortunately, the story did not stop there.

The family was still in possession of the diary, which had been written by Baker in 1865 while he was assigned to the White House. According to Ian Delahanty, “Civil War soldiers were among the most literate in history. Of the nearly 2,000,000 Union soldiers, at least 1.8 million ...had the ability to write.”<sup>1</sup> Delahanty continues: “To the extent that soldier’s letters or diaries were transcribed and published in the century or so after the war ended, they were usually written by generals or other high-ranking officers. Not until the 1980’s did interest in the common Civil War soldier reach a critical mass that allowed edited volumes of soldier’s letters and diaries to become staple publications.”<sup>2</sup> Frederick Baker’s diary is unusual—of the 2,000,000 Union soldiers none of them had as close service connection to the President, as did the Union Light Guard.<sup>3</sup> Only two published accounts and one diary by Union Light Guard soldiers documenting their experiences are known along with several letters written by a member of the 150th Pennsylvania Infantry. Frederick Baker’s assignment often placed him within the White House and in close proximity to the president, making his diary a unique historical document deserving professional preservation and study. In addition to the diary, the Baker

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<sup>1</sup> Delahanty, Ian. 2010. “Soldiers’ Diaries and Letters” *Essential Civil War Curriculum*, accessed 2 Jan. 2019, <https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/soldiers-diaries-and-letters.html>

<sup>2</sup> Delahanty, op. cit. [1]

<sup>3</sup> Prior to the arrival of the Union Light Guard with formal responsibilities towards the president, the 150<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry provided guard service at the White House and Soldiers Home. A New York Cavalry Unit provided periodic escort service to the president, see Pinsker, M. 2003. *Lincoln’s Sanctuary*, NY: Oxford University Press.

family still maintained Frederick's service Colt Revolver, Bible, White House documents, and crossed sabers cap badge. It became obvious to the family, editors, and subject matter experts that the materials needed to be professionally archived. As a consequence, the Fort Collins Museum of Discovery was selected as a repository for some of the items, primarily because Frederick Baker homesteaded in Fort Collins after the Civil War, becoming an influential community member and leader. When reading the diary, one can't help but think that Baker's Civil War experiences shaped his leadership role in Ft. Collins.

Prior to donating the diary, it was transcribed. The intent was to provide the family with a copy of the writings of their ancestor. Baker was a 21-year-old in 1865 and his writings provide a window into the everyday experiences of an Ohio boy in the shadows of a wartime capital. One only has to read the introduction entries to see that this was not just "another diary."

Baker made entries for every single day from January 1 to Sept 14, 1865. From the daily weather report to the savoring of wild blackberries, Baker also included the names, places, and events he experienced – all of which are familiar to us today through our history books. From Presidents Lincoln, and Johnson to Ulysses Grant, to civil rights leader John Langston and others he observed a who's who of the time. From attendance at the 2nd Inauguration of Lincoln, hearing debate for the 13th Amendment, providing an honor guard at the President's funeral, attending the trial of the Commander of Andersonville Prison, to the frivolity of baseball games involving the Washington Nationals, he was present for notable events in our nation's capital during 1865. Frederick's writings place him at such places as Arlington House, Congressional Cemetery, Rock Creek Church, Jewish synagogues, and others—popular historic places to visit for today's Washington, D.C. tourist. Frederick heard the voices of Senators and Congressmen, Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and ministers to the Presidents, he must have heard words that touched the soul as Union forces strived to preserve the United States. Baker did it all, and fortunately for us – he recorded it.

The following pages include an exact copy of the diary, as it exists today. All pages from January 1 to September 14, 1865 are intact and represented. Only the diary's leather cover is missing. A transcription of each page is provided and represents our most earnest attempt to read Baker's words. He routinely records his activities and expresses thoughts in a series of incomplete sentences; we have taken the liberty to utilize punctuation and capitalization in such a way as to make it more readable. In the rare instances that words are undeciphered they are replaced with the symbol **UI**. No editorialization of content was attempted. We have added images and footnotes to frame Baker's entries into a historical context.<sup>4</sup> Appendices are included to add historical detail to the content. Thus, the diary transcript has been prepared so as to allow the reader to digest the content of Baker's writing with a sense of place—Washington City 1865.

We would like to acknowledge Marcia Baker Dawdy, without whose generosity Frederick R. Baker's diary of his service in the Union Light Guard during 1865 would not have come to light—a record of historical events that will be appreciated by many generations to come.

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<sup>4</sup> References for Photographs and Images are provided in APPENDIX N

## INTRODUCTION

Eighteen Sixty-Five was a pivotal year for the United States. The year began with hopes for an end to the bloody Civil War (more than 600,000 American lives lost), the inauguration of a second term president intent on holding the country together, the April surrender of General Robert E. Lee and his army, the jubilation of a relieved nation, quickly followed with a national mourning after the assassination of their beloved President, the effects of the assassination on a beleaguered war weary country, and the efforts of a new president and resurrected government towards reconciliation and reconstruction. While war operations and post war reconstruction efforts were going on, Washington City was a hub of activity for both the military and civilians.

Private Frederick R. Baker of the 7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Union Light Guard, was a witness to these events. As a Union soldier assigned to a company responsible for guarding and escorting the President of the United States, Baker had close contact with events unfolding at both the Lincoln and Johnson White House.

His diary for 1865 recorded his daily observations of these events.

Frederick R. Baker was born, February 18, 1844, in Northamptonshire, England. His father, Richard was a farmer and rancher with a long English lineage. He and his wife immigrated to America in 1852 with eight children, and settled in Elyria, Ohio. Richard commenced breeding shorthorn cattle and raised them at “Cliff Grange Farm,” along with Frederick.<sup>5</sup>

When the Civil War began in 1861 Frederick was too young to enlist in the war effort. His opportunity to serve came when he turned 19 in 1863.

After a visit to the White House in the summer of 1863, Ohio Governor Richard Tod was alarmed at the lack of security surrounding President Lincoln. He applied to Secretary of War William Stanton for “permission to organize a troop of cavalry of one hundred men, to be assigned as the President’s Mounted Bodyguard. Stanton believed the recommendation worthwhile in spite of severe opposition from the President. In the fall of 1863, “ Seeking to have a regiment that was reflective of Ohio, Governor Tod “addressed a circular letter to each of the military committees of the several counties in the state, asking them to ... recommend a man to become a member of a cavalry troop for highly honorable and strictly confidential service...their duties were to guard the front entrance of the White House grounds, and to act as an escort to the President, whenever he went out in his carriage or on horseback”<sup>6</sup> This unit became known as the Union Light Guard and after recruitment and training they moved to Washington, D.C. Upon arrival some of the Guard were assigned to posts around Washington as well as courier duty. Others, including Baker, were assigned to the White House, and specifically to guard the President.

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<sup>5</sup> Undated personal memoir Richard Baker, personal communication Marcia Dawdy, 2018.

<sup>6</sup> Stimmel, S. 1928/1997 Reprint. *Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln*. Kearney, Nebraska: Morris Publishing.

Smith Stimmel and other soldiers assigned to the Light Guard reminisced that “This part of the service gave us an opportunity to see a good deal of the everyday life of the President...after his evening meal he would (often) take a stroll and have a passing word with the men, asking them if they were comfortably fixed or something of the kind....He talked to the men as if he were thinking of them.”<sup>7</sup>

During the summer months the President and his family escaped the heat of Washington and resided at the “Soldiers Home” three miles from downtown. As part of their escort duties the Light Guard accompanied the President on his daily commute.

Another unit member, Robert McBride wrote “Taking the company as a whole, the membership was much above that of the average company of soldiers, intellectually, morally, socially, and physically.” In writing about the company experiences McBride also noted, “The company continued in the service after the assassination of President Lincoln until September 9, 1865, when it was mustered out at Washington, D.C.”<sup>8</sup>

After completion of his service Baker returned home to Ohio to work on his father’s farm. In 1873, following the cry of Horace Greeley to “Go West Young Man,” Baker ventured out to the Colorado Territory and settled in Fort Collins, Colorado. It was in Fort Collins that Baker demonstrated the character, resolve, sense of duty and loyalty that had been so much a part of his war experience. Baker became a prominent member of the Fort Collins Community, a four-term elected mayor, and prominent farmer.

Fortunately, Frederick Baker maintained and kept a diary of his 1865 experiences. Frederick’s diary entries are “matter of fact” often recording the weather, his duties and other activities as brief thoughts. The passages are not a venue for his personal beliefs or feelings, still a concern for his comrades and the community’s deep-felt loss after Lincoln’s assassination are expressed clearly as well as his intense curiosity about the world around him as evidenced by visits to different churches, houses of congress, museums, and historical places. Even in his routinely unadorned writing interesting patterns emerge, for example, his friends, military and political figures are identified by name—except, curiously, for president Andrew Johnson (1808-1875). The entries also report on significant events of the year as seen in the eyes of a 21-year-old soldier. From Congressional debate of the 13th Amendment, to the second inauguration of President Lincoln, his assassination, and the activities of an administration dealing with the aftermath of assassination and war, Baker’s diary serves as a narrative of the critical events of this crossroad period in American history.

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<sup>7</sup> Stimmel, op. cit., [6].

<sup>8</sup> McBride, R. 1911. *Lincoln’s Body Guard, The Union Light Guard of Ohio*. Indiana Historical Society Publications, Volume V, Number 1, Edward J. Hecker Printer.



## PROLOGUE

President Lincoln lived at the White House with his wife Mary, and sons Robert (1843-1926), William “Willie” (1850-1862), Thomas “Tad” (1853-1871). The White House was located along Pennsylvania Avenue at 17<sup>th</sup> Street in the center of a complex of government buildings – the War and Navy Departments, Treasury and State Department offices. The President was a frequent visitor at the War Department as it had one of the few telegraphs that the President used to communicate with his Generals. The United States Capitol, Patent Office, and Arlington House (headquarters for Army of the Potomac) were short horse or carriage rides from the White House. Several military hospitals were within walking distance as well. During the summer months the President and his family escaped the heat and mugginess of the area by residing at the Soldiers Home complex about 3 miles from downtown. At the start of the Civil War there was little or no physical security for the president at any of these buildings. The President was a frequent visitor at churches near the White House as well. As it became evident that there were physical threats directed towards the President different phases of security were implemented. A company of the 150<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry, were assigned to have a presence on the outside of the White House.

As the Civil War carried on, the staff around the President became more concerned for his security. The Union Light Guard, a Cavalry Unit established for the explicit purpose of serving as the President’s bodyguard assumed an element of security duties in December of 1863. The soldiers were responsible for securing the outside of the White House, patrolling White House Grounds, escorting the President on his visits to government and private facilities, and facilitating communication with the war generals by delivering and receiving dispatches for the White House. These guards also were present inside the White House during public events such as receptions and ceremonies.<sup>9</sup> During the warm months of summer the President and his family stayed at “The Soldiers Home”, a small complex of buildings that housed “Lincoln’s Cottage.” While at the Soldiers Home the Union Light Guard was responsible for escorting the President to and from his White House offices and maintaining security at the Soldier Home’s grounds.<sup>10</sup> The President chafed at the concept of physical security and bodyguards, reluctantly accepting them; even so, Lincoln frequently travelled around the city without notifying them.

Several accounts by soldiers assigned with Baker recall their personal encounters with him while performing their duties. Baker recounted such an encounter he experienced to his family which his grandson, Richard S. Baker, of Fort Collins, shared in a newspaper interview in 1959. Frederick had told the family how he had come to receive an autographed photograph of President Lincoln.

“One day while he was on guard duty at the White House, the President called him to look at several pictures that had been recently taken. When asked which of the pictures was the best likeness, my grandfather pointed one out. Mr. Lincoln, in typical gesture, autographed and presented it to him.”<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Stimmel, op. cite. [6]

<sup>10</sup> Pinsker, op. cite [3]

<sup>11</sup> *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, Richard S. Baker interview, 12 February 1959.

On the evening of his assassination, April 14, 1865, the President and his wife elected to travel to Ford's Theatre, 8 blocks from the White House, with only a Washington D.C. police officer as an escort. Following news of the assassination, members of the Union Light Guard reported to Ford's Theatre and the Petersen House where the President was being treated for his wound, to secure the area. In the days following the assassination the Union Light Guard were assigned to security duties at the White House, and Capitol. The guard also was part of the escort of the President's casket to and from the Capitol building.<sup>12</sup>

Following the assassination of President Lincoln, his Vice president, Andrew Johnson, assumed the office of the Presidency. Known as a "war" governor from Tennessee, Johnson had replaced Hannibal Hamlin as Vice President and had only been in office for 6 weeks when Lincoln was assassinated. John Wilkes Booth and his coconspirators had also planned on assassinating Johnson. Johnson had left his family in Tennessee when he became Vice President and was living at the Kirkwood House, a hotel at 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., 5 blocks from the White House. While the assassination plot unfolded, George Atzerodt, who was supposed to kill Johnson, lost the nerve to carry out his assignment.<sup>13</sup> After Johnson was sworn in as President, the responsibilities of the Union Light Guard transferred to him.

Events of the time made this assignment difficult. Johnson continued to reside at the Kirkwood House and elsewhere, awaiting Mary Lincoln's departure from the White House which did not occur until June of 1865.<sup>14</sup> In the interim Johnson established offices in the nearby Treasury building. With the war over, government and Presidential attention was directed towards reconstruction efforts. Visitors to the White House were cabinet members and others involved in this effort. The Union Light Guard had enlisted for three years or until the war ended, but like other soldiers with time remaining on their enlistment, the Union Light Guard was held over. Governor Tod of Ohio had requested and received permission from the President to muster the Guard out of service in July of 1865, but the Secretary of War countermanded this order, and they were held over until final mustering out on September 12, 1865.<sup>15</sup>

In September of 1865 the Union Light guard was officially mustered out of the service and their 17-month assignment ended, and they returned to Ohio.

Frederick R. Baker made his last Diary entry after his return home on September 14, 1865. Baker stayed in Elyria, Ohio working on his father's farm until 1873, at which time he decided to venture out to the Colorado Territory. He settled in Fort Collins, Colorado, a town that took hold on the site of a previous military reservation that closed in 1866. Baker became a farmer, community leader, elected official, and town leader in Fort Collins. He died in 1906.

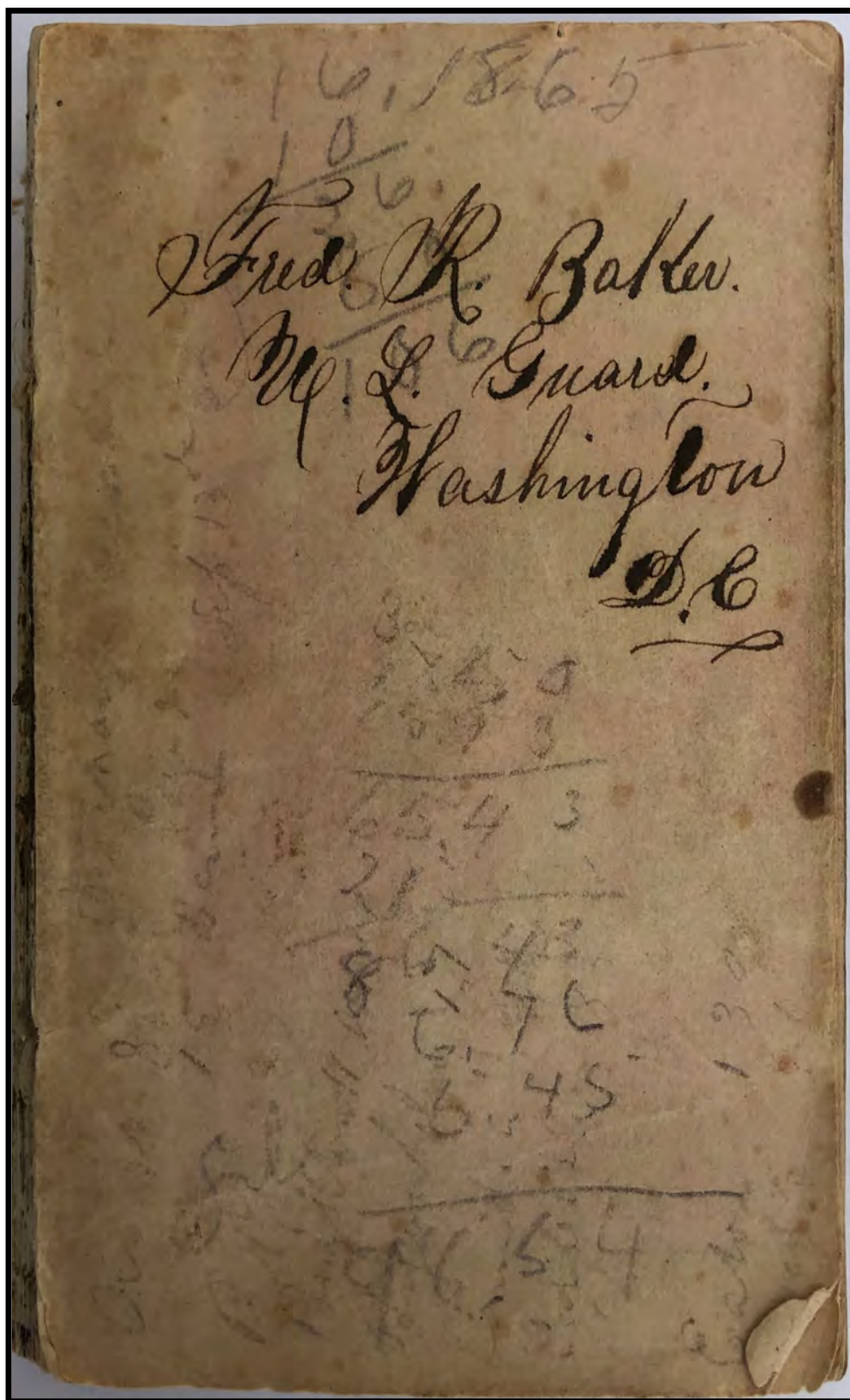
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<sup>12</sup> John Butler Ford, *The Lincoln Assassination*. New World City, 2016, p. 102.

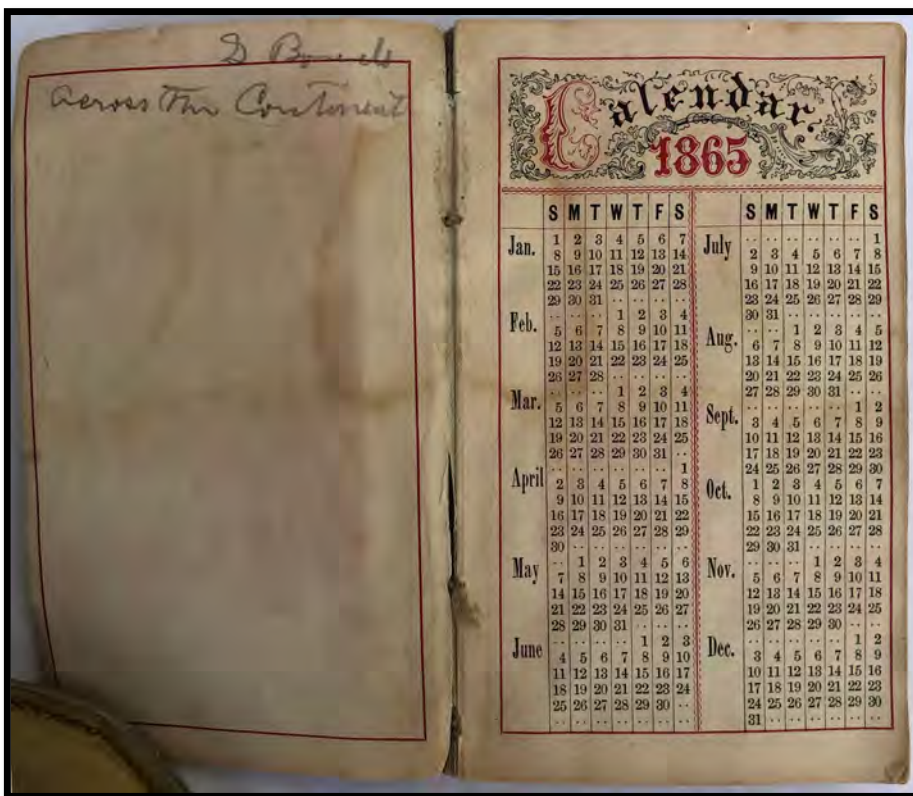
<sup>13</sup> Doris Kearns Goodwin, *Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln*, (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2005) 735.

<sup>14</sup> See Diary of Frederick R. Baker, June 10, 1865 entry

<sup>15</sup> *Evening Star*, July 16 and 17.



1865 Fred R. Baker U. L. Guard Washington D.C.





# ECLIPSES IN 1865.

In the year 1865 there will be four eclipses; two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

## FIRST.

A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, night of April 10-11.  
Visible as follows:

|                      | NEW YORK.   | ST. LOUIS.  | SAN FRANCISCO. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Moon enters Penumbra | 10 9 0 A.   | 10 8 1 A.   | 10 5 52 A.     |
| Moon enters Shadow   | 10 10 49 A. | 10 9 44 A.  | 10 7 55 A.     |
| Middle of Eclipse    | 10 11 42 A. | 10 10 37 A. | 10 8 28 A.     |
| Moon leaves Shadow   | 11 0 35 A.  | 10 11 30 A. | 10 9 21 A.     |
| Moon leaves Penumbra | 11 2 17 M.  | 11 1 12 M.  | 10 11 3 A.     |

## SECOND.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, April 25.—Visible to South America and Africa.

## THIRD.

A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, evening of October 4.  
Visible to Europe, Asia, and Africa; partially visible to the United States.

|                      | NEW YORK. | ST. LOUIS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| Moon leaves Shadow   | 4 4 45 A. | 0 0 0      | Variable.      |
| Moon leaves Penumbra | 4 7 58 A. | 4 6 57 A.  | Variable.      |

## FOURTH.

AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, October 19.—Visible to North America and parts of Europe, Africa, and South America.

|                | NEW YORK.  | ST. LOUIS.  | SAN FRANCISCO. |
|----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| Eclipse begins | 12 9 2 M.  | 10 7 47 M.  | Sunrise.       |
| Eclipse ends   | 10 0 12 A. | 10 10 42 M. | 10 8 1 M.      |

# JANUARY 1865 FEBRUARY

**MOON'S PHASES.**  
First Quarter, 4d. 10h. 40m. M.  
Full Moon, 11d. 5h. 4m. A.  
Last Quarter, 19d. 9h. 40m. A.  
New Moon, 27d. 4h. 54m. M.

| D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water | D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1      | S           | 7 25 r    | 9 31       | 11 5       | 1      | We          | 5 17 s    | 11 55      | 0 40       |
| 2      | Mo          | 4 44 s    | 10 40      | 11 53      | 2      | Th          | 7 10 r    | morn       | 0 40       |
| 3      | Tu          | 7 25 r    | 11 40      | 6 13       | 3      | Fr          | 5 20 s    | 1 2        | 1 48       |
| 4      | We          | 4 45 s    | morn       | 1 10       | 4      | Sa          | 7 8 r     | 2 6        | 2 58       |
| 5      | Th          | 7 25 r    | 0 57       | 2 10       | 5      | S           | 5 22 s    | 3 4        | 3 58       |
| 6      | Fr          | 4 45 s    | 2 4        | 3 12       | 6      | Mo          | 7 6 r     | 3 56       | 5 0        |
| 7      | Sa          | 7 25 r    | 3 9        | 4 17       | 7      | Tu          | 5 25 s    | 4 43       | 5 57       |
| 8      | S           | 4 50 s    | 4 12       | 5 20       | 8      | We          | 7 4 r     | 5 25       | 6 48       |
| 9      | Mo          | 7 24 r    | 5 8        | 6 16       | 9      | Th          | 5 27 s    | 6 1        | 7 34       |
| 10     | Tu          | 4 52 s    | 6 1        | 7 10       | 10     | Fr          | 7 1 r     | rises      | 8 14       |
| 11     | We          | 7 24 r    | rises      | 7 57       | 11     | Sa          | 5 29 s    | 6 47       | 8 51       |
| 12     | Th          | 4 54 s    | 6 2        | 8 39       | 12     | S           | 6 59 r    | 7 43       | 9 27       |
| 13     | Fr          | 7 23 r    | 7 0        | 9 19       | 13     | Mo          | 5 32 s    | 8 39       | 10 3       |
| 14     | Sa          | 4 50 s    | 7 59       | 9 59       | 14     | Tu          | 6 50 r    | 9 35       | 11 40      |
| 15     | S           | 7 23 r    | 8 57       | 10 37      | 15     | We          | 5 34 s    | 10 32      | 11 18      |
| 16     | Mo          | 4 58 s    | 9 53       | 11 15      | 16     | Th          | 6 53 r    | 11 29      | 11 57      |
| 17     | Tu          | 7 22 r    | 10 48      | 11 53      | 17     | Fr          | 5 37 s    | morn       | 0 19       |
| 18     | We          | 5 1 s     | 11 45      | 0 13       | 18     | Sa          | 6 51 r    | 0 26       | 1 7        |
| 19     | Th          | 7 21 r    | morn       | 0 55       | 19     | S           | 5 38 s    | 1 24       | 2 9        |
| 20     | Fr          | 5 3 s     | 0 42       | 1 44       | 20     | Mo          | 6 48 r    | 2 20       | 3 4        |
| 21     | Sa          | 7 20 r    | 1 41       | 2 38       | 21     | Tu          | 5 42 s    | 3 12       | 4 9        |
| 22     | S           | 5 5 s     | 2 39       | 3 36       | 22     | We          | 6 45 r    | 4 1        | 5 13       |
| 23     | Mo          | 7 18 r    | 3 37       | 4 33       | 23     | Th          | 5 44 s    | 4 48       | 6 14       |
| 24     | Tu          | 5 8 s     | 4 33       | 5 39       | 24     | Fr          | 6 43 r    | 5 31       | 7 11       |
| 25     | We          | 7 17 r    | 5 27       | 6 37       | 25     | Sa          | 5 46 s    | sets       | 8 1        |
| 26     | Th          | 5 10 s    | sets       | 7 32       | 26     | S           | 6 40 r    | 7 13       | 8 48       |
| 27     | Fr          | 7 15 r    | 5 58       | 8 22       | 27     | Mo          | 5 49 s    | 8 28       | 9 35       |
| 28     | Sa          | 5 12 s    | 7 11       | 9 10       | 28     | Tu          | 6 37 r    | 9 40       | 10 23      |
| 29     | S           | 7 14 r    | 8 24       | 9 57       | 29     | We          | ...       | ...        | ...        |
| 30     | Mo          | 5 15 s    | 9 35       | 10 44      | 30     | Th          | ...       | ...        | ...        |
| 31     | Tu          | 7 12 r    | 10 46      | 11 33      | 31     | Fr          | ...       | ...        | ...        |

# MARCH 1865 APRIL

**MOON'S PHASES.**  
First Quarter, 4d. 7h. 27m. M.  
Full Moon, 12d. 5h. 40m. M.  
Last Quarter, 20d. 7h. 40m. M.  
New Moon, 27d. 0h. 52m. M.

| D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water | D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1      | We          | 5 51 s    | 10 49      | 11 12      | 1      | Sa          | 5 45 r    | morn       | 0 10       |
| 2      | Th          | 6 24 r    | 11 55      | ...        | 2      | S           | 5 25 s    | 0 35       | 1 6        |
| 3      | Fr          | 5 53 s    | morn       | 0 30       | 3      | Mo          | 5 41 r    | 1 31       | 2 6        |
| 4      | Sa          | 6 31 r    | 0 57       | 1 28       | 4      | Tu          | 6 27 s    | 2 2        | 3 6        |
| 5      | S           | 5 55 s    | 1 53       | 2 33       | 5      | We          | 5 38 r    | 2 37       | 4 4        |
| 6      | Mo          | 6 28 r    | 2 42       | 3 35       | 6      | Th          | 6 29 s    | 3 9        | 4 57       |
| 7      | Tu          | 5 57 s    | 3 25       | 4 37       | 7      | Fr          | 5 35 r    | 3 39       | 5 45       |
| 8      | We          | 6 24 r    | 4 3        | 5 32       | 8      | Sa          | 6 31 s    | 4 8        | 6 29       |
| 9      | Th          | 6 04 s    | 4 37       | 6 19       | 9      | S           | 5 32 r    | 4 36       | 7 10       |
| 10     | Fr          | 6 21 r    | 5 7        | 7 4        | 10     | Mo          | 6 33 s    | 5 4        | 7 48       |
| 11     | Sa          | 6 2 s     | 5 37       | 7 44       | 11     | Tu          | 5 28 r    | rises      | 8 25       |
| 12     | S           | 6 18 r    | rises      | 8 20       | 12     | We          | 6 35 s    | 8 14       | 9 2        |
| 13     | Mo          | 6 4 s     | 7 29       | 8 54       | 13     | Th          | 5 25 r    | 9 10       | 9 41       |
| 14     | Tu          | 6 15 r    | 8 26       | 9 31       | 14     | Fr          | 6 38 s    | 10 5       | 10 22      |
| 15     | We          | 6 6 s     | 9 21       | 10 9       | 15     | Sa          | 5 22 r    | 10 53      | 11 7       |
| 16     | Th          | 6 11 r    | 10 19      | 10 47      | 16     | S           | 6 40 s    | 11 48      | 11 53      |
| 17     | Fr          | 6 8 s     | 11 16      | 11 30      | 17     | Mo          | 5 19 r    | morn       | 0 18       |
| 18     | Sa          | 6 8 r     | morn       | ...        | 18     | Tu          | 6 42 s    | 0 34       | 1 12       |
| 19     | S           | 6 11 s    | 0 11       | 0 39       | 19     | We          | 5 16 r    | 1 17       | 2 13       |
| 20     | Mo          | 6 5 r     | 1 3        | 1 34       | 20     | Th          | 6 44 s    | 1 56       | 3 17       |
| 21     | Tu          | 6 13 s    | 1 52       | 2 37       | 21     | Fr          | 5 13 r    | 2 53       | 4 21       |
| 22     | We          | 6 1 r     | 2 38       | 3 42       | 22     | Sa          | 6 46 s    | 3 9        | 5 22       |
| 23     | Th          | 6 15 s    | 3 21       | 4 48       | 23     | S           | 5 10 r    | 3 46       | 6 19       |
| 24     | Fr          | 5 58 r    | 4 1        | 5 47       | 24     | Mo          | 6 48 s    | 4 24       | 7 14       |
| 25     | Sa          | 6 17 s    | 4 39       | 6 44       | 25     | Tu          | 5 8 r     | sets       | 8 4        |
| 26     | S           | 5 55 r    | sets       | 7 38       | 26     | We          | 6 50 s    | 8 22       | 8 53       |
| 27     | Mo          | 6 10 s    | 7 13       | 8 26       | 27     | Th          | 5 5 r     | 9 27       | 9 43       |
| 28     | Tu          | 5 51 r    | 8 26       | 9 13       | 28     | Fr          | 6 52 s    | 10 25      | 10 34      |
| 29     | We          | 6 21 s    | 9 37       | 10 2       | 29     | Sa          | 5 2 r     | 11 15      | 11 24      |
| 30     | Th          | 5 48 r    | 10 44      | 10 53      | 30     | S           | 6 54 s    | 11 59      | ...        |
| 31     | Fr          | 6 22 s    | 11 44      | 11 45      | ...    | ...         | ...       | ...        | ...        |

# MAY 1865 JUNE

**MOON'S PHASES.**  
First Quarter, 6d. 11h. 57m. M.  
Full Moon, 16d. 5h. 27m. M.  
Last Quarter, 18d. 1h. 44m. M.  
New Moon, 24d. 5h. 54m. A.

| D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water | D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1      | Mo          | 4 59 r    | morn       | 0 40       | 1      | Th          | 7 24 s    | 0 12       | 1 45       |
| 2      | Tu          | 6 50 s    | 0 38       | 1 34       | 2      | Fr          | 4 31 r    | 0 41       | 2 25       |
| 3      | We          | 4 57 r    | 1 12       | 2 23       | 3      | Sa          | 7 29 s    | 1 9        | 3 26       |
| 4      | Th          | 6 58 s    | 1 42       | 3 22       | 4      | S           | 4 30 r    | 1 38       | 4 18       |
| 5      | Fr          | 4 54 r    | 2 10       | 4 14       | 5      | Mo          | 7 27 s    | 2 8        | 5 8        |
| 6      | Sa          | 7 0 r     | 2 38       | 5 3        | 6      | Tu          | 4 29 r    | 2 42       | 5 57       |
| 7      | S           | 4 52 r    | 3 6        | 5 50       | 7      | We          | 7 28 s    | 3 20       | 6 45       |
| 8      | Mo          | 7 3 s     | 3 36       | 6 33       | 8      | Th          | 4 29 r    | 4 3        | 7 32       |
| 9      | Tu          | 4 50 r    | 4 8        | 7 16       | 9      | Fr          | 7 29 s    | rises      | 8 16       |
| 10     | We          | 7 5 r     | rises      | 7 57       | 10     | Sa          | 4 29 r    | 8 31       | 9 0        |
| 11     | Th          | 4 47 r    | 8 1        | 8 37       | 11     | S           | 7 30 s    | 9 16       | 9 46       |
| 12     | Fr          | 7 7 s     | 8 56       | 9 18       | 12     | Mo          | 4 28 r    | 9 58       | 10 32      |
| 13     | Sa          | 4 45 r    | 9 47       | 10 3       | 13     | Tu          | 7 31 s    | 10 39      | 11 20      |
| 14     | S           | 7 9 s     | 10 34      | 10 48      | 14     | We          | 4 28 r    | 10 12      | ...        |
| 15     | Mo          | 4 43 r    | 11 17      | 11 37      | 15     | Th          | 7 32 s    | 11 47      | 0 23       |
| 16     | Tu          | 7 10 s    | 11 56      | 0 1        | 16     | Fr          | 4 28 r    | morn       | 1 27       |
| 17     | We          | 4 42 r    | morn       | 0 53       | 17     | Sa          | 7 33 s    | 0 21       | 2 27       |
| 18     | Th          | 7 12 s    | 0 33       | 1 51       | 18     | S           | 4 28 r    | 0 57       | 3 30       |
| 19     | Fr          | 4 40 r    | 1 8        | 2 51       | 19     | Mo          | 7 34 s    | 1 36       | 4 34       |
| 20     | Sa          | 7 14 s    | 1 43       | 3 53       | 20     | Tu          | 4 28 r    | 2 18       | 5 26       |
| 21     | S           | 4 38 r    | 2 19       | 4 56       | 21     | We          | 7 34 s    | 3 5        | 6 26       |
| 22     | Mo          | 7 16 s    | 2 57       | 5 57       | 22     | Th          | 4 28 r    | sets       | 7 31       |
| 23     | Tu          | 4 39 r    | 3 40       | 6 58       | 23     | Fr          | 7 35 s    | 7 44       | 8 57       |
| 24     | We          | 7 18 s    | sets       | 7 46       | 24     | Sa          | 4 29 r    | 8 27       | 9 6        |
| 25     | Th          | 4 35 r    | 8 9        | 8 39       | 25     | S           | 7 35 r    | 9 13       | 10 17      |
| 26     | Fr          | 7 19 s    | 9 5        | 9 25       | 26     | Mo          | 4 30 r    | 9 42       | 10 34      |
| 27     | Sa          | 4 34 r    | 9 52       | 10 14      | 27     | Tu          | 7 35 s    | 10 14      | 11 16      |
| 28     | S           | 7 21 s    | 10 34      | 11 1       | 28     | We          | 4 31 r    | 10 48      | 11 57      |
| 29     | Mo          | 4 33 r    | 11 9       | 11 47      | 29     | Th          | 7 35 s    | 11 30      | 0 17       |
| 30     | Tu          | 7 23 s    | 11 42      | 0 9        | 30     | Fr          | 4 31 r    | 11 39      | 1 1        |
| 31     | We          | 4 32 r    | morn       | 0 55       | ...    | ...         | ...       | ...        | ...        |



# JULY 1865 AUGUST

**Moon's PHASES.**  
 Full Moon, 24. 1h. 31m. A.  
 Last Qrter, 15d. 11h. 51m. A.  
 New Moon, 25d. 1h. 31m. A.  
 First Qrter, 30d. 2h. 12m. A.

**Moon's PHASES.**  
 Full Moon, 24. 3h. 35m. A.  
 Last Qrter, 15d. 3h. 40m. A.  
 New Moon, 25d. 3h. 27m. A.  
 First Qrter, 30d. 6h. 50m. A.

| D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water n | D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water n |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1      | Sa          | 7 35s     | morn       | 1 47         | 1      | Tu          | 4 56r     | morn       | 2 49         |
| 2      | Sa          | 4 32r     | 0 9        | 2 38         | 2      | We          | 7 15s     | 0 34       | 3 40         |
| 3      | Mo          | 7 34s     | 0 41       | 3 32         | 3      | Th          | 4 58r     | 1 22       | 4 49         |
| 4      | Tu          | 4 33r     | 1 16       | 4 20         | 4      | Fr          | 7 13s     | 2 17       | 5 48         |
| 5      | We          | 7 34s     | 1 50       | 5 23         | 5      | Sa          | 4 59r     | 3 18       | 6 44         |
| 6      | Th          | 4 35r     | 2 42       | 6 15         | 6      | Sa          | 7 10s     | 4 23       | 7 37         |
| 7      | Fr          | 7 35s     | 3 35       | 7 7          | 7      | Mo          | 5 1r      | 5 23       | 8 23         |
| 8      | Sa          | 4 36r     | 4 28       | 7 59         | 8      | Tu          | 7 8s      | 7 48       | 9 9          |
| 9      | Sa          | 7 35s     | 5 20       | 8 43         | 9      | We          | 5 8s      | 8 24       | 9 55         |
| 10     | Mo          | 4 38r     | 6 13       | 9 29         | 10     | Th          | 5 5r      | 9 0        | 10 42        |
| 11     | Tu          | 7 35s     | 7 06       | 10 15        | 11     | Fr          | 7 5s      | 9 37       | 11 31        |
| 12     | We          | 4 39r     | 7 59       | 11 2         | 12     | Sa          | 5 7s      | 10 17      | 12 1         |
| 13     | Th          | 7 31s     | 8 51       | 11 49        | 13     | Sa          | 5 7s      | 11 2       | 0 48         |
| 14     | Fr          | 4 40r     | 9 44       | 12 4         | 14     | Mo          | 7 0s      | 11 50      | 1 48         |
| 15     | Sa          | 7 30s     | 10 36      | 1 6          | 15     | Tu          | 5 9r      | morn       | 2 54         |
| 16     | Sa          | 4 41r     | morn       | 2 5          | 16     | We          | 6 58s     | 0 43       | 4 1          |
| 17     | Mo          | 7 29s     | 0 16       | 3 10         | 17     | Th          | 5 11r     | 1 40       | 5 5          |
| 18     | Tu          | 4 43r     | 1 1        | 4 17         | 18     | Fr          | 6 54s     | 2 39       | 6 2          |
| 19     | We          | 7 28s     | 1 51       | 5 21         | 19     | Sa          | 5 13r     | 3 39       | 6 53         |
| 20     | Th          | 4 45r     | 2 46       | 6 21         | 20     | Sa          | 6 52s     | sets       | 7 39         |
| 21     | Fr          | 7 26s     | 3 46       | 7 14         | 21     | Mo          | 5 15r     | 6 46       | 8 18         |
| 22     | Sa          | 4 46r     | sets       | 8 2          | 22     | Tu          | 6 49s     | 7 16       | 8 55         |
| 23     | Sa          | 7 25s     | 7 41       | 8 44         | 23     | We          | 5 17r     | 7 45       | 9 32         |
| 24     | Mo          | 4 48r     | 8 14       | 9 25         | 24     | Th          | 6 46s     | 8 13       | 10 10        |
| 25     | Tu          | 7 28s     | 8 44       | 10 4         | 25     | Fr          | 5 19r     | 8 43       | 10 46        |
| 26     | We          | 4 50r     | 9 13       | 10 42        | 26     | Sa          | 6 43s     | 9 15       | 11 25        |
| 27     | Th          | 7 21s     | 9 42       | 11 21        | 27     | Sa          | 5 21r     | 9 49       | 11 25        |
| 28     | Fr          | 4 52r     | 10 11      | 11 21        | 28     | Mo          | 6 40s     | 10 29      | 0 28         |
| 29     | Sa          | 7 19r     | 10 40      | 0 20         | 29     | Tu          | 5 29r     | 11 14      | 1 17         |
| 30     | Sa          | 4 54r     | 11 14      | 1 4          | 30     | We          | 6 37s     | morn       | 2 13         |
| 31     | Mo          | 7 17s     | 11 32      | 1 54         | 31     | Th          | 5 25r     | 0 5        | 3 15         |

# SEPTEMBER 1865 OCTOBER

**Moon's PHASES.**  
 Full Moon, 2d. 5h. 56m. A.  
 Last Qrter, 13d. 0h. 2m. A.  
 New Moon, 13d. 0h. 2m. A.  
 First Qrter, 27d. 9h. 50m. A.

**Moon's PHASES.**  
 Full Moon, 4d. 5h. 55m. A.  
 Last Qrter, 11d. 10h. 30m. A.  
 New Moon, 13d. 11h. 31m. A.  
 First Qrter, 27d. 10h. 54m. A.

| D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water n | D of M | Day of Week | Sun S & R | Moon S & R | High Water n |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1      | Fr          | 6 33s     | 1 2        | 4 18         | 1      | Mo          | 5 43s     | 1 56       | 4 51         |
| 2      | Sa          | 5 27r     | 2 4        | 5 21         | 2      | We          | 6 57r     | 3 5        | 5 50         |
| 3      | Sa          | 6 30s     | 3 10       | 6 17         | 3      | Th          | 5 40s     | 4 17       | 6 46         |
| 4      | Mo          | 5 29s     | 4 20       | 7 12         | 4      | We          | 5 59s     | 5 31       | 7 38         |
| 5      | Tu          | 6 27s     | 5 2        | 8 2          | 5      | Th          | 5 57s     | 6 31       | 8 26         |
| 6      | We          | 5 31r     | 6 55       | 8 47         | 6      | Fr          | 6 1r      | 6 51       | 9 14         |
| 7      | Th          | 6 24s     | 7 35       | 9 34         | 7      | Sa          | 5 33s     | 7 39       | 10 5         |
| 8      | Fr          | 5 33r     | 8 16       | 10 22        | 8      | Sa          | 6 3r      | 8 31       | 10 56        |
| 9      | Sa          | 6 30s     | 8 59       | 11 13        | 9      | Mo          | 5 39s     | 9 27       | 11 49        |
| 10     | Sa          | 5 35r     | 9 47       | 12 1         | 10     | Tu          | 6 5r      | 10 26      | 0 16         |
| 11     | Mo          | 6 17s     | 10 39      | 0 33         | 11     | We          | 5 27s     | 11 25      | 1 13         |
| 12     | Tu          | 5 37r     | 11 36      | 1 32         | 12     | Th          | 6 7r      | morn       | 2 13         |
| 13     | We          | 6 14s     | morn       | 2 37         | 13     | Fr          | 5 24s     | 0 25       | 3 13         |
| 14     | Th          | 5 29r     | 0 34       | 3 42         | 14     | Sa          | 6 9r      | 1 23       | 4 11         |
| 15     | Fr          | 6 10s     | 1 32       | 4 42         | 15     | Sa          | 5 21s     | 2 21       | 5 51         |
| 16     | Sa          | 5 41r     | 2 32       | 5 37         | 16     | Mo          | 6 11r     | 3 13       | 6 46         |
| 17     | Sa          | 6 7s      | 3 30       | 6 25         | 17     | Tu          | 5 13s     | 4 16       | 6 34         |
| 18     | Mo          | 5 43r     | 4 28       | 7 10         | 18     | We          | 6 14r     | 5 11       | 7 16         |
| 19     | Tu          | 6 4s      | sets       | 7 49         | 19     | Th          | 5 15s     | sets       | 7 55         |
| 20     | We          | 5 45r     | 6 14       | 8 26         | 20     | Fr          | 6 16r     | 5 53       | 8 21         |
| 21     | Th          | 6 0s      | 6 46       | 9 1          | 21     | Sa          | 5 12s     | 6 29       | 9 9          |
| 22     | Fr          | 5 47r     | 7 15       | 9 37         | 22     | Sa          | 6 18r     | 7 8        | 9 48         |
| 23     | Sa          | 5 57s     | 7 50       | 10 15        | 23     | Mo          | 5 9s      | 7 53       | 10 30        |
| 24     | Sa          | 5 49r     | 8 28       | 10 55        | 24     | Tu          | 6 20r     | 8 43       | 11 13        |
| 25     | Mo          | 5 54s     | 9 9        | 11 37        | 25     | We          | 5 6s      | 9 38       | 12 1         |
| 26     | Tu          | 5 51r     | 9 50       | 12 1         | 26     | Th          | 6 23r     | 10 27      | 0 23         |
| 27     | We          | 5 50s     | 10 49      | 0 47         | 27     | Fr          | 5 4r      | 11 40      | 0 16         |
| 28     | Th          | 5 53r     | 11 48      | 1 41         | 28     | Sa          | 5 25r     | morn       | 2 15         |
| 29     | Fr          | 5 47s     | morn       | 2 43         | 29     | Sa          | 5 1r      | 0 45       | 3 10         |
| 30     | Sa          | 5 55r     | 0 50       | 3 48         | 30     | Mo          | 6 27r     | 1 62       | 4 21         |
| 31     | Tu          | 4 59s     | 3 2        | 5 21         | 31     | Tu          | 4 59s     | 3 2        | 5 21         |

# NOVEMBER 1865 DECEMBER

## MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 2d. 3h. 7m. M.  
Last Q'rter, 10d. 6h. 49m. M.  
New Moon, 18d. 6h. 4m. M.  
First Q'rter, 25d. 10h. 3m. A.

## MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 2d. 1h. 48m. A.  
Last Q'rter, 9d. 7h. 17m. A.  
New Moon, 17d. 11h. 49m. A.  
First Q'rter, 25d. 7h. 35m. M.

| D of M | Day of Week | Sun R & S | Moon R & S | High Water | D of M | Day of Week | Sun R & S | Moon R & S | High Water |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1      | We          | 6 30r     | 1 15       | 6 18       | 1      | Fr          | 7 4r      | 5 29       | 6 52       |
| 2      | Th          | 4 56s     | 5 30       | 7 14       | 2      | Sa          | 4 31s     | 6 51       | 7 48       |
| 3      | Fr          | 6 22r     | 6 15       | 8 6        | 3      | Sa          | 7 6r      | 5 18       | 8 39       |
| 4      | Sa          | 4 54s     | 6 16       | 8 55       | 4      | Mo          | 4 38s     | 6 53       | 9 29       |
| 5      | Sa          | 6 34r     | 7 11       | 9 47       | 5      | Tu          | 7 8r      | 7 57       | 10 19      |
| 6      | Mo          | 4 52s     | 8 11       | 10 39      | 6      | We          | 4 32s     | 9 2        | 11 8       |
| 7      | Tu          | 6 37r     | 9 14       | 11 31      | 7      | Th          | 7 10r     | 10 8       | 11 53      |
| 8      | We          | 4 49s     | 10 16      |            | 8      | Fr          | 4 33s     | 11 2       | 0 16       |
| 9      | Th          | 6 39r     | 11 16      | 0 48       | 9      | Sa          | 7 12r     | morn       | 1 1        |
| 10     | Fr          | 4 47s     | morn       | 1 42       | 10     | Sa          | 4 33s     | 0 0        | 1 53       |
| 11     | Sa          | 6 42r     | 0 15       | 2 36       | 11     | Mo          | 7 14r     | 0 57       | 2 44       |
| 12     | Sa          | 4 46s     | 1 12       | 3 30       | 12     | Tu          | 4 33s     | 1 53       | 3 36       |
| 13     | Mo          | 6 44r     | 2 9        | 4 21       | 13     | We          | 7 15r     | 2 48       | 4 28       |
| 14     | Tu          | 4 44s     | 3 5        | 5 11       | 14     | Th          | 4 33s     | 3 43       | 5 18       |
| 15     | We          | 6 46r     | 4 1        | 6 57       | 15     | Fr          | 7 17r     | 4 40       | 6 6        |
| 16     | Th          | 4 42s     | 4 53       | 6 40       | 16     | Sa          | 4 34s     | 5 36       | 6 54       |
| 17     | Fr          | 6 49r     | 5 53       | 7 23       | 17     | Sa          | 7 18r     | sets       | 7 40       |
| 18     | Sa          | 4 40s     | sets       | 8 4        | 18     | Mo          | 4 35s     | 6 27       | 8 23       |
| 19     | Mo          | 6 51r     | 5 51       | 8 44       | 19     | Tu          | 7 20r     | 6 32       | 9 5        |
| 20     | Tu          | 4 39s     | 6 39       | 9 25       | 20     | We          | 4 35s     | 7 25       | 9 49       |
| 21     | We          | 6 54r     | 7 33       | 10 8       | 21     | Th          | 7 21r     | 8 29       | 10 33      |
| 22     | Th          | 4 38s     | 8 31       | 10 53      | 22     | Fr          | 4 36s     | 9 33       | 11 18      |
| 23     | Fr          | 6 59r     | 9 21       | 11 29      | 23     | Sa          | 7 21r     | 10 38      |            |
| 24     | Sa          | 4 37s     | 10 34      | 0 2        | 24     | Sa          | 4 38s     | 11 45      | 0 29       |
| 25     | Sa          | 6 58r     | 11 40      | 0 51       | 25     | Mo          | 7 22r     | morn       | 1 23       |
| 26     | Mo          | 4 36s     | morn       | 1 46       | 26     | Tu          | 4 39s     | 0 53       | 2 21       |
| 27     | Tu          | 6 7r      | 0 47       | 2 47       | 27     | We          | 7 23r     | 2          | 3 24       |
| 28     | We          | 4 36s     | 1 56       | 3 40       | 28     | Th          | 4 40s     | 3 10       | 4 30       |
| 29     | Th          | 6 7r      | 2 3        | 4 53       | 29     | Fr          | 7 24r     | 4 17       | 5 35       |
| 30     | Fr          | 4 34s     | 4 17       | 5 54       | 30     | Sa          | 4 42s     | 5 23       | 6 38       |
| 31     | Sa          |           |            |            | 31     | Mo          | 7 24r     | 6 25       | 7 33       |

## A TABLE OF

# STAMP DUTIES.

As Amended March 3, 1863.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| AGREEMENT, CONTRACT, or APPRAISEMENT, not otherwise specified, each sheet.....  | 5     |
| BANK CHECK, DRAFT, or ORDER for MONEY, payable at sight or on demand, over \$20.....  | 25    |
| BILL of SALE of VESSEL, consideration not over \$500.....   | 2     |
| Over \$500 and not over \$1,000.....  | 30    |
| For every additional \$1,000, or part thereof, 50 cents more.   |       |
| BILL of LADING, or Receipt for any goods for foreign export, (except to British North America,).....  | 10    |
| BOND for the performance of the duties of office, or of indemnity for the payment of money.....   | 30    |
| BONDS, other than in legal proceedings, if not otherwise provided for.....  | 25    |
| CERTIFICATE of STOCK, in incorporated company.....  | 25    |
| CERTIFICATE of PROFITS, in incorporated company, if for \$10, and not over \$50.....  | 10    |
| Exceeding \$50.....   | 25    |
| CERTIFICATE of DAMAGE, and all Certificates issued by any port warden or marine surveyor.....   | 25    |
| CERTIFICATE of DEPOSIT, \$100 or less.....  | 2     |
| Over \$100.....   | 5     |
| (Certificates of measurement or weight of animals, wool, coal, or other articles, Certificate of Record of Death, or acknowledgment thereof, by attesting witnesses, require no stamp.) |       |
| CERTIFICATE, of any other description.....  | 5     |
| CHARTER PARTY, of vessel or steamer not over 120 tons.....  | 1 00  |
| Over 120 tons and not over 300.....   | 5 00  |
| Over 300 tons and not over 600.....   | 5 00  |
| Over 600 tons.....  | 10 00 |

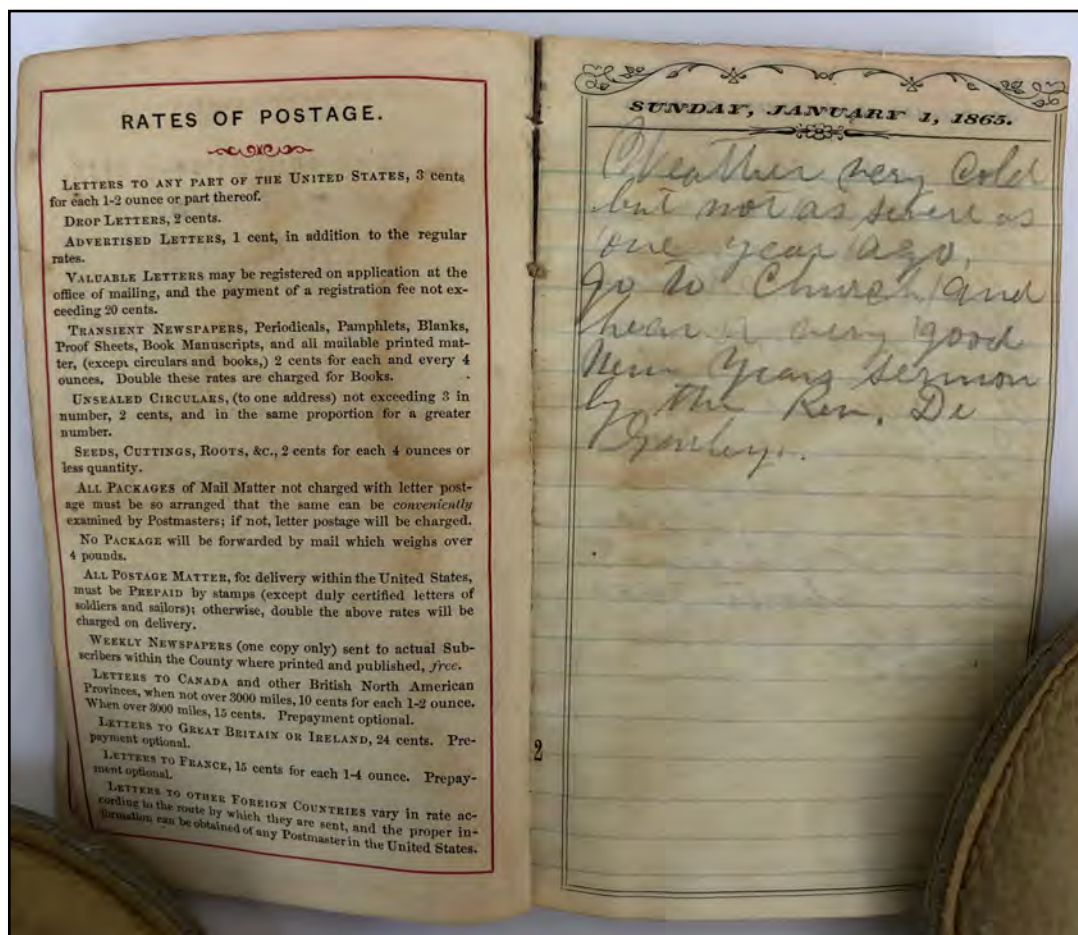
# A TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES. As Amended March 3, 1863.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| AGREEMENT, CONTRACT, or APPRAISEMENT, not otherwise specified, each sheet.....  | 5    |
| BANK CHECK, DRAFT, or ORDER FOR MONEY, payable at sight or on demand, over \$20.....  | 2    |
| BILL OF SALE OF VESSEL, consideration not over \$500... Over \$500 and not over \$1,000..... For every additional \$1,000, or part thereof, 50 cents more.  | 25   |
| BILL OF LADING, or Receipt for any goods for foreign export, (except to British North America).....   | 10   |
| BOND for the performance of the duties of office, or of indemnity for the payment of money.....   | 20   |
| BONDS, other than in legal proceedings, if not otherwise provided for.....  | 25   |
| CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, in incorporated company.....  | 25   |
| CERTIFICATE OF PROFITS, in incorporated company, if for \$10, and not over \$50..... Exceeding \$50.....  | 10   |
| CERTIFICATE OF DAMAGE, and all Certificates issued by any port warden or marine surveyor.....   | 25   |
| CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, \$100 or less..... Over \$100..... (Certificates of measurement or weight of animals, wool, coal, or other articles, Certificate of Record of Deed, or acknowledgment thereof, by attesting witness, require no stamp.) | 2    |
| CERTIFICATE, of any other description.....  | 5    |
| CHARTER PARTY, of vessel or steamer not over 100 tons... Over 100 tons and not over 300..... Over 300 tons and not over 600..... Over 600 tons.....   | 1 00 |

| STAMP DUTIES.  |       | STAMP DUTIES.   |       |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| CONTRACT, Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of property, (except coin,) issued by Brokers.....  | 10    | LEASE, (or assignment of same,) of real estate, not over 3 years.....   | 50    |
| For sale of Coin or loan on same, (of over 3 days, or renewal of shorter loan,) or of money or currency secured by pledge or deposit of gold or silver coin, shall be in writing, and have stamps equal in amount to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and interest at 6 per cent. on amount so loaned. |       | Over 3 years.....   | 1 00  |
| DEED, or CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE.  |       | LOTTERY TICKETS, — Every ticket, (whole or fractional,) retail price of which is \$1 or less.....   | 50    |
| Where the value is over \$100 and not over \$500.....  | 50    | Exceeding \$1, for every dollar or part thereof, 50 cents more.   |       |
| Over \$500 and not over \$1,000.....   | 1 00  | MANIFEST, of vessel's cargo for foreign port, (except to British North America,) if registered tonnage is not over 500 tons.....            | 1 00  |
| Over 1,000 and not over 2,500.....   | 2 00  | Over 500, and not over 600.....   | 3 00  |
| Over 2,500 and not over 5,000.....   | 5 00  | Over 600.....   | 5 00  |
| Over 5,000 and not over 10,000.....  | 10 00 | MORTGAGE, or PERSONAL BOND for payment of any definite sum of money, upon every \$200, or fractional part thereof.....                      | 10    |
| Over 10,000 and not over 20,000.....   | 20 00 | PASSAGE TICKET, to foreign port, (except British North America,) costing \$20, or less.....   | 50    |
| For every additional \$10,000, or part thereof, \$20 more.   |       | Over \$20.....  | 1 00  |
| ENTRY OF GOODS, at any custom house for consumption or warehousing, of value not over \$100.....   | 25    | POWER OF ATTORNEY, to sell or transfer any scrip, or certificate of profits of any corporation or association, not exceeding \$50.....      | 10    |
| Over \$100 and not over \$500.....   | 50    | To sell or transfer any stock, bond, or scrip, or for the collection of interest or dividends thereon, (except as above,).....              | 25    |
| Over \$500.....  | 1 00  | To collect rents.....   | 25    |
| FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE, or LETTERS OF CREDIT.  |       | To vote by proxy for officers of any corporation or society, (except religious, charitable, literary societies, or public cemeteries,)..... | 10    |
| If in sets of three or more, each bill of each set, not over \$150.....  | 5     | To sell or rent real estate, or to perform any other act not herein mentioned.....  | 1 00  |
| Over \$150 and not over \$250.....   | 5     | PROBATE OF WILL, or Letters of Administration, value of estate not over \$2,500.....  | 50    |
| Over 250 and not over 500.....   | 10    | Over \$2,500 and not over \$5,000.....  | 1 00  |
| Over 500 and not over 1,000.....   | 15    | Over 5,000 and not over \$5,000.....  | 2 00  |
| Over 1,000 and not over 1,500.....   | 30    | Over 20,000 and not over 30,000.....  | 5 00  |
| Over 1,500 and not over 2,250.....   | 50    | Over 30,000 and not over 100,000.....   | 10 00 |
| Over 2,250 and not over 3,500.....   | 50    | Over 100,000 and not over 150,000.....  | 20 00 |
| Over 3,500 and not over 5,000.....   | 70    | For every additional \$50,000, or part thereof, \$10 more.  |       |
| Over 5,000 and not over 7,500.....   | 1 00  | PROTEST, of note, check, draft, &c.....   | 25    |
| For every additional \$2,500, or part thereof, 30 cents more.  |       |   |       |
| INSURANCE, (Marine, Inland, and Fire,) — Each policy or renewal, (or assignment of same,) on which premium is \$10 or less.....  | 10    |   |       |
| Over \$10.....   | 25    |   |       |
| INSURANCE, (Life,) — Policy, (or assignment of same,) not over \$1,000.....  | 25    |   |       |
| Over \$1,000 and not over \$5,000.....   | 50    |   |       |
| Over \$5,000.....  | 1 00  |   |       |

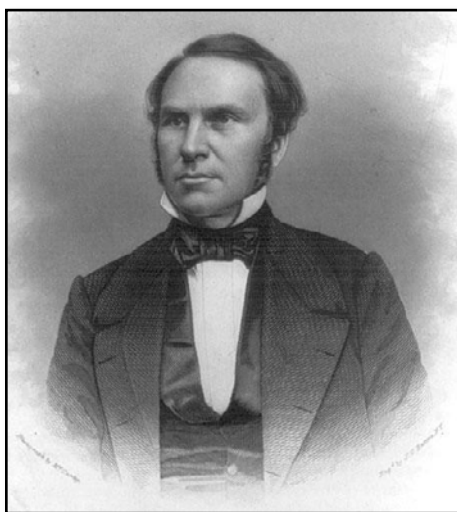
| STAMP DUTIES.   |    | A TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES<br>OR<br>Demand and Time Notes,<br>INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC. |   |
|---|----|---|---|
| TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH, when charge for first ten words is 30 cents or less.....  | 1  | AMOUNT.   | DRAWN, or 30 DAYS.                        |
| When over 10 cents.....   | 5  |   | 60 DAYS.                                  |
| WAREHOUSE RECEIPT, for property stored.....   | 25 |   | 90 DAYS.                                  |
| WITHDRAWAL from bonded warehouse.....   | 50 |   | 4 MONTHS.                                 |
| WRITS, or other original process, for beginning suits, (except before a Justice of the Peace, or commenced by the United States or any State,).....   | 50 |   | 6 MONTHS.                                 |
|   |    |   | OVER 6 MONTHS.                            |
| PROPRIETARY, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., each package retailed at not over 25 cents, 1 cent; over 25 and not over 50 cents, 2 cents; over 50 and not over 75 cents, 3 cents; over 75 cents and not over \$1.00, 4 cents. Every additional 50 cents, or part thereof, 2 cents more.   |    | \$20 to \$200   | 80 01 80 02 80 03 80 04 80 05 80 06 80 10 |
| PLAYING CARDS, price not over 18 cents each pack, 1 cent; over 18 and not over 35 cents, 2 cents; over 35 and not over 50 cents, 3 cents; over 50 and not over 75 cents, 4 cents; over 75 cents, 5 cents.   |    | 200 to 400  | 0 02 0 04 0 06 0 08 0 12 0 20             |
| IF The indiscriminate use of all kinds of stamps (except postage or proprietary) is permitted, care being taken to affix a stamp or stamps of the proper amount.  |    | 400 to 600  | 0 03 0 06 0 09 0 12 0 18 0 30             |
| Documents made in any foreign country, to be used in the United States, shall pay the same duty as when made here. The party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is used, shall affix thereon the proper stamp, before using.   |    | 600 to 800  | 0 04 0 08 0 12 0 16 0 24 0 40             |
| No deed, or mortgage of real estate, shall be required to pay a stamp duty of over \$1,000 in any event.  |    | 800 to 1,000  | 0 05 0 10 0 15 0 20 0 30 0 50             |
| Powers of Attorney, or other papers relating to applications for licenses, arrangements of pay, or pensions, require no stamp; when such bond or note shall be secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required, provided the stamp duty placed thereon is the highest rate required for said instrument, or either of them. |    | 1,000 to 1,200  | 0 06 0 12 0 18 0 24 0 36 0 60             |
| No document signed or issued prior to June 1st, 1893, without being stamped, shall be invalid for that reason; but it shall not be admitted or used in any court until it shall have been stamped, and the initials of the person using, and the date when it is used, placed thereon.  |    | 1,200 to 1,400  | 0 07 0 14 0 21 0 28 0 42 0 70             |
|   |    | 1,400 to 1,600  | 0 08 0 16 0 24 0 32 0 48 0 80             |
|   |    | 1,600 to 1,800  | 0 09 0 18 0 27 0 36 0 54 0 90             |
|   |    | 1,800 to 2,000  | 0 10 0 20 0 30 0 40 0 60 1 00             |
|   |    | 2,000 to 2,200  | 0 11 0 22 0 33 0 44 0 66 1 10             |
|   |    | 2,200 to 2,400  | 0 12 0 24 0 36 0 48 0 72 1 20             |
|   |    | 2,400 to 2,600  | 0 13 0 26 0 39 0 52 0 78 1 30             |
|   |    | 2,600 to 2,800  | 0 14 0 28 0 42 0 56 0 84 1 40             |
|   |    | 2,800 to 3,000  | 0 15 0 30 0 45 0 60 0 90 1 50             |
|   |    | 3,000 to 3,200  | 0 16 0 32 0 48 0 64 0 96 1 60             |
|   |    | 3,200 to 3,400  | 0 17 0 34 0 51 0 68 1 02 1 70             |
|   |    | 3,400 to 3,600  | 0 18 0 36 0 54 0 72 1 08 1 80             |
|   |    | 3,600 to 3,800  | 0 19 0 38 0 57 0 76 1 14 1 90             |
|   |    | 3,800 to 4,000  | 0 20 0 40 0 60 0 80 1 20 2 00             |
|   |    | 4,000 to 4,200  | 0 21 0 42 0 63 0 84 1 26 2 10             |
|   |    | 4,200 to 4,400  | 0 22 0 44 0 66 0 88 1 32 2 20             |
|   |    | 4,400 to 4,600  | 0 23 0 46 0 69 0 92 1 38 2 30             |
|   |    | 4,600 to 4,800  | 0 24 0 48 0 72 0 96 1 44 2 40             |
|   |    | 4,800 to 5,000  | 0 25 0 50 0 75 1 00 1 50 2 50             |
|   |    | Over \$5,000, for each 200.....   | 0 01 0 02 0 03 0 04 0 06 0 10             |





**Sunday, January 1, 1865**

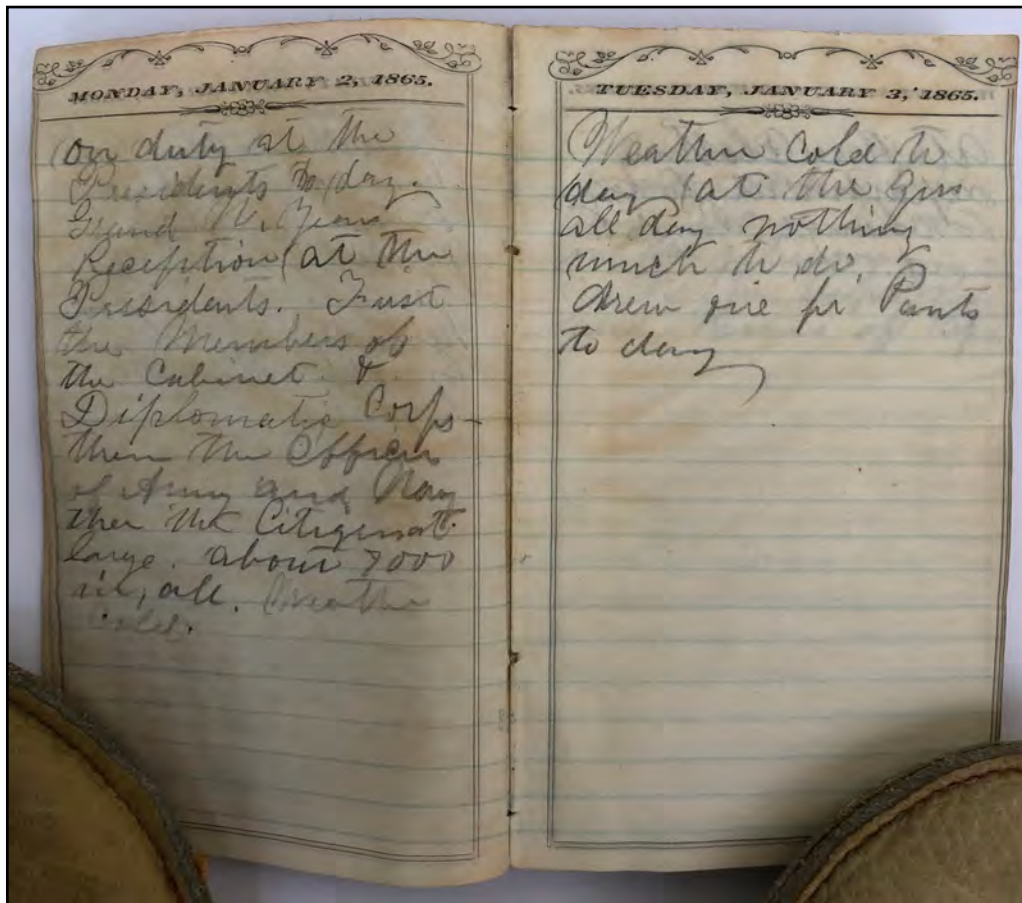
Weather very cold but not as severe as one year ago. Go to church and hear a very good New Years Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley.<sup>16</sup>



**Dr. Phineas D. Gurley**

<sup>16</sup> Reverend Dr. Gurley was pastor of Presbyterian Church attended by Lincoln, and delivered eulogies at Lincoln's funeral, counseled Mrs. Lincoln, and was family friend. See Appendix B





### Monday, January 2, 1865

On duty at the Presidents today. Grand N. Years Reception at the Presidents. First the members of the cabinet and Diplomatic Corps—then the officer of Army and Navy then the Citizens at large. About 7,000 in all. Weather cold.<sup>17</sup>



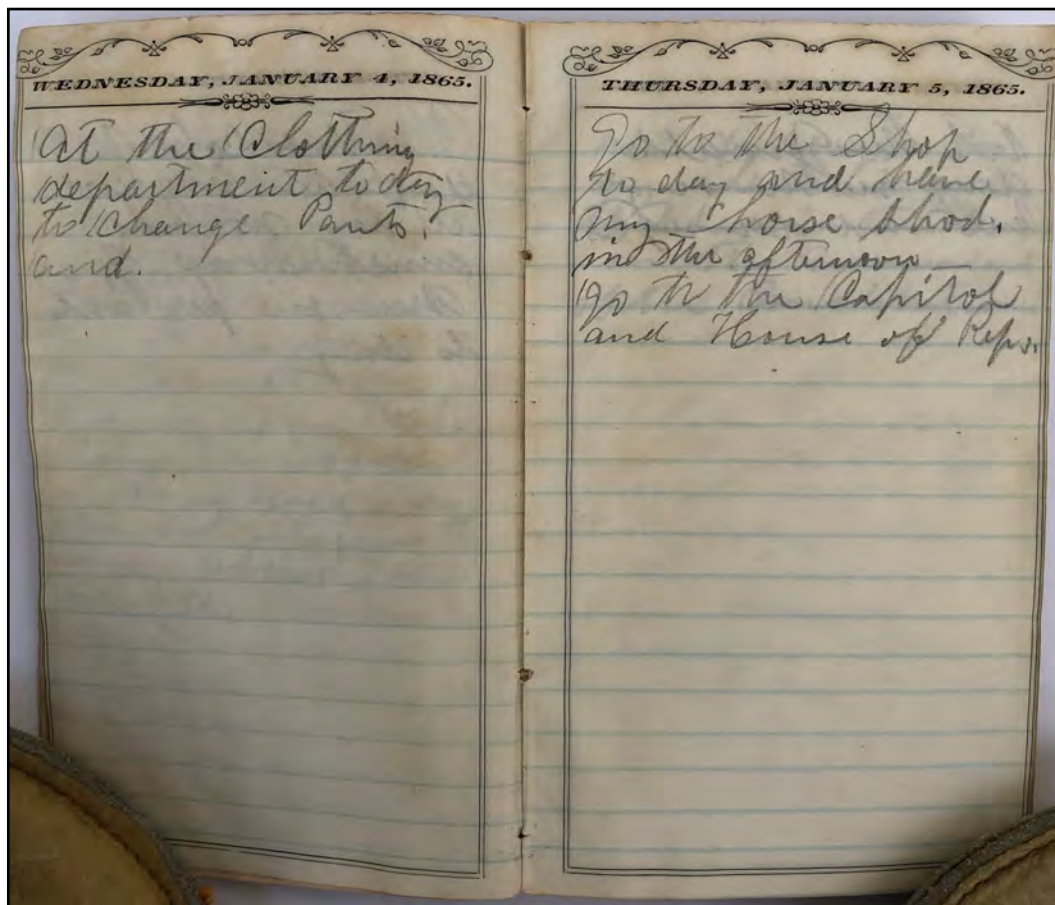
White House Reception

### Tuesday, January 3, 1865

Weather cold today at the Bks all day nothing much to do. Drew one pair Pants today.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> January 2, 1865, "at noon, President and Mrs. Lincoln hold a "New Year" reception...where they greet cabinet members, foreign dignitaries, and the general public", "The President's New Year Reception." *Evening Star* [Washington, DC], 2 January 1865, p. 2.

<sup>18</sup> Frederick uses the abbreviation for barracks (Bks) throughout his diary



**Wednesday, January 4, 1865**

At the clothing department today to change pants and

**Thursday, January 5, 1865**

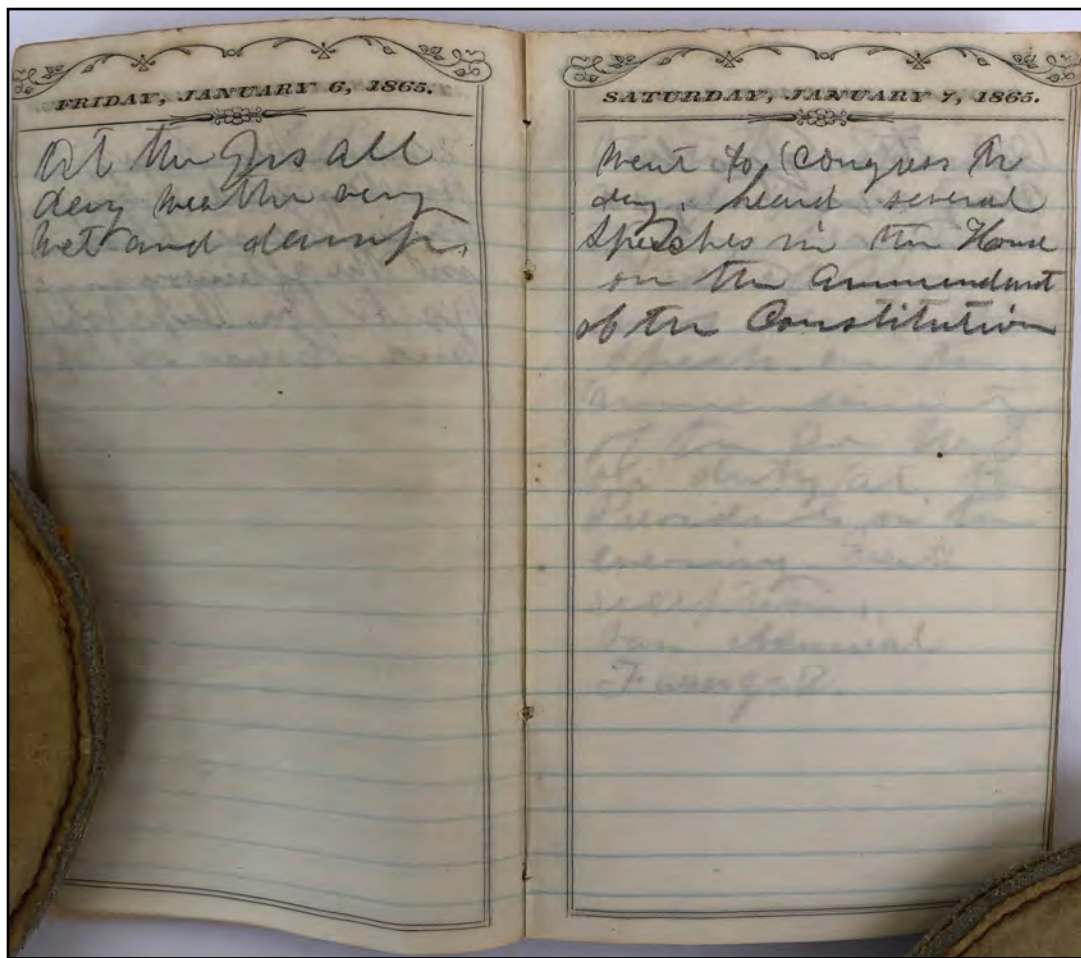
Go to the shop today and have my horse shod in the afternoon—go to the capitol and House of Reps.<sup>19</sup>



**Blacksmith Shop**

<sup>19</sup> January 5, 1865, "Returns to House of Representatives, for revision, joint resolution regarding internal revenue act." Abraham Lincoln to the House of Representatives, 5 January 1865, *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln (CW)*, 8:199.





