



The Texas Union Herald



Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18
Department of Texas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Volume I – Issue 2, March 2016

Rattling Sabres

by
Glen E. Zook

This is the second issue of The Texas Union Herald and I am hoping to get input from camp members to include in the newsletter. To encourage this, I am instituting a “contest” each month with a medal to be given to the author of the article that is determined, by a vote of camp members, to be the best written by a camp member. There are going to be conditions including the following:

1. The article must take up at least 1 full column in the newsletter. That is, with the margins taken into consideration, the text must occupy at least 10-inches of ½ of the page.

2. There must be at least 5 articles, written by camp members, included in the newsletter for that month which comply with the 1 full column format. Otherwise, no medal will be awarded that month.

3. Only 1 medal per camp member who qualifies for a medal. However, to encourage continued participation by such member, additional pins, which are to be attached to the medal's ribbon, will be awarded when that author's article is again chosen as the best for the month. As such, there will definitely be visual proof of the author's accomplishments.

I will probably set up an E-Mail voting system so that every camp member will be able to vote even if they cannot make the monthly meeting. It will also be assumed that the author has already voted for his article and, therefore, the author will be free to vote for what he considers “2nd best”!

The material provided may be about current events, about historical subjects concerning the Civil War, about the ancestor upon whose Civil War service allowed your membership in the SUVCW, a fictional tale about the Civil War, a photo essay about an event, a photo essay about a Civil War battlefield, a photo essay about a Civil War museum, a photo essay about a historical site, a book review on a book about the Civil War, and so forth.

The idea is to make the newsletter the best possible publication around which will also encourage others to join the SUVCW as well as for the personal enjoyment of the members of the E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18.

I envision sending of copies of the newsletter to those persons who are interested in joining the SUVCW as well as public officials and others who are in a position to advance membership in the SUVCW and to promote the organization.



The medal

The medal is not that fancy. But, the design isn't that bad. I haven't decided on what to use for the additional article selection. However, it will be distinctive!

This newsletter is the first major item that I have attempted since getting a brand new computer. The new computer has the Windows 10 operating system and I am definitely still getting used to this new system. It is a lot like the Windows 7 system that I have been using for a number of years. However, there are definitely differences with a number of the processes.

I won't say where I got the computer. However, it was a major outlet that I have dealt with before. The salesman was OK until he tried to sell me the Office 2016 suite telling me that my old Office 2007 would not work with Windows 10. The first thing that I did when I got home was to install the Office 2007. Since I am using that program to prepare this newsletter, the program obviously works!

Anyway, again, I reiterate that articles, photos, announcements, etc. are needed to make this newsletter as interesting as possible to everyone. Please, do your best to contribute to the newsletter.

I finally got my major general's uniform completed. A reproduction M-1850 Staff Officer's sword has arrived to go along with my original M-1850 Foot Officer's sword that is more appropriate for lieutenants and captains. Now, tying the buff sash is definitely daunting!

Until next month

Ridenour's Report:

As your camp commander, I am looking forward to the activities we have planned for this year. The next event is the Medal of Honor Parade in Gainesville on April 9th. Shortly after that, we are planning a grave dedication for Jehu E. Webb on April 24th at 2 PM. I have not heard back from the Long Creek Cemetery Association in Sunnyvale at this time and our camp will first need to place a marker next to his grave. Tentative plans to clean the Union markers at the Greenwood Cemetery in Dallas will be Sunday afternoon at 2 PM on May 22nd. A marker dedication for the Greenwood Cemetery will be scheduled sometime in the fall.

Meeting Minutes of Meeting Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano, TX.

February 16, 2016

Commander Ridenour called Camp #18 to order at 7:15 PM. In attendance were Brothers Erder, Gates, Harper, Johnson, Peddie, J. Schneider, H. Sickler and Zook. Brother Sickler offered an opening prayer. Brother Peddie led us in the Pledge of Allegiance and The American Creed.

