

# DEERFIELD CEMETERY

## Veterans Tour Guide and Map

Deerfield, IL

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This tour will cover veterans from the Deerfield area who are buried in the Deerfield Historical Cemetery. It will not go in chronological order, but before the first veteran of a particular war, there will be a brief overview of that conflict.

The fledgling nation of the United States of America came into being in 1775, when the then colonists rebelled against the British

Empire trying to impose imperial rule, mainly through the taxation of imported goods. With independence officially declared in 1776, the American Revolutionary War lasted until 1783.

Even then, there wasn't much time to rest. By 1812, the nation was again at war with the British, this time over the vast territories of British Canada. The War of 1812 is an often forgotten war, but it was the conflict that brought us the words to the "Star Spangled Banner" and the burning of the White House and Capitol buildings.

The Deerfield Historical Cemetery has a veterans plaque, donated by the American Legion Post 738. This plaque lists all of the veterans who were either buried in the cemetery or who had purchased plots there. One name, Captain E. Bell, is listed as a veteran of the War of 1812. We know very little about Captain Bell. What we do know is that he purchased a plot in the cemetery and that he died in 1850. We cannot find any evidence that he was buried here. However, he still remains noteworthy as the veteran connected with Deerfield whose military experience came soonest in American history.



### The American Civil War | 1861–1865

The American Civil War began in 1861 when seven slave states in the south, led by South Carolina, seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. The war between the Union and the Confederacy would last until the spring of 1865, when all principle Confederate armies surrendered. The Civil War remains the bloodiest conflict in American history, with the death toll numbering more than 600,000.

The lion's share of veterans buried here boast a connection to the Civil War. Overall, there are about 20 different members of the Deerfield community connected to the cemetery who saw some form of service during the Civil War, all for the Union. Many of Deerfield's men enlisted at Camp Fry in Chicago. As a state, Illinois contributed the fourth highest amount of soldiers to the Union Army.

#### ① James M. Galloway (1846-1927) | Civil War

James Millen Galloway was a little over eighteen when he answered the last call for volunteers for the Union Army in Lake County, Illinois. He joined the 15th Illinois Infantry on March 21, 1865 as part of Company G and was sent to meet up with his regiment in North Carolina. By the time he reached them, the war was over. James was present when General Johnston surrendered to the Union Army April 26, 1865, took part in the Grand Review of the Armies in Washington D.C., and was sent with the 15th to Fort Kearney in the Nebraska Territory until September 1, 1865. He was mustered out of Union service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on September 16, 1865. James was so sick when that during the march to Fort Leavenworth his friend Silas Sherman had to carry his knapsack and gun while James rode in an ambulance. When James died in 1927, he was reportedly the last living Civil War veteran residing in the Deerfield area.



Notably, not all of the veterans on the plaque are actually buried here. According to *The History of Deerfield*, Aurelius Cadwell died of disease while John Foster and David O'Brien died in Confederate prison.

The other name on the plaque who never made it home is Thomas Maroney, who was killed during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, fought on June 27, 1864. This battle, which is considered the most significant frontal assault launched by General Sherman on the Confederate Army during the Atlanta campaign, ended in a tactical defeat for the Union but could not halt Sherman's advance on the city.

#### ② Silas Hawley Sherman (1846-1902) | Civil War

Silas's parents were against him joining the war from the beginning, but this distant relative of General William Tecumseh Sherman wanted to volunteer when the final call for recruits from Lake County went out. It helped that a wealthy Deerfield man who wanted to evade military service offered Silas \$250 to take his place. So Silas stood by the door leading from his parents' kitchen to the outside, told them he was leaving, then took off into the night. He met up with James Galloway and together they went to Chicago to sign up. After serving his time with the Union Army, the man who promised Silas a bounty for taking his place tried to get out of having to pay him and Silas had to sue him in court.



### World War II | 1939-1945

The United States entered World War II after the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. A large, sprawling conflict that began in earnest in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland, the U.S. primarily fought in Europe and the Pacific theaters of war. The war finally ended in 1945 with the Germans surrendering in May and the Japanese surrendering in August after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Illinois was incredibly important to the war effort due to its unique location in the middle of the country and by the side of one of the Great Lakes. The safety of the area, as well as the open spaces and the excellent transportation infrastructure, led to a great deal of military industrialization in the area. Chicago earned the title "Best GI town in America." Chicago also housed factories producing everything from aircraft engines to pharmaceuticals.

