

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

On Thursday morning, August 23, 2012, members and guests of Sons In Retirement, Branch 4, visited the San Francisco National Cemetery in the Presidio of San Francisco. The tour was lead by Docent Galen Dillman. All agreed that his presentation was remarkable for the insights he offered into American history through the stories of heroes and of ordinary people serving our nation. Photographs captured by SIR Master Photographer Bert Dormann. The descriptions of the graves we visited were assembled from notes taken on the tour and from further research. I am responsible for any errors or misinterpretation through any faults in my note taking or research. - Paul Rosenberg.



Paul Rosenberg, Mel Lipscomb, Joan Rinde, Lloyd Rinde, ranger, Jim McCoy, Marcy McCoy, Bill Gipe, Docent Galen Dillman, Bud Sandkulla, Wayne Veatch, Shirley Lipscomb, Ken Reed, Jack Major, George Fennech.



Stu Ruth, Ken Reed, Shirley Lipscomb, Bud Sandkulla, Joan Rinde, Lloyd Rinde, Jack Major, Wayne Veatch, rangers listening to Galen Dillman

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012



Stu Ruth, Jack Major, Cynthia Lipscomb, Marcy McCoy

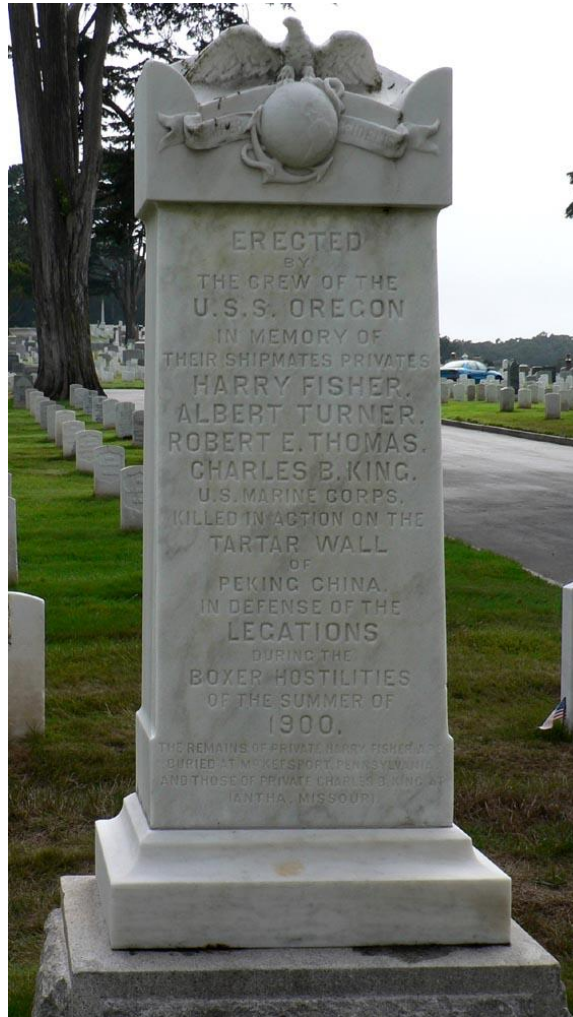


Boxer Hostilities Memorial

ERECTED

By the Crew of the
U.S.S. Oregon
In Memory of
Their Shipmates
Privates
Harry Fisher
Albert Turner
Robert E. Thomas
Charles B. King.
U.S. Marine Corps.
Killed in Action on the
Tartar Wall
of Peking China
In Defense of the
Legations
During the
Boxer Hostilities
Of the Summer of
1900

The remains of Privates
Fisher are buried at
McKeesport,
Pennsylvania and those
of Private Charles B.
King at Iantha, Missouri.



A large obelisk was erected by the crew of the battleship Oregon in honor of four shipmates killed "in defense of the Legation during the Boxer Hostilities of the summer of 1900."

San Franciscans who remember the Boxer Rebellion probably consider it a justified Chinese response to Western imperialism. But the young Marines memorialized by the marker are just as dead as those who fought against Japanese imperialism – or will die fighting Saddam Hussein.

Read more: <http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/On-a-Presidio-hillside-a-wisp-of-wars-past-2661627.php#ixzz24pH8Y6JW>

William Thompkins, Buffalo Soldier



SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

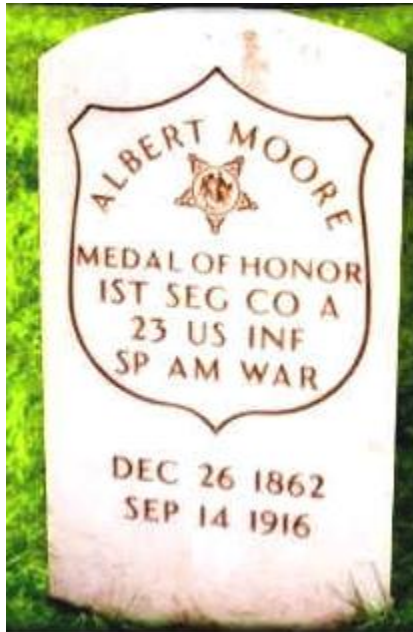
A member of the African-American 10th Cavalry commonly known as the "Buffalo Soldiers," Private William Thompkins served in the Spanish-American War. On June 30, 1898, he and three other black soldiers participated in a daring rescue of wounded troops near Tayabacoe, Cuba. After three failed attempts by other units, Thompkins and his comrades voluntarily rowed a boat ashore under heavy enemy fire, retrieved the American and Cuban soldiers, and returned to their transport ship without taking any losses. All four privates were awarded the Medal of Honor.

