Pennsylvania National Guard Summer Camps at Devon and the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry

Francis B. Jacobs, II and Meg Wiederseim

Why Devon?

In May of 1886, in perhaps an effort to rein in expenses, then Governor Robert E. Pattison ordered all Pennsylvania National Guard regiments to camp separately rather than with their entire brigades. The commands of the Philadelphia-based First Brigade — that included the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Regiments, the State Fencibles, the Gray Invincibles, Battery A and the First City Troop — were instructed to each select a camp location within 20 miles of the city.

The 1st Regiment chose Devon for its upcoming July camp, close to a railroad station and only 16 miles from the city. It seems possible that Harry J. Crump, an officer of the 1st Regiment's Company D and also one of the managers of the popular Devon Inn, may have influenced the decision.[1] The site, named Camp Winfield Scott Hancock after the Gettysburg war hero, was located in a field about a half-mile south of the hotel and accessible only by a dusty lane. The tents were pitched on the side of a gentle knoll surrounded by fields planted with corn and wheat. At the bottom of the hill was a stream running from a nearby spring that provided water, and a deep creek shaded by woods to the rear was used for bathing. The Devon Inn, filled to capacity with guests, sat on the adjoining hill between the station and camp and towered impressively above. The military exercises, especially the dress parades and inspections, were said to have provided wonderful entertainment for those at the fashionable resort.[2]


GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

About the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry

In September of 1774, the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, and a Committee of Correspondence was elected to determine the best way to oppose the British. The Committee first met on November 17, 1774, and on that same evening, three of its members, together with twenty-five additional men, formed the Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia, a name that was later changed to First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. The shorter and perhaps more familiar form "First City Troop" is also used thoughout this article.

Members participated in numerous Revolutionary War battles and also served as George Washington's personal bodyguards. Subsequently, this unit has served in every major campaign including, most recently, Kuwait, Iraq, the Sinai, and Afghanistan. The Troop is considered the oldest continuously operating mounted military unit in the nation, and it is the only one that possesses its own armory building, currently located at 22 S. 23rd Street.

Source: First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. "History of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry." — **firsttroop.com**.

It should be noted that the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry did not participate in an encampment that summer. Although the new system of separate regimental camps was deemed successful by most officers, for the next four years the entire Pennsylvania National Guard camped by brigades at either Mount Gretna or at Norristown.[3]

William Tecumseh Sherman (1820–1891)

Sherman was an American soldier, businessman, educator, and author, and he passed away in February 1891. He served as a general in the Union Army during the American Civil War, achieving recognition for his command of military strategy as well as criticism for the harshness of the scorched earth policies that he implemented against the Confederate States.

Source: "William Tecumseh Sherman Family Papers," University of Notre Dame, **archives.gov/nhprc/projects/catalog/william-sherman-family** (accessed March 7, 2022).

Image Source: "General William T. Sherman," *Times (Philadelphia)*, October 20, 1895, p. 24.

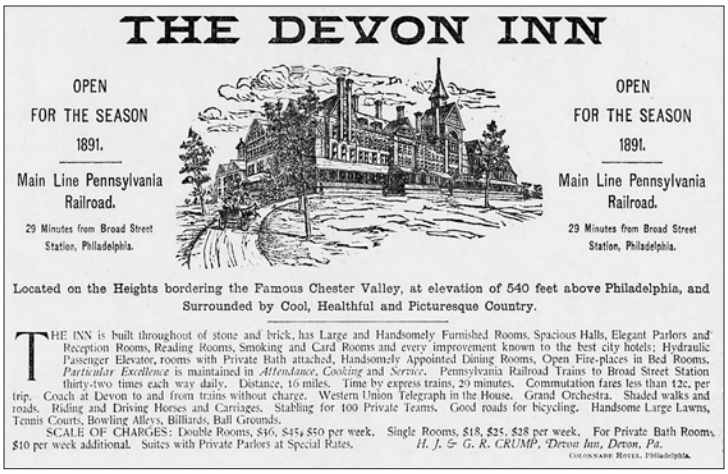
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Devon Inn

In 1891, the Devon Inn seemed quite pleased with the military camp's chosen location. In June it was reported that the hotel was filling rapidly, and that the camp would "add much to the life and interest of the place" since it would be within walking distance.

