



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

Taney statue is moved from outside Frederick City Hall

By Jessica Anderson. The Baltimore Sun, March 19, 2017

A bust of former U.S. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney will no longer greet visitors outside Frederick's City Hall. The bronze likeness of the Maryland native who wrote the watershed Dred Scott decision affirming slavery 160 years ago, was gently loosened Saturday morning by a crew of three men and loaded by a small crane into the back of an old Chevy pickup truck. A small crowd that gathered to watch the removal applauded as the truck pulled away.

"To me, this was an embarrassment," said Frederick Alderman Donna Kuzemchak, a Democrat who has been trying to have Taney's statue removed since she was elected in 1997. The aldermen voted last year to have the statue removed.

Since 1932, the bust of Taney, along with that of Thomas Johnson, the first governor of Maryland, flanked the entrance of the historic City Hall building, which once served as a courthouse and sits just a block from bustling Market Street and its trendy shops and restaurants.

Both busts will be relocated to Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, where Johnson is buried.

"I think this city put elected officials in place who saw the importance of getting rid of this," Kuzemchak said. Frederick's population has grown by about 20,000 since she was first elected, she said, and has become more diverse.

Taney's removal is the latest instance of local leaders reconsidering monuments to historical figures who helped shape some of the country's darkest history.

The General Assembly is considering a bill that would remove another statue of Taney that has sat on the grounds of the State House in Annapolis since 1872. Earlier this month, descendants of Taney and Scott met at the site to reconcile.

In Baltimore, a commission convened to consider removing several of the city's Confederate monuments voted to remove a Taney statue at Mount Vernon Place. But former Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake said the expense of removing the monument precluded immediate action by the city.

Frederick officials said it will cost the about \$5,000 to remove Johnson's and Taney's busts, along with a placard explaining the history of the Dred Scott case that was added about 10 years ago in an attempt at a compromise.



Workers prepare to move the statue of former U.S. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney from the front of Frederick City Hall. (Jessica Anderson/The Baltimore Sun)

Taney wrote the 1857 majority opinion that ruled Scott, a Missouri slave who had traveled with his master into free territory and said he should retain his freedom, must remain enslaved. Taney wrote that the country's founders saw blacks as "beings of an inferior order," and that they "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

Before the statue was lifted, Lorraine Hoffman, who lives just outside the city, posed as if she were moving the statue, which rested unevenly on

wooden shims. She talked about making the photo her Facebook profile picture.

"I don't think he deserves to be in front of City Hall," she said.

Mayor Randy McClement said there were equal amounts of support for and opposition to the statues, though only those who backed removing the busts, along with representatives of the news media, were outside City Hall on Saturday morning.

Many supporters of the statues, McClement said, felt that moving them would be an attempt to deny history.

"It's historic in its own right. It was done by a fine artist. It was part of the heritage of the people of Frederick County," said Theresa Mathias Michel, a lifelong Frederick resident who was opposed to removing the statue.

She and two others filed a petition last year, asking for a judge to review the decision, but it was later withdrawn.

The group chose not to continue to fight the decision after the opposition "wanted to make some racial capital out of it. We had no wish to get into that business," Mathias Michel said.

McClement said there are no plans now to replace the busts.

The removal of the bust of Johnson, a slave owner who also served on the U.S. Supreme Court, did not inspire opposition. But McClement said "it didn't look quite right" and that keeping just one bust marred the symmetry outside City Hall.

McClement said the city had offers from private buyers for the busts, but that city officials wanted to keep the busts where they would remain on public display, and decided a good site was Mount Olivet.

The cemetery board recently voted to display the new additions near the



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Francis Scott Key Memorial Monument, which draws many tourists, said Ronald Pearcey, the cemetery superintendent.

Both busts would remain together, he said, as they were outside City Hall.

"They've been together for so many years," Pearcey said.

National War College honors Dorchester's Anna Ella Carroll

by Bob Zimberoff, Dorchester Banner, Mar 17th, 2017

WASHINGTON — A lesser-known lady in U.S. and Dorchester County history is finally getting some long overdue attention, according to the Friends of Anna Ella Carroll.