The legacy of African-American participation in the armed forces dates back to our first war: the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War over 180,000 black men fought for the Union Army in volunteer regiments. But it was not until after the Civil War that African Americans could enlist in the Regular Army. In 1866, Congress created six segregated regiments which were soon consolidated into four black regiments. They were the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry. They were to become known as "The Buffalo Soldiers." There are many theories as to its origin, but the nickname probably started on the Western Frontier with the Cheyenne, who thought the hair of the Black soldiers resembled the fur of the buffalo. Buffalo were revered by tribal leaders so any comparison between men and buffalo was considered high praise. African Americans became feared and worthy opponents. The Buffalo Soldiers were our nation's first park rangers, and they played a critical role in the early stages of developing our national park system. In the latter half of the 19th century, the soldiers were stationed at the Presidio. Their mission was to protect lands in what would later become Sequoia and Yosemite national parks. Each May, they rode south along El Camino Real through San Mateo County, embarking on a 13-day trip covering 280 miles from San Francisco to Yosemite. The trek to Sequoia spanned 320 miles and took 16 days.



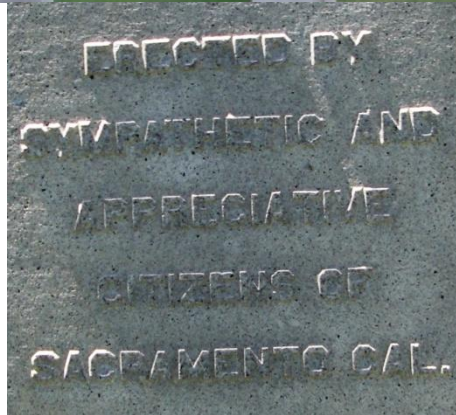
In recognition of the bravery of the Buffalo Soldiers with Theodore Roosevelt during the charge up San Juan hill, he requested them to serve as special escort to the President of the United States on his West Coast tour of California. The President visited San Francisco on May 12th through 14th. Thousands of people turned out to greet the Chief Executive. Accompanying the President through the streets of San Francisco [photo above] were Buffalo Soldiers on horseback flanking several carriages of honored guests. Captain Charles Young was attired in his dress blues; the soldiers were resplendent wearing their neat but simple blue uniforms with a pill box cap, white canvas leggings and gloves. [Captain Young also was Acting Superintendent of Sequoia National Park. In SF National Cemetery, Section WS Site 935]

Albert Moore, Navy Medal of Honor



Early at the turn of the century a rebel force in China that called itself the Society of "Righteous and Harmonious Fists", subsequently called the "Boxers", initiated a rebellion in China that threatened the legations of several nations in Peking and Tientsin. The 1st Regiment (Marines) under Major Littleton Waller arrived in China on June 19 and tried to seize Tientsin, but was driven back. On June 23 Waller's Marines finally entered the Tientsin, where they held tenuously until reinforced by U.S. Army troops on July 12. Private Albert Moore was one of ten Marine privates and one Marine drummer awarded the Medal of Honor for the continuing actions from July 19 until the scaling of the walls at Peking, rout of the Boxers, and rescue of the civilians and their Marine Guard on August 17. Although under heavy fire from the enemy, Private Moore assisted in the erection of barricades. Note that grave indicates that Private Moore was in the infantry but he was an American private serving in the United States Marine Corps during the Boxer Rebellion.

Obelisk to four soldiers



Left: Erected by sympathetic and appreciative citizens of Sacramento, Cal



Right: North view

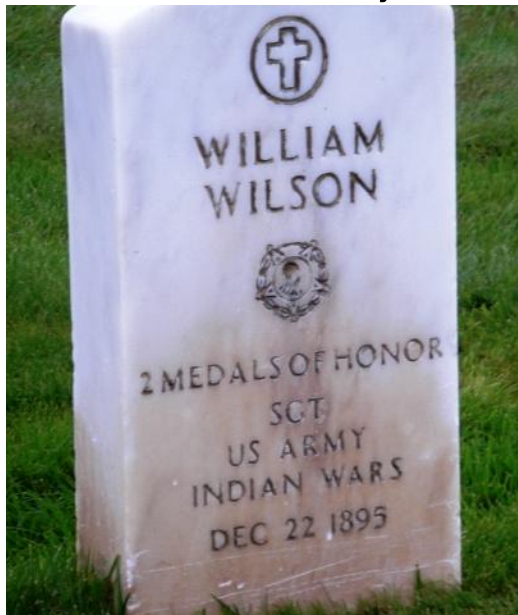
SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012



Privates James Byrne, Peter Clark, Wesley C. Dougan, Geo. W. Lubberoen Batt'y "L" 5th Army murdered by strikers near Sacramento, Cal. July 11, 1894

These soldiers were killed in a train wreck during the Chicago Railroad Strike (Pullman Strike). The strikers went out because of Pullman's reaction to the Panic of 1893. Pullman cut wages without reducing the rent in company towns while declaring a dividend to the stockholders "By July 10, President Grover Cleveland ordered the strikers to cease or be arrested. The next day he sent in Federal troops and the rail yards were secured by Marines and Army Cavalry. A train was assembled and left for the Bay area on July 11. It was waylaid and derailed by strikers as it came into Yolo County and a number of soldiers were killed. The troops followed up by attacking the strikers resulting in more killings. By July 13 the strike was over."

William Wilson – one of only nineteen individuals to receive two Medals of Honor



Earned FIRST Medal of Honor During the Indian Campaigns For heroism March 28, 1872 at Colorado Valley, TX

As Colonel MacKenzie commanded an expedition over the Staked Plains of Texas in 1872 to find and rout hostile Indian forces, Companies A, D, F, I and L of the 4th US Cavalry made a one-day march to reach the North Fork of the Red River, where a large camp of Comanche was sighted. As the cavalry moved towards the 280 lodge encampment, the Indian ponies stampeded and alarmed the Indians to the soldiers' approach. Immediately they engaged the cavalry in fierce combat, during which Lieutenant Hudson of Troop I was leading the advance. While crossing the river, Hudson's horse and the horses of other men, became trapped in quicksand, and could neither advance nor retreat.

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

Colonel Mackenzie ordered Sergeant Wilson to take command of the troop, which he did with courage and skill, continuing the charge to hold the right flank of the village.