Sources: "Devon Inn is Filling Rapidly," *Times (Philadelphia)*, June 7, 1891, p. 12

1891 Devon Inn Ad, *Times (Philadelphia)*, May 31, 1891, p. 19.



THE DEVON INN

OPEN FOR THE SEASON 1891. Main Line Pennsylvania Railroad. 29 Minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON 1891. Main Line Pennsylvania Railroad. 29 Minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Located on the Heights bordering the Famous Chester Valley, at elevation of 540 feet above Philadelphia, and Surrounded by Cool, Healthful and Picturesque Country.

THE INN is built throughout of stone and brick, has Large and Handsomely Furnished Rooms, Spacious Halls, Elegant Parlors and Reception Rooms, Reading Rooms, Smoking and Card Rooms and every improvement known to the best city hotels; Hydraulic Passenger Elevator, rooms with Private Bath attached, Handsomely Appointed Dining Rooms, Open Fire-places in Bed Rooms. *Particular Excellence* is maintained in *Attendance, Cooking* and *Service*. Pennsylvania Railroad Trains to Broad Street Station thirty-two times each way daily. Distance, 16 miles. Time by express trains, 29 minutes. Commutation fares less than 12c. per trip. Coach at Devon to and from trains without charge. Western Union Telegraph in the House. Grand Orchestra. Shaded walks and roads. Riding and Driving Horses and Carriages. Stabling for 100 Private Teams. Good roads for bicycling. Handsome Large Lawns, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Billiards, Ball Grounds.

SCALE OF CHARGES: Double Rooms, $36, $45, $50 per week. Single Rooms, $18, $25, $28 per week. For Private Bath Rooms, $10 per week additional. Suites with Private Parlors at Special Rates. *H. J. & G. R. CRUMP, 'Devon Inn, Devon, Pa.*

COLONNADE HOTEL, Philadelphia.

1891

Preparing for Camp Sherman

In March of 1891, the Pennsylvania National Guard announced it would again camp that summer by full brigades.[4] On June 17th General Robert P. Dechert issued Orders for the annual encampment of the Philadelphia-based First Brigade to be held July 18–25, and although there was considerable pressure for him to select Norristown — the location of a prior brigade camp — Dechert announced that the camp would be held at Devon in Chester County. It was to be known as "Camp Sherman" in honor of the late General William T. Sherman who had passed away the previous February.[5] General Dechert indicated his reason for choosing Devon was that he wanted his regiments to be away from the "influences of large towns." He asserted that the purpose of the camp was to "drill and discipline the troops, and this can be accomplished better remote from a town."[6]

Camp Sherman was situated on nearly 80 rolling acres to the south and west of the Devon Station and the Devon Inn, and conditions seemed much improved in the five years since that first encampment. As early as July 8th, lumber was being delivered to the grounds for use as flooring for the tents, and spring water (the same that was used by the Inn) was to be delivered using steam-powered pumps to hydrants near each mess tent, with a 20,000-gallon tank available for emergencies. It seems that contractors were hired to lay the water supply pipes and cut the wood to the desired lengths.[7] Those same workers were perhaps also responsible for creating a bathing facility by damming a small stream that led to Darby Creek.[8]

General Dechert was personally involved with the preliminary work at Camp Sherman, and his advance team laid out the military camps for the eight commands as seen on the following map.[9] The streets separating the regiments were fifty feet wide, and the brigade headquarters was located across from what is now Sugartown Road. The parade ground, the field officers' tents, the Battery A and the First City Troop quarters were to the northwest. Mess tents, one for each company, were located to the southwest of the race track (current horse show grounds) and not shown on the map.[10]



GENERAL ROBERT P. DECHERT.