Introduction of Guests and New Members:

None

Secretary/Treasurer Report:

Brother Gates reported that the minutes from the December meeting had been published in the camp newsletter and forwarded to all for comment or corrections. Brother Gates noted that no comments or corrections were received. Brother Gates moved that the minutes be accepted as printed. The motion was seconded by Brother H. Sickler and it was carried unanimously.

Brother Gates read the Treasurer's report for February. There were no comments or corrections. Brother Gates moved that the Treasurer's report be accepted as read. The motion was seconded by Brother H. Sickler and it was carried unanimously.

Patriotic Minute/ Camp Monthly Program:

None

Old Business:

Brother Gates explained the problem with the applications for Kevin and Patrick Quinn. Their original application and check have not yet arrived due to a SNAFU. Since they were voted in at the last meeting based on a second application, Brother Gates moved that the camp waive their camp dues and cover their national and department dues and fees until their check arrives. It was seconded by Brother Peddie. The vote was unanimous in favor.

Commander Ridenour discussed the dedication of the Jehu E. Webb grave in Long Creek Cemetery in

Sunnyvale. Brother Peddie moved that the camp should acquire some of the aluminum GAR markers for used in these type of situations. It was seconded by Brother H. Sickler. The vote was unanimous in favor. The date for rededication was also discussed. Brother Gates moved that rededication should be held Sunday afternoon April 24, 2016. Brother J. Schneider seconded the motion and the vote was unanimous in favor.

New Business:

Commander Ridenour proposed setting a date to begin cleaning headstones at Greenwood Cemetery. It was noted that the complete job will take a while and we would like to have the assistance of the hot summer weather. Brother Gates moved that cleaning should be started on Sunday afternoon May 22, 2016. Brother J. Schneider seconded the motion and the vote was unanimous in favor.

Brother Peddie reminded everyone of the upcoming Medal of Honor Parade that will be held at 10AM on April 9, 2016 in downtown Gainesville, Texas.

SVR/1st US Business:

Corporal Gates, Adjutant of Co. K, 1st US Infantry SVR suggested that a SVR training secession be included in the program for March so the camp could brush up on marching skills for the April MOH Parade.

Guest Speaker:

No speaker

Closing Announcements:

The next month meeting will be on Tuesday, March 15, 2016.

There being no further business before the camp, Commander Ridenour declared the meeting closed at 7:59 PM.

Closing Benediction:

Brother Sickler conducted the Benediction.

Respectfully Submitted,
In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

Don Gates, PDC
Secretary/Treasurer



Gainesville Parade 2015

The Texas Union Herald

The Texas Union Herald is published monthly by the **Colonel E.E. Ellsworth Camp #18, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War**. For official business, including editorial and article submission, the mailing address is as follows:

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Articles, news items, features, and the like are welcomed for publication in **The Texas Union Herald**. Deadline is normally the 1st of the month of the cover date of publication. Submissions may be handwritten, typewritten, or submitted in any of the popular computer formats (Microsoft Word, Open Office, Word Perfect, and ASCII). Please contact the editor for details.

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Articles Needed!

If the members of the **Colonel E.E. Ellsworth Camp #18** do not want to be inundated with articles that were chosen by the editor (what he wants to see in the newsletter) then they need to start inputting items for inclusion in **The Texas Union Herald**. Tidbits about the Civil War, stories, articles, current news items, photographs, even commentaries are most welcome.

Don't worry if you are not an accomplished author. Get the idea onto paper (computer, etc.) and get it to the editor. He really can edit (rewrite, etc.) and you'll be surprised at just how well you can write!

If you have E-Mail capabilities, you can either include the information in the body of the message or put it in either Word format or ACSII ("txt") format. If, for some reason, you cannot do either, contact the editor to see if your particular word processor format can be handled.

If "hard" copy, make sure the copy is legible (can be read by someone else!). Typewritten, computer printed, even in Crayon on "Big Chief" tablet is acceptable. Just get the information in!