Ms. Carroll was honored March 2 with a portrait unveiling at Roosevelt Hall, of the National War College at Fort Lesley J. McNair in Washington, D.C. The war college offers senior-level courses in national security strategy to prepare future military and civilian leaders for high-level policy, command, and staff responsibilities. The grand, Beaux Arts-style Roosevelt Hall has many portraits displayed throughout the building, including those of former presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Presented as a gift from the war college's Class of 2016, Ms. Carroll's portrait is the first of a woman to grace Roosevelt Hall, which has been in use since 1907. Friends of Anna Ella Carroll — a group of historians from Dorchester County who are students of Ms. Carroll and lobby on her behalf — were guests of honor at the portrait unveiling.

Born in 1815 near Pocomoke City, Ms. Carroll was the daughter of Thomas King Carroll, who was governor of Maryland in the 1830s.

Ms. Carroll is also related to Charles Carroll, who signed the Declaration of Independence, served as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was the first U.S. senator from Maryland.

Ms. Carroll rose to prominence in the 1850s when she campaigned for Millard Fillmore, and wrote a number of articles and pamphlets in support of his presidential bid. However, she was honored at the National War College because of her critical role as supporter of, and advisor to Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War. She spent some of her life in Dorchester County and is buried at Old Trinity Church in Church Creek.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected president in 1860, Ms. Carroll freed her slaves. She opposed secession and advised then-Gov. Thomas Holliday Hicks who was born in East New Market and prevented Maryland from seceding.



The Friends of Anna Ella Carroll were guests of honor March 2 at Roosevelt Hall, of the National War College at Fort Lesley J. McNair in Washington, D.C. Ms. Carroll was a Civil War military strategist, and advisor to President Abraham Lincoln, who wrote arguments in favor of President Lincoln and the Union. Dedicated March 2, Ms. Carroll's portrait is the first-ever of a woman to be displayed among the many portraits of men at the National War College. Ms. Carroll lived in Dorchester County and is buried at Old Trinity Church in Church Creek. Friends of Anna Ella Carroll from left are Mary Handley; Claude Gootee; C. Kay Larson, author of "Great Necessities: The Life, Times, and Writings of Anna Ella Carroll, 1815-1894" and "Lincoln's Loyal Lady: Anna Ella Carroll, a Brief"; Frank Bittner and Ray Lowry.

Ms. Carroll also wrote a number of influential articles and pamphlets that supported President Lincoln and the

Union. She traveled from the Washington, D.C., area to southern Illinois, near the Mississippi River, to gather intelligence for President Lincoln. She visited military camps, spoke with high-ranking military men and riverboat captains. She then presented a plan, with maps and supporting information, to Washington officials that influenced Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's early war victories at Fort Donelson and Fort Henry.

U.S. Air Force Brig. Gen. Darren E. Hartford, 29th commandant of the National War College, welcomed guests to Ms. Carroll's portrait unveiling. He said there are many portraits of men in Roosevelt Hall who steered policy and strategy throughout U.S. history.

"But what you'll find missing are any portraits of women who filled that role and influenced our nation in the same way," Gen. Hartford said. "Today we are recognizing a clear example of someone who exercised great influence in the formulation of strategy and policy during a critical period in our history, and that is Ms. Anna Ella Carroll."

The portrait was unveiled in March to mark Women's History Month, Gen. Hartford said. He said a group of female students, faculty and staff at the war college researched and identified 60 female strategists throughout U.S. history while deciding whose portrait to hang.

"From that list, Anna Ella Carroll stood out above the rest," Gen. Hartford said.

Retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Wilma L. Vaught prepared a speech for the portrait unveiling. Gen. Vaught is president emeritus of the Women in Military Service For America Memorial Foundation, having stepped down as president in 2016 after 29



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years in the position. She retired from the Air Force in 1985 as one of the most highly decorated women in U.S. history.

Gen. Vaught now suffers from macular degeneration, so Retired Lt. Col. Marilla J. Cushman, director of Public Relations and Development for the Women in Military Service Memorial, read Gen. Vaught's speech. "As we think of Anna Ella Carroll and her lack of recognition for her contributions at this critical juncture in our country's history, let's think of Clara Barton's words of 1911 which are etched in the glass tablets on top of the Women's Military Service Memorial," Lt. Col. Cushman read. "From the storm-lashed decks of the Mayflower ... to the present hour, woman has stood like a rock for the welfare and the glory of the history of the country, and one might well add ... unwritten, unrewarded and almost unrecognized.' This was the story of Anna Ella Carroll: unwritten, unrewarded and virtually unrecognized until now. ...

"Perhaps we can view today's recognition here at the home of our nation's most prestigious senior service schools, a step toward the national recognition of Anna Ella Carroll and the recognition she deserves."

