

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

Chapter 1 : Pennsylvania Civil War POW's Andersonville N - Z

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Grant es ; Ulysses Grant pl ; Ulysses S. Grant co ; Ulysses S. Grant is ; cv ; Ulysses S. Grant pam ; Ulysses S. Grant lfn ; Ulysses S. Grant ms ; Ulysses S. Grant et ; Ulysses S. Grant en-gb ; Ulysses S. Grant oc ; Ulysses S. Grant mg ; Ulysses S. Grant sv ; Ulysses S. Grant ace ; Ulysses S. Grant nl ; Ulysses S. Grant eo ; Ulysses S. Grant fr ; Ulysses S. Grant jv ; Ulysses S. Grant dsb ; Ulysses S. Grant ceb ; Ulysses S. Grant ast ; Ulysses S. Grant pt-br ; Ulysses S. Grant sco ; Ulysses S. Grant lb ; Ulysses S. Grant nn ; Ulysses S. Grant nb ; Ulysses S. Grant az ; Ulysses S. Grant sq ; Ulysses S. Grant lt ; Ulysses S. Grant br ; Ulysses S. Grant ku ; Ulysses S. Grant hak ; Ulysses S. Grant af ; Ulysses S. Grant bi ; Ulysses S. Grant got ; Ulysses S. Grant de-ch ; Ulysses S. Grant cy ; Ulysses S. Grant lmo ; Ulysses S. Grant ia ; Ulysses S. Grant la ; Ulysses S. Grant wa ; Ulysses S. Grant it ; Ulysses S. Grant ro ; Ulysses S. Grant ca ; Ulysses S. Grant id ; Ulysses S. Grant ig ; Ulysses S. Grant ext ; Ulysses S. Grant en-ca ; Ulysses S. Grant yo ; Ulysses S. Grant scn ; Ulysses S. Grant pt ; Ulysses S. Grant rm ; Ulysses S. Grant wo ; Ulysses S. Grant sl ; Ulysses S. Grant tl ; ru ; Ulysses S. Grant pag ; Ulysses S. Grant war ; Ulysses S. Grant gl ; Ulysses S. Grant, Ulysses Simpson Grant pl ; U.

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

Chapter 2 : US Army Michigan Cavalry Regiments | Central Michigan University

Book digitized by Google and uploaded to the Internet Archive by user tpb. Skip to main content Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

He and the representatives of 11 professional football teams were trying to find a place to sit in the showroom of an auto dealership owned by Ralph Hays in Canton, Ohio. There were not enough chairs to go around, and many of the large men positioned themselves awkwardly on the running boards of new vehicles. Hays, also owner of the Canton Bulldogs, called the meeting to order. Next to him was a very large man with a face deeply lined by years of outdoor living and adversity—a graduate of the school of hard knocks. His only nonmenacing feature was his smile. Flashed now and then, it was surprisingly warm and inviting. To give the new league a boost they needed a name, something for the marquee and newspaper headlines. Like most Indian children, Jim was sent off to school, traveling to Kansas at age 10, only to return two years later when his mother died of blood poisoning. But Jim ran away after a beating from his father, Hiram, a big man who towered over 6 feet and weighed more than pounds. He worked as a ranch hand in Texas for more than a year before returning home. Warner persuaded Thorpe to try out for football. Besides football, Thorpe also took part in baseball, swimming, track and field and gymnastics. By Thorpe had evolved into a high-stepping runner difficult to bring down. In one game he scored 17 points in 17 minutes. As a punter, he averaged nearly 70 yards per kick. Still, Pop Warner was not happy with his star; Thorpe was undisciplined—he rarely practiced or worked out. But Thorpe was entering his prime. He made the U. Olympic team and his performance in Stockholm was the stuff of legend: He won gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon, and set a meter hurdling record that stood for 36 years. During a game against Army, he ran 95 yards for a touchdown. In the effort to stop Thorpe, Army halfback Dwight Eisenhower suffered a painful knee injury that ended his football career. But in January, everything fell apart. Many college athletes played for the pros in their off seasons, but to avoid detection, most used fictitious names. New York sportswriter Damon Runyon pointed out that several Southern newspapers had stated many times during their Olympic coverage that Thorpe had played pro ball and that the Amateur Athletic Union AAU had ignored the reports. The two were poison for each other. When McGraw used a racial slur, Thorpe chased him across the ballpark. It took the entire team to keep Thorpe from delivering a severe beating to his manager. McGraw was yanking him like a yo-yo, sending him down to the minor leagues and then recalling him to New York only to send him down again. At the beginning of the season, Thorpe decided he was done with baseball. Standing at the plate and smiling at McGraw, Thorpe deliberately struck out. Thorpe, however, was not done with football. Even during his baseball career, he also played professional football in Ohio. By the time Thorpe retired from the game in , he had played on more than 14 professional teams, including his own Oorang Indians made up of mostly American Indian players. Without sports, Thorpe drifted. He had seven children from two failed marriages to support, and jobs were scarce as the Great Depression deepened. But there never was enough money. When it was made public that Thorpe could not afford to attend the Olympics in Los Angeles, Vice President Charles Curtis, himself part Osage Indian, had the star athlete sit with him in the presidential box during the games. Dressed in a gaudy Indian costume that included a feather headdress, Thorpe gave his opinions of various athletes, his own record and American Indian culture to high school and college groups. After the war, it was back to a series of unrelated jobs for a paycheck. At the time, Thorpe was promoting a pro wrestler named Sunny War Cloud. When the film was released the following year, he was managing an American Indian song-and-dance tour called The Jim Thorpe Show. The tour ended when Thorpe suffered his second heart attack. Plans were launched for his burial in Shawnee, Okla. The local newspaper editor, Joseph Boyle, had asked every household to donate a nickel a week to a fund that would be used to attract new businesses to the area. Patricia approached Boyle with a unique concept: If the citizens renamed their town for her husband, they could bury his body there. Boyle and others saw it has an opportunity to unite Mauch Chunk and

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

neighboring East Mauch Chunk into one community under a new name. The hospital never materialized and the Hall of Fame went to Canton. It was dedicated in In his late 30s at the time, Thorpe recounts tough times on the road as a semi-pro baseball and football player rapidly nearing the end of his career. Their contents will be published in a new biography of Jim Thorpe by Kate Buford slated for

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

Chapter 3 : Francis Newton Thorpe - Wikipedia

The History of North America: The Civil War: the national view, by F.N. Thorpe - Ebook written by Guy Carleton Lee, Francis Newton Thorpe. Read this book using Google Play Books app on your PC, android, iOS devices.