Earned SECOND Medal of Honor During the Indian Campaigns For heroism September 29, 1872 at Red River, TX On March 28, 1872 Sergeant William Wilson when he led his troop consisting of 20 privates in an attack on a band of Indians and Mexican cattle thieves near Fort Concho, Texas as part of the Red River (Colorado River) campaign. In the ensuing battle his leadership enabled his small troop to kill four enemies, wound several, and Sergeant Wilson himself captured one prisoner. This brave action not only disrupted the marauding Indian and Mexican band, but as a result it took from them all their supplies and camp equipment. The capture of a prisoner also furnished much valuable information regarding the location of other hostile camps throughout the area.

Discussion of Mary Edwards Walker, MD. Only woman to be honored by medal of honor



Civil War Union Surgeon, Congressional Medal of Honor Recipient. She was asked to return her medal but refused.

Born to Dr. Alvah and Vesta Whitcomb Walker, she was one of five daughters and was next to the youngest followed only by her younger brother. She wore a female modified version of her male counterparts uniform and other clothing all throughout her life choosing this over female attire after her father, also a doctor, had told his daughters in their early years that he did not expect them to wear corsets (the undergarment of proper women of that time) as they were conducive to deformation of the female body. He merely instructed them to always dress respectfully. There is no evidence to suggest that she had any homosexual leanings, as she chose her clothing for practical reasons and not because she wanted to hide her sex. Mary merely chose to go about life in her own unique way, regardless what others may have thought of her appearance. She was a brave woman many years ahead of her time. She graduated from Syracuse Medical College in 1855 and for the first 3 years of the Civil War she was an army nurse and sometime spy. In 1864 she

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

was commissioned as the first woman assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army. A few months after her graduation, she married a classmate, Albert Miller. The word "obey" was omitted from the ceremony and the young bride insisted on being called Dr. Miller-Walker. The marriage, however, was not a happy one. By the time the Civil War started the couple had separated but it would be years before Mary was able to secure a formal divorce. She never married again. On November 11, 1865, President Andrew Johnson signed a bill which presented her with the Congressional Medal of Honor for Meritorious Service. Dr. Walker displayed the medal proudly on the lapel of her jacket. She even received a replacement in 1907 and would frequently wear both medals together. In 1917, the MOH Board struck Dr. Walker's name from the list of recipients stating the citation should go only to a member of the armed services who had distinguished himself in "actual combat with an enemy..." Dr. Walker refused to give up her medal and wore it until her death in 1919. On June 10, 1977, the official records regarding Dr. Walker's case were corrected and 58 years after her death, her medal was finally reinstated. She passed away at the age of 86, from natural causes in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dwyer in Oswego. A plain funeral service without singing was held at her home. Only an American flag draped over her casket suggested any special recognition. She was buried in her black frock suit, not a dress.

Reginald B. Desiderio



Captain Desiderio's company was given the mission of defending the command post of a task force against an enemy breakthrough. After personal reconnaissance during darkness and under intense enemy fire, Captain Desiderio placed his men in defensive positions to repel an attack. Early in the action he was wounded, but refused evacuation and despite enemy fire continued to move among his men checking their positions and making sure that each element was prepared to receive the next attack. Again wounded, he continued to direct his men. By his inspiring leadership he encouraged them to hold their position. In the subsequent fighting when the fanatical enemy succeeded in penetrating the position, he personally charged them with carbine, rifle, and grenades, inflicting many casualties until he himself was mortally wounded. His men spurred on by his intrepid example, repelled this final attack.



PH: Purple Heart, SS: Silver Star, BSM: Bronze Star Medal

Lloyd M Seibert, Medal of Honor, charged a machinegun encampment with a shotgun!



World War I Congressional Medal of Honor Recipient. He served as a Sergeant, US Army, Company F, 364th Infantry, 91st Division. In action at Epinonville, France, September 26, 1919, Sergeant Seibert led his men on an assault on a German position. With 2 other soldiers **he charged a machinegun emplacement** in advance of their company, he himself killing one of the enemy **with a shotgun** and capturing 2 others. In this encounter he was wounded, but he nevertheless continued in action. When a withdrawal was ordered he returned with the last unit and assisted a wounded comrade. Later in the evening, he volunteered and carried in wounded until he fainted from exhaustion. For the highest courage and leadership, he was awarded the Medal of Honor and later achieved the rank of Chief Warrant Officer.

**Fort Miley named for John David Miley Lieut. Of Artillery U.S. Army,
Lieut. Colonel and Inspector General U.S.V.**



Born Aug. 19, 1862. Died Sep. 19, 1899. – His wife Sara Mordecai Jan. 29, 1869 Dec.15, 1961 A native of Belleville, Illinois, Miley graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1887 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant with the 5th Artillery Regiment. With the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898, he was assigned as aide-de-camp to Major General William R. Shafter, commander of the American expedition to Cuba. Highly trusted by Shafter, when the General fell ill on July 1, Lt. Miley was assigned to coordinate the attack upon San Juan Hill in his place and would ultimately be the one who gave the order that led to the famed charge of Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. A few days later, he served as one of the commissioners who negotiated the Spanish surrender of Santiago on July 17. He later would publish a book about the war in Cuba in 1899 entitles "In Cuba with Shafter." After the war, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and in October 1898, was assigned as Inspector General of the Department of the East. In January 1899, he was sent to the Philippines where he was assigned as Inspector General of Volunteers on the staff of Maj. General Elwell Otis, and later was also pointed Collector of Customs at Manila, posts he both held until his sudden death at the age of 37 from illness. In 1900, Fort Miley in San Francisco was named in his honor.