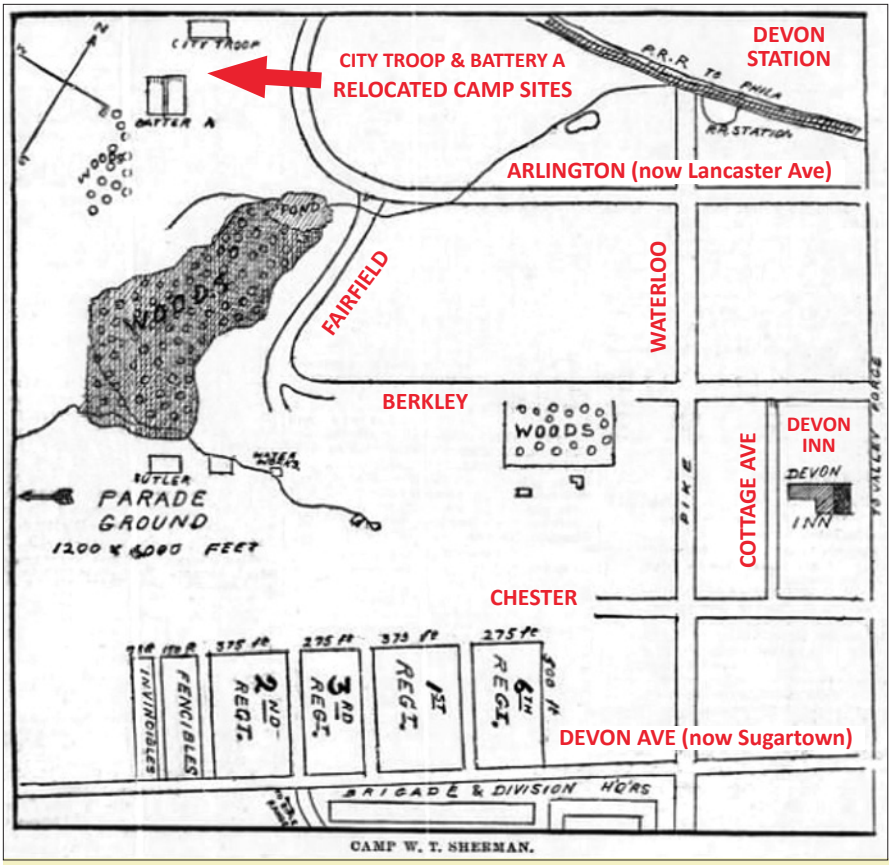
Robert Porter Dechert (1842–1894)

Robert P. Dechert was educated in Philadelphia, and began his study of law in 1861 in his brother Henry's firm. He enlisted for service in the Civil War, but he was quickly commissioned as an officer rising in rank to brevet Lieutenant Colonel. He saw service in the Eastern Theater as well as during the Carolinas Campaign in 1865. After the war, he was admitted to the bar and was appointed assistant district attorney for Philadelphia in 1868. In 1870 he was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate. He continued his military service in the Pennsylvania National Guard, being elected colonel of the Second Regiment in 1878, and then promoted to general in command of the First Brigade in 1890.

Source: "Robert Dechert Family Papers," University of Pennsylvania Archives, **archives.upenn.edu/collections/finding-aid/upt50d293** (accessed July 8, 2021).

Image Source: *Times (Philadelphia)*, May 13, 1894, p. 6.

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(See back cover for a larger map of the Devon area)

Camp William T. Sherman Map

This map shows the camp locations of the eight Commands of the Philadelphia-based First Brigade — the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Regiments, the State Fencibles, the Gray Invincibles, Battery A and the First City Troop — in relation to the Devon Station and Devon Inn.

Source: *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 17, 1891, p. 2.

Camp Sherman "Cooking Arrangements"

"Behind the kitchen tents, perhaps 4 yards, were the ranges or cooking fires. These varied from a patent gasoline cooking range to the old-fashioned hole in the ground. But the hole in the ground had changed its old-time appearance, and, by an ingenious device which I had never seen before, had become a very convenient cooking range. The device was simply a metal plate with holes cut in it for the camp kettles. The fire-trench was roughly revetted with stone, and when the fire was well started the plate was laid over it by way of a cover. The result was a cooking range almost as good looking and fully as convenient as the gasoline patent. The device is worthy of imitation by regular troops."

Source: *Annual Report of the Secretary of the War for the Year*, 1891, Volume 5. Washington: Government Printing Press, 1892, pp. 135-40.