Local inhabitants considered the Little Falls of the Potomac River as highly significant—it is the first "cataract", or barrier, to navigation on the river. This reflected the fact that the river served as both a highway and location for trading. When he arrived there he noted "as for deer, buffaloes, bears and turkeys, the woods do swarm with them and the soil is extremely fertile. A cottage demolished between and , two blocks from the city center, bore a stone engraved with the date "" set into one of its two large chimneys. No colonial-era land grants or land records have been unearthed reflecting upon this first home, and its origin remains uncertain. By the s these trails became important transportation routes. In The Falls Church —as it came to be known—was founded at its present site adjacent to the intersection of the important Indian trails. At that time churches were outposts of government as well as worship. This stood until , when the present brick church was designed and built by architect James Wren. George Washington , the future president, kept the bricklayer at his home in Mount Vernon. Constitution—was a church vestryman. It was also called "the church up at the falls", and then eventually, The Falls Church. The church was on the route of British colonial troops en route to the forks of the Ohio River on April 7, When colonial relations with Great Britain began souring, the Colony of Virginia helped lead the resistance. Mason wrote the " Fairfax Resolves ", a set of 24 separate resolutions, each beginning with the word, "Resolved —", calling for specific actions. The Declaration of Independence was issued July 4. He had been unable to attend to his duties on the church vestry during the war while leading the continental armies. He later was elected first president of the United States. And, it is said a copy of the new Declaration of Independence arrived from Philadelphia and was read to citizens from the steps of The Falls Church sometime during the summer of The structure was still in use until torn down by Union soldiers during the Civil War in It was surveyed in —, and boundary marker stones were placed in the wilderness at one-mile 1. In about , Fairfax County built a new court house. Both buildings survive and are in use today. By the tide had turned against the Americans. In August British forces, marching overland through Maryland, threatened the capital city. The federal government fled. However, due to bureaucratic bungling among War Department officials, they were not sent to help defend the approaches to Washington at Bladensburg, Maryland, nor did many of them come armed. As events at the Battle of Bladensburg worsened, government officials began evacuating the city. At that time the Washington Navy Yard was an important fleet center, and its gunpowder was hurriedly moved across the bridges into Virginia, and brought to Falls Church for safekeeping, protected by a six-man guard dispatched by Colonel Minor. British troops torched Washington, burning it to the ground. The conflagration lit the nighttime skies at Falls Church, where a young refugee from Alexandria later recalled being awakened and taken outside to see Washington burn. Such a flame I have never seen since. From Alexandria through Falls Church it followed the colonial-era ridge road. Tolls began being collected in Its route from the river to Falls Church became modern-day Wilson Boulevard. A larger population called for more forms of religious expression, and a local Presbyterian congregation was launched in New residents, many from northern states, were arriving and building fine homes. It was almost two different communities in pre-war and post-war years. Prior to the war it was a sleepy and rural Southern community. During Reconstruction and later, however, many of its institutions and families were splintered, and its landscape was altered for decades. Setting the stage[edit] Prior to the war Falls Church was not entirely Southern in nature. Numerous northern-born residents had moved to the area, building fine homes and establishing profitable farms and businesses. Brown, who was captured by U. For the first time, the picture had been painted in starkly differing terms. Northerners appeared willing—even eager—to overturn the established order throughout the South, with clear and grave injury to those who lived there, it seemed to Southerners. Feelings and differences hardened. Events far to the south framed the debate almost in an almost

electrify manner. South Carolina seceded from the Union in December , followed in quick order by several other Deep South states. In Virginia the viewpoint was much more moderate. Many called for calm and appealed for peace. The matter was put to a referendum on May 23, and Virginians went to polling stations to decide the future of the Commonwealth. Feelings throughout the Falls Church region were inflamed by this point, and the polling did not take place peacefully. In Fairfax County the vote was overwhelmingly for secession. In Falls Church the vote was closerâ€”although 44â€”26 in favor of secession. On that day and in following days families split over the secession question. Churches closed as their congregations failed and congregants fled. Columbia Baptist Churchâ€”considered primarily a Northern churchâ€”was set aflame, presumably by Southern sympathizers. Virginia was no longer in the Union, and all were nervous about what was to follow. Many local men enlisted in various Virginia military regiments, and left the area to join the growing Confederate army. Northern commanders were certain the would-be Southern army would soon be vanquished, once and for all. As the battle wore on, the roar of the thundering cannon was clearly heard in Falls Church. Soon weary Union soldiers began passing through Falls Church, heading toward Washington. The few became many, and finally it was clear the Union army was in chaotic retreat from what was becoming a catastrophic loss to the South. Thousands of soldiers streamed through Falls Church, in a rush for the safety of Washington. The Confederate Army was close behind, and soon had occupied the village as well as the hills immediately to its east: Beauregard, and othersâ€”as the Confederate government grappled with what to do next. Invade Washington from its powerful perch along the hills? Confederate troops withdrew quietly from Falls Church and its hills, retreating to the heights at Centreville , which they fortified. The Southern leadership decided an all-out attack on Washington would likely fail, given they had to cross the river bridges to do it. And staying in Falls Church seemed riskyâ€”their supply lines could easily be broken by the Union army if it launched pincer movements from Chain Bridge southward. Centreville, by contrast, was located adjacent to the interior of Virginia, with which it had excellent road and railroad connections. Falls Church and its hills, which had been featured prominently in the international press, faded from public view. But the area remained perennially unsettled. Union rule did not extend much past the modern-day city center; areas just a few hundred yards to the south and west, along what is now West Broad Street and South Washington Street, entered "rebel territory" where Northerners went only under armed guard. Small firefights were common in these areas, and occasionally larger clashes occurred. Several hundred soldiers took part in these clashes, one of which played a role in making national history. The review ended quickly as soldiers quickly deployed toward Falls Church to relieve the outgunned New Yorkers. It was after dark, and Howe was struck by the mental imagesâ€”of burnished arms glittering in the flame from hundreds of campfires. On the way back their carriage shared the narrow Aqueduct Road modern Wilson Boulevard with soldiers, who sang as they marched. One person in the carriage, knowing Howe sometimes wrote poetry, suggested she should pen new, less violent words to the tune. Early the next morning she awakened in her hotel room to realize words were forming themselves in her mind. She realized they seemed important, and quickly got up and inked them to paper, lest they be forgotten. The song, " Battle Hymn of the Republic ", quickly became popular throughout the North, and remains popular today. Washington again was shocked, and threatened by the possibility of Confederate invasion. The balance of power was again shifting in the Falls Church areaâ€”the presumed path to be taken by the Confederates. Photographs and lithographs from that time show them to be large masonry forts bearing numerous cannon emplacements and hundreds of soldiers. Only then did Washington feel more secure. The only known full-color lithograph of Falls Church or environs known to exist dates from this time and place. It shows rows of orderly tents, parading soldiers, visiting dignitaries, and prancing ponies. Falls Church During the Civil War. The original lithograph is now on file in the public library in Falls Church, as are copies of the book. The raiders made several armed incursions into the heart of Falls Church in and , the last occurring no more than a couple of months before General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox. They were attempting to kidnap and kill suspected Northern sympathizers who were thought to be actively aiding the Northern army. One nocturnal raid netted John Read,