Frank Bittner, of Hurlock and a member of the Friends of Anna Ella Carroll, was recognized by the generals and lieutenant colonel for his work toward raising awareness about Ms. Carroll. He was asked to speak during the ceremony.

"On behalf of the Friends of Anna Ella Carroll, I'd like to thank the graduating Class of 2016 for your selection to pay tribute to the strategy that was put together by Ms. Carroll," Mr. Bittner said. "In doing so, you've done what three Congressional

committees recommended to honor her, that Congress has yet to do. It was our hope to have her honored in such a way by Congress, or by the government, during the sesquicentennial observance of the Civil War. That really didn't happen this time, but there's always the bicentennial. ... We do thank you for this honor which is certainly far beyond what we could have imagined."

At 11 a.m. March 25, a video of the dedication and portrait unveiling will be shown at the Dorchester County Historical Society Heritage Museum. C. Kay Larson, an expert who has written books about Ms. Carroll, will be available to answer questions and a limited number of programs from the portrait unveiling will also be available.

The 12-Year-Old Who Fought In the Civil War

By Mark Mencini, mentalfloss.com, January 24, 2017

When the American Civil War broke out in 1861, John Clem decided to enlist in the Union Army. There was just one problem: The Ohio resident was just 9 years old. Undeterred by his youth, Clem forced his way into the conflict. By the time he was discharged near the end of the war, he had not only seen active combat but had become a national folk hero as well—and he wasn't even 13.

Yet with folk heroes come folktales. Once a real person's deeds achieve near-mythic status in public perception, hearsay tends to bury fact. While much of Clem's story is 100 percent verifiable, he did make a few claims that some historians question. Here's what we know for sure.

"I'D LIKE MIGHTY WELL TO BE A DRUMMER BOY"

The son of French-German immigrants, Clem was born in Newark, Ohio on August 13, 1851. Though his parents christened him John Joseph Klem, he later changed the spelling of his last name to "Clem" because he felt it sounded more American. (Clem would later adopt Lincoln as a replacement middle name.) Vegetable farming was the family business, and growing up, John pitched in by selling their freshly-grown produce door-to-door, with his younger siblings Lewis and Elizabeth usually tagging along. Sadly, the children lost their mother, Magdalene, when she was hit by a train when crossing railroad tracks in 1861. John's father, Roman, quickly remarried, and although their stepmother was kind to the children, John would soon disappear.

John's interest in military service had begun shortly after Confederate rebels fired on Fort Sumter, officially starting the U.S. Civil War. At one point, he approached the Third Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, which happened to be passing through Newark, and asked the commanding officer to take him on as their drummer boy. "He looked me over, laughed, and said he wasn't enlisting infants," Clem later wrote. But he wasn't willing to let the matter drop. His sister Elizabeth later recalled that as the family sat eating dinner one night in May 1861, "Johnnie said ... 'Father, I'd like mighty well to be a drummer boy. Can't I go into the Union army?' 'Tut, what nonsense boy!' replied father, 'You are not yet 10 years old!'"

After the Klems finished eating, John announced that he was going out for a swim. Instead, he ran away from home.



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In his 1914 autobiographical essay "From Nursery to Battlefield," Clem claimed that he took a train to Cincinnati, where he approached the Twenty-Second Michigan Regiment. Supposedly, this unit also rejected him at first, but he followed it around anyway until the men gradually accepted him as their drummer boy. Since he couldn't legally be put on the payroll, the adults dug into their own pockets and pooled together a \$13 monthly allowance. They also supplied Clem with, as he put it, "a soldier's uniform, cut down by the regimental tailor from a man's size." The historical record shows that at just 11, John Clem was made a private within that regiment on May 1, 1863. Little did he know that he was about to dive into a clash of historic and devastating proportions.

FROM CHICKAMAUGA TO ICON

After Gettysburg, the Battle of Chickamauga had the second-highest body count of any battle in the Civil War. For three days beginning on September 18, 1863, Union and Confederate forces tore into each other around the Chickamauga Creek in northern Georgia. The rebels' goal there was to thwart a southward Union march. They succeeded, but it was a costly victory: By the time the battle ended, it had claimed the lives of 34,000 men—including 18,000 Confederates.