**Friday, January 6, 1865**

At the Bks all day weather very wet and damp.

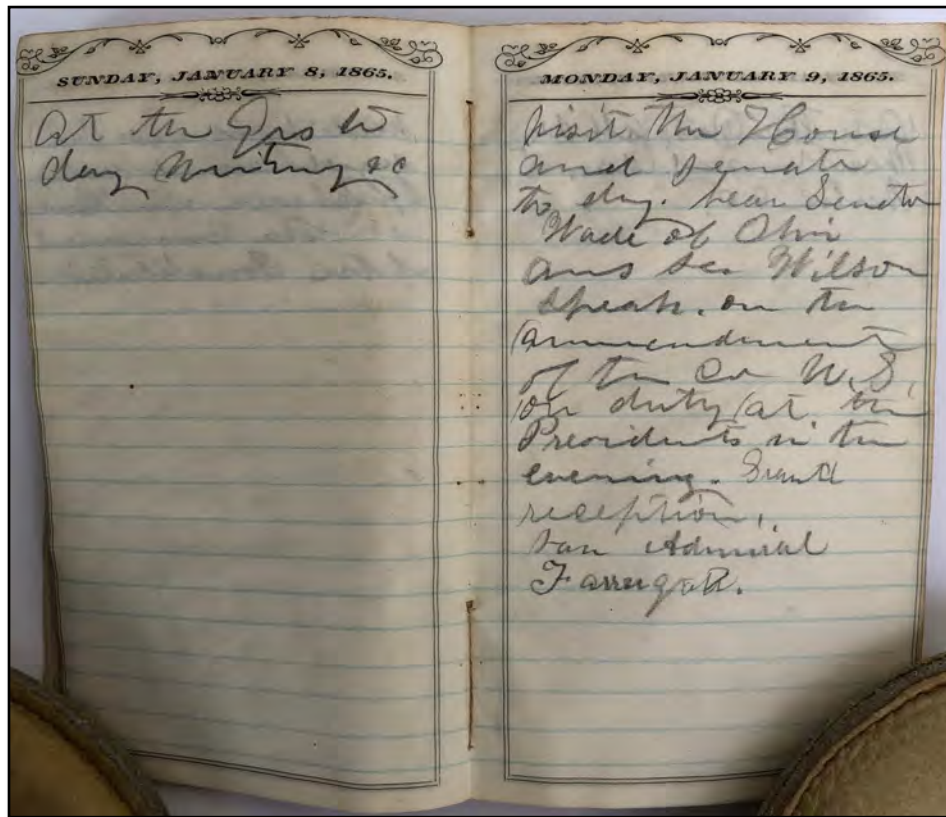
**Saturday, January 7, 1865**

Went to Congress today. Heard several speeches in the House on the amendment of the Constitution.<sup>20</sup>



U.S. Capitol c1865

<sup>20</sup> The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime was passed by the Senate on April 8, 1864 and by the House on January 31, 1865. See Appendix C



### Sunday, January 8, 1865

At the Bks writing &c.

### Monday, January 9, 1865

Visit the House and Senate today. Hear Senator Wade of Ohio and Sen Wilson speak on the amendment of the Cn. US. On duty at the Presidents in the evening. Grand reception. Saw Admiral Farragut.<sup>21, 22</sup>



David Farragut

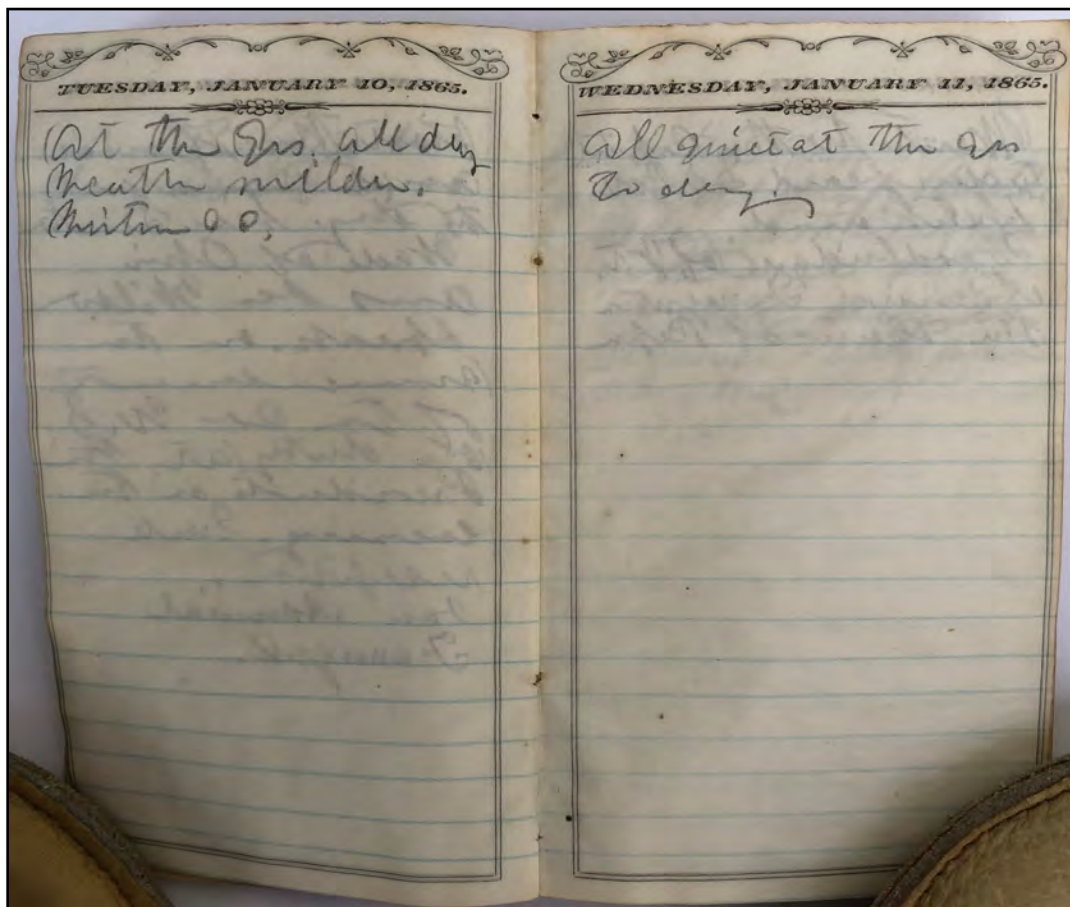


Benjamin Wade

<sup>21</sup> Benjamin Franklin Wade (1800-1878) was a senator from Ohio. Henry Wilson (1812-1875) was a senator from Massachusetts and would serve as vice president to Ulysses S. Grant. Wade and Wilson were strong opponents to slavery.

David Glasgow Farragut (1801-1870) was a flag officer of the United States Navy in the American Civil War. See appendix B  
<sup>22</sup> January 9, 1865," The First evening reception of the season at the Executive mansion held with music by the Marine Band, ... "About 11PM President stops receiving visitors and retires upstairs. At 12 PM wraps a shawl around shoulders and walks to War Dept., accompanied by White House Guard", William H. Crook, *Memories of the White House: The Home Life of our Presidents from Lincoln to Roosevelt* (Boston: Little Brown, 1911), 13.





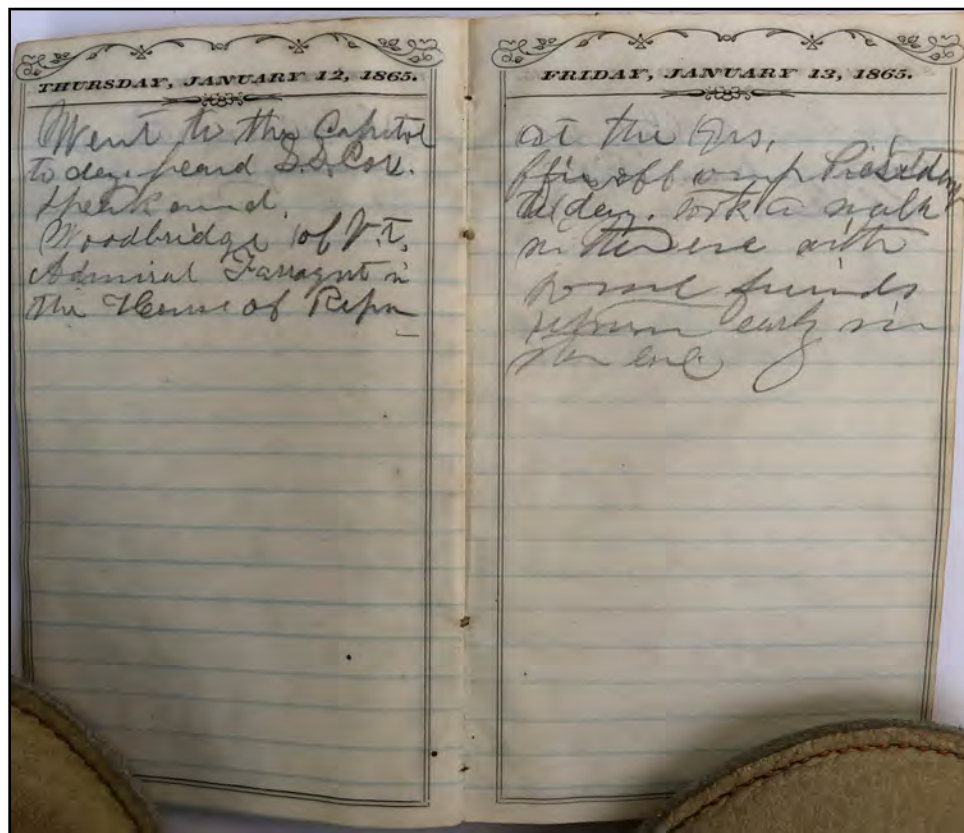
**Tuesday, January 10, 1865**

At the Bks all day. Weather milder. Writing &c<sup>23</sup>

**Wednesday, January 11, 1865**

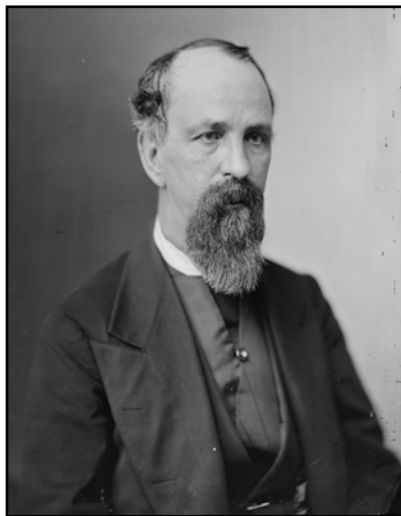
All quiet at the Bks today.

<sup>23</sup> Frederick uses &c as shorthand for etcetera (etc.) "and some similar things."



#### Thursday, January 12, 1865

Went to the capitol to day heard S.S. Cox speak and Woodbridge of VT, Admiral Farragut in the House of Reps.<sup>24</sup>



Samuel Cox

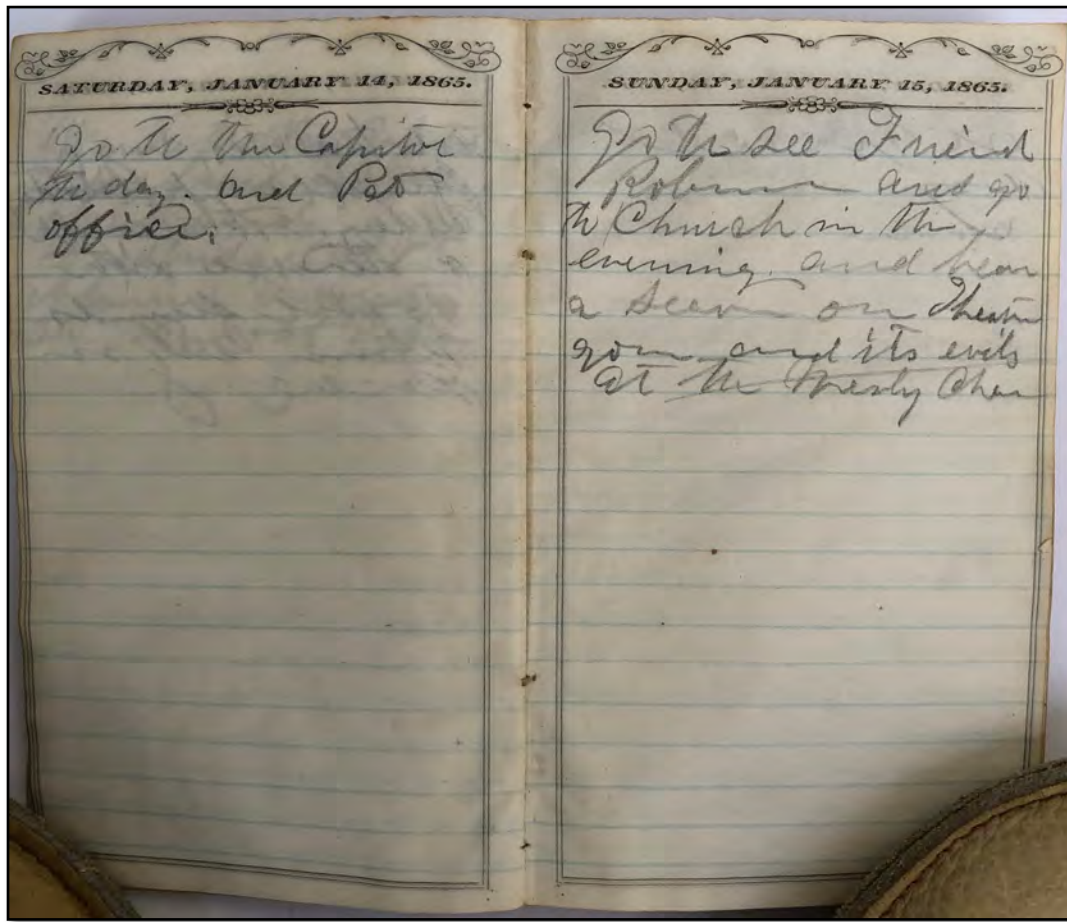


Frederick Woodbridge

#### Friday, January 13, 1865

At the Bks First off UI president today. Took a walk in the eve with some friends. Return early in the eve.

<sup>24</sup> Samuel Sullivan Cox (1824-1889) was a representative of Ohio at this time. Frederick E. Woodbridge (1818-1888) was a representative of Vermont at this time, see appendix B.



**Saturday, January 14, 1865**

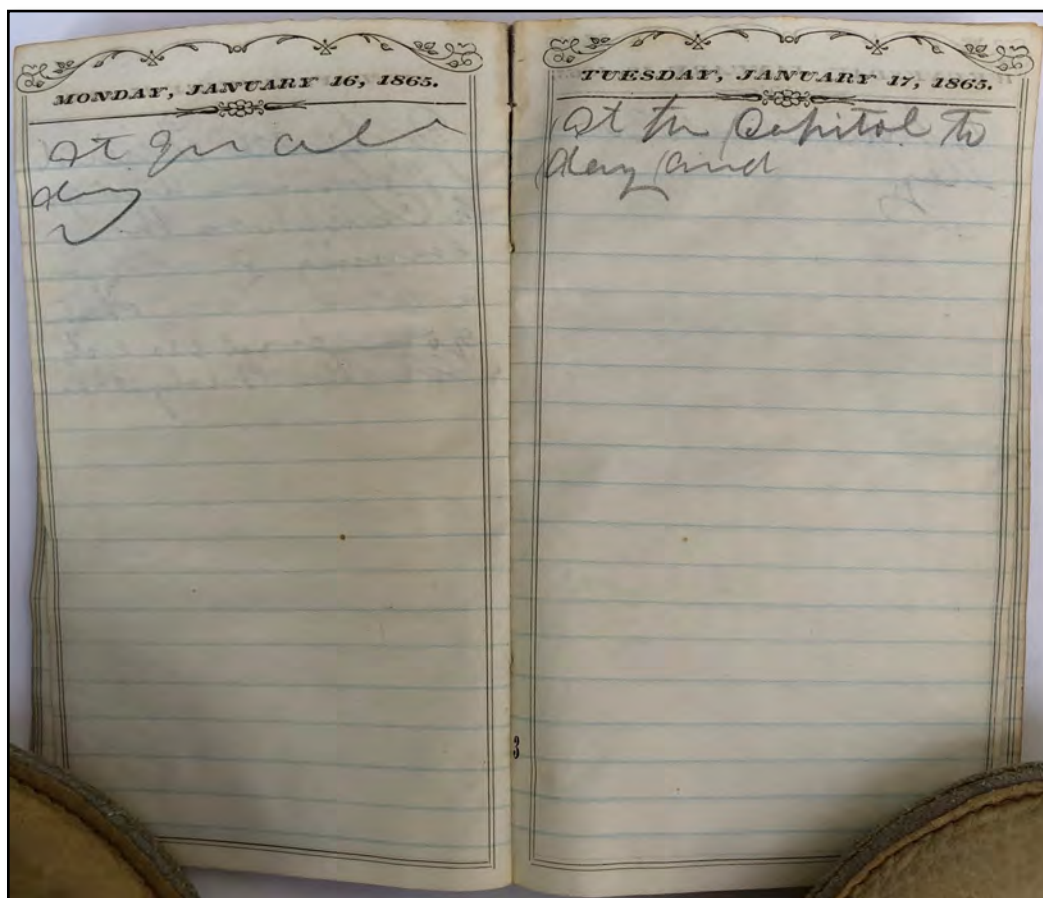
Go to the Capitol today. And Pat Office.

**Sunday, January 15, 1865**

Go to see Friend Robinson and go to Church in evening and hear a sermon on Heathen gods and its evils at the Presby Church.<sup>25, 26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> See Mark B. Robinson 4/1/2015 entry

<sup>26</sup> Baker has several entries regarding his attendance at "Presbyterian Church" - note that Reverend Gurley was a pastor at Presbyterian Church. Frederick R. Baker was, in civilian life, instrumental in establishment of First Presbyterian Church in Fort Collins, Colorado. See Appendix D



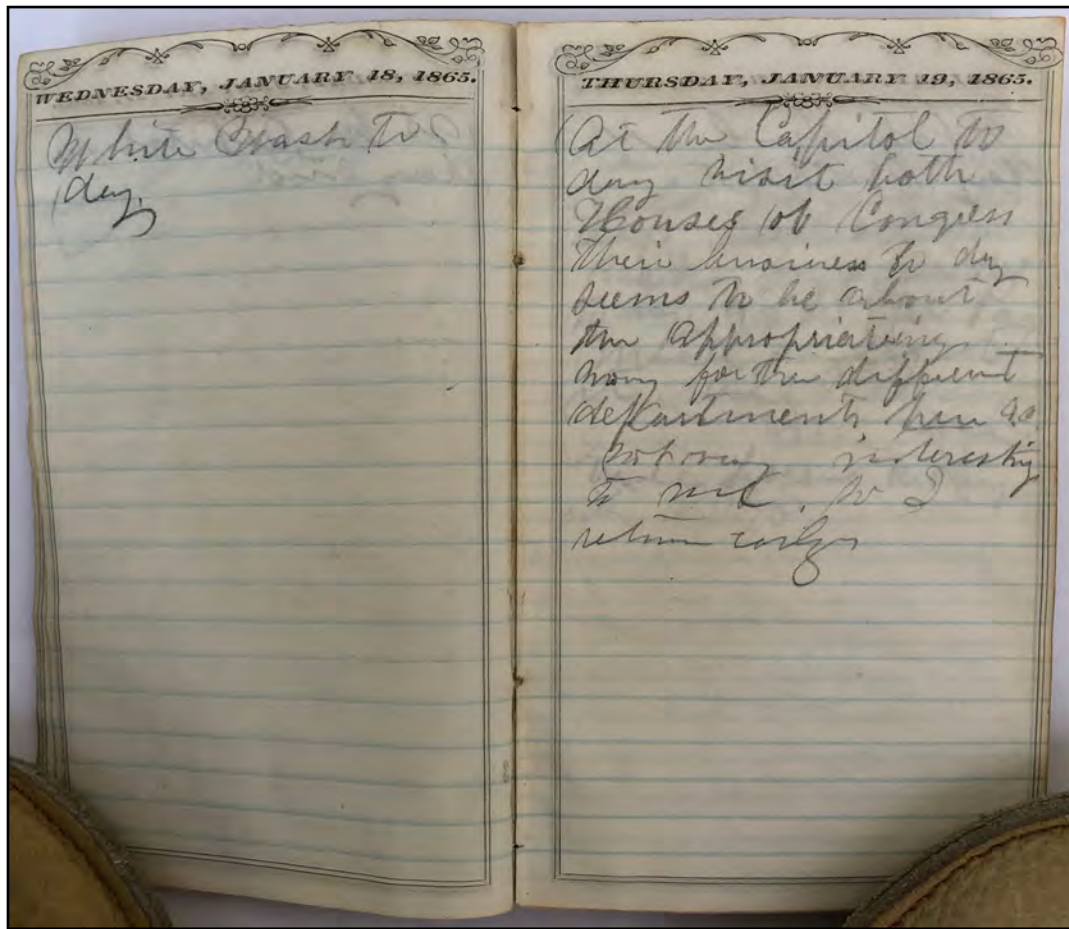
**Monday, January 16, 1865**

At the Bks all day

**Tuesday, January 17, 1865**

At the Capitol to day and





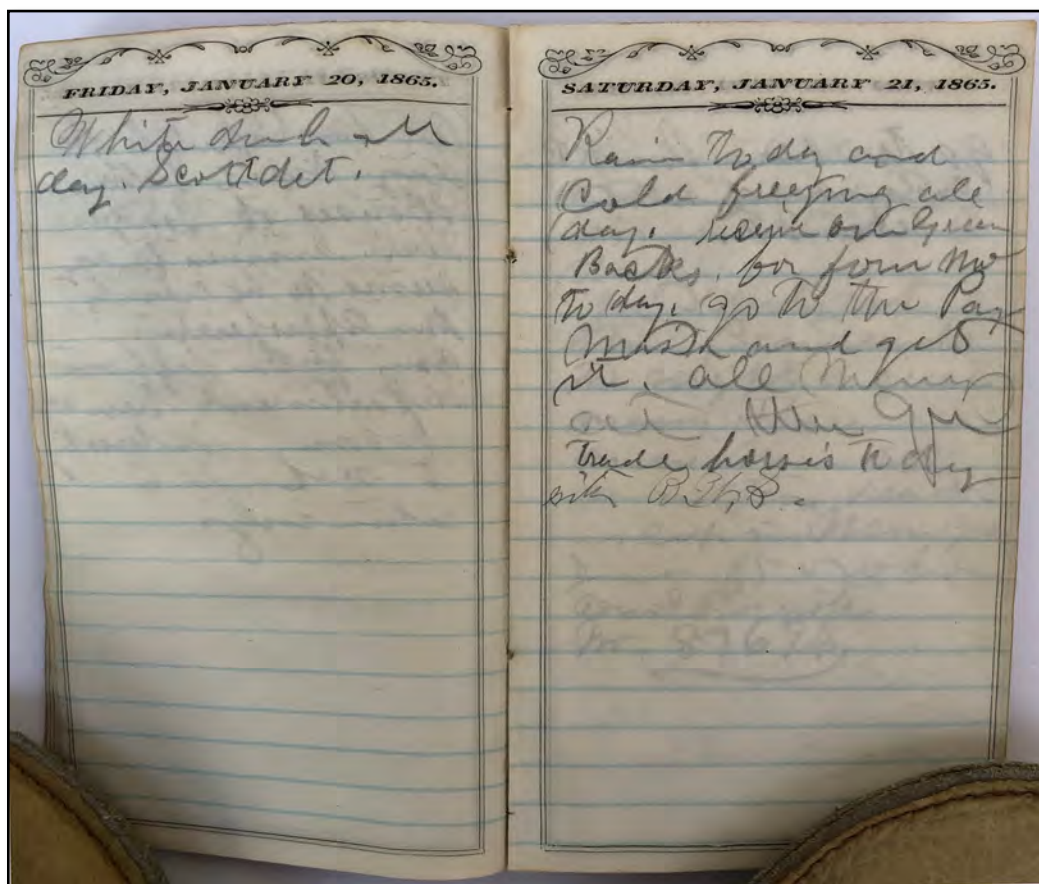
**Wednesday, January 18, 1865**

White wash today

**Thursday, January 19, 1865**

At the Capitol today visit both Houses of Congress their business today seems to be about the appropriating money for the different departments there &c. Not very interesting to see, so I return early.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> January 19, 1865, "President lays before Senate treaty with Chippewa Indians of Michigan." Congressional Globe, 38<sup>th</sup> Congress (1865), for 1/19 records debate regarding appropriation bill documenting frustration of representatives with comments such as "We pay for washing of towels out of this appropriation. We pay for soap, for ice."



**Friday, January 20, 1865**

White wash all day. Scott det.<sup>28</sup>

**Saturday, January 21, 1865**

Rain today and cold freezing all day. Receive our Green Backs for four months today go to the Pay Master and get it all merry at this Bks. Trade horses today with RBHS.<sup>29</sup>

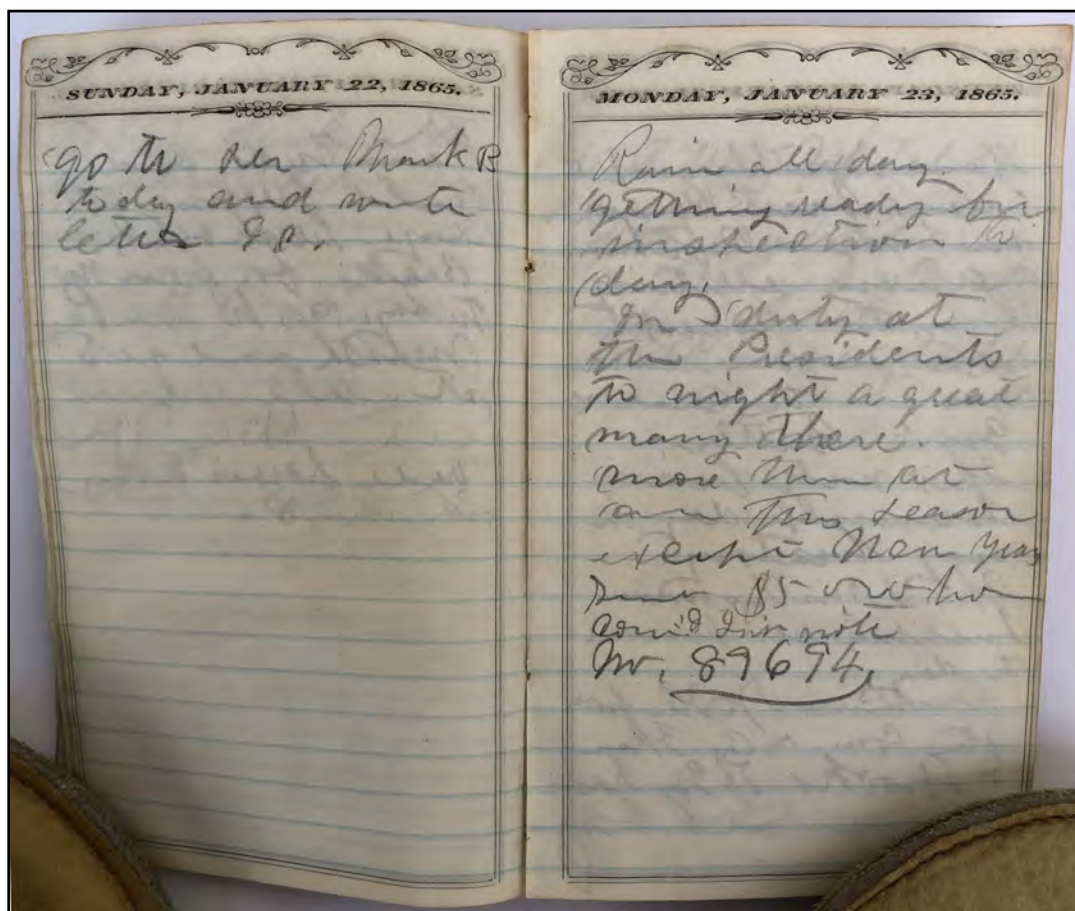


Pay Day

<sup>28</sup> Official Roster for Union Light Guard lists William A. Scott, age 23 at enlistment, mustered out September 1865, Campbell, J. E., Ryan, D. J., Dill, T. T. [Eds.] 1891. *Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion 1861-1866 Vol XI*, Akron: Werner Ptg. & Litho Co.

<sup>29</sup> The general process for pay is receipt every two months with troops required to muster and parade by companies, See appendix E





### Sunday, January 22, 1865

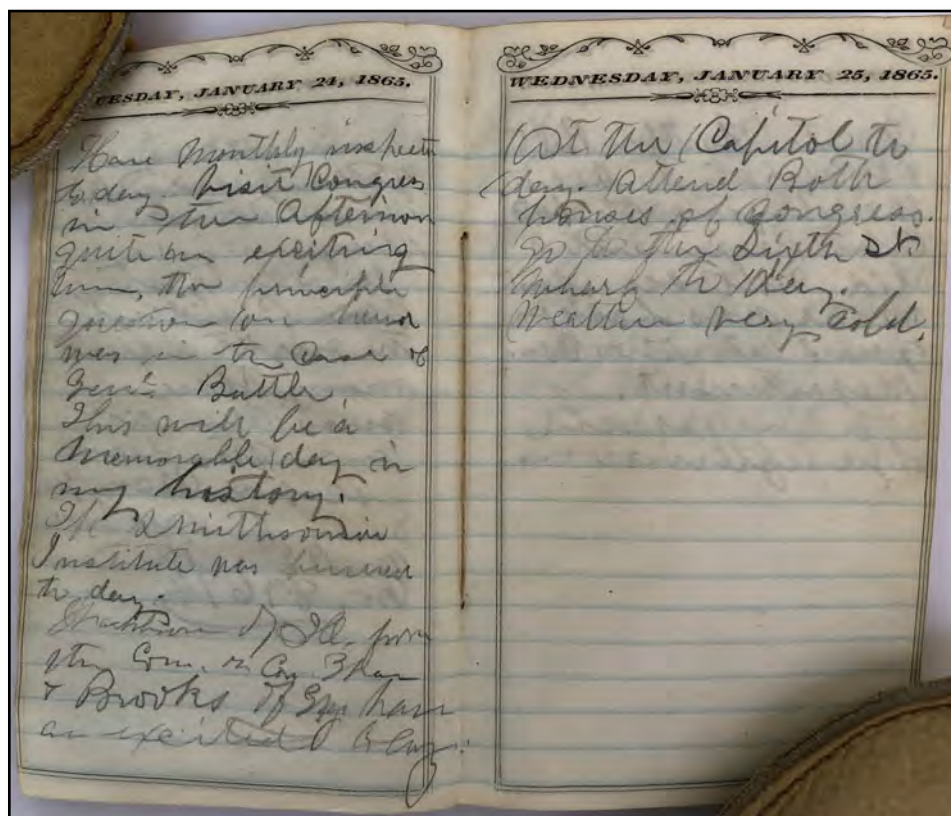
Go to the see Mark B today and write letters &c.<sup>30</sup>

### Monday, January 23, 1865

Rain all day getting ready for inspection today. On duty at the Presidents tonight a great many there more than at any time this season except New Years. Sent \$5 UI com Inv note no. 89694.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Official roster of Union Light Guard list Mark B. Robinson - see 4/1/1865 entry, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28]

<sup>31</sup> January 23, 1865, "...the reception at the White House last night was a brilliant one." "The Reception at the White House." *Evening Star* [Washington DC], 24 January 1865, p. 2.

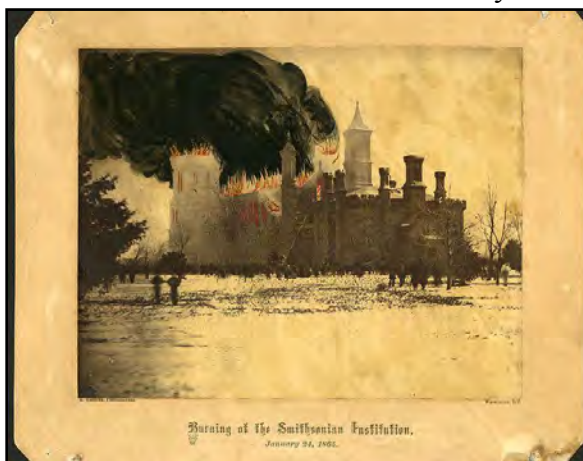


## Tuesday, January 24, 1865

Have monthly inspection today. Visit Congress in the afternoon quite an exciting time. The principle question on hand was in the case of Genl Butler.<sup>32</sup> This will be a memorable day in my history. The Smithsonian Institution was burned today. Johnson of PA UI & Brooks of NY had an excited flay.



Benjamin F. Butler



Smithsonian Burns

## Wednesday, January 25, 1865

At the Capitol today. Attended both houses of congress. Go to the sixth St. wharf today. Weather very cold.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>32</sup> See appendix for General Butler. Congress debate prominent for Ohio Senators making notable comments. See Appendix B, see Appendix M for Smithsonian.

<sup>33</sup> The Sixth Street Wharf was destination of vessels carrying wounded soldiers

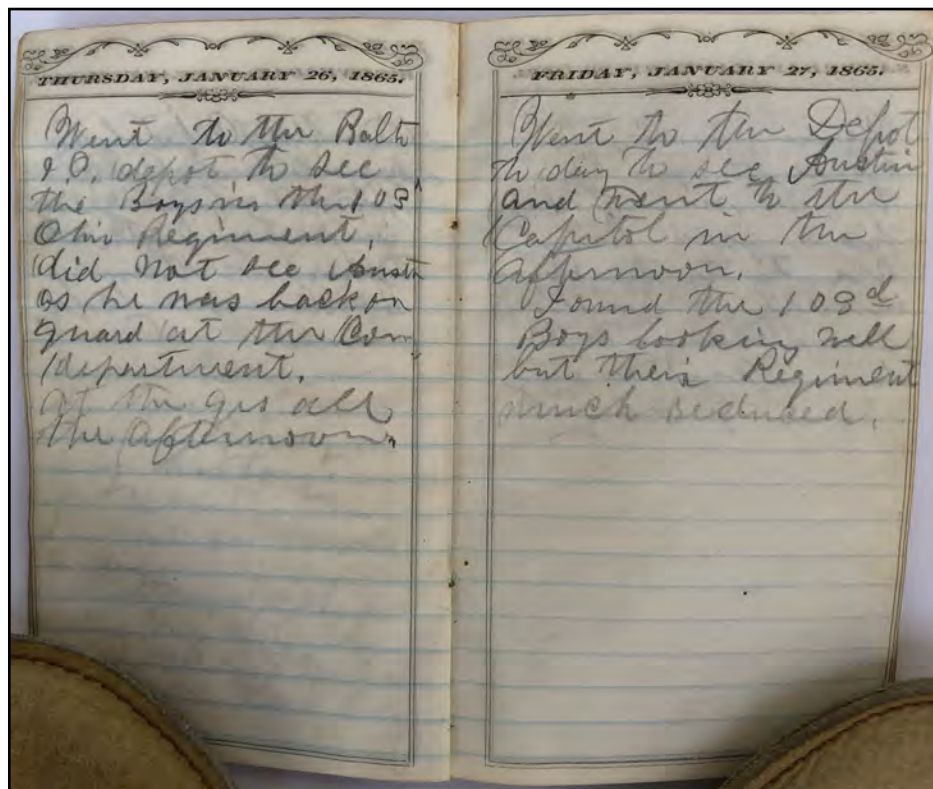


BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF SIXTH STREET WHARF, WASHINGTON, D.C.

For Sale  
JAN 1 1881  
Library of Congress

**Sixth Street Wharf**





#### Thursday, January 26, 1865

Went to the Balt & O. depot to see the Boys in that 103<sup>d</sup> Ohio Regiment. Did not see Austin as he was back on guard at the com department. At the Bks all the afternoon<sup>34</sup>



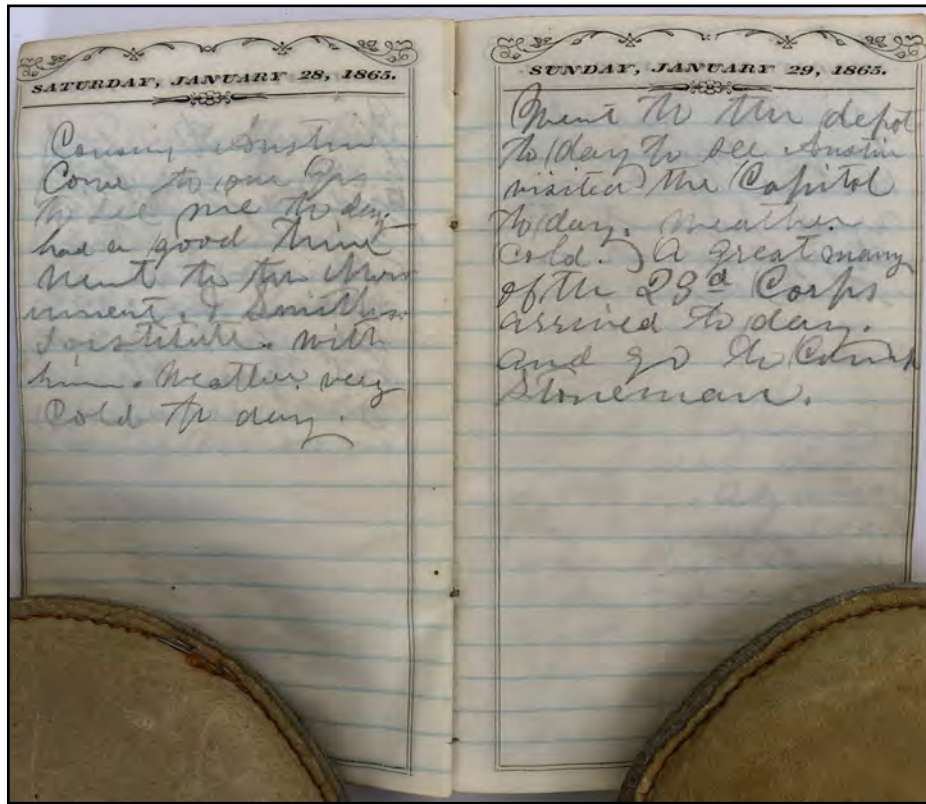
Baltimore & Ohio Depot

#### Friday, January 27, 1865

Went to the Depot today to see Austin and went to the Capitol in the afternoon. Found the 103<sup>d</sup> Boys looking well but their Regiment much reduced.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Terminal also served as "Soldiers Rest", a place for time out from war, op. cite. Pinsker [2].

<sup>35</sup> Soldiers and Sailors database, National Park Service, lists Austin Gandern, as a private in Co. H, 103rd Ohio Infantry, See appendix F.

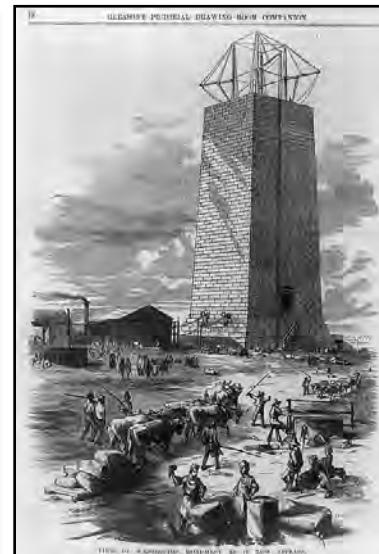


**Saturday, January 28, 1865**

Cousin Austin came to our Bks to see me today. Had a good time went to the monument & Smiths Institution with him. Weather very cold today.



**Smithsonian**



**Washington Monument**

**Sunday, January 29, 1865**

Went to the depot today to see Austin visited the Capitol today. Weather cold. A great many of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Corps arrived today and go to Camp Stoneman.

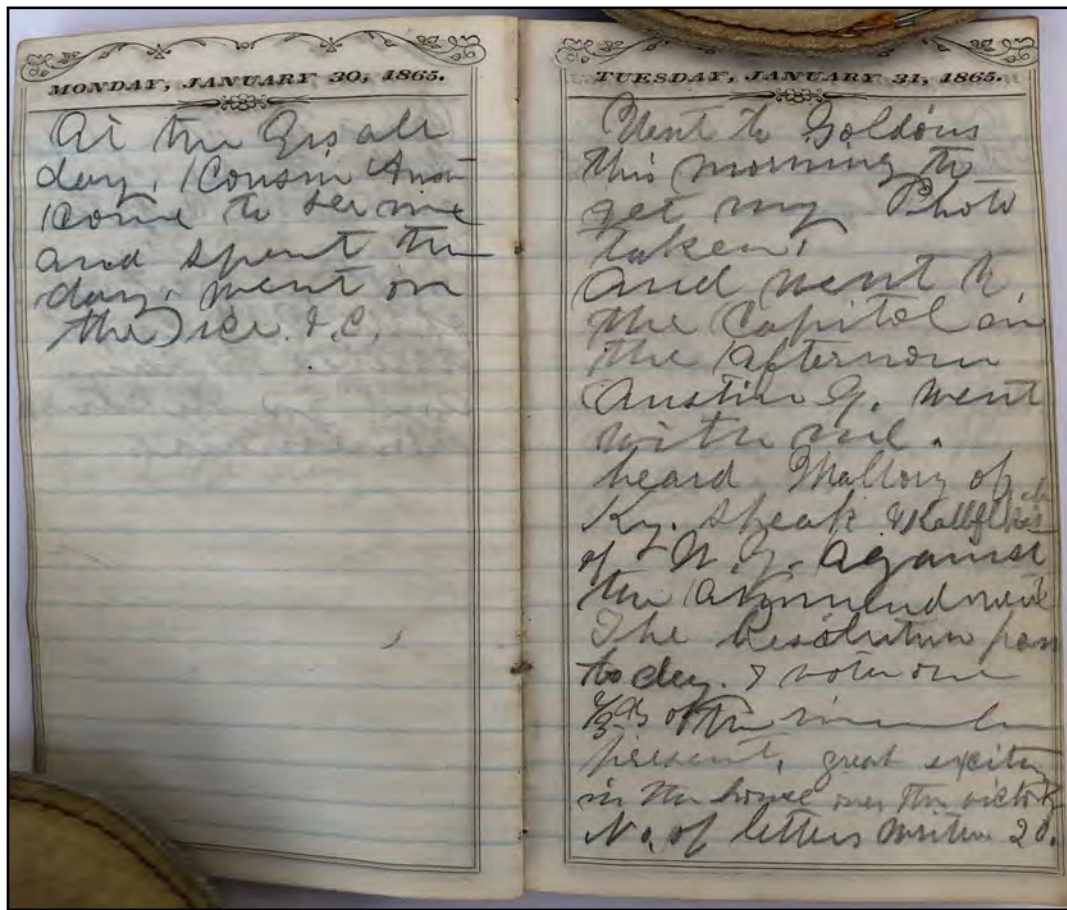




**Officers of U.S. Treasury Battalion April 1865, Washington Monument in Background**



**Camp Stoneman Band before quarters 1865**



### Monday, January 30, 1865

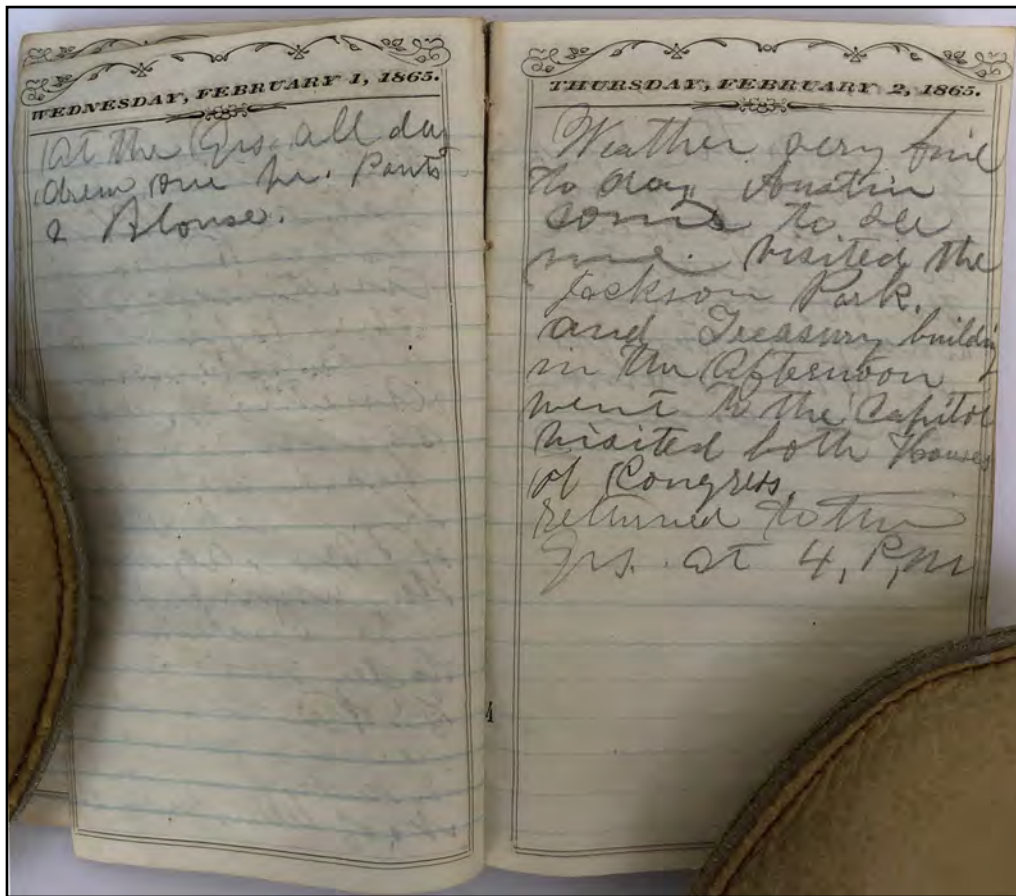
At the Bks all day. Cousin Austin came to see me and spent the day. Went on the ice &c.

### Tuesday, January 31, 1865

Went to Goldens this morning to get my photo taken and went to the Capitol in the afternoon.<sup>36</sup> Austin G. went with me. Heard Mallory of Ky. Speak & Kallflkes of N.Y. against the amendment. The Resolution pass today & votes more 2/3 of the members present, great excitement in Wt. house over the victory. No. of letters written 20.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup> John Golden & Co. Photographers at Number 4 Market Square Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

<sup>37</sup> "The constitutional majority of  $\frac{2}{3}$  having voted for the affirmative, the joint resolution is passed." op. cite Congressional Globe [27], Also see Appendix C.



**Wednesday, February 1, 1865**

At the Bks all day. Drew one pr. Pants & Blouse.

**Thursday, February 2, 1865**

Weather very fine today. Austin came to see me. Visited the Jackson Park. And Treasury building in the afternoon went to the Capitol. Visited both Houses of Congress. Returned to the Bks at 4 pm.

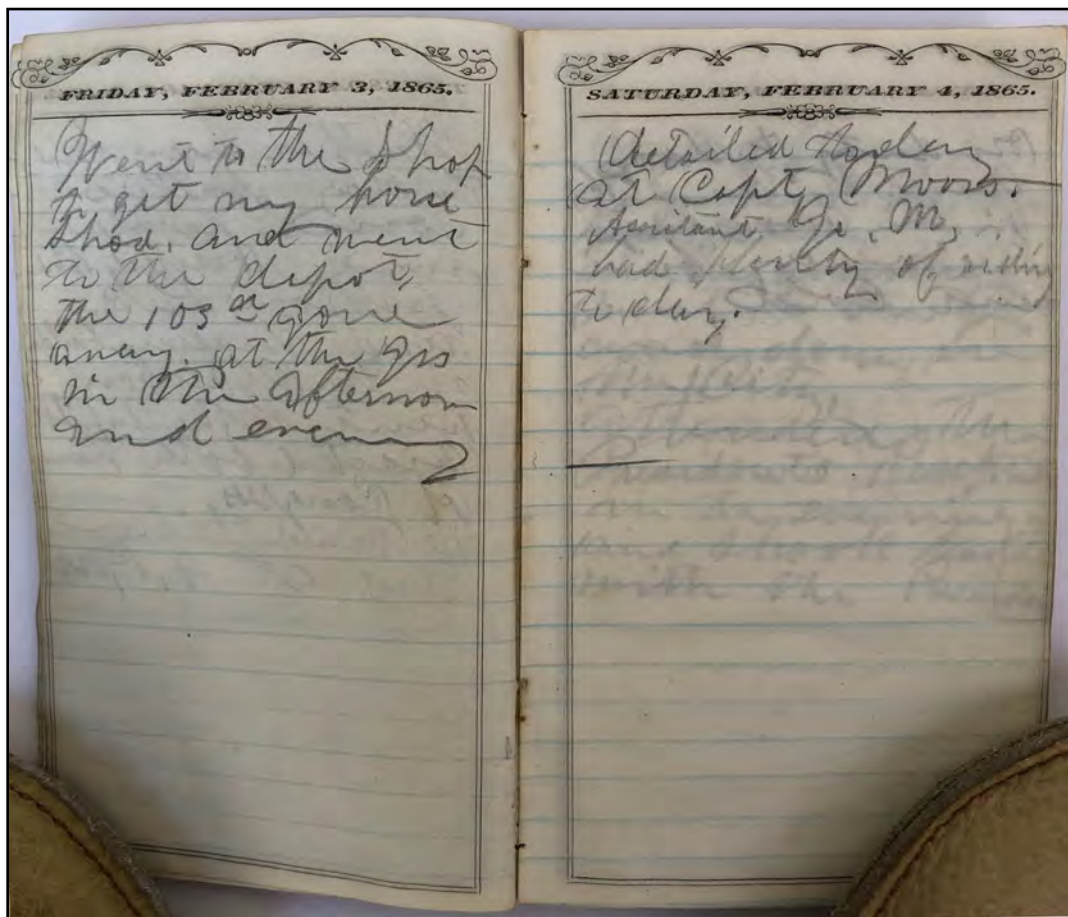


**Jackson Park**



**Treasury Building**





### Friday, February 3, 1865

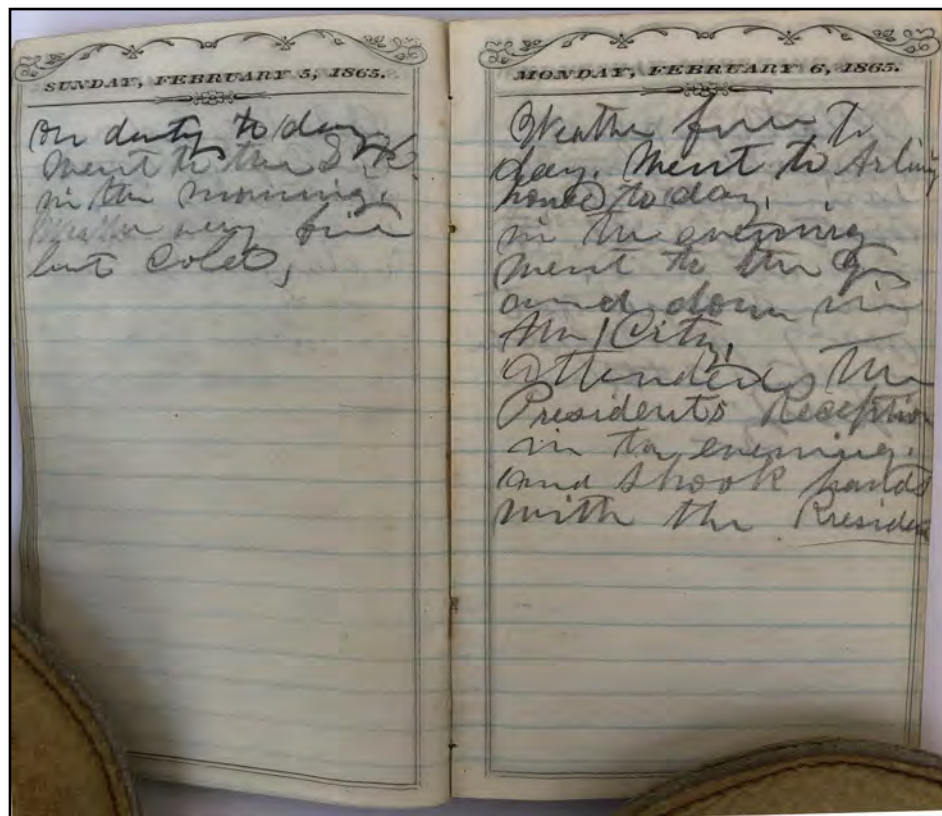
Went to the shop to get my horse shod and went to the depot. The 103<sup>rd</sup> gone away. At the Bks in the afternoon and evening.<sup>38</sup>

### Saturday, February 4, 1865

Detailed today at Capt. Moors. Assistant Bks QM had plenty of drilling today.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>38</sup> See entry 1/23 regrading 103<sup>rd</sup>

<sup>39</sup> QM is the abbreviation for Quartermaster. Captain J. M. Moore is listed as the Assistant Quartermaster in U.S. Burial Registers, Washington, D.C. 1864.



### Sunday, February 5, 1865

On duty today went to the S H in the morning.<sup>40</sup> Weather very fine but cold.



Soldiers Home

### Monday, February 6, 1865

Weather fine today. Went to the Arlington house today.<sup>41</sup> In the evening went to the Bks and down in the City. Attended the President's Reception in the evening and shook hands with the President.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Frederick uses the abbreviation S H for Soldiers Home, today the Armed Forces Retirement Home. During the Civil War it was used as a signal post. According to Pinsker, President Lincoln and family spent summer months at cottage to escape heat of downtown. Union Light Guard escorted the President, op. cite. Pinsker, [3].

<sup>41</sup> The Arlington House was once the home of Confederate General Robert E. Lee (1807-1870). United States Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton (1814-1869) approved creating Arlington National Cemetery on June 15, 1864.

<sup>42</sup> February 6, 1865, "Public Reception at White House from 8:30 to 11 P.M., draws largest crowd of season thus far." "Reception at the White House." *Evening Star* [Washington, DC], 7 February 1865, p.

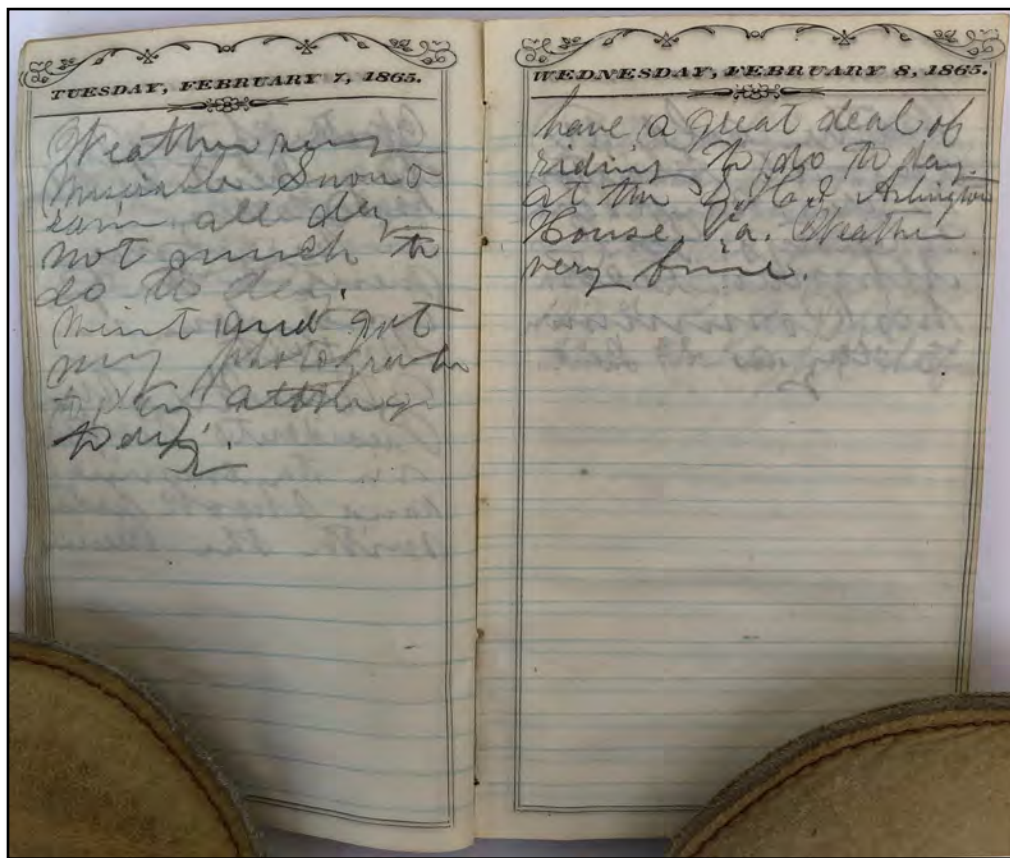


**Arlington House 1865**



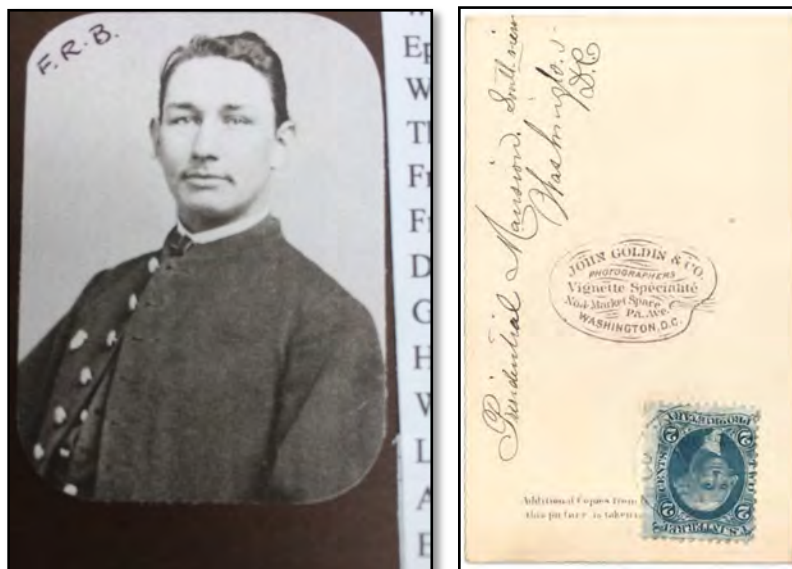
**White House Reception**





### Tuesday, February 7, 1865

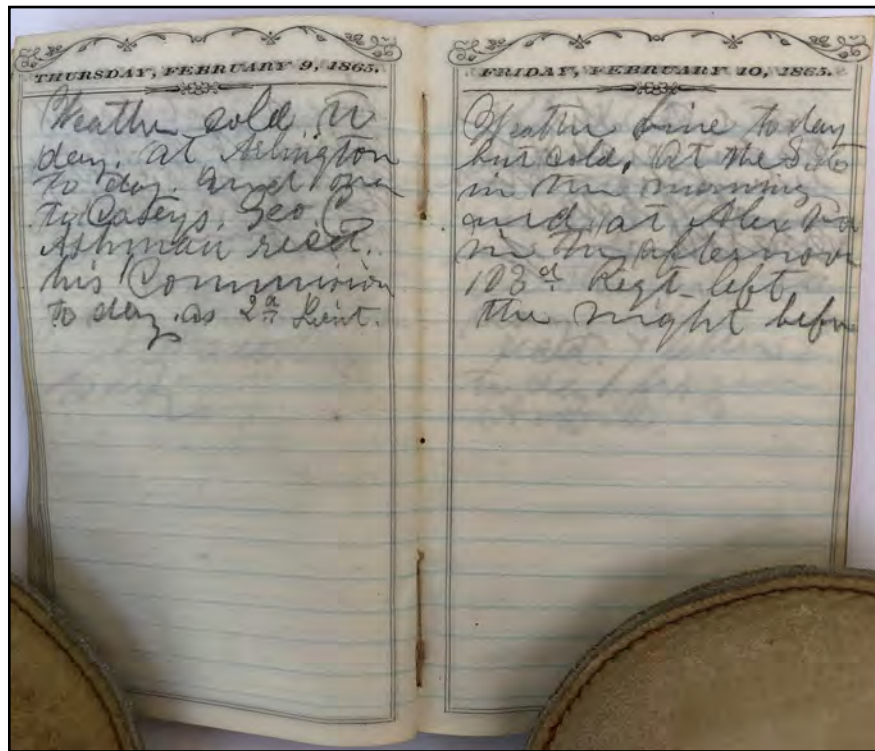
Weather very miserable Snow & rain all day not much to do to day. Went and got my photograph to day. Attending Bks.



Frederick R Baker

### Wednesday, February 8, 1865

Have a great deal of riding to do today. At the S. H. & Arlington House VA Weather very fine.



#### Thursday, February 9, 1865

Weather cold to day. At Arlington to day. And get on to Caseys<sup>43</sup>, Geo C. Ashman recd his Commission to day as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.<sup>44</sup>



Camp Casey

#### Friday, February 10, 1865

Weather fine to day but cold. At the S. H. in the morning and at Alex Va in the afternoon 103<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Left the night before.

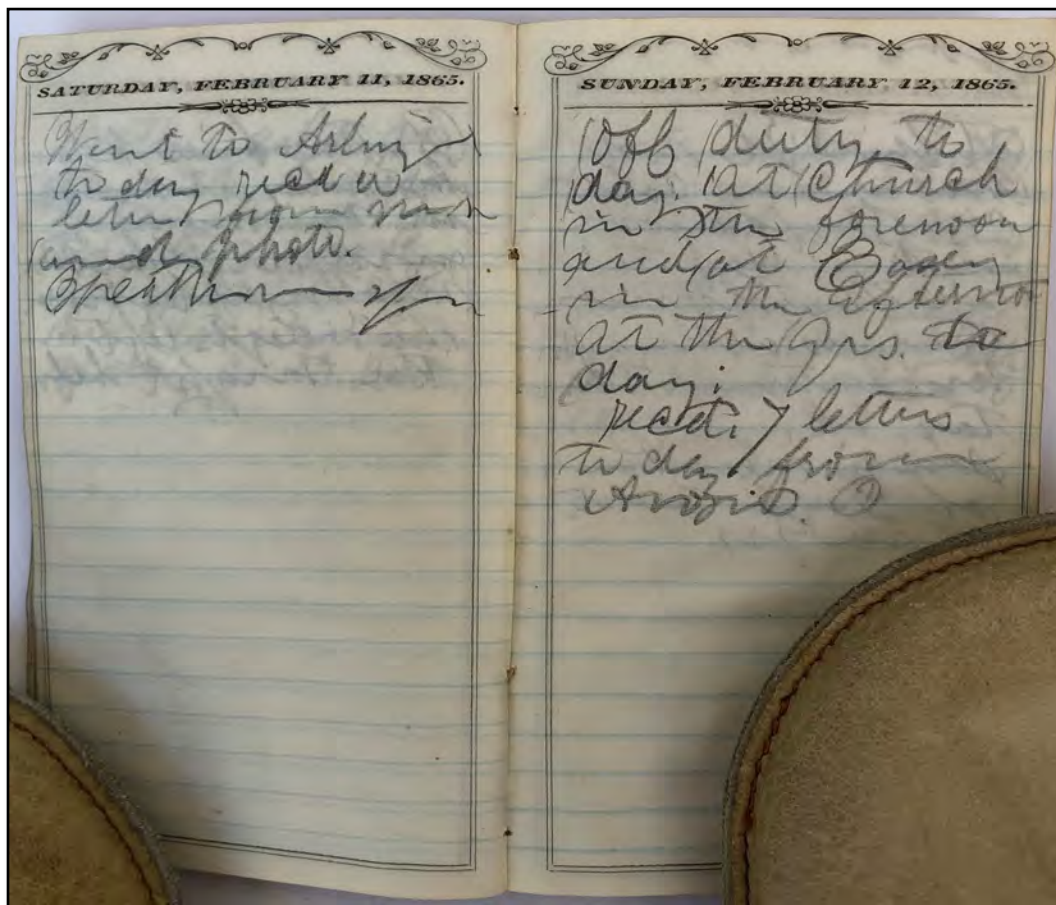
<sup>43</sup> There were two Camps named Casey in the Washington area. One in Bladensburg, Md. and the other in Arlington Heights, Va. Baker is probably referring to the latter, as it was the location for training regiments of Colored Troops, and according to the Official roster of the Union Light Guard, at least five members were promoted and transferred to Colored Troop regiments, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28], Also see Appendix G

<sup>44</sup> Official roster for the Union Light Guard records that Sgt. George C. Ashman was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant on 2/8/1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28]



**Soldiers Home**



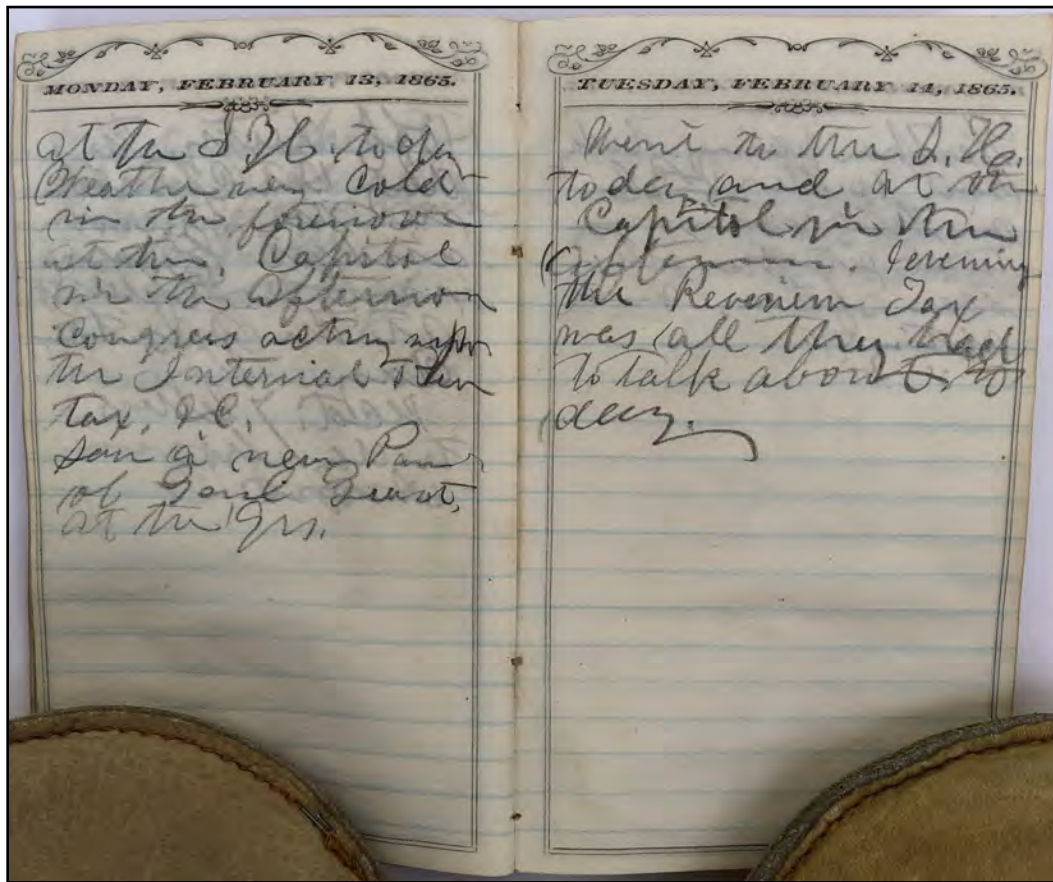


**Saturday, February 11, 1865**

Went to Arlington today read a letter from mom and photo. Weather fine.

**Sunday, February 12, 1865**

Off duty today at the church in the forenoon and at Casey in the afternoon at the Bks today. Read 7 letters today from Avon O. 7.



### Monday, February 13, 1865

At the S H to day weather very cold. In the forenoon at the Capitol in the afternoon. Congress acting upon Internal Rev tax.<sup>45</sup> Saw new painting of Genrl Grant<sup>46</sup> At the Bks.

<sup>45</sup> The Revenue Act of 1862 was passed by President Abraham Lincoln and Congress as an emergency and temporary war-time tax to cover Civil War expenses. First pages of this diary have tables listing tax due.

<sup>46</sup> Painting by John Antrobus, temporarily displayed at Capitol (Office of Capitol curator)

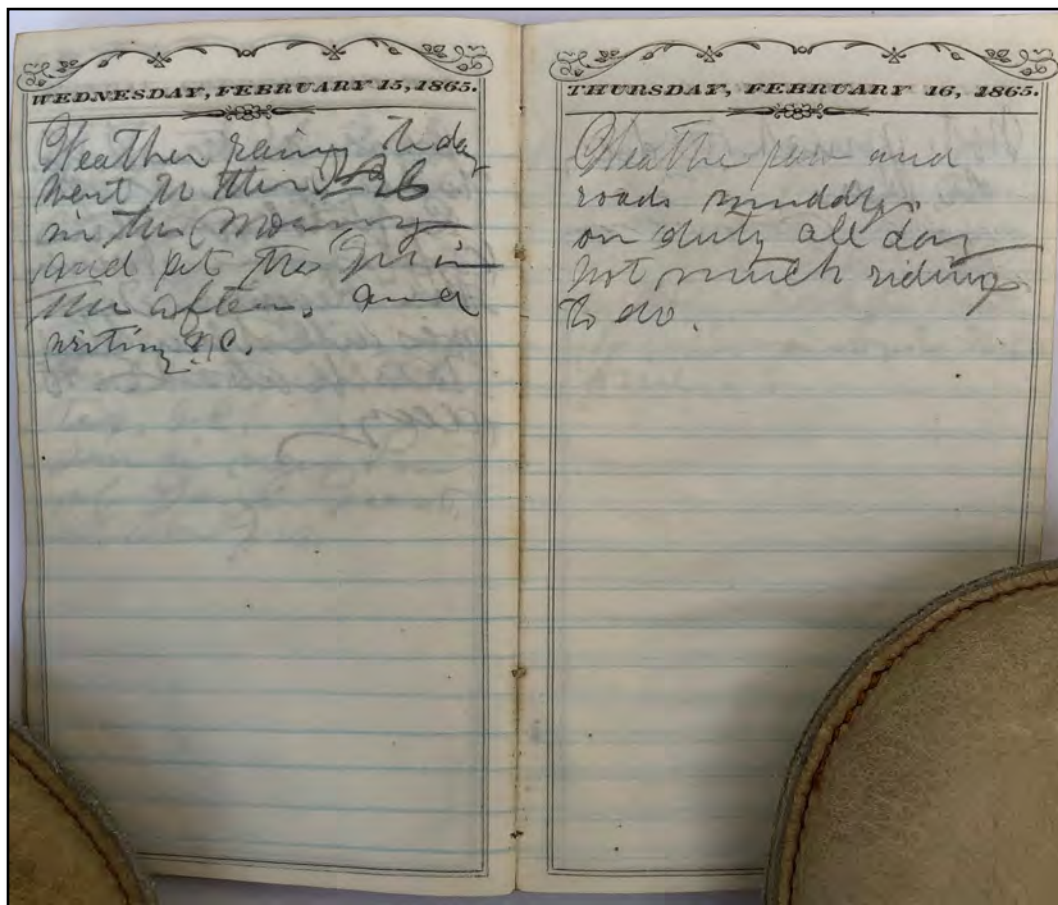


## General U. S. Grant

**Tuesday, February 14, 1865**

Went to the S. H. to day and at the Capitol in the afternoon. Evening the Revenue Tax was all they had to talk about to day.



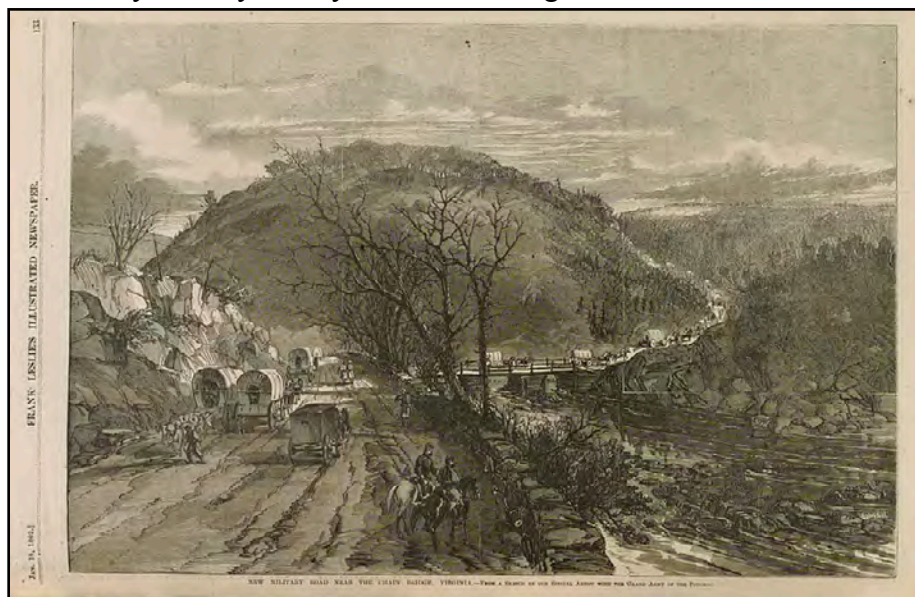


### Wednesday, February 15, 1865

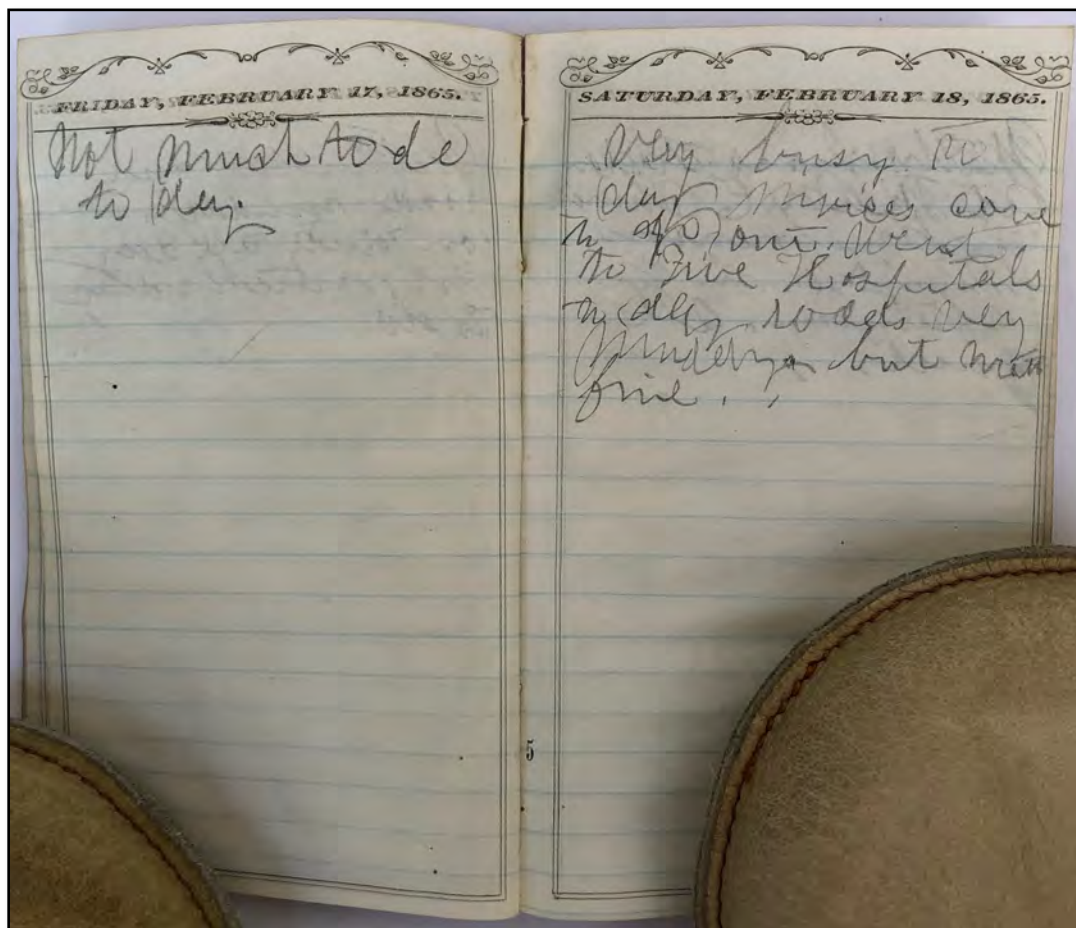
Weather rainy today went to S H in the morning and put the Bks in the afternoon and writing &c.