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

a local minister who offended Southern sensibilities by teaching black slaves to read. This was against Virginia law. He was also accused of passing intelligence on to Northern army agents. He is buried in the grave yard of the Falls Church Episcopal. The area was never pacified, and federal troops had to garrison it in large numbers through the end of the conflict.

v. 1. Discovery and exploration, by A. Brittain, in conference with G.E. Reed. v. 2. The Indians of North America in historic times, by C. Thomas, in conference with.

This was the second time the Museum had offered this special tour, which was both conceived and led by Donald L. The tour was designed by Dr. Chester was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross during his tour with the rd in May-July , a time of such heavy combat for the rd that he completed his combat tour, plus one additional trip, for a total of 36 missions, in only 42 days! Susan Jowers had a very special story that began as we assembled and remained part of our tour from start to finish. George Liao and Howard Bethel, avid students of military history, and Michael Dickert, a professional pilot with a deep interest in aviation, rounded out our fellow travelers. As a former junior high school history teacher, I found it interesting to watch how Austin reacted to comments and various activities with the view of a young teenager to whom WWII is ancient history, while most of us were from the generation who had listened to our parents speak of WWII events with the experience of having lived through those years. As our leader and historian-in-charge, it was Don Miller who ensured that we knew the story behind all of our stops on the tour. This was the first B to complete 25 combat missions in the 8th Air Force, on 13 May Writing about our entire adventure would take a great deal more space than this article allows, so I am limiting my focus to what I considered the highlight of the entire trip, our visits to the three WWII USAAF base locations, Thorpe Abbots, Horham and Snetterton Heath, which had been the homes of the th, 95th and 96th Bomb Groups between and While Maddie and Don had told us that the members of the Bomb Group organizations at each location were looking forward to our visits, none of us were prepared for the highly emotional, and uniquely different, receptions we would receive at the three locations. Our first stop was Thorpe Abbots, which had been home to one of the first, and more well known, of the B groups to arrive in England in the summer of , the th Bomb Group. The Ciotolas were particularly excited about this first stop, as Joe told us, that his dad, Joe, Sr. The original th Bomb Group control tower at Thorpe Abbots. Our arrival at Thorpe Abbots was almost chaotic as we tried to react to the overwhelming welcome. Joe and Linda were immediately engaged with the local historians as the rest of us were making new friends on a minute by minute basis. One of our hosts, Mike Nice, took me into a workshop where he is restoring a B ball turret. During our discussion we found out that we had mutual friends in the WWII turret restoration field " a small group of individuals, to be sure. After speaking with Mike I met Ron Bately, who introduced himself and began to explain the compound that surrounded where we were standing. I was wearing a shirt with the B City of Savannah restoration crest and Ron asked me what it represented. Following my discussion with Ron, I was introduced to a man by the name of Tony Mark. As various conversations were being held I was intrigued by the story that Tony was telling, and became involved in his description of life in Thorpe Abbots during WWII. When he realized my interest, he invited me on a special journey that will always be an important part of my memories of that day. Tony took me to the top of the Thorpe Abbots control tower and pointed across the large open area that had once been an intersection of the runways at the base. I could see the top of a house, maybe a mile in the distance. The young Americans of the th Bomb Group were his heroes and obviously remain so today. Tony Mark telling his story in the Thorpe Abbots control tower. Tony told me a story that on several occasions over the next half an hour nearly had both of us in tears. He vividly remembers how excited everyone in his village was on June 7, , when the Bs of the th Bomb Group began to arrive at Thorpe Abbots. Seventy-three years later he still recalls the noise of the arriving bombers. He described how he stood at his bedroom window with his mother, watching the bombers circle and land. His wish came true. He became friends not only with the original crew but eventually their replacements. It was quite frightening. He also described how some of the bombers would not make it to the runway but would crash in the surrounding countryside. Finally, his mood changed totally, as with obvious sadness he told me about the change his world endured when the Americans departed " not just as