## About the Author

Anne Jamieson holds a Master's Degree in Library and Information Science from Dominican University. She works at the Deerfield Public Library as an Instructional and Reference Librarian. She graduated from Hope College with a BA in Sociology and English, and has always been interested in history and genealogy. In her spare time, she enjoys reading, playing video games, and visiting historical monuments.



#### ③ William Henry Hoyerman (1926-1987) | World War II

William Hoyerman enlisted in the U.S. Navy on September 9, 1944. Chicago was a major military induction site and one out of every three American sailors went to boot camp at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in North Chicago. William eventually served as an Aviation Electronics Technician's Mate, Petty Officer 3rd Class. AETs were responsible for maintaining the radars, avionics, and navigation systems on naval planes at bases and on aircraft carriers. This was a apt position for a man from the Chicago area, as factories around the city built over half of all military electronics used in the war, including the Walkie-Talkie and some of the major components used in radar.



#### ④ Lyman Wilmot (1806-1896) | Civil War

Lyman Wilmot was not a soldier, but as a fervent abolitionist and one of the founding members of the Republican Party in Illinois, he considered it his duty to help during the Civil War. He accepted the position of Enrolling Officer, an unpopular position designed to enforce the Union Army draft and arrest deserters. Because of this, his life was threatened and he made many enemies. Two of his sons served with the Union Army and a student at Wilmot School recalled that Lyman Wilmot brought them the news of the assassination of Lincoln.



Before the Civil War, the Wilmot home was a stop on the Underground Railroad. In 1858, a runaway slave from Mississippi named Andrew Jackson made his way up to Chicago to take a ship to Canada. Unfortunately, he came in winter, when the lake was too frozen for passage. He instead went to Deerfield and spent the winter with the Ott family where he learned how to read and write. When spring came, Lyman took Andrew Jackson to Chicago where he boarded a boat. His Deerfield benefactors received a letter once he'd made it to Canada.

#### ⑤ Jacob Martin (1837-1908) | Civil War

A German immigrant, Jacob Martin came to the United States in 1859. By August 1862 he had enlisted in Company G of the 115th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Due to a typographical error, he was actually enlisted as 'James Martin.'



Jacob and the 115th were involved in some of the deadliest battles of the Civil War, including the Battle of Chancellorsville, where Jacob was shot in the right leg. When the Civil War began, the U.S. Army and Navy had about 100 physicians, many of whom had no battlefield trauma experience and 30 of whom defected to the Confederacy. After a disastrous first Battle of Manassas, the medical department of the Union Army reorganized. When Jacob was wounded, he would have been taken from the battlefield by litter bearers to a regimental surgeon who would have dressed his wound and, if necessary, recommended evacuation by ambulance to a division level field hospital. Fortunately Jacob was well enough to return to duty just in time for the Battle of Gettysburg.

In June 1864, the 115th was consolidated into the 110th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Jacob was assigned to Company D. He was again wounded, this time taking a bullet in his right knee. Jacob was honorably discharged from the Union Army on May 31, 1865.