Rations

The state issued rations at an allowance of thirty cents a day per person. Although this was an amount higher than ever before,[11] General Dechert wanted his men well fed, so he issued special permits to local farmers to enter camp for the purpose of selling butter, eggs, meats poultry, fruit, and vegetables at fair prices to supplement the other rations.[12] The July 18 *Inquirer* provided the complete list of camp rations as follows:

Fresh beef: 13,000 pounds. Philadelphia killed.
Ham: 3,500 pounds, Sandwiches will be plenty.
Bread: 15,000 loaves, Five loaves each man.
Beans: 950 pounds, poses and soup.
Sugar: 2,200 pounds. For sweetness when the pretty girls are away.
Rice: 600 pounds. Not for the use of laundry men.
Hominy: 200 pounds. A good, substitute for green corn.
Coffee: 1,400 pounds. This is genuine Mocha.
Candles: 3,200. They will not eat candles.
Soap: 560 pounds. The guards will be clean.
Salt: 535 pounds. For the fresh visitors.
Pepper: 40 pounds. Seasoning enough for a division
Onions: 17 bushels. Warranted for sweet breath.
Milk: 2,800 quarts Pure, not chalk and water.
Corn: 12,000 ears. A new delicacy in camp.
Tomatoes: 168 gallons in cans. From New Jersey.
Beets: 200 bunches.
Cabbage: 18 barrels. For use with boiled ham.
Fish: 1.600 pounds. Caught in the brooks nearby.
Prunes: 800 pounds. Direct from France.
Cheese: 600 pounds. A good imitation of Roquefort.
Eggs: 500 dozen. Fresh from the hens in the vicinity.
Vinegar: 1 barrel. For sour disposition.

Eggs, cheese, prunes, fish, cabbage beets, tomatoes, corn, butter, and milk had never been allowed in camp and were considered luxuries.

Source: "Citizen Soldiers Go into Camp To-Day," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 18, 1891, p. 2

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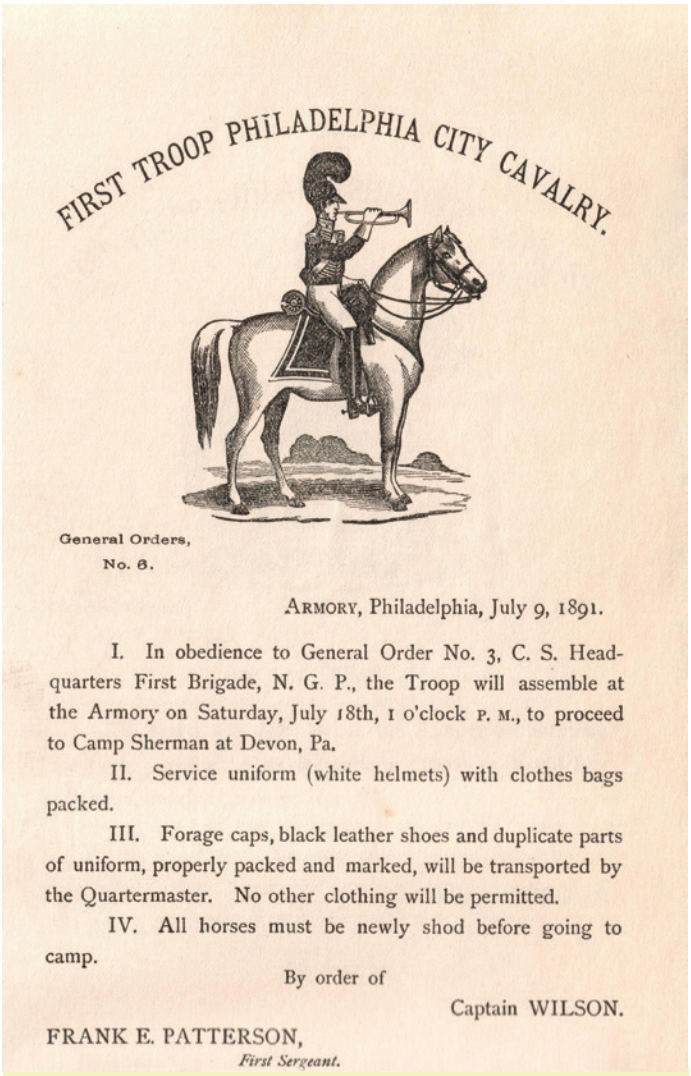
Joseph Lapsley Wilson (1844–1928)

In 1862 Wilson enlisted in the Union Army, becoming a member of Company C Gray Reserves. In 1867 he became a member of the First City Troop and served as its captain from 1889–1894, writing two books about the troop's history. In 1922 he sold his Merion property to Dr. Albert C. Barnes, and was a trustee of the Barnes Foundation and the arboretum's first director.

Sources: "The New Commander of the Oldest Military Company," *Times (Philadelphia)*, November 7, 1889, p. 2. "Joseph Lapsley Wilson Papers," The Barnes Foundation Archives, Philadelphia, PA, 2008.