individual crewmen, which often happened during and early , but entirely, in the fall of Local people just came along and helped themselves. A new life had begun. His final comment before we departed the control tower was to remind me of what his mother had told him on the day the th arrived: What he had seen, had indeed become history. Thorpe Abbots Airfield “ 13 November I heard calls from below the tower for our group to assemble and board the coach. As soon as we came down from the tower we were told that our visit at Thorpe Abbots was ending. Tony disappeared and returned with a manuscript which he told me covered more of his life, not just the years and his relationship with the th Bomb Group airmen. Tony Mark had provided me with a most powerful and dramatic lesson in first-person history. In the photo the plane is under attack by German fighters and the tail gunner is returning fire. Note the damage to the right wing and wisps of fire starting to show. The trip from Thorpe Abbots to Horham, where we would meet our hosts from the 95th Bomb Group, took about 20 minutes. Everyone on the coach seemed to be talking at once. Joe and Linda Ciotola were the center of attention. Everyone else was also sharing their experiences. It seemed that we had all been adopted by a person, or persons, as I had been by Mike, Ron and then Tony. Penny Linsenmayer told a wonderful story of how one of the locals had described to her that a bomber would occasionally take off in the middle of the day, be gone for several hours, and return with gallons and gallons of ice cream that had left the ground as basic materials, been mixed and frozen at high altitudes, and then returned to earth and distributed to the local children. We had all experienced an emotional beginning to what would continue to be an amazing day. Ground crew of the 95th Bomb Group attend to an explosion caused whilst loading bombs into a B Flying Fortress at Alconbury. When we arrived at Horham what we saw was totally different from Thorpe Abbots, as would be our greeting and visiting time with our 95th Bomb Group hosts. I think we all expected to see another one of the classic control towers, surrounded by individuals standing about in casually dressed military garb. Well, the dress code was the same, but the overall picture was very different. Our new 95th friends were almost in a military formation as they greeted us when we left the coach. There was no control tower, and while they were all smiling, they did not break formation. When we were out of the coach, the man standing in the center of the formation, James Mutton, the Chairman of the 95th Bomb Group Heritage Association, welcomed us to Horham in a light, but formal, manner. Then he invited us to follow his group into the compound of small huts known as the Red Feather Club “ and what a club it turned out to be! The formality of our arrival disappeared as soon as we entered the club, and the special jovial side of the Horham group emerged “ they are party people! Once again, my City of Savannah logo was noted and I was soon talking with James and Mike Agar, telling them that I had two friends from the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Savannah who were going to be very interested in our visit to the 95th. When these names were mentioned the reaction was similar to that when I had mentioned General Shuler at the th. B of the 95th Bombardment Group. It turns out that a major portion of the social action at the Red Feather Club is dancing to swing music “ in period dress if possible. As a historian by nature and education, and a tone deaf terrible dancer, I was caught between wanting to see what was going on in the next room and the one-time opportunity to talk with James and Mike. My historian gene won out, and I waved to my museum tour colleagues as they followed the crowd to the dance floor in the next room, while I continued my discussion with James and Mike. They resumed their history lesson by telling me that the buildings on the base had been nearly destroyed in the years following the departure of the 95th in In a group known as the Friends of the 95th bought the buildings and began to repair them. Then the fun really began. Original wall painting in the Red Feather Club. I thoroughly enjoyed my conversation with James and Mike, particularly the spirit that they showed for their on-going adventure with the Red Feather Club. I told them that I appreciated their spirit because it matched that of the volunteers on the City of Savannah restoration project, and that we shared the same ultimate mission “ to honor the veterans of the 8th Air Force who fought in the skies over western Europe in WWII. I thought that I remembered the face and outfit from our Thorpe Abbots visit and asked him which organization he called home. He gave me a big smile and introduced himself as Glenn, home-based at Horham with the 95th. Then Glenn did something that has apparently become a tradition for

him at 8th Air Force related events â€” he brought out a copy of his birth certificate! Yes, the document stated that the man was named Glenn Miller! Everyone at the table took great delight at hearing the story â€” yet again â€” and we drank a toast to both Glenn Millers! What a great group of people! Red Feather Club members in period dress. The famous Glenn Miller is at left. It was no easier to depart from Horham than it had been from Thorpe Abbots, particularly with the music still playing, and the bar still open. Somehow Maddie got us all back on the coach and we departed Horham for our hotel in Cambridge, where we would have time to think about the unique events that had made up our day visiting with a very unique group of English patriots. New friends with a history and appreciation for what our fathers and grandfathers had done in service to both of our countries in WWII. This stop was by far the most subdued and emotional for all of us, but particularly for one of our group, Susan Jowers. A brief explanation of why the solemn mood: When we gathered together for the first time in London and were introducing ourselves, Don Miller arrived with very sad news. One can imagine our shock! Mel had served as a radio operator in the th squadron of the 96th Bomb Group in Susan, who through her efforts with the Honor Flights program, had become well acquainted with supporting veterans on trips, told Mel that she would be glad to be his escort on a trip to England, and so, the two of them had signed up for the Masters of the Air tour. In addition to the sorrow that Susan had to endure over losing her good friend, the logistics and legal aspects of the situation were significant. When we disembarked from the coach we were met by a wonderful gentleman by the name of Geoff Ward. Camouflaged and unpainted th Squadron BGs. Then he told me two stories. The second story concerned the window that I was familiar with in Georgia. Geoff told me that when the Mighty Eighth had built its chapel several 96th Bomb Group veterans had provided financial support to include having the window from their beloved St. His description of the weddings between the local girls and the American airmen seemed to register with all of us â€” perhaps because of the wonderful experience we were having with our new British friends. As we walked back to the coach the group began discussing the marriages of the Americans and their British brides.

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

Chapter 5 : History of Falls Church - Wikipedia

Francis Newton Thorpe () was an American legal scholar, historian, political scientist, and Professor of Constitutional History at the University of Pennsylvania.