Even small (1 or 2 paragraphs) material, or photographs, can be used. That makes editing and publishing the newsletter easier since "fill" material is available for those little areas that seem to happen whenever an article is included in the publication.

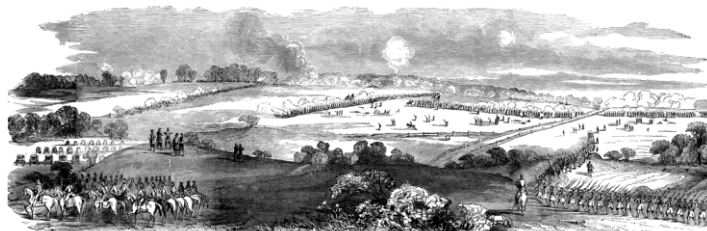
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The following is from a book entitled **Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms** copyright 1886 and published in 1890. Although the title of the book does not suggest any connection what-so-ever with the Civil War, it contains much information about the battles of the Civil War, summarized by the persons who fought during the war. The volume is virtually a 4 year college course in one book, including all sorts of things like Government, proper writing forms, how to make public speeches, correct use of the English language, and many other topics. It covers all major battles of the Civil War and many of the minor skirmishes. All spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc. are directly quoted from the original ("sic") and are not those necessarily used today.

The Battles of the First Year of the War (continued from last month)

Fight at Greenbrier, W. Va. - October 3, 1861, General Reynolds, with 5,000 Unionists, reconnoitered the position at Buffalo hill, Va., occupied by from 12,000 to 15,000 Confederates. A brisk action ensued, chiefly carried on with artillery. The Confederates were driven from some of their entrenchment's, and lost a number of prisoners, hoses and baggage. The Union loss was 8 killed and 32 wounded. General Reynolds then returned to Cheat Mountain, his head-quarters.

Battle of Chicamacomico - Fought at Chicamacomico, October 4, 1861, between a large force of rebels, under Colonel Barlow, and the Twentieth Indiana regiment. The latter retreated, leaving their wounded in the hands of the enemy. Next day the Union steamer Monticello shelled the Confederates and drove them to their boats.

Skirmish at Flemington, W. Va. - Fought October 6, 1861, between the Unionist Home Guards and a band of Confederates, the latter being defeated.

Fight at Santa Rosa Island - Fought at Santa Rosa Island, Fla., October 9, 1861, where a Confederate force attacked the Unionist occupants, but was defeated. The Union loss was 13 killed and 21 wounded.

Skirmish at Big River Bridge, Mo. - Fought between a force of 600 Confederates, under Jeff. Thompson, and a Union Guard of 50, near Potosi, Mo., October 15, 1861; the Confederates captured the guard and destroyed the bridge.

Battle of Ball's Bluff - Fought at Ball's bluff, Va., October 21, 1861, between 1,900 Unionists, under Colonel Baker, and 4,000 Confederates. After a severe fight, in which Colonel Baker was killed, the Unionists, not being reinforced by General Stone, as they expected, retreated, having lost 223 killed, 266 wounded, and 455 prisoners. The Confederates lost about 350 killed and wounded.

Fight at Camp Wild Cat - Fought October 21, 1861, in Laurel county, Ky., between 6,000 Confederates, under General Zollincoffer, and four regiments (with artillery) of Unionists, under General Schoepf and Colonels Steadman and Garrard. The approach of the Confederates was repulsed at several points, and they retreated, pursued by the loyal inhabitants of the country and the Union troops. The Confederate loss was about 1,000 men, with their

camp equipage, arms, etc. The Union loss was 4 killed and 21 wounded.

Skirmishes in Missouri - At Fredericktown, Mo., October 21, 1861, a body of Unionists defeated a party of Confederates. The Unionists lost 6 killed and about 60 wounded.