### Thursday, February 16, 1865

Weather rain and roads muddy on duty all day not much riding to do.



New military road near the Chain Bridge, VA, c1862



**Friday, February 17, 1865**

Not much to do to day.

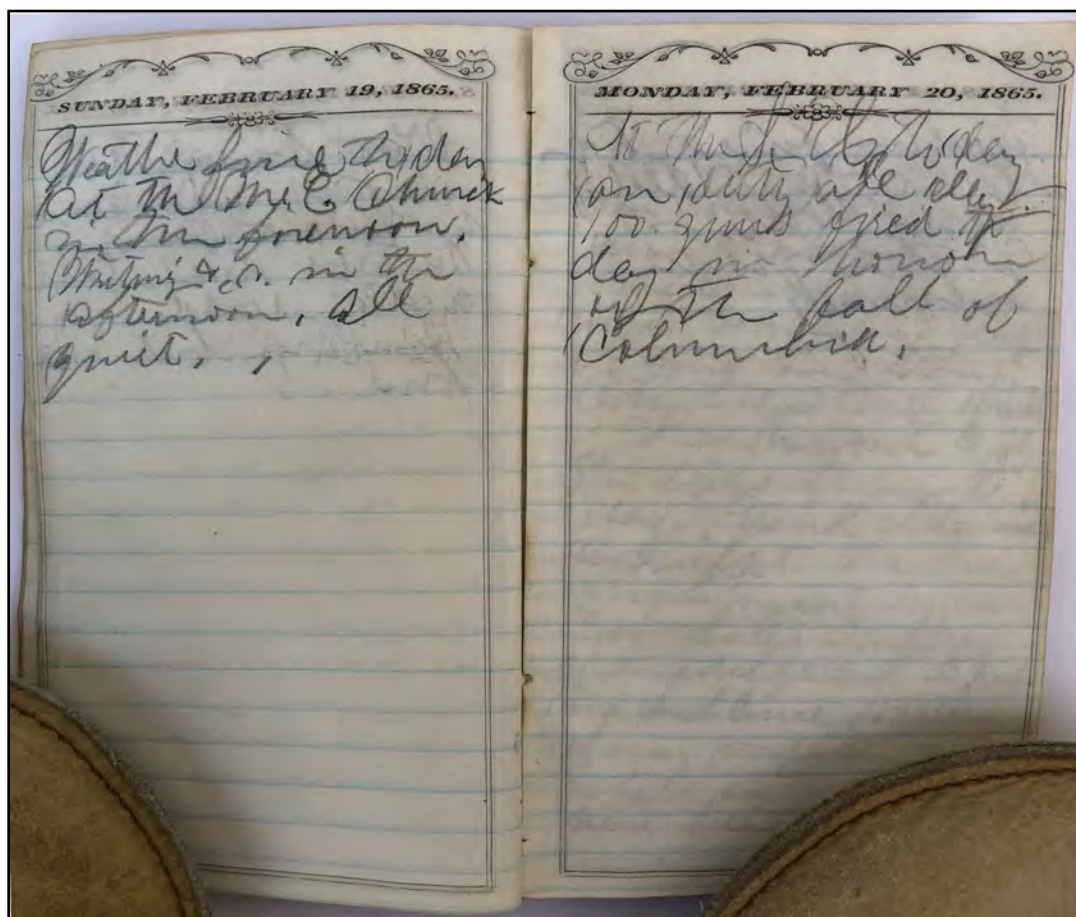
**Saturday, February 18, 1865**

Very busy to day nurses came to Bks out. Went to five Hospitals to day roads very muddy but weather fine.<sup>47</sup>



**Armory Square Hospital**

<sup>47</sup> See Appendix H regarding Washington D.C. Hospitals



### Sunday, February 19, 1865

Weather fine to day. At the M E church in the afternoon. Writing and &c in the afternoon. All quiet.<sup>48</sup>

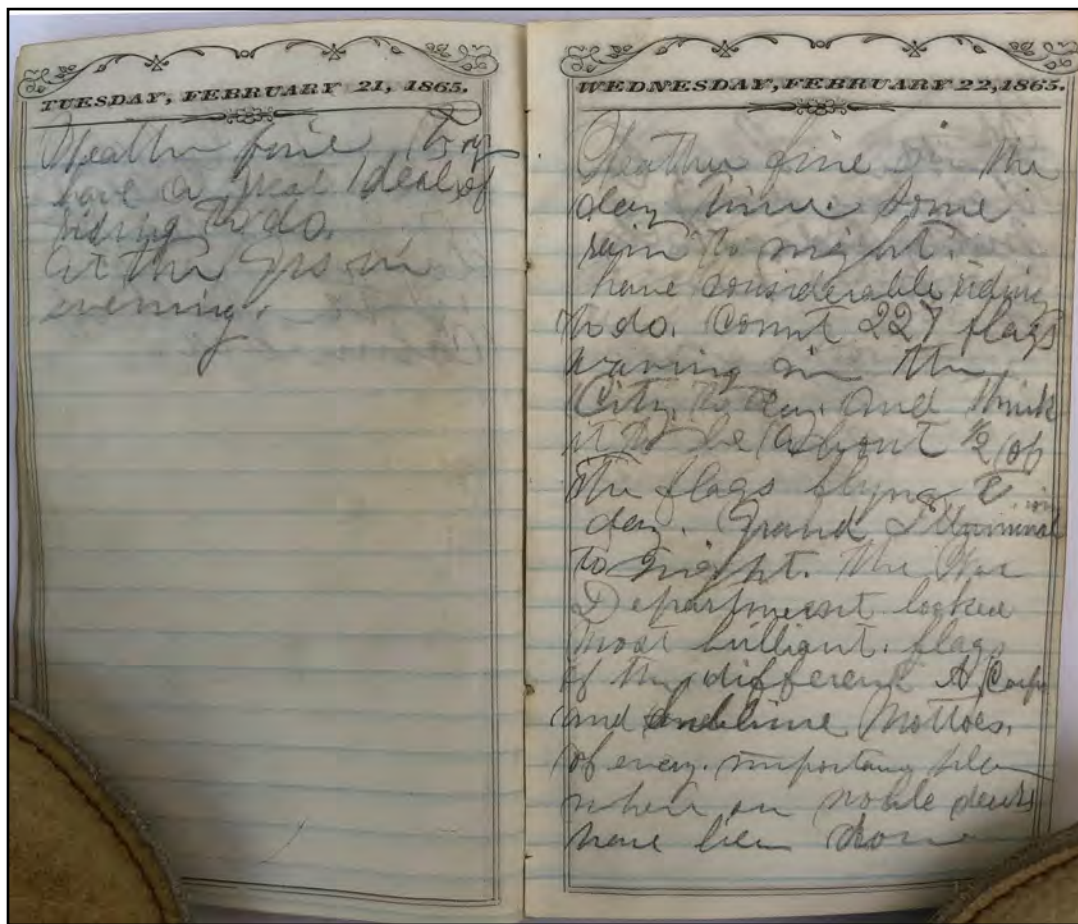
### Monday, February 20, 1865

At the S H today on duty all in all 100 guns fired to day in honor of the fall of Columbia.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>48</sup> See Methodist Episcopal Church in appendix D

<sup>49</sup> On February 17, 1865 Columbia, SC surrendered to Major General William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891).





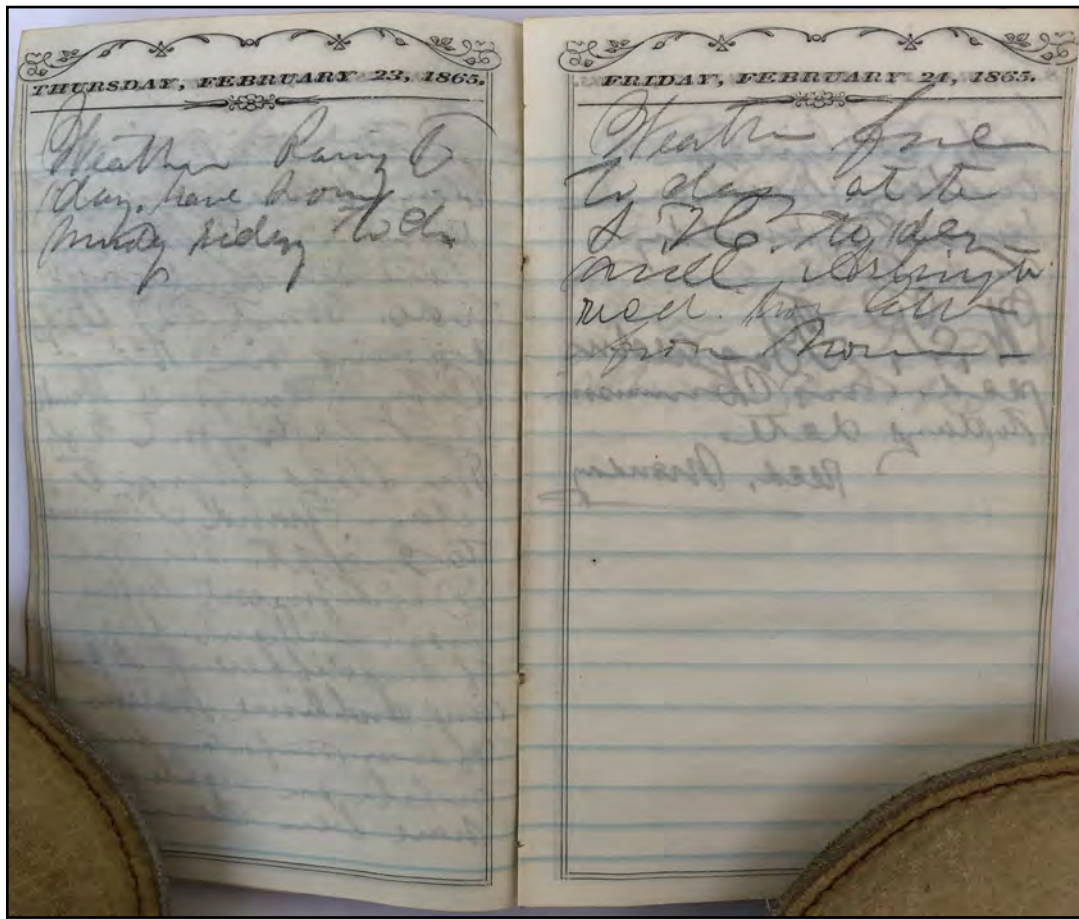
### Tuesday, February 21, 1865

Weather fine to day. have a great deal of riding to do. At the Bks in evening.

### Wednesday, February 22, 1865

Weather fine in the day time. Some rain to night. Have considerable riding to do. Count 227 flags waving in the city to day and think it to be about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the flags flying to day. Grand Illumination to night.<sup>50</sup> The War Department looked most brilliant. flags of the different A Corps and sublime mottoes of every importance flew where on noble duty have been done.

<sup>50</sup> Illuminations were used to celebrate important events in Washington D.C. in the 1860's. Candles were placed in windows of houses and inhabitants admired the view as the toured the city streets.

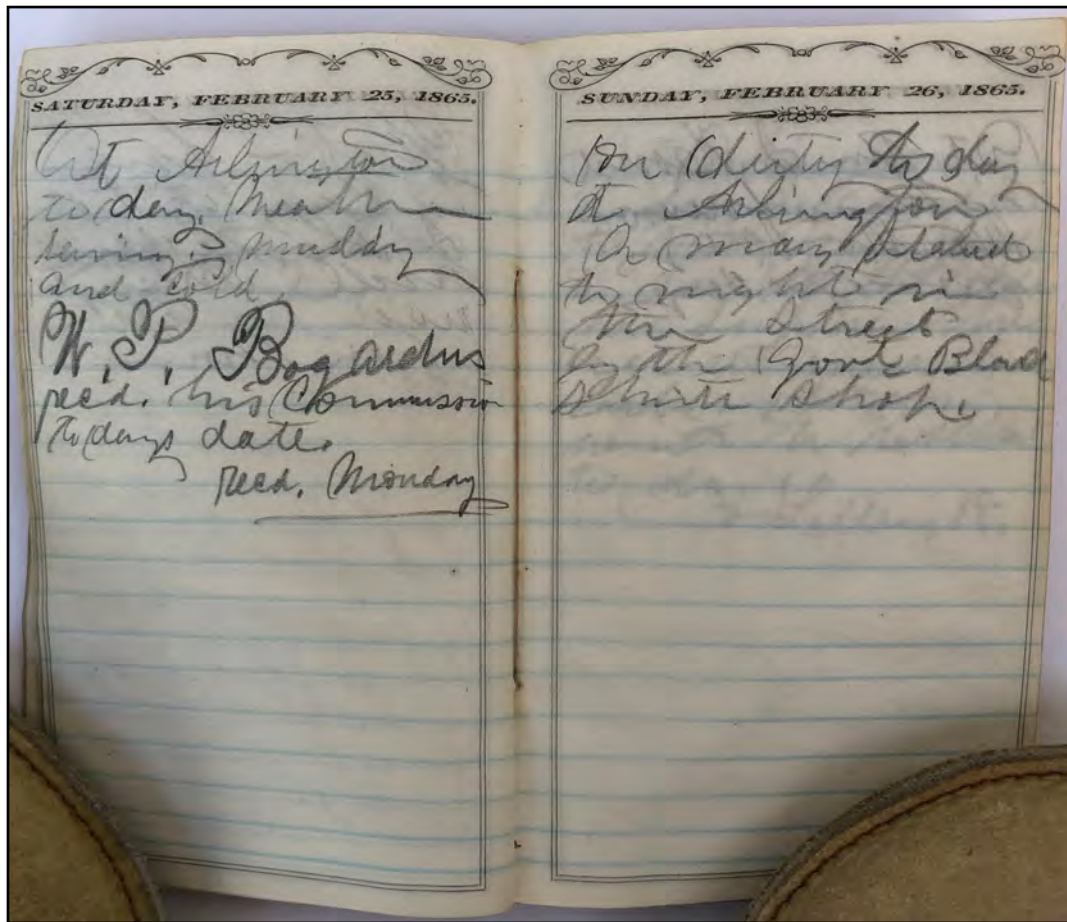


**Thursday, February 23, 1865**

Weather Rainy to day have some muddy riding to do.

**Friday, February 24, 1865**

Weather fine to day at the S H today and Arlington read the letter from mom.



### Saturday, February 25, 1865

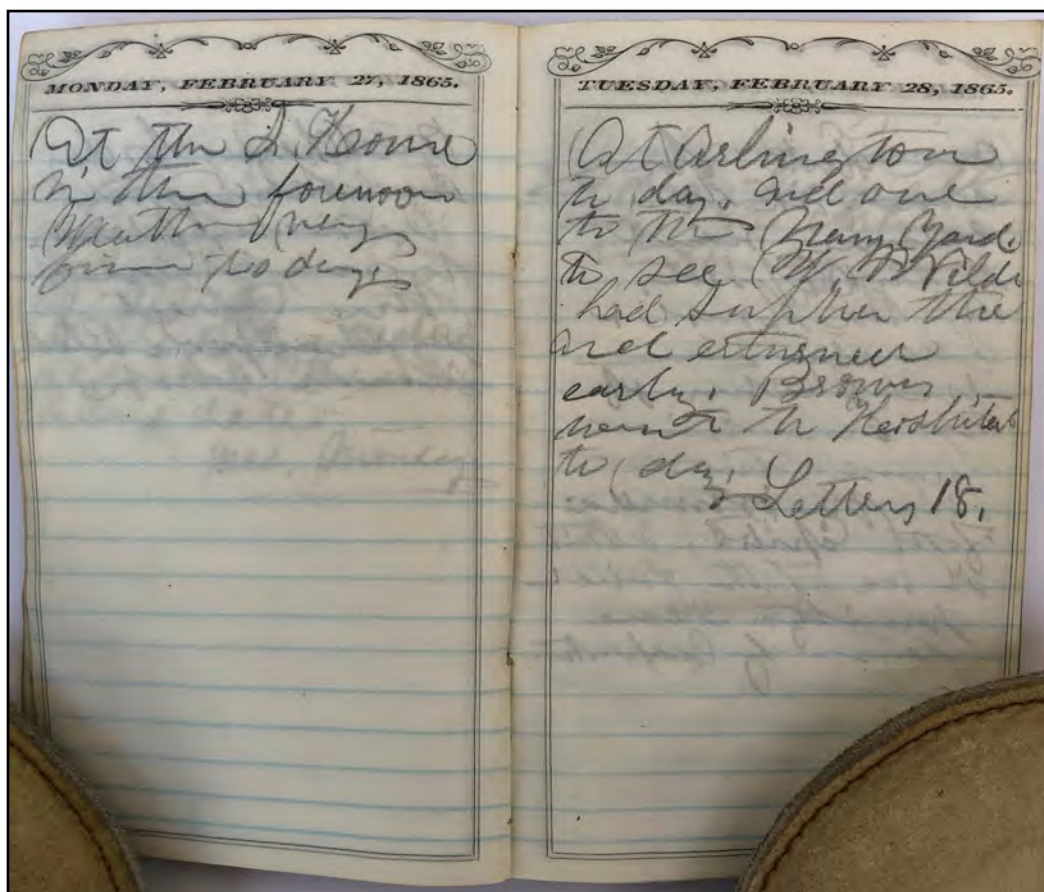
At Arlington to day. Weather raining muddy and cold. W. P. Bogardus recd his commission to days date recd. Monday.<sup>51</sup>

### Sunday, February 26, 1856

On duty to day at Arlington. A many strolled to night in the street by the govt Blair. Shirts shop.

<sup>51</sup> Official record for the Union Light Guard lists William P. Bogardus as having been promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to 24th Regiment of Colored Troops 3/6/1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28]





**Monday, February 27, 1865**

At the S. Home in the forenoon. Weather very fine to day.

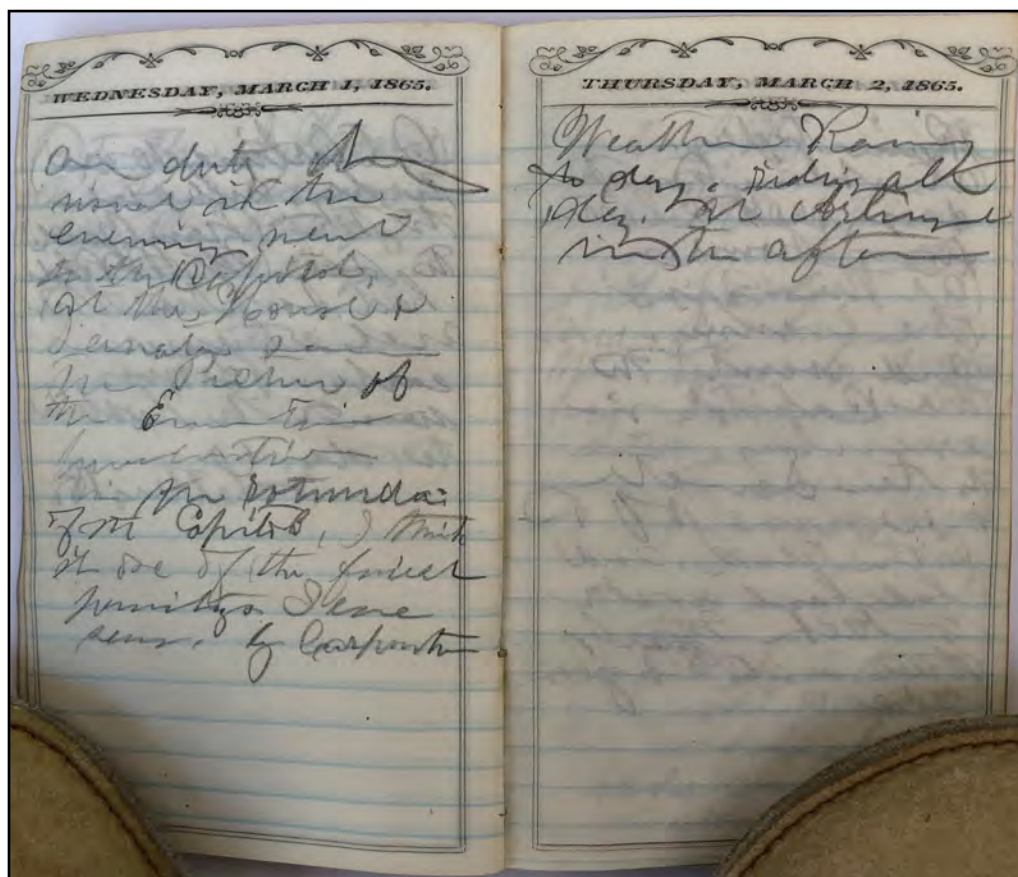
**Tuesday, February 28, 1865**

At Arlington to day and over to the Navy Yard to see Mr. Wilder had supper there and returned early. Brown went to Hospital today Letters 18.<sup>52</sup>



**Navy Yard**

<sup>52</sup> Official record for Union Light Guard lists Pvt. Edward P. Brown as being mustered out of service on 7/6/1865 from Mower General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].



### Wednesday, March 1, 1865

On duty as usual in the evening went to the Capitol, at the House & Senate. Saw the picture of enumeration inauguration in the Rotunda of the Capitol, I think it one of the finest paintings I have seen by Carpenters?<sup>53</sup>

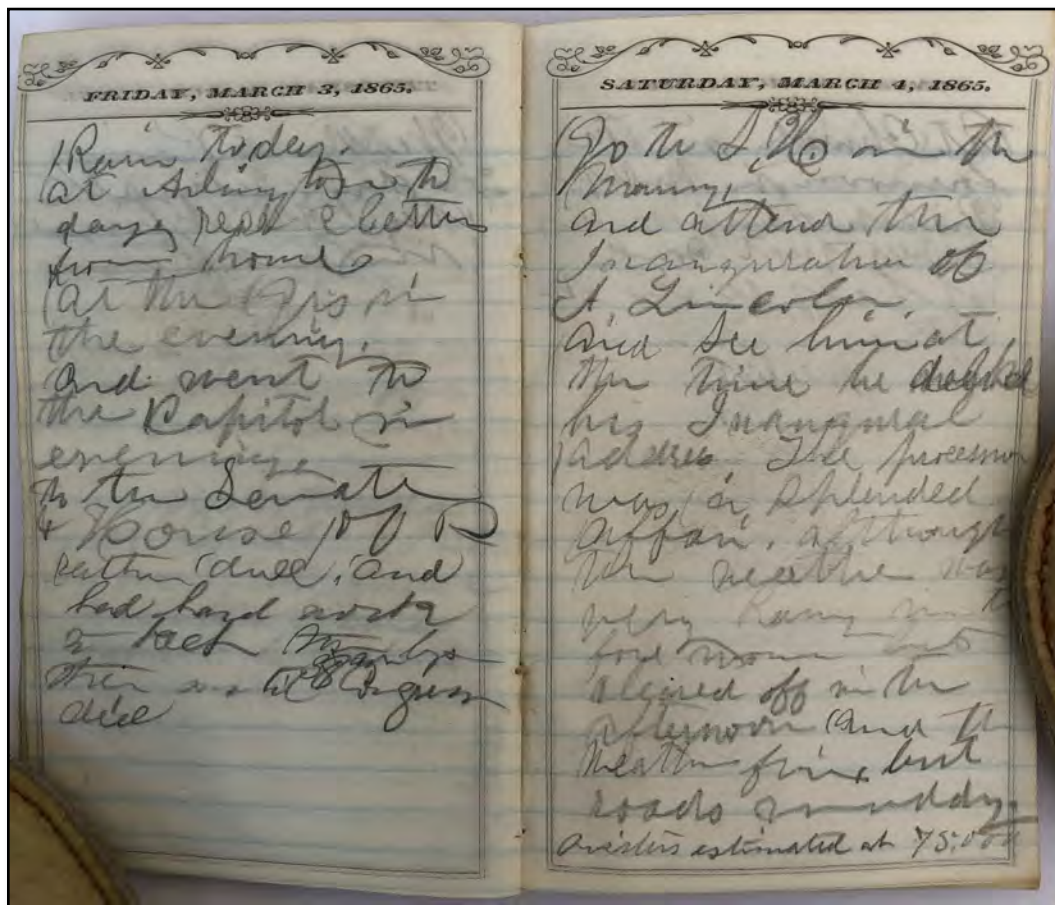


George Washington Resigning Commission

### Thursday, March 2, 1865

Weather Rainy to day. Riding all day at Arlington in the afternoon.

<sup>53</sup> Series of John Trumble paintings, Capitol Rotunda George Washington Resigning Commission. According to Capitol Curator often mistaken for inauguration.



### Friday, March 3, 1865

Rain to day. At Arlington to day. Read a letters from home. At the Bks in the evening. And went to the Capitol in the evening to the Senate & House of R rather dull and had hard work. UI

### Saturday, March 4, 1865

Go to S. H. in the morning, and attend the Inauguration of A. Lincoln and see him at the time he delivered his Inaugural address.<sup>54</sup> The procession was a splendid affair although the weather was very Rainy in the forenoon but cleared off in the afternoon and the weather fine but roads muddy. Visitors estimated at 75,000.<sup>55</sup>

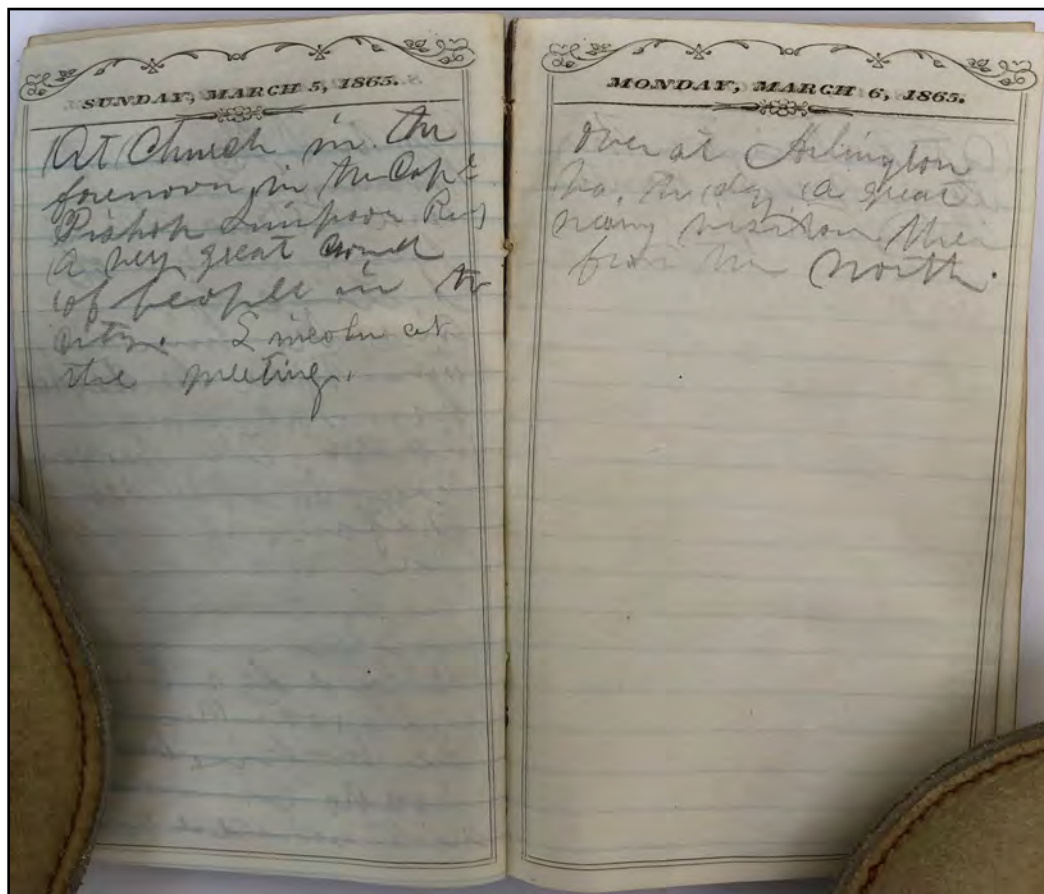
<sup>54</sup> Lincoln's second inaugural address was given as the war was ending and the days of slavery in all of the Union was near an end. The address along with the Gettysburg Address is inscribed at the Lincoln Memorial.

<sup>55</sup> See Appendix I for Lincoln speech.





**Lincoln Inaugural Address**



### Sunday, March 5, 1865

At Church in the forenoon in the Cap. Bishop Simpson Rev a very great crowd of people in the city. Lincoln at the meeting.<sup>56</sup>

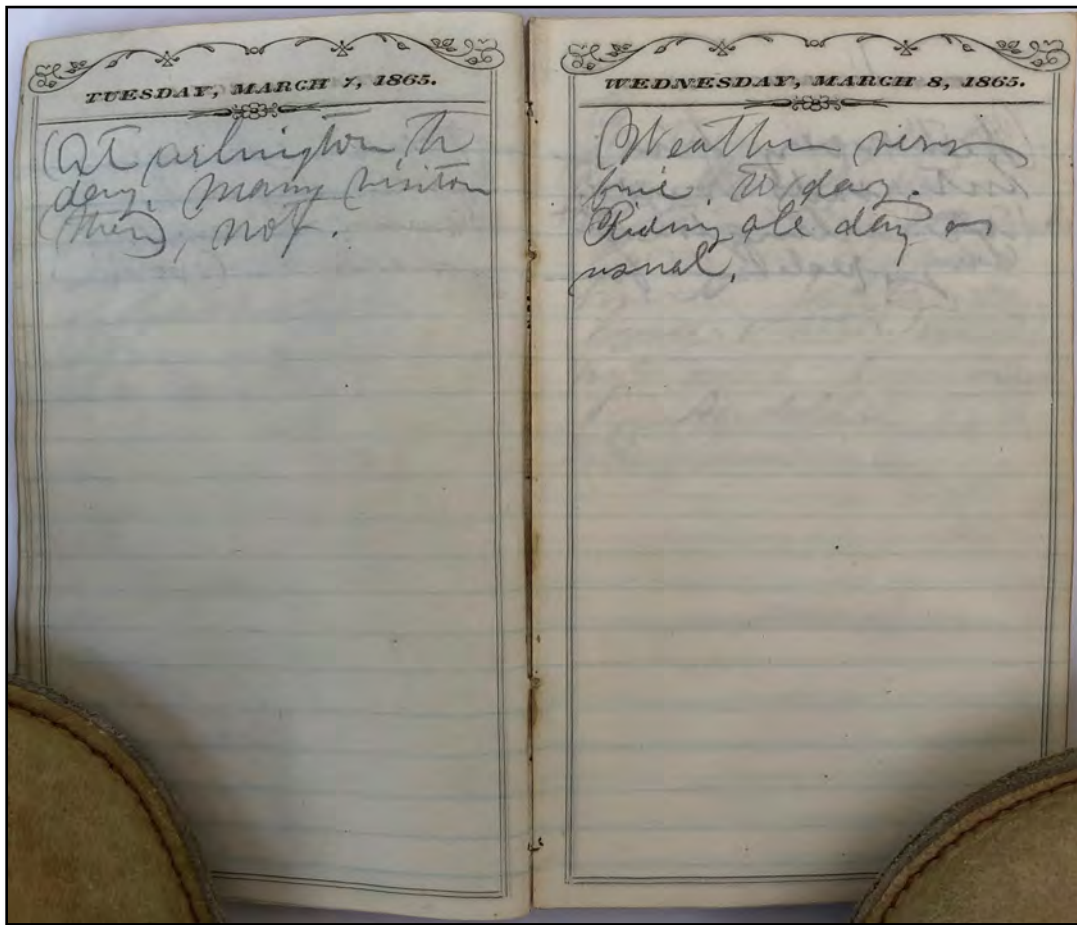


Bishop Simpson

### Monday, March 6, 1865

Over at Arlington Va to day. A great many visitor there from the north.

<sup>56</sup> March 5, 1865, "In morning President and Mrs. Lincoln attend religious service at Capitol and hear Sermon by Bishop Simpson." "The Presidential Reception." *Evening Star* [Washington, DC], 6 March 1865, p. 2. Also see Simpson in Appendix B



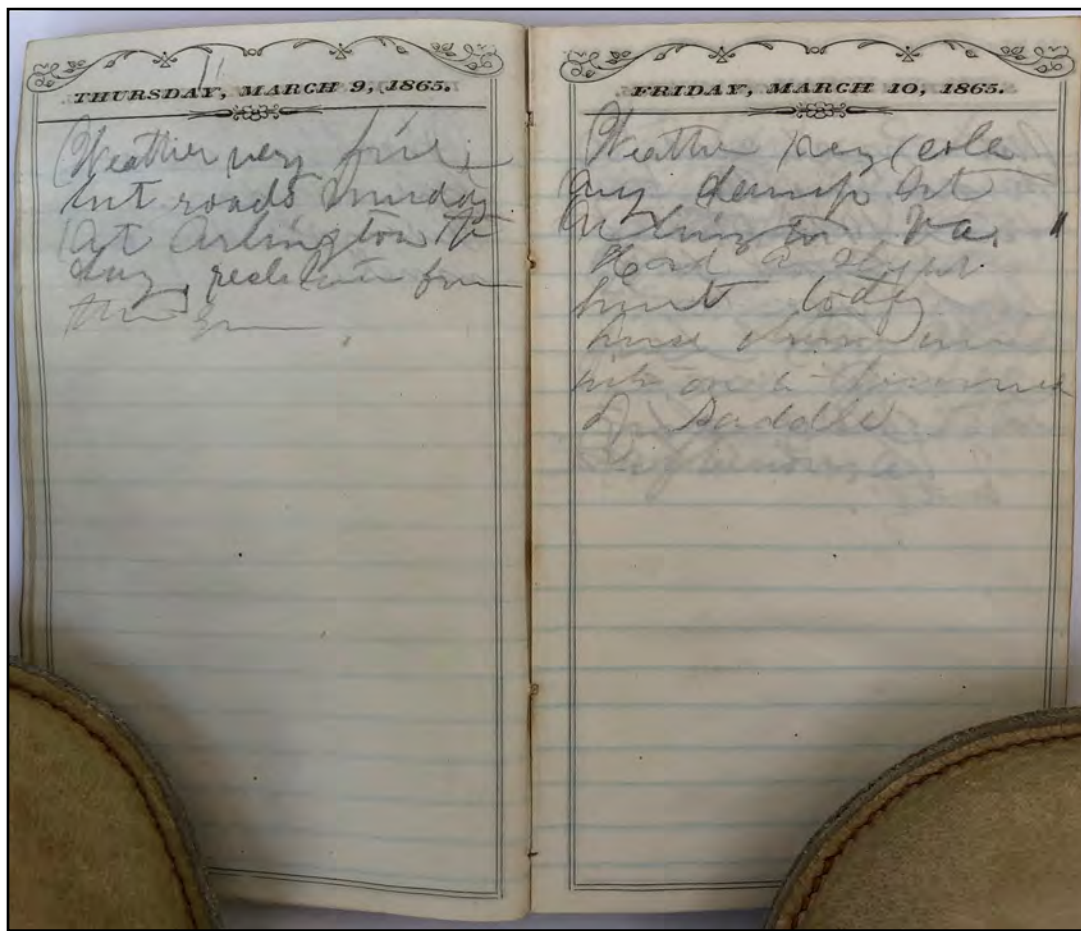
**Tuesday, March 7, 1865**

At Arlington to day. Many visitors there not.

**Wednesday, March 8, 1865**

Weather very fine to day. Riding all day as usual.



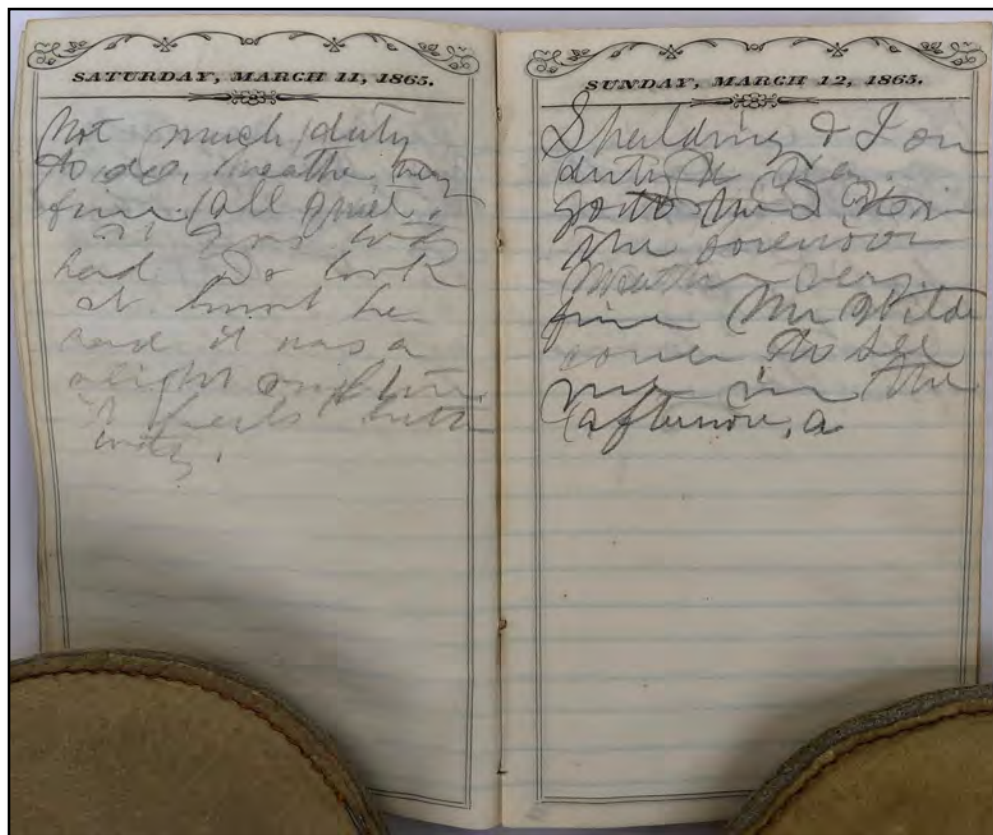


**Thursday, March 9, 1865**

Weather very fine but roads muddy. At Arlington to day. UI from the Bks.

**Friday, March 10, 1865**

Weather very cold and damp. At Arlington Va. Had a slight hurt to day. Horse went over went on to pommel of saddle.



### **Saturday, March 11, 1865**

Not much duty to day, weather very fine. All quiet at Bks to day. Had Do (doctor) look at hurt he said it was a slight rupture. It feels better to day.<sup>57</sup>

### **Sunday, March 12, 1865**

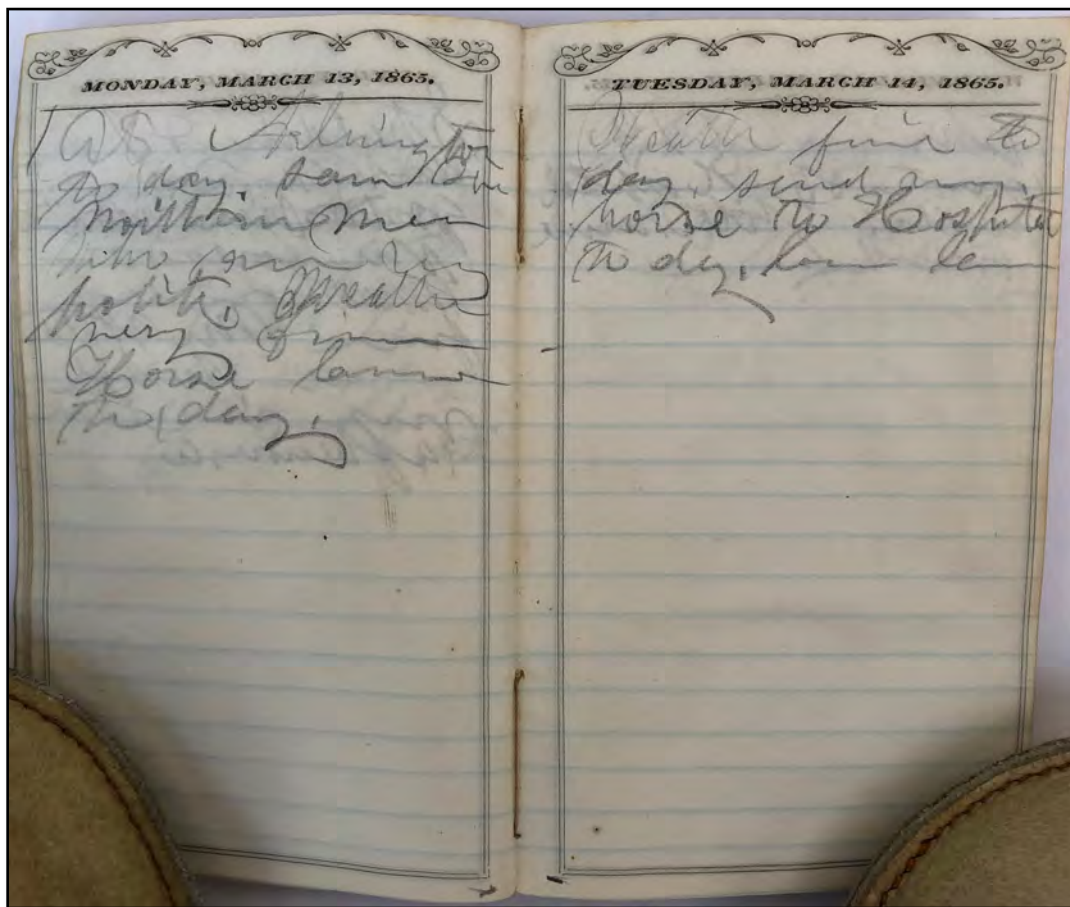
Spaulding & I on duty to day. Go to the S H in the forenoon. Weather very fine. Mr. Wilder came to see me in the afternoon ??<sup>58</sup>



**David D. Spaulding**

<sup>57</sup> Military records from the National Archives record that Baker applied for a disability pension due to a disability received as result of a saddle related injury.

<sup>58</sup> Official roster of the Union Light Guard lists David D. Spaulding, age 23 and Judson A. Spaulding, age 41, as being members of the Guard, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].



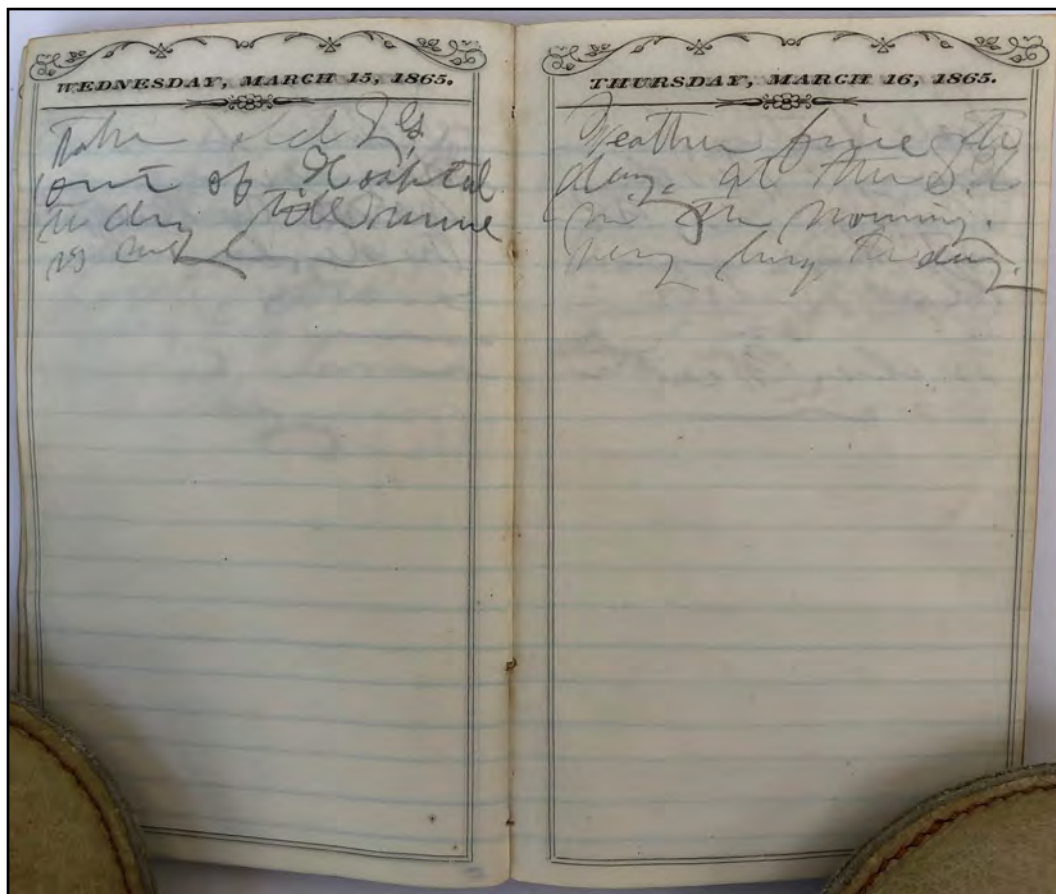
**Monday, March 13, 1865**

At Arlington to day. Saw the northern men who our very polite. Weather very fine. Horse lame to day.

**Tuesday, March 14, 1865**

Weather fine to day send my horse to hospital to day, lame &c.





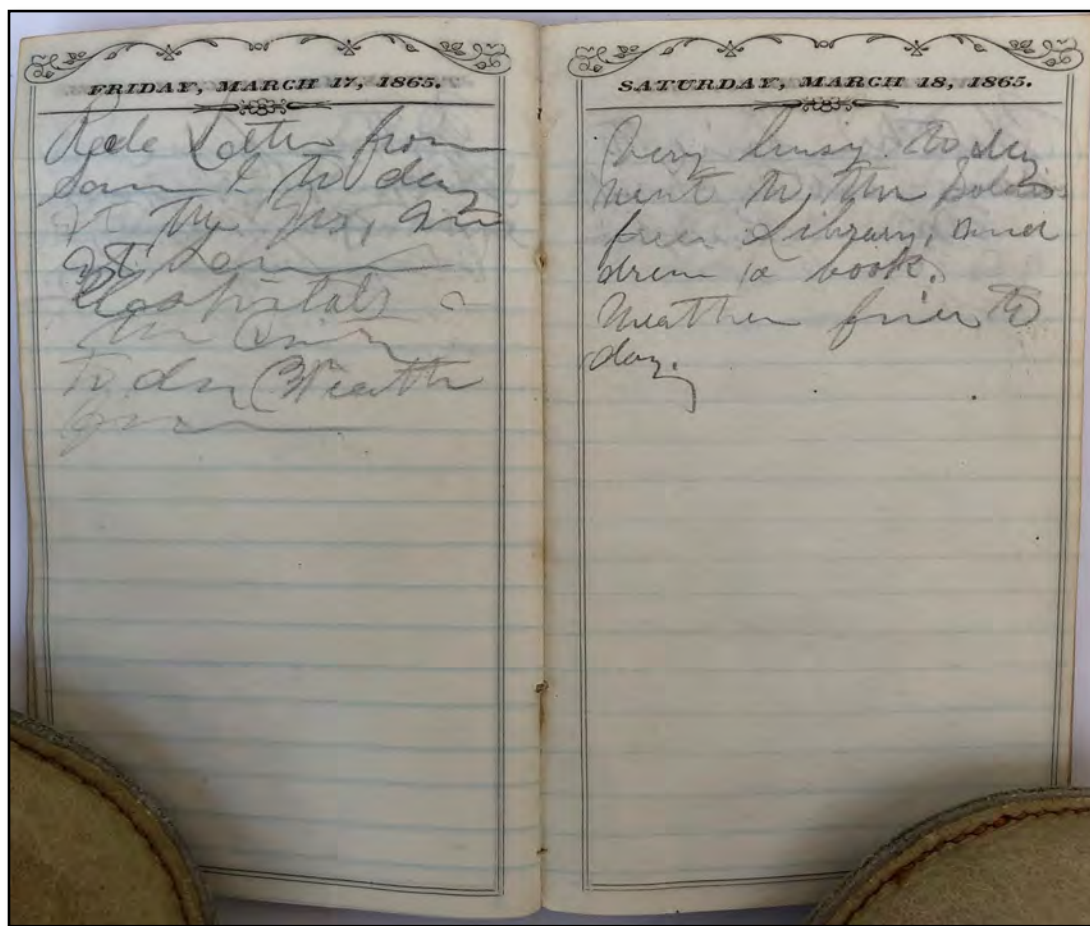
**Wednesday, March 15, 1865**

Took old LG out of Hospital to day. Ride round is calm.

**Thursday, March 16, 1865**

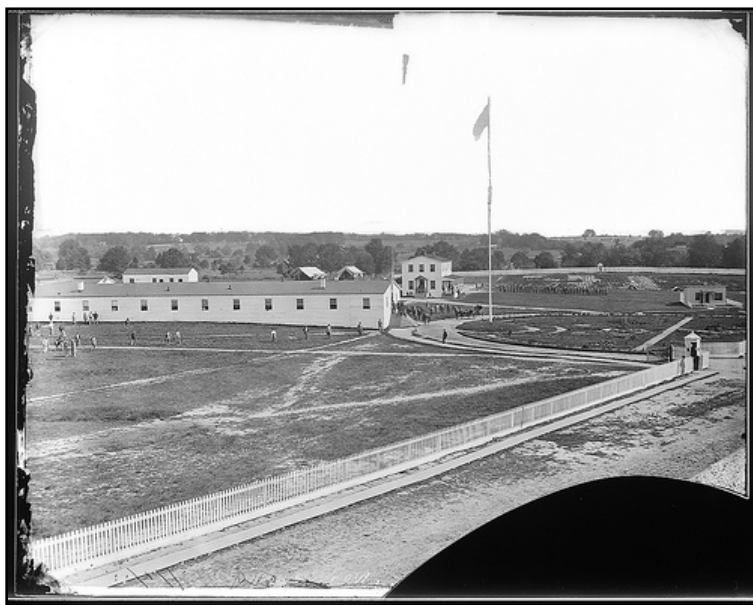
Weather fine to day. At the S H in the morning very busy to day.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>59</sup> March 16, 1865, "Takes short carriage ride accompanied by Tad. still feeble.", "The President's Health." *Evening Star* [Washington, DC], 17 March 1865, p. 2.

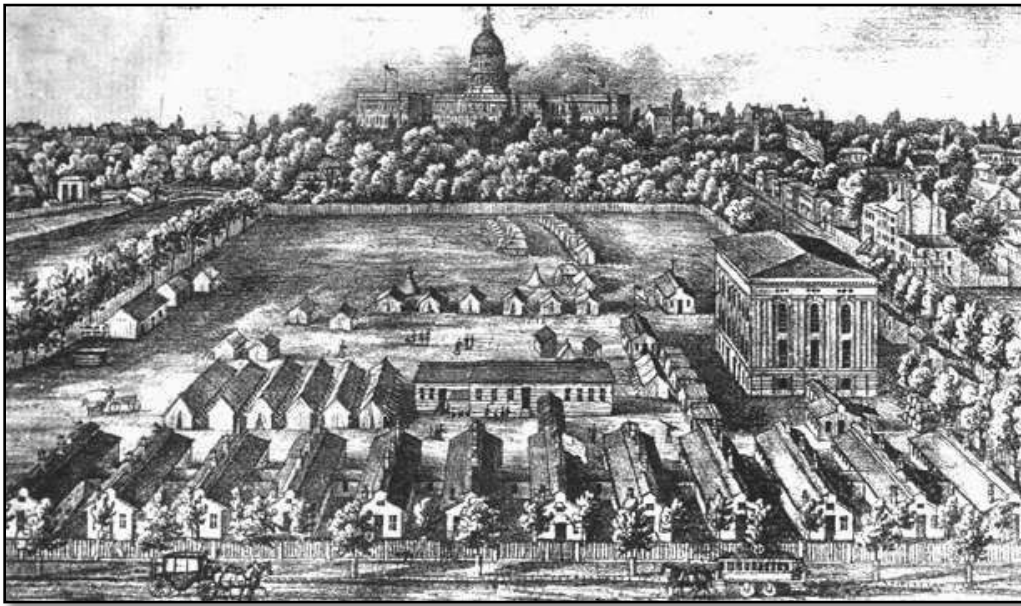


**Friday, March 17, 1865**

Recd letter from Sam L to day. At the Bks. I'm at several Hospitals in city to day Weather fine.



**Harewood Hospital**



**Armory Hospital**

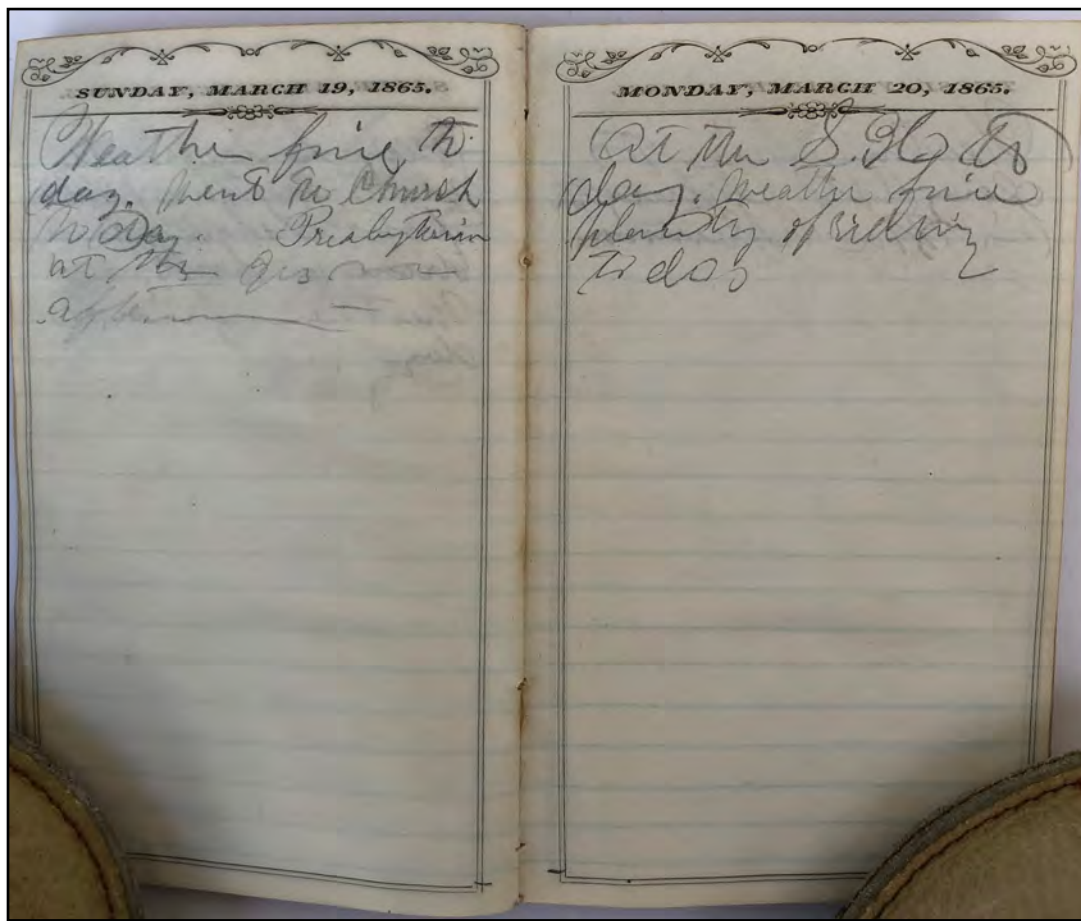
**Saturday, March 18, 1865**

Very busy to day went to the Soldiers free library and drew a book.<sup>60</sup> Weather fine to day.

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<sup>60</sup>Soldiers Free Library located at Judiciary Square and available to soldiers for reading materials.



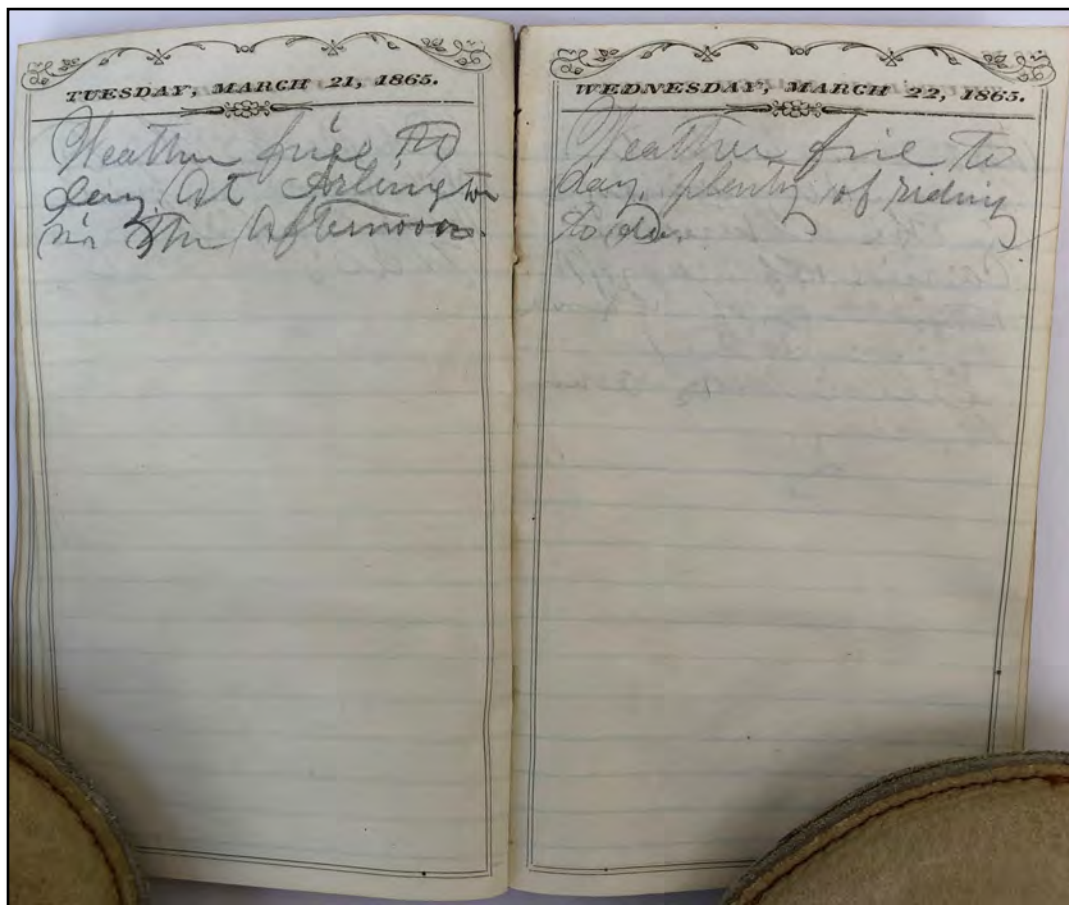


**Sunday, March 19, 1865**

Weather fine to day. Went to church to day Presbyterian. At the Bks in afternoon.

**Monday, March 20, 1865**

At the S H to day. Weather fine. plenty of riding to day.

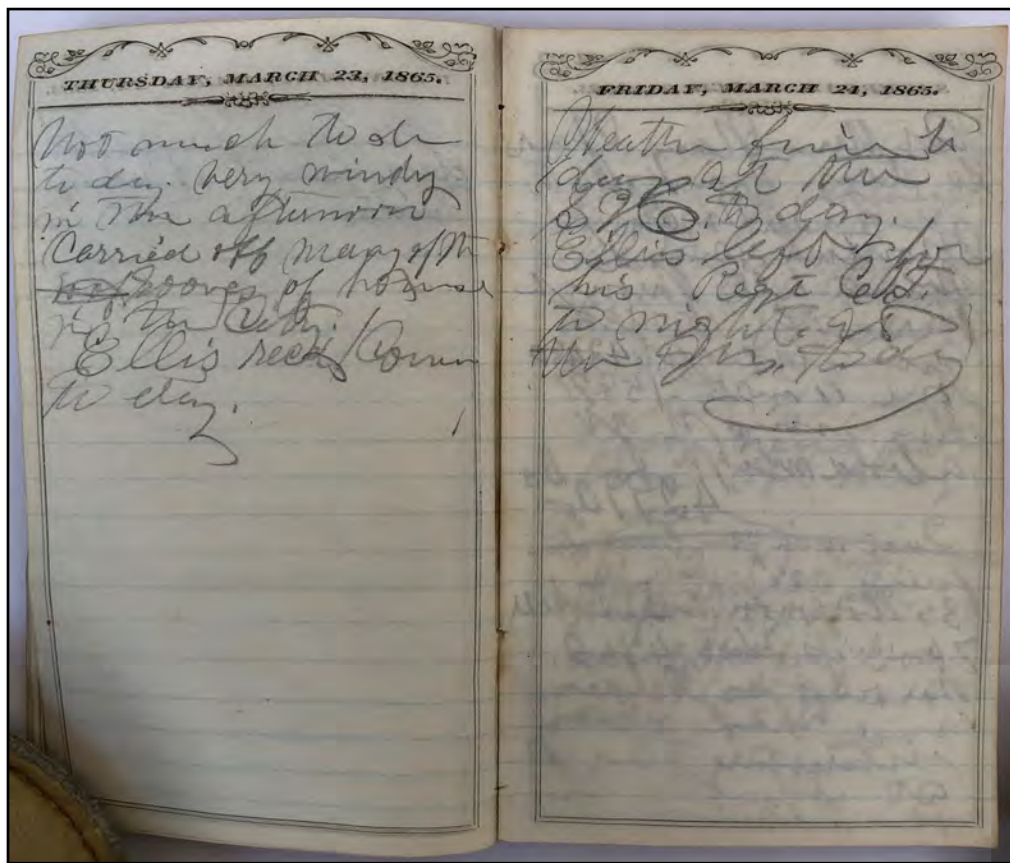


**Tuesday, March 21, 1865**

Weather fine to day. At Arlington in the afternoon.

**Wednesday, March 22, 1865**

Weather fine to day. Plenty of riding to do.

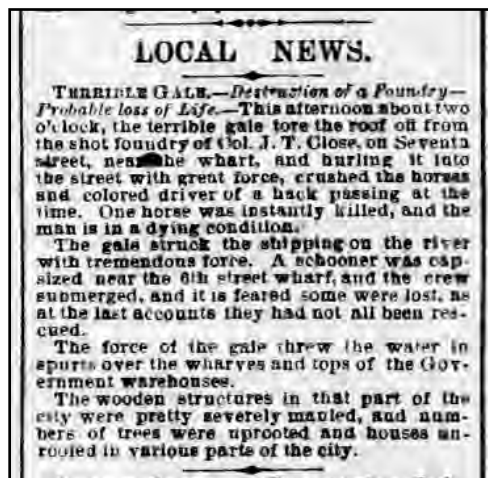


#### Thursday, March 23, 1865

Not much to do to day. Very windy in the afternoon. Carried off many of rooves of house in the city. Ellis Recd. commission to day.

#### Friday, March 24, 1865

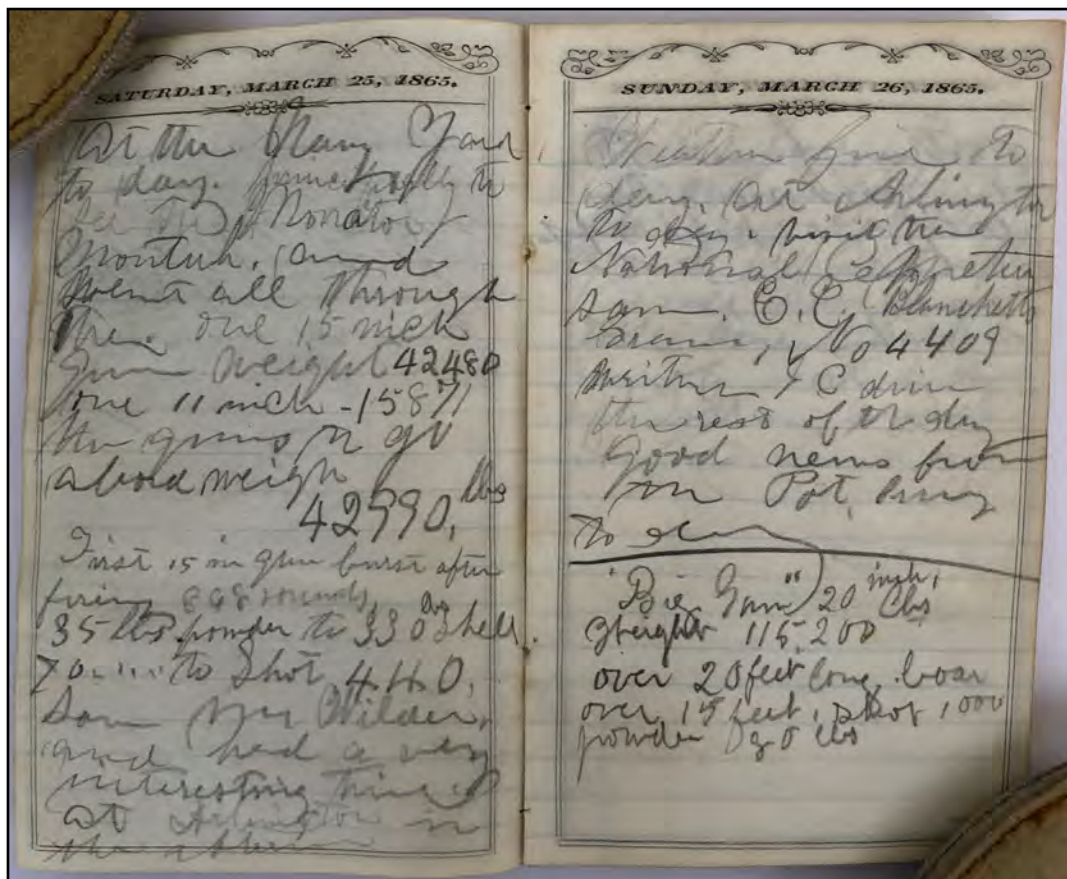
Weather fine to day. At the S H to day. Ellis left for his Regt. C.T. to night. At the Bks to day.<sup>61</sup>



Local News

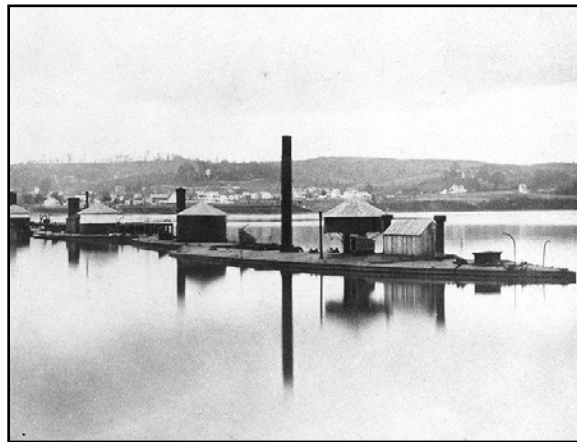
<sup>61</sup>Official roster of Union Light Guard records that Marshall D. Ellis was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, 6th Regiment U.S., Colored Troops 4/21/1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].





### Saturday, March 25, 1865

At the Navy Yard to day. UI to see the Monitor Montuk<sup>62</sup> and went all through then. One 15 inch gun weight 42,480 one 11 inch - 15,871 the guns in all aboard weigh 42,990 lbs. First 15 in gun burst after firing 898 rounds. 35 lbs powder to 330 lbs of shell 70... to shot 440. Saw Mr. Wilder and had a very interesting time at Arlington in the afternoon. Big gun 20 inches weight 115,200 over 20 feet long boat over 15 feet. Shot 1,000 powder 80 lbs.



Monitor Montauk

<sup>62</sup> USS *Monitor Montauk* was a single-turreted Passaic-class monitor in the Union Navy during the Civil War. It was used as a floating prison for the conspirators in the Abraham Lincoln assassination and was the site of autopsy and identification of the assassin John Wilkes Booth (1838-1865).

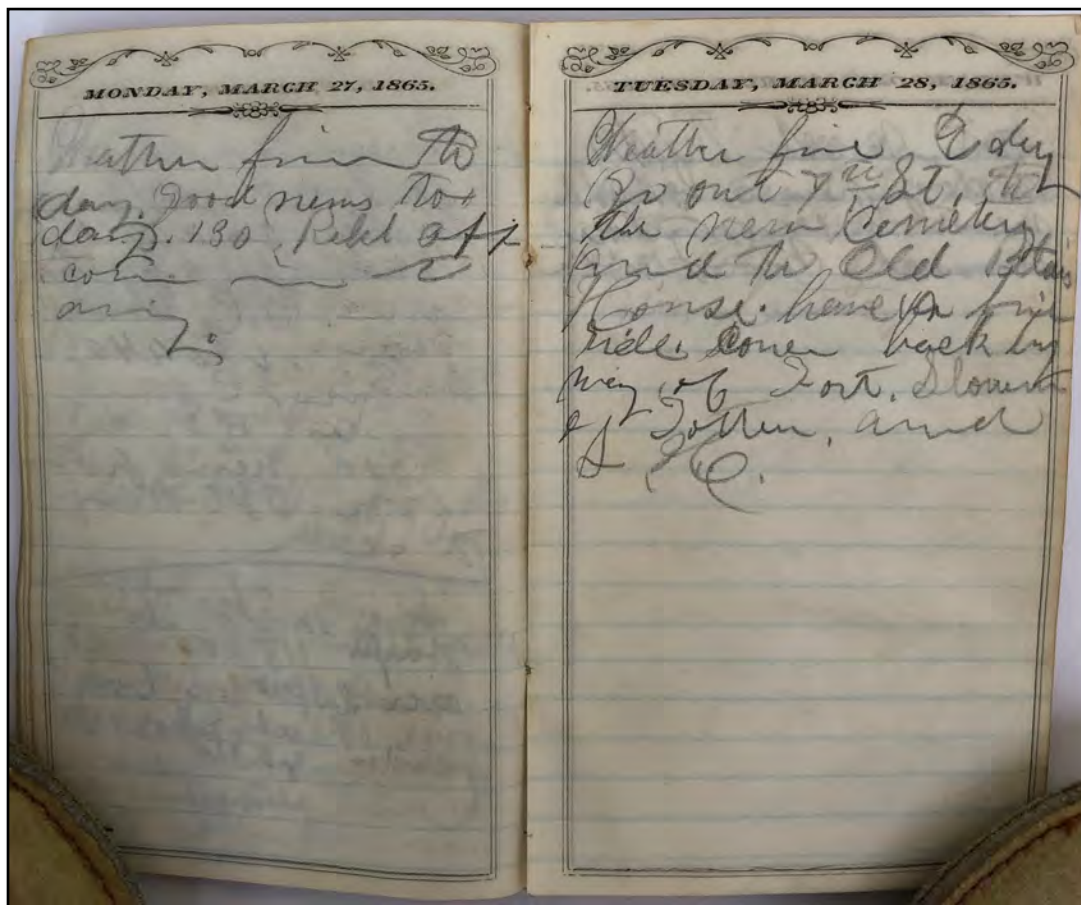
**Sunday, March 26, 1865**

Weather fine to day. At Arlington to day. Visit the National Cemetery saw C. E. Blanchetts Grave, No. 4409. Writing &c during the rest of the day. Good news from the Pot Army to day.<sup>63</sup>



**National Cemetery Soldiers Home**

<sup>63</sup> C. E. Blanchette is buried in Arlington National Cemetery and died on 6 October 1864. During this period cemetery at Soldiers Home referred to as National Cemetery. Army of the Potomac victorious at Battle of Fort Stedman on March 25, 1865 leads to fall of Petersburg.



**Monday, March 27, 1865**

Weather fine to day. Good news to day 130 Rebel app come in to army.



**Five Forks Virginia Captured Rebels 1865**

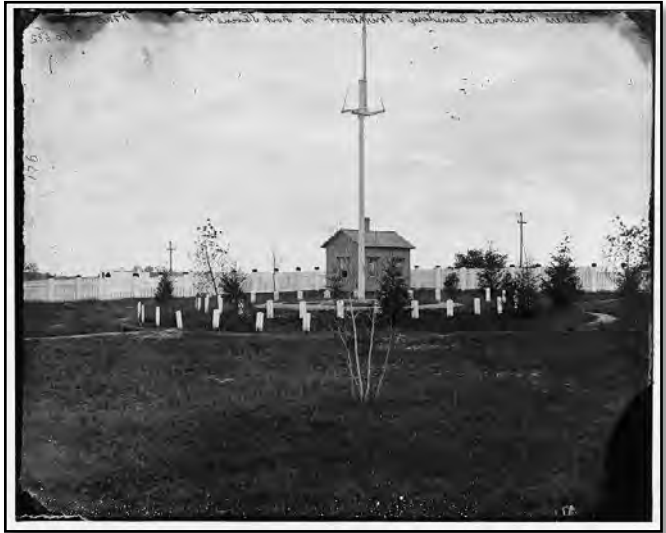


**Tuesday, March 28, 1865**

Weather fine to day. Go out to 7<sup>th</sup> St. to the new cemetery<sup>64</sup> and the old Blair House.<sup>65</sup> Have fine ride come back by way of Fort Slocum & Totten<sup>66</sup> and S. H.



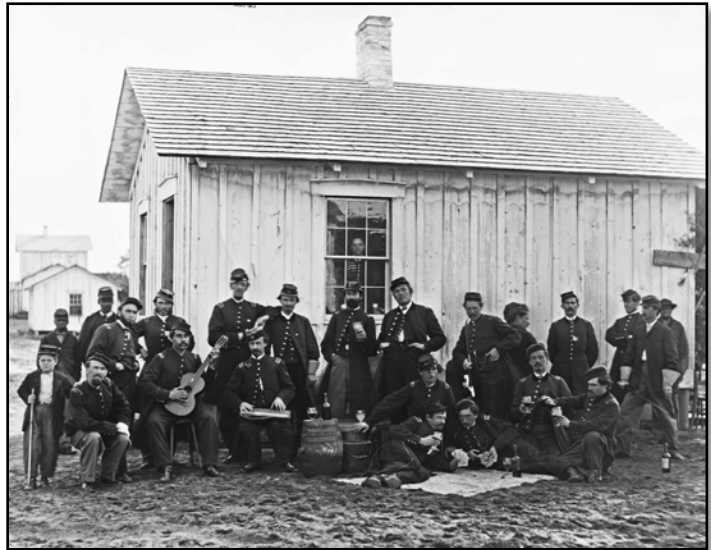
**Fort Totten**



**Battle Ground National Cemetery**



**Blair House**



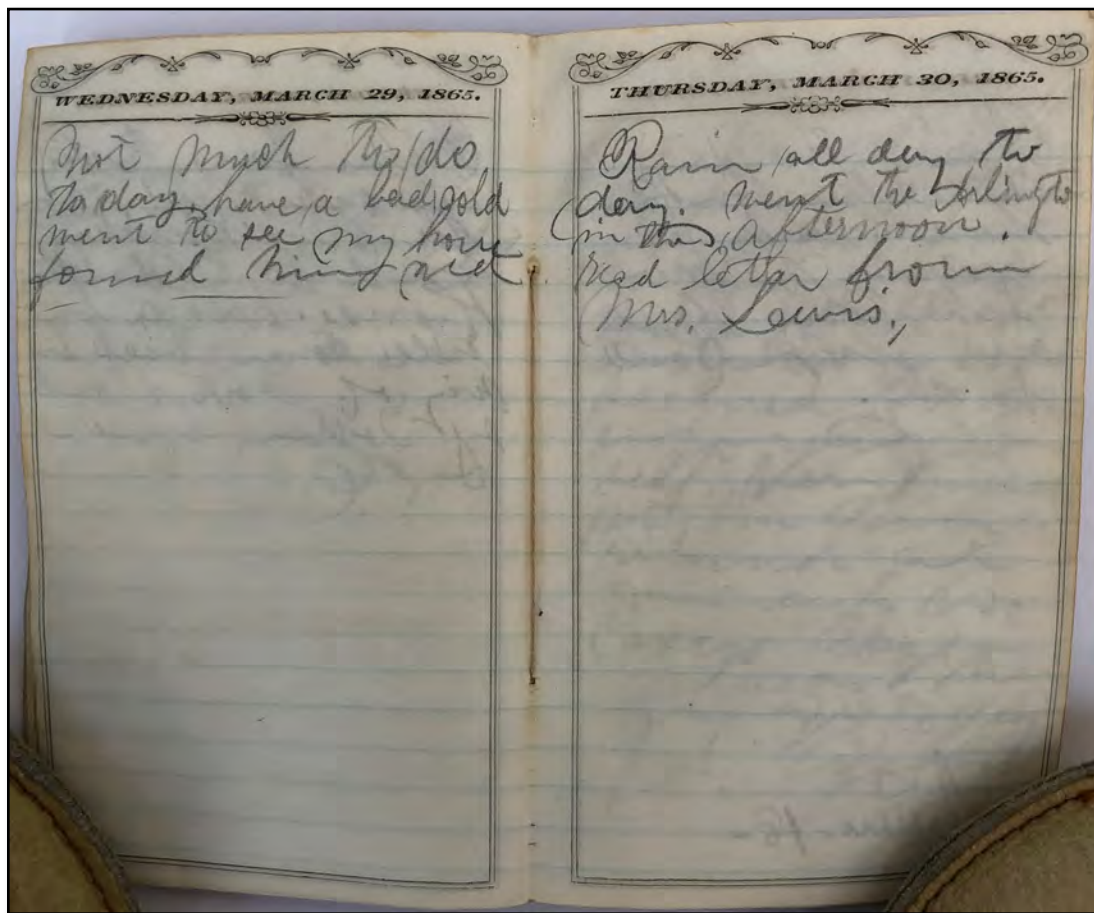
**Fort Slocum**

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<sup>64</sup>According to National Park Service, Battleground National Cemetery was established following Battle of Fort Stevens July, 1864 in which 59 U.S. Soldiers killed. Forty-one are buried on site. Battle prevented Confederate General Jubal Early of seizing Capital. President Lincoln personally observed the conflict, op. cite, Pinsker, [3].