Further Reading This is meant to be a comprehensive list. If, however, you know of a resource that is not listed below, please send an email to ng. This can include photographs, letters, articles and other non-book materials. Presented with the compliments of Wm. Biddle, Steam Printer, Abraham Lincoln Letter, October 20, This letter addressed to Mr. Clinton has reference to a commission he sought in the Corps of Army Engineers. Clinton was an architect and designed the Armory at 66th Street and Park Avenue. It was completed in Thank you to Steve Glazer for pointing out this resource. Sibell, Stationer and Printer, Robert Craighead Printing, Camp Cameron, Georgetown, D. Illustrations show a view of Camp Cameron and soldiers and citizens attending an outdoor church service. Charter and Constitution of the Veterans of the National Guard, Chronology and bibliography, prepared by Lt. History of the Seventh Regiment of New York, The Seventh Regiment, Clark, Emmons, and Andrew McNally. Includes correspondence and memorabilia of Emmons Clark regarding the 7th Regiment. Life of William Eugene Harward, by Rev. Songs of the seventh: Dix, at the reception by the Seventh regiment, National guard, S. History of the New York National Guard: The celebrated Seventh Regiment, from of its organization to the present times []. Pratt Stationers and Printers, Veterans of the National Guard. General Committee on New Armory. The personal letter of a Civil War soldier to his grandson, Walter Lyman Medding, recounting his wartime experiences. A brief history of the Second company of the Seventh regiment company "B", th infantry". Through extensive research, this article reveals the number of Rutgers College alumni confirmed to have participated in the Civil War was about Glazer summaries data on these participants and highlights the lives of a few them. He also constructs a list of all of them with pertinent biographical information about each. Band second promenade concert. Craft, printer, 29 Ann Street. Located at the New York Historical Society. Collection containing assorted military returns, personal and official correspondence, muster rolls, court martial documents, lists of officers, military orders, accounts, etc. New York, April 15th, New York, April 20th, Headquarters Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. New York, February 7, Vail Ballou Pr, Camp of the Seventh Reg. Near Washington on 14th St. Soldiers resting and walking around tents. Lamb, Martha Joanna Reade Nash. Diaries containing essays and details relating to Lent and his service with the 7th Regiment of the New York Volunteers during the Civil War. Lockwood John and Charles Lockwood. Oxford University Press, New York, Robert Charlton Mitchell Family Papers, [? Includes four publications from the reunions of: Collection also contains genealogies of the Mitchell and Gaff families, photographs and other family documents. New York Prtg Co, Board of Management and standing committees, veterans of the Seventh Regiment. In War Department Library Pamphlet v. Charter, constitution and by-laws fo the veterans of the Seventh regiment N. Proceedings of the conference committees of the Board of officers Seventh regt. Located at the Library of Congress. Songs of the Seventh. From Its Organization March 6th, 1 to March 6th Notes on the colours of the National Guard: From an Amateur Press for private distribution, Nicholas Hotel, May 6, Published by order of the Company, Civil war letters and documents of Frederick Tomlinson Peet. H, April 18th - June 3rd, Personal experiences in the Civil War. Papers also include the sheet music, "Third Company Quickstep," by C. Grafula, and an engraved picture of Captain Pollard. The Correspondence, mainly from siblings, describes family life back at home to Captain Pollard who is away with the 7th Regiment. They often inquire of his health, as well. Also included is a group of poetry, chiefly from one of his sisters, Josephine Pollard, to him describing various events, e. There are also two letters included from another member of the 7th Regiment, W. Massey, asking to be given his resignation from the army. Located at Duke University. PowersColl Misc booklets, commemoratives, etc. Veterans of the Seventh Regt, N. Reception by the Seventh regiment, National guard, S. The Regiment that Saved the Capitol: Emmons Clark, and Col. Request made of President Lincoln

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

by Capt. Bensel for a Lieutenancy for John W. Letter is in a metal case that flips to show both the front and back of the letter. New York, June 15, Roll of Honor of the Regiment. Chronicles of the rebellion of forming a complete history of the secession movement from its commencement, to which are added the muster roll of the Union army and explanatory and illustrative notes of the leading features of the campaign. Scrap book, 7th Regiment N. During The Civil War. Print shows men of the 7th Regiment of New York militia inside a railroad car. Letters RGS [monogram] Cambridge: Seventy Years of an active life, by Louis Sterne. History of the Seventh regiment, National guard, State of New York, during the War of the rebellion, with a preliminary chapter on the origin and early history of the Regiment, a summary of its history since the war, and a roll of honor, comprising brief sketches of the services rendered by members of the Regiment in the Army and Navy of the United States, by William Swinton. Illustrated by Thomas Nast. Taylor, Asher and John Mason. Recollections of the early days of the National Guard comprising the prominent events in the history of the famous Seventh Regiment New York Militia. Pro Patria et Gloria: Memorandum for Secretary of War; Subject: The Seventh Regiment April 15,

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

Chapter 6 : blog.quintoapp.com -- Frank P. Walsh papers

The National Football League today is a multi-billion-dollar enterprise, but its origins as the American Professional Football Association were much more humble.

