

# AFRICAN AMERICAN ★PATRIOTS★ AND THE CIVIL WAR



A REENACTOR FROM THE 3RD U.S. COLORED INFANTRY REGIMENT

**A SUPPLEMENT PRESENTED BY**



**PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL WAR TRAILS  
AND AMERICAN HERITAGE**





## ANNOUNCING PENNSYLVANIA'S SALUTE TO THE USCT GRAND REVIEW

# MEMORY AND COMMEMORATION



DURING THE CIVIL WAR, Pennsylvania proved to be a vital keystone for preserving the Union. The very first Union volunteers to arrive in Washington to defend the nation's capital came from Pennsylvania, thanks to the efforts of Gov. Andrew Gregg Curtin.

However, some men were not allowed to fight for their country simply because of the color of their skin. When black men were finally allowed to enlist toward the

end of the war, they quickly made up for having been excluded: nearly 200,000 black soldiers eventually joined the Union cause.

Yet, after the war ended, these brave men were unfairly denied the opportunity to march in the Grand Review of the Union

armies that took place in Washington, D.C.

The African American citizens of Harrisburg made up for that egregious affront by organizing their own review of the United States Colored Troops in the Pennsylvania capital on November 14, 1865. It was well-deserved recognition for the service and sacrifice of these valiant troops.

Nearly 150 years later, it remains important that we remember both these men and the twin causes for which they fought: for their country, and for their own status as citizens and free men. The events in Harrisburg and throughout Pennsylvania will help us bring these soldiers out from history's shadows and honor their willingness to dedicate "the last full measure of devotion" on a journey that led from Civil War to Civil Rights.

Sincerely,

*Edward G. Rendell, Governor of Pennsylvania*

# HARRISBURG: CROSSROADS OF THE NATION



IMAGINE A MAN ENSLAVED who has a quest for freedom so fierce that he sets off for Pennsylvania—State of Independence.

Imagine he arrives and thrives with expanded liberty, and his regard for citizenship fuels his patriotism.

Imagine he dons Union blue and joins 180,000 African Americans in the effort to achieve emancipation of enslaved Americans and heal a splintered nation. It's an inspiring echo of "All men are created equal."

Now imagine that nation refusing to include him in the honoring of its Civil War soldiers.

It's November 1865. Imagine the people of Harrisburg inviting sons, brothers, fathers, and husbands from Georgia to Maine and across the Midwest to convene in our capital city for a Grand

Review of the United States Colored Troops.

Imagine the descendants of these proud African American patriots gathering in Harrisburg this year, November 2010, to relive that historic event and weave their stories into the tableaux of commemorations inaugurating Civil War 150.

Now it is your turn to do more than imagine. Accept our invitation to march on Harrisburg and join the commemoration this fall. Be inspired, be reminded, and be among thousands who will make memories they will never forget.

The journey begins at [visitPA.com/GrandReview](http://visitPA.com/GrandReview). You can plan a roadtrip along Pennsylvania's Civil War Trails that will exceed any imagination.

Sincerely,

*J. Mickey Rowley*

*Deputy Secretary for Tourism,*

*Department of Community and Economic Development*

# COMMUNITIES IN COMMON



AMTRAK IS PROUD THAT THE PA RAILROAD was a part of the historic events during the 1865 Grand Review of the USCT. That fall, the *Christian Monitor* advised travelers to Harrisburg to take the PA Railroad. The PA Railroad provided excursion tickets to soldiers, families and citizens who traveled to the Commonwealth's capital.

*The Harrisburg Daily Telegraph* on November 1, 1865, invited Americans to ride the

rails and join the commemoration by saying, "Crowd Harrisburg and give our Black brothers in blue a thrilling welcome."

This fall, November 2010, Amtrak serves as anchor sponsor and transportation partner with the Grand Review Host Committee. We invite you to catch the Keystone service or the Pennsylvanian rail lines and follow in the footsteps of the USCT Grand Review.

Sincerely,

*Joseph H. Boardman*

*President and Chief Executive Officer*

*National Railroad Passenger Corporation*



# JOIN TOGETHER: NOVEMBER 1-7 IN HARRISBURG FOR 2010 GRAND REVIEW EVENTS

COVER PHOTO BY KENNETH L. GARRETT © THE JOURNEY THROUGH HALLOWED GROUND PARTNERSHIP. [WWW.HALLOWEDGROUND.ORG](http://WWW.HALLOWEDGROUND.ORG)



# ★ ONE HUNDRED VOICES ★



*These names are only 100 of the 10,000 voices that passed through Camp William Penn.*

*They reflect a cross-section of the African American patriots of the Civil War. Communities across the nation can develop their own roll calls.*