<sup>65</sup> The home, at 16th and Pennsylvania, of Francis Preston Blair, followed by his son, Montgomery Blair (Postmaster General for Lincoln), both of whom were confidants of President Lincoln. Serves today as primary guest house for White House.

<sup>66</sup> See Appendix J for Defenses of Washington.

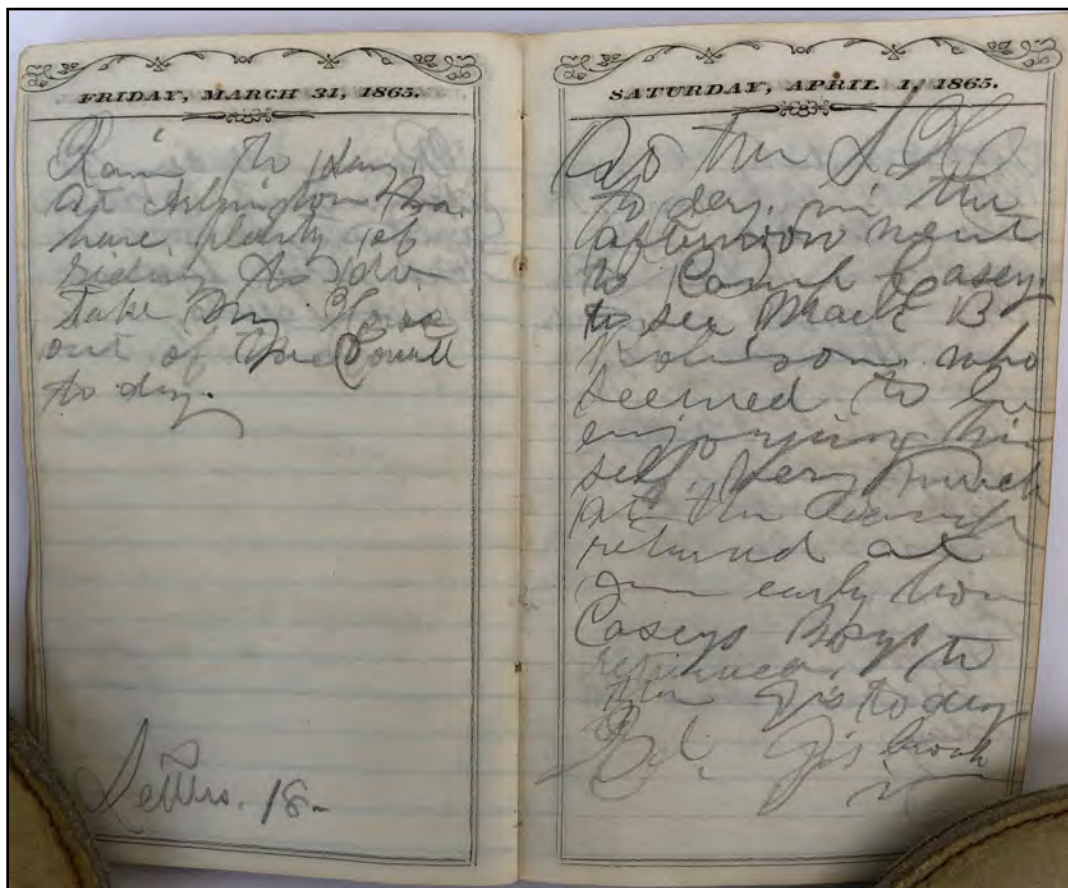


**Wednesday, March 29, 1865**

Not much to do to day have a bad cold. Went to see my horse found him sick.

**Thursday, March 30, 1865**

Rain all day to day. Went the Arlington in the afternoon. Read letter from Mrs. Lewis.



### Friday, March 31, 1865

Rain to day. At Arlington Va. Have plenty of riding to do. Take my horse out of the corral to day. Letters 18-



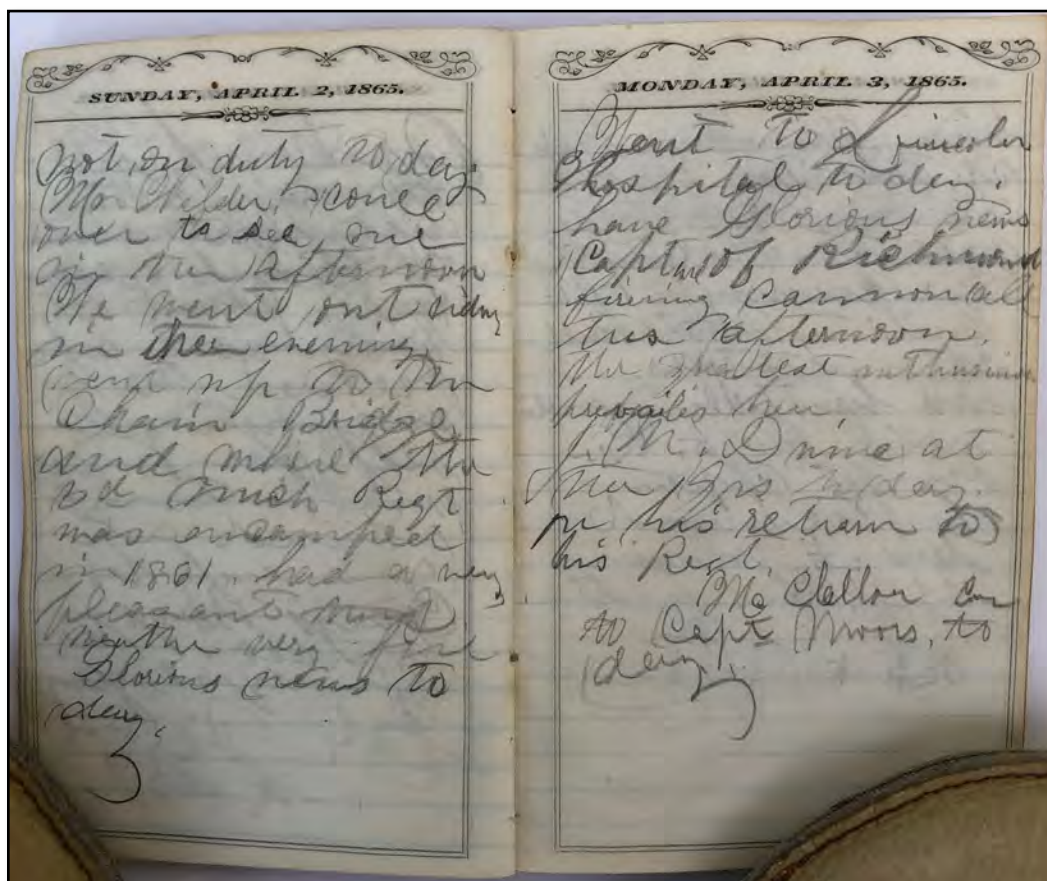
Main Horse Corral, Washington D.C. 1865

### Saturday, April 1, 1865

At the SH to day in the afternoon went to Camp Casey to see Mark B. Robinson<sup>67</sup> who seemed to be enjoying himself very much at the camp. Returned at Bks early UI. Casey's Boys returned to the Bks to day. UI

<sup>67</sup>Official Roster for the Union Light Guard lists Mark B. Robinson, age 20, November 1863 as being on detached duty and mustering out after the unit on Nov. 24, 1865 at Washington, D.C., op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].





### Sunday, April 2, 1865

Not on duty to day. Mr. Wilder<sup>68</sup> came over to see me in the afternoon. We went out riding in the evening. Went to the Chain Bridge and where the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mich Regt was encamped in 1861. Had a very pleasant time. Weather very fine. Glorious news to day.<sup>69</sup>



Chain Bridge

<sup>68</sup> William W. Wilder was a private in 3rd Michigan Infantry, and this until assigned to guard Chain Bridge before 1863. See Appendix F

<sup>69</sup> On April 2, 1865 Grant captured Petersburg and advanced toward Appomattox and Lee abandoned Richmond.

**Monday, April 3, 1865**

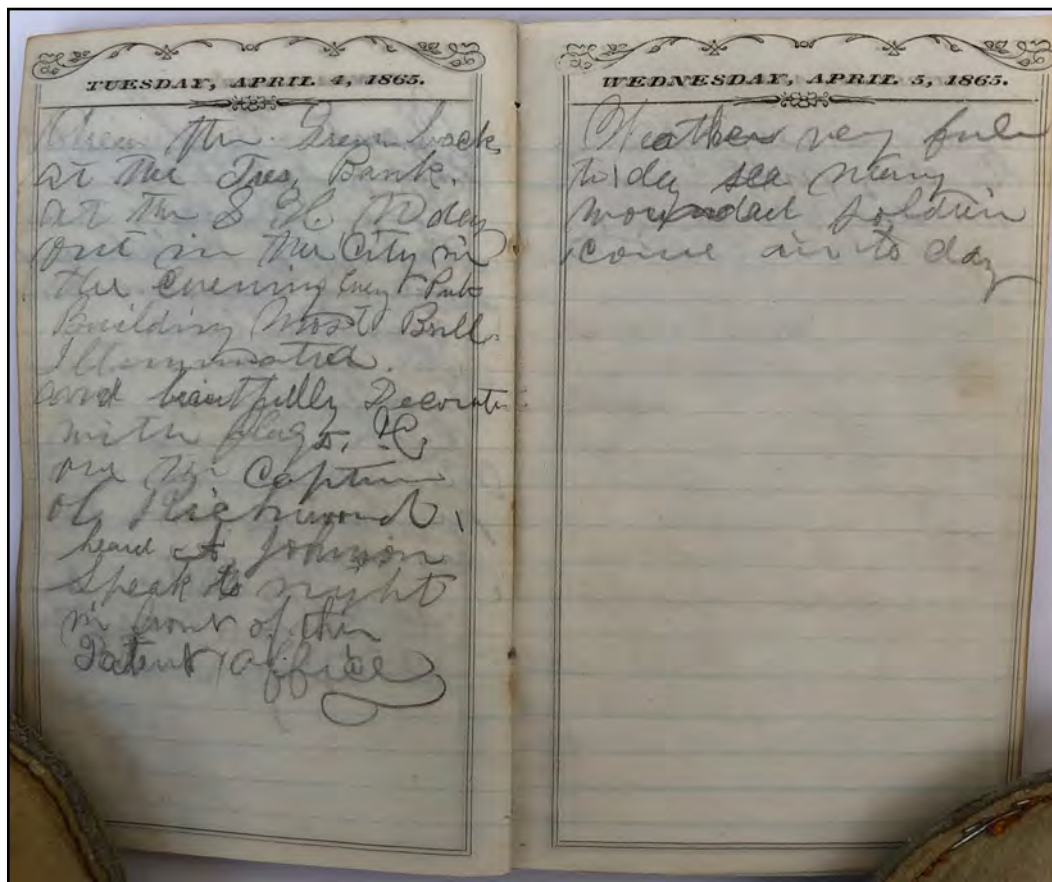
Went to Lincoln Hospital to day. Have glorious news Capitol of Richmond firing cannonball all this afternoon. The greatest enthusiasm prevails here. J.M. Dunn at the Bks to day on his return to his Regt.<sup>70</sup> McClellan came to Capt. Moors today.



**Richmond Falls**

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<sup>70</sup> According to the official roster of the Union Light Guard Jeremiah M. Dunn, aged 23, enlisted November 27, 1863 and was mustered out September 26, 1864 to accept a commission to the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment U.S. Colored Troops from which mustered out as Captain November 6, 1865.



### Tuesday, April 4, 1865

Drew the Greenback at the Tres Bank. At the Soldiers Home to day. Out in the city in the evening. Every public building Most brill. Illuminated and beautifully decorated with flags &c. on the capture of Richmond. Heard A Johnson speak to night in front of the Patent Office<sup>71</sup>



Vice President Andrew Johnson

<sup>71</sup> This is one of the few times that Baker identifies president Johnson by name. Lincoln was in Richmond and Johnson spoke for the Administration.

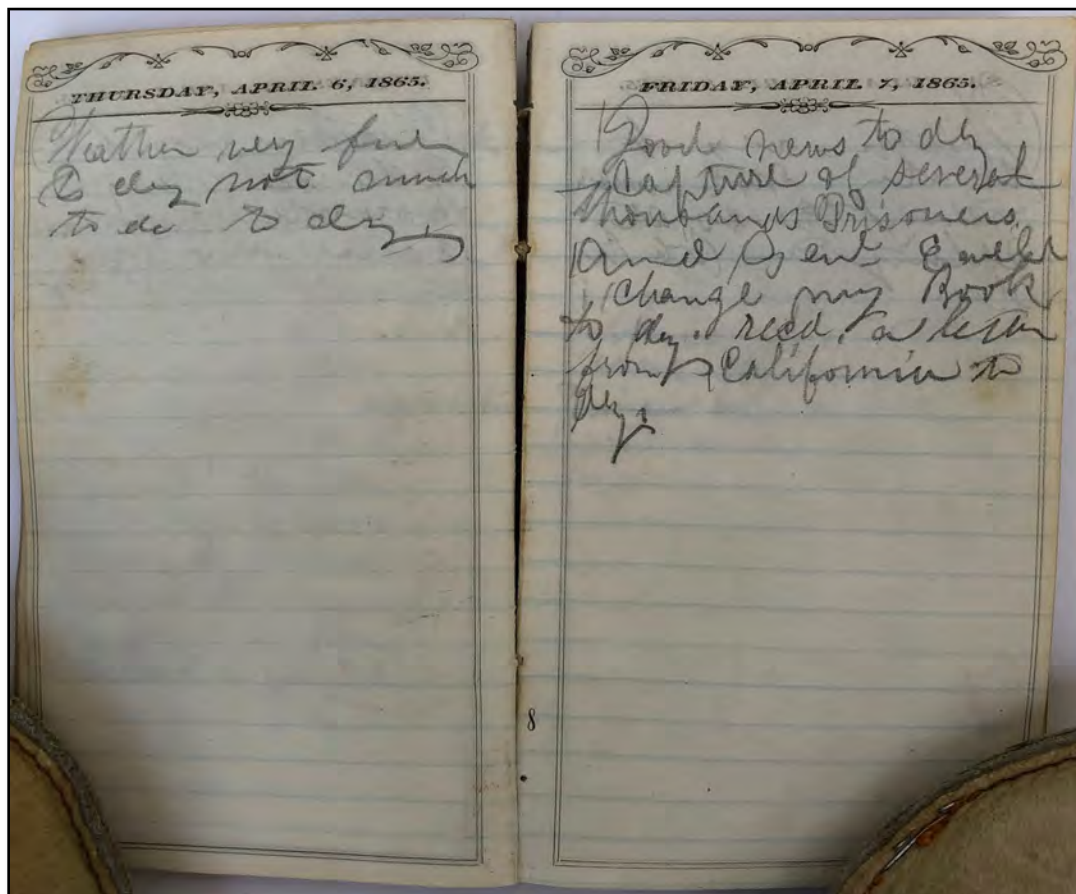


**Wednesday, April 5, 1865**

Weather very fine to day see many wounded soldiers come in to day.



**Civil War Nurses**



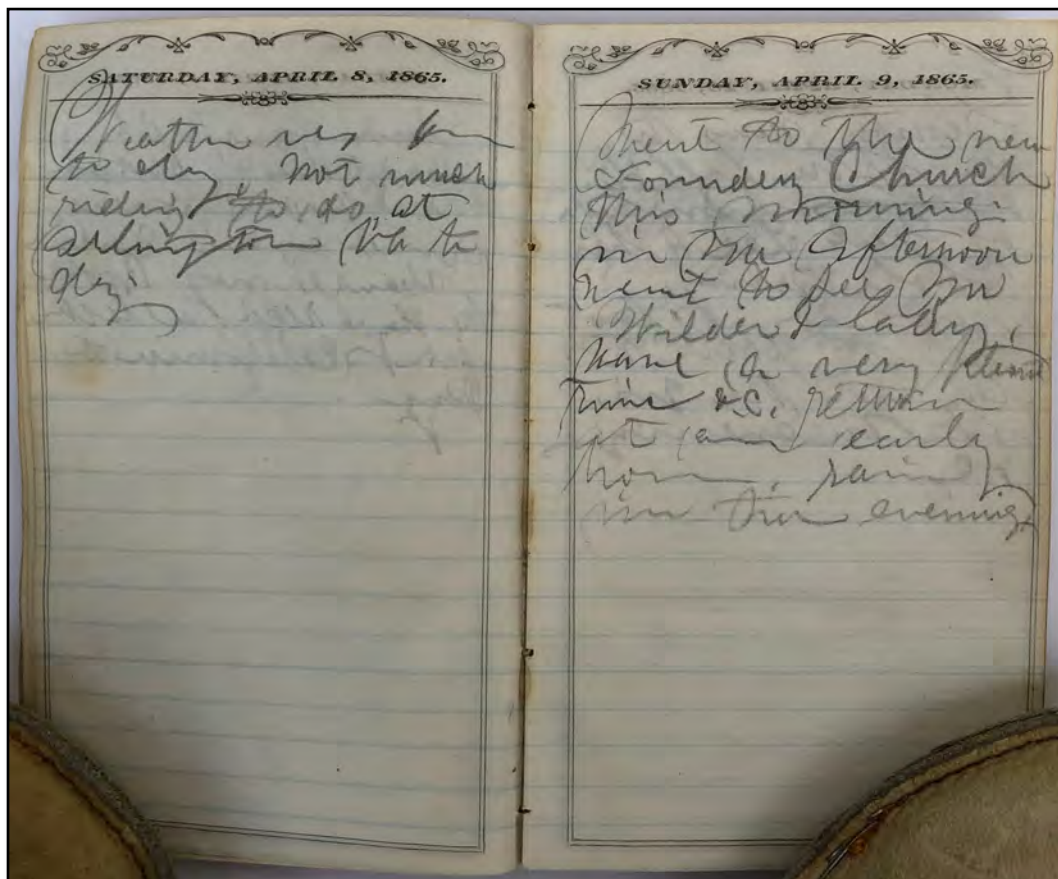
**Thursday, April 6, 1865**

Weather very fine to day not much to do to day.

**Friday, April 7, 1865**

Good news to day Capture of several thousands of prisoners and Genl Ewell.<sup>72</sup> Changed my book to day. Recd a letter from California to day.

<sup>72</sup> General Jubal Ewell was also defeated in Battle of Fort Stevens 7/64.



### Saturday, April 8, 1865

Weather very fine to day not much riding to do at Arlington Va to day.

### Sunday, April 9, 1865

Went to the new Founded Church this morning.<sup>73</sup> In the afternoon went to see Mr. Wilder and lady.<sup>74</sup> Have a very pleasant time &c return at an early hour. Rain in the evening.



**Foundry Methodist Church**

<sup>73</sup> See Appendix D for New Founder Methodist Episcopal Church

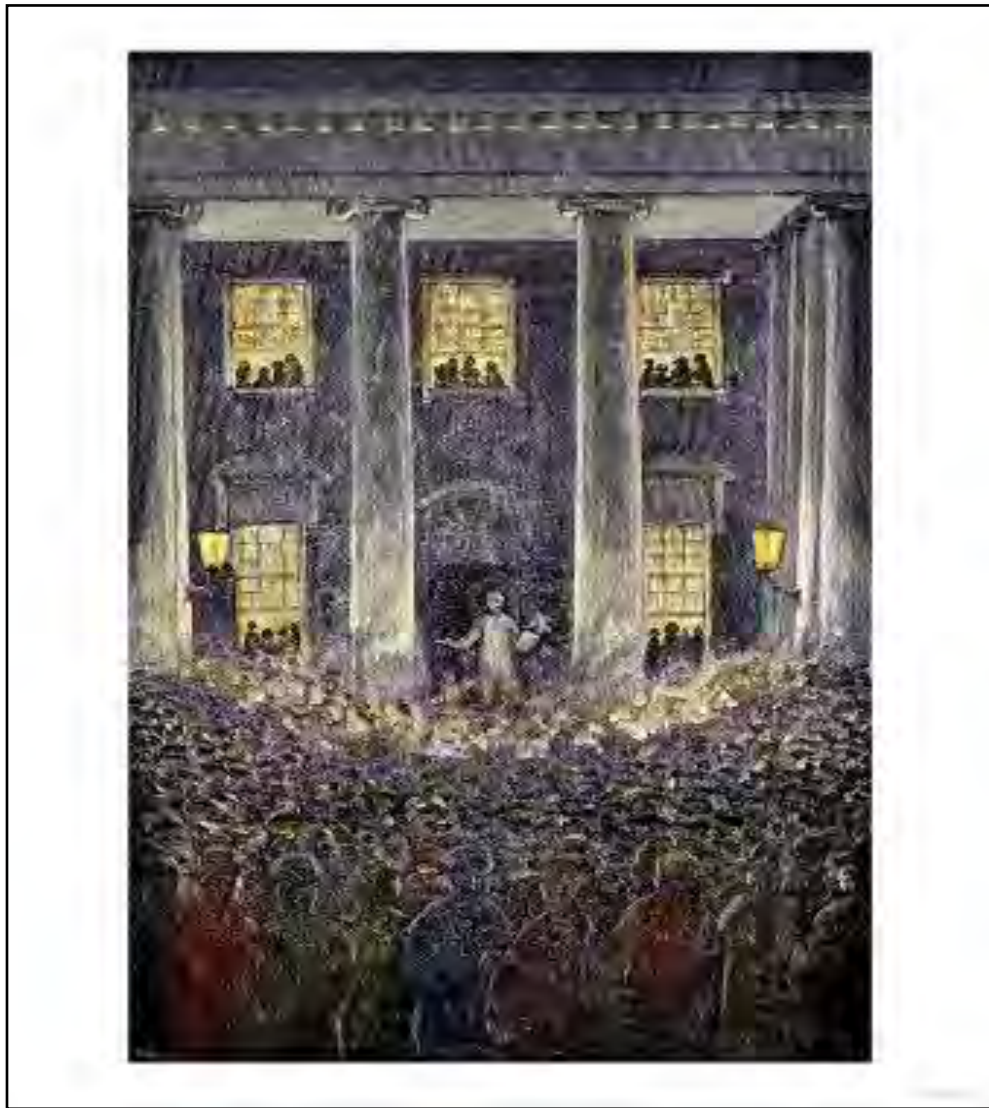
<sup>74</sup> W. W. Wilder, See Appendix F





**Tuesday, April 11, 1865**

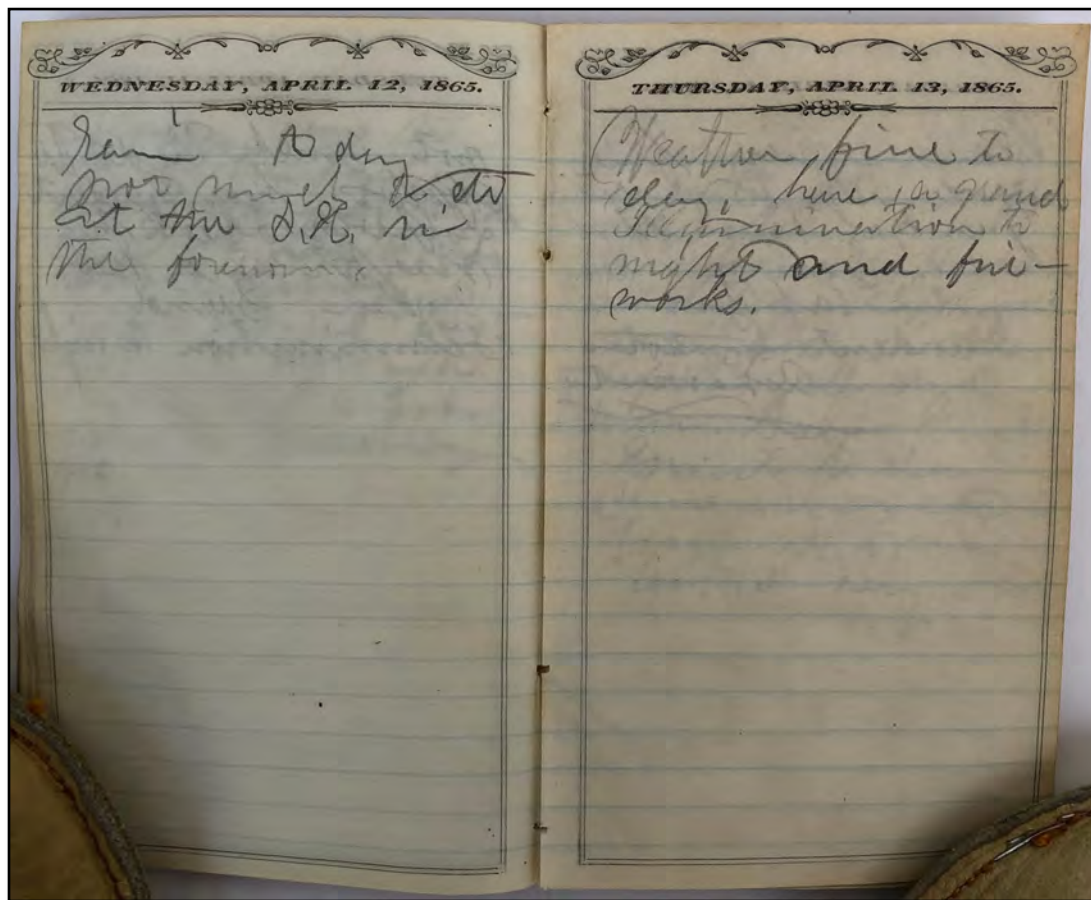
Not much to do to day. Hear President Lincoln speak to night <sup>75</sup>and Sec. Hardin. Grand Illumination to night.



**Lincoln's Last Speech**

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<sup>75</sup> This is the last public speech given by Lincoln. John Wilkes Booth is allegedly in the crowd to hear the speech which talked about reconstruction. April 11, 1865, "Mrs. Lincoln writes General Grant that President is ill but "would be very much pleased to see you this...evening ...& I want you to drive...with us to see the illuminations.", *CW*, 8:588.



**Wednesday, April 12, 1865**

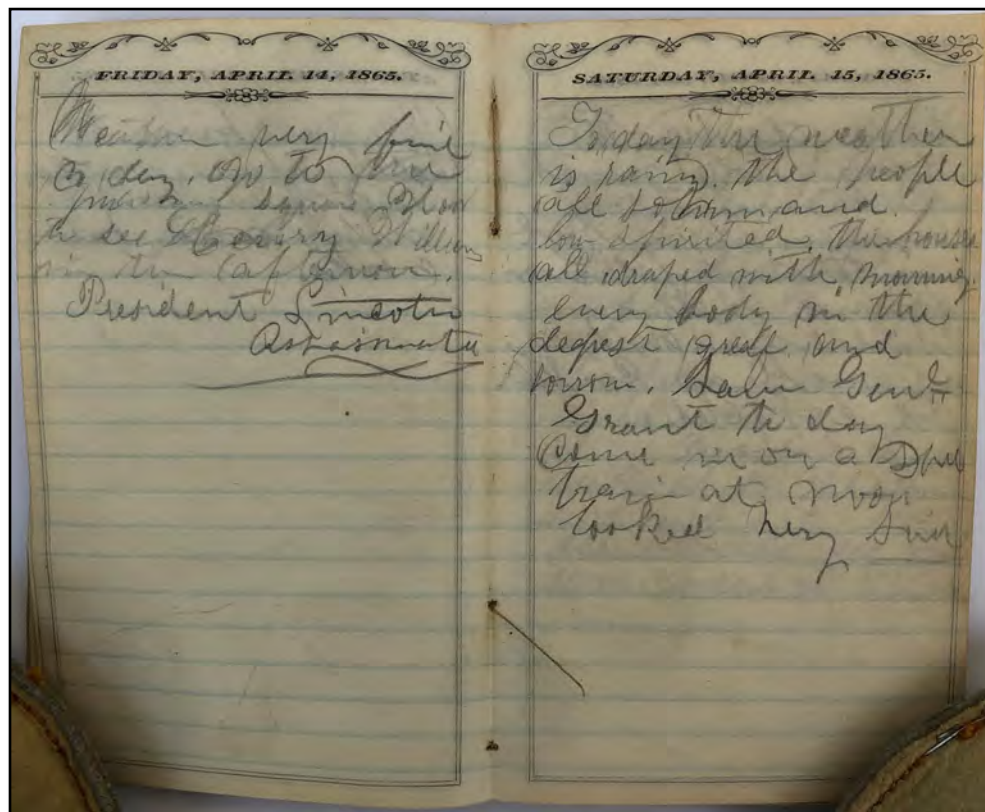
Rain to day not much to do at the S. H. in the forenoon.<sup>76</sup>

**Thursday, April 13, 1865**

Weather fine to day. Have a Grand Illumination to night and fire works.

<sup>76</sup> April 13, 1865, "Rides horseback to Soldiers Home. Discusses various topics with Assistant Secretary of Treasury Maunsell B. field, who is riding in carriage. Appears weary and sad." Maunsell B. Field, *Memories of Many Men and of Some Women* (New York: Harper, 1874), 321.





# Friday, April 14, 1865<sup>77</sup>

Weather very fine to day. Go to Judiciary Square to see Henry Williams<sup>78</sup> in the afternoon. President Lincoln Assassinated.<sup>79</sup>



Lincoln



Johnson

<sup>77</sup> See Appendix K for events of the week

<sup>78</sup> See Appendix F regarding Williams

<sup>79</sup> Union Light Guard summoned to guard Petersen House after assassination



**Union Light Guard at Petersen House**

**Saturday, April 15, 1865<sup>80</sup>**

To day the weather is rainy. The people all solemn and low spirited. The houses all draped with mourning. Every body in the deepest grief and sorrow. Saw Genl Grant to day. Came in on a spec train at noon looking very sad.

<sup>80</sup> Union Light Guard escorted body of Lincoln to White House, "Removal of the Remains to the White House." *Evening Star* [Washington DC], 15 April 1865, p.2.



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## REMOVAL OF THE BODY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning the remains were placed in a temporary coffin, under the direction of Mr. Frank Sands, and removed to the White House, six young men of the Quartermaster's Department carrying the body the house.

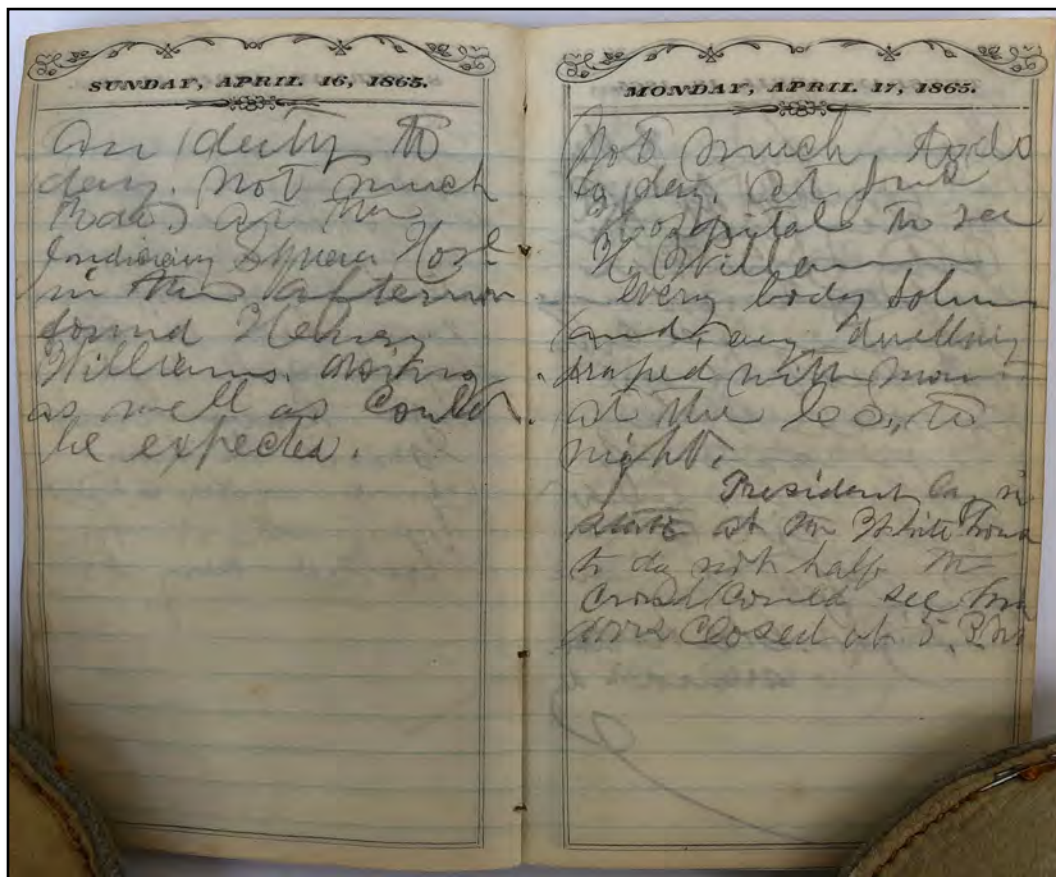
An escort of cavalry, (Union Light Guard,) under the command of Lieut. Jamison, accompanied the remains, which were followed by General Angur, commanding the Department of Washington; General Rucker, Depot Quartermaster; Colonel Pelouze, of the War Department; Captain Finley Anderson, A. A. G., Hancock's corps; Captain D. G. Thomas, Clothing Depot; Captain J. H. Crowell, and Captain C. Baker.

The solemn procession moved slowly up Tenth street to G, and thence to the White House, the large crowd present along the route standing uncovered. Immediately on the guard being removed, a rush was made towards the house occupied during the night by the President, remaining about the entrance for some time.

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Union Light Guard takes Lincoln's Coffin to White House





**Sunday, April 16, 1865**

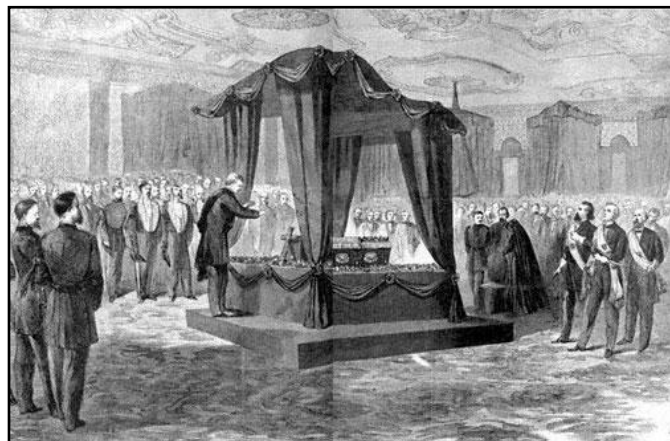
On duty to day not much to do. At the Judiciary Square. Hosp in the afternoon. Found Henry Williams doing as well as could be expected.

**Monday, April 17, 1865**

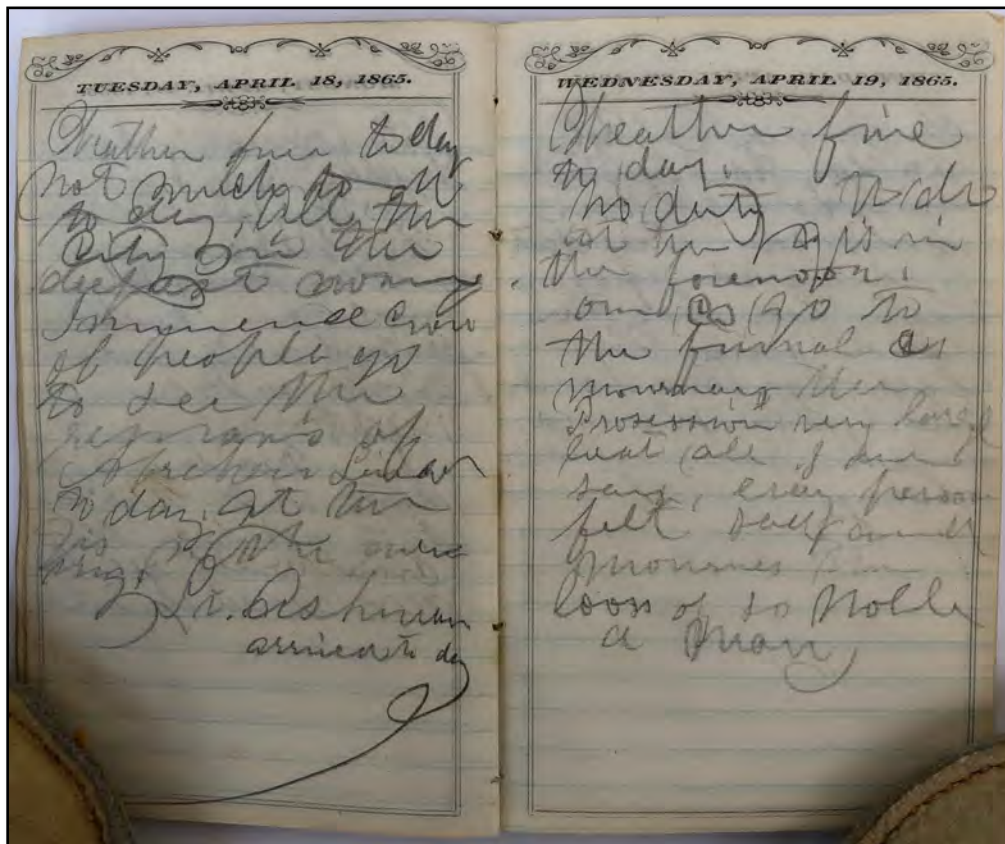
Not much to do to day. At the Hospital to see H. William. Every body solemn and every dwelling draped with mourning at the Bks to night. President Lay in state at the White House to day not half the crowd could see him doors closed at 5 P.M



**Capitol in Mourning**



**White House**



### **Tuesday, April 18, 1865**

Weather fine to day not much do all to day. All the city in the deepest mourning. Immense crowd of people go to see the remains of Abraham Lincoln to day. At the Bks in the evening. Lt. Ashman arrived to day.

### **Wednesday, April 19, 1865**

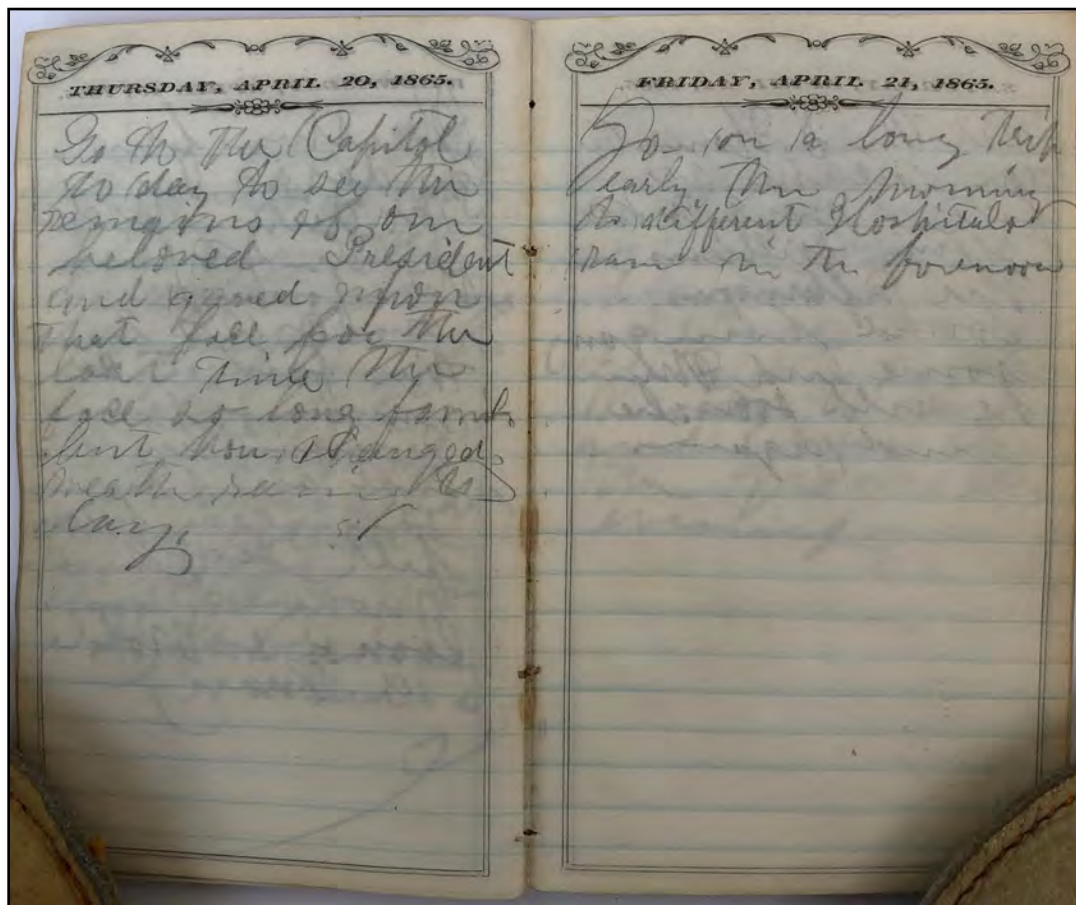
Weather fine to day. No duty to do at the Bks in the forenoon. Our Co go to the funeral in mourning the procession very large but all I can say, every person felt sad and mourns the loss of so Noble a Man.<sup>81</sup>



**Lincoln's Funeral Proseession**

<sup>81</sup> "President's gray horse, saddled, with boots of the deceased in the stirrup, led by a groom. Union Light Guard, Lt. Jamison commanding, as mourners. This company has been doing duty as the President's body guard for over a year." "The Funeral." *Evening Star* [Washington DC], 20 April 1865, p. 1.





### Thursday, April 20, 1865

Go to the Capitol today to see the remains of our beloved President and gazed upon that face for the last time. The face so long familiar but now changed. Weather raining to day



Gazing Upon the President for the Last Time

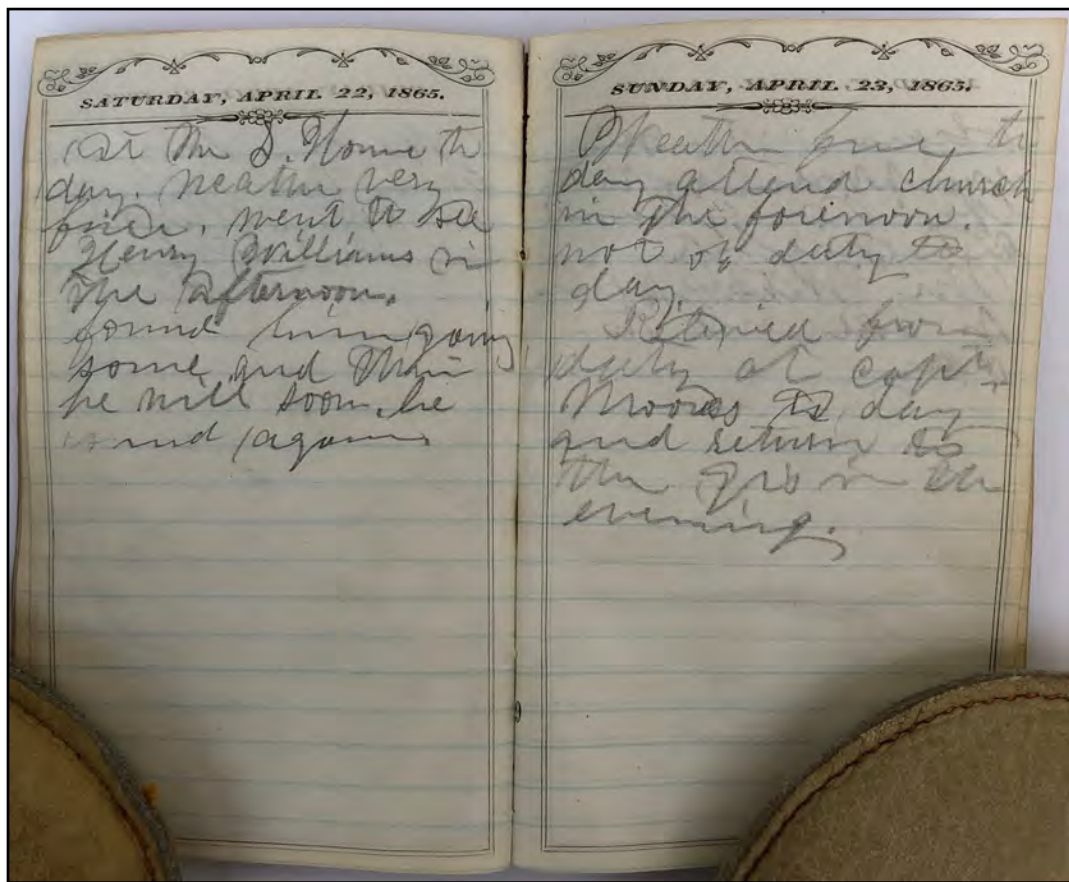


**Friday, April 21, 1865**

Go on a long ride early this morning to different Hospitals. Rain in the forenoon



**Harewood Hospital**

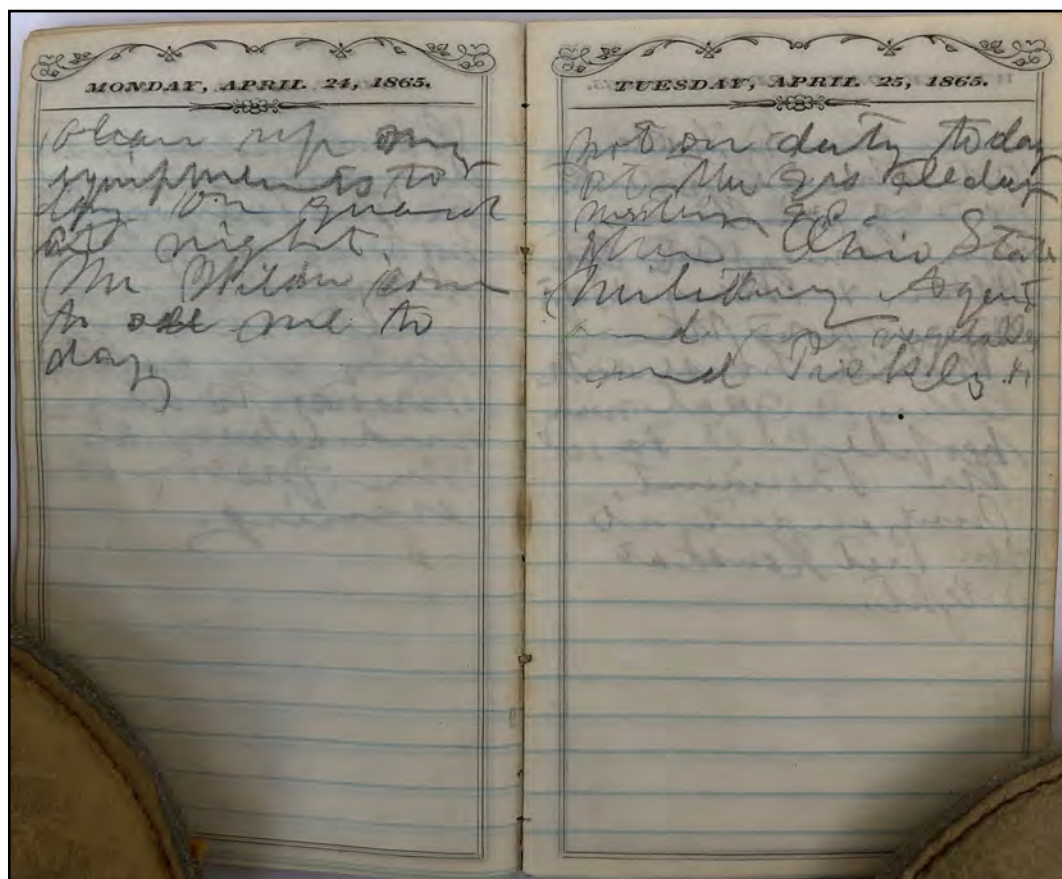


**Saturday, April 22, 1865**

At the S Home to day. Weather very fine. Went to see Henry Williams in the afternoon. Found him gaining some and think he will soon be sound again.

**Sunday, April 23, 1865**

Weather fine to day. Attend church in the forenoon. Not on duty to day. Relieved from duty at Capt. Moores to day and return to the Bks in the evening.



**Monday, April 24, 1865**

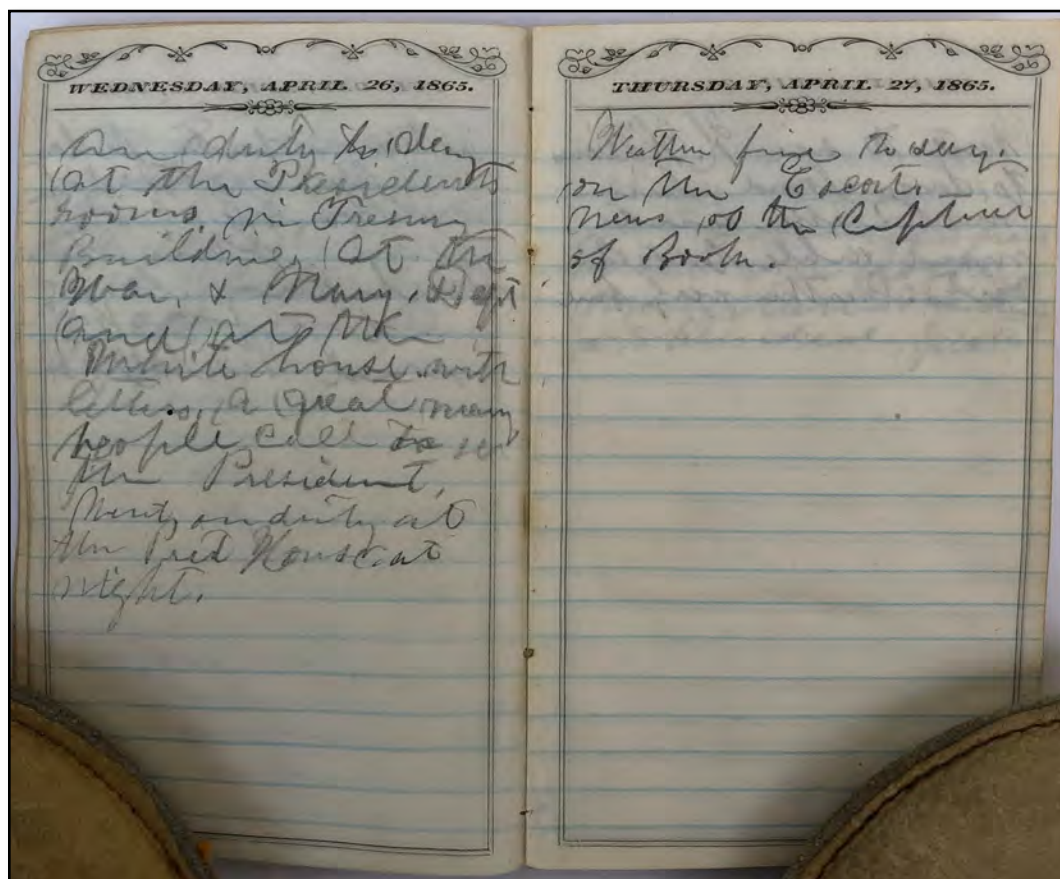
Clean my equipments to day. On guard at night. Mr. Wilder came to see me to day.

**Tuesday, April 25, 1865**

Not on duty to day. At the Bks all day writing &c. Saw Ohio state Military agent. And buy vegetables and pickles.<sup>82</sup>

<sup>82</sup> The Ohio State Military Agent serves as an inspector for state.





### Wednesday, April 26, 1865

On duty to day at the Presidents rooms in Treasury Building. At the War and Navy Dept. and at the White House with letters. A great many people call to see the President. Ninety on duty at the Presdt. House at night.<sup>83</sup>

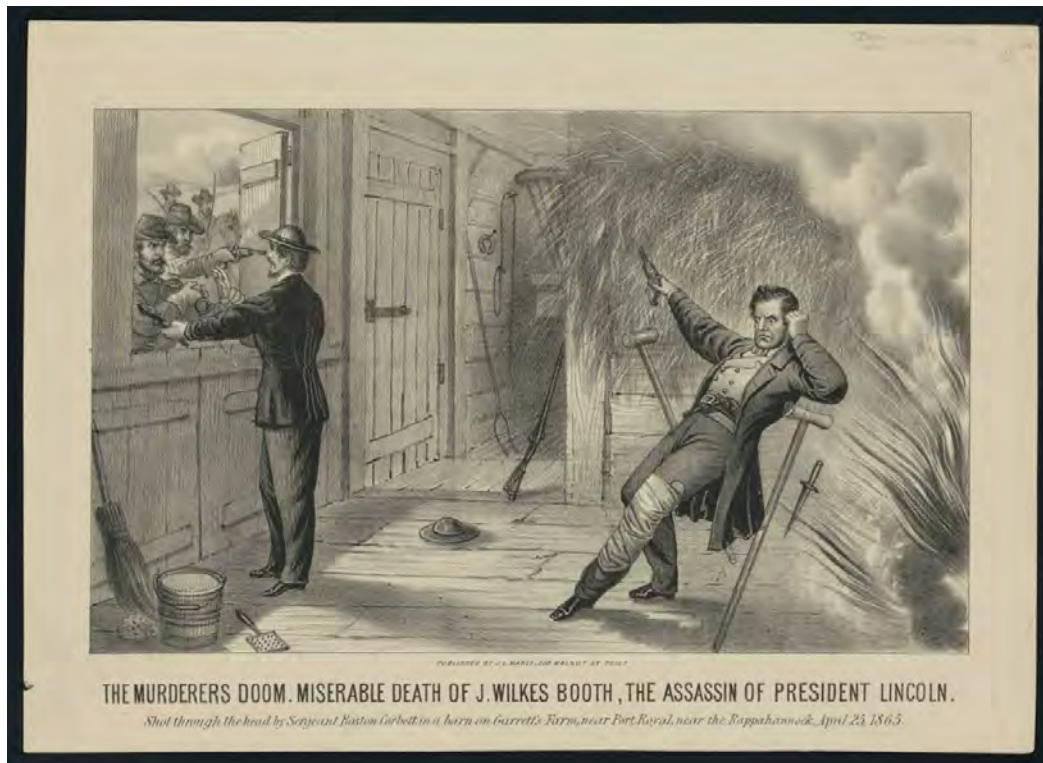


White House Complex

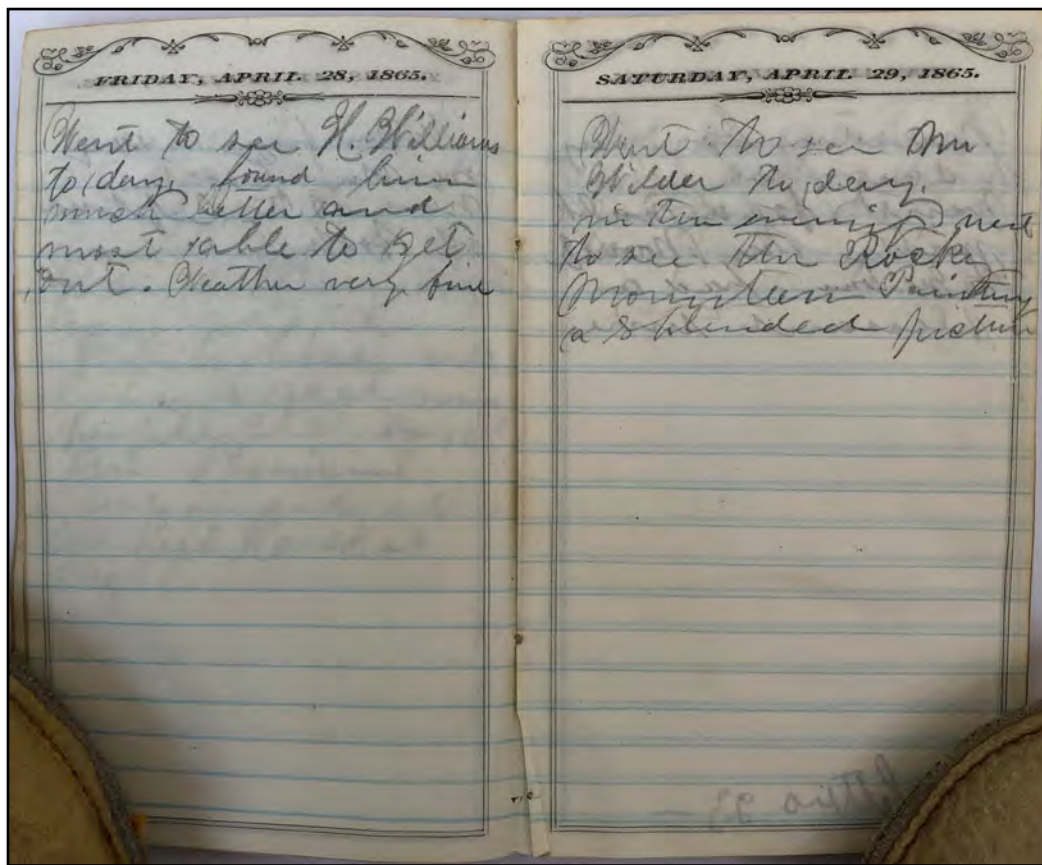
<sup>83</sup> President Johnson established transition offices in the Treasury Building awaiting Mrs. Lincoln to vacate the white House. War and Navy Departments in close proximity.

**Thursday, April 27, 1865**

Weather fine to day. On the Escorts. News of the capture of Booth.



**Death of John Wilkes Booth**



#### Friday, April 28, 1865

Went to see H. Williams to day. Found him much better and most able to get out. Weather very fine

#### Saturday, April 29, 1865

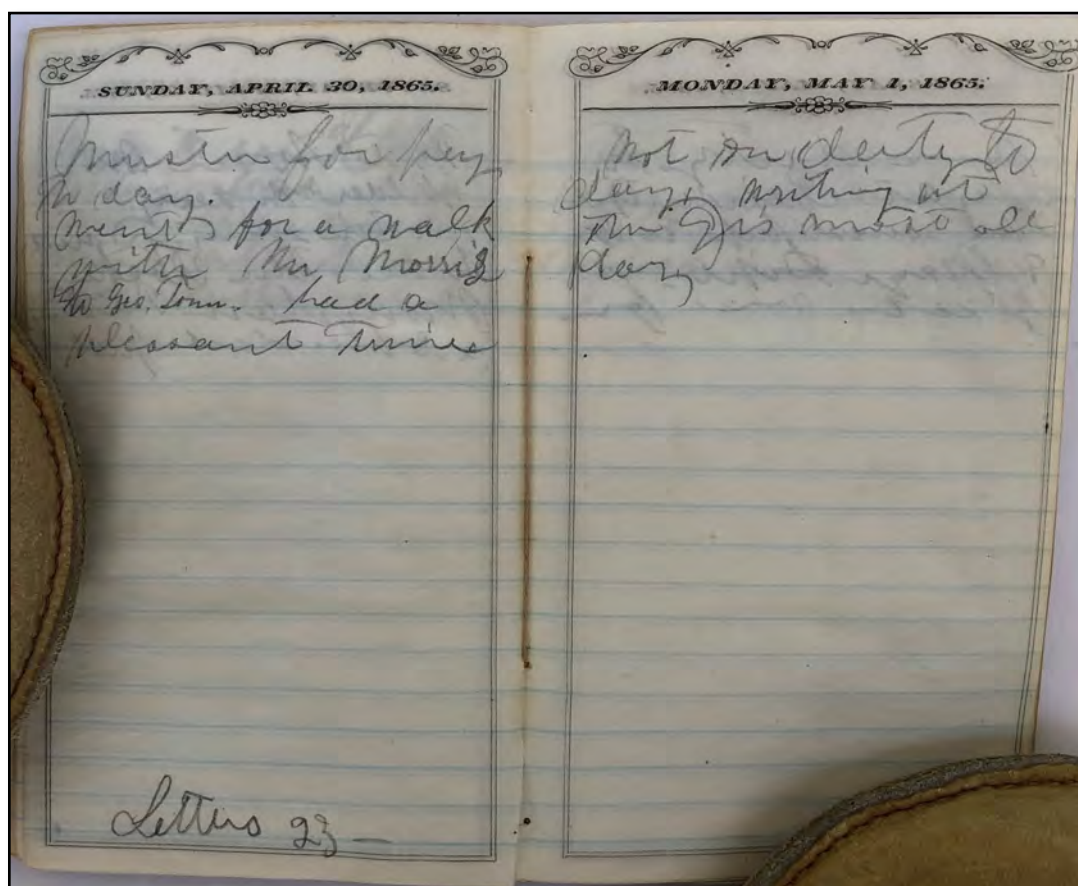
Went to see Mr. Wilder to day. In the evening went to see the Rocky Mountain Painting a splendid picture.<sup>84</sup>



**The Rocky Mountains**

<sup>84</sup> The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York records that Albert Bierstadt completed "The Rocky Mountains, Landers Peak" in 1863 and then exhibited with great acclaim until its private purchase in 1865.





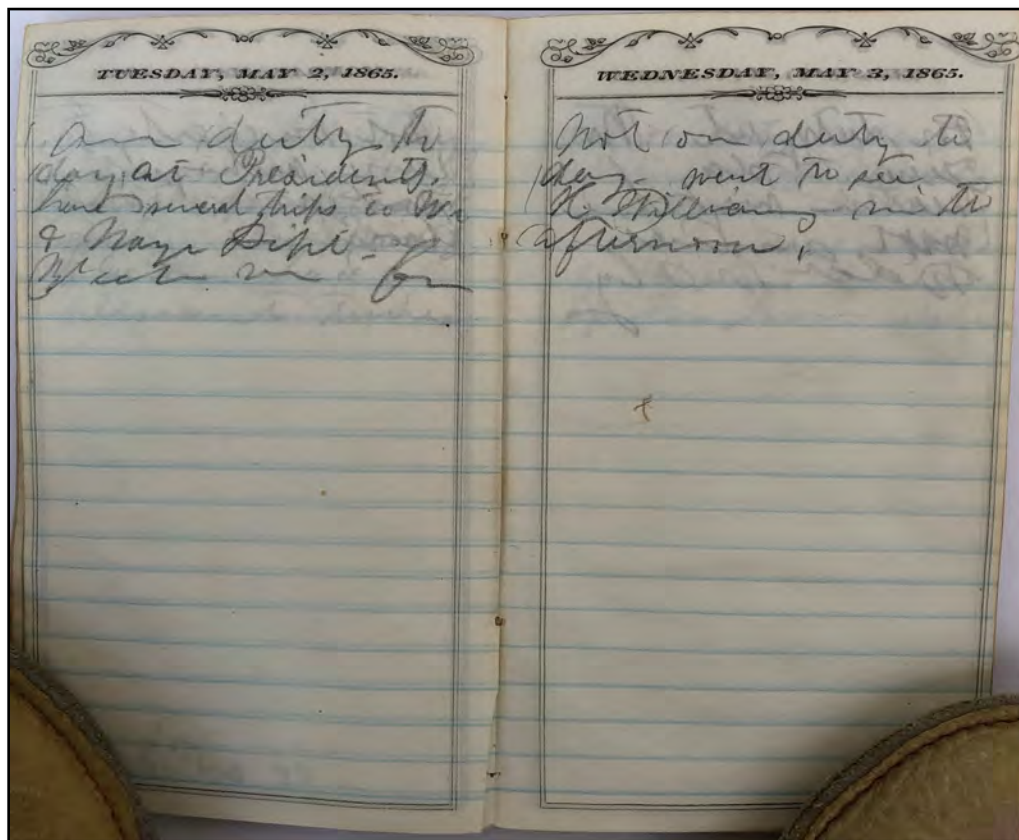
### **Sunday, April 30, 1865**

Muster for pay to day. Went for a walk with Mr. Morris to Geo. Town. Had a pleasant time.

Letters 23

### **Monday, May 1, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Writing at the Bks most all day.



### Tuesday, May 2, 1865

On duty to day at Presidents. Had several trips to War and Navy Dept UI.<sup>85</sup>

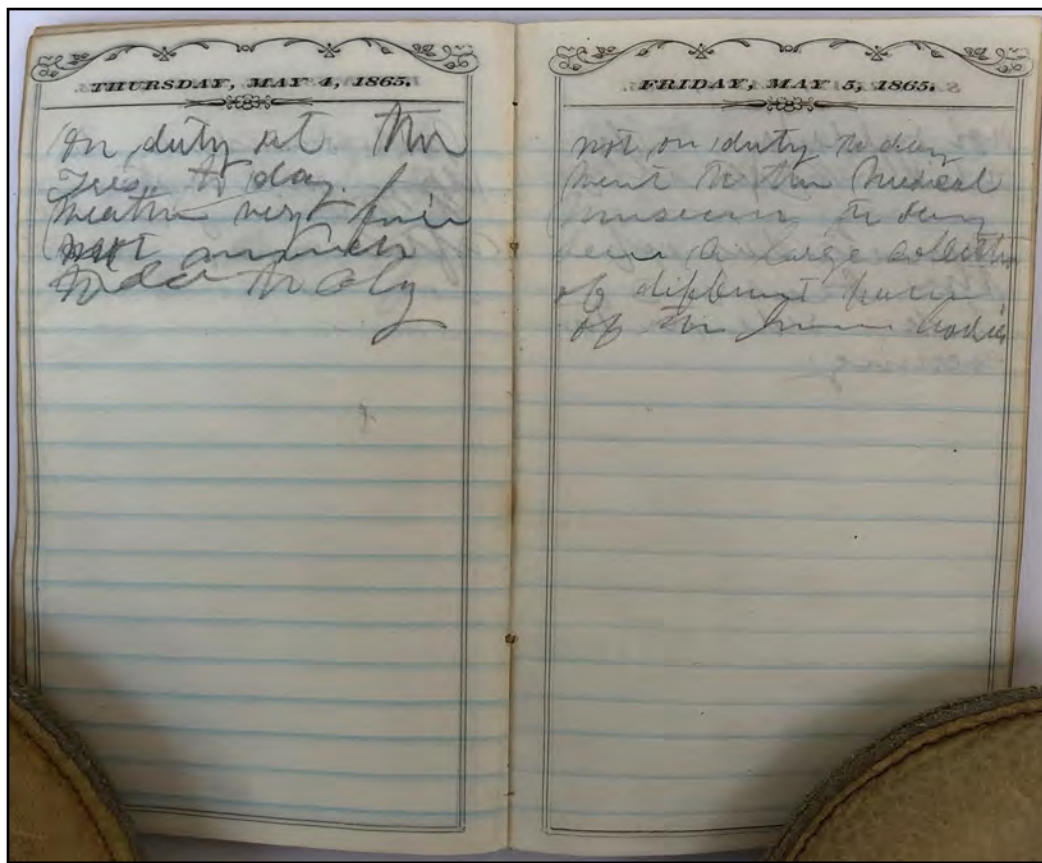


Kirkwood House

### Wednesday, May 3, 1865

Not on duty to day. Went to see H. Williams this afternoon.

<sup>85</sup>Andrew Johnson was residing at Kirkwood House at 12th and Pennsylvania Ave after assuming office. It is unclear as to where he resided while waiting for Mrs. Lincoln to vacate the White House. Records reflect that in past he had stayed with colleagues, *Mr. Lincoln's White House*, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <http://www.mrlincolnswhitehouse.org>

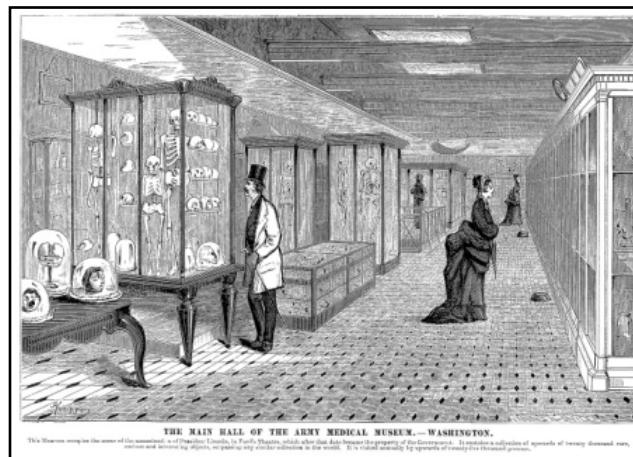


#### Thursday, May 4, 1865

On duty at the Pres to day. Weather very fine. Not much to do to day

#### Friday, May 5, 1865

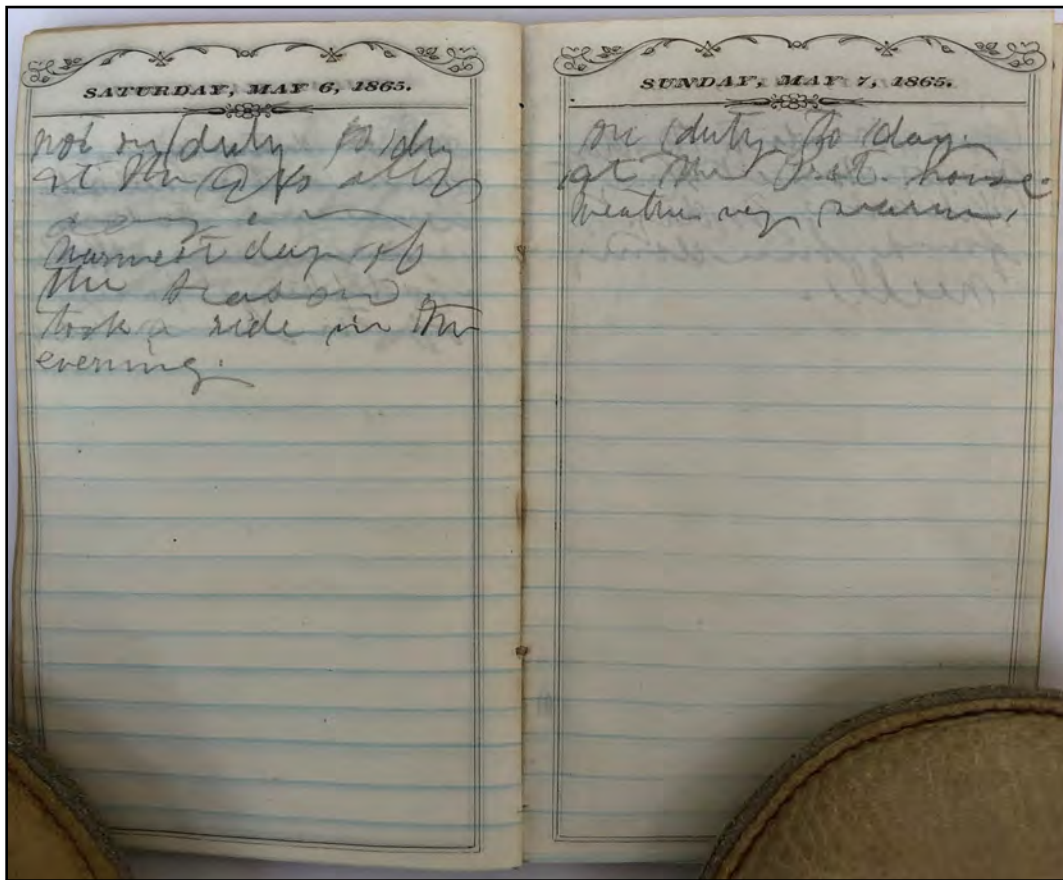
Not on duty to day. Went to the Medical Museum to day. Saw a large collection of different parts of the human body.<sup>86</sup>



**The Army Medical Museum**

<sup>86</sup> The Army Medical Museum (now the National Museum of Health and Medicine) was founded in 1862 by U.S. Army Surgeon General William A. Hammond (1828-1900). Hammond asked medical officers in the field to collect “specimens of morbid anatomy.” Photos of wounded soldiers were taken to study the effects of gunshot wounds and amputations.





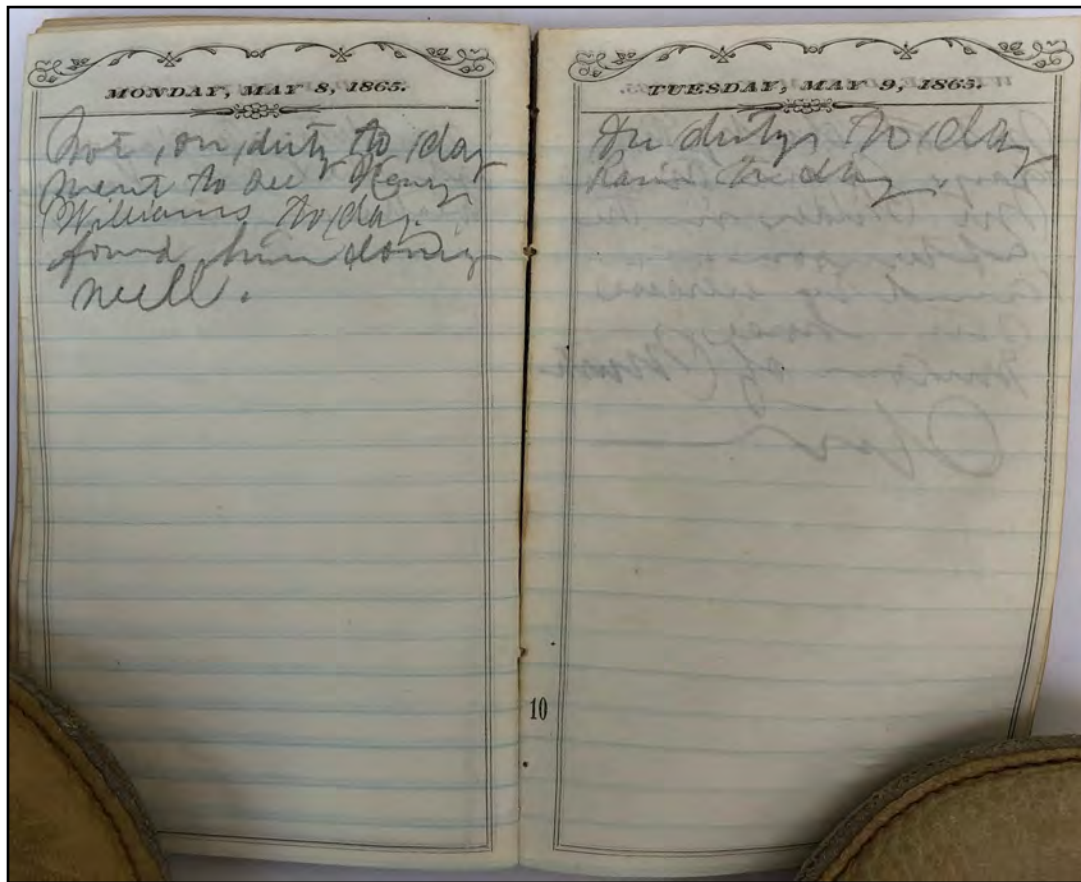
**Saturday, May 6, 1865**

Not on duty to day. At the Bks all day. Warmest day of the season. Took ride in the evening.