Army Air Forces tail flash survives in the present-day U. Seventy-five years ago, on June 25, , the th Bombardment Group Heavy first wore that emblem into battle. Even still, the Square D carries with it the heroic, bloody history of the th Bomb Group. In November , Colonel Darr Alkire was the first commander assigned to head up the th. While each unit was actively training, the Army Air Forces identified leaders who could forge the ungainly mass of civilians into airmen. Just two of the several Bucks or Buckys who would serve with the th, Egan and Cleven were excellent pilots and charismatic men. The third phase of training occurred in Sioux City, Iowa, where the crews focused on formation flying and navigation. In February , the fliers were dispersed throughout the western United States and relegated to the role of instructors for new units. Ground personnel were assigned to the air base at Kearny, Neb. In April the lack of preparation and three months spent apart manifested in a training mission gone badly awry. The whole group, sans Alkire, who lost this command over the debacle though he would later lead a B unit , was sent back to Wendover for a much-needed refresher. After a brief stay at an incomplete airbase in Podington, the th set up shop at Thorpe Abbots airfield in East Anglia. That first mission came on the morning of June 25, , when 30 Bs took off from Thorpe Abbots for a raid on the submarine pens at Bremen, Germany. On August 17, less than two months after its initial foray over enemy soil, the th flew to Regensburg for the first time. It was a complex mission, requiring the coordination of two separate masses of Eighth Air Force bombers the second was headed to Schweinfurt and its ball-bearing works and Republic P escorts. Ultimately it required the Regensburg-bound bombers to shuttle to North Africa, with a planned return to England at a later date. In the end, the th, located at the tail end of a mile bomber stream, was left unescorted when one of the P units never appeared. I instinctively ducked as we almost hit an escape hatch from a plane ahead. When a plane blew up, we saw their parts all over the sky. We smashed into some of the pieces. One plane hit a body which tumbled out of a plane ahead. Roy Urich from the plane. He survived to become a prisoner of war. On October 8, Lucky Luckadoo put his nickname to the test over Bremen. Luckadoo noted that the Luftwaffe favored head-on attacks during those first months of combat flying by the th. After catching a ride in a lorry to Thorpe Abbots, Crosby and his fellow crewmen, who were presumed lost, found their beds stripped and personal possessions removed. The losses on the Munster mission were devastating: The perceived impact of the losses was compounded by the attrition in squadron leadership: The two commanders found themselves at the same POW camp. Several days after these disastrous missions, the th was able to muster only eight aircraft for a raid that nearly broke the back of the Eighth Air Force. American losses were appalling: The loss of more than a quarter of the aircraft participating in the raid was clearly unsustainable, both in the eyes of VIII Bomber Command and, perhaps more important, the American people. In a twist of fate that served to highlight the randomness inherent in warfare, the th Bomb Group emerged comparatively unscathed that dreadful day. All eight Bs that it contributed to the mission returned to Thorpe Abbots. A mixed squadron of th Group Flying Fortresses includes a veteran BF foreground among the newer camouflaged and bare-metal BGs. National Archives The October missions wound up being among the last bombing raids deep into German airspace that the Eighth Air Force flew without end-to-end fighter escort. Though the bombers bristled with. In the end, the primary tool for redressing the imbalance of power between the hunters and the hunted was to import a newer, more capable long-range fighter, the North American P Mustang. With the Mustang, Army Air Forces planners finally had a fighter that could stay with the bomb groups all the way to Berlin and back. On that date, the th and their mates in the 95th Bomb Group became the first fliers to successfully bomb the German capital. For its efforts, the th was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation. The ability to provide fighter escorts end-to-end on bombing missions had a profound effect on bomber losses suffered over Germany. The Eighth Air Force had

lost nearly 30 percent of the bombers that took part in raids during the second week of October. Flying in the foul English weather along the coast on instruments could be a formidable challenge. John Clark, a copilot in the 48th Bomb Squadron, flew the bulk of his combat missions in the depths of the wet and cold winter of 1945. At a recent gathering of 48th veterans, Master Sgt. Two days later, on March 6, the 48th suffered its worst losses of the war—15 aircraft and crewmen—on the second mission to Berlin. The 48th Bomb Group flew its final combat mission on April 20, 1945, just days before the cessation of hostilities in Europe. As the war in Europe wound down, the 48th and numerous other Eighth Air Force bomber groups celebrated the weeks leading up to V-E Day on May 8 by exchanging their pound general purpose bombs for containers of food, medical supplies, clothing, candy and cigarettes. So many 48th fliers wanted to be a part of the humanitarian efforts that the oxygen systems, unnecessary at low level, were removed from the Bs, freeing up room for as many as four extra crewmen on each plane. The missions helped the 48th put a positive spin on what had been a harrowing experience. Other outfits lost more planes and crews than we did. What marked us was that when we lost, we lost big. These eight missions gave us our notoriety. Crosby, "A Wing and a Prayer" Over the course of 22 months of aerial combat, the aircrews of the 48th had served a deadly apprenticeship as they honed their skills and tactics. The official history from the 48th Bomb Group Foundation cites missing aircrew reports on missions. More than 26, Eighth Air Force personnel sacrificed their lives in service to the war effort. The total number killed or missing in action was slightly more than that suffered by the U. Marine Corps, and a little less than half the losses sustained by the entire U. The responsibility for remembering, for commemorating the service of those veterans has fallen to their children and their grandchildren. In the case of the 48th Bomb Group, a number of organizations have taken up that obligation. The 48th Bomb Group Foundation maintains an extraordinarily useful website thbg.org. Last October, 17 group veterans, all in their 90s, attended the most recent reunion outside Washington, D. A smaller reunion takes place in February of each year in Palm Springs, Calif. More than seven decades on, the actions of the men of the Bloody 48th still loom large in our cultural memory. Each time we refresh those memories, we ensure that their hard-earned lessons are not forgotten. Harry Dale Park was a member of the 48th Bomb Group. The year-old Park was killed in a B over Normandy on August 8, 1944. A Wing and a Prayer, by Harry H. This feature originally appeared in the July issue of Aviation History.

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

Chapter 7 : Amy Elizabeth Thorpe | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The Civil War: the national view. by Francis Newton Thorpe. Printed and published for subscribers only by G. Barrie & Co. [Library ed.] *The history of North America* / [edited by] Guy Carleton Lee, Francis Newton Thorpe v.