John Clem and the Twenty-Second Michigan Infantry were a part of that repelled northern advance. "At Chickamauga, I carried a musket, the barrel of which had been sawed off to a length suitable to my size," Clem wrote in "From Nursery to Battlefield." On the final day of the battle, Clem said he found himself behind enemy lines, where he shot and wounded a charging Confederate Colonel. Clem describes the incident in his essay,

writing that the man "rode up and yelled at me 'Surrender, you damned little Yankee!'" Rather than drop his gun, Clem pulled the trigger, and knocked the officer from his horse. Up north, word quickly got around that a 12-year-old had shot a rebel officer. For unionists who'd grown desperate for some sliver of good news from the Georgian front, the story was a welcome rallying cry. The press nicknamed Clem "The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga" and, as news of his heroics spread across the Union, Clem quickly became a celebrity. Soon, his wardrobe got a free makeover thanks to some Chicago women who had obtained the boy's measurements from his comrades and sent him a new handmade uniform.



John Clem: *Heritage Auctions // Public Domain via [Wikimedia Commons](#)*

Meanwhile, the war raged on. Just a few weeks after the battle that made him famous came to an end, Clem was captured in Georgia by

Confederate forces. He was brought before Joseph Wheeler, then a Major General, who allegedly said, "See to what sore straits the Yankees are driven, when they have to send their babies to fight us!"

Two months later, Clem was set free as part of a prisoner exchange. The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga spent the remainder of the war serving under General George H. Thomas's Army of the Cumberland. He was wounded twice and participated in such major battles as those of Kennesaw and Atlanta before being discharged in September 1864.

With the war nearing its end, Clem returned to civilian life, graduating from high school in 1870. His next move was applying to the U.S. Military Academy. Despite his decorated battlefield experience, the young man failed his entrance exam several times over—but by then, his celebrity was so well established that President Ulysses S. Grant felt compelled to intervene and make Clem a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-Fourth Infantry Regiment on December 18, 1871.

Clem went on to graduate from Fort Monroe's artillery school, took part in the Spanish-American War, and rose to the rank of Colonel. In 1915, when he retired, he became a Brigadier General (a tradition for retiring Civil War veterans). It was a truly historic departure: Before Clem left the military, he was the last Civil War veteran to serve the U.S. Army.

In 1916, Congress honored Clem by promoting him to Major General. He died on May 13, 1937, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

A LEGACY ON TRIAL

Did Clem really do everything he claimed to have done? In his lifetime, his supposed exploits in the Civil War were broadly accepted as fact. But



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today, some are skeptical of these anecdotes.

Consider this: In his autobiographical essay "From Nursery to Battlefield," Clem states that he accompanied the Twenty-Second Michigan to the Battle of Shiloh, where a "fragment of a shell" totaled his drum. According to Clem, his comrades then gave him the nickname "Johnny Shiloh," which Disney went on to use as the title of a 1963 movie about his life. There's just one problem: The Battle of Shiloh was fought on April 6 and 7, 1862—and the Twenty-Second Michigan wasn't established until the following summer. In fact, the new regiment didn't even start recruiting troops until July 15.

Historians have their theories about this discrepancy. Some believe Clem wasn't at the battle at all, while others suspect that he did participate—just with some other regiment. In a conversation with author and history popularizer Henry Howe, Elizabeth seemed to support the latter position. During their exchange, she said that her brother enlisted as the drummer boy of the Twenty-Fourth Ohio Regiment—which saw action at Shiloh—before leaving them to join the Twenty-Second Michigan.

And then there's the matter of that wounded Confederate tale. In the late 1980s, Greg Pavelka—a park ranger and amateur historian—effectively called Clem a liar. His arguments were published in the January 1989 issue of *Civil War Times Illustrated*. Pavelka pointed out that Clem couldn't have fought in the Battle of Shiloh as a member of the Twenty-Second Michigan Infantry. The ranger also dismissed the story about Clem shooting a southern officer at Chickamauga. Pavelka maintained that there was simply no record of a Confederate Colonel being wounded

during this particular battle. So, as far as he was concerned, Clem must have falsified his war stories.

In Newark, Ohio, the article caused quite a stir. For over 120 years, Clem's hometown had embraced him as one of its greatest heroes, even naming the local elementary school after him. To settle the debate over Clem's legacy once and for all, the citizens of Newark invited Pavelka to defend his allegations in a mock "trial."