**Sunday, May 7, 1865**

On duty today at the Prest house. Weather very warm.<sup>87</sup>

<sup>87</sup> "Editor's note: House could be reference to Kirkwood House

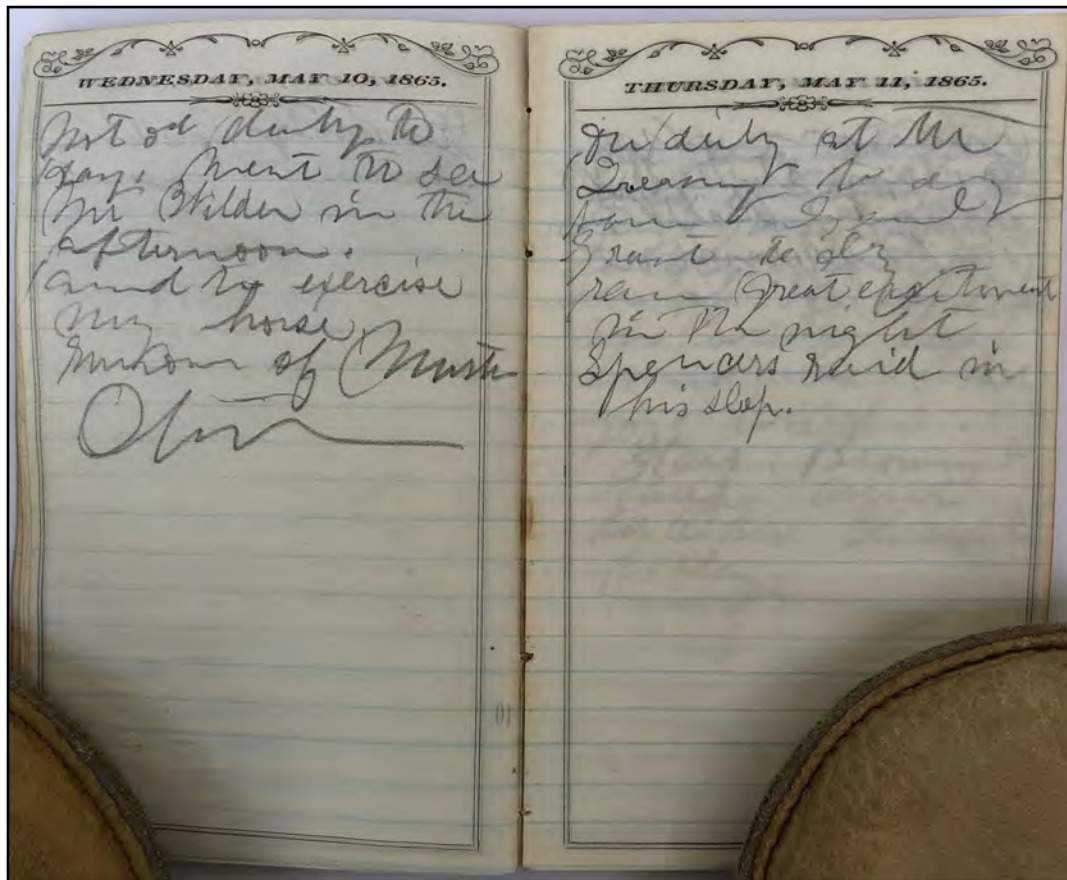


**Monday, May 8, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Went to see Henry Williams to day. Found him doing well.

**Tuesday, May 9, 1865**

On duty to day. Rain all day



### Wednesday, May 10, 1865

Not on duty to day. Went to see Mr. Wilder in the afternoon and to exercise my horse. Mention of Muster out.

### Thursday, May 11, 1865

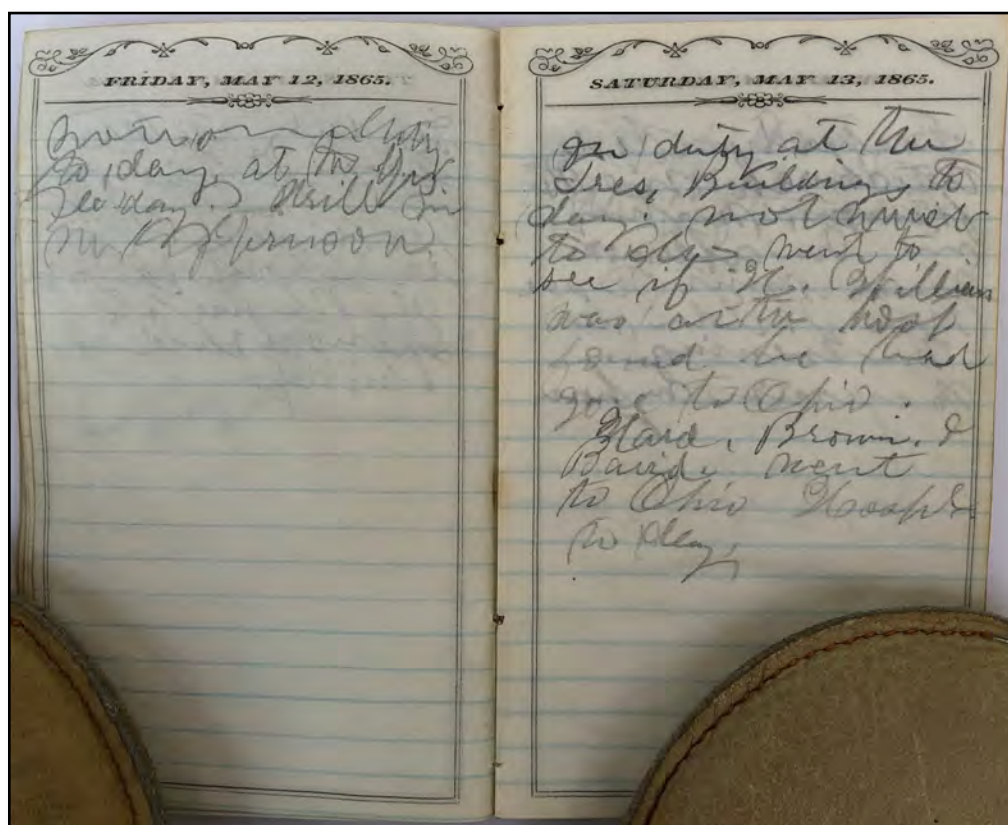
On duty at the Treasury to day. Saw Genl Grant to day. Rain. Great excitement in the night Spencers raid in his sleep.<sup>88</sup>



General U. S. Grant

<sup>88</sup> Official roster of the Union Light Guard lists Oscar H. Spencer as being discharged on Surgeons certificate 5/29/1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].





### Friday, May 12, 1865

Not on duty to day. At the Bks to day. Drill in the afternoon

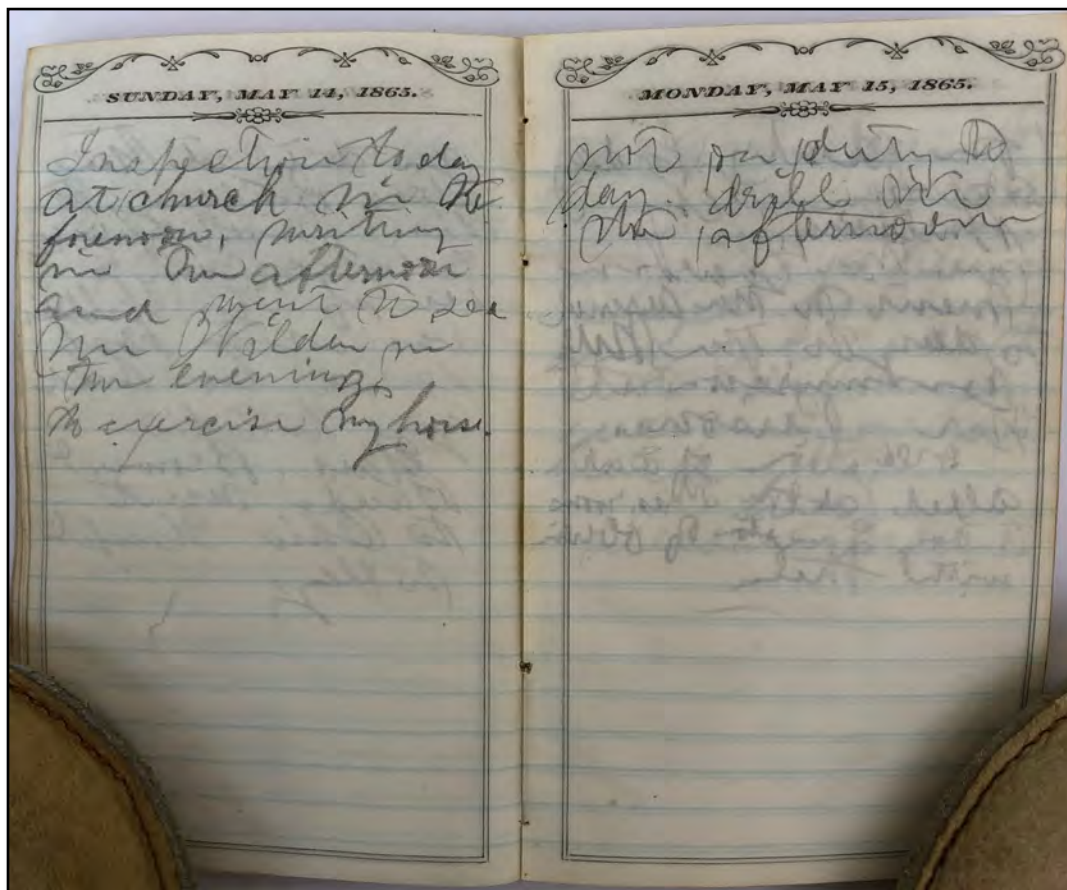
### Saturday, May 13, 1865

On duty at the Tres. Building to day. Not much to day. Went to see if H. Williams was at the hosp. found he had gone to Ohio. Hard, Brown, & Baird went to Ohio Hospital to day.<sup>89</sup>



Treasury Building

<sup>89</sup> Roster of the Union Light Guard lists: Henry C. Baird, age 22 at enlistment, as being mustered out July 6, 1865, from Mower General Hospital, at Phila. Pa. by order of the War Department. Edward P. Brown, age 24 at enlistment, as being mustered out July 6, 1865, from Mower General Hospital, at Phila. Pa. by order of War Department. Frederick T. Hard, age 22 at enlistment, as being mustered out June 9, 1865, from Mower General Hospital, at Phila., Pa. by order of War Department, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].

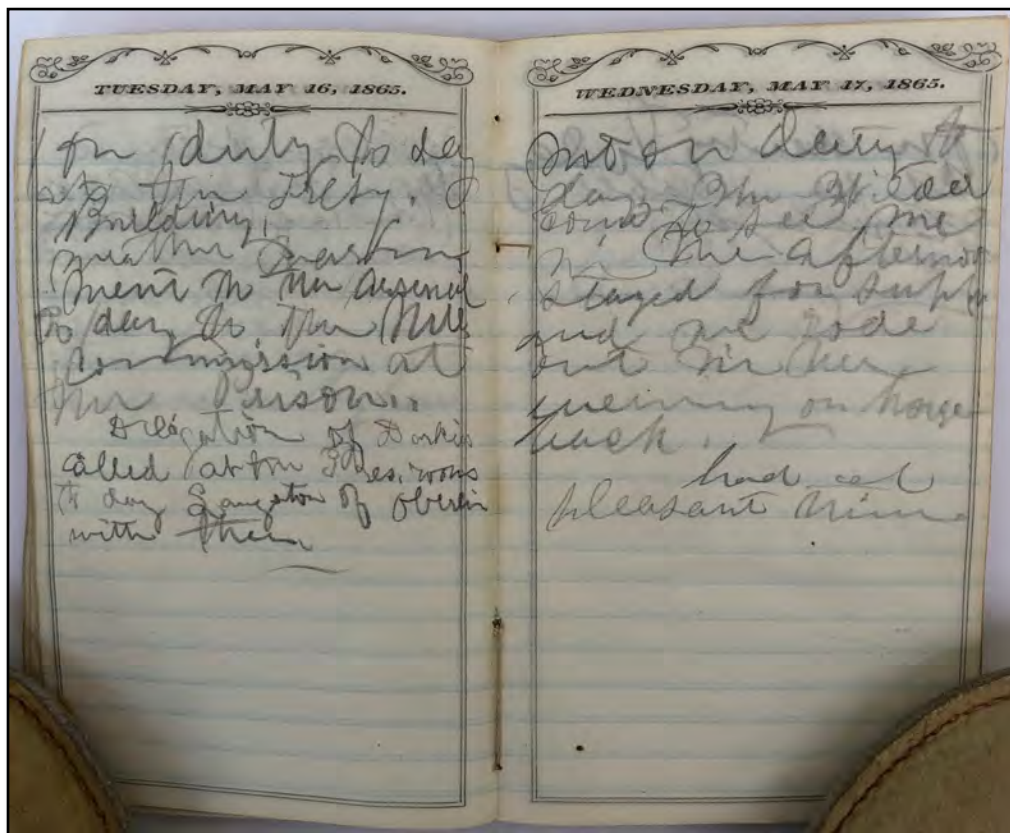


**Sunday, May 14, 1865**

Inspection to day. At church in the forenoon. Writing in the afternoon and went to see Mr. Wilder in the evening to exercise my horse.

**Monday, May 15, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Drill all the afternoon



### Tuesday, May 16, 1865

On duty to day at Tresy building. Weather warm. Went to the arsenal to day to see Mil comission at the prison.<sup>90</sup> Delegation of Darkies called at the Pres. rooms to day Langston of Oberlin with them.<sup>91</sup>



Four Assassins Hung



John Langston

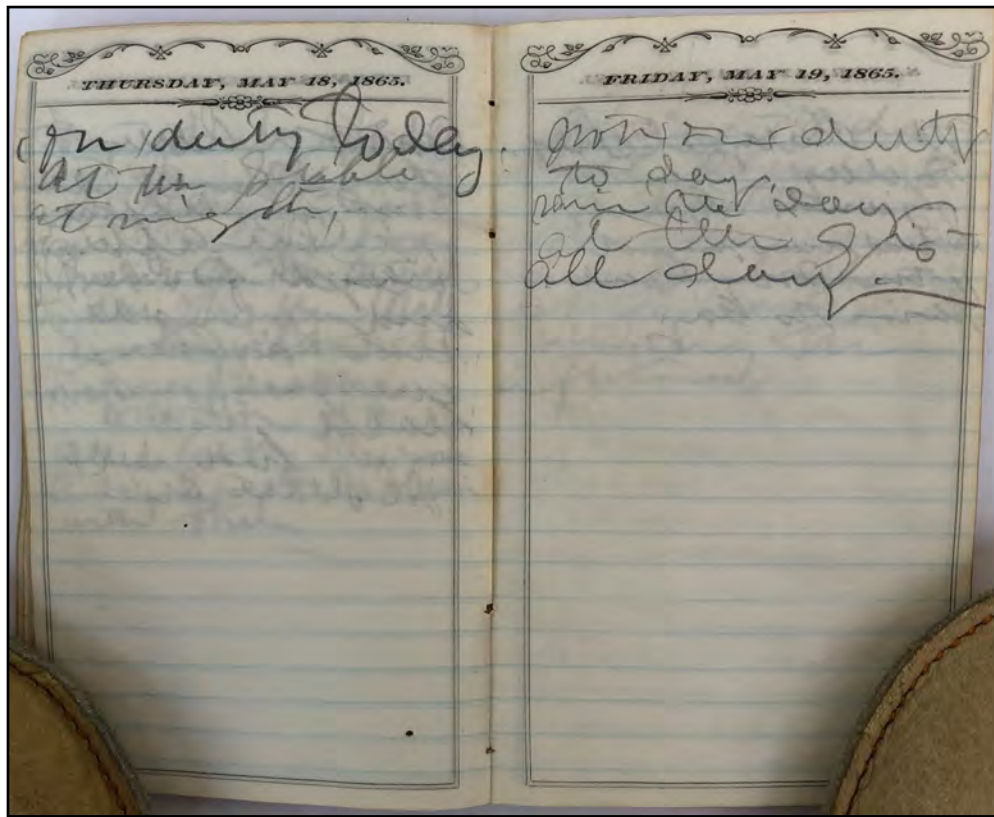
### Wednesday, May 17, 1865

Not on duty to day. Mr. Wilder came to see me in the afternoon stayed for supper and we rode out in the evening on horse back. Had a pleasant time.

<sup>90</sup> From 5/12 to 6/29, 1865 a military commission sitting at the Old Arsenal Penitentiary heard evidence against the eight people charged with the assassination of President Lincoln. Four were sentenced to be hung, 3 to life in prison and one sentenced to 6 years in jail. (ABA Journal)

<sup>91</sup> John Langston was a prominent Civil Rights leader. See appendix B





**Thursday, May 18, 1865**

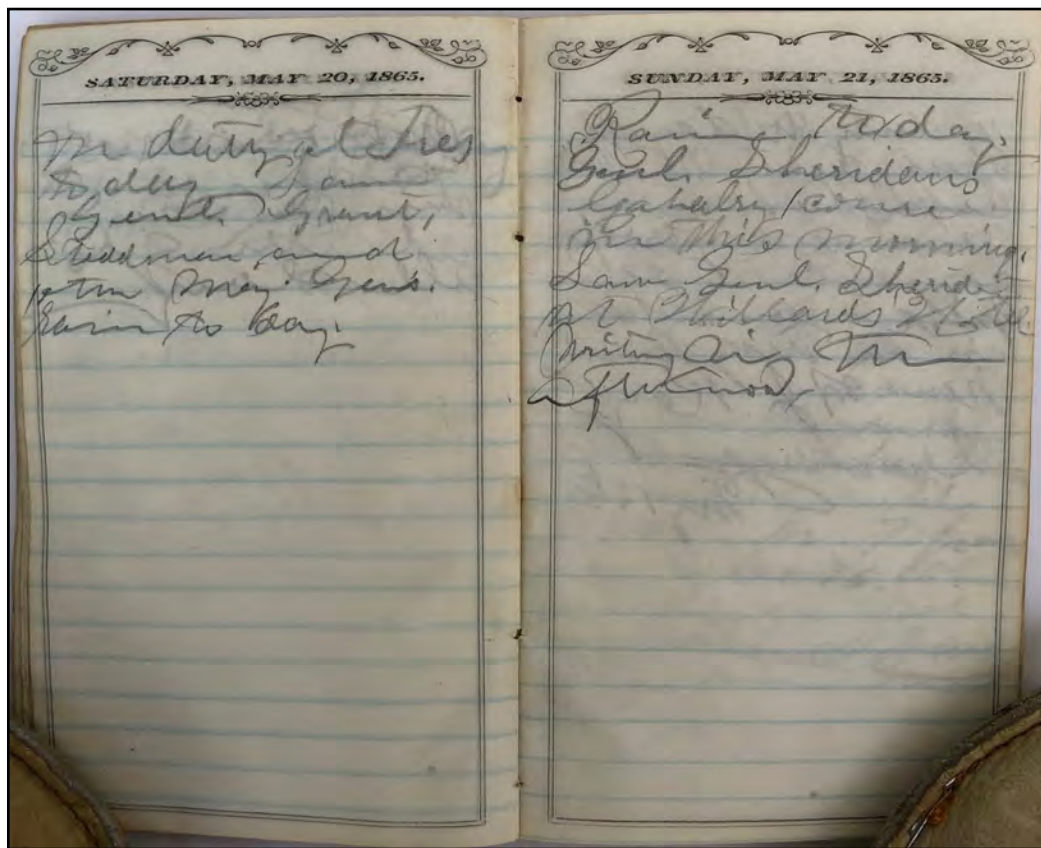
On duty to day. At the stable at night



**Blacksmith/Stable**

**Friday, May 19, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Rain all day. At the Bks all day.



### Saturday, May 20, 1865

On duty at Tres to day. Saw Genl. Grant, Stedman and other Maj. Gens. Rain to day<sup>92</sup>

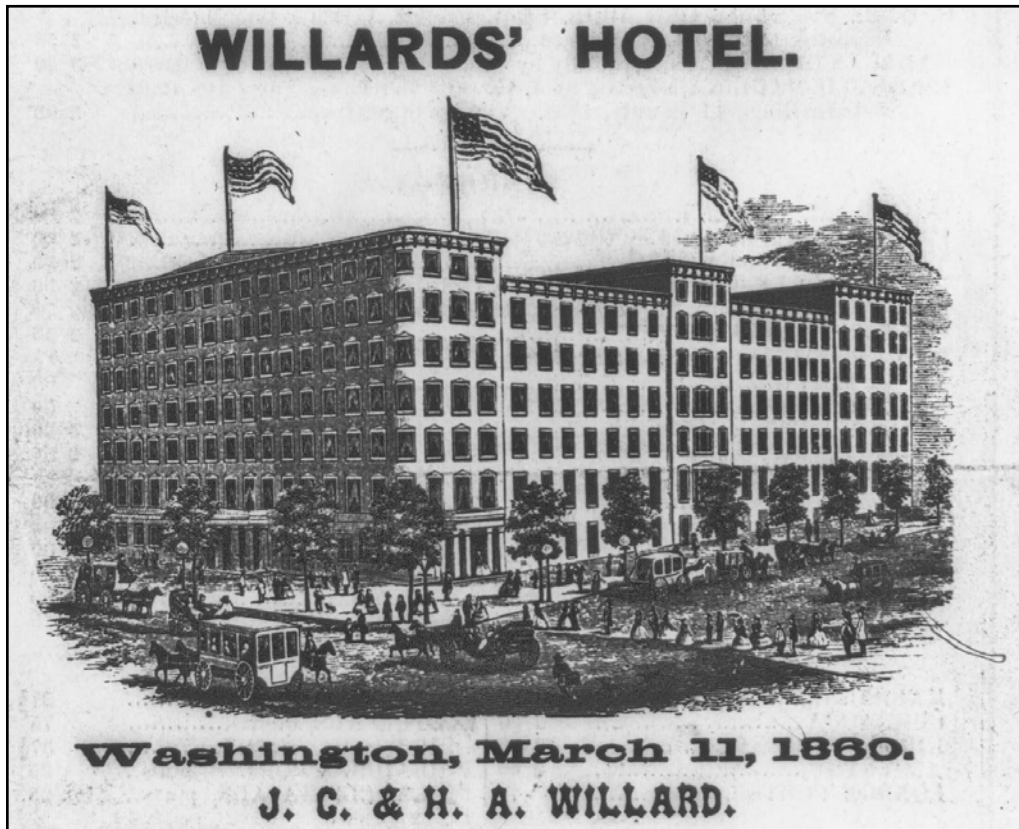


General Stedman

<sup>92</sup> William Stedman of Ohio was Commander of 6th Ohio Cavalry and was brevetted a Major General in March 1865. In Ohio he was a member of the House of Representatives and Senate, see Appendix B

**Sunday, May 21, 1865**

Raining to day. Genl. Sheridans Cavalry came in this morning. Saw Genl. Sheridan at Willards Hotel. <sup>93</sup>  
Writing in the afternoon

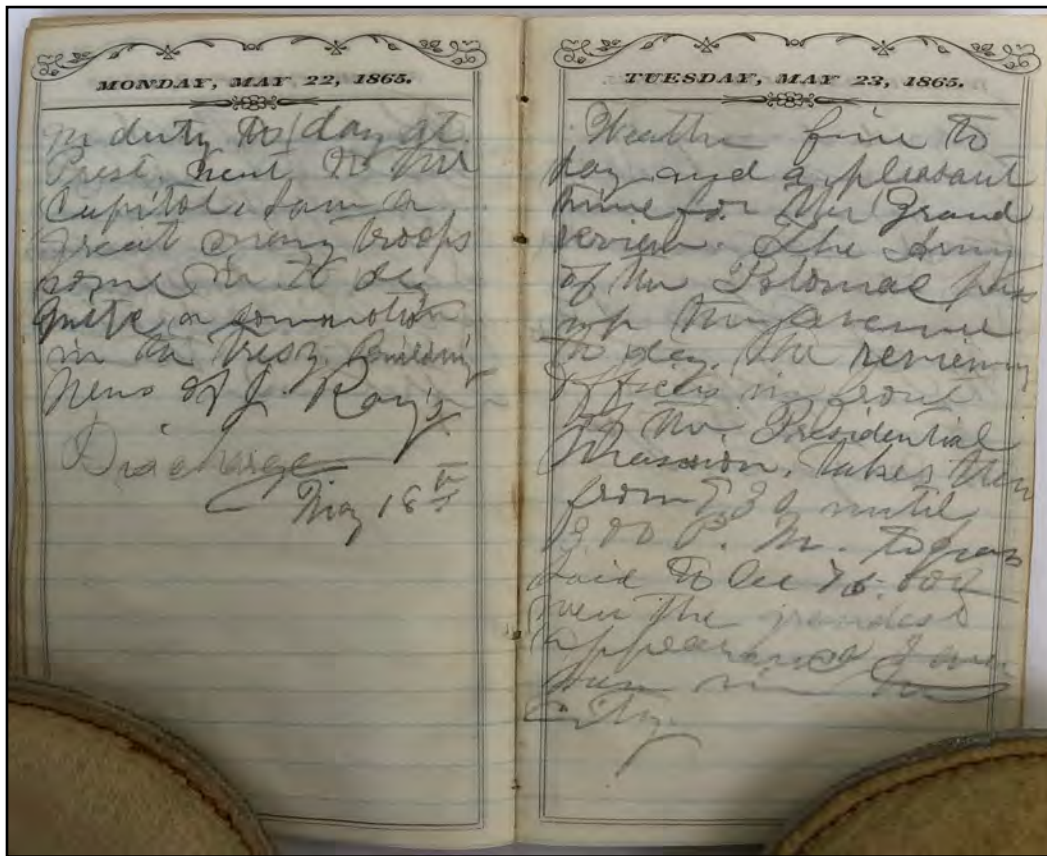


**Willards Hotel**

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<sup>93</sup> Willard's Hotel was the pre-eminent hotel in Washington at 14th and E Streets. It was the favored hotel of dignitaries, op. cite., *The Lincoln's White House* [85].





### Monday, May 22, 1865

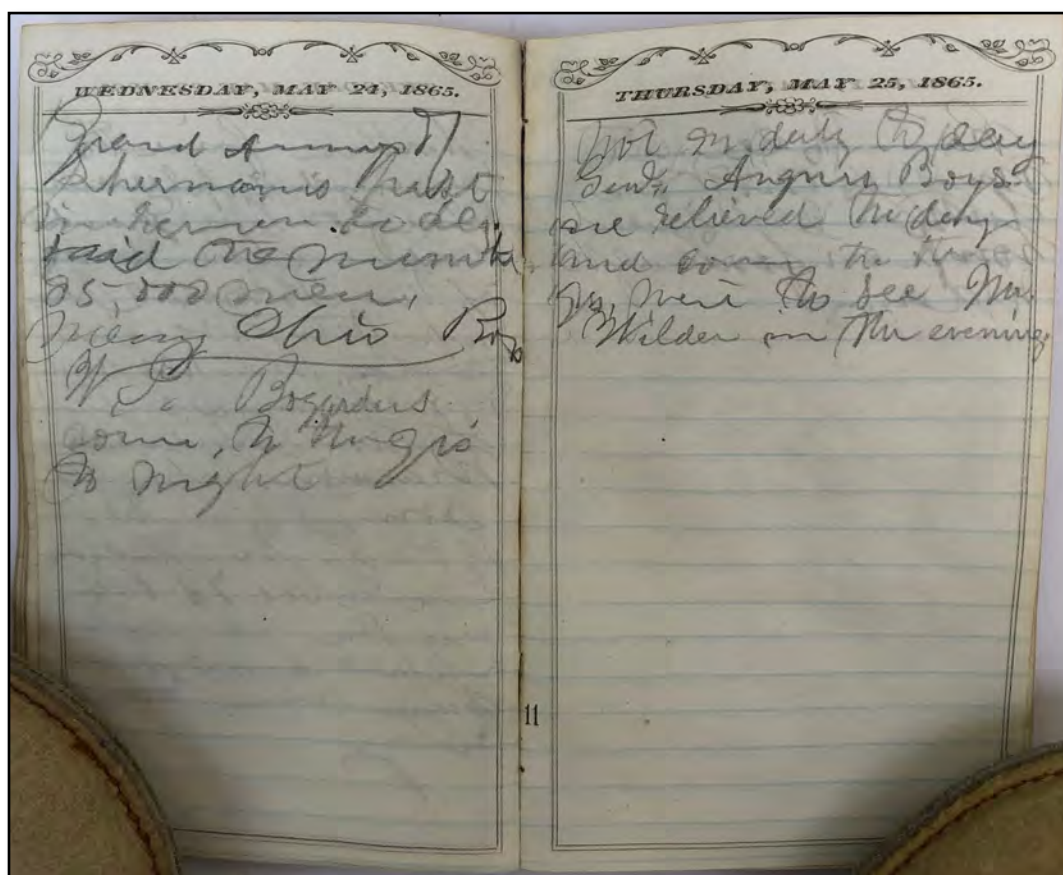
On duty to day at Prest. Went to the Capitol. Saw a great many troops come in to day Quite a commotion in the Tresy Building. News of J Ray's Discharge May 18<sup>th</sup>.<sup>94</sup>

### Tuesday, May 23, 1865

Weather fine to day and pleasant time for the Grand Review. The Army of the Potomac pass up the avenue to day. The reviewing Officers in front of the Presidential Mansion takes them from 8:30 until 3:00 PM to pass. Said to be 76,000 men. The grandest appearance I ever saw in the city.<sup>95</sup>

<sup>94</sup> Roster of the Union Light Guard lists John W. Ray, age 20 at enlistment, as being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio on May 19, 1865 by order of the War Department, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].

<sup>95</sup> See Appendix L for Grand Review



### Wednesday, May 24, 1865

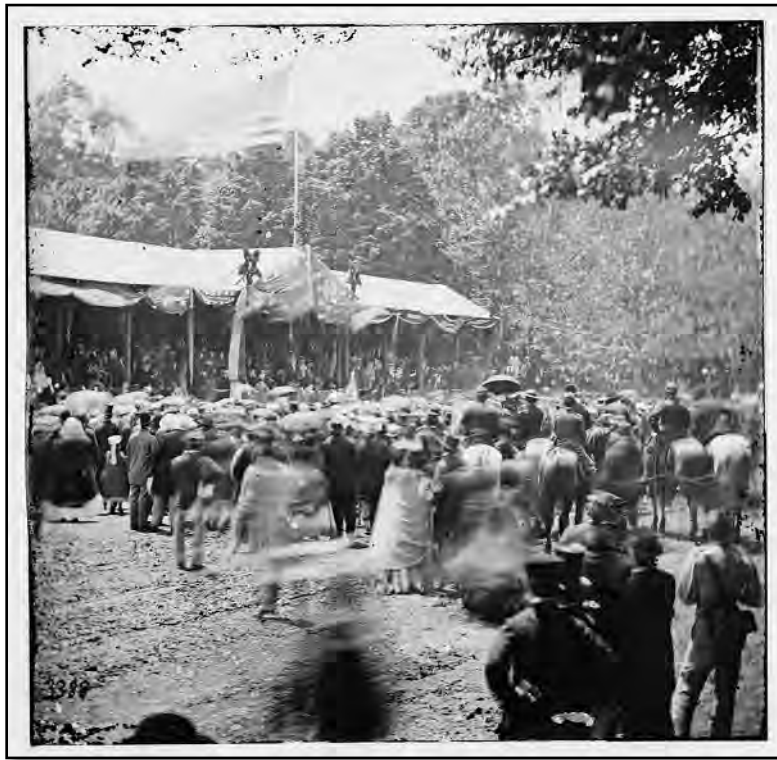
Grand Army of Sherman's first in review to day.<sup>96</sup> Said the number 85,000 men, Many Ohio Boys. W.P. Bogardus came to the Bks to night.<sup>97</sup>

### Thursday, May 25, 1865

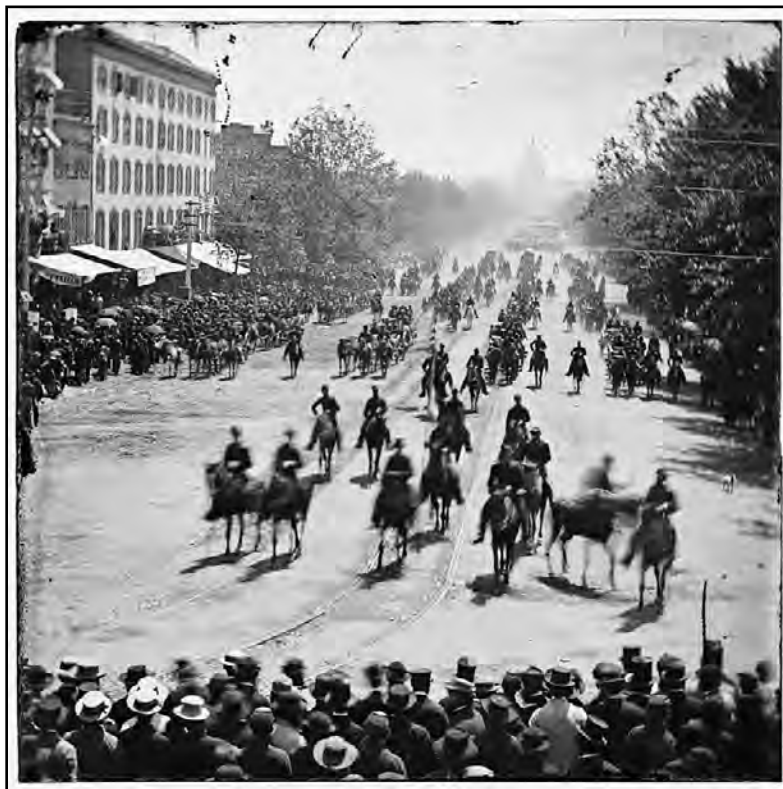
Not on duty to day. Genl. Angnus Boys are relieved to day and come to the Bks. Went to see Mr. Wilder in the evening.

<sup>96</sup> General Sherman delayed in arriving for Grand Review due to final civil war operations.

<sup>97</sup> Official roster of the Union Light guard lists William P. Bogardus as having been promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and transferred to 24th Regular U.S. Colored Troops on 3/5/1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].

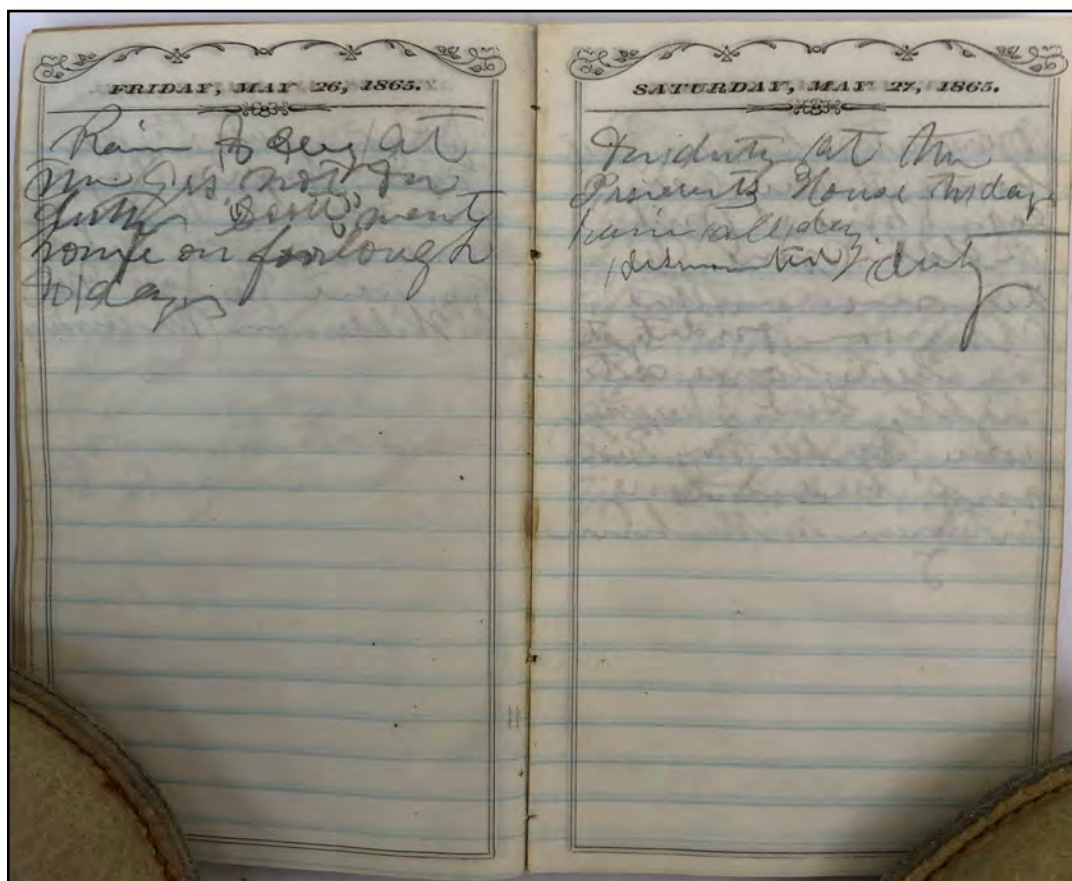


**Presidential Reviewing Stand**



**Unidentified Units in Grand Review Pass by Treasury Building**





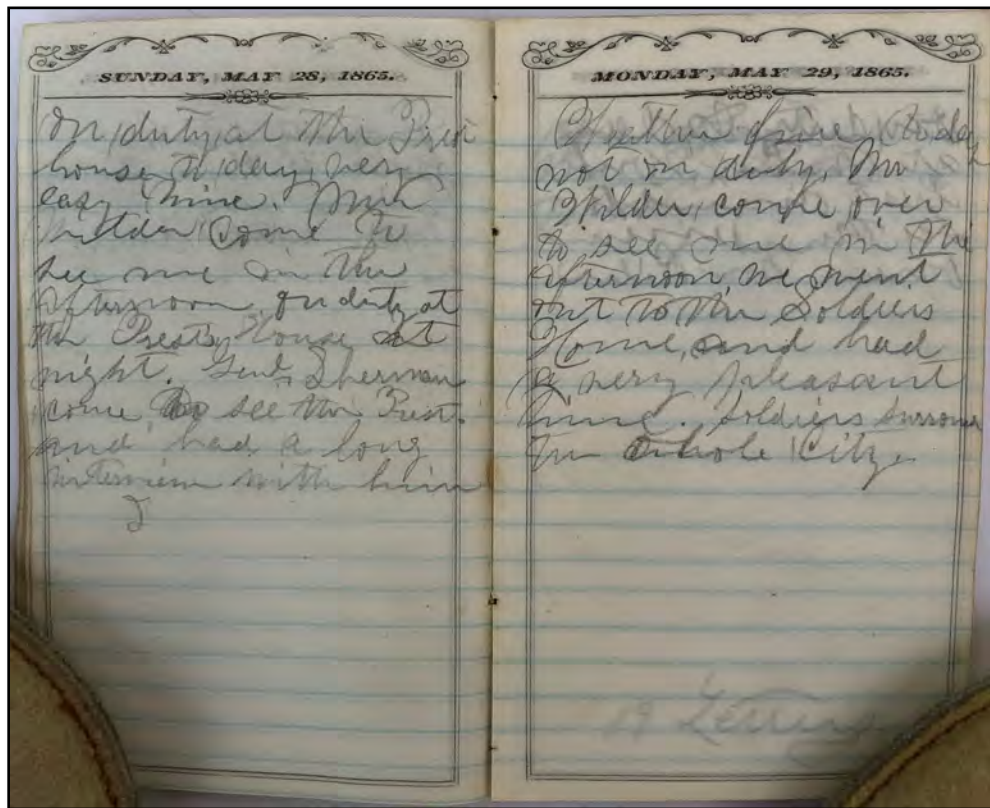
### Friday, May 26, 1865

Rain to day. At the Bks not on duty. "Scott" went home on furlough to day.<sup>98</sup>

### Saturday, May 27, 1865

On duty at the President's House to day. Rain all day. Dismounted duty.

<sup>98</sup> Roster of the union Light guard lists William A. Scott, age 23 at enlistment, as being mustered out with company September 9, 1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].



### Sunday, May 28, 1865

On duty at the Pres house to day. Very easy time. Mr. Wilder came to see me in the afternoon. On duty at the Prest's House at night. Genl. Sherman came to see the Prest and had a long interview with him.<sup>99</sup>

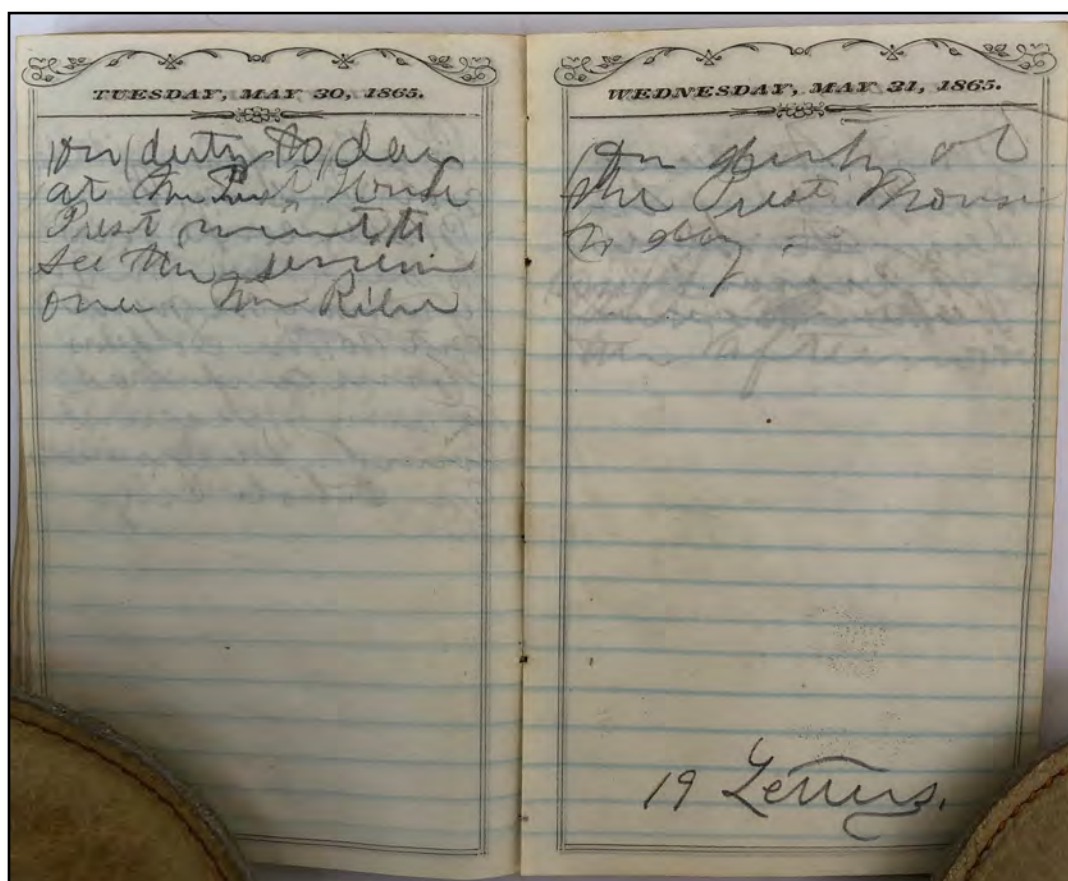


General William T. Sherman

### Monday, May 29, 1865

Weather fine to day not on duty. Mr. Wilder came over to see me in the afternoon, we went out to the Soldiers Home and had a very pleasant time. Soldiers surround the whole city

<sup>99</sup> Shortly after this meeting it was announced that General Sherman is in charge of the Western Army of Mississippi.



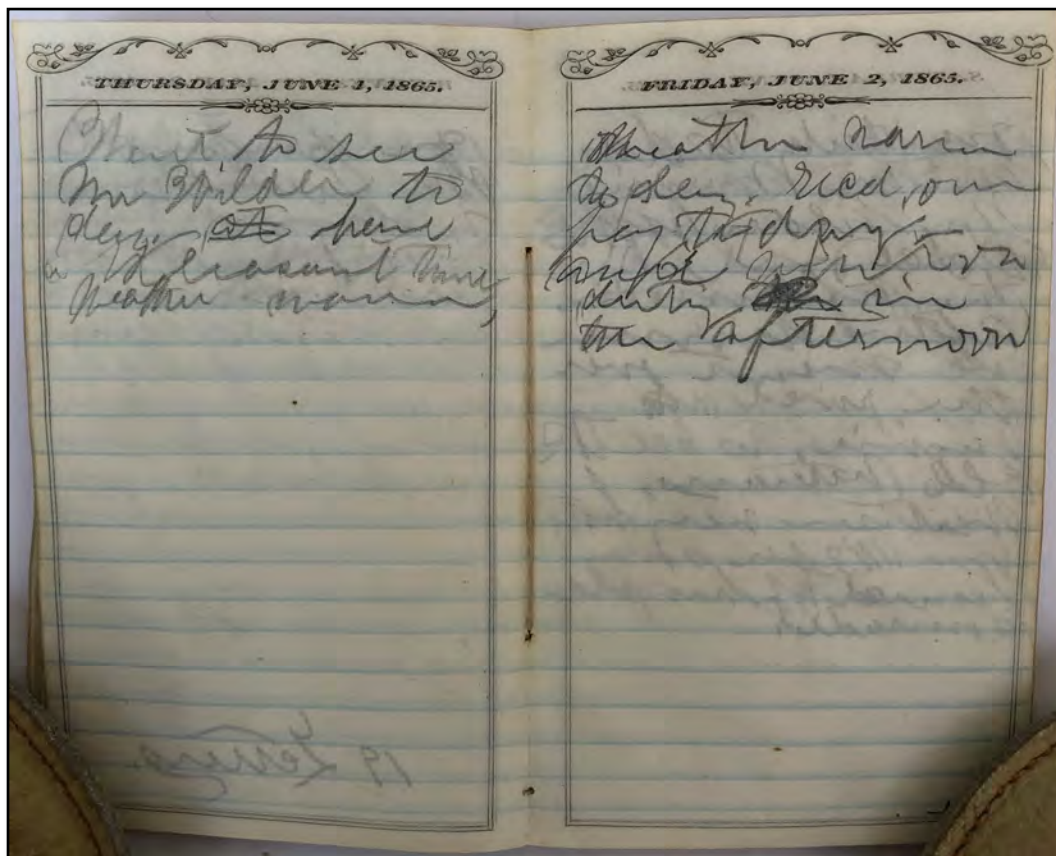
**Tuesday, May 30, 1865**

On duty to day at the Prest. House. Prest went to see the review over the river.

**Wednesday, May 31, 1865**

On duty at the prest house today.



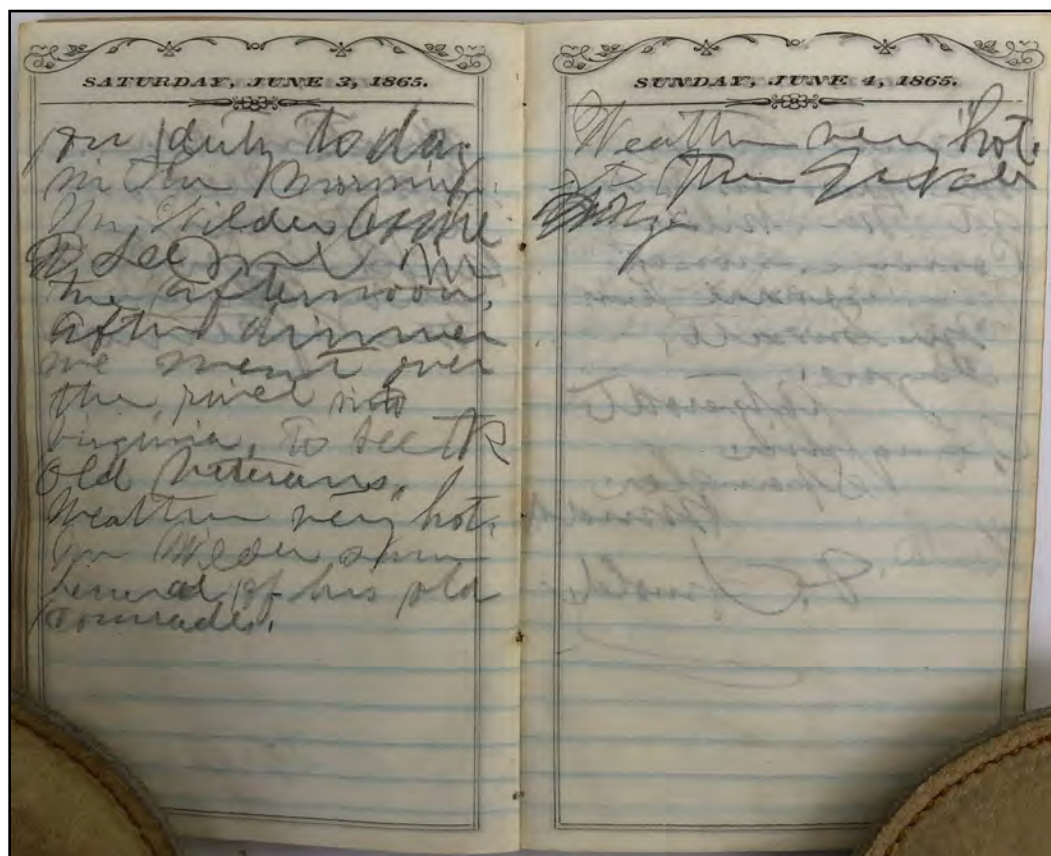


**Thursday, June 1, 1865**

Went to see Mr. Wilder to day. (at) have a pleasant time. Weather warm.

**Friday, June 2, 1865**

Weather warm to day. Recd our pay to day and went on duty in the afternoon.

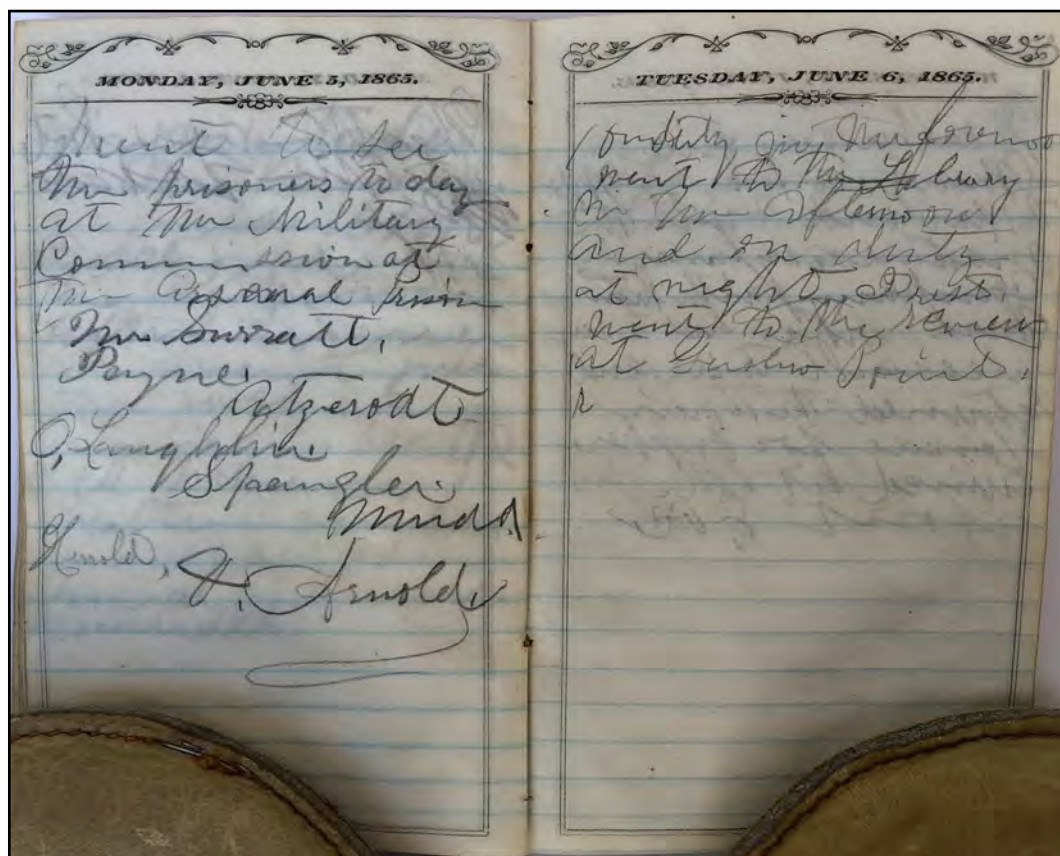


### **Saturday, June 3, 1865**

On duty to day in the morning. Mr. Wilder came to see me in the afternoon, after dinner we went over the river into Virginia to see the old veterans. Weather very hot. Mr. Wilder saw several of his old comrades.

### **Sunday, June 4, 1865**

Weather very hot. At the Bks to day.



### Monday, June 5, 1865

Went to see the prisoners today at the military commission at the Arsenal prison.  
 Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerodt, O'Laughlin, Spangler, Mudd, Harold, V. Arnold.<sup>100</sup>



**Hanging Bodies of the Four Conspirators**

<sup>100</sup> See Appendix L for background of assassins.

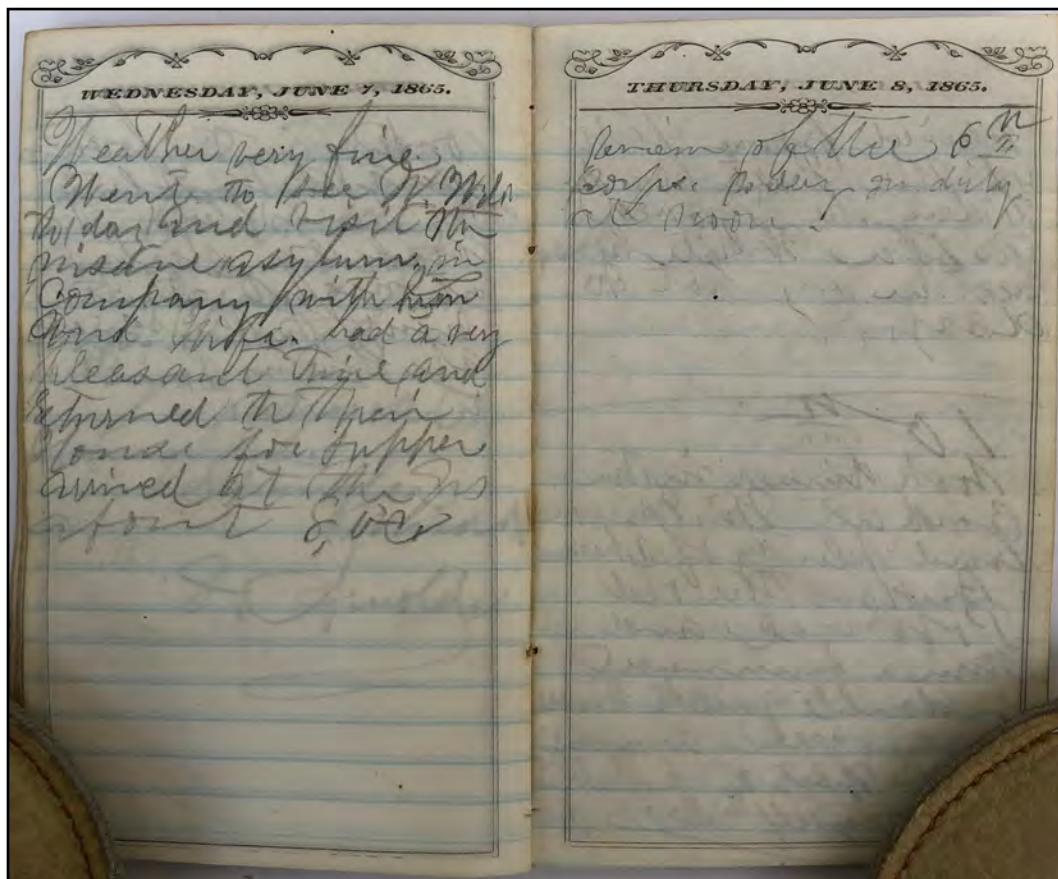




**Lincoln Assassins Military Commission**

**Tuesday, June 6, 1865**

On duty in the forenoon. Went to Library in the afternoon and on duty at night Prest. Went to the Review at Gershaw Point.



### Wednesday, June 7, 1865

Weather very fine. Went to see Mr. Wilder to day and visit the insane asylum in Company with him and wife had a very pleasant time and returned to their home for supper arrived at the Bks about 8, oc<sup>101</sup>



Nurses at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington

<sup>101</sup> St. Elizabeths Hospital, in SE Washington was founded in 1852 for people living with mental illnesses. It opened in 1855 as the Government Hospital for the Insane, and during Civil War was temporarily converted into a hospital for wounded soldiers.

**Thursday, June 8, 1865**

Review of the 6<sup>th</sup> Corps today. On duty at noon<sup>102</sup>

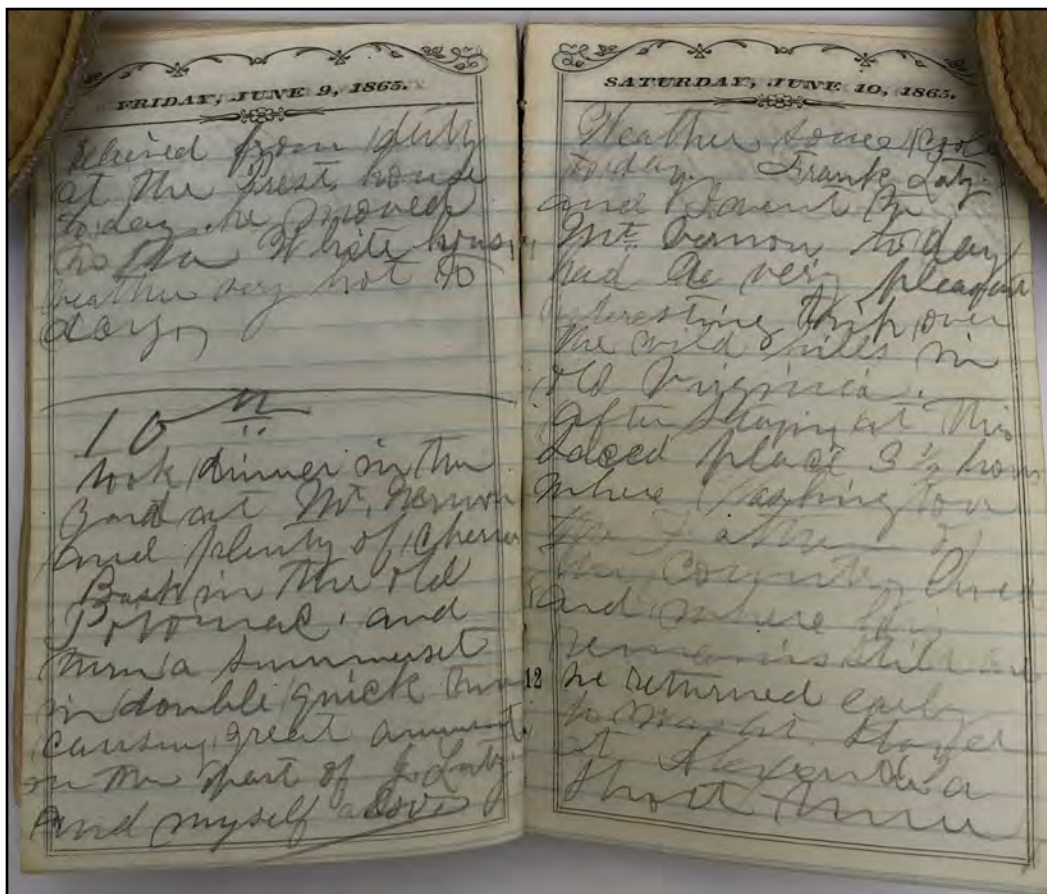


**General Wright and 6th Corps**

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<sup>102</sup> During Battle of Ft. Stevens, the 6th Corps was the main defender of Washington, See Appendix L.





**Friday, June 9, 1865**

Relieved from duty at the Pres. House to day. He moved to the White house. Weather very hot to day



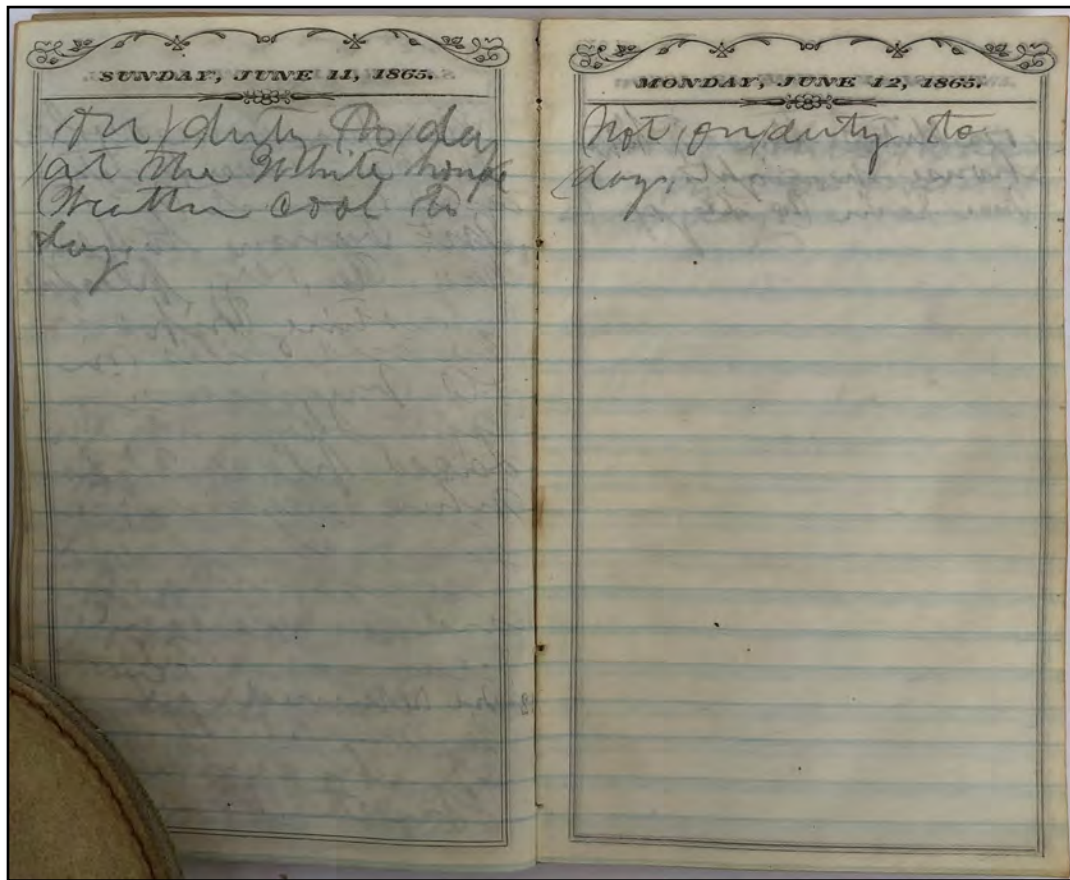
White House

**Saturday, June 10, 1865**

Weather nice cool to day. Frank Lutz and I went to Mt. Vernon to day had a very pleasant interesting trip over the wild hills in old Virginia. After staying at this sacred place 3 ½ hours where Washington the father of the country lived and where his remains still are. We returned early to Washt. Stayed at Alexandria short time. 10<sup>th</sup> Took dinner in the boat at Mt. Vernon and plenty of cheer. Bask in the old Potomac and turn a summerset in double quick time causing great amusement on the part of F. Lutz and myself also.



**Mount Vernon 1865**



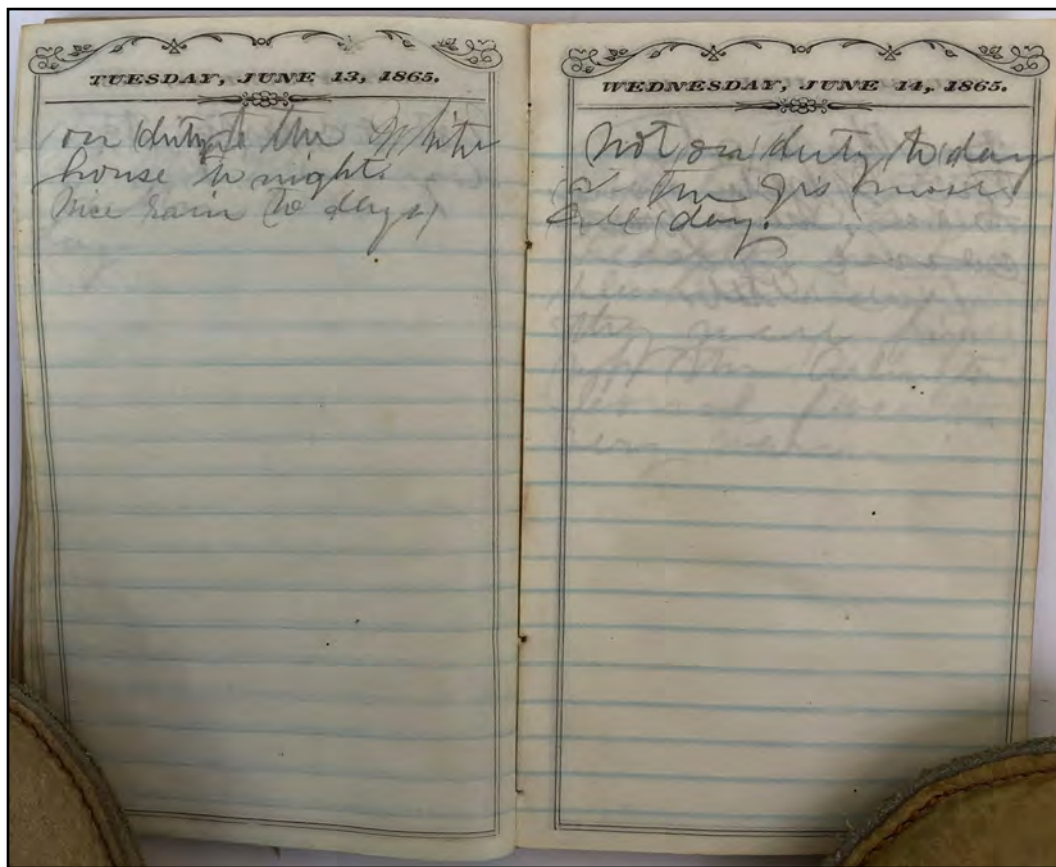
**Sunday, June 11, 1865**

On duty to day at the White House. Weather cool to day.

**Monday, June 12, 1865**

Not on duty to day.



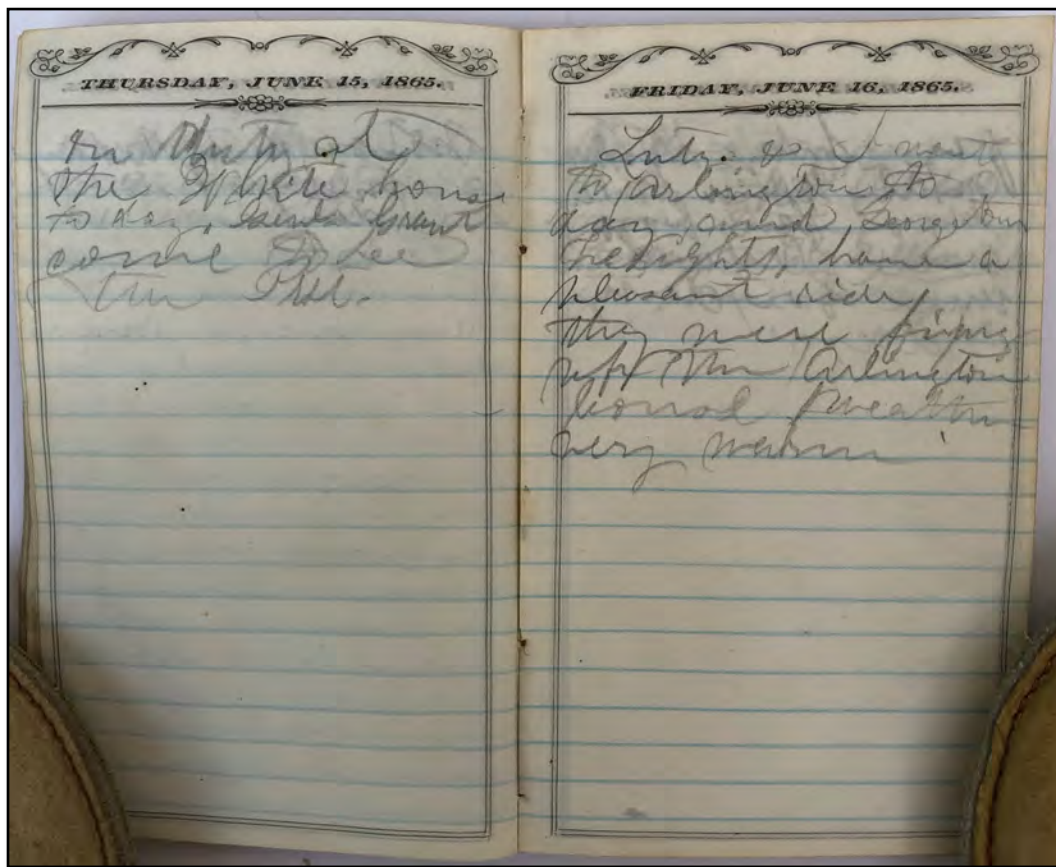


**Tuesday, June 13, 1865**

On duty at the white House to night. Nice rain to day

**Wednesday, June 14, 1865**

Not on duty to day. At the Bks most all day.



**Thursday, June 15, 1865**

On Duty at the White House to day. Genl Grant came to see the Pre



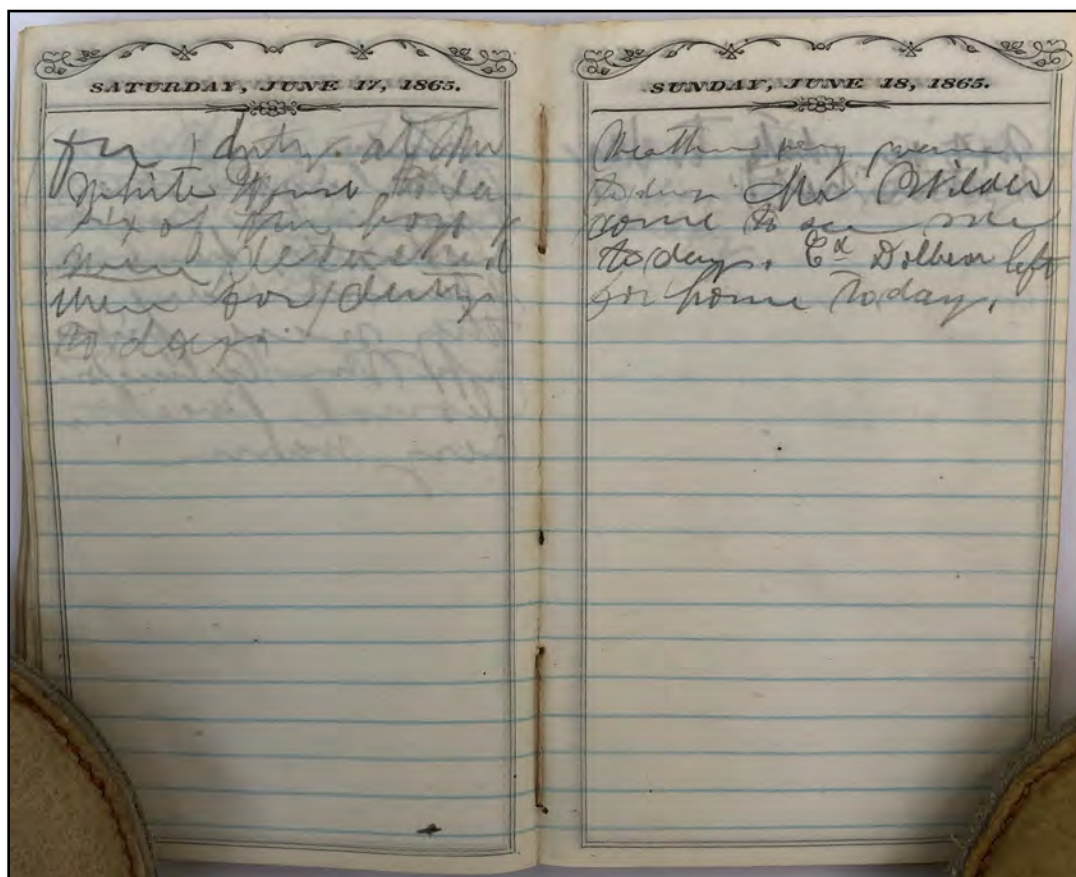
U. S. Grant, Cold Harbor, VA.



Ulysses S. Grant

**Friday, June 16, 1865**

Lutz and I went to Arlington to day and Georgetown Heights. Have a pleasant ride. They were fixing up the Arlington House. Weather very warm.



**Saturday, June 17, 1865**

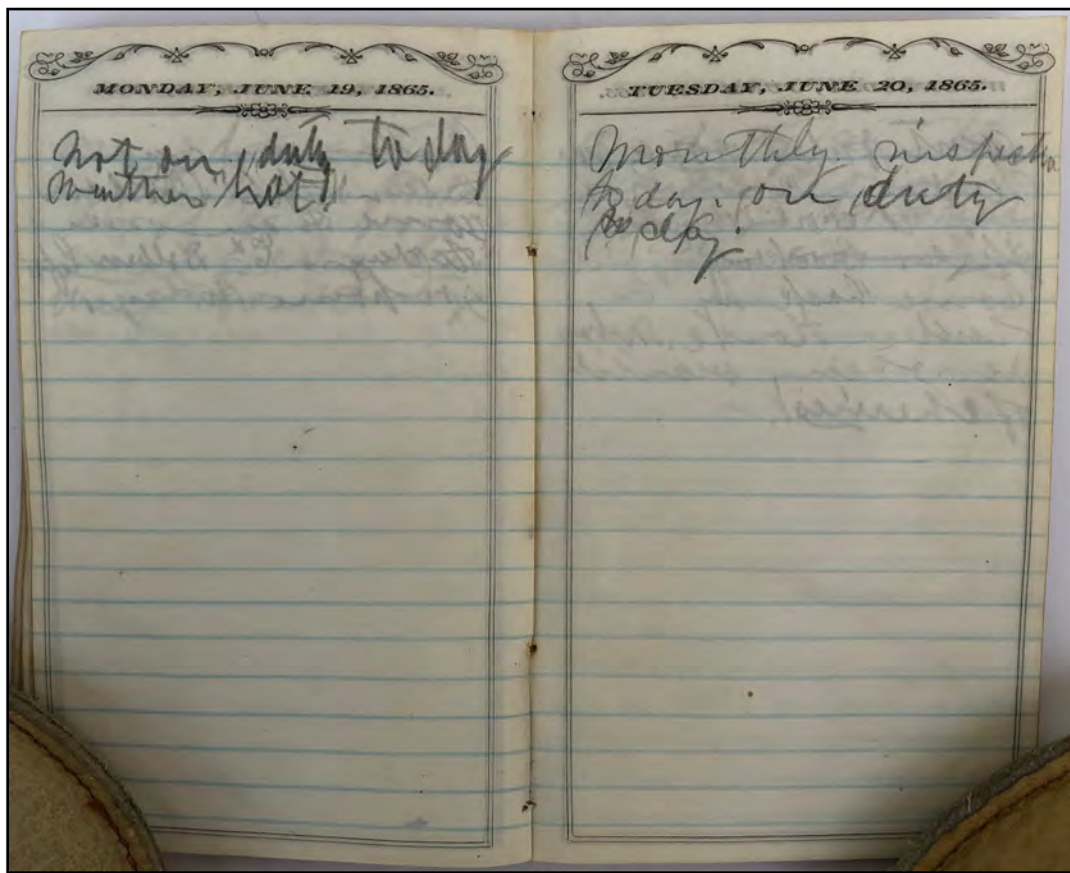
On duty at the White House to day. Six of the boys were detached there for duty to day.

**Sunday, June 18, 1865**

Weather very fine to day. Mr. Wilder came to see me to day. Ed Dolbear left for home today.<sup>103</sup>

<sup>103</sup> Roster of Ohio Troops shows Edward B. Dolbear, age 20 at enlistment, mustered out on June 7, 1865, by order of the War Department, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].