Image Source: *The Pittsburgh Post*, May 9, 1891, p. 9.





General Orders for Camp Sherman.
Courtesy of the First City Troop Archive.

Advance Detail

Each detachment had its own advance detail that had volunteered for the job of pitching tents, and they were to arrive two days early to prepare.[13] Whereas most intended to travel by train from Broad Street, the City Troop planned to march beginning very early on Thursday morning.[14]

At 2 AM on Thursday, July 16, 1891, the advance tenting detail from the First City Troop left their armory, then located on 21st Street, and began the march to Devon. Two heavy transport wagons pulled by four mules each were escorted by six mounted troopers. Quartermaster Hugh Craig, Jr. was in charge of the detail. It was a cloudy night, and they traveled down 22nd Street to Fairmount Park and then to Lancaster Pike all the way to Devon. The distance was about 18 miles, and they moved at an average rate of three and a half miles per hour.[15]

The Troop and Battery A were allotted a camp location that skirted a stream and was close to the parade ground. By noon, the entire camp was set up, including tents and wooden stalls for the sixty cavalry horses.[16]

By the time the remaining advance personnel arrived by special train, the water supply had been turned on, and the rifle range was in place providing practice at 100, 200, and 600 yards.[17] The *Times* reported the scene along Waterloo Road:

> *"The black stone ballast of Waterloo Road was crunched to a fine white powder yesterday by the wheels of heavy transport wagons as they creaked and groaned under heaping loads of tents, supplies and ammunition that they were carting from Devon Station to Camp Sherman, where the first Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will begin its annual summer tent life tomorrow. And for quite a distance nothing was to be seen but the smoke-like dust clouds rising up from the long, straight road, but as the highway dipped into a hollow the white canvas of the 'A' tents showed like a toy encampment against the green of trees and turf, and bore evidence to the faithful work of the details appointed to prepare the grounds for their comrades."*[18]

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General Dechert's Arrival

General Dechert and his staff arrived shortly after noon and immediately began work on the brigade headquarters. By 1:30 PM, after surveying the grounds, the general determined that a hill several yards north and nearer their drill grounds would offer a better location for the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and the Battery A artillery. The decision created "a little consternation" for the Troopers who had been awake and working all night. Nevertheless, with no help available, they began demolition. They feared it would be noon the following day before their new camp would be finished. Unlike the cavalrymen, the artillery unit was better rested, having arrived at Devon by train after a full night's sleep. The *Inquirer* reported that a bet resulted, and the artillery was determined to have their quarters completed by 7 AM, even if it meant working throughout the night.[19]

Camp Sherman Ready

General Dechert himself oversaw the erection of the camp flag pole, and by Friday evening the flag "was raised with soldierly dignity and the stars and stripes fluttering in the bright moonlight gave an added beauty to the scene." Early Saturday morning, the City Troopers impressed all with how quickly they had reconstructed their camp on higher ground, with a cellar dug under each tent floor providing additional drainage. Although there is no further mention of the bet with Battery A, by daybreak, the "tents were in glittering array, and the soldiers expressed themselves delighted with the change ordered by the brigade commander."[20] A *Pennsylvania State Board of Health Report* later revealed that Dechert had moved the camps when he learned that their original location was on marshy ground near a contaminated stream.[21]

There were roughly 2,700 soldiers expected in camp that first Saturday, with 940 tents in a "city of white canvas."[22] The exact numbers reported on July 20th: General and staff: 45; First Regiment: 579; Second Regiment: 559; Third Regiment: 492; Sixth Regiment: 458; State Fencibles: 245; Gray Invincibles: 52; Battery A: 77; City Troop: 46; Total: 2,553.[23] Although the full schedule had not yet been announced, Governor Pattison, Major-General Snowden, and their staffs were expected to spend nearly four days at Camp Sherman with a review of the troops scheduled for the end.[24]

The mounted City Troop was scheduled to leave their armory at 1 PM, and, like their advance agents, they would take Lancaster Pike all the way to Devon led by Captain Joseph Lapsley Wilson. A brigade dress parade was scheduled for 6 PM, and Governor Pattison and his staff would be present.[25] General Dechert was so pleased with the camp preparation that he proclaimed, "Boys, you have made the best record in the National Guard history."[26]