Rgmt	Name	Burial Site, Town	UPSTATE PA		
<b>PHILADELPHIA AND THE COUNTRYSIDE</b>			8th	Gibbs Hoff	Easton, Easton
3rd	Isaac Becket	Philadelphia National, Philadelphia	2nd	Asbury Johnson	Waverly, Luzerne
6th	Jeremiah W. Asher	Shilo Baptist, Philadelphia	8th	Martin Snowell	AME Pottsville, Pottsville
41st	Benjamin M. Goosenberry	Philadelphia National, Philadelphia	22nd	Charles Lee	AME Pottsville, Pottsville
43rd	Robert Forten	St. Thomas Church, Philadelphia	25th	Daniel Proctor	Port Clinton, Schuylkill County
6th	Mordecai West	Treemount, Norristown	32nd	John Edward Lee	AME Pottsville, Pottsville
32nd	Samuel H. Braun	Treemount, Norristown	127th	Charles Rigby Hosen Gee	AME Pottsville, Pottsville
54th	Albanus Fisher	Treemount, Norristown	<b>PENNSYLVANIA WILDS</b>		
24th	Thomas Herman	Chestnut Grove, West Chester	32nd	Samuel Cook	Jersey Shore, Jersey Shore
25th	Solomon Butcher	Chestnut Grove, West Chester	32nd	Crawford Reed	Tidioute, Tidioute
43rd	John C. Brock	Chestnut Grove, West Chester	<b>PENNSYLVANIA GREAT LAKES REGION</b>		
8th	Elias Pennington	Evergreen, Chester County	6th	James Barrett	Mercer's Citizens, Mercer
8th	Thomas Coursey	Union American, Chester	43rd	Isaiah Anderson	Greendale, Meadville
22nd	Enoch Wilson	St. John's Episcopal, Chester County	<b>DUTCH COUNTRY ROADS</b>		
127th	Edward Spencer	Union American, Fallow Township	3rd	Charles Parker	National, Gettysburg
127th	I. Amos Hollingsworth	Hosanna, Oxford	8th	Lloyd Watts	Lincoln, Gettysburg
5th	Wilson Barnett	Campbell AME	8th	Isaac Buckmaster	Lincoln, Gettysburg
54th	John Henson	UAMEP, East Fallowfield	25th	John Edward Hopkins	Lincoln, Gettysburg
54th	William H. Carney (MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER)	Union Hill, Kennett Square	127th	Henry Gooden	National, Gettysburg
3rd	Moses Dunsmore	Union Hill, Kennett Square	24th	William H. Matthews	Lincoln, Gettysburg
<b>THE ALLEGHENIES</b>			25th	William Clark	York, York
6th	Lewis Mills	Union, Bellefonte	32nd	John Aquilla Wilson	Fawn, York
55th	Isaiah H. Welch	Union, Bellefonte	54th	George Ellender	Fawn, York
2nd	Charles Slaughter	Riverview, Huntingdon	24th	Abraham Quamany	Stevens Greenland, Lancaster
6th	Henry Snowden	Riverview, Huntingdon	32nd	Isaac Cole	Mt. Frisby AME, Hopewell Furnace
6th	Levi Chaplin	Columbiana, Ohio	55th	George T. Prosser	Zion Hill, Columbia
25th	Edward Lyons	Lost Creek, Juniata	6th	Thomas Dorsey	Old Negro, Middletown
43rd	George Hezekiah Imes	McAlisterville, Juniata	6th	Andrew Hill	Midland, Steelton
43rd	Nimrod Warren	Bethel AME, Bedford	45th	Charles Henderson	Midland, Steelton
43rd	William Nelson	Molson Eastern Light, Altoona	37th	Ephraim Slaughter	Lincoln, Penbrook
32nd	Alexander Smathers	Molson Eastern Light, Altoona	45th	John W. Johnson	Lincoln, Penbrook
43rd	William Nelson	Molson Eastern Light, Altoona	5th	Aquilla Amos	Lincoln, Penbrook
54th	William W. Nesbitt	Molson Eastern Light, Altoona	3rd	James A. Spriggs	The Ridge, McConnellsburg
3rd	John E. Smith	Laurel Mountain, Johnstown	8th	Solomon Campbell	Zion Union, Mercersburg
<b>PITTSBURGH AND ITS COUNTRYSIDE</b>			54th	Jacob Christy	Zion Union, Mercersburg
3rd	Elisha Mc Clure	Southside, Pittsburgh	54th	Hezekiah Watson	Zion Union, Mercersburg
6th	Alexander Kelly	St. Peters, Pittsburgh	54th	Wesley Crunkleton	Zion Union, Mercersburg
22nd	Absalom Arters	Allegheny, Pittsburgh	54th	George Brummzig	Zion Union, Mercersburg
24th	John W. Simpson	Allegheny, Pittsburgh	55th	William Cuff	Zion Union, Mercersburg
25th	Arthur W. Bannister	Union Dale, Pittsburgh	22nd	Jacob Winters	Mt. Vernon, Chambersburg
3rd	Isaac Newton Philips	Elizabeth, Elizabeth	32nd	Henry Washington	Lebanon, Chambersburg
41st	A. B. Campbell	Woodlawn-Lincoln Section, Greentree	45th	Isaac Snively	Lebanon, Chambersburg
43rd	Nathaniel Fletcher	Woodlawn, Wilkinsburg	127th	Ebenezer Massey	Lebanon, Chambersburg
127th	Benjamin Jefferson	Union Dale, Pittsburgh	22nd	Joseph Rideout	Locust Grove, Shippensburg
5th	James H. Bronson	Chartiers, Greentree,	22nd	Joseph Lane	Locust Grove, Shippensburg
55th	Oliver Steele	Allegheny, Pittsburgh	24th	William H. Rex	Locust Grove, Shippensburg
6th	John Harvey	Oakland Cemetery, Indiana	25th	Joseph L. Robinson	Locust Grove, Shippensburg
5th	Lewis J. Bronson	Blairsville, Blairsville	41st	John Boles Sr.	Locust Grove, Shippensburg
24th	William H. Robinson	Blairsville, Blairsville	127th	Samuel Wright	Locust Grove, Shippensburg
32nd	Samuel McClellan	Blairsville, Blairsville	54th	James Shirk	Locust Grove, Shippensburg
6th	Joseph Rutherford Phares	Westmoreland, Belle Vernon	127th	David Burrs	Mountain Green, Shippensburg
45th	James Howard Bruin	Grove, Beaver	22nd	John W. Pinkney	Upper Allen Township, Mechanicsburg
U.S. Navy	Joseph Hoopes	Grove, Beaver	127th	Alexander Ormstead	Union, Carlisle
8th	Rufus Sib Jones	Hampton, Virginia			



# “IN THE DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC”

## FROM CAMP WILLIAM PENN TO THE GRAND REVIEW

**T**HE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR had cost more than 620,000 lives and had nearly torn the nation apart, but by May 1865 it was finally over. To celebrate, thousands of people gathered in Washington, D.C., to express their gratitude to the military forces that had made the Union victory possible. More than 200,000 Union troops paraded through the city in this Grand Review—but only white troops participated. Even though more than 185,000 African

American soldiers had served the Union cause and suffered disproportionately high casualty rates in battle, black soldiers were not invited to the Washington celebration.

Several months later, the citizens of Pennsylvania, a state that had sent 11 black regiments to the war, tried to make up for that injustice. On November 14 the city of Harrisburg hosted its own Grand Review of black troops in the Pennsylvania capital. Thomas Morris Chester, the city's most distinguished

African American, served as grand marshal. He had served as a war correspondent for the *Philadelphia Press* and had reported firsthand about the roles played by black fighting men. “This land of our birth is, if possible, more endeared to us, and rendered ours more rightfully by the courage of the colored soldiers in its defense,” he wrote.