October 22, 1861, a skirmish occurred at Buffalo mills, Mo., in which the Confederates lost 17 killed and 90 prisoners. The Union loss is not stated.

Fight at Romney - Fought at Romney, W. Va., October 25, 1861, between a party of Unionists, under General Kelley, and a force of Confederates. After a two hours' fight the latter were vanquished, losing 450 prisoners, 200 horses, 3 cannon, and their camp equipage.

Zagonyl's Charge - October 26, 1861, Major Zagonyl, of General Fremont's command, with 150 of the latter's body-guard, charged upon a Confederate force of some 3,000 men, near Springfield, Mo. The Confederates were routed, with the loss of 106 killed and 27 prisoners. Zagonyl brought only 80 of his men out of the charge unhurt.

Capture of Beaufort - An expedition of naval and military forces, under the unionist Commodore Dupont and Generals Sherman, Viele, Stevens and Wright, with about 15,000 men, on November 7, 1861, attacked and captured the two Confederate forts, Walker and Beauregard, at Port Royal, S.C., both mounting more than 40 cannon. Before the superior force of the assailants, the Confederates retreated. The same attacking force also took possession of the town of Beaufort, S.C., and Hilton island. The Unionists lost 8 men killed and 25 wounded. The Confederate loss is believed to have been heavy. They left most of the military equipments in the hands of the enemy.

Battle of Belmont - Fought at Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, between 2,850 Unionists, under General Grant, and about 6,000 Confederates under General Polk. The latter receiving reinforcements, after a severe engagement, the Unionists retired with a loss of 84 killed, 288 wounded, and 235 missing. The Confederates probably lost about 1,000 men.

Skirmishes in Virginia - Guyandotte was attacked by Confederates, November 10, 1861, but they were repulsed by the Unionists, the latter having several men killed. The next day the Unionists burned the town.

At Hunter's hill, November 26, a sharp skirmish occurred between Unionists and Confederates, in which the former had 28 killed and wounded.

Fight at Pensacola - Fort Pickens and the United States war vessels, Niagara and Colorado, November 23, 1861, bombarded the Confederate fortifications at Pensacola, Fla. The port of Warrenton was burned.

Skirmish in Missouri - At Warsaw, November 29, 1861, a fight occurred between Confederates and Unionists, and a portion of the town was destroyed.

Fight at Salem, Mo. - Fought between Unionists and Confederates, November 30, 1861, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 39 killed and wounded.

Bombardment of Freestone Point, Va. - December 9, 1861, Freestone Point was shelled by Unionist gunboats. The Confederate batteries were silenced, and the buildings containing Confederate stores were destroyed.

Fight at Camp Alleghany, Va. - Fought December 13, 1861, between a Union force, under General Milroy, who defeated a party of rebels, under Colonel Johnston. The former lost 21 killed and 107 wounded.

Fight at Munfordsville, Ky. - A drawn battle was fought at Munfordsville, December 17, 1861, between a portion of the Thirty-second Indiana (German) regiment, under Colonel Willich, and three regiments and a battery of Confederates, under General Hindman, in which the former lost 10 killed and 17 wounded. The Confederates lost 62 killed, and a large number wounded. The rout of the Confederates was complete.

General Pope in Missouri - Two brigades of General Pope's command, under Colonels Steele and Jeff. C. Davis, December 17 and 18, 1861, surprised rebel camps at Osceola and Milford, Mo., securing 360 Confederate prisoners at Osceola, and 1,300 Confederates, with 1,000 stand of arms, 400 horses, 65 wagons, and a large amount of camp equipage and stores at Milford. The Union loss was 2 killed and 17 wounded.

Battle of Drainsville, Va. - Fought 17 miles southwest of Washington, D. C., between a portion of General Ord's brigade of Unionists and a force of Confederates, under General Stuart, December 20, 1861. The Confederate loss was 43 killed and 143 wounded; that of the Unionists was 7 killed and 61 wounded. It was a victory for the Unionists.