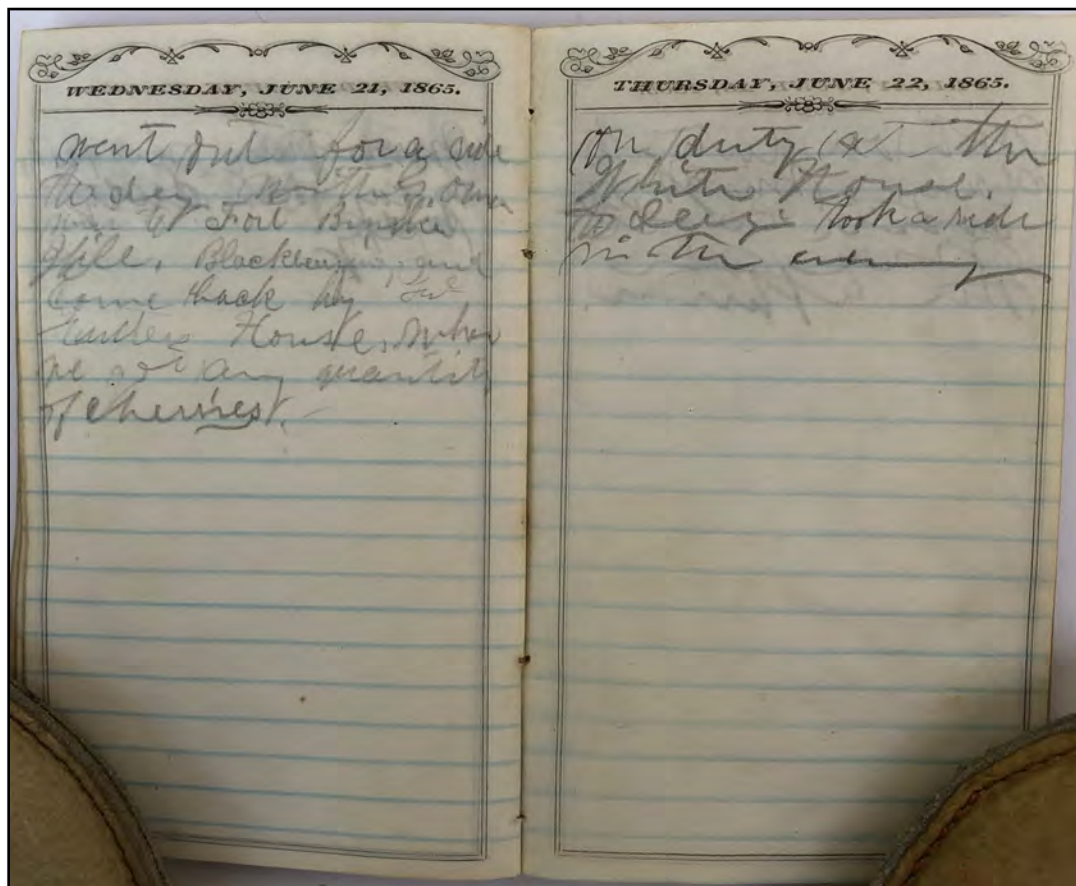


**Monday, June 19, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Weather hot.

**Tuesday, June 20, 1865**

Monthly inspection to day. On duty to day.



### Wednesday, June 21, 1865

Went out for a ride to day with G. Orman<sup>104</sup> near to Fort Bunker Hill. Blackberries and come back by Genl. Ruckers House, where we ate many quantity of cherries.<sup>105</sup>



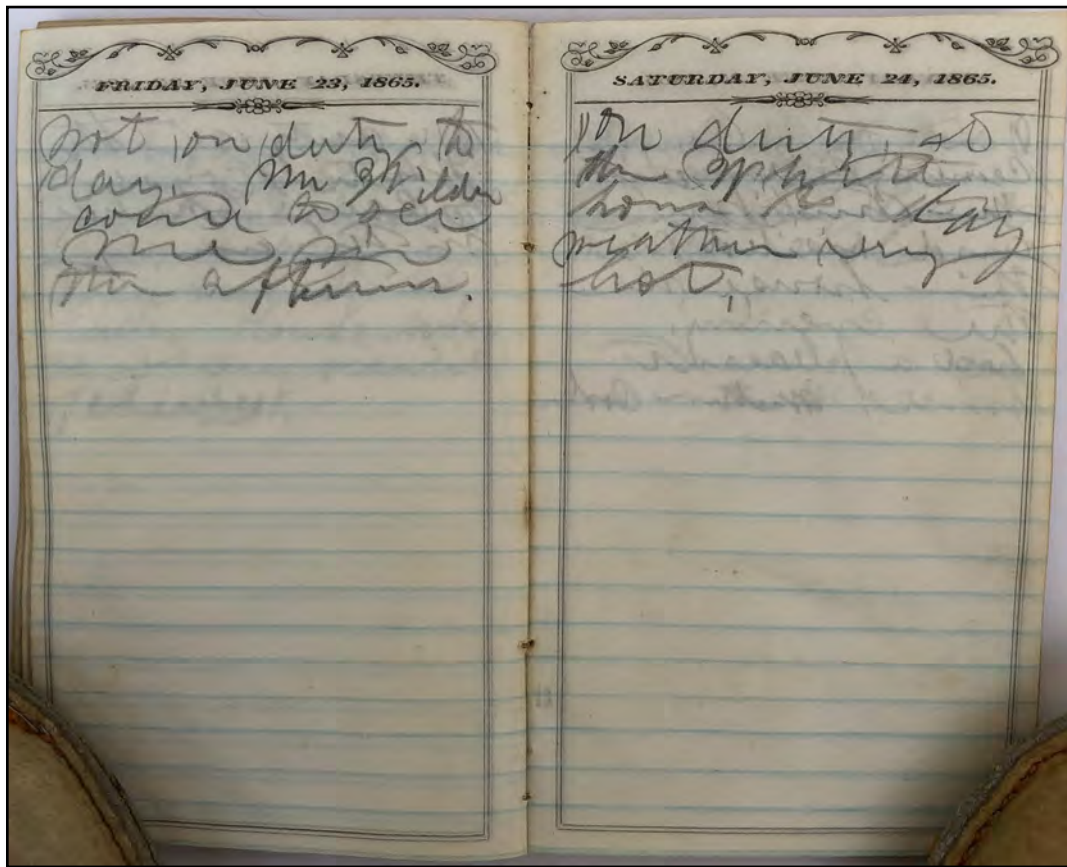
Fort Bunker Hill

### Thursday, June 22, 1865

On duty at the White House to day. Took a ride in the evening.

<sup>104</sup> Official roster or Union Light guard lists Cpl. George Orman, age 22, mustered out 9/9/1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].

<sup>105</sup> General Daniel H. Rucker served as an Assistant Quartermaster General and was a Washington, D.C. resident.



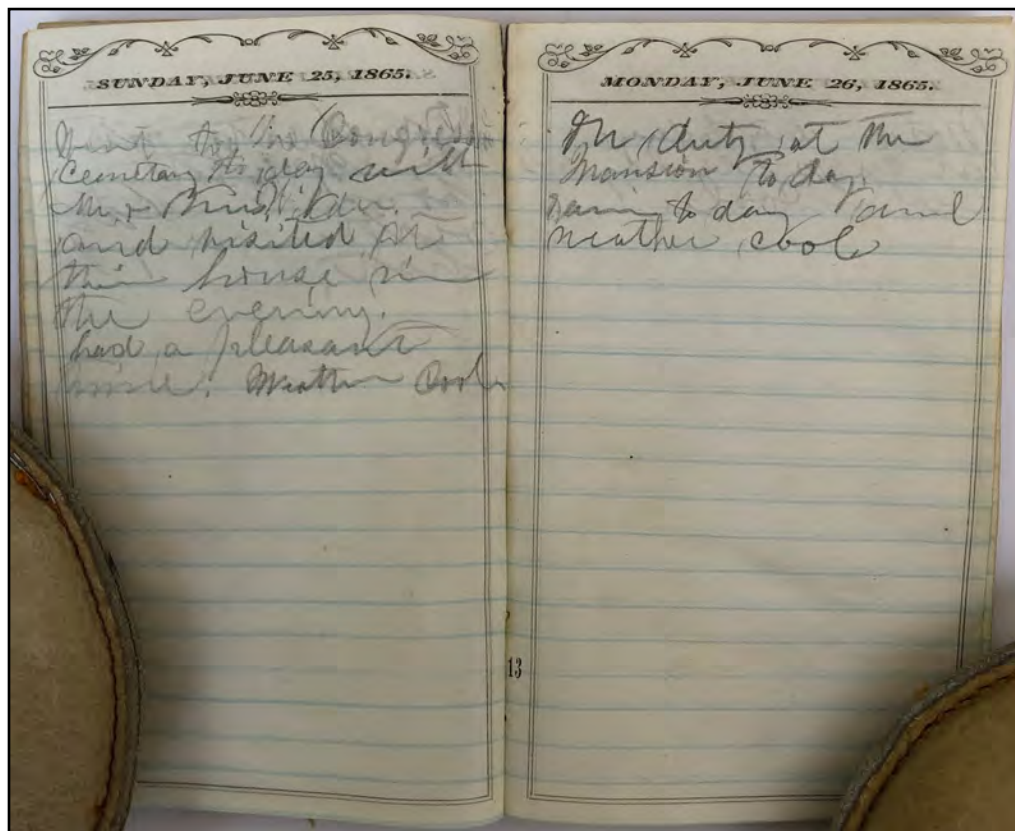
**Friday, June 23, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Mr. Wilder came over to see me in the afternoon.

**Saturday, June 24, 1865**

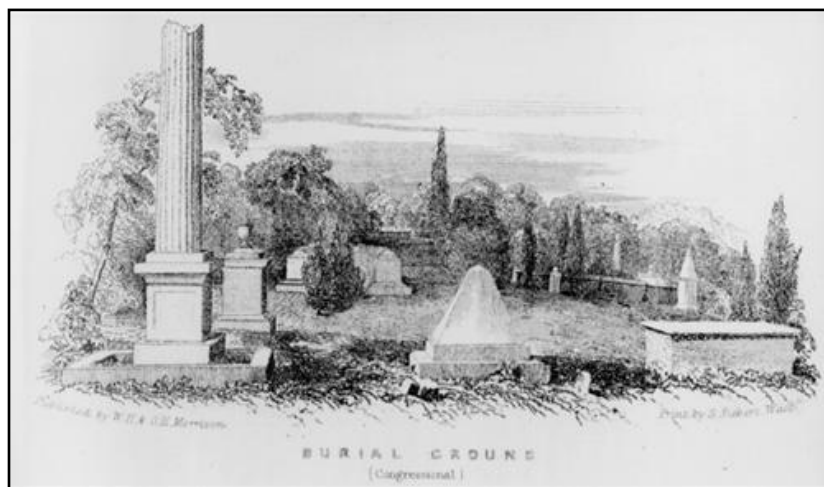
On duty to day at the white House. Weather very hot.





### Sunday, June 25, 1865

Went to the Congressional cemetery<sup>106</sup> to day with Mr. and Mrs. Wilder and visited their house in the evening. Had a pleasant time. Weather cool

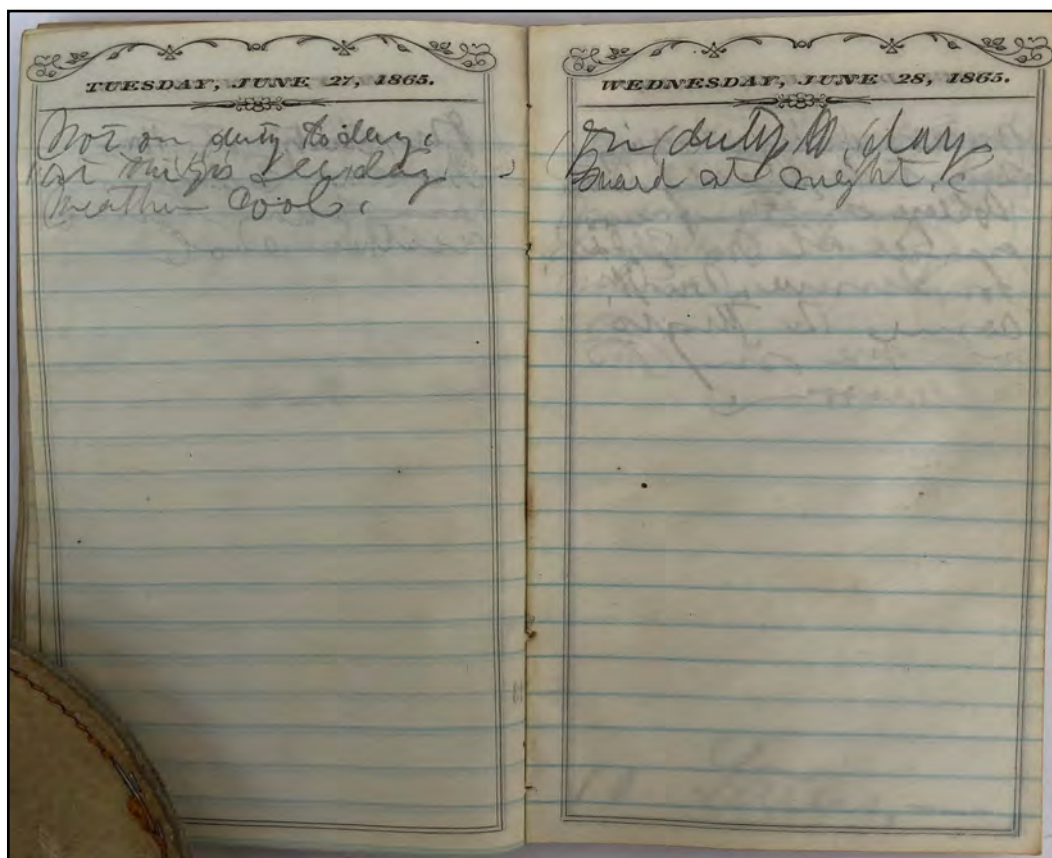


Congressional Cemetery

### Monday, June 26, 1865

On duty at the mansion to day. Raining today and weather cool.

<sup>106</sup> Congressional Cemetery named for the fact that many Congressman were buried at this location.

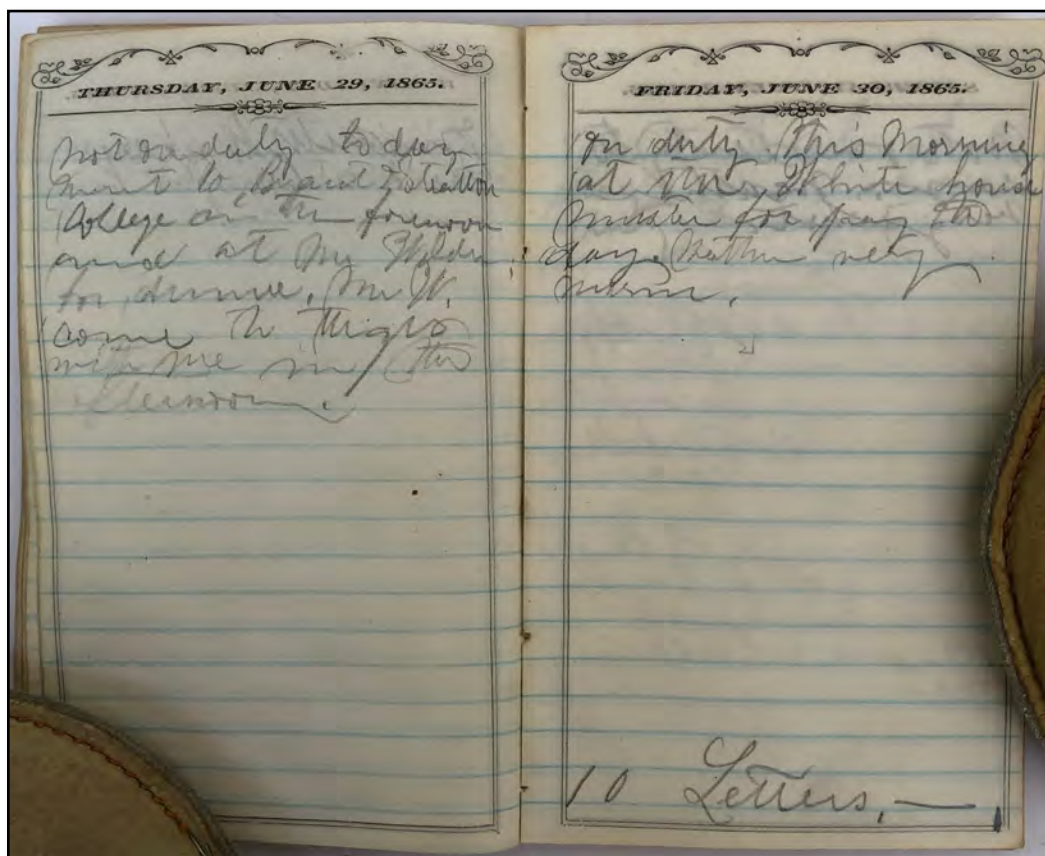


**Tuesday, June 27, 1865**

Not on duty to day. At the Bks all day. Weather cool.

**Wednesday, June 28, 1865**

On duty to day. Guard at night.



#### Thursday, June 29, 1865

Not on duty to day. Went to Bryant Stratton College in the forenoon and at Mr. Wilder for dinner. Mr. W came to the Bks with me the afternoon.<sup>107</sup>

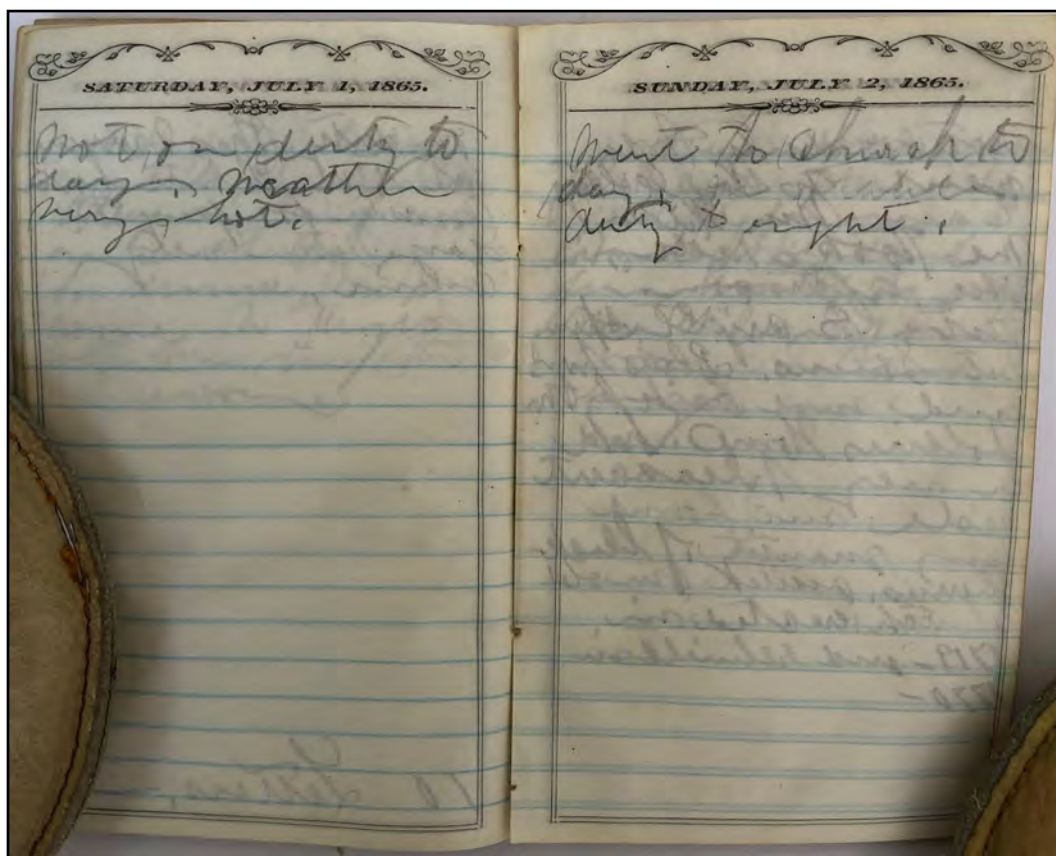
#### Friday, June 30, 1865

On duty this morning at the White House. Muster for pay to day. Weather very warm.

10 Letters

<sup>107</sup> Bryant Stratton College was founded in 1854 on a desire to provide a practical education that gave students the theory and experience to succeed in their careers. There were locations throughout the United States, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <https://www.bryantstratton.edu>



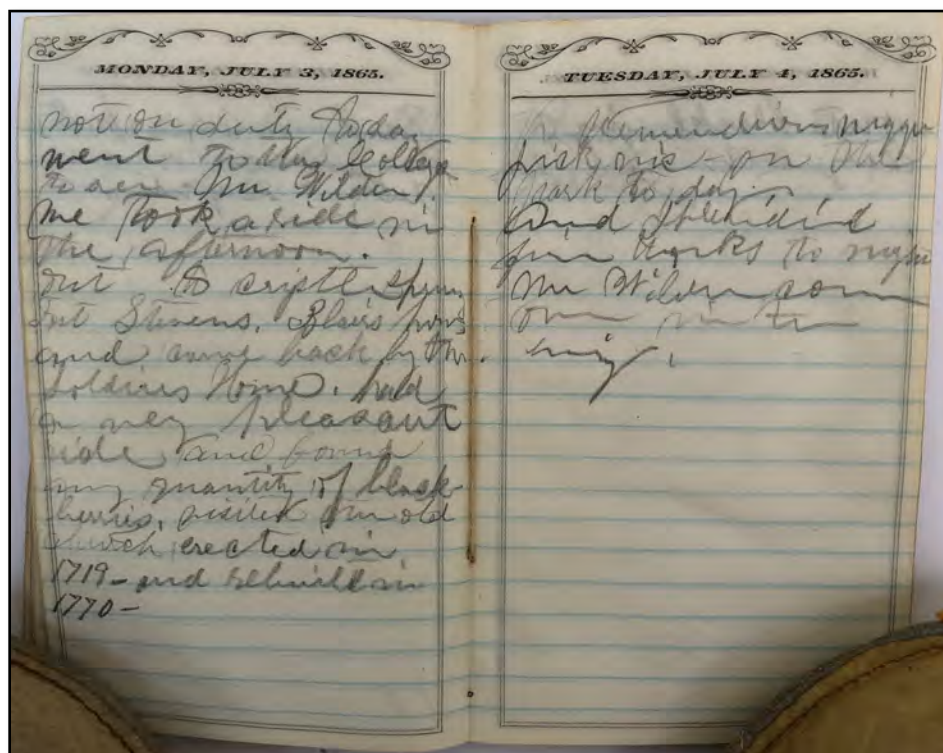


**Saturday, July 1, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Weather very hot.

**Sunday, July 2, 1865**

Went to church to day. Duty to night.



### Monday, July 3, 1865

Not on duty today. Went to the college to see Mr. Wilder. We took a ride in the afternoon. Out to Crystal Springs, Fort Stevens, Blair house and came back by the Soldiers Home. Had a very pleasant ride and found many quantity of blackberries. Visited an old church erected in 1719 and rebuilt in 1790.<sup>108</sup>



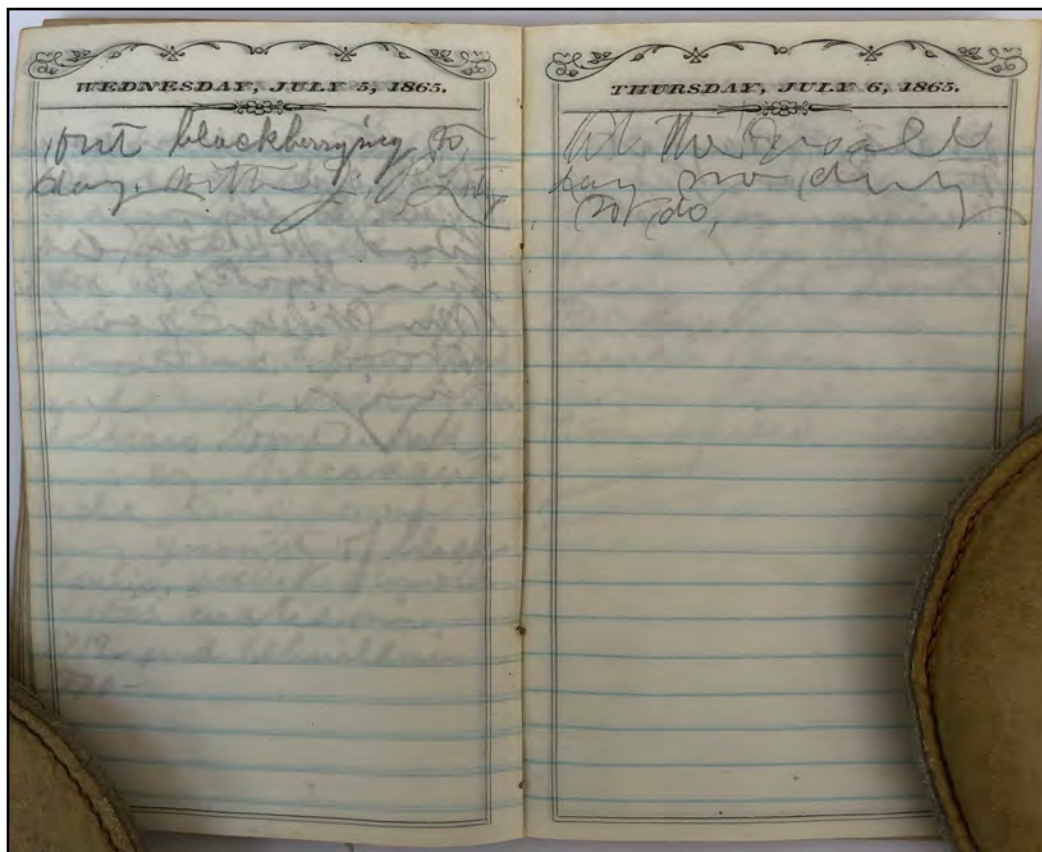
Fort Stevens

### Tuesday, July 4, 1865

A tremendous nigger picnic on the park today and splendid fireworks to night. Mr. wilder came over this evening.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>108</sup> St. Paul's Rock Creek Parish is the only surviving colonial church in Washington, D.C. Its cemetery is part of 100 acres of land donated by Colonel John Bradford in 1719. The church and cemetery sit across the street from the historic Soldiers Home and the Soldiers Home cemetery, see appendix M.

<sup>109</sup> Picnic, sponsored by Colored Monument Fund, held south of the White House speakers included Frederick Douglas and Horace Greeley "Celebration of the Fourth" *Evening Star* [Washington DC] 5 July 1865 p. 3.



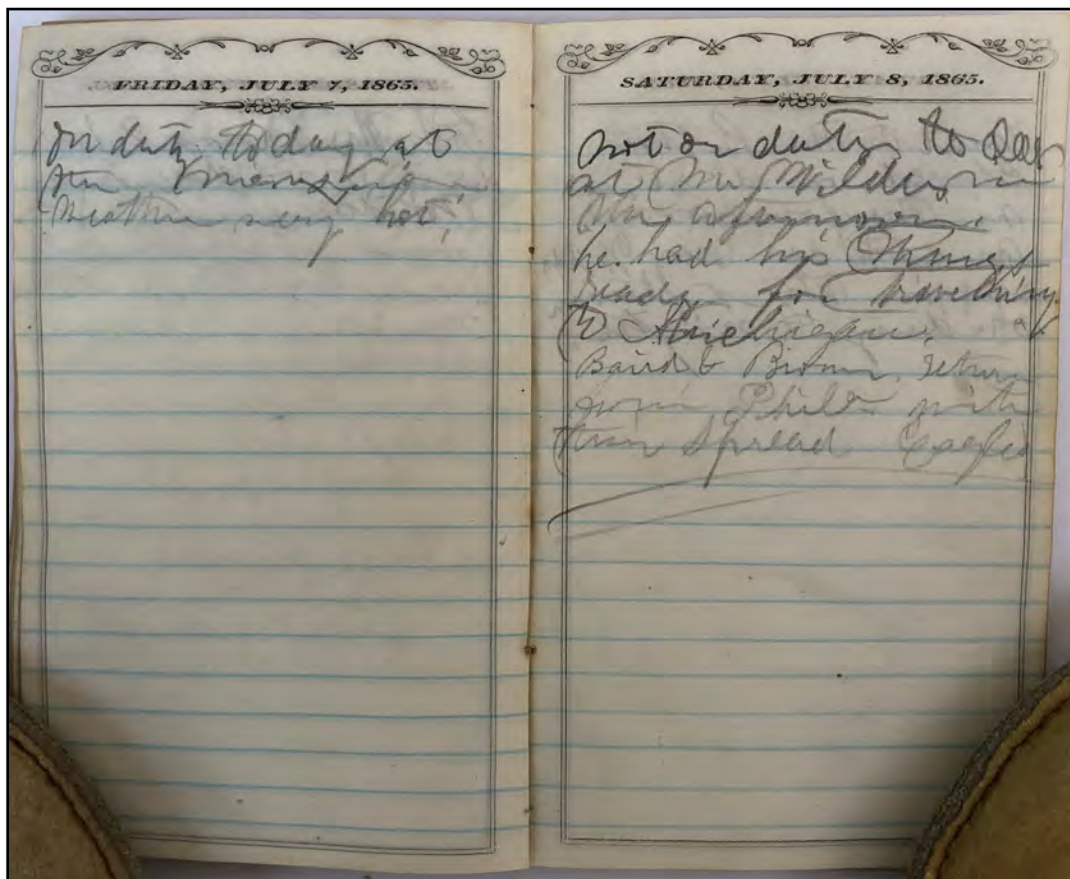
**Wednesday, July 5, 1865**

Out blackberrying today with F. P. Lutz.

**Thursday, July 6, 1865**

At the Bks all day no duty to do.





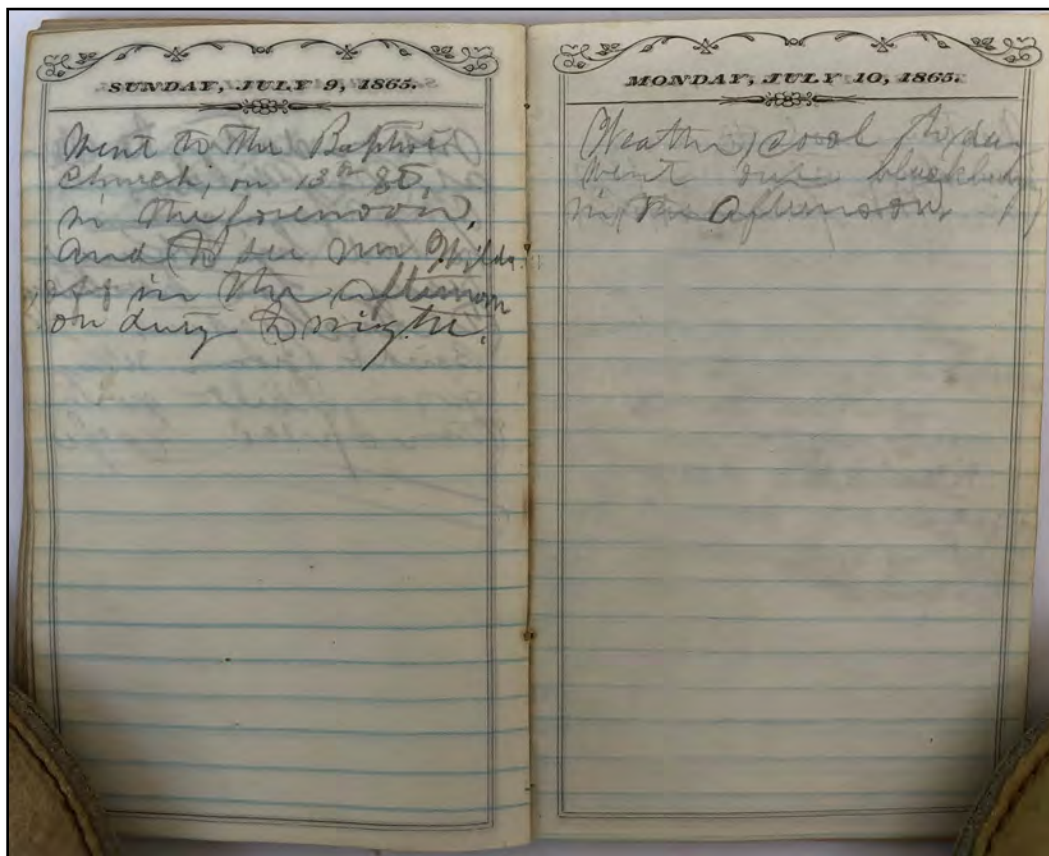
### Friday, July 7, 1865

On duty today at the president's. Weather very hot.

### Saturday, July 8, 1865

Not on duty today. At Mr. Wilders in the afternoon. He had his things ready for travelling to Michigan. Baird and Brown return from Phila with the Spread Eagles.<sup>110</sup>

<sup>110</sup> Official roster for Union Light Guard lists Frank Baird, age 20, and Henry Baird, age 22. also lists Edward Brown, age 24, mustered out 7/6/1865 from Mower General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].



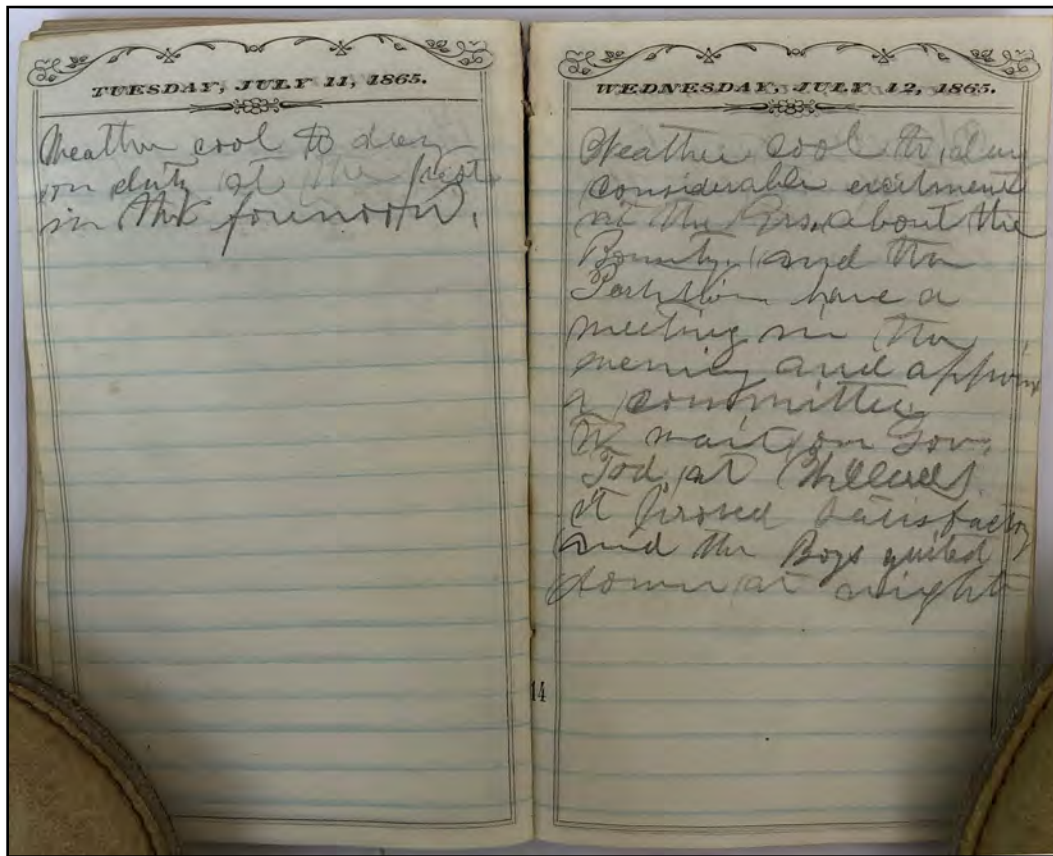
**Sunday, July 9, 1865**

Went to the Baptist church on 13<sup>th</sup> St. in the afternoon.<sup>111</sup> And to see Mr. Wilder off in the afternoon. On duty tonight

**Monday, July 10, 1865**

Weather cool today. Went out blackberrying in the afternoon.

<sup>111</sup> The 13th street Baptist church mentioned elsewhere, see Appendix D



### Tuesday, July 11, 1865

Weather cool today. On duty at the Prest in the forenoon.

### Wednesday, July 12, 1865

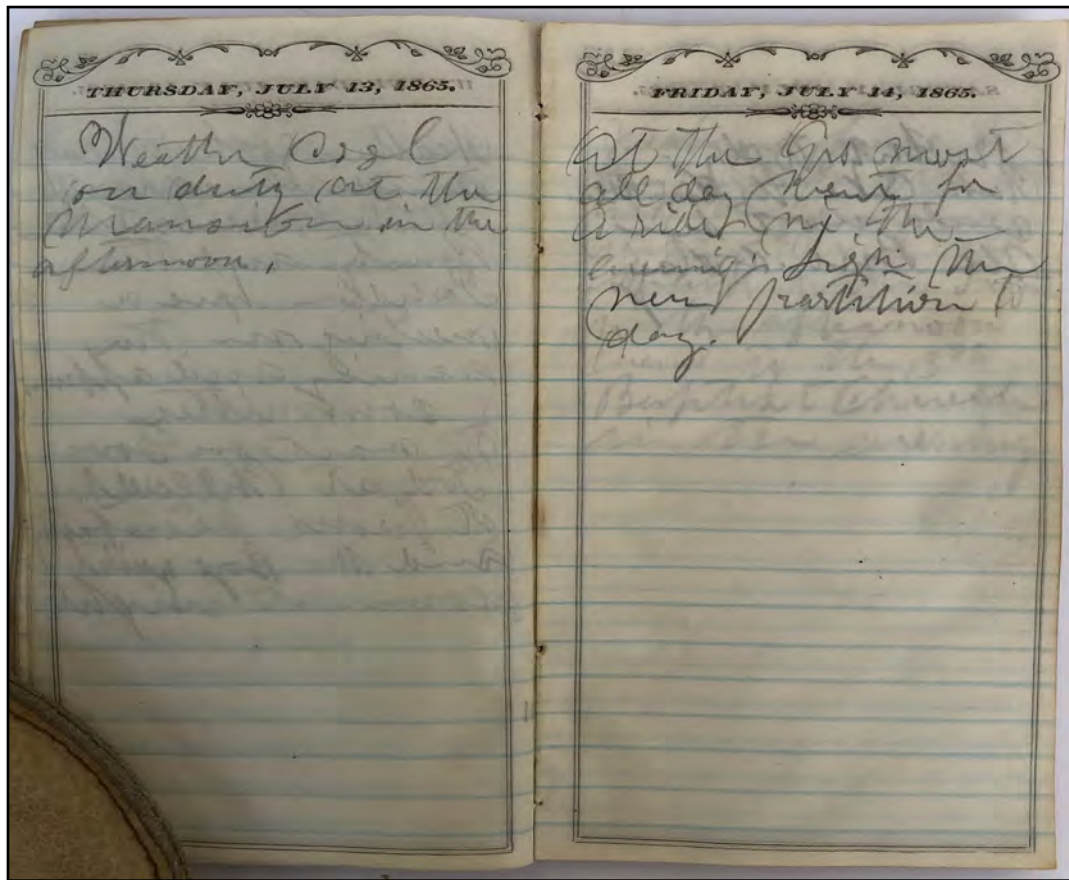
Weather cool to day. Considerable excitement at the Bks about the Bounty and the partition. Have a meeting in the evening and approving a committee. To wait on Gov. Tod at Willard's.<sup>112</sup> It proved satisfactory and the Boys quieted down at night.



Governor Tod

<sup>112</sup> "Ex-Governor Tod of Ohio...called upon the president...for...obtaining...discharge of the Ohio Union Light Guard...which acted as body guard to the late President Lincoln, and which was retained to act in the same capacity for President Johnson. The President, consented to the muster out of the men, but expressed great regret at parting with them." "President Johnsons Body Guard." *Evening Star* [Washington DC], 14 July 1865, p.2.





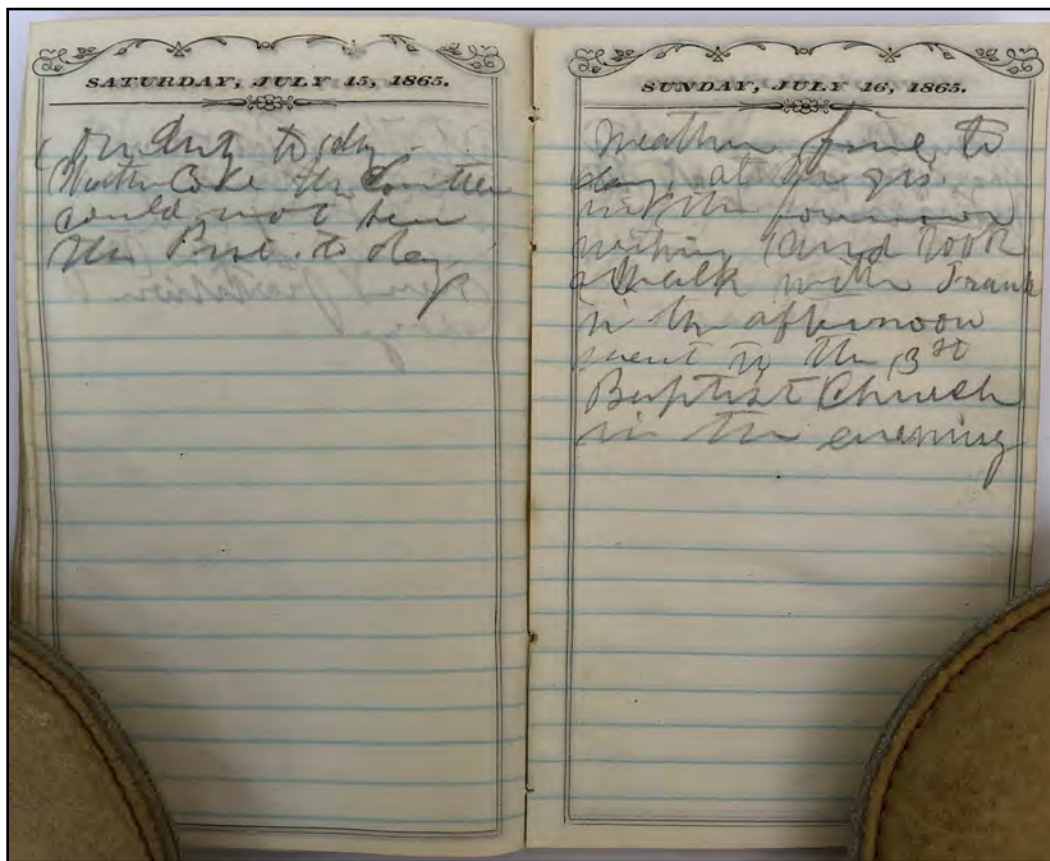
**Thursday, July 13, 1865**

Weather cool. On duty at the mansion in the afternoon.

**Friday, July 14, 1865**

At the Bks most of the day. Went for a ride in the evening. Sign my new partition today.<sup>113</sup>

<sup>113</sup> "The order issued yesterday for the mustering out immediately of the Union Light Guard, was to-day temporarily revoked by order of the Secretary of War." "Union Light Guard." *Evening Star* [Washington DC], 22 July 1865, p.2.



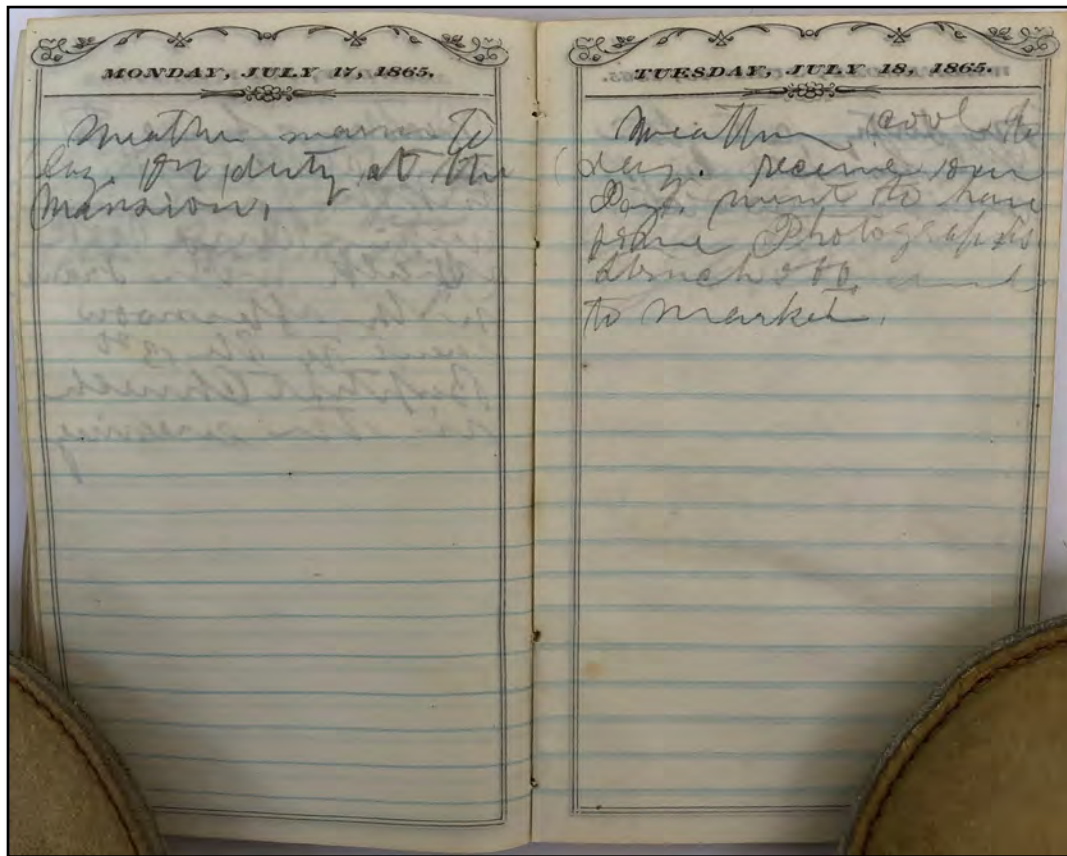
**Saturday, July 15, 1865**

On duty to day. Weather cold. The committee could not see the Prest. to day.<sup>114</sup>

**Sunday, July 16, 1865**

Weather fine to day. At the Bks in the forenoon writing and took a walk with Frank in the afternoon went to the 13<sup>th</sup> St. Baptist church in the evening.

<sup>114</sup> Appears to be activity related to request by former Ohio Governor Tod for release of Union Light Guard from service.

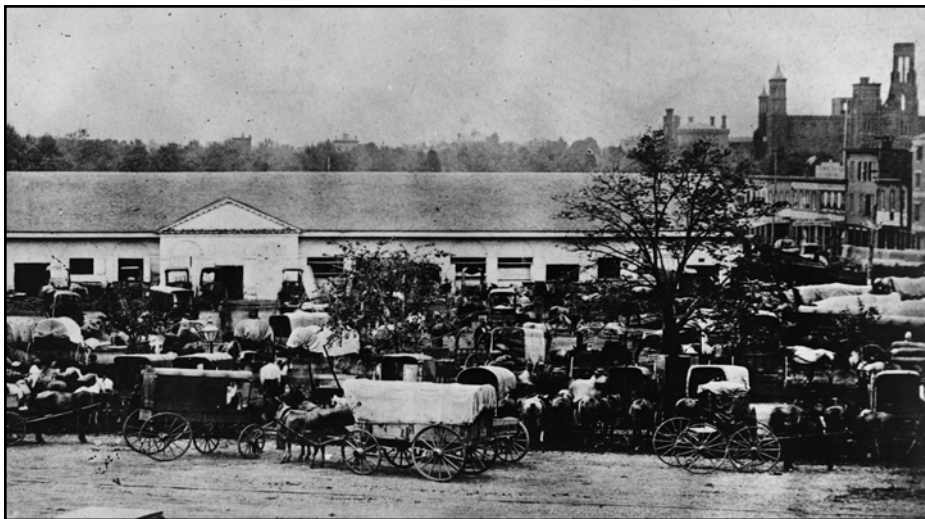


**Monday, July 17, 1865**

Weather warm to day. On duty at the mansion.

**Tuesday, July 18, 1865**

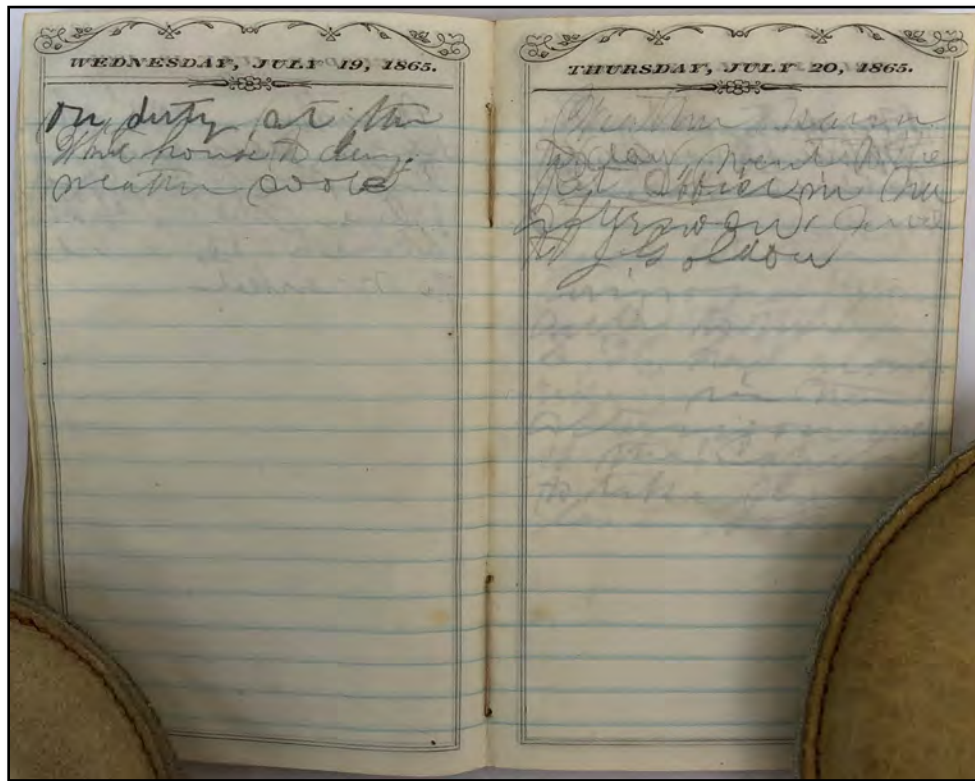
Weather cool to day. Receive our pay. Went to have some photographs struck off and to market<sup>115</sup>



**Haymarket Square (note Smithsonian in background)**

<sup>115</sup> Haymarket located on Pennsylvania Ave, today location of Department of Justice. *Ghosts of D.C.*, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <https://ghostsofcdc.org>





**Wednesday, July 19, 1865**

On duty at the White House today. Weather cool

**Thursday, July 20, 1865**

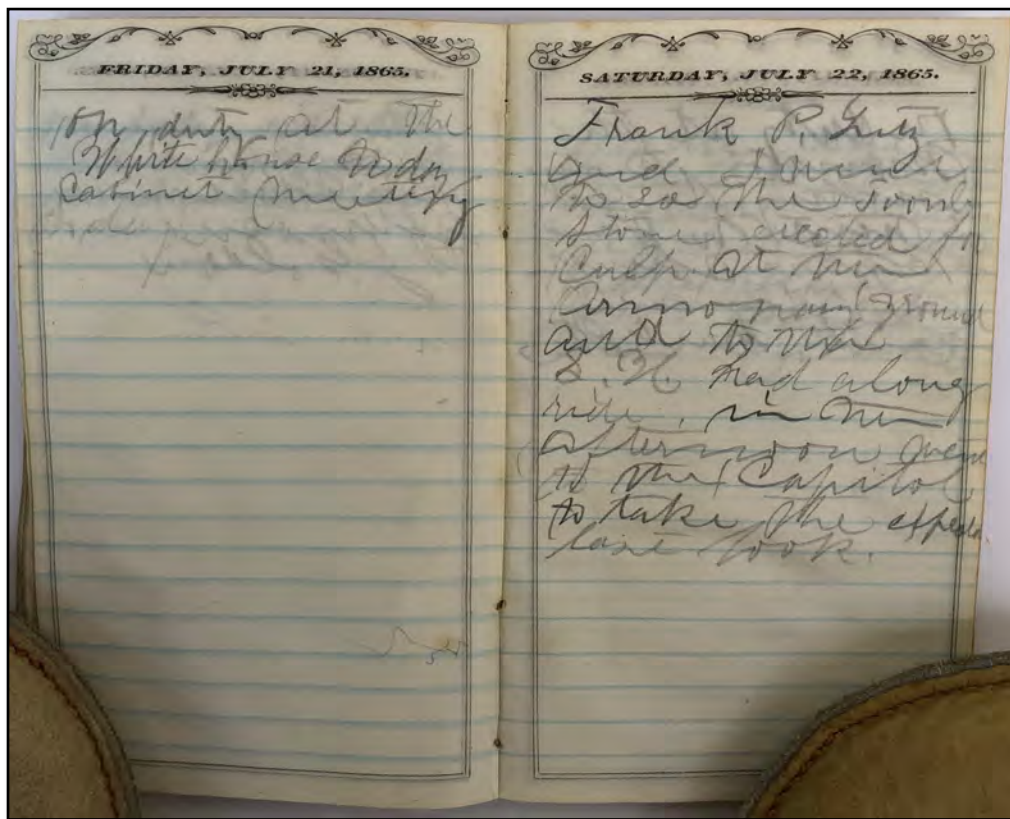
Weather warm today. Went to the Pat. Office <sup>116</sup>in the afternoon. And to J. Goldon.<sup>117</sup>



**Patent Office**

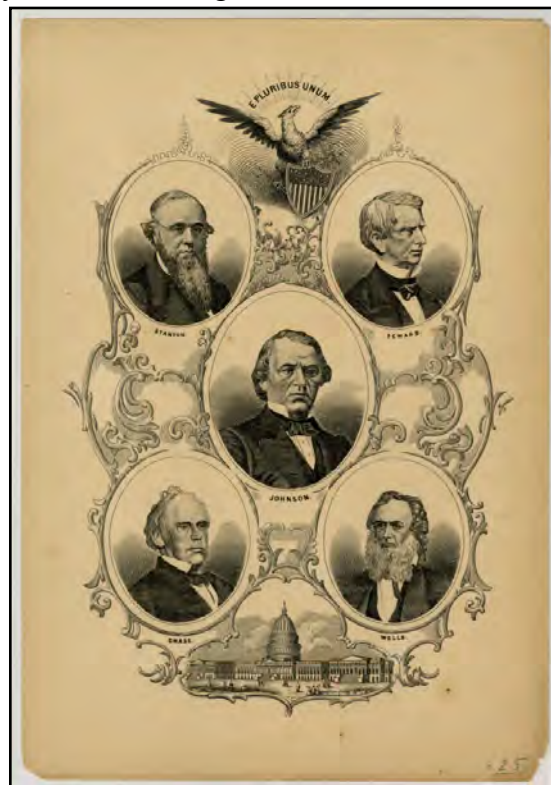
<sup>116</sup> Today the Patent Office is part of Smithsonian Complex.

<sup>117</sup> John Golden photographer was located on Pennsylvania Avenue.



**Friday, July 21, 1865**

On duty at the White House to day cabinet meeting.



**President Johnson Cabinet**

**Saturday, July 22, 1865**

Frank P. Lutz and I went to see the tomb stone erected for Culp at the Armory grounds and to the S.H. Had a long ride in the afternoon. Went to the Capitol to take the expected last look.<sup>118</sup>



**Samuel Culp Headstone, Erected by his Comrades**



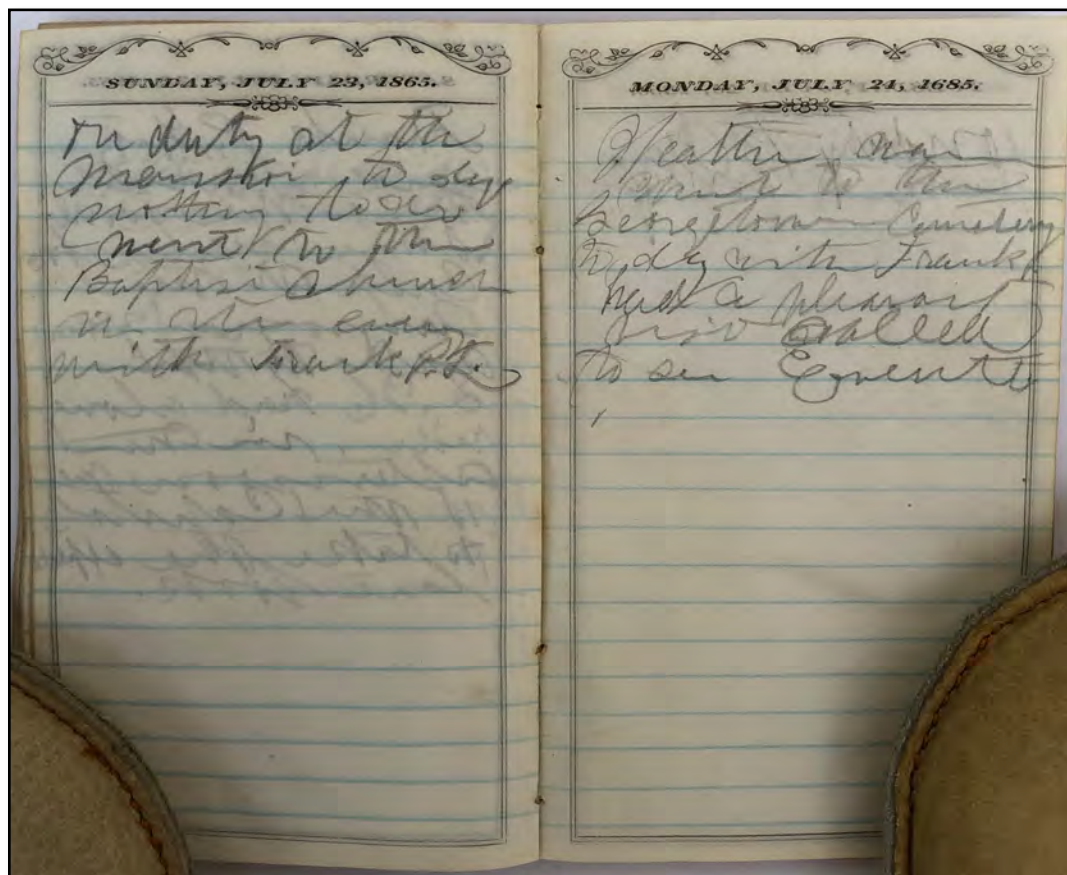
**Frederick R. Baker's Patch for his calvary cap. Culp's comrades chose to place the crossed sabers pointed upward on his gravestone symbolizing that the struggle was not over. According to Robert W. McBride Culp died of smallpox. Frederick slept near Culp and also contracted smallpox, but recovered, see Appendix F, McBride letter April 29, 1920.**

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<sup>118</sup> Samuel Culp was an original member of the Union Light Guard and the official roster of the Union Light Guard reflects that he was a 21-year-old wagoner who died February 9, 1864, in the General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Buried at Arlington National Cemetery, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].

May have been originally interred at National Cemetery at Soldiers Home. Note "Erected by his Comrades", See Appendix F





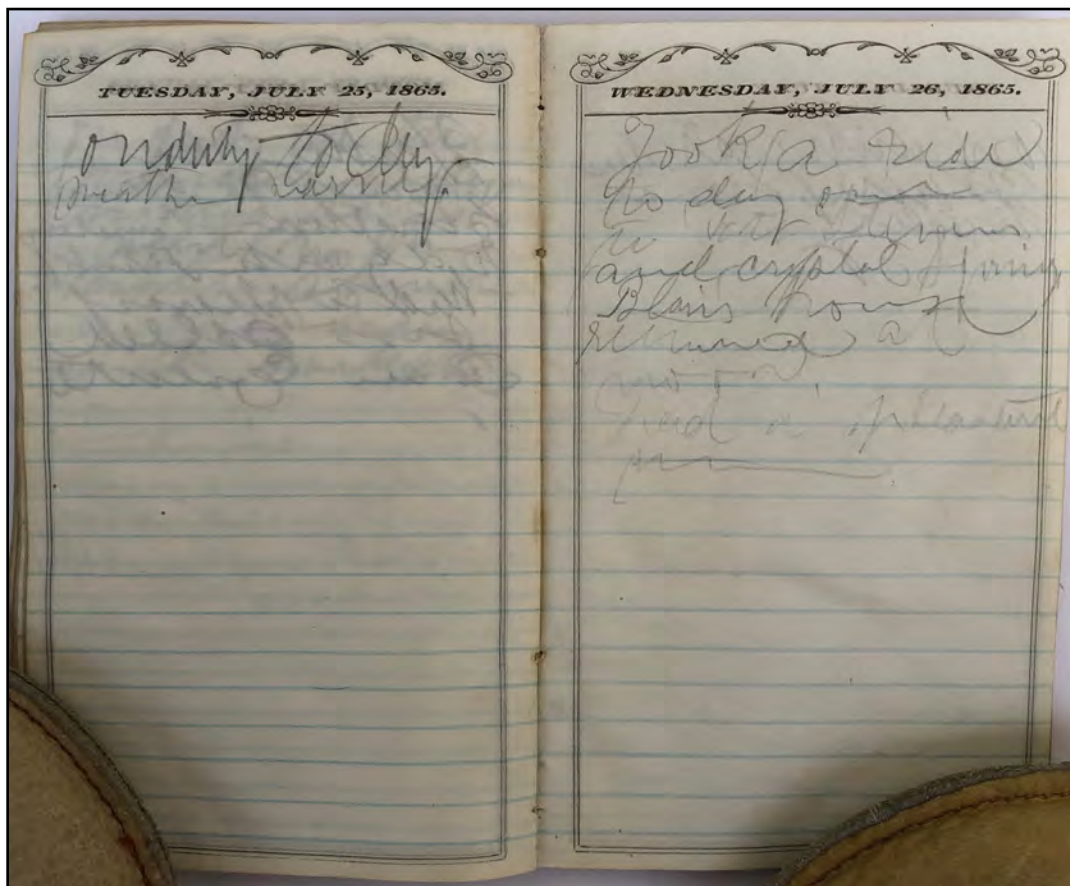
### Sunday, July 23, 1865

On duty at the mansion to day. Nothing to do went to the Baptist church in the evening with Frank P.L.<sup>119</sup>

### Monday, July 24, 1865

Weather warm. Went to the Georgetown Cemetery to day with Frank had a pleasant visit. Called to see Everett.

<sup>119</sup> Official record of Union Light Guard lists Frank P. Lutz, age 23, mustered out 9/9/1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].



**Tuesday, July 25, 1865**

On duty today. Weather warm.

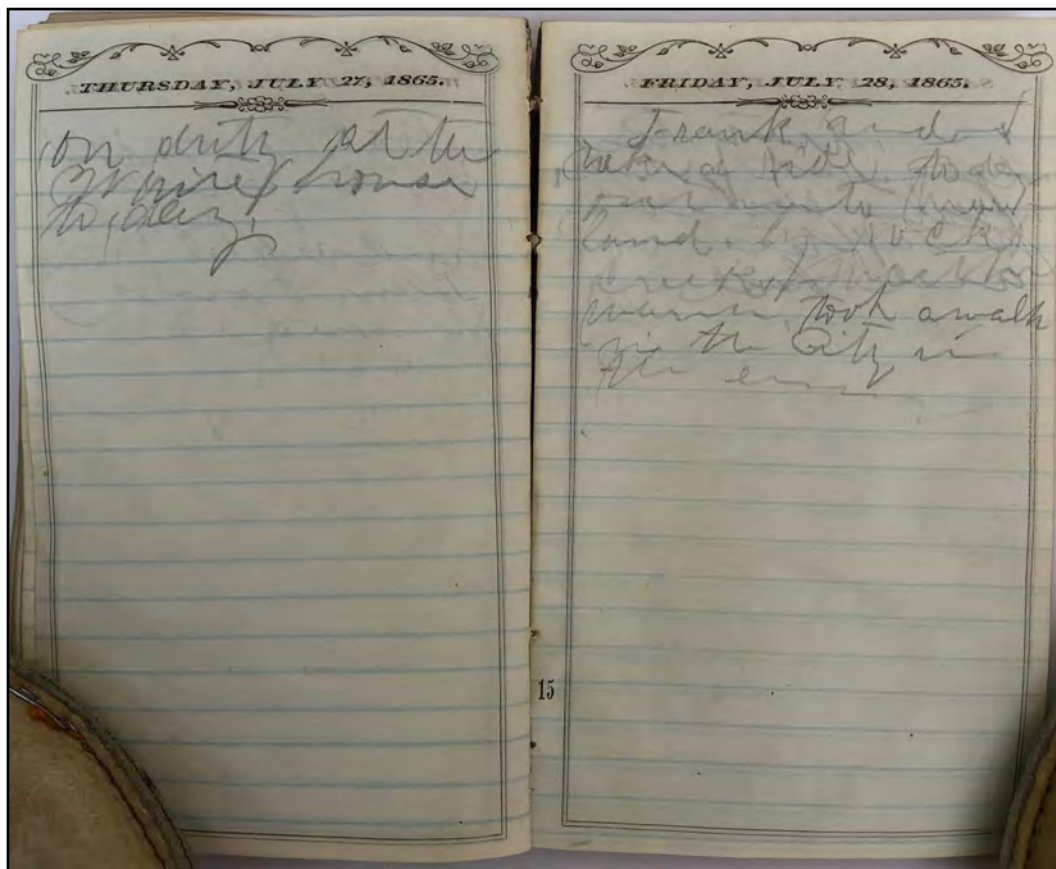
**Wednesday, July 26, 1865**

Took a ride to day over to Ft. Stevens and Crystal Spring, Blair's house returned at noon.  
Had a pleasant day.<sup>120</sup>



**Silver Spring**

<sup>120</sup> Most likely Baker is referring to Silver Spring.



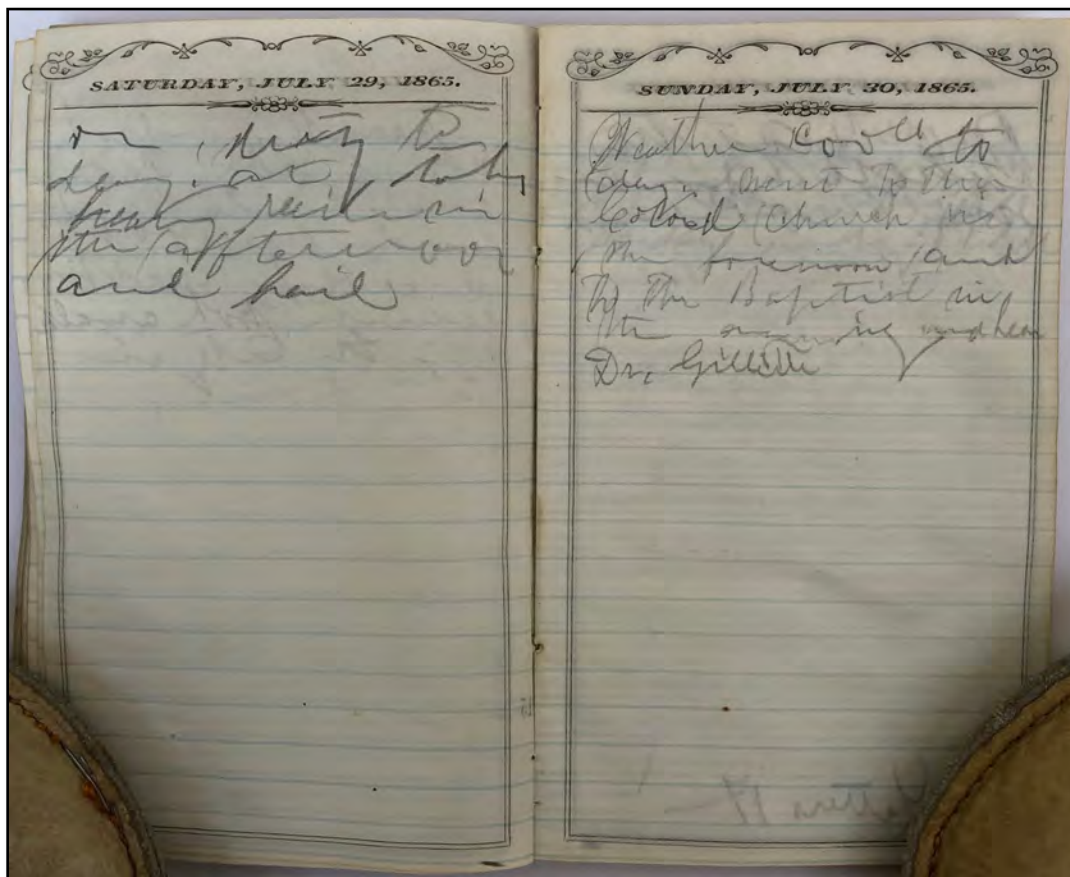
**Thursday, July 27, 1865**

On duty at the white House today.

**Friday, July 28, 1865**

Frank and I take a ride today over to Maryland by Rock Creek. Weather warmer. Took a walk in the city in the evening.





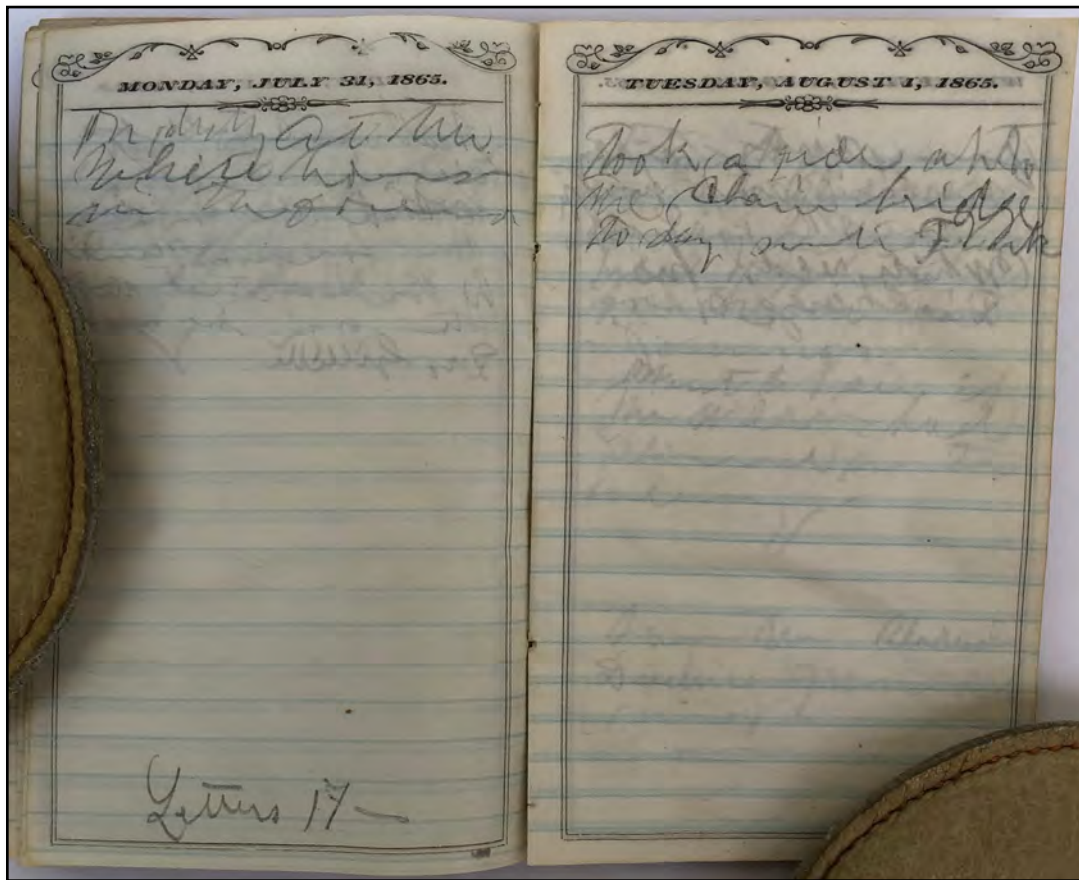
**Saturday, July 29, 1865**

On duty to day at the Bks. Heavy rain in afternoon and hail.

**Sunday, July 30, 1865**

Weather cool to day. Went to the colored church in the afternoon and the Baptist in the evening and hear Dr. Gillette.<sup>121</sup>

<sup>121</sup> See Appendix B regarding Gillette and his association with President Lincoln and relationship with the Lincoln assassination co-conspirator Paine.



**Monday, July 31, 1865**

On duty at the White House in the forenoon.

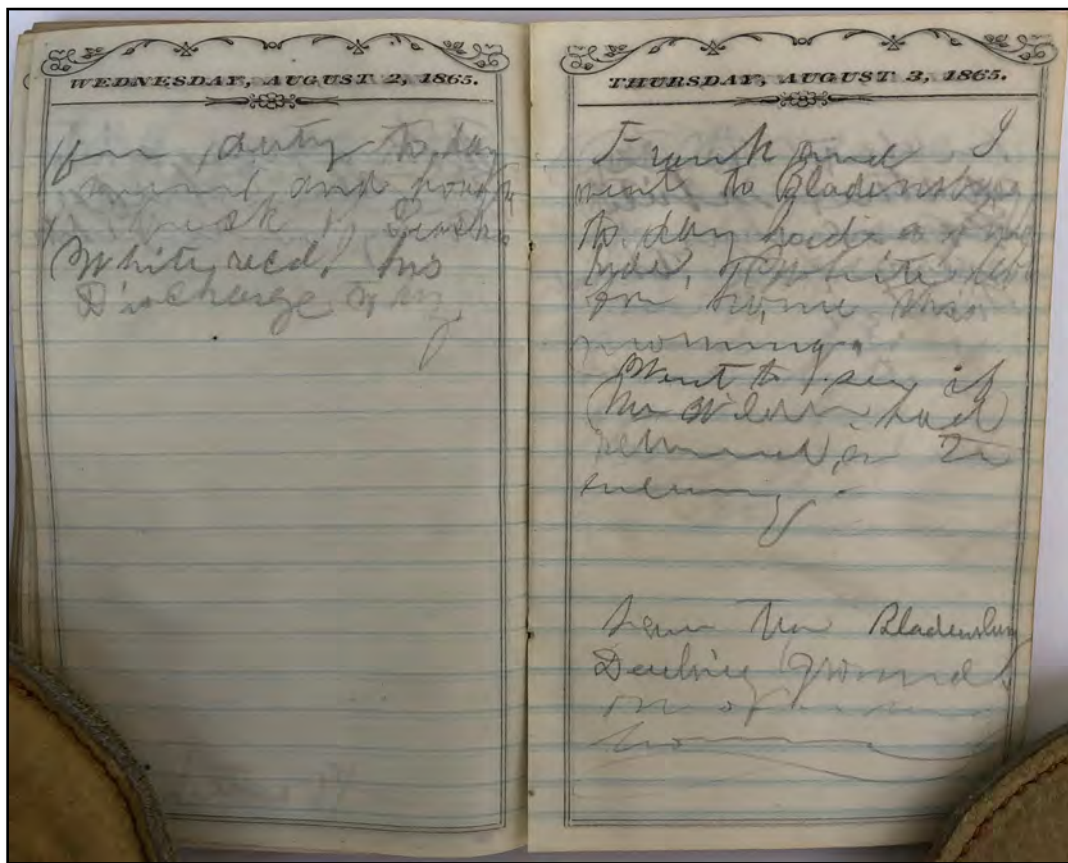
Letters 17--

**Tuesday, August 1, 1865**

Took a ride to the Chain Bridge today with Frank.