The war in which those men had defended their country arose from generations of unsuccessful efforts to deal with the nation's most critical contradiction: the presence of slavery in a land that had declared its commitment to human freedom in the Declaration of Independence. By the mid-19th century, American slavery had become a significant part of the national economy, although it was largely concentrated in the South, where almost 4 million

blacks lived in bondage. By midcentury the “Free Soil” movement had emerged from the efforts of free blacks and their white abolitionist allies in the North to prevent slavery from expanding into the western territories. The Republican Party, founded in 1854, opposed slavery's spread, but Republicans did not fight vigorously against the institution where it already existed. Most blacks were encouraged, however, when the Republicans nominated

Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. Although he was not a noted abolitionist, Lincoln strongly opposed the spread of slavery into the territories. He also criticized the Supreme Court's 1857 decision in the Dred Scott case, which declared that African Americans, both free and enslaved, were not citizens of the United States.

Most white Southerners interpreted Lincoln's election as a threat to slavery, their central economic and social institution. In December 1860 South Carolina issued a proclamation of secession, quickly followed by the secessions of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. In February 1861 these seven states formed the Confederate States of America, a new nation constructed to protect individual property rights, especially those of slaveholders.



LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



## by James Oliver Horton

Weeks later Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also threatened to secede. Many free African Americans in the North welcomed these developments, believing that Southern secession would remove slavery from the federal government's protection. H. Ford Douglass, a former Virginia slave, expressed the feelings of most Northern blacks. "Stand not upon the order of your going," he challenged, "but go at once . . . there is no union of ideas and interests in the country, and there can be no union between freedom and slavery."

President Lincoln reacted cautiously to Southern secession. In his inaugural address in early March 1861 he firmly opposed the right of states to secede. Yet he reassured slaveholders by saying, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists." Nevertheless, on April 12, 1861, Confederate batteries in Charleston Harbor opened fire on the federal Fort Sumter and launched the first combat of the Civil War. Lincoln immediately issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to serve in the U.S. military and quash the Southern rebellion.

Within days approximately 475 Pennsylvania volunteers set out from Harrisburg for Washington, D.C., to protect the nation's capital. Among these "First Defenders" was Nicholas Biddle, a 65-year-old man who had escaped slavery in Delaware, took refuge in Philadelphia, and finally found employment as a servant in Pottsville. He had an interest in the city's militia units, but Biddle could not enlist as a soldier because he was black. Still, he served as an aide to Capt. James Wren, the commander of an artillery company, and he

marched with the men when they left for Washington. On the way through Baltimore, a mob attacked the soldiers. One of the rioters hurled a brick that struck Biddle in the face, making him "the first man wounded in the Great American Rebellion," as a wartime photograph described him.

Some African Americans in Northern cities such as Pittsburgh, Boston, and New York had already formed military units. They saw the war as a means to

into Union forces. As a result, substantial numbers of black troops entered the U.S. military. Joseph E. Williams, a black Pennsylvanian, traveled to North Carolina and recruited former slaves to serve "as men in the defense of the Republic." Speaking for many of the troops he raised, Williams observed, "I will ask no quarter, nor will I give any. With me there is but one question, which is life or death. And I will sacrifice everything in order to save the gift of freedom for my race."

Yet race played a major role in the African American war experience. White officers commanded the black units. Black recruits received roughly half the pay of whites at the same rank. Black troops were also particularly vulnerable in combat, as Confederate forces took few blacks as prisoners and executed most black captives. One atrocity occurred in the spring of 1864 at the battle for the Confederate Fort Pillow in Tennessee. Only 62 of the original 262



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

end slavery, but the U.S. military would not accept their service. Many white Americans questioned their courage and military ability, and Lincoln resisted black enlistment. African Americans saw this rejection as a racial prejudice that ignored their past contributions to the nation. "Colored men were good enough . . . to help win American independence," noted abolitionist spokesman and former slave Frederick Douglass, "but they are not good enough to help preserve that independence against treason and rebellion."

By 1862 the war's staggering casualty rate and early Union defeats convinced Lincoln to reconsider his thinking. On January 1, 1863, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which authorized the recruitment of African Americans

African American troops survived. Many were killed after the fighting ended because Southern Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, who became the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan after the war, ordered his soldiers to kill captured blacks. "Remember Fort Pillow" became

**OPPOSITE, BOTTOM:** Nicholas Biddle of Pottsville shed early blood for the Union when a secessionist rioter in Baltimore struck him with a brick on April 18, 1861. **OPPOSITE, TOP:** An illustration of soldiers at Camp William Penn outside Philadelphia was intended to spur recruitment of African American men. Almost 11,000 of them eventually reached the camp on their way to war. **ABOVE:** Soldiers of the United States Colored Troops strike a warlike pose for a photographer at Dutch Gap, Virginia, in 1864.





# HARRISBURG LAUNCHES A NATIONAL EVENT

THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO GRAND REVIEW of the United States Colored Troops in Harrisburg in November 1865 if it hadn't been for the Garnet Equal Rights League. Founded as an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League (PSERL)—the commonwealth's branch of the National Equal Rights League—the organization held its three-day inaugural event in October 1865 with speeches and a ball. During the ball the league began arrangements “to give the returned ‘colored soldiers’ a grand reception, by appointing a committee on subscriptions and a committee of arrangements.” Harrisburg resident Thomas Morris Chester, who had worked as a war correspondent during the recent conflict, was made chairman.

There is nothing on record about why it was called the “Garnet League,” but a local black militia called the Henry Highland Garnet Guards may have provided the name. At its peak the league had 250 male and female members. It was the first PSERL auxiliary in Pennsylvania to introduce paid lectures, for which it charged a 25 cents admission. Its most popular orator was William Howard Day, a co-founder of the National Equal Rights League. The league lasted until August 1866, when the state league forced it to cease its operations for alleged misuse of funds.

“Foremost in the ranks of working institutions, stands the Garnet League of this city,” noted the *Christian Recorder* on March 31, 1866. “The efficiency of its officers has made it one of the most popular and well regulated organizations in Pennsylvania.” —Todd Mealy



BOTH: HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY



TOP: An engraving depicts the Harrisburg Grand Review. RIGHT: Thomas Morris Chester served as the event's grand marshal.

a rallying cry for many Union soldiers. Perhaps this helped to convince the federal government to finally equalize African American military pay, supplies, and medical care.

In the South, African American slave labor produced most of the food supplies for the troops, and the Confederacy impressed both free blacks and slaves into service as laborers, teamsters, cooks, and servants to support the military. Early in the war, Louisiana's Confederate government sanctioned the Louisiana Native Guards, a militia unit formed by free blacks. Confederate authorities used the unit for public display and propaganda purposes, but it did not fight for the Confederacy. Instead, when Union forces invaded Louisiana and recruited Southern blacks to their ranks, at least 1,000 troops of the Native Guards

joined the Union army. In late September 1862 they became the first officially sanctioned African American unit in the Union forces.