Fight at Mount Zion - Fought in Boone county, Mo., December 28, 1861, between Unionists and Confederates; the latter were dispersed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Union loss was only 3 killed and 11 wounded.

To be continued next month starting the battles of the second year of the war

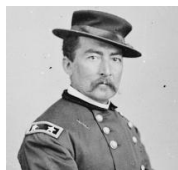
March Birthdays



2 March 1828 Jefferson C. Davis



4 March 1836 John Buford



8 March 1831 Phillip Sheridan



16 March 1822 John Pope



23 March 1818 Don Carlos Buell

MI Questions and Answers On U.S. History

By
Glen E. Zook

This book, also entitled 1001 Questions and Answers on U.S. History is the revised edition, probably published late in 1902, since there are advertisements for 1903 editions of other educational material therein. This reference book is hard-covered, 6.625" high, 4.625" wide, and 0.25" thick, and is a list of suggested questions for high school history exams. The original copyright is 1882, with a second copyright date of 1895.

There are sections on the following subjects: The Aboriginal Period, The Period of Discovery, The Colonial Period, The Revolutionary Period, The National Period, and The Constitution. The first, The Aboriginal covers the period before the America's were "discovered" by the Europeans, and the second is the period before the Revolutionary War. The Revolutionary Period, of course, covers the War for American Independence, and The Constitution covers material on the United States Constitution.

The remaining period, The National Period, is the one who's questions are of the most interest to SUCVW members. This section starts with the implementation of the Constitution and goes to the "present", at least what was "present" in the later part of the nineteenth century. The period covering the Civil War begins with question 175, and continues through 326, which closes with the events surrounding President Johnson.

Not every question and answer will be quoted herein, but a selected number of them will be quoted to give representation of what the "suggested" questions on the Civil War period were made to be given on high school examinations. Also, several questions and answers are not "exactly" true, but give the "politically correct" answer of the day. This month will give a sampling of the material, and additional quotes will be addressed in the months to come.

175. What was the Fugitive Slave Law? It provided for the return to their owners of slaves who had escaped to a free state.

177. To what principles were the parties severally committed? The candidates of the Whigs and Democrats both pledged themselves to support the "Omnibus Bill"; the Free-Soilers advocated strongly the abolition of slavery.

179. When and by whom was the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" brought before Congress? Stephen A. Douglas brought it before the Senate in January, 1854.

180. What was this bill? It was to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, disregarding the Missouri Compromise.

181. How did this bill conflict with the Missouri Compromise? This bill provided that slavery might be introduced if the majority of the inhabitants so willed it, while the Missouri Compromise declared that slavery should forever be prohibited in Territories north of 36.5 degrees north latitude.

182. Did this bill become a law? It did after five months of violent debate.

183. What argument had those who voted for the Kansas and Nebraska Bill? They claimed that the Missouri Compromise had been already violated in spirit and intent by the admission of California as a free State, inasmuch as a large part of it lies south of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

190. Give an account of John Brown's raid. Brown's object was to liberate the slaves. Having this scheme in view, he, together with twenty-one others, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of making it a rendezvous, but failed altogether in his movements. Those who participated in the work were overpowered by the State and National troops, thirteen were killed, two escaped, and the rest, including Brown, were tried and hung.

196. What took place December 17, 1860? The work of secession began in South Carolina. On the 17th of December a convention met at Charleston and on the 20th passed a resolution that the Union hitherto existing between South Carolina and the other States was dissolved.

200. What does history say of Lincoln going to Washington after the election? He claimed it prudent to enter the Capitol by night because of the condition of affairs in the country.

203. Was the election of Abraham Lincoln the cause of the Civil War? It was not; only the occasion of it.

204. What was the cause of the Civil War? The principle of absolute "State Rights" as applied to the maintenance of slavery.