The whole community took part. Linda Leffel, a now-retired teacher who worked at John Clem Elementary, has fond memories of the event. "I was thrilled to get the students, teachers, and parents involved in activities taking place the week leading up to the trial," Leffel told the *Newark Advocate* in 2015. The school also organized an essay contest for its fifth graders. The winners—James Galbraith and Hila Hayes—were recruited to portray John and Elizabeth Clem at the trial. Clem's defense was to be presented by Dr. Dean Jauchius, an ex-Marine and Franklin University professor who had collaborated with future Ohio governor James A. Rhodes to co-author a 1959 historical novel about Clem's life.

On October 14, 1989, the trial began at Newark's courthouse. Around 350 people showed up to witness the spectacle firsthand, including a number of curious bystanders in full Civil War regalia; a jury (made up of local politicians and public figures) was also in attendance. By far, the most esteemed visitor was General Dwight E. Beach, Clem's great-grandson.

Once things kicked off, the mock "attorneys" were given 20 minutes each to state their cases. Pavelka reiterated the points he'd made

in *Civil War Times Illustrated*; Jauchius countered by reminding the jury that Clem was only nine years old when his involvement with the Union army began. Clem's age meant that his enlistment technically wasn't legal. Hence, the professor argued, the regiment(s) he was involved with probably did not list him in their official rosters, lest they incriminate themselves by doing so. That, in turn, might explain why there's no record of Clem at Shiloh.

As for the Chickamauga incident, Jauchius maintained that Clem really did shoot a Colonel who went on to become an attorney in Texas. He added that the two met face-to-face many years later, at which point the former Confederate told Clem, "So you're the little [expletive] who shot me."

Swayed by Jauchius's evidence, the jury unanimously found Clem innocent of misrepresenting his war record in any way. "He's become a legend," Pavelka said, "and you can't fight a legend."

Since then, the city's love affair with Clem has only grown. Ten years after the trial, sculptor Mike Major unveiled a bronze statue on Main Street. Dedicated to local veterans, it depicts a youthful John Clem tapping away on his war drum. In 2007, the Cincinnati-based film company Historical Productions, Inc. released *Johnny*, a biopic about the patriot. Naturally, its world premiere was held in Newark.

Jack Hinson, Confederate Sniper

From "Southern Civil Warscapes"
March 19, 2017

Jack Hinson, a prosperous plantation owner living at 'Land Between The



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Lakes' at the Tennessee-Kentucky state line and very near Fort Donelson came from a line of Scotch-Irish descent and was neutral at the outbreak of the war. Two of his sons were executed as suspected bushwhackers by Federal troops when they were caught as they were out with their rifles squirrel hunting. Their heads were severed and stuck on the gate-posts at Hinson's home. In new information unearthed in 2016, Hinson's stigma of a peaceful man wanting to be left alone under neutrality is now in dispute with court records from the late 1830's to 1860's that portray Hinson in cases of assault and battery, fighting in Dover public square, accusations he killed a neighbor's mule, and that he beat a slave named George. He also sued a neighbor that accused him of adultery with one of his female slaves. Also, a case in federal court accused him of killing his neighbor Albert Roughemont. No person had been prosecuted more than Jack Hinson in Stewart County at that time. Hinson also voted in 1861 for a resolution to separate from the Union as well as voting for the Constitution of Confederate States and for a Confederate States President.

Jack Hinson tried to remain fairly neutral during the battle of Fort Donelson having ferried information between the skirmishing armies, ferrying information directly to Confederate Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, and even to Union Gen. U.S. Grant when he realized the Confederates were about to surrender. All of that came to an end the day Jack Hinson saw his son's heads sitting on gate posts at his home which was naturally a severe blow to him. After his sons were buried he bided his time, set his slaves free, closed up his home, and

sent his remaining family away to West Tennessee to escape the coming storm. He then had a special item made for him that would be the tool of his vengeance.



Jack Hinson

Hinson used a custom made 50 caliber 41-inch barrel Kentucky Long Rifle to target Union soldiers more than a half-mile away on land, transports, and gunboats along the Tennessee River and the Cumberland River, killing as many as a hundred. He had the rifle specially made for his path of vengeance after his sons were killed.

An estimated 150 years later, the rifle with a blasting loud past rests silently in the hands of prominent Murfreesboro Judge Ben Hall McFarlin, thanks to legendary Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest after the Civil War's conclusion. Although in his late 50s when he began his one-man rifle assault, Hinson focused on Union officers when possible, the Federals never captured him, despite designated Union Marine Special Forces assigned to bring Hinson in.