He was made recorder of Beverley in 1641, and held the post until raised to the bench in 1644, when he was succeeded by his stepson, William Wise. He was recorder of Hull from 1644 till 1648, and made the public speech at the reception of Charles I on his visit to the town in April 1649. On 24 March he was called as a witness at the trial of the Earl of Strafford. On the breaking out of the civil war Thorpe took the side of the parliament. He served in the army and attained the rank of colonel. He was named a commissioner for the trial of the king in January 1649, but never attended the court. On 1 June he was raised to a seat in the exchequer. On 1 April he was appointed by parliament to be one of the commissioners for the act for establishing the high court of justice. In March he was again on the western circuit, and on 3 April received a special commission for the trial of those apprehended in the recent insurrection in the west Weekly Intelligencer, 3â€”10 April These he duly tried see Tryal of Col. Grove, and was immediately summoned by Cromwell to consult as to proceedings against the late insurgents in the north [see Slingsby, Sir Henry]. Thorpe and Sir Richard Newdigate [q. The consequent delay on the part of the judges in proceeding in the matter was rightly interpreted as a refusal to serve, and writs of ease were issued to both Thorpe and Newdigate on 3 May Perfect Proceedings of State Affairs, 3â€”10 May He was, however, one of those excluded from sitting by the refusal of the Protector to grant his certificate of approbation. At the opening of the second session 26 Jan. Thorpe was by this time a pronounced anti-Oliverian. A warrant was issued for the payment on 8 Feb. At the Restoration Thorpe petitioned for a special pardon. On 13 June, during the debate on the act of indemnity, Thorpe was named as one of those to be excluded. As receiver of money in Yorkshire he had been accused of detaining 25,1. Prynne, speaking during the debate, compared his case with that of a previous Judge Thorpe who in 1649 was sentenced to death for receiving bribes [see Thorpe, Sir William, fl. He was, however, given the benefit of the act of indemnity. Thorpe died at his residence, Bardsey Grange, near Leeds, and was buried at Bardsey church on 7 June She survived him, her last husband, till 1 Aug.

Chapter 8 : Lesson The Birth of the National Football League - U.S. History

Other institutions connected with the war include the World War II Bomb Group Memorial Museum at the former Thorpe Abbots airfield; the American Air Museum at the Imperial War Museum in Duxford, England; the Museum of Air Battle Over the Ore Mountains in Kovarska, Czech Republic; and the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force near Savannah, Ga.

The 14 men huddled inside the Jordan and Hupmobile automobile showroom in downtown Canton, Ohio, on the night of September 17, 1920, were finally ready to strike a deal. By 1920, pro football remained thoroughly overshadowed by the college game and a bastion confined mostly to small Midwestern industrial cities. Even worse for team owners, they were bleeding cash because of soaring player salaries and intense bidding wars as they poached players from other squads. The owners of these independent pro teams coveted a strong league such as the one baseball had in order to gain more control over the sport and their finances. Hay, the owner of the reigning Ohio League champion Canton Bulldogs, had invited representatives from three other in-state teams to an organizational meeting at his showroom on August 20 where they agreed on a broad outline of a new association. Nearly a month later, a deal was ready to be struck. Hay gathered representatives from 11 professional football clubs sprinkled across Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and New York: According to the meeting minutes typed on the letterhead of the Akron Professional Football Team, the first item of business was an inauspicious one—the withdrawal of Massillon before the league even officially formed. The new league needed a president to lead the organization and be its public face, and the choice required little debate. The first head-to-head battles in the league occurred one week later as Dayton topped Columbus and Rock Island punted Muncie. Forward passes were rare, coaching from the sidelines was prohibited and players competed on both offense and defense. Money was so tight that Halas carried equipment, wrote press releases, sold tickets, taped ankles, played and coached for the Decatur club. With no established guidelines, the number of games played and the quality of opponents scheduled by APFA teams varied, and the league did not maintain official standings. The Buffalo All-Americans, Chicago Tigers, Columbus Panhandles and Detroit Heralds joined the league before the end of the season, raising the total number of teams to 14, but the inaugural season was a struggle. Games received little attention from the fans and even less from the press. According to Robert W. Muncie played only one game before dropping out before the end of the season, which concluded on December 1920. Much as college football did for decades, the APFA determined its victor by ballot. On April 30, 1921, team representatives voted the Akron Pros, who completed the season undefeated with eight wins and three ties while yielding only a total of seven points, the champion in spite of protests by the one-loss teams in Decatur and Buffalo, who each had tied Akron and had more wins. The victors received a silver loving cup donated by sporting goods company Brunswick-Balke-Collender. College football remained king, drawing crowds as big as 100,000, while NFL franchises came and went. Only after the signing of college phenom Red Grange in 1920 did pro football begin to increase in popularity. The whereabouts of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Cup, only given out that one time, are unknown. The legacy of two APFA franchises continues on, however. The Racine Cardinals now play in Arizona, and the Decatur Staleys moved to Chicago in 1937 and changed their name to the Bears the following year. So what would become of the original league members and who would make it to the first professional season of the changed name National Football League in 1926? Akron Pros - The Pros would make it to the season and play until 1927, folding one year later due to financial problems. Buffalo All-Americans - The Buffalo team would continue in the league and subsequent NFL through the season, missing due to financial concerns. They were known by various names; the All-Americans, Buffalo Bisons, Buffalo Rangers. The franchise was disbanded in 1927 and is not related to the current Buffalo Bills. The Chicago Cardinals played in that city until moving to St. Louis in 1937 and later to Arizona in 1959. They have been owned by the Bidwell family since 1926 and are a charter member of the National Football League since the season. Dayton Triangles - The Dayton franchise played from 1920 in the NFL, but due

to a lack of home attendance, were primarily a road team for many of those years. In , they were sold to a Brooklyn firm and then known as the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Dodgers would merge with the Boston Yanks in and while half of that team would leave the league, the Yanks part would remain. For some, this means the Colts are the remains of the Triangles from Dayton. For others, the splits and divisions in that time period are too much to consider them an original NFL franchise. Rochester Jeffersons - The Jeffersons played in the NFL from , were suspended for two seasons due to financial reasons, and folded thereafter. They were disbanded by the league when the National Football League decided to purge itself of twelve weaker franchises, including four original members. Detroit Heralds - They played as the Heralds in their first season of and the Tigers in . During the season, they were disbanded and players assigned to the Buffalo All-Americans. Cleveland Tigers - Would play as the Tigers in and the Indians in before disbanding. Hammond Pros - Played from in the NFL and were one of the twelve teams removed from the league after the season. Were among the twelve teams removed from the NFL after their final season. Muncie Flyers - They would compete in the NFL for two seasons, , but play only three games against league opponents, who preferred to play stronger teams. They lost all three games. It would change its name to the National Football League in . Players wore less protective gear, which resulted in extreme injuries. Combination of size and speed was unheard of, dietary habits of Americans in those days were different. Football players were shorter and weight less. When it came to plays, teams used single wing offense, had unbalanced lines, multiple running backs and threw the ball directly to the runner, unlike today we use quarter backs. But one thing that remains the same is the field size, pageantry and tradition, the hype and spirit from the fans remains the same. Football is evolving every day. Rules have changed a lot because today everything is more in the view of the player safety. Player statistics are more significant today because back then nobody thought about recording games. So many teams changed their look from year to year. It was not usual for a franchise to buy their uniforms used. Jerseys were often a real thick material like wool, leather football shoulder pads, high was it football pants constructed of thick canvas and leather reinforcements along the opening at the crotch. Football helmets were still not mandatory in the league; so many players did wear them. His signing with the Bears helped legitimize the National Football League.