205. Name some of the causes of the disunion. (1) The difference in climate fostered diversity in political opinions, interests, and customs. (2) For a long time the manufacturing interests of New England came in conflict with the agricultural interests of the South, hence the bitter opposition of the South to tariff. (3) Slavery was gradually given up in the North, partly because it was not profitable, and partly because of conscientious scruples; while in the South slavery was exceedingly profitable, and many of the southern people thought slavery was the proper condition of the black man. (4) Slavery was the chief means of wealth in the South. (5) The South honestly believed that they owed their allegiance first to their own State, then to the United States.

210. What preparation had the South made for the probable war? During Buchanan's administration the South seized the custom-houses, ports, arsenals, ships, etc. They had trained and organized their militias. Arms and ammunition had been collected.

To Be Continued

The Battle of Fort Butler

by
Harry Dolbier

By June, 1863, Union forces controlled all the Mississippi River except the 175 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, downstream to Port Hudson, Louisiana, and both those Confederate strongpoints were besieged by powerful Northern armies.

Below Port Hudson, Federal troops held various points on the western bank of the river, but most of the countryside extending west to Texas and north to Arkansas was dominated by the rebels under Major General Richard Taylor.

At Donaldsonville, Louisiana, where the Bayou La Fourche joined the Mississippi River, stood Fort Butler, an earthwork fort erected by the Federals in February 1863. In June the fort was manned by two reduced companies of the 28th Maine Regiment of Volunteers, along with a number of convalescents from various regiments. In command of the 180 - 200 men in Fort Butler was Major Joseph D. Bullen of New Sharon, Maine, reporting to Brigadier General William Emory in charge of the defense of New Orleans.

Some 40 miles west of New Orleans at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, Taylor's subordinate, Confederate Brigadier General Jean Jacques Alfred Alexander Mouton, understood how disastrous the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson would be to Southern hopes. By taking Fort Butler, he believed, he would be able to harass and even capture some of the Union river transport that was so vital to the besiegers of Port Hudson.

Mouton ordered Brigadier General Thomas Green to attack Fort Butler. Green's force consisted of his own First Cavalry Brigade, made up of three regiments of Texas mounted volunteers, along with the Second Cavalry Brigade, also of three regiments, led by Green's brother-in-law, Colonel James P. Major.

On the 26th of June, 1863, General Green led the six regiments, along with Captain Oliver J. Semmes' battery of artillery, 35 miles north along the Bayou La Fourche towards Donaldsonville, planning to attack Fort Butler with a force of about 800 men. Believing the fort to contain five or six hundred defenders, Green was not enthusiastic about the attack. He reasoned that Fort Butler could safely be bypassed, "rendered nugatory," and the heavy losses of storming it avoided. By establishing themselves on the western bank of the Mississippi below Fort Butler, Green thought, the rebels would force the Yankees to abandon the fort and come out to fight. Green advised Mouton of his opinion on the 27th. Mouton agreed with him, but his answer saying so did not reach Green until after the battle.

The small fort was protected by a large open field and a ditch 12 feet deep and 16 feet wide in front. In back, on the river side, the levee served as a defense, and the levee along the bayou protected the fort's left flank. The water level was low that June, and the Federals had constructed a stockade of spiked timbers set upright in the ground between the river and the levee.

After dark on the 27th, Green dismounted his troops about a mile and half in front of the fort. He sent Major D. W. Shannon with his 5th Texas Mounted Volunteers by a circuitous route a mile up the river to a point from which they were to approach Fort Butler along the levee. The attack was timed for just after midnight to minimize the chances of the attackers being seen and fired upon by Union gunboats in the river.

As he advanced along the levee, Shannon encountered Union pickets at about 1:30 or 2 o'clock. Soon the fort's artillery and the gunboat *Princess Royal* began firing. Shannon advanced to the stockade and drove the defenders back. A vicious close-range battle developed as the Confederates, pressed against the outside of the stockade and the Yankees against the inside fired at each other through the loop holes. The Confederates breached the outer defenses when some of Shannon's men got over the stockade and others made their way through the shallow water around it.