By the end of the war in 1865, some 200,000 blacks had served the Union cause. Twenty-five of them, including William Carney, Thomas Hawkins, and Alexander Kelly, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their bravery. Most of these troops had been free before the war, but many former slaves took advantage of the opportunity to strike at the institution of their former captivity. One of these was William Woodlin, born a slave in Louisiana in 1842 and freed as a small child after his master's death. When the war began, he was living in Syracuse, New York, and he traveled to Philadelphia to enlist in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment of the United

States Colored Troops. Woodlin's regiment helped pursue Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee through Virginia until he surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. This proved to be a major blow to the Confederacy's hopes and helped end the devastating war in the spring of 1865. Soon after, the 13th Amendment to the Constitution officially abolished slavery. Racial inequality continued for generations, but the end of legalized slavery allowed civil rights efforts to expand and eventually moved the nation closer to the promise offered in 1776 by the Declaration of Independence.

—James Oliver Horton is the Benjamin Banneker Professor Emeritus of American Studies and History, at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.



# GALLANTRY IN ACTION

## TWENTY-FIVE AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN EARNED THE MEDAL OF HONOR IN THE CIVIL WAR

AN ACT OF CONGRESS IN 1861 created the Congressional Medal of Honor, the United States' highest award for military valor. Originally intended only for the Navy and Marines, it later included "such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection." That "present insurrection" was the Civil War, in which 25 African American men from both the Army and Navy earned the medal, although in some cases it was not awarded until years later.



WILLIAM H. CARNEY



ALEXANDER KELLY



JOHN HENRY LAWSON



THOMAS HAWKINS



ANDREW JACKSON SMITH



WILLIAM H. CARNEY, a sergeant in the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, earned his Medal of Honor in South Carolina during the battle for Battery Wagner on July 18, 1863. Carney was the first black man to earn the medal, although he did not receive it until 1900.

ALEXANDER KELLY and THOMAS HAWKINS earned their medals for their deeds at the Battle of Chaffin's Farm (New Market Heights) on September 29, 1864. A total of 14 African American soldiers earned the Medal of Honor that day.

CORPORAL ANDREW JACKSON SMITH of the 55th Massachusetts earned the medal at Honey Hill, South Carolina, on November 30, 1864. Smith was part of an expedition dispatched to support Gen. William T. Sherman's attack on Savannah.

JOHN H. LAWSON, a Pennsylvania native, belonged to a crew that delivered ammunition to the gunners aboard the USS *Hartford* during the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. Despite his wounds, Lawson remained on duty through the battle.

ABOVE: The Medal of Honor won in 1864 by Christian Fleetwood

TOP RIGHT: MILITARY HISTORY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
MAP: MARTIN WALZ





# “A SPIRIT AND POWER FAR BEYOND ITS LETTER”

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OPENED THE DOOR FOR PENNSYLVANIA’S AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS



U.S. SENATE COLLECTION

**T**HE SCENE WAS WILD AND GRAND. Joy and gladness exhausted all forms of expression, from shouts of praise to joys and tears.” That was how Frederick Douglass described the moment when the words of the Emancipation Proclamation first came over the nation’s telegraph wires on January 1, 1863.

But after studying the document more carefully, Douglass complained: “It was not a proclamation of ‘liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof,’ such as we had hoped it would be, but was one marked by discriminations and reservations.”

Such mixed reactions to what some contemporaries called “the second Declaration of Independence” were under-

standable—and typical. Lincoln’s document freed slaves only in the Confederacy, where Lincoln had no power to do so. As one New York sergeant noted, “The idea of giving liberty to bondsmen that are not within reach of his beneficences, and in the same article withholding the same from those that are within reach seems to me rather mixed.”

But its author was always aware of the constitutional limits on his authority to crush the institution he had hated all his life. Lincoln began writing the document in the early summer of 1862, and apparently he found it hard to compose from the beginning. One witness remembered him producing no more than a few words each day, “studying carefully each sentence.” On July 17 he read his

cabinet officers the tepid result: a brief executive order that called emancipation “a fit and necessary war measure” to restore federal authority. Lincoln told the cabinet he had “resolved upon this step” and sought neither advice nor consent. Yet no proclamation was issued that day, because Secretary of State William H. Seward counseled delay. With the war going so badly, he thought the country would view the order as “our last shriek on the retreat.” Lincoln put aside his draft and waited for military victory.

It came on September 17 at Antietam. Five days later, as promised, Lincoln issued the Preliminary Proclamation. “It is now up to the country and the world to pass judgment,” Lincoln nervously told a small crowd of serenaders a few days after its





## by Harold Holzer

release. The first reactions justified his fears. A regiment from the president's home state of Illinois promptly deserted, defiantly vowing to "lie in the woods until moss grew on their backs rather than help free slaves." Illinois political leaders added fuel to the fire by declaring: "We will not render support to the present administration in carrying on its wicked abolition crusade." As one angry New York soldier wrote home: "I swear I wish that all the abollissions sons of bitches had to come downe here and take the front . . . and all Git blowd to hell."

To be sure, there was praise—"all that a vain man could wish," Lincoln admitted—but even abolitionists were disappointed that the document offered an escape clause: 100 days' notice for the Confederacy to end the rebellion, in return for which they could keep their slaves after all. Most Republican papers cheered, but Lincoln was distraught. "Stocks have declined, and troops come forward more slowly than ever," he lamented. The worst political aftershock was to come. In the fall 1862 elections, Lincoln's Republicans lost 29 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Lincoln refused to waver. "We cannot escape history," he told Congress on December 1.

The day he was scheduled to sign the final Emancipation Proclamation was devoid of ceremony. In the privacy of his White House office after a long New Year's Day reception, Lincoln took up his pen, then paused and put it down, fingers quivering from hours of handshaking. "My hand is almost paralyzed," he explained to startled onlookers. "If my name ever goes down in history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign the Proclamation, all who examine the document will say, 'He hesitated.'" After a few moments, he took up the pen again, and, as one witness remembered,

"slowly, firmly wrote that 'Abraham Lincoln' with which the whole world is now familiar. He looked up, smiled, and said: 'That will do.'"