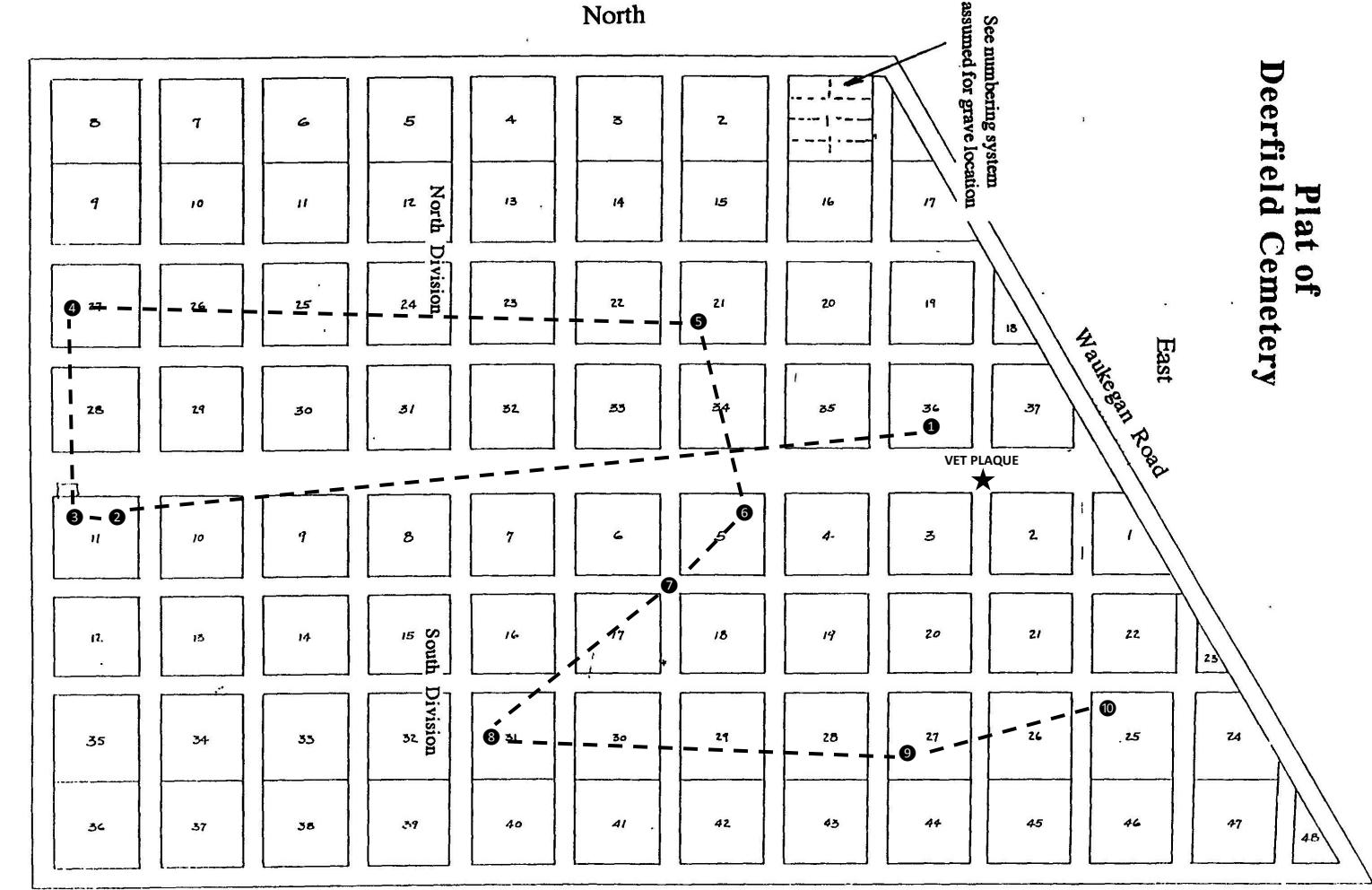
#### ⑥ Herbert A. Jenney (1863-1942) | Civil War

Herbert Jenney was 18 years old in May 1863 when he enlisted in the, the 3rd Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The 3rd would not officially gain regimental status until September of 1864 because recruits were initially told they would be spending the war defending the Massachusetts coast. They were given company numbers and stationed mainly in and around Boston Harbor.

*Continued on next page. —>*



# Plat of Deerfield Cemetery



## Central Avenue

### South

#### ❶ Herbert A. Jenney Cont. | Civil War

Heavy artillery was generally used to defend and attack fortified places, so units stayed together and lived fairly comfortably. The main cause of death was disease, though there was danger in the guns too — new rifling increased accuracy and distance, but they were prone to bursting, with shells going off prematurely with the shells still inside. In the spring of 1864, General Grant pulled the heavy artillery units defending the forts around Washington D.C. for use as infantry and the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery took their places. The men were dissatisfied with this move and many letters and petitions against the transfer were made to no avail — they would remain around the capital until the end of the war. Herbert Jenney and his company were mustered out of Union service on September 18, 1865.

#### World War I | 1914—1918

The 'Great War' began in Europe in 1914. At first, the United States adopted a position of neutrality and isolation, trading with nations on both sides of the conflict, but as danger to American trade from German U-Boats increased, the US eventually entered the fray in April 1917. American troops provided much needed relief to those in the trenches, and the US would fight this global conflict until 1918.

The majority of the men from Deerfield who served in the Great War were sent to Camp Grant, near Rockford, for training. Deerfield contributed the full quota of young men to the World War. On the home front, the village flew a service flag with stars denoting servicemen from West Deerfield Township. These flags had blue stars for each person serving in the war; when one died, their star was replaced with a gold one. Altogether, 85 young men from the Deerfield area served in World War I, six of whom died in service to their country.