State Fencibles and Gray Invincibles

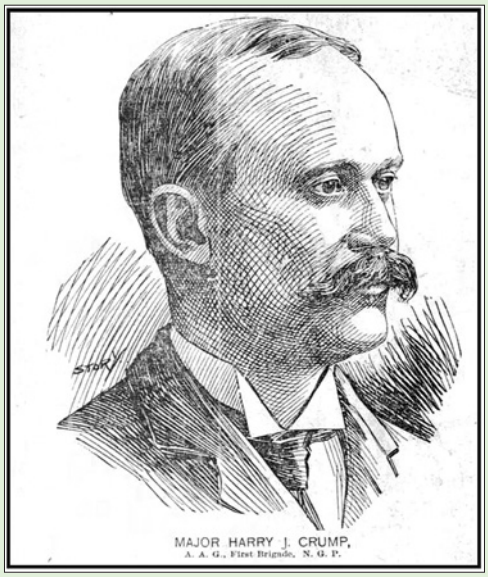
The two unusual names, the State Fencibles and the Gray Invincibles, were both militia units created in Philadelphia. The State Fencibles organized during the War of 1812 as an independent company and later a battalion. In 1900, the Fencibles withdrew from the National Guard and became a municipal guard of the city of Philadelphia. Today's Pennsylvania National Guard, Troop B, 104th Cavalry claims lineage to the State Fencibles. The Gray Invincibles first appeared in 1877 and were one of several "colored" militia units formed after the Civil War. The Grays "would become a constant in Philadelphia, earning media attention" as they "turned out for summer encampments, riot duty and mobilizations," earning high ratings in their inspections. According to the *Times*, they were the only command to perform the "sitting up" drill each morning at Camp Sherman. They were disbanded in 1900.

Sources: Charles B. Oellig. "Curator's Corner, State Fencibles" *Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum Newsletter*, No. 30, 2018, p. 6.

"Notes of Camp Life," *Times (Philadelphia)*, July 25, 1891, p. 6.

Heft, Aaron. "Philadelphia's Gray Invincibles were one of Pa.'s last 'colored' units," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania National Guard News, February 3, 2022.

The Devon Inn Connection



In 1891, Harry J. Crump was the co-manager of the Devon Inn together with his younger brother. He was a captain in the 1st Regiment and was the acting Quartermaster at Camp Sherman.

Sources: Preparing for Camp," *Times (Philadelphia)*, July 21, 1891, p. 6.

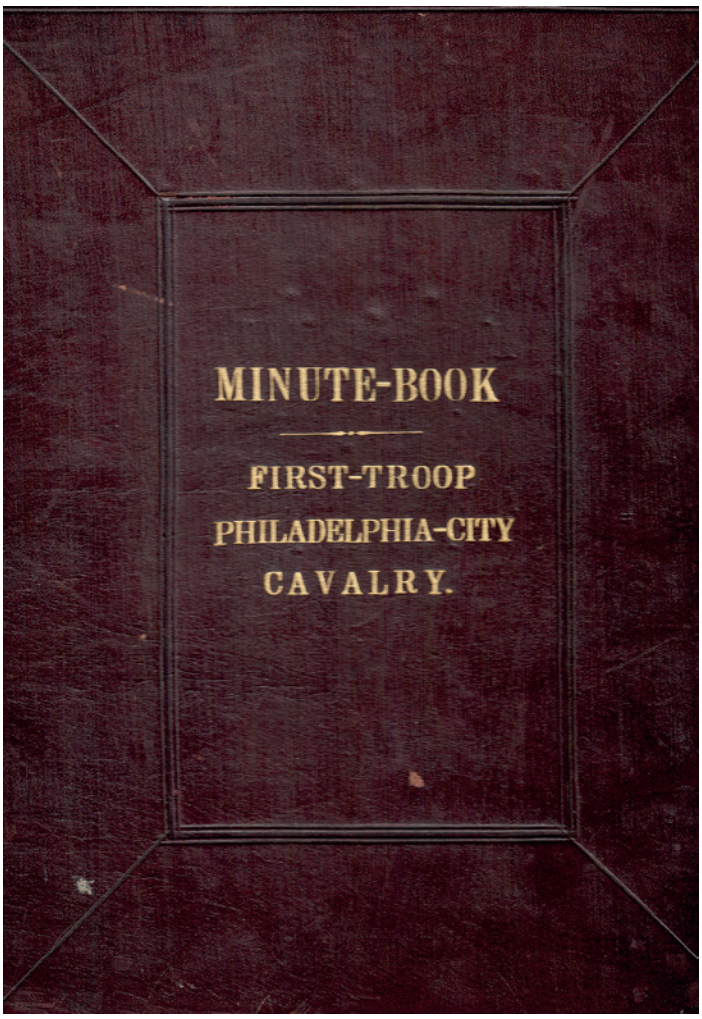
Image Source: "Military Matters," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, January 30, 1898, p. 10.