For African American men who had long wished to take up arms for their country, the Emancipation Proclamation lifted the barriers that had held them back. The document promised that "such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

speech, they have strove to hinder it."

Frederick Douglass, too, understood how important it was that African Americans could take up arms to defend their country. Around the same time that Lincoln was writing his message to Springfield, Douglass was working to enlist black men in the Union army. "Once let the black

man get upon his person the brass letter, U.S., let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on earth that can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship," Douglass wrote. He knew that the proclamation would never stand the test of time as literature, line by line. But Douglass read *between* the lines. Even though Lincoln's most important piece of writing had been inspired, Douglass insisted, by "the low motive of military necessity," he ultimately realized it was "a little more than it purported." In that legalistic document Douglass sensed a "spirit and power far beyond its letter"—one that placed

"the North on the side of justice and civilization, and the rebels on the side of robbery and barbarism."

—Harold Holzer is the author, co-author and editor of 34 books about Abraham Lincoln.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES

other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service."

In August 1863 Lincoln prepared a speech to give to his old neighbors in Springfield, Illinois, defending the Emancipation Proclamation and the new corps of black soldiers it had encouraged. Ultimately the president did not travel to his hometown Union rally, but he asked a neighbor to read these tough words: There would be some black men, he warned, "who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while, I fear, there will be some white ones, unable to forget that, with malignant heart, and deceitful

**OPPOSITE:** Francis B. Carpenter enjoyed personal access to the president as the artist worked on *First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln* (1864).

**TOP:** Frederick Douglass, seen here in a portrait taken around the war years, expressed mixed feelings about the Lincoln's proclamation. **BOTTOM:** When the proclamation became law, it lifted the barriers that had prevented black soldiers, such as these men at Pennsylvania's Camp William Penn, from taking up arms for the Union.



# A LIVING LEGACY



PHOTO BY J. SMITH FOR GPTMC

**LEFT:** At Philadelphia's Mother Bethel AME Church, a civilian admires medals worn by Corp. Albert El while Sgt. Maj. Joseph H. Lee observes. Both men belong to the 3rd U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment. El is a descendant of a Civil War veteran. **BELOW LEFT :** Members of Pennsylvania's Past Players mingle with the public in front of Harrisburg's John Harris-Simon Cameron mansion. The USCT Grand Review in 1865 passed by Cameron's home, where the former secretary of war made a speech.

## NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM



A cartridge box from the famed 54th Massachusetts Regiment and a photo of an African American soldier are part of the collections at the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg, which opened in 2001.

BOTH PHOTOS: THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM



**HISTORY IS A LIVING THING,** but to remain a vital presence it requires a little help from people in the present. Across Pennsylvania, scores of volunteers, archivists, and reenactors are doing their part as participants in a year-long Pennsylvania Grand Review intended to keep alive the memory of the U.S. Colored Troops and their contributions in the Civil War.

In truth, those efforts began as far back as 1865, when members of the Garnet Equal Rights League organized the Grand Review of the U.S. Colored Troops in Harrisburg, their way to ensure that the service and sacrifices of the nearly 200,000 African American men who had joined the Union's armed forces received a measure of recognition.



DAVID MARTIN

Today, Fredrika McCain at the Institute for Cultural Partnerships in Harrisburg is building a roster of descendants from USCT soldiers. Throughout the year McCain will also conduct a series of genealogy workshops, part of Harrisburg's year-long sesquicentennial celebration, to teach descendants how they can research their families' histories. At conservation weekends throughout the year other people will roll up their sleeves to help protect and preserve USCT gravesites in cemeteries across the commonwealth. Reenactors in present-day USCT units will bring history to life at events throughout the year, while workers at the state archives in Harrisburg are preserving the mustering out rolls that recorded vital information about the soldiers who fought in the Civil War. Thanks to these men and women, the past not only lives—it has a chance to thrive.



# WHITE CARNATION LEAGUE

AS PART OF THE YEAR-LONG GRAND REVIEW COMMEMORATION, the Pennsylvania Tourism Office has launched the White Carnation League, a tribute to the Garnet Equal Rights League that sponsored the original Harrisburg review in 1865. The new league's purpose is to identify descendants of the original USCT soldiers and to collect their stories. Fredrika McCain at the Institute for Cultural Partnerships has been building the roster of descendants.

One of them is Mary Braxton of Harrisburg, a descendant of George Hezekiah Imes, buried at Lost Creek Cemetery in Juniata. The story of the Imes men who fought with the USCT has long been a feature at family reunions. Alisha Sanders has a great-great-grandfather, William Matthews of Company I of the 127th Pennsylvania Regiment, buried at Gettysburg's Lincoln Cemetery. Charles Anderson Robinson of Willoughby, Ohio, has 13 ancestors who fought with the USCT. His great-great-great-grandfather, artist John G. Chaplin, attended the 1865 Harrisburg event. Robinson was overwhelmed when he heard of the White Carnation League. "I am so proud of the 13 Civil War soldiers in my family tree," he wrote, a feeling that many other Pennsylvanians can understand.



COURTESY CHARLES ROBINSON

**DESCENDANTS** THE HARRIS FAMILY will hold its 71st annual reunion in Huntingdon over Labor Day weekend. According to family historian Jackie Cunningham, nine family members participated in the Civil War. This year's reunion will coincide with an art exhibit featuring the work of John G. Chaplin, a noted painter and family member, at the Huntingdon County Historical Society. Chaplin's brother Levi, known as "Bub," served in Company D of the 6th Regiment, USCT. "He was quite a character, apparently," says Cunningham. Like his brother, Levi had artistic ability and once painted two artillery shells with scenes from President James A. Garfield's life. He also worked for a Wild West show. He died in 1896 and is buried in Columbiana, Ohio.

JOHN AQUILLA WILSON was the oldest living Civil War veteran of York County when he died in 1942 at the age of 101. He is buried in the Fawn AME Church cemetery outside York. Wilson was one of the men who came to the defense of the Wrightsville Bridge on June 28, 1863, when Confederate forces under Gen. John B. Gordon advanced as far as the Susquehanna River during the Gettysburg campaign. Later he enlisted in the 32nd Regiment. His last surviving granddaughter, Isabelle Wilson-Phillips, still dwells in Brogue, Pennsylvania, in southern York County. She lived with her grandfather when she young. The Wilson-Jones family has been holding family reunions since 1981; their next takes place in July.