Major Dana H. Crissy for whom Crissy Field named



Dana H. Crissy - United States Army Officer. A graduate and later instructor, of the United States Military Academy at West Point, Crissy was first commissioned an artillery officer assigned to the Presidio of San Francisco. Rising through the ranks, he transferred into the Aviation Section of the Army Signal Corps in 1917 and after brief service in charge of the School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton University; he was assigned as commander of Mather Air Field in Sacramento, California. In October 1919, he volunteered to take part in the first Transcontinental Reliability and Endurance Test, an air race across the United States. At the end of the first leg of the race, Maj. Crissy and his observer, Sergeant 1st Class Virgil Thomas, were attempting to land outside of Salt Lake City, Utah when something they lost control and crashed. Both men were mortally injured and died shortly afterwards. In 1921 his close friend, Maj. Henry "Hap" Arnold, dedicated Crissy Field in San Francisco in his honor.



Dana Crissy's widow, the former Beatrice Guittard, later married Joseph C. Hatie and is interred with her second husband somewhat distant from her first husband. It was said that she was upset with Dana for flying, in her belief a dangerous occupation. She was from the chocolate making family.

Pecos Bill Shafter, Medal of Honor



Shafter served as a 1st lieutenant the Union Army's 7th Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment at the battles of Ball's Bluff and Fair Oaks. He was wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks and later received the Medal of Honor for heroism during the battle. He led a charge on the first day of the battle and was wounded towards the close of that day's fighting. In order to stay with his regiment he concealed his wounds, fighting on the second day of the battle.

This Civil War hero was commander of the Department of California before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He was an unlikely candidate for command of the expedition to Cuba. He was aged 63, weighed over 300 pounds and suffered from gout. He maintained loose control over his troops and made poor decisions. Among the worst of the blunders was the provision for his Fifth Corps. Most of the men, aside from the Rough Riders, were sent into combat in a tropical climate still wearing their wool uniforms. Rations were even worse. The men were issued meals that included "canned fresh beef", a foul tasting meat dish devoid of salt. Throughout the war it became universally hailed as "Embalmed Beef", a major sore spot among all the troops, most of who refused to eat it. While combat casualties in the Spanish-American War would be light, the problems with organization, proper uniforms and rations, fresh water, even proper medical supplies, would boost casualties far beyond the limited few deaths to bullets and saber.

This "embalmed beef" sold to the army by the meatpackers – meat preserved with boric acid, nitrate of potash, and artificial coloring matter.

In May of 1898, Armour and Company, the big meatpacking company of Chicago, sold the army 500,000 pounds of beef which had been sent to Liverpool a year earlier and had been returned. Two months later, an army inspector tested the Armour meat, which had been stamped and approved by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and found 751 cases containing rotten meat. In the first sixty cases he opened, he found fourteen tins already burst, "the effervescent putrid contents of which were distributed all over the cases." (The description comes from the Report of the Commission to Investigate the Conduct of the War Department in the War with Spain, made to the Senate in 1900.) Thousands of soldiers got food poisoning. There are no figures on how many of the five

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

thousand noncombat deaths were caused by that. During the congressional inquiry, General Shafter remarked: I ate that!

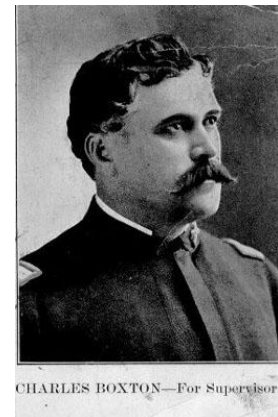
Pauline Cushman Fryer, Union Spy



Though trained as an actress, Pauline Cushman-Fryer's legacy is her service as a spy for the Union during the Civil War. During a stage performance in Louisville, Kentucky, Cushman-Fryer boldly proposed a toast to Jefferson Davis at the behest of Union officers (in the script, the toast was supposed to go to President Lincoln). Impressed by her "loyalty," Confederate officers took her into their confidence. [She had been born Harriet Wood in New Orleans enhancing her Confederate credentials.] Months later, a curious Confederate sentry arrested her with information on the whereabouts of the Army of Tennessee and she was sent to Gen. Bragg's headquarters. When her identity as a spy was confirmed, Pauline Cushman-Fryer was sentenced to be hanged.

Before the sentence could be carried out, however, Union forces captured the town of Shelbyville and the Confederates quickly retreated—leaving Cushman-Fryer behind. Following her brush with death, the army awarded Pauline Cushman-Fryer the brevet rank of major for her heroic service as a spy. She died in San Francisco in 1893 and is interred in the San Francisco National Cemetery in the Presidio.

Lt. Col Charles Boxton, D.D.S., 27th Mayor of San Francisco



Dr. Boxton left his dental practice to fight in the Philippine–American War reaching the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Upon his return, he was pressured to run for the board of

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

supervisors and easily won a seat in the election of 1899. Col. Victor D. Duboce, a fellow Philippine War veteran also won a seat at that election but died within a year of his election and Duboce Avenue and Duboce Park are named in his memory. Supervisor Boxtton was reelected in 1901, 1903, and 1905. He had switched allegiance to the Union Labor Party run by San Francisco's political boss of the time Abraham Ruef. Ruef controlled Mayor Schmitz and the board and instructed the members of the board on voting in exchange for bundles of cash. All came out during the graft trials of 1907. On July 9, 1907, Mayor Schmitz was convicted and removed from office. On instruction of the graft prosecution, the board of supervisors appointed Dr. Boxtton mayor. His inaugural comments: *When I think of the things that have come into my life in the past ten years, I realize how few of them were of my own planning. When we came back from Manila, I had no idea of politics, but they insisted on making heroes of us, and I had to run for supervisor. Now I wish I had not done it.* He told reporters: *This has come to me as a great surprise. I very much regret the circumstances which have led up to this appointment. I hope that the people will bear with me for the few weeks that I am in office. As to my official policy, I cannot discuss that at present...The only thing I can say is that I believe during the short rime I will hold the office the people will have no cause to again find fault with me.*

Dr. Boxtton was among the six founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the University of the Pacific dental school. He became dean of the school and is well remembered in his profession.