**Chain Bridge**



### Wednesday, August 2, 1865

On duty today. Went and bought UI. White recd. his Discharge to day.<sup>122</sup>

### Thursday, August 3, 1865

Frank and I went to Bladensburg to day had a fine ride. White left for home this morning. Went to see if Mr. Wilder had returned in the evening. Saw the Bladensburg dueling ground in the UI<sup>123</sup>

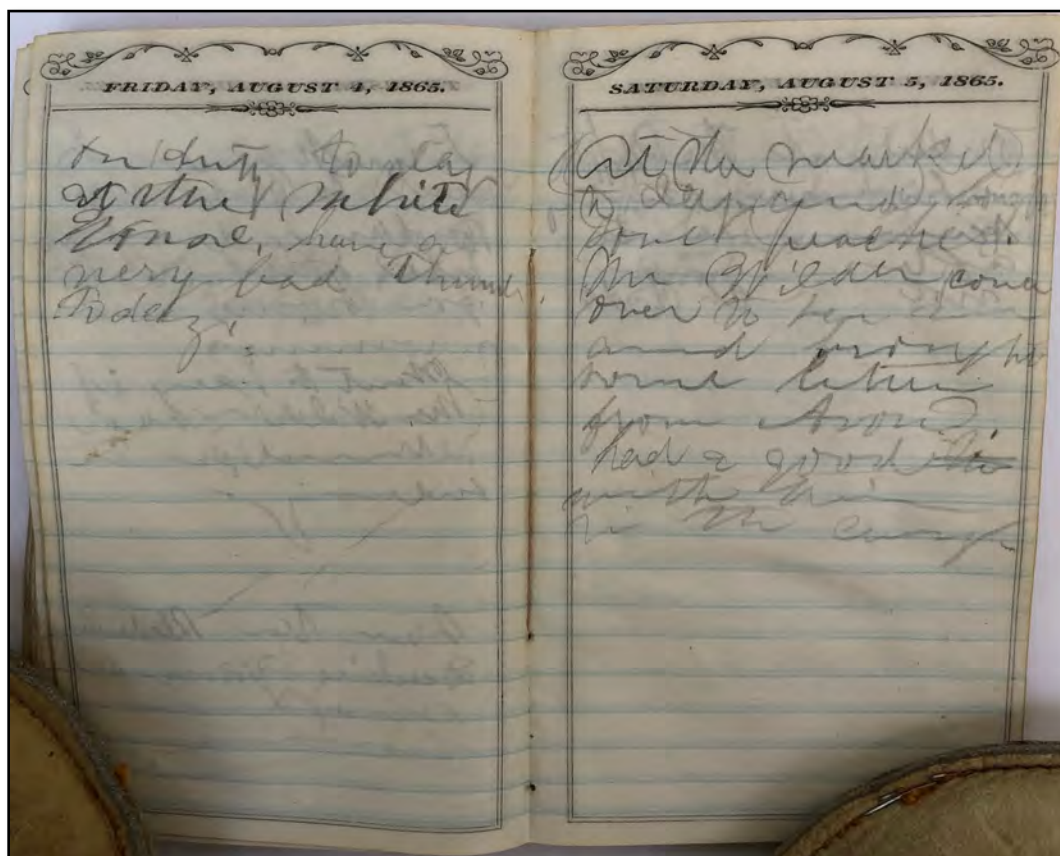


Bladensburg Dueling Ground

<sup>122</sup> Official roster of Union Light Guard has Wilson White of Newark, Ohio listed as an original member, mustered out 8/1/1865 and a painter, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].

<sup>123</sup> Colmarmanor.org/history describes the Bladensburg Dueling Grounds, just N.E. of Washington D.C. as a small pit of land that witnessed approximately 50 duels by gentlemen prior to the end of the civil war, settling "affairs of honor." Naval hero Commodore Stephen Decatur was mortally wounded in a duel in 1820, see appendix M





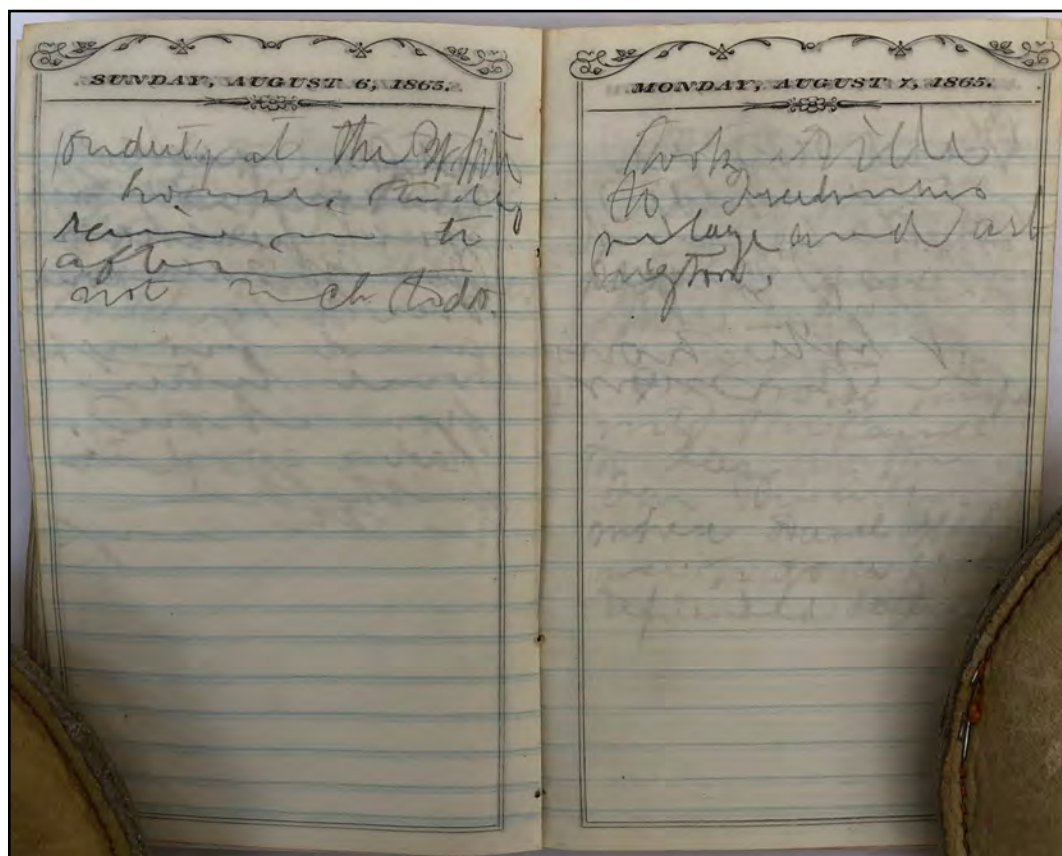
### Friday, August 4, 1865

On duty to day at the White House. Have a very bad thunder today.

### Saturday, August 5, 1865

At the market to day and bought some peaches. Mr. Wilder came over to see me and brought some letters from Avon.<sup>124</sup> Had a good time with him in the evening

<sup>124</sup> Avon, Ohio is home area for Frederick



**Sunday, August 6, 1865**

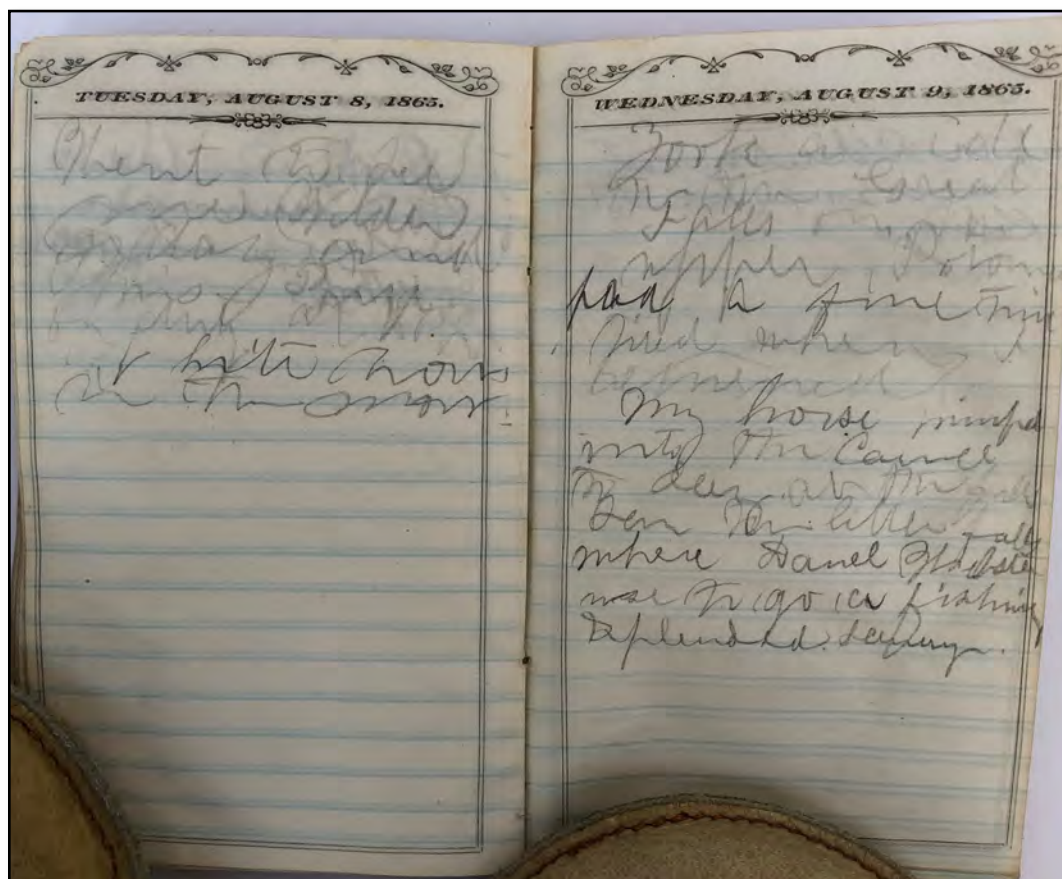
On duty at the white House to day. Rain in the afternoon. Not much to do.

**Monday, August 7, 1865**

Took a ride to Freedman's Village and Arlington today and all night.<sup>125</sup>

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<sup>125</sup> Freedman's Villages were encampments for former slaves who had been freed one of which was located next to Arlington House.



### **Tuesday, August 8, 1865**

Went to see Mr. Wilder to day and his Bks. On duty at the White house in the noon.

### **Wednesday, August 9, 1865**

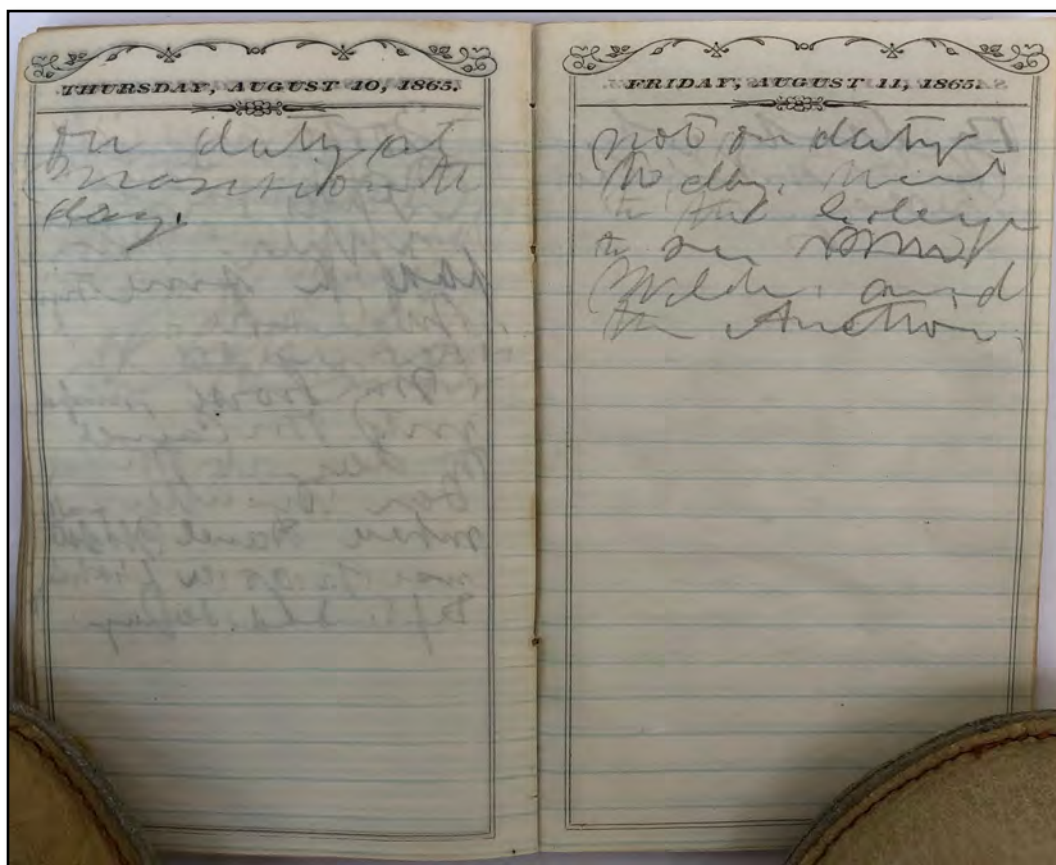
Took a ride to see Great Falls<sup>126</sup> on the upper Potomac. Have a fine time. Tired when I returned. My horse **UI** into the corral. Today at the falls saw the little falls where Daniel Webster use to go ice fishing. Splendid scenery.



**Falls by Chain Bridge**

<sup>126</sup> Great Falls and Little Falls are scenic spots up river from Chain Bridge.



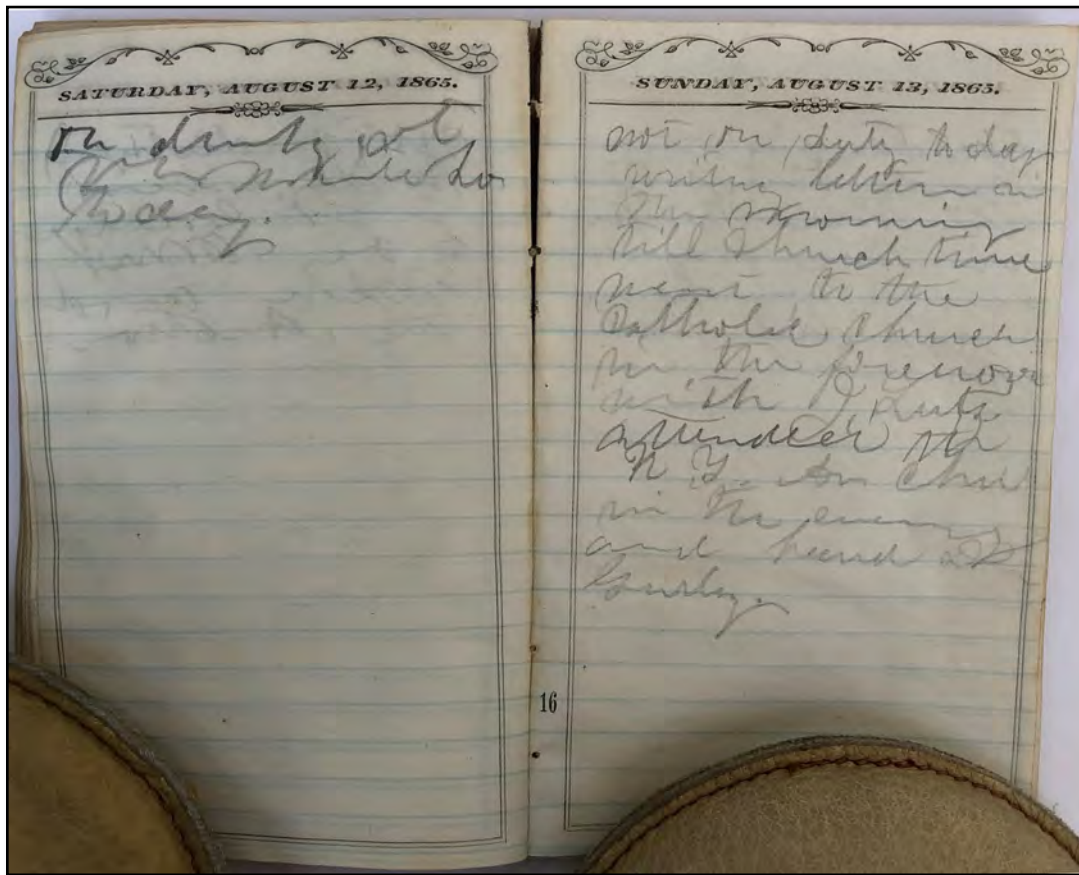


**Thursday, August 10, 1865**

On duty at mansion to day.

**Friday, August 11, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Went to the college to see Mr. Wilder and the auction.

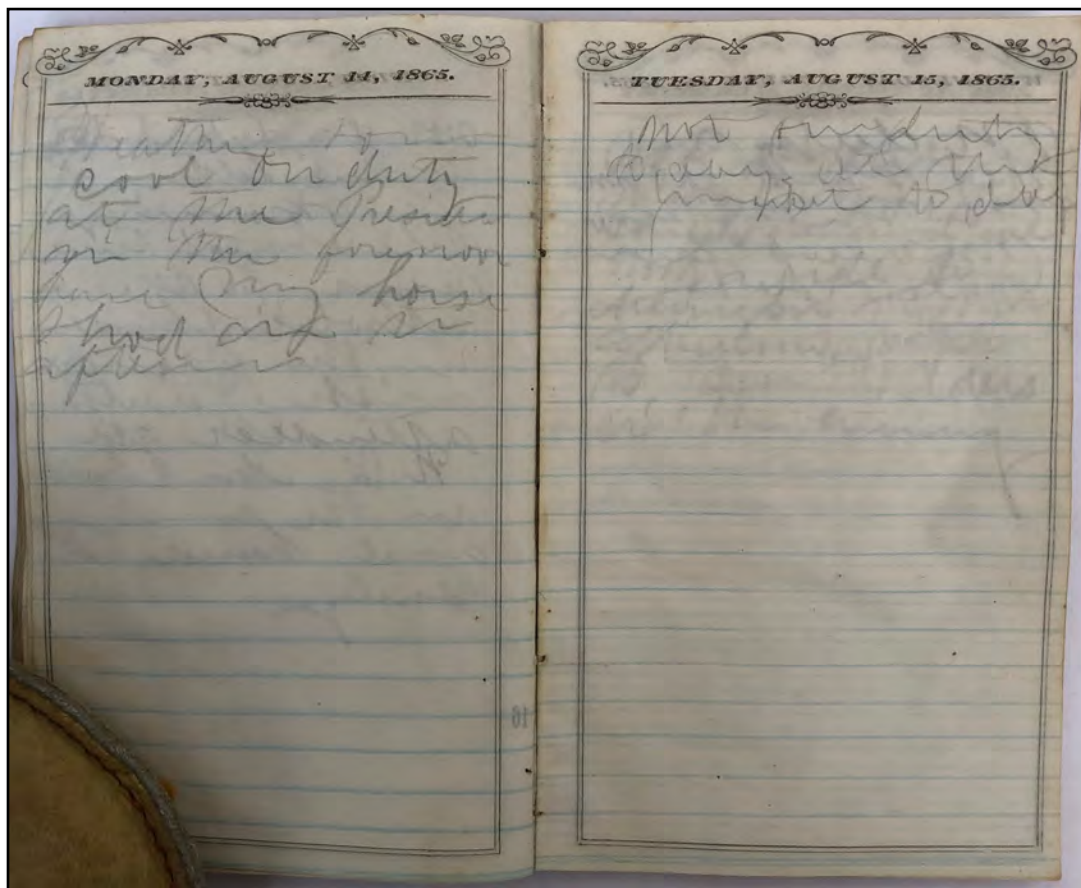


**Saturday, August 12, 1865**

On duty at White House to day.

**Sunday, August 13, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Writing letters in the morning till church time went to the Catholic Church in the forenoon with J. Lutz. Attended the N.Y. Am church in the evening and heard Dr. Gurley.



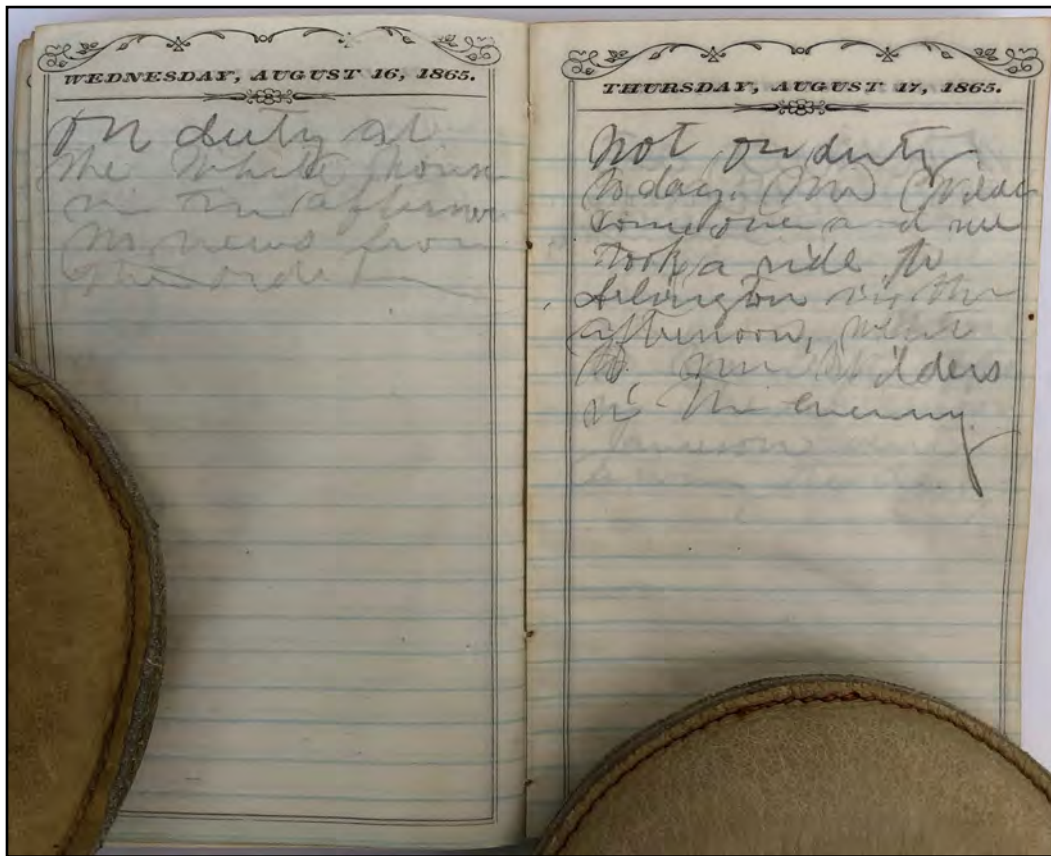
**Monday, August 14, 1865**

Weather very cool. On duty at the President in the forenoon had my horse shod in the afternoon.

**Tuesday, August 15, 1865**

Not on duty to day. At the market today.



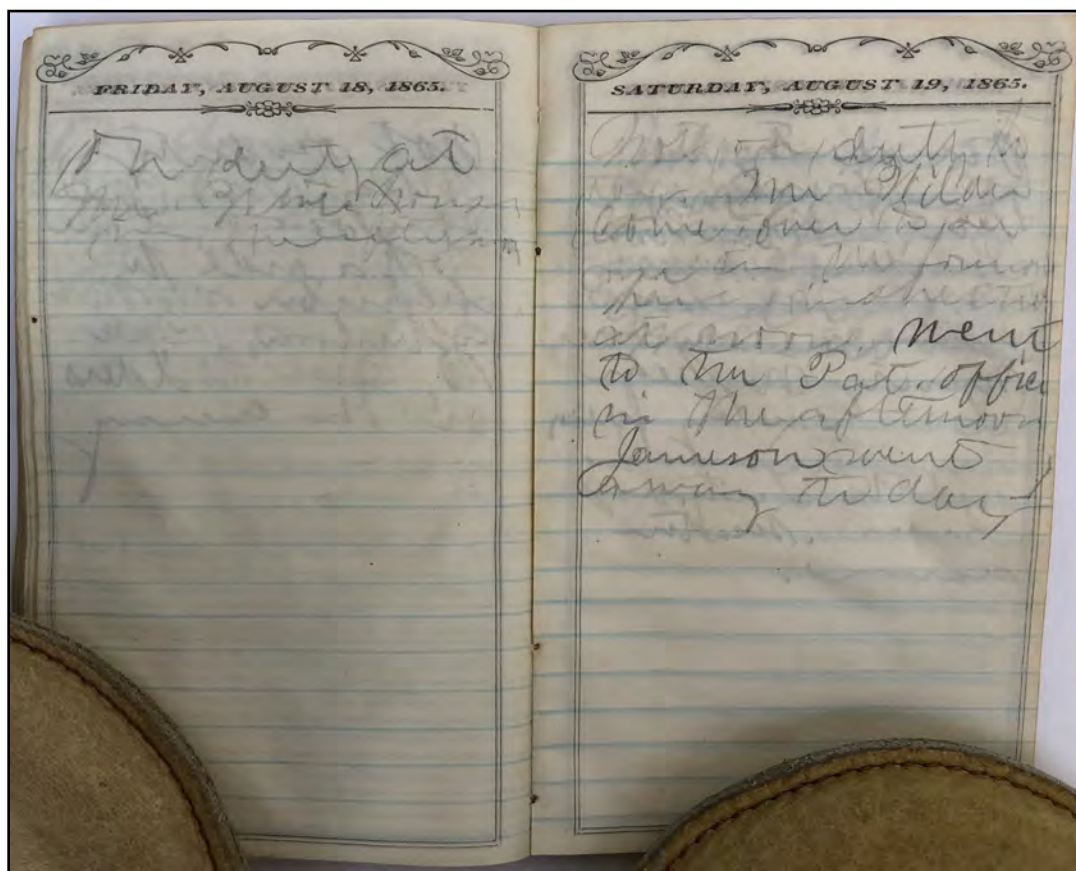


**Wednesday, August 16, 1865**

On duty at the White House in the afternoon. No news from Mr. Wilder.

**Thursday, August 17, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Mr. Wilder came over and we took a ride to Arlington in the afternoon. Went to the Wilders in the evening.



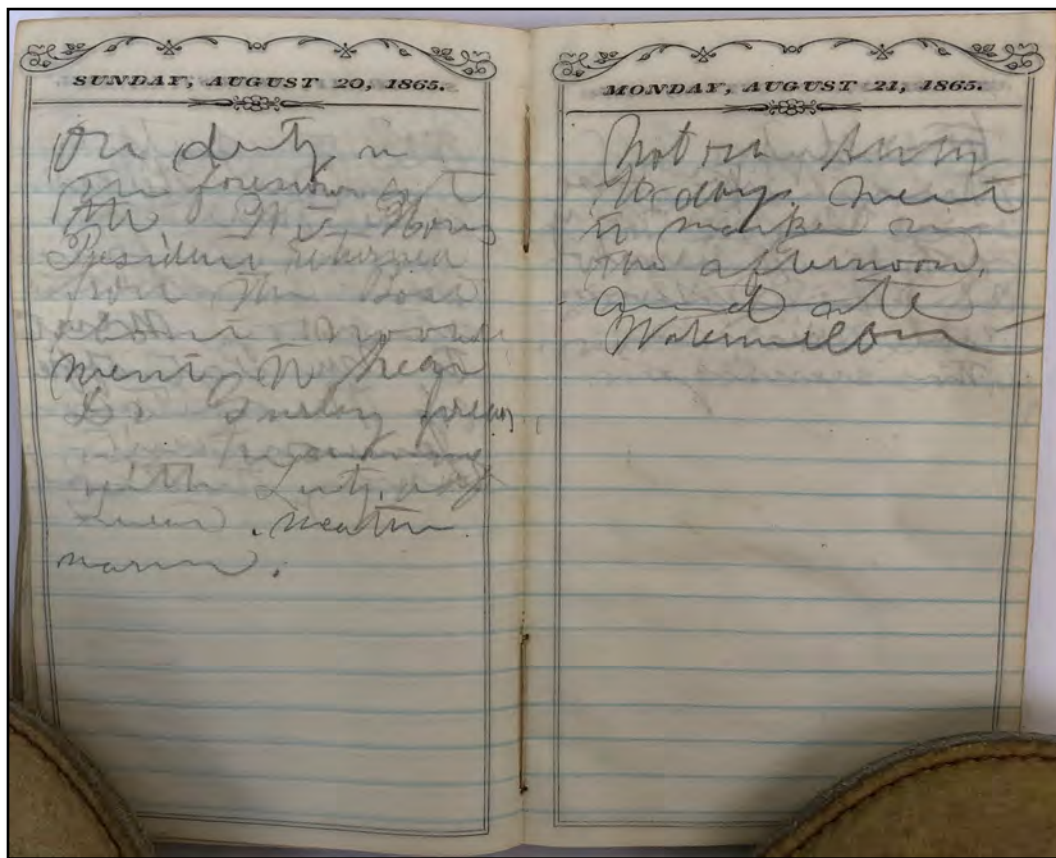
**Friday, August 18, 1865**

On duty at the Bks, white House in the afternoon.

**Saturday, August 19, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Mr. Wilder came over to see me in the forenoon, have UI at noon. Went to the Patent office in the afternoon. Jamison went away to day.<sup>127</sup>

<sup>127</sup> Official roster of the Union Light Guard lists 2nd Lieutenant James B. Jamison, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 12/21/1864, mustered out with Unit 9/9/1865, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].



### Sunday, August 20, 1865

On duty in the forenoon at the Wt House. President returned from the Boat about noonday. Went to hear Dr. Gurley speak in the evening with Lutz and Swerer.<sup>128</sup> Weather warm.<sup>129</sup>

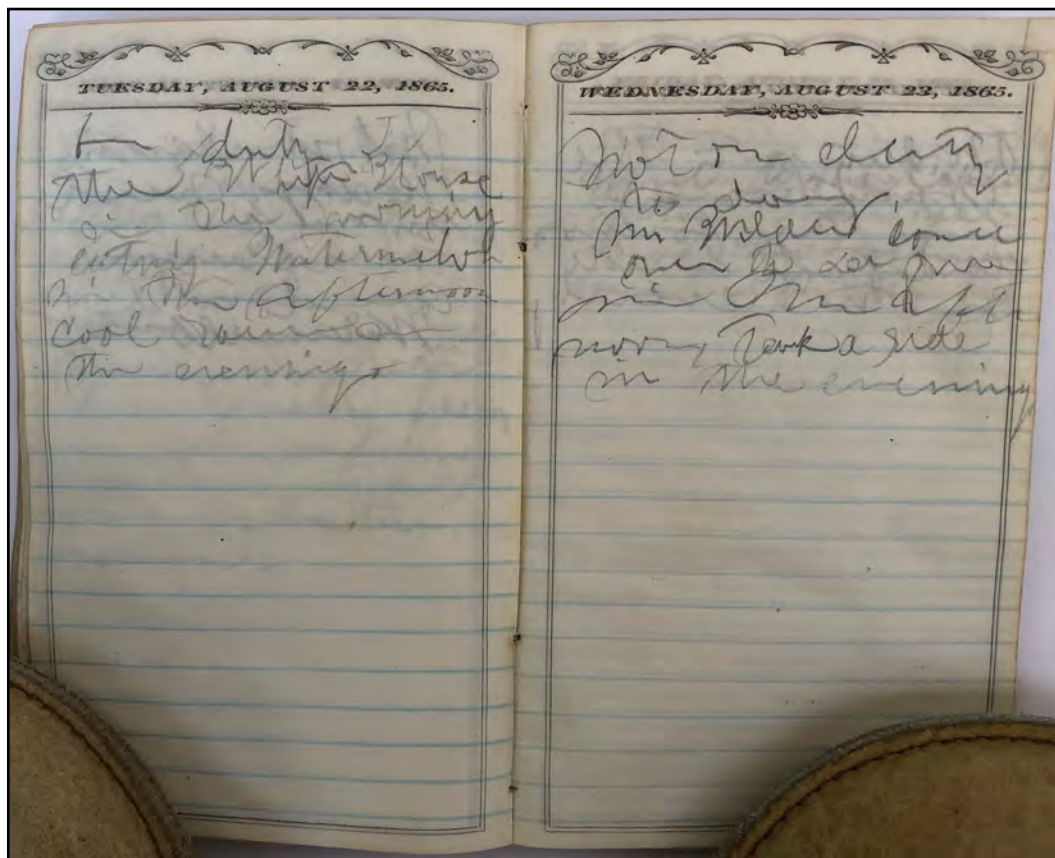
### Monday, August 21, 1865

Not on duty to day. Went to market in the afternoon and ate Watermelon.

<sup>128</sup> Official roster of Light Guard shows Barton W. Swerer, age 26, enlisted 12/15/1863 and mustered out 9/9/1865.

<sup>129</sup> Frederick has several entries, usually a Sunday, when he comments on going to church and hearing Dr. Gurley. Gurley prayed over the President while he was dying, consoled Mrs. Lincoln after his death and delivered the sermon at the White House memorial and U.S. Capitol services as well.



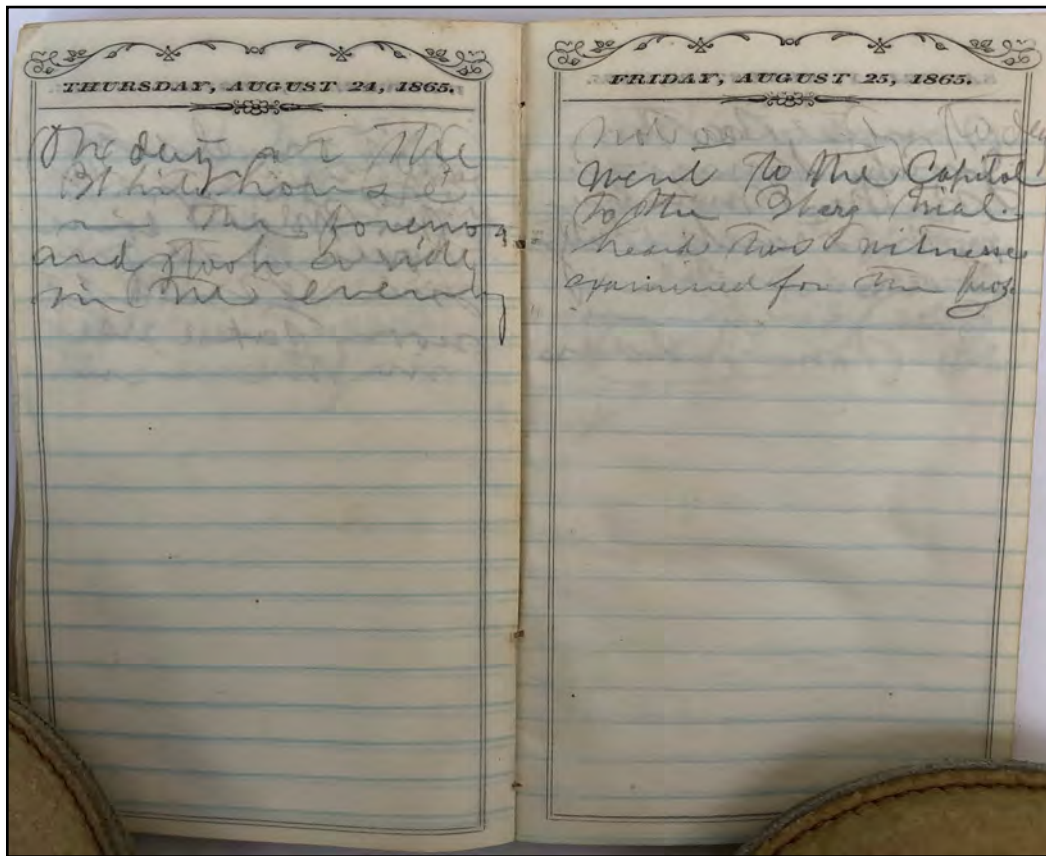


**Tuesday, August 22, 1865**

On duty at the white House in the morning. eating watermelon in the afternoon. Cool rain in the evening.

**Wednesday, August 23, 1865**

Not on duty to day. Mr. Wilder came over to see me in the afternoon. Took ride in the evening.



**Thursday, August 24, 1865**

On duty at white House in the forenoon and took a ride in the evening.

**Friday, August 25, 1865**

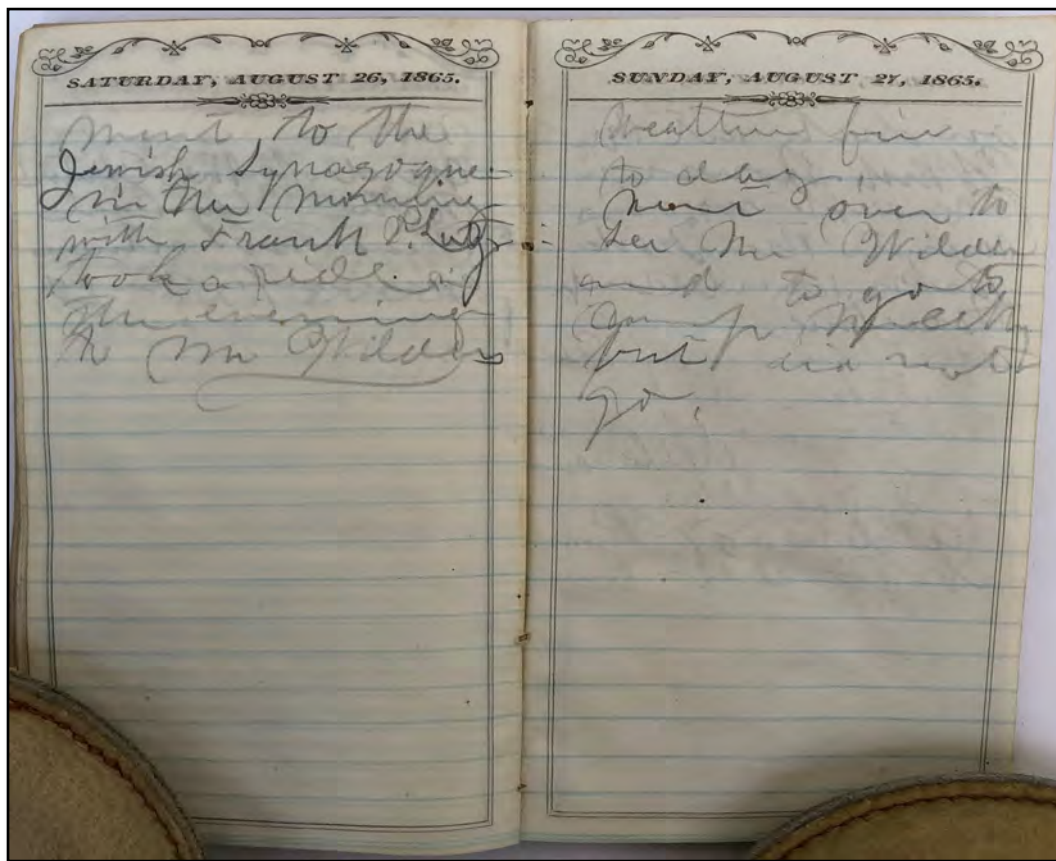
Not on duty to day. Went to the Capitol to the Werz<sup>130</sup> trial. Heard two witnesses examined for the pros.<sup>131</sup>



**Henry Wirtz**

<sup>130</sup> See Appendix B regarding Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison camp who was on trial for his war crimes.

<sup>131</sup> The National Republican [Washington DC] 26 August 1865 has a horrific account of testimony from 25 August from the prosecution witnesses recounting atrocities at Andersonville.



### Saturday, August 26, 1865

Went to the Jewish Synagogue in the morning with Frank Lutz. Took a ride in the evening to Mr. Wilder's.<sup>132</sup>



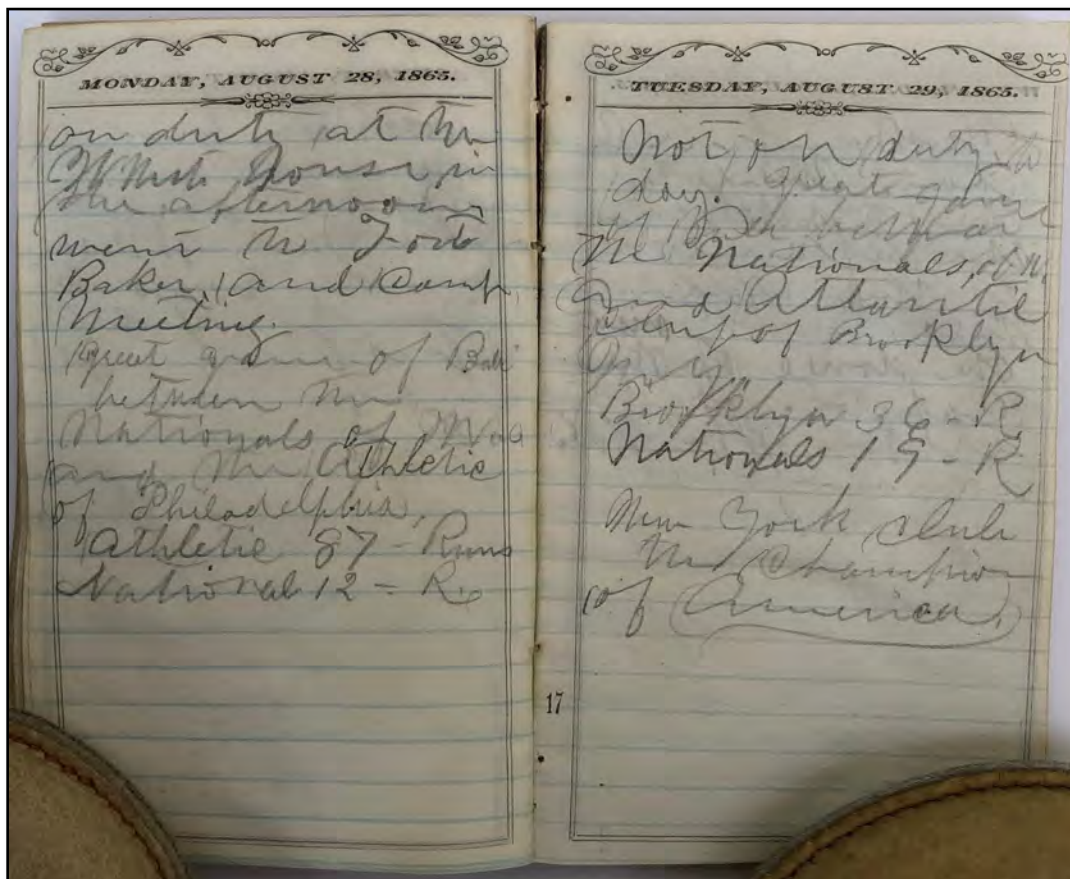
Synagogue 8th and I Streets, 1865

### Sunday, August 27, 1865

Weather fine today. Went over to see Mr. Wilder and to go to church but did not go.

<sup>132</sup> The Jewish community purchased and converted to a synagogue former Methodist Church at 8th and I streets, N.W. in 1863. Caring for wounded soldiers of all faiths was part of their mission, *Washington Hebrew Congregation*, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <https://www.whctemple.org/about-us/history/whc>





### Monday, August 28, 1865

On duty at the White House in the afternoon. Went to Fort Baker<sup>133</sup> and Camp Nutting. Great game of Ball between the Nationals of Was. and the Athletics of Philadelphia, Athletics 87 runs Nationals 12 runs.<sup>134</sup>

### Tuesday, August 29, 1865

Not on duty to day. Great game of Ball between the Nationals of W. and Atlantic club of Brooklyn N Y. Brooklyn 36-R, Nationals 19 – R New York club the Champions of America<sup>135</sup>

<sup>133</sup> Fort Baker, see appendix J

<sup>134</sup> The Nationals of Washington were formed in 1859, comprised mostly of government employees, Miklich, E. 2016. 1867 Washington Nationals Tour, The Tours, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <http://www.19baseball.com/tours-1867-washington-nationals-tour.html>. The Philadelphia Athletics was a prominent National Association professional baseball team formed in 1860, Westcott, R. 2013. The Early Years of Philadelphia Baseball, Society for American Baseball Research, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <https://sabr.org/research/early-years-philadelphia-baseball>

<sup>135</sup> The Atlantic Club was established in 1855 and emerged as the recognized champions of baseball and first baseball dynasty. The team was the first baseball club to visit the White House in 1865 at the invitation of President Andrew Johnson, see The White House Historical Association, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <https://www.whitehousehistory.org/questions/who-was-the-first-president-to-meet-an-organized-baseball-team-at-the-white-house>

Base Ball Club

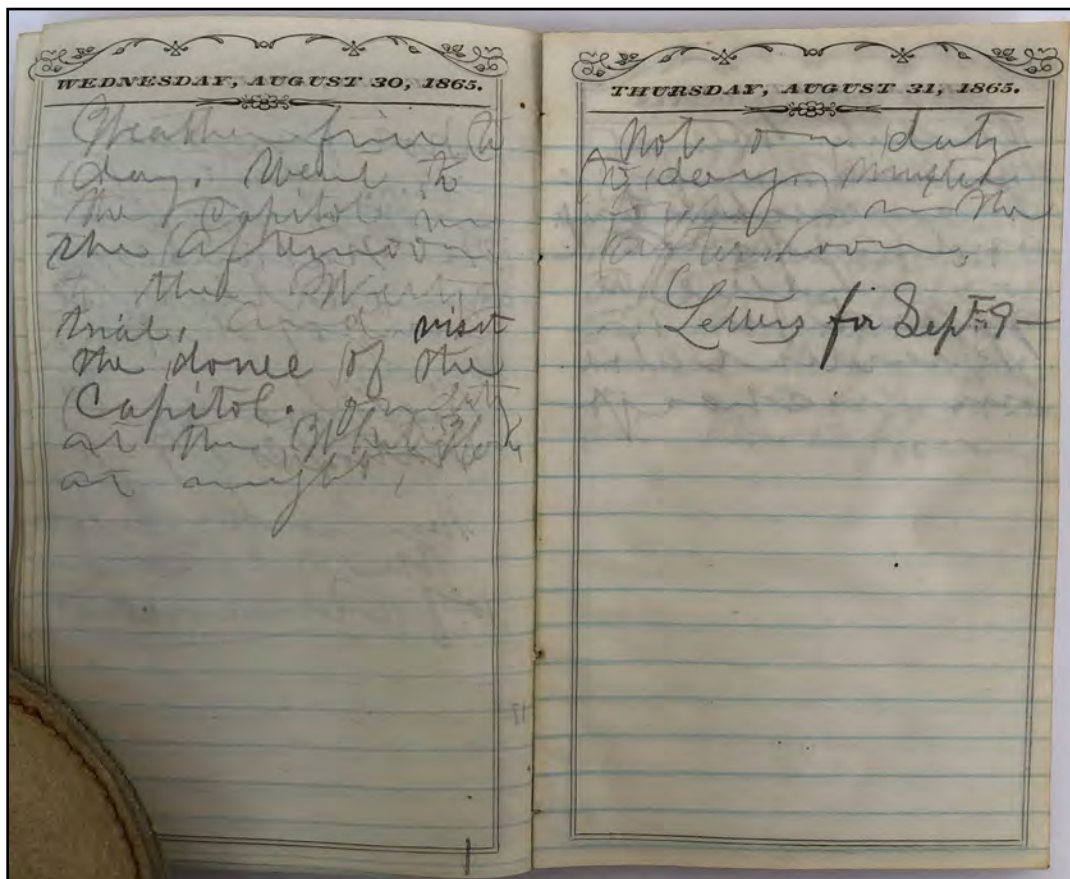


## CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by CHAR. H. WILLIAMSON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, of the Eastern District of New York.

*Work deposited Nov 1st 1863*

Champions of America



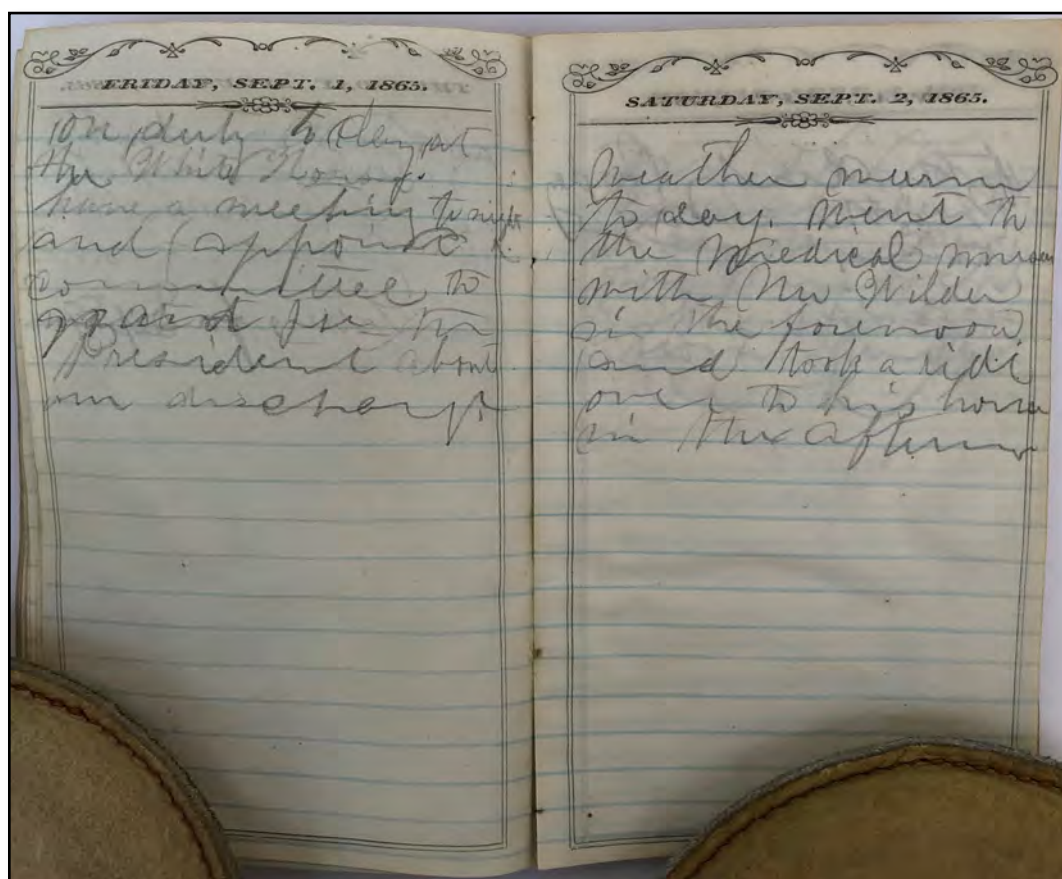
### Wednesday, August 30, 1865

Weather fine to day. Went to the Capitol in the afternoon for the Wertz trial, and visit the dome of the Capitol. On duty at the white House at night.

### Thursday, August 31, 1865

Not on duty to day. Muster for money in the afternoon. Letters for Sept. 9





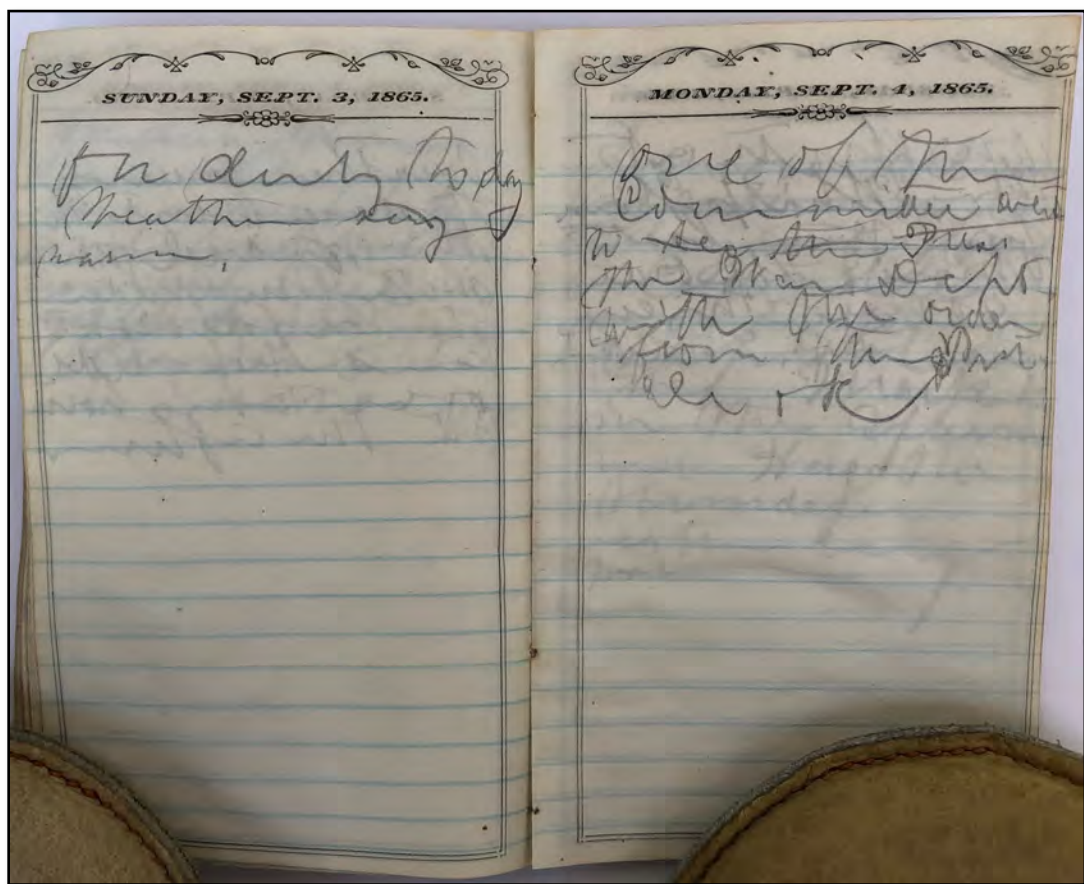
### Friday, September 1, 1865

On duty to day at the White House. Have a meeting to night and appoint a committee to go and see the President about our discharge.<sup>136</sup>

### Saturday, September 2, 1865

Weather warm to day. Went to the medical museum with Mr. Wilder in the forenoon, and took a ride over to his house in the afternoon.

<sup>136</sup> Follow up on request for discharge from president.



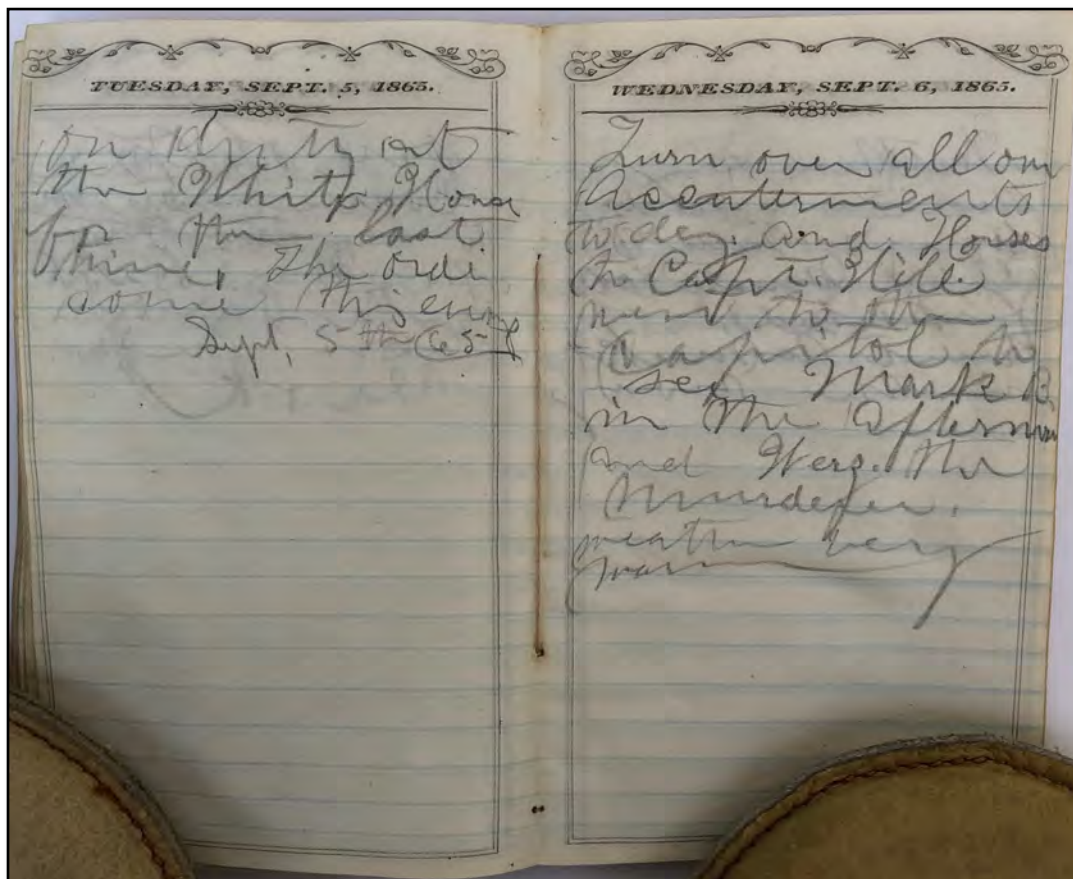
**Sunday, September 3, 1865**

On duty today. Weather very warm.

**Monday, September 4, 1865**

One of the committees went to see the Pres then the War Dept with the order from the Pres all O.K.<sup>137</sup>

<sup>137</sup> Since the ULG receives their discharge the next week it is apparent a committee has been following mustering out events with the President and the War Department



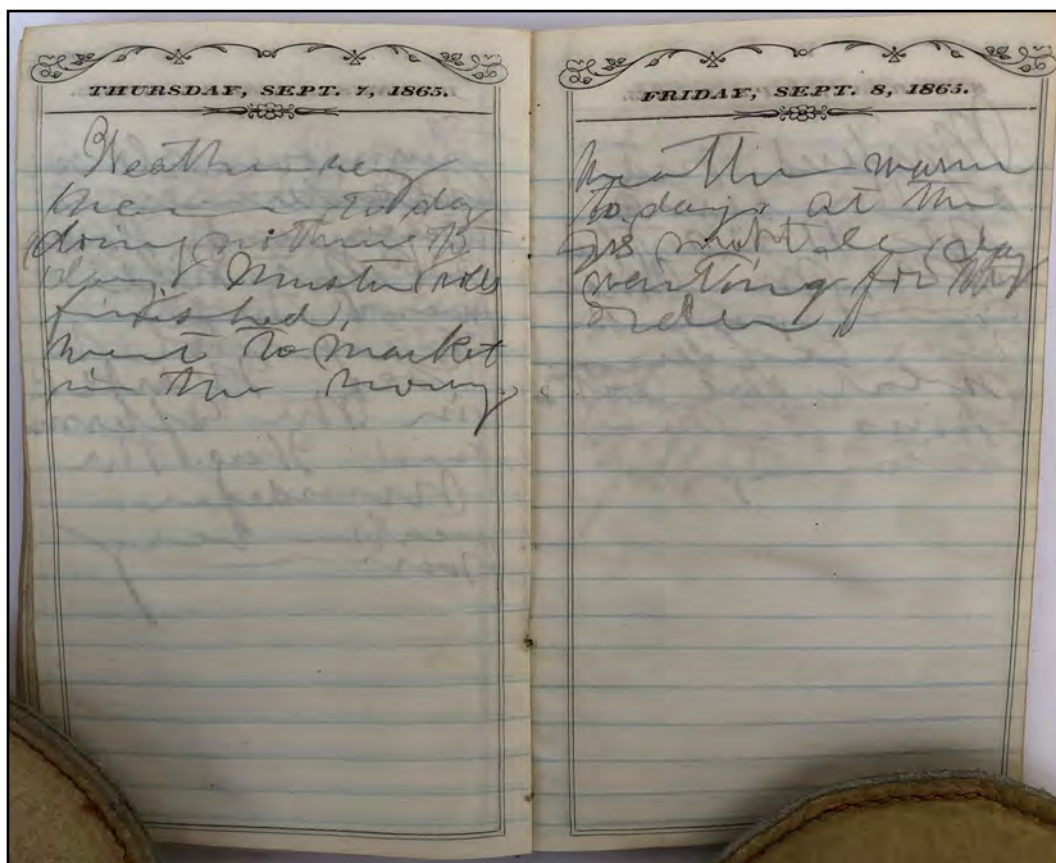
### **Tuesday, September 5, 1865**

On duty at the White House for the last time. The order came this evening Sept, 5<sup>th</sup> 65.

### **Wednesday, September 6, 1865**

Turn over all our accouterments to day and Horses to Capt. Will. Went to the capitol to see Mark B. in the afternoon and Werz. the murderer. Weather very warm.



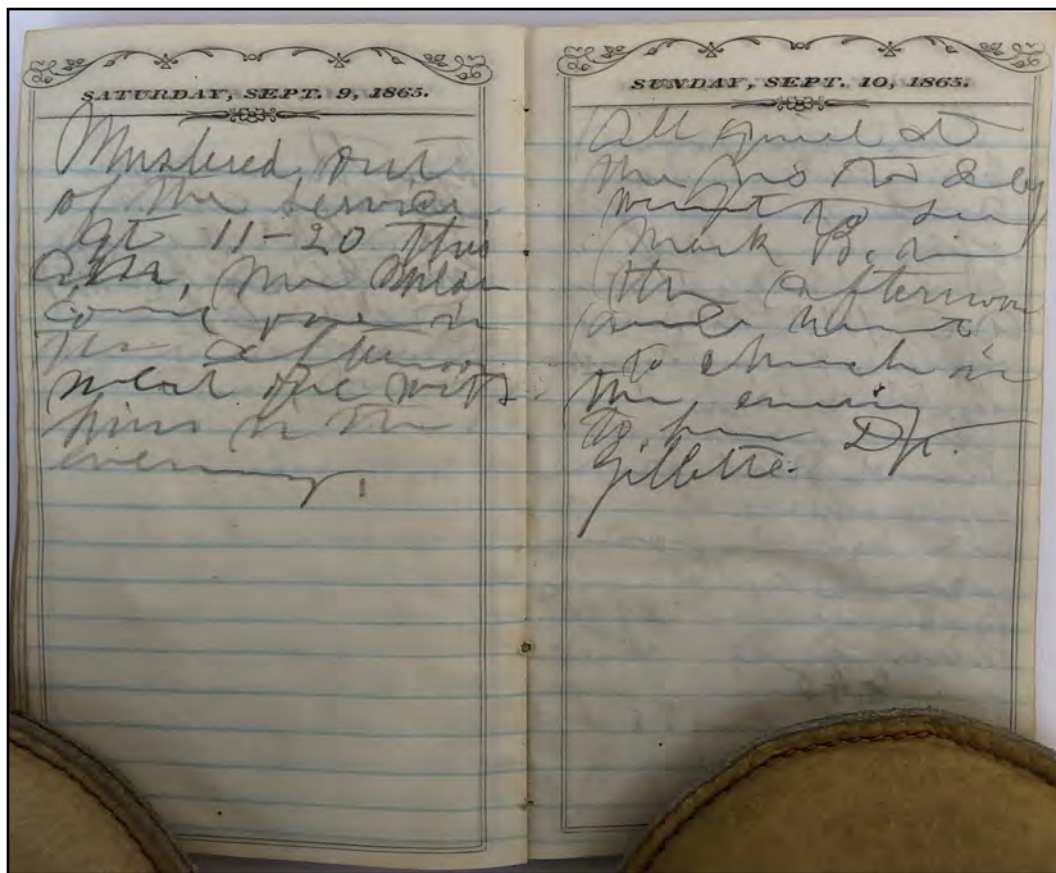


**Thursday, September 7, 1865**

Weather very warm to day. Doing nothing to day. Mustered rolls finished. Went to market in the evening.

**Friday, September 8, 1865**

Weather warm to day. At the Bks all day waiting for the order.



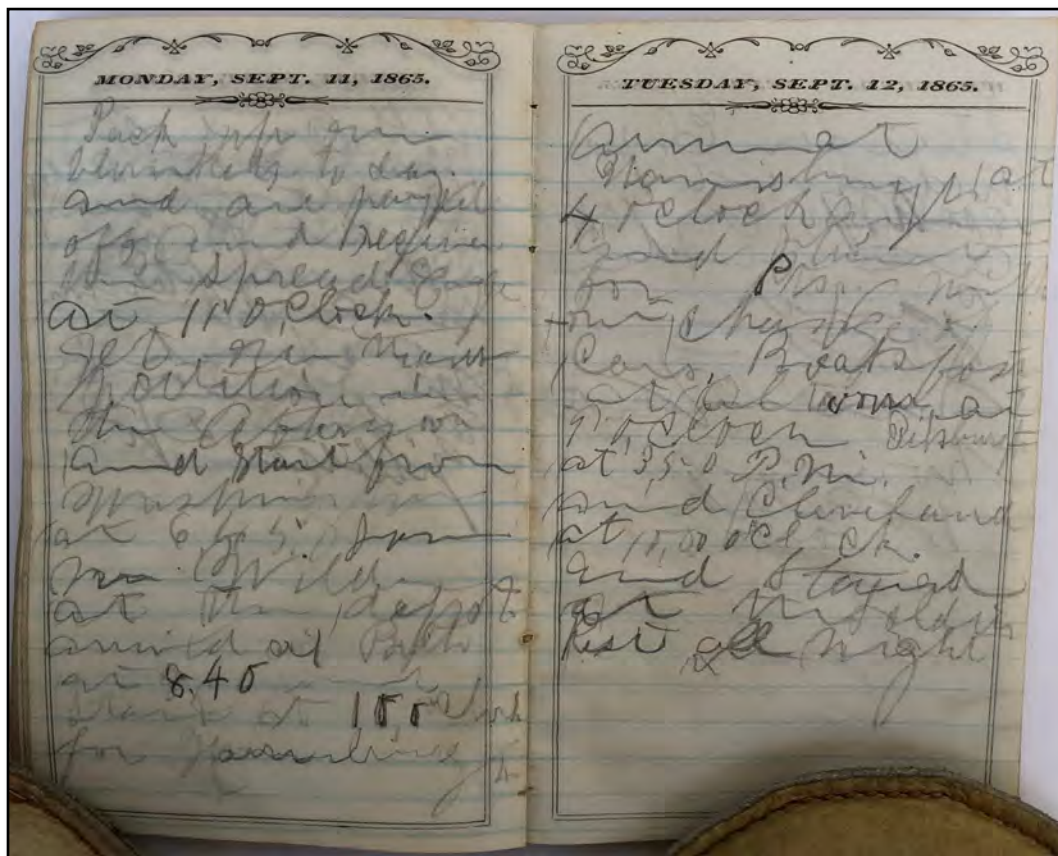
### **Saturday, September 9, 1865**

Mustered out of the service at 11:20 this am. Mr. Wilder came over in the afternoon. Went out with him in the evening.

### **Sunday, September 10, 1865**

All quiet at the Bks to day. Went to see Mark B. in the afternoon and went to church in the evening to hear Dr. Gillette.<sup>138</sup>

<sup>138</sup> It is interesting to note that Baker started the diary with hearing Dr. Gillette and ends his diary with hearing Dr. Gillette, see Appendix B.



### Monday, September 11, 1865

Pack up blankets to day and are payed off and receive the Spread Eagle at 11 0'clock. Get over the news partition in the afternoon and Start from Washington at 6. 45. See Mr. Wilder at the depot. Arrived at Balt at 8:40 and start at 1:00 o clock for Harrisburg.

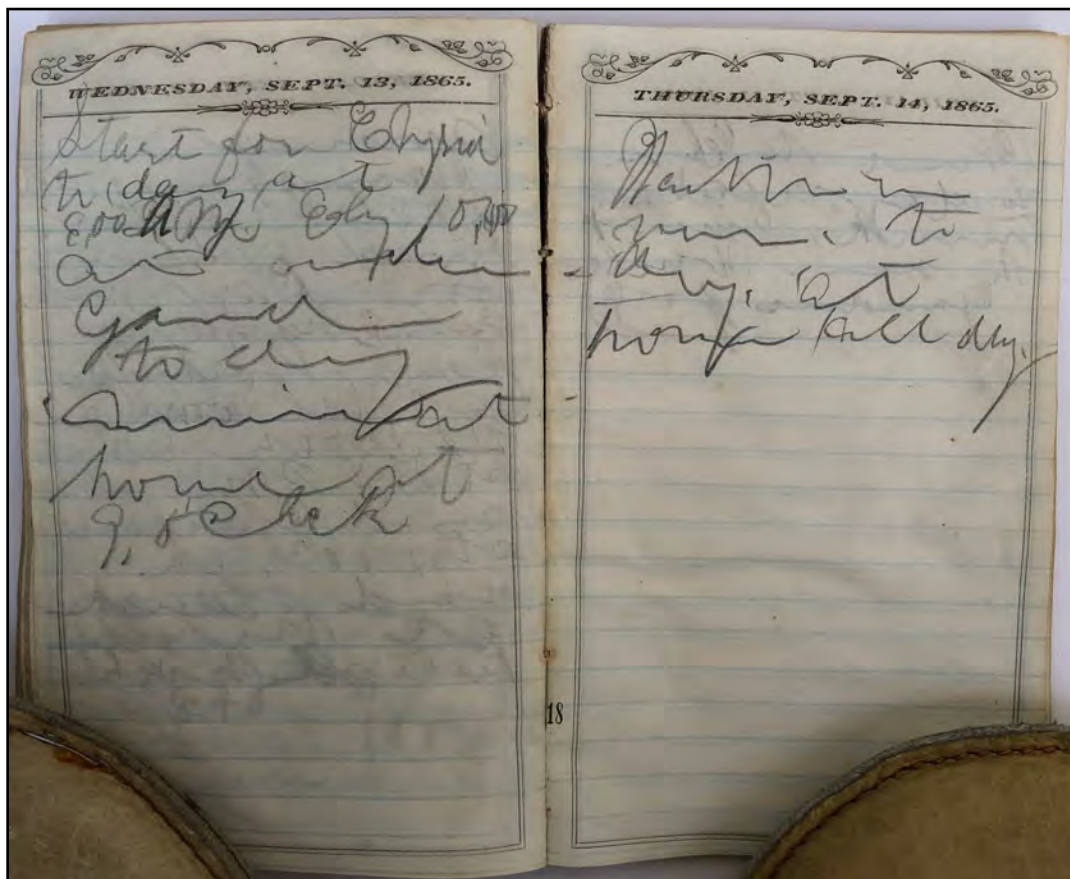
### Tuesday, September 12, 1865

Arrive at Harrisburg at 4 oclock afternoon and head for Ptsbrg with our change of cars. Breakfast at 9 oclock. Pittsburgh at 3:50 P. M. and Cleveland at 10:00 clock. And stayed at the oldin. Rest all Night.



Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Map



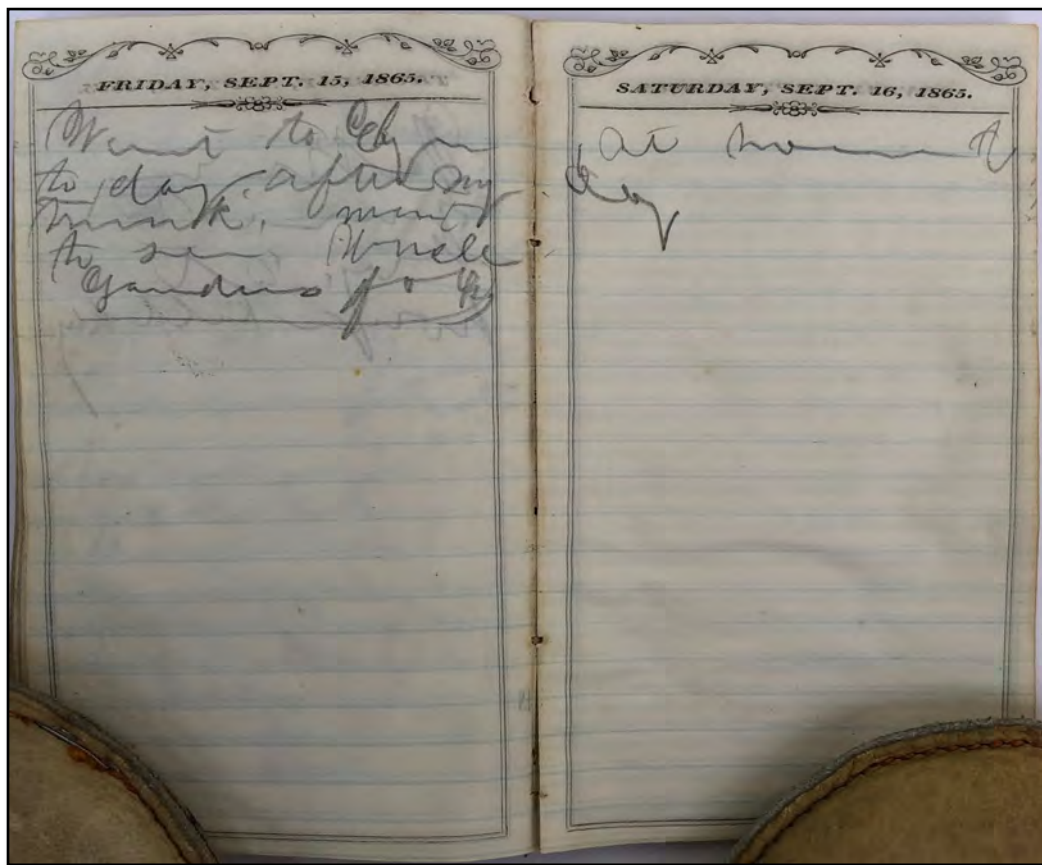


**Wednesday, September 13, 1865**

Start for Elyria to day at 6:00 AM. Elyria 10:00 at nephew Grander today. Arrive at home at 9, 0 clock

**Thursday, September 14, 1865**

Nothing in news to day. At home all day.



**Friday, September 15, 1865**

Went to Elyria to day after my trunk. Went to see Uncle Gandern <sup>139</sup>folks.



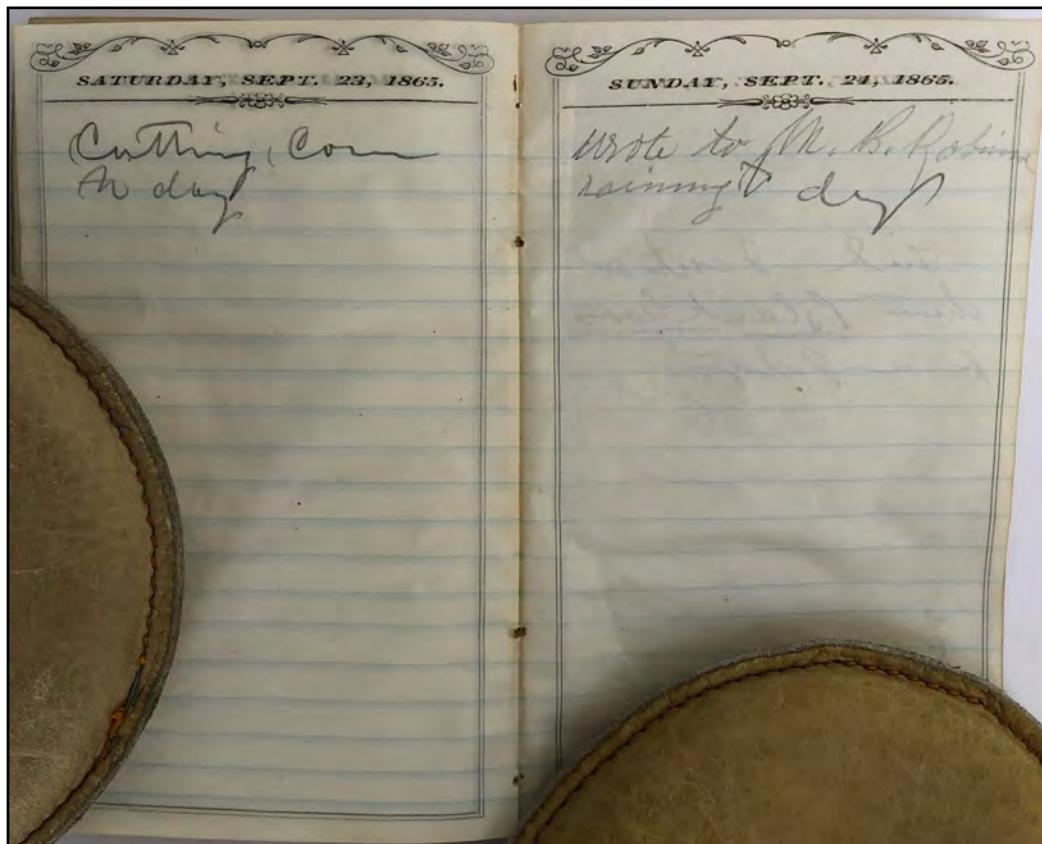
Cheapside in 1860, Mary Beebe Hall *Reminiscences of Elyria*, 1900

**Saturday, September 16, 1865**

At home to day.

September 17-22 are blank

<sup>139</sup> Gandern is his mother's family, also see previous entry regarding Cousin Austin Gander.