Meanwhile, Green had heard the firing erupt and ordered a general advance. Colonel Joseph Phillips circled to the left with his regiment and soon joined Shannon's men. Simultaneously, Colonel Major's force attacked from the front, engaging the enemy across the sixteen-foot wide ditch.

After breaching the stockade, Shannon and Phillips, to their dismay, discovered a second protective ditch inside the levee. The Confederates had no prior knowledge of this ditch and they had no means of crossing it. They could only stand and fight across it. Fierce fighting ensued, including not only gunfire, but rocks and bricks thrown across the ditch by the attackers and then thrown back by the Yankees. Several rebel officers and men were wounded by these primitive, but dangerous, weapons.

At 3:30 another gunboat, the *Winona*, joined in bombarding the attackers.

After three and a half hours of combat, Green sent a flag of truce asking for a break in the fighting so he could bury his dead and remove his wounded. As he expected, asking for a truce so soon, he was refused. His real reason for this stratagem was to allow a group of about 100 of his men trapped near the enemy's works to make their way safely back to the rebel force.

With the break of day the Confederates withdrew, leaving behind 100 dead, including Major Shannon, and 120 prisoners. Nine Northerners were killed and 15 wounded.

The fort's commanding officer, Major Bullen, was by no means convinced the enemy had given up, wiring General Emory in New Orleans early on the morning of the 28th, "The enemy have attacked us and we have repulsed them. I want more men. I must have more men." Reinforcements arrived later that day, and Fort Butler was not attacked again.

Higher officers on both sides praised their troops who fought at Fort Butler. In the Confederate view it had been 800 attackers against 600 defenders, and General Taylor felt that "the attack may have been in some respects an unwise one," but "no engagement during this war has illustrated more signally the desperate valor of Confederate troops."

Union reports claimed that 180 defenders fought off 5,000 attackers. General Emory said, "Too much praise cannot be given" to Major Bullen, his troops, and the gunboat crews engaged in "this heroic and brilliant defense."

Fort Butler remained securely in Union hands for the rest of the war. When Vicksburg fell on July 4, 1863, and the Port Hudson defenders surrendered three days later, the Mississippi River came completely under Union control. The Confederacy was split in two, and there was no realistic chance that the rebels could regain the use of any part of the river. If there had ever been a reason for a Confederate attack on Fort Butler, it had now disappeared forever.

From Brother Don Gates

I am endeavoring to construct a long overdue program schedule for the camp. Many of you have contributed memorable programs in the past. Please consider committing to one program for the rest of the year.

d_gates@verizon.net



Gainesville Parade 2015

This article is an example of an article on one's Civil War ancestor. However, an article much shorter in length is fine.

Private William James Stump
Company "I", 128th Indiana Volunteers
By Glen E. Zook

The following is all of the information which I have on my great-great-grandfather William James Stump in terms of the genealogical. I do have things like his brief service record, hospital stay, etc.

Private William James Stump, Company "I", 128th Indiana Volunteer Infantry: He was born on February 18th, 1822, in Hardy County, Virginia (now part of West Virginia), the son of George Stump Junior and Catherine Neff Stump. He was the 8th of 9 children. He came from a military family (of sorts) for his father, George Junior, had served in the Blackhawk war.

On November 9, 1849, he married Lucy Ann Page in Porter County, Indiana (fairly near Chicago, Illinois). From this union came 2 sons and 3 daughters, of which Asa Michael Stump is my great-grandfather. Asa was born on July 13, 1859, at Medaryville, Pulaski County, Indiana. Asa married Loretta Page in 1880. From this union came 9 children, of which my grandmother, Lillian Stump Zook, was born the 6th child on April 11, 1898.