Col. Charles A. Varnum, Medal of Honor



Prior to the Battle of Little Bighorn [Custer's Last Stand] Second Lieutenant Varnum and his men discovered the location of a huge Indian village with hundreds of lodges. They brought Custer up to a prominent point known as the Crow's Nest to show him the enormousness of the encampment, but Custer could not spot what his scouts were seeing. Ignoring their warning, Custer developed a battle plan and decided to attack. [The 1879 U.S. Army Court of Inquiry in Chicago established that Marcus Reno, Varnum's superior, was acting under orders and was cleared of any malfeasance.]

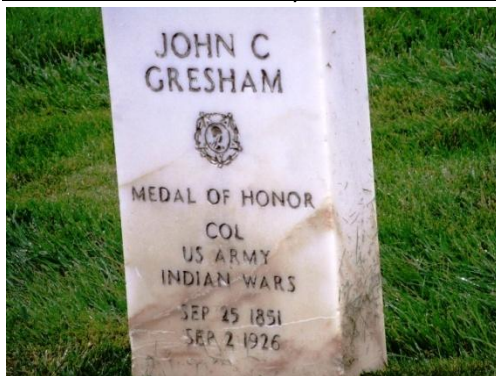
On the morning of December 29, 1890, the Sioux chief Big Foot and some 350 of his followers camped on the banks of Wounded Knee creek, a tributary of the White River. Surrounding their camp was a force of U.S. troops charged with the responsibility of arresting Big Foot and disarming his warriors. In a frantic attempt to return to their glory days, many Sioux sought deliverance in a new mysticism preached by a Paiute shaman

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

called Wovoka, and fought fiercely believing that their "Ghost Shirts" would protect them from the bluecoats' bullets. In the savage battle twenty-four soldiers distinguished themselves to the degree that they were awarded the Medal of Honor. While executing an order to withdraw, seeing that a continuance of the movement would expose another troop of his regiment to being cut off and surrounded, he disregarded orders to retire, placed himself in front of his men, led a charge upon the advancing Indians, regained a commanding position that had just been vacated, and thus insured a safe withdrawal of both detachments without further loss.

Col. Varnum's headstone is a private monument. The medal of honor, however, can only be placed on a government issued marker. Thus, his medal of honor is placed on his footstone. [Perhaps General Shafter also has a footstone, but it has not been found.]

Col. John C. Gresham, Medal of Honor



Col. Gresham fought with Col. Varnum in the December battle on the banks of Wounded Knee creek. In the savage battle twenty-four soldiers distinguished themselves to the degree that they were awarded the Medal of Honor. First Lieutenant John Gresham voluntarily led his soldiers in to a ravine to dislodge concealed warriors and was wounded during the heavy fighting that followed. These two officers knew each other at the battle and in retirement.

Lt. General Hunter Liggett

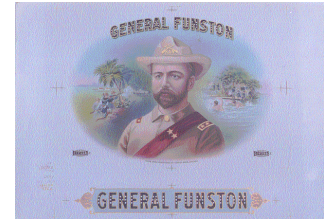


During Lt. Gen Liggett's 43 years of service, he participated in the Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Philippine-American War, and World War I. In WW I Under his leadership, the 41st Infantry Division participated in the Second Battle of the Marne and in the

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

reduction of the Saint-Mihiel Salient. In October 1918, as commander of the US First Army, he directed the final phases of the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the pursuit of German forces until the armistice. He commanded the U.S. Third Army also known as the Army of Occupation on the Rhein bridgeheads. Lt. Gen. Liggett served as president of the Army War College.

Major General Frederick Funston



He was awarded the Medal of Honor, February 14, 1900, for most distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Grande de la Pampanga, April 27, 1899, when Colonel, 20th Kansas Infantry, in crossing the river on a raft and by his skill and daring enabling the General Commanding to carry the enemy's entrenched position on the north bank of the river and drive him with great loss from the important strategic position of Calumpit.

Recommended by Major General [Arthur] MacArthur for brevet of Major General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against Filipino insurgents from February 4 to July 1, 1899.

Funston was quite outspoken and he had questioned a Republican senator's patriotism and was criticized by Theodore Roosevelt.

At the time of the Great Earthquake and Fire, Funston was in command of the Presidio while the senior officer was away. He declared 'marshal law' [an act reserved for the president] and took command. His dynamiting of the blocks east of Van Ness was controversial with some believing that the act started more fires than it prevented. Also, his order to shoot looters on sight remains an overreaction.

Many of General Funston's family are buried nearby.

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

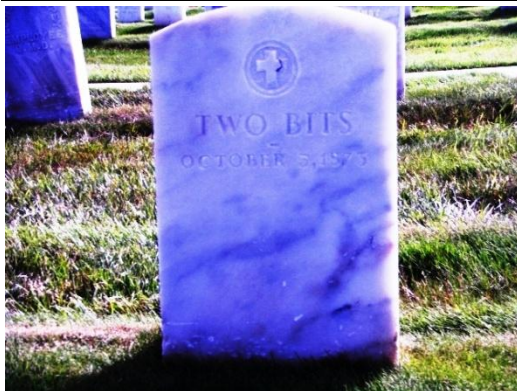


Lt. General Hunter Liggett



Hunter Liggett served in the Indian Wars, the Philippine War, and World War I. During his career, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, United States, Legion of Honor, France, Order of Leopold (Belgium), and Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Italy. He retired to San Francisco and was popular here. After his death, the military named Fort Hunter Liggett in Monterrey County in his memory.

Two Bits



Indian guide Two Bits was reburied here from Fort Klamath when that cemetery was abandoned. Two Bits was an Indian guide during the time of the 1872-1873 Modoc War in at the lava beds in the northeast corner of California.