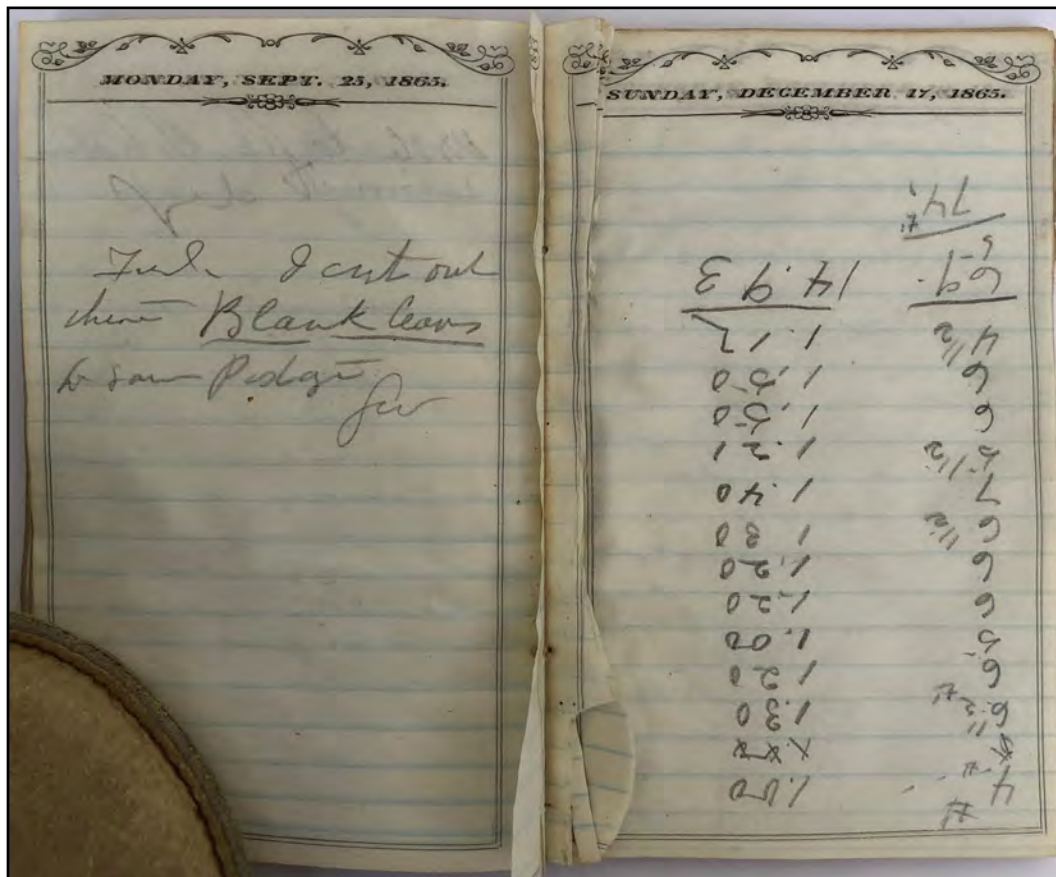


**Saturday, September 23, 1865**  
Cutting corn all day.



**Cutting Corn**





**Sunday, September 24, 1865**  
Wrote to M. B. Robinson to day.<sup>140</sup>

**Monday, September 25, 1865**  
(Not in FRB handwriting) Fred, I cut out these Blank leaves to save Postage.

<sup>140</sup> As noted elsewhere in diary entries, this is Mark B. Robinson, member alongside Baker with Union Light Guard. It is fitting that his last entry is regarding reaching out to one of his fellow soldiers.

Several pages at the end of Frederick's diary contain notes on expenses and letter to friends, below are two examples. Note cost of diary and contribution to Culp's tombstone.

| CASH ACCOUNT. JANUARY. |                                  |           |       | CASH ACCOUNT. JANUARY. |  |           |       |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|------------------------|--|-----------|-------|
| Date.                  |                                  | Received. | Paid. | Date.                  |  | Received. | Paid. |
| 17 <sup>th</sup>       |                                  | 82 60     | 81 55 |                        |  |           |       |
| 21                     | for 4 one Pm 7 <sup>th</sup> Jan | 66 65     | 2 10  |                        |  |           |       |
| 21                     | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm           | 1 50      | 4 50  |                        |  |           |       |
| 22                     | for B.R. for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm  |           | 5 00  |                        |  |           |       |
| 17 <sup>th</sup>       | for 4 Accounts                   | 65 25     | 10 50 |                        |  |           |       |
|                        |                                  |           | 1 55  |                        |  |           |       |
|                        |                                  |           | 13 45 |                        |  |           |       |
|                        | on hand Jan 1 <sup>st</sup>      |           | 21 00 |                        |  |           |       |
|                        |                                  | Rec.      | Paid. |                        |  |           |       |
| 17                     | For Diary                        |           | 1 55  |                        |  |           |       |
| 21                     | For Bridge                       |           | 1 50  |                        |  |           |       |
| 24                     | for Stamps                       |           | 1 00  |                        |  |           |       |
| 11                     | loan of Mayfield                 |           | 10    |                        |  |           |       |
| 22                     | for 100 letters                  |           | 30    |                        |  |           |       |
|                        | Cyprus & apples                  |           | 60    |                        |  |           |       |
| 28                     | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Austin       |           | 2 05  |                        |  |           |       |
| 30                     | for Buckenheat loan              |           | 25    |                        |  |           |       |
| 30                     | Molasses                         |           | 25    |                        |  |           |       |
| 31                     | Philly                           |           | 4 00  |                        |  |           |       |
|                        | Tobacco                          |           | 11 60 |                        |  |           |       |

| CASH ACCOUNT. JULY. |  |           |       | CASH ACCOUNT. JULY. |  |           |       |
|---------------------|--|-----------|-------|---------------------|--|-----------|-------|
| Date.               |  | Received. | Paid. | Date.               |  | Received. | Paid. |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>     | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         | 85 10     | 8     |                     |  |           |       |
| 8 <sup>th</sup>     | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         |           | 5     |                     |  |           |       |
| 12                  | Tomb stone for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm              |           | 1 00  |                     |  |           |       |
| 14                  | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         | 3 5       |       |                     |  |           |       |
| 16                  | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm, and 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm | 28        | 2 15  |                     |  |           |       |
|                     | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         | 28 50     | 5     |                     |  |           |       |
| 18                  | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         |           | 1 25  |                     |  |           |       |
| 22                  | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         |           | 40    |                     |  |           |       |
| 24                  | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         |           | 32    |                     |  |           |       |
| 25                  | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         |           | 70    |                     |  |           |       |
| 26                  | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         |           | 20    |                     |  |           |       |
|                     | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         |           | 11    |                     |  |           |       |
| 27                  | for 1 <sup>st</sup> Pm                         |           | 1 20  |                     |  |           |       |
|                     |  | 37 23     | 7 45  |                     |  |           |       |

## EPILOGUE

Frederick R. Baker probably did not realize that when he volunteered to join the Union Light Guard, he would be witness to some of the most momentous months that helped preserve and shape the United States.

Frederick was truly a witness to an important part of U.S. history: serving as a bodyguard and escort for two U.S. Presidents, observing a future president, being in the presence of the generals and directors that ended the Civil War, and seeing the internal workings of legislators working to heal a divided nation. Frederick observed first-hand democracy at work, from hearing the Congressional debate that led to the abolition of slavery to actually seeing some of the first steps taken to integrate these freed men into American society by enlistment of “Colored Troops.”

The words and sermons of ministers close to President Lincoln allowed him to share in the spiritual message the President was receiving. Frederick observed our justice system at work as presidential assassins and war criminals were tried for their crimes. He also experienced how our country dealt with their grief in order to rebound from tragic events—demonstrating to him the importance of resiliency in a democracy.

The hundreds of thousands of casualties brought on by the Civil War could easily desensitize one to acts of horror, but seeing concerted government efforts at providing medical care, Baker experienced a country intent on caring for those willing to sacrifice for it.

Early in 1865 Baker attended a Congressional debate and heard some of the nation’s most skilled orators debating the legacy of a disgraced Army General. His diary entry January 24, 1865— “This will be a memorable day for me”— causes one to wonder why. Baker heard legislators from his home state of Ohio speaking passionately about the evils of slavery, unequal treatment of men, and the bravery of a General who put the lives of his soldiers over the folly of massacre in victory. The debate as a whole, and these legislators’ words in general, represent the importance of governing from a moral and ethical perspective.

What is it that causes a 21-year-old to use his free time to visit National Cemeteries where the bodies of our nation’s heroes lie? Maybe it is the same personality trait that keeps Baker faithful to his religious roots including an adherence to the Sunday ritual of religious worship. Not just worship, but an ecumenical effort as evidenced by his attendance at Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish services.

When mustered out of service in the fall of 1865 Baker returned to his home in Ohio, where he participated in the workings of the family farm. The United States was rapidly changing following the Civil War, with a population of former soldiers who had experienced life away from home, and a country expanding to the west. Baker had a glimpse of the new territory, revealed in an April diary entry “see the Rocke Mt. Painting – a splendid picture” It is in 1873 that Baker ventures west and settled in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Not only does he settle there he convinces other family members and friends from Ohio to also share in the splendor. Over the next thirty years Baker becomes a successful farmer, civic leader, religious leader, and visionary for the city of Fort Collins. His diary is replete with entries regarding his friends and associates— evidence for his caring nature. Did his visits to the Soldiers Free Library in 1865 have an influence on his efforts in 1903 to establish a Public Library in Fort Collins while in his fourth term as the city’s mayor?

Reading the diary of Baker doesn’t provide answers to questions such as these but reading it does provide a review of the experiences of a young man who later in life became an influential leader of a growing community.



The obituary for Frederick Baker that appeared in *The Weekly Courier* newspaper of Fort Collins in May 9, 1906, eulogized the man using words that seem to be reflective of his experiences as a young soldier.

“In the death of Mr. Baker, Fort Collins loses one of its best known and most substantial citizens, a man who was faithful to every trust repose to him and whose word was good as bond, a citizen active in the affairs of life and a familiar figure in social, political and religious circles. What Mr. Baker promised to do that he did, and what he refused to do no power on earth could make him do. He was a man of earnest convictions, strong in his advocacy of the right, a fearless persistent enemy of wrong in whatever form it appeared, and a thorough Christian gentleman. Though firm and steadfast in his own beliefs, he was by no means intolerant, for he had the utmost charity for the honest convictions and opinions of others.”

## APPENDIX A

### SEVENTH INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY THE UNION LIGHT GUARD

The official record for the Union Light Guard describes their service as:

“This Independent Company of Cavalry was organized as a body guard to President Lincoln by Ohio Governor Tod during November and December 1863, by recruiting one man from each county in the state and was known as the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. They were mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, December 17, 1863, by Elmer Otis, Captain Fourth U.S. Cavalry, Mustering Officer, and left for Washington, D.C., December 22, 1863. On their arrival there they reported to the Secretary of War, and were assigned to duty in and around the city, a strong detail being placed near the President’s house, the Treasury building, War office, and the other public buildings in which line of duty they served until September 9, 1865, when they were mustered out at Washington, D.C. by H.C. Strong, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, A. C. Mustering Officer in accordance with orders from the War Department. Three Year Enlistment.”<sup>141</sup>

Smith Stimmel, a member of the unit wrote that Ohio Governor Tod “became impressed with the idea that the President was not sufficiently protected...and applied to the Secretary of War, and received permission to organize a troop of cavalry... to be assigned as the President’s Mounted Bodyguard.”<sup>142</sup> The Ohio History Connection notes that “Governor David Tod began assembling a group of Ohio’s best soldiers for service on an undisclosed mission...After a few days in Washington, D.C., the members...learned they had been assembled to serve as a mounted escort and guard for President Lincoln.”<sup>143</sup>

Robert McBride, another member of the unit, wrote, “There was bitter disappointment when the men found themselves condemned to that which they felt was a service of inglorious activity.” In spite of appeals to Secretary of War Stanton to relieve the men, they stayed in their assignment. It was during the carrying out their duties that they realized the importance of their assignment...Taking the company as a whole, the membership was much above that of the average company of soldiers, intellectually, morally, socially, and physically.”<sup>144</sup>

Stimmel recounted the company were all outfitted with black horses with initial duties to “guard the front entrance to the White House grounds, and to act as an escort for the President, whenever he went out in his carriage or on horseback, as he often did during the summer. During the hot summer months the President made his home at the Soldier’s Home north of the city. The company furnished him an escort out in the evening and back to the White House in the morning.”<sup>145</sup>

While in Washington, D.C. the Union Light Guard resided in barracks “in what was known as the “White Lot,” then Treasury Park...directly south of the Treasury Department and opposite E St.”<sup>146</sup>(Today 15<sup>th</sup> and E Streets)

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<sup>141</sup> Official roster of the Union Light Guard, op. cite. Campbell et al. [28].

<sup>142</sup> op. cite. Stimmel, [6].

<sup>143</sup> Robertson, K. 2018. Protecting a President: Ohio’s 7<sup>th</sup> Independent Cavalry. *Ohio History Connection*, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <https://www.ohiohistory.org/learn/collections/history/history-blog/2017/august-2018/union-light-guard>

<sup>144</sup> op. cite, McBride, [8].

<sup>145</sup> op. cite. Stimmel, [6].

<sup>146</sup> op. cite, McBride, [8].

(Ohio History Connection has a Light Guard soldiers pass imprinted with name “Camp Tod”). When at the Soldiers Home “we had tents out there in the grove for our sleeping quarters.”<sup>147</sup>

The White House was a more open building than today. Numerous receptions and celebrations were held as part of the President’s duties and oftentimes the Union Light guard was responsible for security around the large crowds. The War Department, Treasury Department, and Navy Department were also nearby. The President often visited the War Department to monitor military engagements and movement. It was determined following the successful assassination of the President that there were several plots to kill or kidnap.<sup>148</sup>

After the assassination of President Lincoln, the Union Light Guard served as escorts of his body to and from the White House and Capitol grounds.

Andrew Johnson was sworn in as President on April 15, 1865 and the responsibilities of the Union Light Guard transferred to him. President Johnson initially stayed at the Kirkwood House, a hotel close to the White House and moved into the White House permanently in June of 1865. In light of the successful assassination of President Lincoln (the plot also included the murder of then Vice President Johnson), the assignment of the Union Light Guard was considered a serious one.

The Union Light Guard received permission from the Secretary of War to return home, and they mustered out as a unit on September 10, 1865. Of the original 105 members of the company, 33 were either discharged early or transferred to other regiments. Of these, 6 were promoted to officer grade and assigned to “Colored Troop” Regiments, 3 died, 13 were mustered out on “surgeons disability” or directly from a hospital, 11 by order of the War Department, and the remainder were reassigned or on detached duty.

The following newspaper accounts of the time report on the activities of the Union Light Guard:

“Body Guard to the President – Gen. Martindale has assigned the Union Light Guard Ohio volunteer cavalry to duty at the Executive Mansion.” *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, January 22, 1864.

“The President’s Escort – During the time President Lincoln occupies his summer resort at the Old Soldiers’ Home, the Union Light Guard, (Ohio Cavalry) commanded by Lieut. J.B. Jeimerson, (consisting of twenty men) will act as the President’s body guard, escorting him from the White House in the evening to the Soldiers’ Home, and returning again in the morning.” *Evening Star*, (Washington, District of Columbia), Saturday July 2, 1864.

“Yesterday the President and family took possession, for the summer, of their quarters at the Old Soldiers’ Home. As was the case last season, the President will ride to his residence every evening, escorted by the “Union Light Guard” Ohio cavalry, commanded by Lieut. J.B. Jamieson.” *The Baltimore Sun* (Baltimore, Maryland), Monday July 4, 1864.

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<sup>147</sup> op. cite. Stimmel, [6].

<sup>148</sup> Christina Boyes, 2015. “5 Failed Assassination Attempts on President Lincoln You Didn’t Know About”, *Travel Through History*. Accessed 7 February, 2019, <http://www.travelthruhistory.tv/failed-lincoln-assassination-attempts/>



## APPENDIX B

### CHARACTERS

#### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER (11/5/1818 – 1/11/1893)

During the Civil War Benjamin Franklin Butler served as a Major General in the Union Army. Prior to the war he was a politician and businessman in Massachusetts. At the beginning of the war his Massachusetts troops helped defend Washington, D.C., and he was then appointed a Major General by President Lincoln. When the Union Army occupied New Orleans in 1862, Butler was appointed military governor. He was viewed with contempt by the citizens there as he was believed to be a pilferer of goods from them. He was dismissed from the Army after he refused to engage his troops in the First Battle of Fort Fisher in 1864. After returning to Massachusetts he resumed his political career and served in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as Governor.<sup>149</sup> The Congressional Globe record for January 16, 1885 recorded a lengthy debate concerning Butler with representatives speaking for and against him. Primary issues were whether Butler had enriched himself while Military Governor of New Orleans, and whether he had demonstrated cowardice by not engaging his troops in the First Battle of Fort Fisher. Fort Fisher was considered an important key to the fall of the Confederacy and the failed battle on December 23, 1864 was met with dismay. In January Fort Fisher fell to General Alfred Terry and is seen as one of the turning points in the war. Senator Benjamin Wade and Representative Samuel Cox of Ohio were both staunch supporters of Butler, emphasizing his positions defending Negroes. Cox made reference to Butler's withdrawal from battle by noting that Butler maintained he would not sacrifice his troops as other generals did. Cox included a statement from Butler, "I have refused to order useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers," " Senator Wade passionately debated the morality of war and ill treatment of prisoners.<sup>150</sup>

The debate involved representatives from Ohio who spoke passionately about slavery and bravery. This could be why Baker considered this a momentous day.

#### SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX

Samuel Sullivan Cox (1824 – 1889) was a Representative from Ohio from 1857 to 1865, and a second period from 1873 to 1885. He was a staunch abolitionist

#### DAVID G. FARRAGUT

David Farragut joined the U.S. Navy in 1810 and had extensive Naval experience by the Civil War. In April 1862, while a "Flag Officer", Farragut took the city and port of New Orleans. He was then promoted to Rear Admiral. He is best known for his response to the Confederate placement of "torpedoes" during the Battle of Mobile Bay in 1864, causing commanders to hesitate. In response Farragut responded "Damn the Torpedoes! Four Bells! Go ahead! Full speed!" He was promoted to Vice Admiral in 1864 and Admiral in 1866.<sup>151</sup>

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<sup>149</sup> Benjamin F. Butler, *American Battlefield Trust*, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/benjamin-f-butler>

<sup>150</sup> op. cite. The Congressional Globe, January 26, 1865A [27].

<sup>151</sup> David Glasgow Farragut, *American Battlefield Trust*, accessed 3 Jan. 2019, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/david-g-farragut>

## DR. REVEREND ABRAM DUNN GILLETTE

As pastor of the First Baptist Church of Washington, D.C. Dr. Abram Dunn Gillette's church was about nine blocks from the White House. Dr. Gillette is recognized for an eloquent sermon he delivered following President Lincoln's assassination on April 16, 1865. He is better known for his having been the spiritual counselor to Lewis Paine, a convicted co-conspirator in the assassination of President Lincoln. Dr. Gillette had previously been heard preaching by Paine and, being the son of a Baptist Minister, Paine personally requested his spiritual attendance and consolation. Photographs of the subsequent hanging of the co-conspirators show Dr. Gillette kneeling beside Paine moments before the hanging.<sup>152</sup>

## ULYSSES S GRANT

The Union Armies had mixed results in the first years of the Civil War and with different General's being elevated to command by President Lincoln. Following several successful battles, in March of 1864, Ulysses S Grant was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant General in March of 1864 and named general-in-chief of the Armies of the United States and made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac in Washington, D.C. Under his command, successful battles led to the siege and fall of Petersburg and Richmond and Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865. President Andrew Johnson promoted Grant to be the first Four Star General in the U.S. Army, and later Secretary of War. Grant was elected 18<sup>th</sup> president of the United States in 1868, defeating Johnson for the presidency.<sup>153</sup>

## REVEREND PHINEAS D. GURLEY

From 1854 to 1868 Dr. Rev. Phineas D. Gurley was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington, D.C., known as the F Street Church, located just blocks from The White House. The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not join the church but were frequent attendees of services there. When Lincoln was elected in 1861 Rev. Gurley was also serving as the U.S. Senate Chaplain. Dr. Gurley befriended the Lincoln's and was a frequent guest at the White House. Dr. Gurley preached the funeral sermon for Willie Lincoln, 11-year-old son of the Lincoln's who died in 1862. Testament to his closeness to the family is that he was sent for to be at the bedside of a dying President Lincoln on April 15, 1865. He continued to console Mrs. Lincoln and delivered a sermon at the White House state funeral on April 19, and conducted a private service at the U.S. Capitol the same day.<sup>154</sup>

Baker has several entries, usually a Sunday, when he comments on going to church at the New York Ave. Presbyterian Church. President and Mrs. Lincoln visited the church from 1861 to his death in April 1865.

Whether Dr. Gurley had religious influence on Frederic Baker can only be assumed. Mr. Baker was one of the founders and large supporters of the First Presbyterian Church in Fort Collins, Colorado at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On Easter Sunday April 16, 1865, Dr. Gurley had a special service commemorating the President. He "urged the audience to look beyond the hand of the assassin to the hand of the wise God who overrules all things and makes even the wrath of man to praise him. He admitted the soreness of this affliction, but doubted

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<sup>152</sup> Ownsbey, B. J. 2015. *Lewis Thornton Powell Alias "Paine": the Mystery Man of the Lincoln Conspiracy*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co.

<sup>153</sup> Ulysses S. Grant. National Park Service, accessed 4 Jan. 2019, <https://www.nps.gov/people/ulysses-s-grant.htm>

<sup>154</sup> David Rankin Barbee, *President Lincoln Quarterly*, March 1948, V. No. 1, p. 9

not that time would show God's purpose in bringing it upon us." Citation – New York Avenue Presbyterian Church History in bringing it upon us." Citation – New York Avenue Presbyterian Church History

## JOHN MERCER LANGSTON

"John Mercer Langston, a graduate of Oberlin College, was a black leader of conviction and influence, a visionary reformer, and an accomplished statesman and lawyer... Selected by the Black National Convention to lead the National Equal Rights League in 1864, Langston carried out extensive suffrage campaigns in Ohio, Kansas and Missouri. A visit by Langston to the White House so soon after the end of the Civil War is not surprising giving his advocacy for freedom. He joined the Freedman's Bureau as the Education Inspector and later established the first law school at Howard University, and was the first African American from Virginia elected to the United States Congress.<sup>155</sup> Langston's vision was realized in 1867, with congressional approval of suffrage for black males."<sup>156</sup>

## WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

William T. Sherman graduated from West Point in 1840 and had a limited military career following graduation. He reenlisted in the Army at the outset of the Civil War and served as a Colonel in the Battle of First Manassas, with subsequent experiences leading to his promotion to Major General in May of 1862. His strategy of destroying the Confederacy's psychological will to wage war (Sherman's March Through Georgia), resulted in the fall of Atlanta. President Lincoln was involved in a fierce campaign for reelection with former general George McLellan his opponent. Military successes in the field helped Lincoln in his reelection. Even though Lee surrendered on April 10, 1865, there were several Confederate holdouts. Sherman was able to have the surrender of all Confederate troops on April 26, 1865. Following the Civil War he was appointed Military commander of the Western Theatre and went on to devise strategies to bring warring Native Americans to peace talks and was named general-in-chief of the army from 1869 to 1883<sup>157</sup>

## MATTHEW SIMPSON

Matthew Simpson was a Methodist Bishop who encountered President – Elect Lincoln in the winter of 1860-1861. During the Civil War Simpson was a supporter of the Union, emancipation, and President Lincoln. He travelled widely and "it was well known that the president occasionally sent for the Bishop, in order to procure information about the affairs of the nation." "Simpson gave a major address at the Capitol on the Sunday after President Lincoln's Second Inauguration in March 1865. The bishop spoke of the doctrines of the cross – the brotherhood of man, the equality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests."<sup>158</sup>

## JAMES B. STEEDMAN

James B. Steedman was born in 1817 and died in 1883. As a young adult he moved from Kentucky to Ohio where he became involved in Ohio Politics while serving as a newspaper editor. After the attack on Fort Sumter he organized the 14<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteers and served as colonel. Following acts of valor in several early

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<sup>155</sup> John M. Langston, *Ohio History Central* accessed 4 Jan. 2019, [http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/John\\_M.\\_Langston](http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/John_M._Langston)

<sup>156</sup> Oberlin College, *Ohio History Central*, accessed 4 Jan. 2019, [http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Oberlin\\_College](http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Oberlin_College)

<sup>157</sup> William T. Sherman, National Park Service, accessed 4 Jan. 2019, <https://www.nps.gov/fosu/learn/historyculture/william-t-sherman.htm>

<sup>158</sup> Matthew Simpson, *Mr. Lincoln and Friends*, The Lehrman Institute, accessed 4 Jan. 2019, <http://www.mrlincolnanfriends.org/the-preachers/matthew-simpson/>



battles he was promoted to Major General and served as part of General Sherman's Atlanta campaign. After the Civil War he served as Military Commander of Georgia and was considered an associate of President Andrew Johnson. He returned to Ohio in 1869 where he again served as a newspaper editor in Toledo.<sup>159</sup>

#### BENJAMIN WADE

Benjamin Franklin Wade (1800-1878) was a Senator from Ohio from 1851 to 1869. He favored women's suffrage, trade union rights, and equality for African Americans.

#### HENRY WILSON

Henry Wilson was Vice President under Ulysses S. Grant from 1873 to 1875 and a U. S. Senator from Massachusetts for 17 years. During the Civil War He served as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military affairs, introduced bills that freed slaves in Washington, D.C., permitted African Americans to join the Union Army, pressed President Lincoln to issue The Emancipation Proclamation, and worked diligently to protect freed slaves.<sup>160</sup>

#### HENRY WIRZ

Henry Wirz was the commander of Andersonville prison in Georgia. While both sides incarcerated prisoners under horrible conditions, Andersonville held prisoners in inhumane circumstances. The prison was designed to hold 10,000 men but the Confederates packed it with more than 31,000 inmates by August 1864. Wirz oversaw an operation in which thousands of inmates died. Poet Walt Whitman saw some of the camp survivors and wrote "There are deeds, crimes that may be forgiven, but this is not among them." Wirz was charged with conspiracy to injure the health and lives of Union soldiers and murder. The trial began on August 25, 1865 and ran for two months. He was found guilty and sentenced to die on November 10, 1865. On the scaffold, Wirz reportedly said, "I know what orders are, I am being hanged for obeying them." The 41-year-old Wirz was one of the few people convicted and executed for crimes committed during the Civil War. Citation – History.Com/this day in history, A and E Television Networks

#### FREDERICK ENOCH WOODBRIDGE

Frederick Enoch Woodbridge (1818 -1888) was a Representative from Vermont from 1863 to 1869.

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<sup>159</sup> James Steedman, Ohio History Central, accessed 4 Jan. 2019, [http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/James\\_Steedman](http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/James_Steedman)

<sup>160</sup> Henry Wilson, *Biographical Directory of United States Congress*, accessed 4 Jan. 2019, <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=w000585>

## APPENDIX C

### 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Constitution

The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution reads:

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

This amendment was passed by the Houses of Representatives in January 1865 and then ratified by the necessary 2/3 of the states several months after the Civil War ended. In 1863 President Lincoln had previously issued his “Emancipation Proclamation”. Lincoln believed that the issuance of the proclamation, which dealt directly with the states “then in rebellion against the United States” by declaring that all slaves held in those states “shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”

The proclamation, as issued, did not immediately affect slavery in the northern states but led the way for a total ban on slavery anywhere in the United States by way of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Even though slavery was not widespread in the north, it never the less existed.<sup>161</sup>

Debate in Congress leading towards passage of the proposed amendment was met with cynicism by many legislators and debate from its introduction in 1863 through to passage in 1865. Debate was influenced by the conduct of the ongoing Civil War and was an issue influenced heavily by national politics. Passage of the amendment was no sure thing and required the direct involvement of President Lincoln and his allies to the cause. The Congressional debate demonstrated the passionate beliefs of legislators, and their divergent beliefs regarding slavery and freedom. The debate, as much as the passage itself, contributed to passage of additional “freedom” issue amendments, and the Civil Rights Act of 1866.<sup>162</sup>

Ultimately its passage paved way for the Civil Rights Act of 1866

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<sup>161</sup> Congressional Globe, January 1865, 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

<sup>162</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, A&E History, 2009

## APPENDIX D

### CHURCHES

The Washington City (D.C.) Directory for 1864 lists 56 churches within the city. The 1865 diary of Frederick R. Baker makes specific mention of his attending services at Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and “Colored” churches as well as a Jewish Synagogue.

The address for the churches, taken from an 1864 directory, are given below:

The First Baptist Church  
13<sup>th</sup> between G & H Streets  
Pastor Reverend H.D. Gillette, D.D.

Methodist Episcopal Church  
Foundry Church  
14th and G Streets  
Pastor W.M.D. Ryan

N.Y. Ave. Presbyterian Church  
N.Y. Ave., between 13 & 14 west  
Organized 1820  
Rev. P.D. Gurley, D.D.

Washington Hebrew Congregation  
8<sup>th</sup> west between H & I north  
President Isaac Hertzberg

The 1864 Directory lists 6 Catholic churches and 10 “Colored” Churches in Washington



## APPENDIX E

### CIVIL WAR SOLDIER PAY

The following excerpts are taken from "Soldier Pay" by William C. Moffat Jr., January 1965.

"Regulations required that troops were to be paid in such a manner that appears at no time to exceed two months UNLESS circumstances made longer interims unavoidable."

"Troops were to be paid on the last day of February, April, June, August, October, and December."

"Troops were required to muster and parade by companies."

"In 1864 private pay was \$13.00 a month. Colonels received \$95.00 to 212.00 a month"

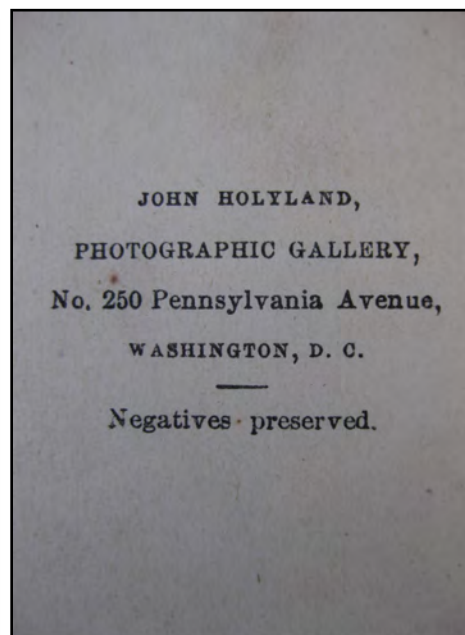
"Soldiers had to pay for any clothing lost in battle, or on the march. If the clothing wore out then he could claim reissue without charge. Typical costs for replacement were:

\$7.20 – overcoat  
\$6.71 – dress coat  
\$2.63 – blouse  
\$3.03 – trousers"

"Monetary inducements were offered for enlistment from 1861 and for the duration of the war. The government deferred management and planning to the states. States came up with generous awards and funds for the volunteers. Fees settled out on an average of \$350.00 to \$400.00. After 1864, enlistments were sought for one, two and three years at the rate of \$100.00 per year, offered on the basis of one-third at muster, one third halfway through the term, and one- third at the end."



Frederick R. Baker Photo Front



Back

## APPENDIX F

### FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES

#### PRIVATE SAMUEL CULP

Official Roster for the Union Light Guard lists Samuel Culp of Merion, Ohio as a wagoner, age 21 at enlistment on 11/1863, died February 9, 1864 in General Hospital in Washington, D.C. An undated Deaths of Volunteers Register records the death of Culp at Kalamora, Hospital, Washington, D.C. February 9, 1864 and U.S. burial Registration as at Washington, D.C., Soldiers Home. Cause of death is listed as Variola Confluence.

Burial records for Arlington National Cemetery list Culp as being buried in plot 10402

#### AUSTIN GAUDERN

Austin Gaudern was born in 1844 in Northamptonshire, England. His father, Jeremiah, and family immigrated to America and preceded the family of Frederick Baker in settling in Ohio. The soldiers and Sailors database reflect that Austin Gandern, also known as Austin Gaudern, enlisted in Company H of the 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Ohio Infantry on September 8, 1862. Records reflect that the regiment was in Tennessee the beginning of January 1865 and then had movement to Washington, D.C. then to North Carolina January 16 to February 9, 1865. He mustered out at North Carolina on June 12, 1865. The 1870 U.S. census lists him as living in Grand Rapids, Michigan. His death certificate lists his date of death as January 4, 1925 in Grand Rapids. His father's sister, Sarah Gaudern, Frederick Baker's mother.<sup>163</sup>

#### ROBERT WESLEY MCBRIDE

Robert Wesley McBride (1842-1926) enlisted November 2, 1863, mustered in as a Private December 17, 1863 with Union Light Guard of the 7<sup>th</sup> Independent Ohio Cavalry, mustered out on September 9, 1865. McBride served as company clerk while in the Union Light Guard. In 1867 he was admitted to the Bar and served as a lawyer and as a Circuit Judge on Supreme Court Justice of Indiana. In 1911 McBride published *Lincoln's body guard, the Union Light Guard of Ohio; with some personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln*. A letter written by McBride mentioning Culp and Baker is provided at the end of this appendix.

#### HENRY WILLIAMS

The Soldiers and Sailors database list Henry Williams, as a member of the 1<sup>st</sup> Michigan Cavalry, Company B. He enlisted in Houghton, Michigan on August 31, 1861. He was promoted to full corporal, and mustered out July 1864 at Camp Stoneman, Va. He does not appear in the 1870 census but in 1880 he resides in Michigan with spouse Henrietta nee Fenner. A Michigan death certificate for Henry S. Williams lists a date of death as November 18, 1915. The 1<sup>st</sup> Michigan Cavalry was assigned to the Army of the Potomac 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigades from March 1864 to 1865. Part of their assignment was in the Defenses of Washington, D.C.<sup>164</sup>

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<sup>163</sup> Ancestry.com and Family Recollections

<sup>164</sup> Soldiers and Sailors Database: Ancestry.com

## WILLIAM W WILDER

A review of records available from Ancestry.com revealed the following information regarding William W. Wilder.

The 1870 United States Federal Census lists the date of birth for William W. Wilder as about 1837 in New York. He was residing in Washington Ward 1, Washington, District of Columbia and occupation as a Clerk in Treasury. Residing with him were: Ann E Wilder age 23, Fred B Wilder age 4, and William Wilder age 2

Records of Fold 3, available through Ancestry.com, indicate that William W. Wilder was a member of Company B, 3<sup>rd</sup> Michigan Infantry.

A list of discharged soldiers, living in Washington D.C. in 1864, available through Ancestry.com, shows William W. Wilder, Sergt., received a monthly allowance of \$8.00 and a discharge on July 29, 1863, and entered Civil Service December 13, 1863.

Soldiers and Sailors records maintained by the United States Park Service records that the 3<sup>rd</sup> Michigan mustered in June 10, 1861 in Grand Rapids Michigan, initial deployment was in the defenses of Washington. The history of the unit reflects service in and around Washington, D.C and Virginia, including participation in the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863. According to The Civil War Talk accounting for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Michigan one of the responsibilities of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Michigan Infantry was guarding Chain Bridge which spanned the Potomac River between Virginia and Washington.

A draft registration record for William W. Wilder in Washington D. C. in July 1863 listed his occupation as Detective, and marriage status as single.

Marriage records in Washington D.C., available through Ancestry.com record that William W. Wilder and Annie Gale were married on November 5, 1864 in Washington, D.C.

William W. Wilder appears in several Washington, D.C. address directories, with the first available listing in 1869 at 314 Massachusetts Ave. Subsequent listings have him recorded as employed as a clerk at Treasury.

Death records available through Ancestry.com record that William W. Wilder died on June 10, 1884 and was buried at Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C. The record reflects that at an unrecorded date his body was re interred at Arlington National Cemetery, lot 17098. His spouse Annie died July 31, 1912 and was interred with William.

It is interesting to note that in the diary Frederick mentions visits to Chain Bridge with W. W. Wilder, as well as accompanying W. W. Wilder while he looked for graves of fellow soldiers. Also noted is the first-born child of William Wilder, named Fred.





NATIONAL

HEADQUARTERS

GRAND ARMY  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC

GAYLORD M. SALTZGABER,  
Commander-in-Chief, Van Wert, Ohio.  
ANDREW S. BURT,  
Adjutant-General, Van Wert, Ohio.  
COLA D. R. STOWITS,  
Quartermaster-General, Buffalo, N. Y.

FRANK A. WALSH, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Milwaukee, Wis.  
GEORGE T. LEECH, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Baltimore, Md.  
CHARLES W. BURRILL, Surgeon-General, Kansas City, Mo.  
CHARLES L. SHERGUR, Chaplain-in-Chief, Union Springs, N. Y.  
ROBERT W. McBRIDE, Judge Advocate-General, Indianapolis, Ind.  
OTTO SHIMANSKY, Inspector-General, Sandusky, Ohio.  
CHARLES O. BROWN, National Patriotic Instructor, Oak Park, Ill.  
SAMUEL P. TOWN, Asst. Qm. General and Custodian, Philadelphia, Pa.  
GEORGE A. HOSLEY, Chief of Staff, West Somerville, Mass.  
WILLIAM L. CAGE, Senior Aide-de-Camp, South Braintree, Mass.

OFFICE OF  
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL  
STATE LIFE BUILDING

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 29, 1924.

My dear comrade:

I am in receipt of your kind letter of 23rd inst. telling me of my former comrade Fred R. Baker, for which I thank you.

Baker was a good soldier. When he enlisted he was a very slender boy, and soon after we reached Washington he and a comrade with whom he slept were taken with smallpox. I was sleeping where I could have laid my hand on Baker. Culp was a strong, vigorous young man, the picture of health and strength, but he succumbed to the disease, while Baker recovered and returned to the Company apparently stronger and better physically than when he enlisted. I shall try to find time and opportunity to write to his son whose address you give me.

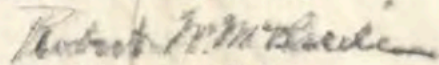
I was very much interested in the biographical sketch you sent me and in the genealogy of the Tenney and Miner families.

One of my maternal ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, and was with Washington at Valley Forge; but on the paternal side my ancestors did not reach this country until after the Revolution. They came from Ayrshire. One of my grand uncles served as a

Captain in the War of 1812.

Personally, my life has been rather uneventful. After I was mustered out of the service, I was in 1867 admitted to the Bar as a lawyer, and have practiced law ever since except for six years when I was Circuit Judge, and a little more than two years when I was on the Supreme Court of this State. Like you, I am also a Mason, having been raised November 7, 1866. I am the oldest member of the Scottish Rite in Indiana,- that is, I am the oldest in point of membership. In the G. A. R. I served as Adjutant General in 1917-18; as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief in 1921, and as Judge Advocate-General in 1922-23. I am serving my second term as Judge Advocate-General under Commander-in-Chief Saltzgaber.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,



Robert W. McBride

RWM:ALB

P.S. The above signature is a result of an automobile accident which wrecked my right hand.

R.W.McB.

## APPENDIX G

### UNION LIGHT GUARD AND U.S. COLORED TROOPS

During the Civil War there was a continuing demand for men to provide military service. For the northern armies, a combination of duty, loyalty, cash inducements, conscription, and use of captured Confederate Soldiers, provided a stream of men to meet the government needs. In the latter years of the war recruiting became more difficult.

After President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation the northern states received an influx of “freed” men into their population. These former slaves were looked upon as a steady source of recruits. According to the American Battlefield Trust, an organization with a mission to maintain an accurate historical record of the Civil War, “approximately 180,000 men – many who had formerly been enslaved- volunteered to fight in the Union Army; nearly 40,000 gave their lives for the cause.”<sup>165</sup>

In the 1865 diary maintained by Frederick R. Baker, he made several entries that may have made reference to the participation of African Americans in the U.S. Army. Three entries deal with visits to Camp Casey or visiting troops assigned at Camp Casey. Several other entries deal with Baker reporting the promotion in rank of different Union Light Guard members. A review of the Official Roster for the Union Light Guard specifically records promotions of soldiers to serve as officers in U.S. Colored Troops. Specifically, they were promoted to serve in the 6<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, and 127<sup>th</sup> regiments.

To keep things in perspective, the northerners saw the need to enlist African Americans as soldiers, because the north had begun to draft white soldiers. Since most Americans of the time believed African Americans were inferior, they were assigned to segregated units commanded by white officers.

During the Civil War’s final years, Camp Casey was established in Northern Virginia as a training base for Colored Troops.<sup>166</sup> Named for General Silas Casey, who oversaw training of recruits near Washington, the camp was operational from 1862 to 1865. The camp was located in the area of Arlington, Virginia, but its exact whereabouts is not known today. Between 1864 and 1865 at least 16 regiments of Colored Troops trained at Camp Casey.<sup>167</sup>

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<sup>165</sup> American Battlefield Trust, 1156, 15<sup>th</sup> St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

<sup>166</sup> Gannon, Barbara, *Essential Civil War Curriculum, African American Soldiers*, 2014

<sup>167</sup> Consortium News, *The Mystery of the Civil Wars Camp Casey*



## APPENDIX H

### CIVIL WAR HOSPITALS, WASHINGTON D.C.

Frederick Baker made several entries in his 1865 diary that mention his visits to different hospitals in the Washington, D.C. area. Washington D.C. was the Seat of Government for the Union, included the offices of the War and Navy Departments, and was also the headquarters for the Army of the Potomac. By 1865 Washington was the location of 16 General Hospitals with nearly 30,000 beds, and another 40 hospitals associated with specific regiments or temporary in nature.<sup>168</sup>

Journalist Noah Brooks observed, “All Washington is a great hospital for the wounded in the great battle now going forward in Virginia. Boatloads of unfortunate and maimed men are continually arriving at the wharves and are transported to various hospitals in and around Washington... There are twenty-one hospitals in the city and vicinity and everyone of them is full of wounded and dying”<sup>169</sup>

The following is excerpted from an article written by Susan C. Lawrence of the University of Nebraska – Civil War Washington Department, which describes the hospital situation in Washington during the Civil War.

“At the outbreak of the civil war, “the author of the chapter on general hospitals in *The Medical and Surgical History of the War of Rebellion* wrote “this country knew nothing practically of large military hospitals; indeed, most of our volunteer medical officers knew nothing of military hospitals, small or large.” In fact, most of the volunteer medical officers would have known nothing of hospitals at all unless they had practiced in a city large enough to have had one or more charity hospitals... Both volunteers and newly recruited medical officers must have quickly discovered that they needed to learn something about the military as well as something about hospitals in order to work in some of the ad hoc, transitory establishments that housed the sick and wounded at the start of the war. It was the military, after all, that requisitioned space, built new hospitals, provided supplies, and needed regular, complete reports of the numbers of sick and wounded. The military imposed order (or at least tried to) on the proliferation of hospital sites, working along both military and medical chains of command.

In theory, every regiment had a hospital (a regiment was 10 companies of 100 men each). For armies on the march, these were field hospitals, with supplies carried along in wagons and set up in whatever quarters could be found and organized around ranks of tents. For armies encamped, there were post hospitals created out of tents or wooden barracks; these were organized at the regimental or brigade (3 to 6 regiments) level. The District of Columbia hosted huge camps for mustering the troops moving through the city to form the armies operating to the south and southwest, and so had flexible camp hospitals.

As the army constructed fortifications around the District, it also established post hospitals to serve those who garrisoned the forts. Field and post hospitals served only the companies and regiments assigned to them, and were under the authority of the highest ranking military officer in the specific command. Given the number of troops needed to garrison the posts and batteries, and to be held in reserve in case of attack, these post and camp hospitals provided care for tens of thousands of soldiers. They held those too sick or injured to remain in their camp or post quarters, but not sick or injured enough to be transferred to one of the general hospitals.

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<sup>168</sup> MacLean, M. (May, 21, 2016) *Caring for Wounded in Our Nation’s Capital, Civil War Hospitals in Washington D.C.* Accessed 27 December, 2018: <https://www.civilwarwomenblog.com/civil-war-hospitals-in-washington-dc/>

<sup>169</sup> See MacLean, op. cit [168]

General hospitals, in contrast, primarily took care of the sick and wounded left behind as troops moved out and, more importantly, to deal with the influx of sick and wounded transported in from field hospitals for longer term care than could be managed near battlefields or by soldiers on the march. General hospitals took in soldiers from any company, and so had a place outside of district military authority. The surgeon in charge of a general hospital held an officer's rank and reported to the Medical Director of the relevant department."<sup>170</sup>

Beyond his personal visits to the hospitals, Baker would have been involved in escort duty for the President and Mrs. Lincoln. There were main hospitals close to the White House and several located near the Soldiers Home, that afforded the first couple opportunities to offer comfort to the soldier/patients. "According to this excerpt from Lincoln's Men by William Davis, President Lincoln..."unannounced, he might simply appear in a ward to talk with the men in their cots. "I can't stay, boys," he said in one hospital where he rapidly went from ward to ward. "I hope you are all comfortable and getting along nicely here." When time allowed, he went to each bed, shaking hands with every soldier in turn. What he saw often left him shocked and horrified."<sup>171</sup>

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<sup>170</sup> Lawrence, Susan C., Organization of the Hospitals in the Department of Washington, Civil War Washington, University of Nebraska - Lincoln

<sup>171</sup> MacLean, Women of the Civil War and Reconstruction Eras, Accessed 7 February 2019, <https://www.civilwarwomenblog.com>

## APPENDIX I

Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Address  
SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865

Fellow-Countrymen, at this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war--seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.



## APPENDIX J

### Civil War Defenses, Washington City

Civil War Defenses of Washington, a Historic Resource Study of the National Park Service (NPS), maintains documentation regarding the forts established as part of the Defenses of The District of Columbia. These defenses were extremely important considering that across the Potomac River was the State of Virginia which had seceded from the United States. During the war the Capital was a prime target of the Confederate forces.

According to the NPS, work on the defenses began as soon as Northern Virginia was occupied by Union forces. The first works were erected after the First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas), and after the Second Battle of Bull Run, were enlarged and strengthened, and many more were built. By the end of 1862, 53 forts and 22 batteries were built, with 718 guns, and mortars actually emplaced. By the end of 1864 there were 68 enclosed army forts, 93 unarmed open field batteries, and three self-contained blockhouses, all linked together by 20 miles of rifle pits / trenches and 32 miles of newly-built military roads. In 1864 Washington was the most heavily defended location in the Western Hemisphere as it was bristling with 905 actual emplaced guns and mortars (1521 emplacements built). The majority of works were dismantled by the fall of 1865, although some were retained until summer of 1866. The vast majority of these works no longer exist. There were more than 23,000 men assigned to these installations, a far number from the more than 50,000 recommended to provide adequate defenses. As demands for more troops in the battles to the south, as well as a sense that the city was not in direct threat, seasoned troops were diverted to the ongoing campaigns. Left to guard the city were semi-invalid Veteran Reserves and trainees, supplemented by regular troops.

This complacency was seen by the Confederates and the capture of Washington became a strategy. Not just to hold the ground, but to strike at the will of the north to continue the war. In the summer of 1864, Confederate General Jubal A. Early, who was attacking sites in Maryland close to Washington, was given the assignment to capture the Capital. Civil War historians maintain that poor weather and a prolonged fight at the Battle of Monocacy enroute to Washington, allowed the defenses of the city to be reinforced. Early did engage the Union Forces in Washington at the Battle of Fort Stevens but had to face recently arrived seasoned and well-equipped troops. Fort Stevens was located a short distance from the summer residence of the President, The Soldiers Home, and President Lincoln, accompanied by the Union Light Guard, made a personal visit to the Fort while the fight was ongoing. The President was exposed to Confederate fire while observing the battle where approximately 900 soldiers were killed or wounded.

This battle reinforced the continuing need for vigilance in the defenses of Washington, and exemplified the threats against the President.

## APPENDIX K

APRIL 14 TO APRIL 21, 1865

Smith Stimmel, a Sergeant in the Union Light Guard assigned as a bodyguard for President Abraham Lincoln, recalled a conversation in which the President was discussing the guard's responsibilities and said, "I do not myself see the necessity of having soldiers traipsing around after me wherever I go, but Stanton, (Secretary of War) who knows a great deal more about such things than I do, seems to think it necessary."<sup>172</sup>

The night of April 14, 1865 was one of those evenings that the President dismissed having guards escort him. Stimmel recalled "that President Lincoln refused to have a military presence with him when he went to places of entertainment...he wanted to go as free and unencumbered as other people, and there was no military guard with him the night of his assassination...."<sup>173</sup>

Around 10:15 PM, that night John Wilkes Booth entered the State Box at Ford's theatre and shot President Lincoln. Other conspirators had been dispatched around Washington to murder Vice President Andrew Johnson, and Secretary of State William Seward. Only Seward was shot and he survived his wounds. At Ford's theatre after the shooting the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry secured the area around the Petersen House, see page 71 of this document.

Stimmel recalled that he and the other men of the guard had retired reasonably early that night, and following the shooting of the President, were summoned to Ford's Theatre and the Petersen House where the dying President had been removed, "and we were ordered to clear the street for one block in front of the house...Having cleared the street we remained there on guard the balance of the night. We were relieved about 7 o'clock the next morning."<sup>174</sup>

After President Lincoln died in the Petersen House his body was removed to the White House and "shortly after nine o'clock ...his remains were placed in a temporary coffin...and removed to the White House....An escort of cavalry, (Union Light Guard) under the command of Lieut. Jamison, accompanied the remains."<sup>175</sup>

For the remainder of the week there were several state and personal family functions. On April 18 the White House was open to the public for viewing, and on April 19 a funeral ceremony was held in the East room of the White House.<sup>176</sup> Following the ceremony, a procession involving military, executive, and congressional leaders, accompanied by diplomats state officials, and other government official, proceeded to the Capitol.<sup>177</sup>

President Lincoln lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda, which was opened up for public viewing on 4/20. On 4/21 the Presidents coffin was taken from the Capitol and placed on a special train that departed Washington, D.C. for Illinois, with several stops in between.<sup>178</sup>

Smith Stimmel recalled, "at the time of Mr. Lincoln's funeral...I witnessed the cortege leave the White House but did not go with the remains to the Capitol... but most of the boys went." Diary entries for Frederick R. Baker for these days reflect his participation in these post assassination events.

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<sup>172</sup> Stimmel, S. 1997. *Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln*. Kearney Nebraska: Morris Publishing.

<sup>173</sup> See Stimmel, op. cite [6]

<sup>174</sup> See Stimmel, op. cite [6]

<sup>175</sup> *Daily Constitutional Union*, newspaper April 15, 1865

<sup>176</sup> Pitch, Anthony, *They Have Killed Papa Dead*, Steerford Press, Hanover, New Hampshire, 2008

<sup>177</sup> Formal flyer entitled "Order of Procession" prepared by White House

<sup>178</sup> *Harpers Weekly*, May 6, 1865

## APPENDIX L

### GRAND REVIEW, MAY 1865

The population of Washington, D.C. almost doubled in the decade of 1860 to 1870- from 75,000 in 1860 to 131,000 by 1870. It is hard to imagine how a developing city could handle this substantial growth, however, Washington had experience in such matters. For example, during the month of May in 1865, the city found itself facing the arrival of more than 150,000 Union soldiers and 25,000 horses as they prepared for reentry into civilian life.

The end of the Civil War called for a national celebration. What better way to honor those who had served in the conflict than allowing them to parade before a grateful and appreciative nation. As the location of the War operations, Washington became a point of disembarking and dismissal from the Army for the vast majority of those serving. Rather than just dismiss them it was decided to take advantage of the “mustering” out process. For the first and only time the majority of the troops of the Union were located in one place. On May 10, 1865 President Johnson had declared an official end to hostilities with the south, and the Armies of the Potomac, Tennessee, and Georgia were ordered to report to Washington for formal dismissal. Prior to dismissal, however, it was decided to have a Grand Review in way of celebration. It could also serve as a step towards moving on from the national mourning still prevalent following the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Part of being a soldier is taking pride in yourself and the immediate organization. The Armies were given the opportunity to show their best—for themselves, their contemporaries, the President, Cabinet, War Generals, and the public.

Planned for May 23 and 24 the Armies paraded through the streets of Washington to receive accolades and appreciation for their service. Moving thousands of soldiers into the city and caring for them was a challenge. The different elements of the Armies began to arrive in Washington in mid May. Impromptu camps were set up on both sides of the Potomac river to accommodate them. Commanders wanted the troops to “shine”. In between celebrations the troops drilled and drilled again in preparation for the big event.

The Grand Review began at 9 a.m. on May 23 with the Army of the Potomac led by Major General George Meade. A reviewing stand was set up near the White House on Pennsylvania, Avenue where President Johnson, General Ulysses Grant, and dignitaries enthusiastically watched the procession. Patience was called for as the parade of victors took more than 6 hours to complete on the first day alone.

General William Sherman led the Armies of Tennessee and Georgia on the second day six-hour parade. Where Meade’s Army was one of military precision, Sherman’s reflected the hard scrabble necessary for their victorious march through the South.

Within two weeks of the Review the Armies were disbanded. The vast majority returned home. An unfortunate few, with time remaining on their enlistment period, were assigned to lingering military needs. The war was declared over, but pockets of southern resistance and reconstruction efforts required military support.

A final element of the Grand Review did not occur until June 8, 1865. The 6<sup>th</sup> Corps, led by General Horatio Wright, was assigned to end Confederate resistance that remained following General Lee’s surrender. When this assignment was completed they marched to Washington and on June 8 they were given the same honor as the armies before them. Even though the visitors to the city had dwindled, and the majority of soldiers had moved on, the 6<sup>th</sup> Corps “made a splendid appearance and were greeted with enthusiasm everywhere.” It was not lost



on the citizen's of Washington that it was the 6<sup>th</sup> Corps who had successfully defended the city the previous summer at the Battle of fort Stevens.

For practical purposes the Grand Review marked the close of the Civil War and the beginning of Reconstruction.<sup>179</sup>

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<sup>179</sup> Chernow, Ron, Grant, Penguin Press, NY, NY, 2017

"The Grand Review of the Armies. Details of the Great Review", New York Times, May 23-24, 1865

"The Closing Pageant of the War; Grand Review of the Sixth Corps by the President and General Meade, New York Times, June 9, 1865

## APPENDIX M

### FREDERICK BAKER EXPLORES THE U.S. CAPITAL

Frederick Baker records visits to culturally significant events and places when not on duty. These entries reveal a 21-year-old soldier interested in using his spare time to pursue a self-education through first hand experiences. This appendix provides some brief overviews of places Frederic visited as recorded by his 1865 diary.

#### **Bladensburg Dueling Grounds**

On the outskirts of northeast Washington, D.C., in the proximity of Bladensburg, Md., is a small park along Dueling Creek, that was the site of a dueling field in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Duels were an acceptable way to settle “affairs of honor”, and more than 50 were held on the site, the first in 1808 and the last in 1868. Notable participants included: U.S. Congressmen, Military Officers, the son of Francis Scott Key, and Naval Commodore Stephen Decatur (Dark and Bloody Ground, [www.lib.umd.edu](http://www.lib.umd.edu) accessed 12/29/2018).

#### **Historic Painting Grant**

Frederick made an entry regarding seeing a painting of Ulysses S. Grant in the Capitol. The painting he referred to was only on display for a short time, and is no longer archived at the Capitol. The Office of the Curator at the Capitol found records that John Antrobus painted a full-length portrait of Ulysses S. Grant that hung over the east door of the rotunda in 1863 and was removed at an unknown date. The Congressional Globe for that period records that a joint resolution authorized the Library of Congress to purchase, at cost not to exceed \$1200, the full-length portrait of Ulysses S. Grant in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Apparently, the purchase did not happen as the curators office has a letter from Antrobus in August of 1866 noting the picture had been taken down and since it is his personal property he wants it back. Today the painting is owned by the Grant Museum in Galena, Illinois (epaff@aoc.gov).

#### **Historic Painting Washington.**

The Curator’s Office of the Capitol advised that there has never been a painting of George Washington’s inauguration hanging in the rotunda or elsewhere in the Capitol. The office pointed out that there is a large 12’ x 18’ painting by artist John Trumbull that depicts the scene in 1783 when George Washington resigned his commission as commander in chief of the Continental Army, thus establishing civilian authority over the military. The scene depicted shows several historical figures and could easily be mistaken as an inaugural scene (epaff@aoc.gov).

#### **The Rocky Mountains, Landers Peak by Albert Bierstadt**

The Rocky Mountains, Landers Peak by Albert Bierstadt is most likely the painting Frederick mentions in his diary. The painting was finished in 1863. The painting measures 6’x 10’ and is reported to have gone on exhibition until its sale in 1865. While on exhibit it received great reviews such as one in Harpers Weekly, March 26, 1864, “purely an American scene.” ( [www.metmuseum.org](http://www.metmuseum.org) accessed 12/29/2018).

#### **Army Medical Museum**

The National Museum of Health and Medicine was created at the start of the Civil War to further research of military field surgery. In 1862 Union Doctors on the front lines “were instructed to send specimens of morbid anatomy...together with projectiles and foreign bodies removed...it quickly accumulated a wealth of grisly items for medical personnel to examine.” (Perrottet, Tony. Smithsonian Magazine, June 2011).

### **Arlington National Cemetery**

Arlington National Cemetery was established during the Civil War on the grounds of the estate owned by Confederate General Robert E. Lee. During the Civil War, Arlington House, Lee's former mansion, was the headquarters for the Army of the Potomac. The government set aside a portion of the estate for a "Freedman's Village", upon which about 1100 former slaves resided. The area was closed in the 1900's to make room for more graves. Approximately 3,800 former slaves are buried at Arlington. Today the cemetery is reserved for those who have served their country in the military (National Park Service).

### **Battleground National Cemetery**

As reported by the National Park Service, Battleground National Cemetery was established following the battle of Fort Stevens in July 1864. Located off of 7<sup>th</sup> Street on the northern edge of Washington, this cemetery initially was the burial site of 41 victims of the Battle (National Park Service).

### **Georgetown Cemetery**

Georgetown Cemetery, officially known as Oak Hill Cemetery, is located in the Georgetown section of Washington. It is non-denominational and is a place where historical figures have been laid to rest. The cemetery often times is used as a teaching place since so many notable individuals are buried there. During the Civil War Willie Lincoln, the son of Abraham Lincoln, was buried there in 1862. The infant son of Jefferson Davis was buried there in 1854 (Both have been reinterred elsewhere). After services were conducted at the Capitol, the body of Abraham Lincoln was temporarily placed in the tomb of the Chapel, later transferred to Illinois ([WWW.oakhillcemeterydc.org](http://WWW.oakhillcemeterydc.org), accessed 12/29/2018).

### **Congressional Cemetery**

In 1807 members of the Christ Church, Washington Parish Vestry, established a cemetery at 18<sup>th</sup> and E. St., S.E. on a 4.5-acre plot. Many of the initial burials were for Congressmen who died in Washington. In 1816, 100 burial sites were set aside for members of Congress, later this was expanded to include government officials and their families. Over time the cemetery grew to more than 35 acres and became known as Congressional Cemetery.

### **Soldiers Home Cemetery**

The Soldier's and Airmen's Home National Cemetery is one of the oldest national cemeteries. The "Soldiers Home" was established as a home for veterans, and the cemetery a burial ground for those veterans.

### **Mount Vernon**

Mount Vernon was the home and plantation of George and Martha Washington. The father of George Washington, Augustine, built the home in 1734. Ownership went through different family members and the residence fell into disrepair. In 1858 major efforts were undertaken to restore the home, and fortunately, it was not victimized by the Civil War. It's location on the Potomac River, 15 miles from Washington, D.C., has always drawn visitors to the site. (Mount Vernon Ladies Association).

### **Great Falls**

Chain Bridge crosses the Potomac River allowing passage from Virginia to Maryland. Just west of the bridge the Potomac travels through two beautiful features – Great Falls and Little Falls. The scenic beauty of the spot and its spectacular views have drawn visitors to marvel at the site.



### **St. Elizabeths Hospital**

Located at 1100 Alabama Ave., Southeast Washington, St. Elizabeths Hospital opened in 1855 to serve people with mental illnesses. During the Civil War the hospital continued to serve those with mental illness, as well as a medical facility for wounded and sick soldiers ([SaintElizabeths1855@gmail.com](mailto:SaintElizabeths1855@gmail.com) accessed 12/29/2018).

### **President Lincoln Inauguration**

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated for a second term on March 4, 1865 after a close election contest with his rival, former general George McLellan. It appeared that the Civil War was coming to an end; however, the country was still divided, and the shadow of slavery persisted. The civilian population of Washington was estimated at 60,000 and more than 75,00 attended the inaugural ceremonies. Lincoln took the opportunity to deliver a speech of reconciliation and healing, captured by the following passage.

“With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations” (U.S. National Park Service).

### **President Lincoln White House Funeral and Capitol Viewing**

Four days of solemn events preceded the departure of President Lincoln’s body to his final resting place in Illinois. Starting on April 18<sup>th</sup> crowds were allowed into the White House east room to view the President lying in state. Frederick’s diary notes the large number of observers and the need to close the doors. The next day a White House funeral included eulogies from prominent Washington, D.C. pastors. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley and Bishop Matthew Simpson, both familiar to Frederick, delivered eulogies of faith and deliverance.

April 20<sup>th</sup> involved a massive funeral procession from the White House to the Capitol, where Lincoln lay in state in the rotunda. Again, the public was allowed the opportunity to see the assassinated president. Travel to the Capitol happened in a backdrop of “every house top thus early was freighted with spectators and trees bordering the avenue and the public grounds bore a perilously heavy burden of human beings.” Frederick’s diary notes his participation in this event as do news accounts of the time.

On April 21<sup>st</sup> the local events concluded with the departure of the remains of President Lincoln, and his son Willie, whose remains had been removed from Oak Hill Cemetery (Pitch, Anthony S. *They Have Killed Papa*, Steerforth Press, 45 Lyme Rd., Hanover, NH, 2008).

### **Rock Creek Church Yard and Cemetery**

St. Paul’s Episcopal Church on Rock Creek church Rd., N.W., was founded in 1719 when the area was a British Colony. It is situated across the road from The Soldiers Home and Soldiers Home Cemetery. The cemetery is non-denominational and serves as a public park as well containing many beautiful sculptures and statues (St. Pauls Rock Creek Episcopal Church, Webster St., Washington, D.C.).

### **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment Debate**

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution require passage of both Houses of Congress, a Presidential signature, and ratification by 2/3 of the states. The debate over the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment was one that included strenuous arguments both for and against the abolition of slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation issued in 1863 did not ban slavery in total. Frederick’s diary records that he witnessed debates over the change in our constitution. With its passage on January 31, 1865 and its subsequent ratification by the states, the United states took its first measurable step towards Civil Rights for all—“neither slavery nor involuntary servitude...shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.”

### **General Butler debate**

In December of 1864 General Benjamin F. Butler was relieved of duty after his command failed to take action at Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Prior to that event he had served as Military Governor of New Orleans where he was disliked for his governance there and was accused of illegally seizing funds of the citizens. Congress debated whether Butler should be censored for his action or inaction, which resulted in passionate oratory on both sides. Butler returned to politics in Massachusetts (Congressional Globe 1865).

### **Assassin Trial**

Following the assassination of President Lincoln eight persons charged with participating in the crime were tried before a Military Commission convened at the Old Arsenal Penitentiary beginning on May 9<sup>th</sup>. There had been strenuous debate as to whether the subjects should be tried in U.S. District Court or by Military Commission. President Andrew Johnson ultimately decided on the commission. Initially the prisoners were required to wear hoods while in the courtroom, but after nearly a month of proceedings they were removed. The commission suspended hearings during the Grand Review of May 24-25. On June 30, 1865 the commission reached a verdict which was approved by President Johnson on July 5, 1865. Of the eight found guilty, four were sentenced to be hanged, three to life terms, and one to a prison term of six years. Execution took place at the prison on July 7, 1865 (National Park Service).

### **Henry Wirz Trial**

During the Civil War both sides captured many prisoners. As the numbers grew there were challenges as to where and how to incarcerate them. As early as July 1861, Henry Wirz was involved in the guarding and incarceration of Union prisoners. In early 1864 he was placed in charge of Andersonville Prison in Georgia. Prisoners were held on barren ground, with no barracks—only makeshift protection from the elements. Built to house 10,000 prisoners it held more than 31,000. Foul drinking water, unsanitary conditions, lack of medical care and medicine led to thousands of unnecessary deaths. Wirz, as commandant, was charged with conspiracy to injure the health and lives of Union soldiers and murder, and as a soldier was tried before a Military Commission. A trial that began in August 1865 lasted two months and resulted in the conviction of Wirz. He was hanged on November 10, 1865. See Appendix B

### **Soldiers Library**

Judiciary Square is located in the shadows of the Capitol, near 4<sup>th</sup> and Pennsylvania Ave. Several buildings associated with the courts were in the vicinity, thus the name. The Soldiers Library—a free library, was on the square. Soldiers Library was advertised as providing reading materials including, books, periodicals, and religious literature for soldiers. The materials in the library enabled soldiers to stay abreast of news from their states, as well as have a quiet place to settle. While serving as Mayor of Fort Collins, Colorado, Frederick may have recalled his time spent here, as he supported efforts to obtain funding for a city library from the Carnegie Foundation and helped to secure land for the library. (Washington City Directory 1864).

### **Military Forts post war**

The National Park Service details the location of 68 enclosed forts serving as the defenses of Washington, D.C. After the war Frederick visited several of the forts and could see first hand the elaborate defensive posture of the city.

### **Smithsonian Institution**

The Smithsonian Institution was founded in 1846 with funds from James Smithson an English chemist and mineralogist. It was established for the, “increase and diffusion of knowledge.” The Smithsonian is located on the Washington Mall between the Capitol Building and the Washington Monument. ([www.smithsonian.org](http://www.smithsonian.org), accessed 12/19/2018).

### **Blair House**

Joseph Lovell, eighth Surgeon General of the United States built his brick house in 1824 at 704 Jackson Place. It was bought by Francis Preston Blair in 1836, and later owned by his son, Montgomery Blair. During the Civil War it was sometimes used for war time discussions, such as the decision to appoint Admiral David Farragut as commander of the 1862 assault on New Orleans. In 1942 the Blair family leased the property to the government for visiting dignitaries and the government purchased the property the same year. It serves today as the “President’s Guest House.” ([www.blairhouse.org](http://www.blairhouse.org) 2018)

### **Professional Baseball**

“In the decade before the Civil War, the evolving sport of “base ball” began to gain a following ...mostly in the north...By 1859 Washington had two baseball clubs, The Washington Potomacs and The Washington Nationals. ....The Potomacs frequented the grounds just south of the White House known as the White Lot, today’s Ellipse. The Civil War helped facilitate the spread of the game as soldiers idled away time ...naturally matches between regiments soon ensued “([www.revolvy.com](http://www.revolvy.com) 12/29/2018).

“Andrew Johnson is the first president whose attendance at a baseball game is recorded in contemporary newspaper accounts. On August 28, 1865 The Washington National Republican reported a brilliant game tournament with the Washington Nationals ...and attended by President Andrew Johnson. Afterwards the players visited Johnson in the White House” (Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington, [www.jhsgw.org](http://www.jhsgw.org), 12/29/2108).

### **Hospitals**

Hospitals became the primary source of care for soldiers who could not be adequately cared for by the regimental facilities. Frederick records numerous personal and official visits to the hospitals in the city, that were responsible for caring for more than 20,000 soldiers. See Hospitals Appendix H

### **Grand Review**

The Grand Review allowed more than 150,000 soldiers to celebrate and be thanked for their service. On May 23-24, 1865, there were elaborate presentations of the Main Armies of the Union. As other corps and units arrived in the city they were afforded the same honor, with the last one on June 8, 1865 with the Review for the 6<sup>th</sup> Corps See Grand Review Appendix. K

## **OFFICIAL VISITS**

### **Patent Office**

“Mr. Lincoln’s White House” described the Patent Office, at 7<sup>th</sup> and F Streets, as a “grand building”, that Lincoln had visited while an Illinois congressman seeking “a patent for his invention for moving boats over river shoals”. The structure was described as massive and grand, with a high ceilinged second story. President Lincoln’s second Inaugural Ball was held within this section.

### **Treasury Department**

The Treasury Building at 15<sup>th</sup> and Pennsylvania Avenue is the oldest departmental building in Washington. Originally built early in the 1800’s with expansions in the form of “wings” from 1855 to 1860. In 1865 it was one of the largest office buildings in the world. When he first assumed office, President Andrew Johnson set up his offices on the second floor of the building. In 1869 Ulysses S. Grant held his inaugural reception in the two story “cash room”.



## **U. S. Capitol**

One of the most recognizable historic buildings in Washington has gone through several renovations over the years. At the start of the Civil War its dome was under construction and sat unfinished until President Lincoln ordered it completed. He was concerned that failure to finish the dome would send a bad message to the populace. (National Park Service)

## **Arlington House**

Confederate General Robert E. Lee was a member of a distinguished Virginia family with roots that dated back to the American Revolution. His wife, Mary Anna Custis Lee was a great granddaughter of Martha Washington. Mary Anna inherited Arlington House, and its property from her father in 1857, and she and General Lee took up residence there. The property sits high above the Potomac River overlooking Washington, D.C. Virginia seceded from the Union at the start of the Civil War and Lee became General of the Confederate Army. The Lee's moved out of the House and Union troops seized the property. Arlington House became the headquarters for the Army of the Potomac, and the grounds became the site at which the Union buried its slain troops (Korda, Michael, *Clouds of Glory The Life and Legend of Robert E. Lee*, Harper Collins ,195 Broadway, N.Y, N.Y., 204).

## **Capitol Prison / Washington Arsenal Penitentiary**

After the British destruction of the U.S. Capitol building in the War of 1812 the legislators moved to a temporary site at 1<sup>st</sup> and Pennsylvania Ave S.E. The spacious building was converted into a jail to house Confederate prisoners and others charged with a crime, thus it became known as the Capitol Prison. The co-conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln were held aboard the Monitor Montauk Ironclad at the Navy Yard as well as the Capitol Prison. When a Military Commission was approved by President Johnson the trial was held at Washington Arsenal Penitentiary located where the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers meet (today's Fort McNair). Those condemned to die were hanged in the jail's courtyard on July 7, 1865. The trial for Henry Wirz was held at the penitentiary as was his execution. The Capitol Prison was torn down to be replaced by the U.S. Supreme Court.

## **Soldiers Home**

In the 1850's Congress approved the purchase of a location to serve as a home for former U.S. servicemen. Congress authorized purchase of an existing estate from George Washington Riggs and later expanded the property by 300 acres. The beautifully landscaped area was a perfect location to serve as a retreat for the U.S. President—James Buchanan was the first president to visit. Soldiers Home included several buildings and was a pleasant respite from the mugginess of downtown and bustling activities around the White House. President Lincoln and his family lived at Soldiers Home during the summers of 1862, 1863, and 1864. The President used the Soldiers Home as a daytime retreat as it was less than an hours ride from the White House. The elevation for the site allowed the signal Corps to establish a morse code signaling station to pass messages around the area. Confederate General Jubal Early, who was unsuccessful in his assault on Ft. Stevens, up the road from the Home, said, "the weather and the signal station at the Soldiers Home conspired to prevent him from reinforcing advance skirmishers." Pinsker, Matthew, *Lincoln's Sanctuary*, Oxford University Press, 198 Madison Ave., N.Y,N.Y., 2003

## **Willard Hotel**

The Willard Hotel was built in 1847 at 14<sup>th</sup> street and Pennsylvania Ave. Over the years it expanded to cover most of the block on which it is situated. Nathaniel Hawthorne observed in the 1860's that "the Willard Hotel more justly could be called the center of Washington than either the Capitol or the White House or the State Department." The hotel was favored by presidents from Taylor to Harding.

### **Kirkwood House**

When Andrew Johnson was elected as Vice President he was living at the Kirkwood House, a hotel located at 12<sup>th</sup> and Pennsylvania Ave., a few blocks from the White House. Johnson was sworn in as President at the hotel. Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln did not vacate the White House until early June, and the record is not clear as to exactly where Johnson resided during that time, although it appears, he stayed at the Kirkwood (Mr. Lincoln's White House).

### **Ford's Theatre**

Ford's Theatre, at 511 10<sup>th</sup> St., N.W. was the site of the Lincoln assassination. Originally built as a church, it had been open as a theatre for less than two years and was one of the few entertainment sites in the city. The Government appropriated the theatre following the assassination and issued an order forever prohibiting the buildings use as a place of public amusement. The order was rescinded in 1968 and today it is a restored theatre, but the presidential box is not occupied. (US National Park Service).

### **Petersen House**

Directly across the street from Ford's Theatre was a row house owned by William Petersen, who allowed doctors to care for the wounded president in a first-floor room. Doctors, ministers, military officers, cabinet members and others came to the house. The Union Light Guard provided security at the house and escorted the body of the slain president back to the White House (U.S. National Park Service).

### **Navy Yard**

"Mr. Lincoln frequently visited the Navy Yard to take Potomac cruises, review troops, and inspect new weapon enhancements". In 1861 the Navy Yard was described as "surrounded by high brick walls, in the gateway stood two sentries in dark blue tunics,...very clean and creditable". "War vessels of the largest draught, and smaller vessels, are always lying off the yard for repair." (Mr. Lincoln's White House – The Washington Navy Yard).

## APPENDIX N

### References for Images

Title Page: Image of Frederick R. Baker, courtesy of Marcia and Roger Dawdy

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Page 6: Portrait of Reverend Phineas D. Gurley, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA, islandora:14698.

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## ABOUT THE EDITORS

Brian Carroll is a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado and for the last twenty years has been involved in research into the history of Fort Collins. In 1996, after more than 27 years of service, he retired as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He recently retired as President of Carroll Security Services, a Crisis Management consulting firm, and was an Adjunct Professor at the University of Denver University College in their Security Management program. Using guiding principles for Special Agents, Mr. Carroll has applied attention to detail and thoroughness to his historical research. He is a sought-after speaker by groups interested in the history of Northern Colorado and continues to do research into its early origins.

In 2017 Mike Viney completed a 30-year career teaching science in Poudre School District and currently works at the Education and Outreach Center in the College of Natural Sciences at Colorado State University. He is the creator and webmaster for the Virtual Petrified Wood Museum and the Virtual Apple Parer Museum. Viney is the editor of the International Society of Apple Parer Enthusiasts newsletter. Mike Viney *ORCID* <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1229-1349>



Mike Viney

Brian Carroll





A Civil War sabre offered at a Colorado estate sale triggered a serendipitous trail of discovery from the identity of the soldier to which it was issued to establishing his service in President Lincoln's Union Light Guard. Remarkably, the journey of discovery continued when the descendants of the soldier, Frederick R. Baker, shared his diary for the year of 1865—the transcription provides a window into the young man's daily activities—giving the reader a sense of place in Washington City.

Brian Carroll and Michael Viney (Editors)

**Wednesday, April 19, 1865** (Lincoln body moved from White House to Capitol )

"Our Co go to funeral In mourning. The procession very large but all I can say, every person felt sad and mourned the loss of so noble a man."

Private Frederick R. Baker

Lincoln and Civil War scholars would be delighted to come across a diary like his. It will be new to them and might give them a sharper insight into something they came across in a different context. Baker is right in or immersed in a world of noteworthy events and it is thrilling to read about them.

Kenneth Greenberg, Ph.D., Distinguished Professor of History—Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts  
*Nat Turner: A Slave Rebellion in History and Memory*, editor

This is a precious historical document but even more, it is a rare glimpse into the human depth of that crucial period in American life. I found Baker's spare, understated entries to be surprisingly moving. As one turns the pages, especially approaching the climax of April 14, 1865, there is a mounting sense of tension. The end of the war is a proper falling off of that tension, and the culmination of it all is so powerfully distilled in Baker's account of his railroad journey home. Followed by that simple entry about working in the field—a farmer again. I've read a lot about the Civil War and Lincoln, but I've rarely felt the personal immediacy the book provides.

James Carroll, lecturer, author, National Book Award winner *American Requiem*

*As a member of an elite unit formed to guard Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, Frederick Baker participated in many momentous events of the last months of the Civil War, to include guarding Lincoln as he lay wounded in the Petersen House, and on to guarding Lincoln's body as it was viewed by thousands. He writes about attending the trials of Union General Benjamin Butler, the infamous Henry Wirz, Confederate commander of Andersonville Prison, and even the trial of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln. How fortunate for historians these events and others are included in his diary and fleshed out by the careful research of the editors.*

Michael Koury, Publisher, The Old Army Press.

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