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From the 1884–1894 First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry Minute-Book

"The camp had been erected before the arrival of the Troop by a tenting detail consisting of Quartermaster Craig, Corporals Bispham and Peace, and Troopers Henry, Howell and Martin. The work of this detail was exceptionally hard as the camp and stables having been completed had to be taken down, moved, and re-erected on account of the unhealthy location of the first site selected for them by the Brigade authorities."

Source: Courtesy of the First City Troop Archive.



General View from Headquarters



Image Source: ""Guardsmen on Duty in the Rain," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 19, 1891, p. 1.

Notes from Camp Sherman

No Speak-Easies

General Dechert was apparently determined to prohibit any "speak-easies" in the vicinity of camp. He stated that the men would be permitted beer in moderation only, and he hired local Justice of the Peace Julius Sachse to help keep order. By the end of camp, it was reported that General Dechert was very pleased with the suppression of the "nuisances, together with all of the usual gaming schemes."

Sources: "Camp Sherman Ready," *Times (Philadelphia)*, July 17, 1891, p. 4. "Life at Camp Sherman," *Times (Philadelphia)*, July 23, 1891, p. 3.

"Wheelmen"

Nearly 200 "wheelmen" — or bicyclists — from various Philadelphia clubs visited the 1st Regiment's camp on Sunday, calling on fellow riders from among the command.

Source: "Notes from Camp," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 20, 1891, pp. 1, 10.

A Snake Hunt

When almost all the tents of Battery A had been pitched, a cook discovered a 4-foot blacksnake. Dropping his pan, he "seized a scythe that lay on the ground and carved the head from the reptile as neatly and fearlessly as though he were cutting sausage with a case knife." The skin was preserved as a trophy.

Source: "Camp Sherman Ready," *Times (Philadelphia)*, July 17, 1891, p. 4

Post Offices

Post Offices were among the conveniences established at each regimental headquarters. The mail was picked up twice in the morning and twice in the afternoon, and it was reported that the "soldiers occasionally found time to write 36-page letters to sweet-hearts."

Source: "Sunday Duty at Camp Sherman," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 20, 1891, p. 1.

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First City Troop White Canvas Tents. *Courtesy of the First City Troop Archive.*

Camp Life Begins with Heavy Rain

Day 1 of Camp Sherman formally opened at 11:45 AM when the flag was raised, the gun fired and the bugle sounded. Rain dripped from the tents. Battery A had marched, and the Fencibles, Invincibles, First, Second and Third Regiments had arrived by train. Due to the weather, the City Troop delayed their departure until 1:30 PM, but caught the worst of it anyway. Governor Pattison's train reached Devon a little before 3 PM with a seventeen-gun salute in his honor being almost drowned out by the wet weather.[27] It was 5 PM when the First Troop reported for duty trotting into camp soaking wet, but otherwise fine after the three-and-a-half-hour ride. The rain broke by 6 PM, and the Governor and Major-General Snowden informally toured the entire camp to a cheering soldierly welcome.[28]

George R. Snowden (1841–1932)



MAJOR GENERAL SNOWDEN.

George Randolph Snowden was a Pennsylvania attorney who fought in the Civil War battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in the 142nd Infantry, PA Volunteers. He became a Major General in the Pennsylvania National Guard in 1890.

Source: "General Snowden Dies," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 22, 1932, p. 26.

Image Source: *Times (Philadelphia)*, July 18, 1893, p. 2.

Horse Thievery

Early Saturday morning, five people witnessed two members of the 3rd Regiment's Advance Detail stealing horses belonging to Majors Townsend and Bell and then galloping them along Lancaster Pike toward Philadelphia. The two men apparently returned to camp later that night and were immediately arrested. Although they denied any wrong-doing, they provided conflicting stories and were taken under guard by Justice Julius Sachse and sent to jail in West Chester. The horses were valued at $450 and were not recovered. Because of the thievery, late on Saturday evening, the proprietors of the Devon Inn requested that a guard be placed around the hotel's property.