The Modocs lived at Tule Lake near the lava beds. In 1864 they were moved to the Klamath Reservation to live among their traditional enemies, the Klamaths. [Could Two

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

Bits have been a Klamath?] After a year or so, they returned to Tule Lake led by their chief, Kintpuash (Strikes the water brashly) also known as Captain Jack. The Army returned them to the reservation in 1869. In April, 1870, Captain Jack led about 160 Modocs back to their home. In 1872 the Army returned to bring the Modocs back to the reservation. After some fighting, the Army and Captain Jack negotiated surrender. During the negotiations, a fight broke out leading to the Battle of Lost River and the Modocs held off a United States Army force outnumbering them by as much as 10 to 1 for several months. The lava beds made an outstanding stronghold for the Modocs because of the rough terrain, rocks that could be used in fortification, and irregular pathways to evade pursuers. In the First Battle of the Stronghold, January 17, 1873, 51 Modoc warriors defeated an Army force of 225 soldiers supported by 104 Oregon and California volunteers killing 35 and wounding several others, while suffering no casualties or serious woundings. During the Second Battle of the Stronghold, April 15 - 17, the reinforced Army of over six hundred men captured the Modoc spring and cut off their route to Tule Lake, forcing the Modoc to flee when their water supplies ran out. After fleeing the Stronghold, the band of Modoc splintered, and the last group, made up of Captain Jack and others were captured on June 1, 1873. All four were hanged on October 3, 1873, at Fort Klamath.

Although the San Francisco National Cemetery did not become a national cemetery until 1884, it contained 217 known and 13 unknown dead at that time. Indians had used it as a burial place long before the Spaniards came. Two Bits, however, was brought from Fort Klamath when a cemetery there was abandoned. Fort Colville in Washington, Old Camp Grand in Arizona and the Modoc Lava Beds have also had their dead reinterred here.

Fort Klamath is now a park. When Galen visited the park, he asked the docent where the Indian graves were and was told that there were NEVER any Indians in the post cemetery. The locals are still coming to grips with their history.

Joseph Stewart, Jr., Civilian



Joseph Stewart, Jr., is listed as a civilian, a rare inhabitant of this cemetery not a close relative of a service person. He likely was a civilian employee of the Army. He died on January 15, 1913.

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

Cemetery Maintenance



The cemetery is undergoing a through maintenance. As some headstones have tilted and are often in need of straightening, the crew is reinstalling the monuments in holders that would keep them steady over the coming years. Accordingly, we missed some important graves on our tour.

Lieutenant Colonel Archie Williams



Archie Williams won the 400 meter run at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. To Hitler's dismay, another African-American defeated his home crew. As with Jesse Owens, Hitler did not shake Archie's hand either. He was awarded a degree in mechanical engineering from UC

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

Berkeley but could not find a job in his field because of discrimination. He did find work digging ditches for the East Bay Municipal Utility District. He earned a private pilot's license in 1939 and became a civilian instructor at Tuskegee. He entered the service in 1942 and was in the first Service Pilot training class at Tuskegee. After a distinguished career in the Air Force, he retired in 1964. Becoming a civilian, he spent the next 21 years teaching mathematics at Sir Francis Drake High School in San Anselmo. He returned to flying as co-owner of Blue Sky Advertising and his messages were seen by all in the air. Archie Williams participated in an oral history which may be found at:

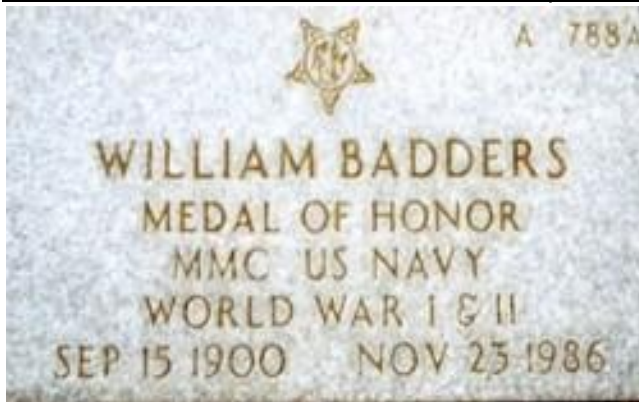
<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb3779n9gv&query=&brand=oac4>

Ruth Koesun Moy, Medal of Freedom



Ruth Koesun Moy was married to Major Peter Kim and worked undercover during the second world war. The Kims were agents for a Chinese actor in Shanghai when Japan invaded. Peter went off to war but Ruth remained in Shanghai. Galen has attempted to research her. He found little under her name but did find a file under her husband. Unfortunately it was 95% redacted. Because of her actions, President Truman awarded her the Medal of Freedom which until President Kennedy's rule change was only available to civilians who significantly promoted the war effort. Whatever she did as a spy during the second world war remains unknown to the public.

Chief Machinist's Mate William Badders, Medal of Honor



On May 23, 1939, the submarine USS Squalus (SS-192) was beginning a test dive when the engine rooms began to flood trapping the ship and crew on the bottom 243 feet deep. For the rescue operations, Chief Badders was placed in charge as senior member of the rescue chamber crew. He made important and difficult dives under the most hazardous conditions retrieving survivors and then dove until it was determined that no more crewmen remained alive on board the ship. For conduct far above and beyond the ordinary

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

call of duty, he was awarded the Medal of Honor in January 1940. He also served in World War I, World War II and is a recipient of the Navy Cross Medal.

To The Unknown Soldier Dead

West of the Officer's Circle stands the Unknown Dead Monument. In 1934, remains of over 500 unknown soldiers were reinterred in a single mass grave. The monument consists of a granite block with a relief sculpture of a bald eagle. The eagle holds a shield inscribed "To the Unknown Dead."



Ambassador Rodney Kennedy Minott



Rodney Kennedy Minott's stone is an example of a memorial headstone for which there is no body. This memorial section is in the back of the cenotaph area. Those memorialized are persons whose bodies were given to science, buried at sea, missing, or other reason. Professor Kennedy Minott was a professor at Stanford and Cal State Hayward. In 1967 he took a leadership role in the campaign of Pete McCloskey and the following year he authored a book about that campaign called *The Sinking of the Lollypop*. He was a close friend of Jimmy Carter and was his Northern California campaign chairman. President Carter appointed him ambassador to Sweden. During the 1990s, he was an instructor at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, specializing in environmental and diplomatic issues.