YORK COUNTY HERITAGE TRUST

TOP: Levi Chaplin joined a Wild West show. RIGHT: John Aquilla Wilson poses with another veteran and a Lincoln impersonator.



# VANISHING HISTORY

THE MUSTERING OUT ROLLS from Civil War regiments contain valuable information about the men who fought in the Civil War. But Pennsylvania's rolls are threatened by an implacable enemy—time. The passing years have exacted a toll on the documents, which have become torn and tattered. The information they contain—the names and fates of each company's members—is in danger of being lost. Linda Ries of the Bureau of Archives and History is determined to restore the rolls—a cleaning and mending process that costs about \$500 per roll. Some 900 rolls that still need repair belong to companies of the U.S. Colored Troops. The conservation team is seeking donations to fund the work. You can find more information at [www.pamusterrolls.org](http://www.pamusterrolls.org).

Linda Ries, Paul Miller, and Jonelle Busher examine one of Pennsylvania's Civil War muster rolls at the Pennsylvania State Archives.





# “FROM CIVIL WAR TO CIVIL RIGHTS”

## J. R. CLIFFORD FOUGHT HIS REAL BATTLES IN THE COURTROOM

**M**Y PATERNAL GRANDFATHER, Edward St. Lawrence Gates, was buried on July 2, 1960. After the burial my father showed my brother and me scrapbooks that his father had kept. Within the pages of those scrapbooks was an obituary of my great-great-grandmother, a slave named Jane Gates. It was dated January 6, 1888. And then he showed us her photograph. The next day I bought a composition book, came home, interviewed my mother and father, and began what I later learned is called a family tree. I was nine years old.

Perhaps because I grew up surrounded by my mother's relations, I was far more intrigued with the Gates branch of my family than with the Coleman side. But my father often reminded me that my mother's family was actually more distinguished than his. I thought he was just being polite. "We come from people," my mother liked to say, but it wasn't clear to me what she meant.

In 1954, just five years before I began researching my family tree, the remains of one of my mother's relatives had been reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery in honor of his military service. I am sure my father had him in mind when he encouraged me to learn more about my mother's family. But I doubt if either of my parents had any idea how distinguished J. R. Clifford really was. And certainly none of us imagined that one day his handsome visage would grace a United States postage stamp.



© 2009 USPS

J. R. Clifford and my great-grandmother Lucy were two of 12 children of Isaac Clifford (1824–1903), who had descended from a long line of free Negroes on both his mother's and father's side. The more I learned about J. R. Clifford, the more I understood what my mother had meant when she instructed us that we had "come from people." In 1887 J. R. became the first black person admitted to the bar in West Virginia. One of his biographers, Connie Park Rice, writes that he was "hailed as the 'dean of black editors'" because he owned and edited his own newspaper, the *Pioneer Press*, in Martinsburg, West Virginia, from 1882 to 1917. Along with W. E. B. Du Bois, he was one of the founders in 1905 of the Niagara Movement, the immediate antecedent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). In fact, the second meeting of that organization was held at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, in 1906, and J. R. was its host.

(A photo of J. R. with Du Bois and two other founders hangs in my office.)

J. R. will be remembered in the history of the legal battle for civil rights through two cases, in order of importance: *Williams v. Board of Education of Fairfax District* (1898), in which he and A. G. Dayton sued the Fairfax District Board of Education in Tucker County on behalf of Carrie Williams to establish the right of black children in West Virginia to school terms of equal length as those of white students;

and *Martin v. Morgan County Board of Education* (1893), which insisted that the state allow black children to enroll in white schools when separate black schools did not exist. (He won the 1898 case but, not unexpectedly, lost the more controversial 1893 case.) In a 1918 essay published in the NAACP's journal *The Crisis*, entitled "Two Fighters," W. E. B. Du Bois wrote that Clifford was both "impetuous" and "honest," and that "his exploits as a fighter for Negro rights read like romance." Indeed they do. And clearly his service during the Civil War was a transformative event for a young man who couldn't sign his name when he enlisted.

In May 1864 Clifford had journeyed to Chicago with John J. Healy, a white recruiter who had befriended him and his father in West Virginia. Healy apparently sent J. R. to school and later accompanied him to the Army recruitment office. Healy served as first lieutenant of the 23rd Regiment,



## by Henry Louis Gates Jr.

Illinois Infantry, while Clifford joined the 13th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery (USCHA), Company F, on March 7, 1865, and enrolled in the unit at Camp Butler, Illinois, on April 28, 1865. He enrolled for one year, with a \$100 bounty. His service records indicate that he was 18; in fact he was two years younger. (Contrary to Du Bois's comments, he apparently wasn't honest all the time!) He was promoted to corporal on April 25, a sure sign of merit and leadership skills, but at this point apparently he still could not write, as he made his mark rather than signing his name.

His regiment had been organized at

for the troops or found other ways to serve. The camp commander, Gen. Speed Smith Fry, detested the refugees and periodically ordered their removal, even when they included the families of his own soldiers, sparking protests from the officers and Northern relief agencies. Despite the camp's usually neat appearance, conditions for the many civilians in residence could be lethal. Between April 16 and July 16, 1865—while Clifford was in the camp—103 black women and 409 children perished.

Kentucky retained the institution of slavery and more than 225,000 slaves until ratification of the 13th Amendment

to hear military bands and speeches and sing songs, some by black schoolgirls. As the *New York Weekly Anglo-African* reported on July 22, "Such an assemblage of colored people on the 'sacred soil of Kentucky' was never before beheld." J. R. Clifford did not muster out until November 1865, so he must have witnessed the celebrations and probably participated in them.

He had become a soldier, but he never fought a battle. Instead he found his battles after the war, in courtrooms and in a society that still resisted providing equal rights to all citizens. In a sad irony, he suffered more injuries in the field of law than he had in military service. Working as a lawyer in West Virginia in 1896, he impeached the first black jury in the state. For those efforts the opposing attorney attacked him with an inkwell and an iron stand, then struck him on the head with a three-cornered paper weight, which left him traumatized for over a year.

J. R. Clifford died in October 1933, leaving a wife, Mary Franklin Clifford, whom he had married on December 28, 1876, at Storer College in Harpers Ferry. The couple had 11 children. Besides his family, J. R. Clifford left behind a legacy of commitment to the cause of civil rights, a struggle that had merely begun after the Civil War ended slavery. He had lived an extraordinary life, and I as learned about his battles and accomplishments I truly understood what my mother meant. Her family had indeed "come from people."