This infraction was not the only problem that the 3rd Regiment faced during the encampment at Devon. There was also an issue of using private fence rails for firewood and of misappropriating mess rations. Although it did not come to fruition, General Snowden later recommended that the 3rd Regiment be disbanded.

Source: "Camp Life Begun," *Times (Philadelphia)*, July 19, 1891, p. 1.
"Sunday at Two Camps," *Times (Philadelphia)*, July 20, 1891, p. 2.
"Sunday Duty at Camp Sherman," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 20, 1891, p. 1.
"Lt. Bell's Trial," *Times (Philadelphia)*, November 14, 1891, p. 1.
"Devonites want Pay for Damage," *Times (Philadelphia)*, November 29, 1891, p. 7.

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Camp Sherman Day 2

Sunday was greeted by sunny skies and a cool summer breeze showing off the large forty-four-star flag that blew in front of General Dechert's headquarters. The day began with breakfast and the regular Sunday inspection. Religious services followed under a large oak tree on the Parade Ground led by the State Fencibles and Chaplain Henry A.F. Hoyt.[29] Since there was no duty ordered for the afternoon, the First City Troop exercised their horses by riding into Paoli.[30]

It was reported in the *Times*[31] that as many as 25,000 visitors had arrived by train, wagon and foot during the day, and they had come to see old friends and make new ones. Apparently, the young ladies were particularly numerous. The first evening Dress Parade was scheduled for 6:30 PM on the vast lawn facing the Devon Inn.

First Dress Parade

On July 20th, the *Times* reported:

> *"At 5:30 the whole scene was one of bustle and confusion as the companies formed and drilled preparatory to [the] dress parade. White-trousered legs blinked up and down in every direction, fife and drum corps strove valiantly for mastery over one another and mounted officers dashed hither and thither with the reckless haste of men on hurried missions of importance. And in short time order grew out of the chaos, and every road leading to the lawn in front of the Devon Inn was filled with marching soldiers, and the bordering fields were trodden down by rude civilians, taking a short cut to get a coign of vantage from which to view the scene. As each regiment passed, the spectators that lined the waysides clapped their hands and waved handkerchiefs in approving admiration, and when the moving mass had halted and taken up its orderly position, ready for parade, facing the inn, there was a general hand-clapping just to make sure that everybody should get his fair share."*[31]

Camp Sherman Day 3

The excitement of Sunday gave way to the quiet of military routine of a very warm Monday. There was a morning inspection and an afternoon review of the entire brigade before Major-General Snowden. A few of the 1st Regiment suffered from the heat and fatigue, and they spent several hours in the Hospital Tent but were released before nightfall. [32]



First City Troopers executing a pass and review in front of the large Company Headquarters tent. The first marching soldier appears to be chief trumpeter, Ellis Pugh. [See "Chief Trumpeter Ellis Pugh" on page 23] *Courtesy of the First City Troop Archive.*

Daily Routine

Reveille (one gun) – 5:30am
Roll Calls – 5:45am, 6:30pm and 10:00pm
Surgeon's Call – 6:00am
Breakfast – 6:15am
Police Call – 7:00am
Guard Mounting – 8:30am
Skirmish or Battalion Drill – 9:00 to 11:00am
Dinner – 12:00pm
Battalion Drill – 4:00pm
Brigade maneuvers and ceremonies – during the afternoon
Battalion dress parade – 6:00pm
Retreat (one gun) – sundown
Tattoo – 10:00pm
Taps (all lights must be extinguished) – 10:15pm

Source: "Sunday Duty at Camp Sherman," *hiladelphia Inquirer*, July 20, 1891, p. 1.

Full Dress Uniform



Image Source: "Their Dress Uniforms," *Times (Philadelphia)*, August 19, 1894, p. 16.

Description of Guard Duty

There was reportedly little for the guards to do "beyond pacing up and down on their posts in the broiling sun wishing for duty more exciting and less fatiguing." No sentry, during his 24-hour duty, was allowed to remove his gloves, belt, or unbutton his coat, except at meals. However, there was apparently one advantage — the admiration of the ladies.

Source: "Sunday Duty at Camp Sherman," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 20, 1891, p. 1.

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