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

Congressman George Paul Miller



ON TV TONIGHT
FOR DEMOCRATS IN ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES

PETE STARK
31 years old, energetic, ambitious, and a proven leader. He will create new jobs, work to improve education, and clean up Congress and Wall Street.

VS. GEORGE MILLER
80 years old and 40 year member of Congress. He worked in the field for more than 20 years. He received more than 20 percent of votes in the last session of Congress.

COMPARE THEM TONIGHT!
Channel 2
11:00-11:05 PM

FOR U.S. CONGRESS JUNE 5
FOR VOTERS IN ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES

ERIC SWALWELL
31 years old, City Councilman and prosecutor with new energy and ideas to create new jobs, work to improve education to clean up Congress and Wall Street.

VS. PETE STARK
80 years old and 40 year member of Congress. He worked in the field for more than 20 years. He received more than 20 percent of votes in the last session of Congress.

Compare them April 10!
At Hayward City Hall @ 8 p.m.

Daily Review, June 1972

Paid for and authorized by Swalwell for Congress.



George Paul Miller was born in San Francisco in 1891. During the First World War he served as a lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth and Three Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery 1917-1919. He was elected to congress in 1944 defeating 20 year incumbent Albert E Carter. For twelve years he served as chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics. In the picture above right, he is sitting on the ergometer bicycle observed by Wernher von Braun. In 1972 after 28 years as a congressman, he lost the Democratic primary to Pete Stark who advertised that Congressman Miller had the audacity to be 81 years old. Currently, Congressman Stark, forty years later, has an opponent in the upcoming election that has the audacity to note that Congressman Stark is 80 years old.





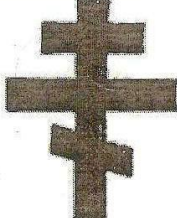

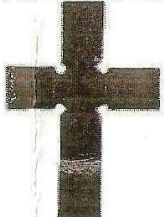

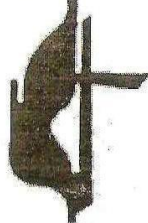


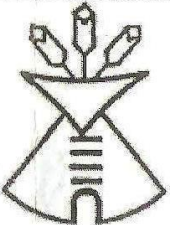

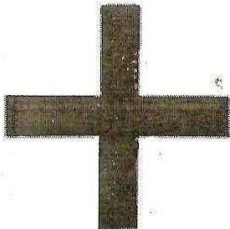
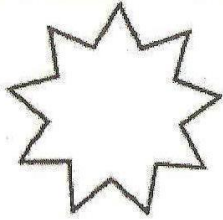
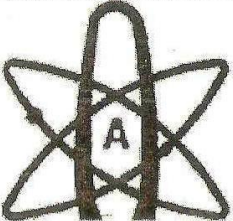




Brief history of San Francisco National Cemetery

The Presidio has had a post cemetery since inception. On Dec. 12, 1884, the War Department designated nine acres, including the site of the old post cemetery, as San Francisco National Cemetery. It was the first national cemetery established on the West Coast and, as such, marks the growth and development of a system of national cemeteries extending beyond the battlefields of the Civil War. Initial interments included the remains of the dead from the former post cemetery as well as individuals removed from cemeteries at abandoned forts and camps elsewhere along the Pacific coast and western frontier. In 1934, all unknown remains in the cemetery were disinterred and reinterred in one plot. Many soldiers and sailors who died overseas serving in the Philippines, China and other areas of the Pacific Theater are interred in San Francisco National Cemetery. San Francisco National Cemetery was listed as a National Historic Landmark as part of the Presidio in 1962.



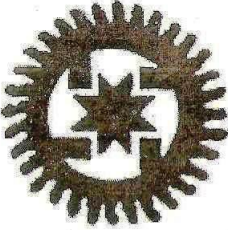
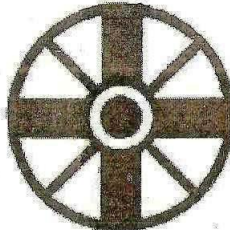

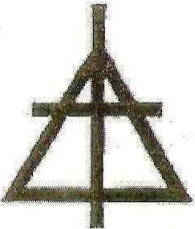



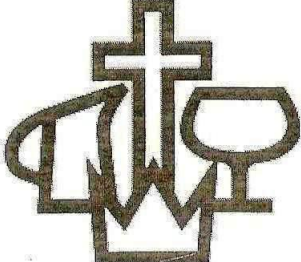




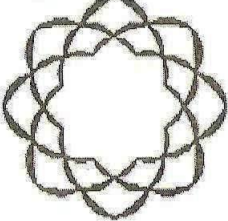


Available Emblems of Belief for Placement on Government Headstones and Markers

An emblem of belief for inscription on a Government headstone or marker is an emblem or symbol that represents the sincerely held belief of the decedent that constituted a religion or the functional equivalent of religion and was believed and/or accepted as true by that individual during his or her life. The belief represented by an emblem need not be associated with or endorsed by a group or organization. The next two pages display these emblems.

Available Emblems of Belief for Placement on Government Headstones and Markers

				
CHRISTIAN	BUDDHIST	JUDAISM	PRESBYTERIAN	RUSSIAN ORTHODOX
				
LUTHERAN	EPISCOPAL	UNITARIAN CHURCH	UNITED METHODIST	AARONIC ORDER CHURCH
				
MORMON	NATIVE AMERICAN CHURCH	SERBIAN ORTHODOX	GREEK CROSS	BAHAI
				
ATHEIST	MUSLIM	HINDU	KONKO-KYO FAITH	COMMUNITY OF CHRIST

SIR Branch 4 Visit to San Francisco National Cemetery August 23, 2012

 <p>SUFISM REORIENTED.</p>	 <p>TENRIKYO CHURCH</p>	 <p>SEICHO-NO-IE</p>	 <p>SEICHO-NO-IE (Izunome)</p>	 <p>UNITED CHURCH OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE</p>
 <p>CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH</p>	 <p>UNITED MORAVIAN CHURCH</p>	 <p>ECKANKAR</p>	 <p>CHRISTIAN CHURCH</p>	 <p>CHRISTIAN & MISSIONARY ALLIANCE</p>
 <p>UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST</p>	 <p>HUMANIST EMBLEM OF SPIRIT</p>	 <p>PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (USA)</p>	 <p>IZUMO TAISHAKYO MISSION OF HAWAII</p>	 <p>SOKA GAKKAI INTERNATIONAL - USA</p>
 <p>SIKH (KHANDA)</p>	 <p>WICCA</p>			

Famed Presidio Army Base Guards Tradition

By CHARLES HILLINGER
L.A. Times-Washington Post
News Service

SAN FRANCISCO - It is a park. It is a jogging spot. It is a national historic site. And it is home to about 3,000 soldiers carrying on a tradition that stretches over 200 years.