**Henry Louis Gates, Jr.** is the Alphonse Fletcher University Professor at Harvard University. He would like to thank Jane Ailes and Donald Yacovone for their generous assistance with the research for this article.



CAMP NELSON FOUNDATION

Camp Nelson, Kentucky, on June 23, 1864. The only documented action the unit saw took place in October 1864, when eight of its officers were in Eddyville, Kentucky, on a recruitment drive and Confederates captured them and some black recruits. There is little further information available about the 13th USCHA, but one of its officers, a Capt. George F. Sutherland, wrote "The Negro in the Late War" in 1891, a very favorable account of the black experience in the Civil War.

Clifford reached Camp Nelson on or about June 23, 1865, and spent July and August working in the camp hospital. When not dispensing medicine, he trained or performed guard duty. The largest recruitment center in the state, Camp Nelson at its height housed thousands of Union recruits, their families, and thousands more "contraband," or refugees fleeing slavery. Many of the black women washed clothes

in 1865. During the war Camp Nelson and its recruiters became the focus of intense resistance by area whites who either opposed the Union or hated seeing black men in uniform. Kidnapping and murder became so common that Secretary of War Edwin Stanton had to issue directives against the state for its resistance to Union recruitment efforts. White supremacists who refused to accept the end of slavery continued terrorist activities after the war. Perhaps the saddest part of Camp Nelson's history involved the Battle of Saltville, Virginia, in October 1864, when many wounded men who had previously been stationed at the camp were murdered in their hospital beds by Confederates outraged at the sight of uniformed black soldiers.

Despite the misery and sacrifice, the soldiers and freedpeople at Camp Nelson found joy in celebrating the Fourth of July in 1865. With the war over, thousands of black soldiers paraded on the grounds with thousands of former slaves

**OPPOSITE:** The U.S. Postal Service honored J.R. Clifford in 2009 by portraying him on one of its civil rights stamps. He shared space with educator and civil rights activist Joel Elias Spingarn. **ABOVE:** The colored barracks at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, would have been a familiar sight to young Corp. J.R. Clifford.





# HALLOWED GROUND

## ROLL UP YOUR SLEEVES AND PLAN A PENNSYLVANIA CONSERVATION ROADTRIP

Pennsylvania sent more than 8,000 African American men to fight in the Civil War. Many of them were later buried in cemeteries across the length and breadth of the commonwealth. Some of the cemeteries are in good shape, but others have fallen into disrepair, their headstones broken or missing, the grounds poorly maintained. As part of the Pennsylvania Grand Review, volunteer workers are taking part in weekend conservation efforts throughout the year to restore these hallowed grounds to a condition worthy of the men who are buried there. United Way organizations across the commonwealth are supporting this work.



Locust Grove Cemetery, Shippensburg

Zion Hill Cemetery, Columbia

Lincoln, Penbrook

Among the dead at Chambersburg's Lebanon Cemetery are USCT soldiers and two men who were involved with John Brown and the Underground Railroad. There are 26 Civil War soldiers in Shippensburg's Locust Grove Cemetery, including two Shirk brothers, John (54th Massachusetts) and James (55th). Zion Hill Cemetery in Columbia includes men who fought Confederates at Wrightsville, just across the Susquehanna River. Thomas Morris Chester and Ephraim Slaughter, Dauphin County's last surviving Civil War veteran (he died in 1943), are buried at Lincoln Cemetery in Penbrook (Harrisburg).



TOP: TOM HUNTINGTON

BELOW: COURTESY NIKKI CRAVOTTA

MAP: MARTIN WALZ

## THESE HONORED DEAD

**NIKKI CRAVOTTA**, an amateur historian in Black Lick in western Pennsylvania, was researching local Underground Railroad history when she learned that six veterans of the U.S. Colored Troops were buried in nearby Blairsville Cemetery. Researching further, Cravotta found out that two of the veterans there were probably related to Medal of Honor recipient James H. Bronson. Another veteran, Samuel McClellan, was the son-in-law of an African American conductor on the Underground Railroad. He had enlisted in the 32nd USCT Infantry Regiment and suffered wounds that left him unable to walk. After the



war McClellan became a successful barber and prominent community member.

Cravotta told the cemetery's board that only two of the veterans buried at Blairsville had headstones, so board member Irving Lindsey formally requested new stones from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The request was granted, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars made plans to give the soldiers full military funerals on June 19, 2010. "I feel very fortunate to have been in the right place at the right time to share information and introduce one set of people to another to provide recognition for these veterans," says Cravotta.

ABOVE: Samuel McClellan in his wheelchair and with his children





# CONSERVATION WEEKENDS & COMMEMORATION EVENTS

Ever heard of Basil Biggs or his role in the Underground Railroad? Or how he helped give those who died in Gettysburg a proper burial in the national cemetery? Stories like his abound at USCT cemeteries across Pennsylvania. Places that begin to take you to the heart of America's most personal war.

Stand on Hallowed Grounds. Get your hands on history. Plan your conservation weekend at [visitPA.com/GrandReview](http://visitPA.com/GrandReview).

## CONSERVATION WEEKENDS

### SEPTEMBER 10-13

#### Ridge Cemetery, McConnellsburg

Diane Jefferson, 717-477-3737

#### Locust Grove Cemetery, Shippensburg

Dr. Steven Burg, 717-477-1189

#### Zion Hill Cemetery, Columbia

Claire Strom, 717-684-2489

#### Fawn Grove Cemetery, Fawn Grove

Bob Welsh, 717-579-5634

#### African Union Cemetery at Bucktoe, Kennett Square

Gwen Lacy, 610-347-0347

#### Union Cemetery, Bedford

Gillian Leach, 814-623-2011

### SEPTEMBER 16-17-18

#### Riverview Cemetery, Huntingdon

Ed Stoddard, 814-658-0060 x 11

#### Lincoln Cemetery, Penbrook

Calobe Jackson, 717-238-1817

#### Union Cemetery, Carlisle

Tim Hibner, 717-991-1356

#### Lincoln Cemetery, Mechanicsburg

Tim Hibner, 717-991-1356

#### Midland Cemetery, Steelton

Barbara Barksdale, [mscmtlydy@aol.com](mailto:mscmtlydy@aol.com)