#### ❷ The Danners: Johannes, Elmer, & Irving | Civil War, World War I

The Danners were German immigrants who arrived in the U.S. in 1854. Johannes "John" Danne served in the Civil War as a member of Company K of the 51st Illinois Infantry organized at Camp Douglas on December 24, 1861. His regiment was in service until September 1865 and was engaged in some of the deadliest battles of the Civil War.



Johannes's grandsons Elmer and Irving served during World War I. During the Great War, the people back home in Deerfield honored those who were serving in many ways, including the flying of a service flag. In 1918 on Memorial Day, the grammar school put on a program during which they marched to the Deerfield Historical Cemetery and placed flowers on the graves of some of the veterans of previous wars buried there, including Johannes Danner.

#### The Black Hawk War | 1832

In many ways the conflict that comes closest to home for Illinois, the Black Hawk War was fought in this state and southern Wisconsin from April 1832 until July of that same year. An inexperienced frontier militia, later aided by U.S. army troops, fought Chief Black Hawk of the Sauk tribe and his 'British Band,' so named for their previous alliance with the British during the War of 1812, when they returned from Iowa after having been expelled from Illinois. This conflict is notable for giving the United States a reason for their policy of Indian removal, in which Native American tribes were persuaded to sell their lands and permanently relocate west of the Mississippi River.

#### ❸ John Kinzie Clark | Black Hawk War

John Kinzie Clark commenced service as a private in the John Hogan Company of Major David Bailey's Battalion of Cook County Illinois Volunteers on May 24, 1832, ten days after the conflict began at Stillman's Run. Bailey's Battalion consisted of four companies, of which Hogan's was

#### John Kinzie Clark cont. | Black Hawk War

the second. They were organized to defend Fort Dearborn and the surrounding area, since the fort was a center for military activity and many residents took shelter there. Though they never saw any major action, Hogan's Company remained at Fort Dearborn until near the end of June 1832. In 1855, the U.S. government passed a resolution offering bounty land warrants to all those who served in previous American conflicts, including the Black Hawk War. Clark was



#### ❹ Marie Ward Reichelt | World War I

Marie Ward Reichelt was heavily involved in home front activities during the World War I. She was the secretary of the Deerfield chapter of the Chicago Red Cross Auxiliary and signed up to work one day per week sewing pajamas for soldiers. She was one of 11 women from the area who received a gold badge and certificate for completing 800 or more hours of work over the course of the war. Marie also served with the Women's Committee for the Council of National Defense, which focused on educating women on the conservation of food and helped to register women for work during the war. She was also involved in organizing canning exhibitions, gardening initiatives, and public debates as well as speakers on various subjects.



#### Spanish-American War & Philippine-American War | 1898, 1899—1902

The Spanish-American War originated in Cuba's struggle for independence from Spain. When Spain's severe measures to halt the rebellion were portrayed in several sensationalist newspapers in the US, demand for intervention grew, culminating after the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor in February 1898. The US recognized Cuba's independence, and demanded Spain withdraw their forces. Spain declared war on April 24, 1898, but didn't send any troops to the area. The US forces declared victory over the Spanish only a few months later, on July 17th. The Treaty of Paris, which ended that conflict, gave the US possession of the Philippines. The First Philippine Republic, which had been fighting for independence since 1896, quickly began fighting US forces, officially declaring war in June of 1899. The war officially ended on July 2, 1902 with a victory for the US. The Philippines would not become independent until 1934.



#### ❽ Ray Crandall | Spanish-American War, Philippine-American War

Ray Crandall first enlisted May 12, 1898 with the 33rd Infantry Regiment of the Michigan Volunteers as a private in Company D, and saw service with them during the Spanish-American War. The regiment was sent to Florida with the 34th Regiment, then on to Cuba and was assigned to General Duffield's brigade. They were not at the battle at San Juan Hill, but they were a key part of a diversionary battle at the same time at the Aguadores River. Transport proved inadequate and they had to take the train to within one mile of the river twice. Once they were finally there, they were unable to close on any Spanish positions because the only bridge had been dismantled and the gorge was impassable. The 33rd were discharged from service in December, 1898.

Ray reenlisted in January 1900 with the 5th Infantry as a sergeant in Company K. The 5th Infantry arrived in the Philippines in September 1900. Over the next three years, they were involved in 38 minor engagements and marched an estimated distance of 15,426 miles. Ray returned from service in the Philippines and was honorably discharged on January 5, 1903.

#### Sources:

See all sources cited here: [goo.gl/Koke6G](http://goo.gl/Koke6G)