Chapter 9 : Category:Ulysses S. Grant - Wikimedia Commons

The 27th Arkansas Infantry Regiment () was a Confederate Army infantry regiment during the American Civil War. The unit served entirely in the Department of the Trans-Mississippi and eventually surrendered at Marshall Texas at the end of the war.

Papers include an list of Civil War 1st regiment, US. Photocopy of a transcript of a diary, , describing army life, position and location of troops, commanding officers, his personal experiences, skirmishes, battles, and a description of Gen. In the back is a speech he gave entitled, "Army Horse or Boots and Saddle. He was taken prisoner at Bull Run Va. Paroled, he re-enlisted and was mustered in Dec. He was transferred to Company H in March He was again paroled and in August , he was taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad Va. He was paroled for the last time in March and discharged in June in Ohio. Discharge certificate for 1st Sgt. Snyder with his service record; place of birth; and physical description of five-foot-nine-inches tall with a light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair; and the occupation of carpenter. The certificate is extremely faded and difficult to read. There is also a photocopy of his service record. He was mustered on Oct. He was again mustered on March 29, He was commissioned as a 2nd Lt. Letter written while stationed at Memphis, TN. Discusses women and the vote of the company in the election of Also, a brief service history. One letter, from Young at Camp Bennett sp? On April 14, , he died of disease at Lexington Ky. Letters describe camp life, skirmishes with Rebels in MS and Ark. Also letters of Henry R. Letter, July Includes a brief service history. Delano served with the 3rd Michigan Cavalry, Company G. Photocopy Pension certificate for Pomeroy, giving his service record and noting that his right leg had been fractured during the service. A photocopy of his service record is included. He was discharged for disability at Detroit MI , on July 11, Letter directed to a member of the 4th Michigan Cavalry relating news of various soldiers in that unit, including: Michigan Cavalry, Regiment 4th. The unit moved around in TN and Ga. Papers, and undated, include his diaries, , which describe his experience in the Civil War, Michigan Cavalry 4th Regiment, his march from Detroit MI to the Battle of Murfreesboro TN , camp life, equipment, cavalry pickets, and fighting at Chattanooga and Trenton TN. He was honorably discharged with the rank of Captain in He died on Dec. Sprague, Wells, Discharge Certificate, Discharge certificate for Sprague which gives his service record; place of birth; and physical description of five-foot-seven-inches, light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair; and the occupation of farmer. Sprague was born in Onadagua NY. Milan MI was listed as his hometown. He was mustered on Aug. On July 1, , he was mustered out at Nashville TN. Letters with details of daily activity, unit travel, and foraging. Includes brief service biography. Michigan Cavalry Regiment, 4th Company C. Organizational Records, , Regimental order book, Aug. During this period, Co. C was stationed in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. An Ordnance and Stores Book, , with lists of men and the guns, horses, and other equipment they were assigned. Family Papers, , Ebenezer Gould married Irene Beach in They had several children together. He was honorably discharged as a Colonel of the Michigan Cavalry, 5th Regiment in Near, mother of George H. Near, deceased private of Company G, 5th Michigan Cavalry. Near enlisted on Dec. He was mustered on Jan. Letter to Charles Hubbard, Sr. Includes brief service history. Thompson enlisted at age 20 on Aug. He was promoted to Corporal. He was released on Oct. He was mustered out on June 20, at Fort Leavenworth Kan. Oversized manuscript Thompson, Stephen W. Papers, include an diary, display copy of his discharge record, and a copy of service record. The diary describes army life in a camp near Winchester Va. His discharge certificate provides his service record and mentions his brother, John Thompson, who enlisted in Company K of the Michigan 5th Cavalry. Of particular interest are the letters that Lafayette, Nathan, and Myron wrote to their wives, sisters, and daughters in Ithaca MI. Also included is the Civil War diary of Charles S. Lafayette Church and his son, Brevet Lt. Nathan Church , were Civil War heroes of Co. D, 26th Michigan Infantry. Nathan married and had five children, founded a bank and the Gratiot Journal, and dealt in real estate. Highly respected men, the Churches were politically active and held a number of township and county offices. Myron

DOWNLOAD PDF V. 15. THE CIVIL WAR: THE NATIONAL VIEW, BY F.N. THORPE.

Holmes married and had two daughters. He died of disease in while a Corporal in Co. He was mustered on Feb. He served as a substitute for Richard Gregory. In the regimental history he is listed as William Dougherty. Clark in the Treasury Dept. The letter is on Treasury Dept. The diary describes his life in a camp near Winchester Va. He was mustered on Nov. On June 1, , he was promoted to Corporal, was promoted to Sergeant on Nov. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth Kan. After the war ended, Rix marched to Fort Laramie Wyo. Collection includes letters from John telling of his experiences in the Civil War and letters from people who served with John. Diary of Sheldon R. He was discharged at Fort Leavenworth Kan. Letters to friend James W. F; died in Correspondence includes a letter from Wattles in Fort Leavenworth Kan. Certificate of enlistment, Jan. He was mustered Jan. He died while a prisoner at Danville Va. Approx 3 cubic ft. Papers of a Civil War U. Paymaster, and undated, include: A; 10th Cavalry Regiment, Co. A; and 22nd Regiment, Companies A-K.