The Presidio of San Francisco, a military base established by Spain on Sept. 17, 1776, in response to Russian colonies up the Northern California coast, is the oldest continuously active military post in the United States.

It was a Spanish fort from 1776 to 1822, a Mexican fort from 1822 to 1846 and a U.S. Army post since 1846. In that year, Capt. John C. Fremont, Kit Carson and a band of 14 men rowed across San Francisco Bay from Sausalito, scaled the Presidio's adobe walls and claimed it for America without a fight.

It was a major staging area for troops during the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Mexican border skirmishes, World War I, World War II, the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. The Presidio's past commanders include Gens. Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stillwell, Mark Clark and Albert C. Wedemeyer. The current commander is Col. Eugene Hawkins, 48, a San Francisco native.

The base is situated on a densely forested 1,400-acre promontory overlooking the Golden Gate Bridge and the entrance to San Francisco Bay. It counts 3,000 civilian employees as well as a like

number of soldiers. And there are 26,452 persons buried in the 130-year-old Presidio National Cemetery. Included are 21 Medal of Honor winners, well-known military figures such as World War I Gen. Hunter Liggett and Civil War Gen. Irwin McDowell and lesser known but fascinating characters like Union spy Pauline Cushman Fryer and Two Bits, an Indian scout.

It is said to be the most open post in the Army. There is no chain link fence around this military base, and there are no guarded gates.

Seventy miles of hiking, jogging, bicycling trails and scenic roads open to all wind through the woods, dales, hills and ravines of the post. School children come here every day on field trips and to picnic.

One of San Francisco's biggest public playgrounds is on

fort property, as is a most unusual golf course.

Presidio Golf Course, one of the most beautiful 18 holes in the West, is a private club on military land with free play to servicemen and women.

With its spectacular location - Presidio Heights and Pacific Heights, two of the most exclusive residential areas of San Francisco overlook the Presidio - developers have long coveted the fort as a potential building spot. And, from time to time during lean years Congress has viewed the old fort as expendable. But the people of San Francisco rallied to the defense of the base, and if the Army ever abandons the Presidio the old fort will become part of the National Park Service's Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

San Francisco's birthday

party is held at the Presidio each year. So is the city's big 4th of July celebration.

The entire base is a National Historic Landmark.

A wall of the Officers Club is a wall of San Francisco's first building, the adobe headquarters of Lt. Jose Moraga, the first commander of the Presidio, built in 1776.

Rows of three-story red brick barracks erected in the late 1890s to house soldiers training for the Philippine campaign are still used as barracks today.

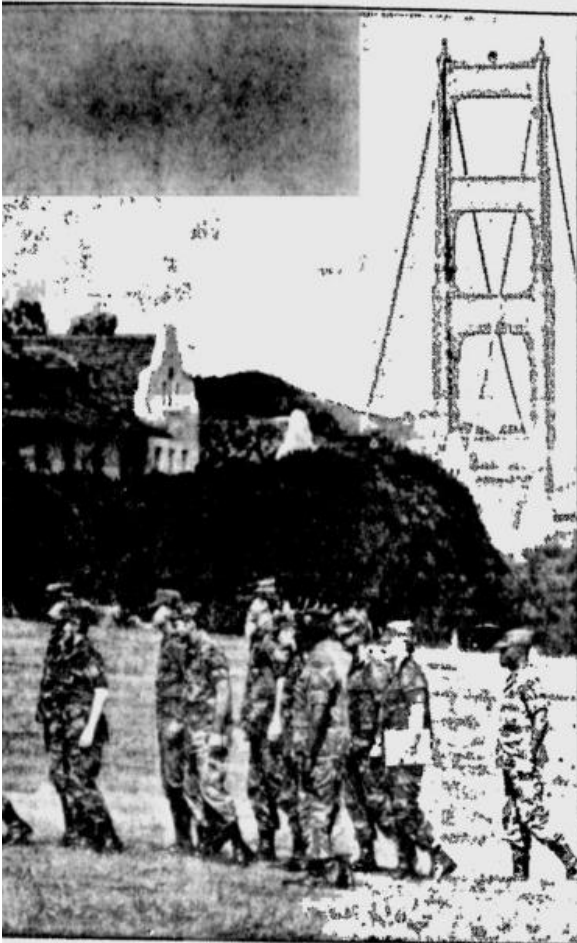
Wooden Victorian homes, prefabricated on the East Coast and shipped around the Horn in 1862, continue to serve as housing for officers' families. They line Funston Avenue, which is named after Brig Gen. Frederick Funston, Presidio commander in 1906 and a San Francisco hero. He

is given credit for bringing order out of chaos in the crumbling city after the great earthquake and fire.

Another tragic fire occurred in 1915 when Gen. John J. (Black Jack) Pershing left the Presidio to lead troops chasing Pancho Villa along the Mexican border. He left his wife and four children behind, and while he was gone Pershing's Presidio home burned. Only a son survived.

Four years later, the Presidio became the birthplace of military aviation on the West Coast. An air base established here continued to be used until 1936.

At the conclusion of World War II, President Truman offered to donate the Presidio to be used as the permanent headquarters for the United Nations, but the site in New York was selected instead.



L.A. Times Photo

Presidio Soldiers Of 504th Military Police Unit