### SEPTEMBER 24-25

#### Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Chambersburg

Mike and Vicki Rideout, [vjride@comcast.net](mailto:vjride@comcast.net)

#### East Fallowfield Cemetery, Chester

Carmen Boyd, 484-431-3286

#### Conestoga Cemetery, Conestoga

Darlene Colon, [quamony@aol.com](mailto:quamony@aol.com)

#### Laurel Mountain Cemetery, Johnstown

Shelley Johansson, 814-539-1889 x 308

#### Eden Cemetery, Collingdale

Mina Cockroft, 610-583-8737

### OCTOBER 2-3

#### Union Cemetery, Bellefonte

Cindy Lorenzo, 814-865-3475

#### Bethesda Cemetery at Hopewell Furnace, Reading

Lisa Haggerty, 610-375-4085 x 107

### OCTOBER 9-10

#### Stevens Greenland, Lancaster

Darlene Colon, [quamony@aol.com](mailto:quamony@aol.com)

#### Chartier Cemetery, Carnegie

Terri Blanchette, 412-454-6411

### OCTOBER 15-16

#### St. Peter's, Pittsburgh

Terri Blanchette, 412-454-6411

### OCTOBER 22-23

#### Zion Union Cemetery, Mercersburg

Chris Frisby, 717-328-5516

## COMMEMORATION EVENTS

### NOVEMBER 14

#### PHILADELPHIA AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

#### Eden Cemetery, Collingdale

Mina Cockroft, 610-583-8737

#### Chestnut Grove Cemetery, Kennett Square

Laurie Rofini, 610-344-6761

#### African Union Cemetery at Bucktoe, Kennett Square

Gwen Lacy, 610-347-0347

#### East Fallowfield Cemetery, Chester

Carmen Boyd, 484-431-3286

#### DUTCH COUNTRY ROADS

#### Zion Hill Cemetery, Columbia

Claire Strom, 717-684-2489

#### Bethesda Cemetery at Hopewell Furnace, Reading

Lisa Haggerty, 610-375-4085 x 107

#### Stevens Greenland Cemetery, Lancaster

Darlene Colon, [quamony@aol.com](mailto:quamony@aol.com)

#### Shriner Cemetery, Christiana

Randy Harris, [rmkharris314@verizon.net](mailto:rmkharris314@verizon.net)

#### Lincoln Cemetery, Penbrook

Calobe Jackson, 717-238-1817

#### Midland Cemetery, Steelton

Barbara Barksdale, [mscmtlydy@aol.com](mailto:mscmtlydy@aol.com)

#### DUTCH COUNTRY ROADS (Cont'd)

#### Union Cemetery, Carlisle

Tim Hibner, 717-991-1356

#### Lincoln Cemetery, Mechanicsburg

Tim Hibner, 717-991-1356

#### Locust Grove Cemetery, Shippensburg

Dr. Steven Burg, 717-477-1189

#### Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Chambersburg

Mike & Vicki Rideout, [vjride@comcast.net](mailto:vjride@comcast.net)

#### Zion Union Cemetery, Mercersburg

Chris Frisby, 717-328-5516

#### Lincoln Cemetery, Gettysburg

Jean Green, 717-334-5899

#### National Cemetery, Gettysburg

Deb McCauslin, 717-528-8553

#### Fawn Grove Cemetery, Fawn Grove

Bob Welsh, 717-579-5634

#### THE ALLEGHENIES

#### Union Cemetery, Bellefonte

Cindy Lorenzo, 814-865-3475

#### Riverview Cemetery, Huntingdon

Ed Stoddard, 814-658-0060 x 11

#### Ridge Cemetery, McConnellsburg

Diane Jefferson, 717-477-3737

#### Eastern Light Cemetery, Altoona

Mark Ickes, 814-943-4183

#### PITTSBURGH AND ITS COUNTRYSIDE

#### Oakland Cemetery, Indiana

Chris Catalfamo, [catalfamo1190@comcast.net](mailto:catalfamo1190@comcast.net)

#### Blairsville Cemetery, Blairsville

Nikki Cravotta, [nicolene@comcast.net](mailto:nicolene@comcast.net)

#### Belle Vernon Cemetery, Greensburg

Julie Donovan, 724-437-9877

#### Grove Cemetery, Beaver Falls

Tom King, 724-770-2062

#### Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh

Terri Blanchette, 412-454-6411

#### St. Peter's, Pittsburgh

Terri Blanchette, 412-454-6411

#### GREAT LAKES REGION

#### Greencastle Cemetery, Meadville

Juanita Hampton, 814-333-1258



# 2010 GRAND REVIEW

## DOWNTOWN HARRISBURG



- |                                      |                                     |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Hilton Harrisburg                 | 6. 2010 History Center              | 11. Capitol Building            |
| 2. Crowne Plaza                      | 7. Strawberry Square                | 12. Commonwealth Keystone Bldg. |
| 3. Comfort Inn                       | 8. Harrisburg University            | 13. State Museum                |
| 4. Harris-Cameron Mansion            | 9. Harrisburg Transportation Center | Parking – Walnut Street Garage  |
| 5. Hershey-Harrisburg Visitor Center | 10. Forum Auditorium                | River Street Garage             |

### EVENT LISTINGS

**October 15 – December 11**

#### United States Colored Troops and the Harrisburg Grand Review Exhibit

2010 History Center, 213 Market St., Harrisburg, 12 – 5 p.m. (Wed. – Sun.)

**November 5**

#### White Carnation League Dinner

Hilton Harrisburg, One North 2nd St., Harrisburg,  
6 p.m. – 9:30 p.m. (Purchase tickets in advance)

**November 6**

#### Grand Review Blessing and Dedication

Forum Building, 607 South Dr., Harrisburg, 8:30 a.m. – 9 a.m.

#### Grand Review Parade

Downtown Harrisburg, 9 a.m. – Noon

#### Chautauqua and Heritage Fair

Commonwealth Keystone Building, 400 North St., Harrisburg,  
Two free showings: 1 p.m. – 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. – 6 p.m. (ticket required)

**November 7**

#### Legacy Women's Awards Reception and Luncheon

Hilton Harrisburg, One North 2nd St., Harrisburg,  
10:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. (Purchase tickets in advance)

Go to [visitPA.com/GrandReview](http://visitPA.com/GrandReview) for a complete list of events or to plan a roadtrip along Pennsylvania's Civil War Trails that will exceed any imagination. All events are free unless indicated.