Weighing 17-pounds-plus, the rifle was never meant for casual game

hunting in the woods, as It was always mounted on an iron tripod or rested on the limb of a tree for long-range firing. The tripod or iron metal ring that Old Jack Hinson used to target his victims has been lost in the years since he used the rifle. The rifle has two triggers, one for cocking, and a delicate hair-trigger for pinpoint long-distance accuracy. The marks on the barrel were placed there by Hinson for 'Kills'.

Although the weapon is notched by Hinson with 36 "kills" on the top of the barrel, it's been estimated the rifle and it's huge-bore .50-caliber flesh-tearing bullets ended the lives of more than 80 Yankee blue-uniformed soldiers, mariners and officers from ambush, mostly along the Tennessee River in Benton and Stewart counties. Jack Hinson hid out in a cave during his retribution on the Union Army along the Tennessee River. Hinson also served as a guide for Nathan Bedford Forrest in his assault on the Union supply center at Johnsonville, Tennessee in November 1864. It was Forrest who ultimately ended up with Hinson's infamous sniper rifle. Forrest gave it to his adjutant general – Charles Anderson – who was Virginia Woodfin's mother's great uncle and he gave it to Virginia's Grandfather and it came down to her. It is now owned by Judge Ben Hall McFarlin. The gun was almost destroyed in a house fire in the 1920's but was retrieved from the burning building along with 2 or 3 other pieces.

Jack Hinson was never apprehended despite the commitment of elements of four Union regiments to pursue





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Jack Hinson's rifle. Note the marks on the barrel placed there by Hinson to denote his "kills".

him, and survived the war, dying on 28 April 1874 (according to the 16 May 1874 Clarksville Weekly Chronicle, via the Dover Record) in the White Oak/Magnolia area of Houston county, Tennessee. Hinson had to live his post-Civil War life on the down-low as he was still a wanted man. He is buried in the family plot in the Cane Creek Cemetery (with a different birth year of 1793 and death year of 1873), just off White Oak road (near McKinnon, Tennessee). A marker was placed in the Boyd Cemetery far away to the North, in the Land-Between-the Lakes (LBL) area.

The weapon's legend grows today with a well-done biographical account – "Jack Hinson's One-Man War" – by author/retired military Col. Tom C. McKenney. Before this book was published all that could be found about Jack Hinson in print was limited to a paragraph in a book about Tennessee. Through McKenney's tireless efforts tracking down relatives, collecting stories and

countless hours of research through archival records, he was able to bring out the story of this almost lost legend.

Civil War soldier to be honored in Blue Ridge Summit

By Jennifer Fitch, Heraldmail.com, Mar 20, 2017

BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT, Pa. — Some 119 years after Lt. Col. Charles E. Capehart was honored for his actions in the Civil War's Battle of Monterey Pass, the Union soldier again will be recognized — this time on the mountaintop battlefield.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Antietam Camp No. 3 members have organized a wreath-laying ceremony for Capehart, a native of Johnstown, Pa.

The event will be Saturday at 10 a.m. at Monterey Pass Battlefield Museum off Pa. 16 in Blue Ridge Summit.

It is important to remember our ancestors' roles in shaping the

country, Antietam Camp No. 3 Commander Stuart D. Younkin said.

Capehart, who is buried in Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery, was in command of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry during the retreat from Gettysburg, Pa. He tried to slow Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's wagons during a rainstorm.

"He tried to charge down the mountain, leading to the capture of a number of POWs," Younkin said.

Washington Township (Pa.) Historian John A. Miller researched Capehart and found a letter recommending that he be promoted to lieutenant colonel.

"Monterey Pass was mentioned specifically in that letter of recommendation," Miller said.

Officers from the war received their medals of honor in 1898, with Capehart's commendation noting what happened July 4, 1863, he said.

West Virginia troops took initiative on a charge after some issues with an Ohio regiment, and Capehart wanted his men to be identifiable in the fog and darkness. He ordered them to draw sabers to differentiate themselves.

"He didn't want his men to get caught up in that mess and kill each other," Miller said.



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Charles Capehart: Photo courtesy Sons of Union Veterans

The ceremony will be the ninth presented by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Antietam Camp No. 3.

Younkin said more than 1,500 people, including a female doctor, received the medal of honor during the war.

Younkin learned about Capehart and his brother from an author and researched the family. He presented information to his fellow camp members and talked to Miller.

"It kind of fell into place from there," Younkin said.