William moved with his family from Hardy County, Virginia, to Medaryville, Pulaski County, Indiana, in March of 1835. His mother, Catherine Neff Stump was the first white person to die in White Post Township in which they lived. This township was named for the one which the family had left in Virginia. His father, George, Jr., had been a blacksmith and farmer in Hardy County, and continued these activities in Pulaski County.

The main road through the township was called the Lafayette and Michigan City Road, and George Stump, Jr., built one of the bridges on the road, called, of course, "The Stump Bridge". The Stumps were very influential in Pulaski County, and the first election ever held in White Post Township (in 1843) was held in the home of George, Jr. A total of 19 men voted, 6 of which were Stumps, including William. Also, the second school building in the township (it is unknown what happened to the first), was built on the Stump farm and was known as the "Stump School".

William, like his father, became a farmer who grew grain and produce, much of which was shipped to the Chicago area for sale. His life was fairly common for the time, but he did produce a total of 5 children before enlisting in the Union Army.

William James Stump was 43 years old when he enlisted on January 1, 1864, at Michigan City, Indiana, and was paid a bounty of \$60.00 when he enlisted. He was 6 feet 1 inch tall, with dark complexion, blue eyes, and auburn hair. On March 18th, 1864, he was mustered in to Company I, 128th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. William survived less than 4 months service and died in General Hospital Chattanooga, Tennessee, of Typhoid Fever on July 13, 1864, after being wounded at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Had he stayed with his unit, he might have survived since he caught Typhoid while in the hospital!

During its service in the Civil War, the 128th Indiana lost 4 officers and 27 enlisted men killed as the result of battle, and 1 officer and 112 enlisted men from disease. This ratio of killed in battle to died of disease is as high, or

even higher, in the vast majority of infantry units on both sides during the Civil War.

The 128th Indiana came from the 9th Congressional District of the state, and was recruited during the fall and winter of 1863 - 1864. It was mustered in on the 18th of March, 1864, and remained at Michigan City until the 23rd of the month. The Colonel of the regiment was Richard P. de Hart, and the Lieutenant Colonel was Jasper Packard.

The unit proceeded directly, by rail, from Michigan City to Nashville, Tennessee, via Indianapolis and Louisville, Kentucky. At that time, it was assigned to an unnamed division commanded by General Hovey, which became the 1st Division. On the 6th of April, 1864, the 128th began its march on the front, going through Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Chattanooga, all in Tennessee. When it arrived in Charleston, the unit was then designated as the 1st Division, 23rd Army Corps under the command of General Schofield. Soon it was moved to the 4th Brigade, 2nd Division of the 23rd Army Corps.

The unit was in the forefront of battle all the way through Georgia from the Tennessee line through Atlanta through Jonesboro. After Jonesboro, the unit was returned to Chattanooga and then elsewhere in the State of Tennessee where it was instrumental in repulsing Confederate General Hood's attempt to retake the state. After the repulse of Hood, the regiment was moved by rail to North Carolina where it served with distinction in a number of battles, finally ending with the surrender of Lee in April, 1865.

When William James Stump died, the 128th Indiana was part of the 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, 23rd Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, under the command of General Schofield. This was a part of Sherman's forces. He had participated in action in the Demonstrations on Dalton, Rocky Faced Ridge, Battle of Resaca, Movements on Dallas, Battle of Cartersville, operations at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Battles of Dallas, New Hope Church, Allatoona Hills, Marietta, Kennesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, Muddy Creek, Noyes Creek, and the Assault on Kennesaw Mountain, where he was wounded, all in the State of Georgia.

William James Stump was originally buried in Rossville, Georgia, just across the state line from Tennessee. However, his body was later reburied in the National Cemetery in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

His wife, Lucy Ann Page Stump, remarried on March 6th, 1867. She had submitted for an Army pension (I have a copy of the petition) on October 3rd, 1864, and at that time was living in Pilot Grove, Newton County, Indiana.

One thing about William's grave at the National Cemetery in Chattanooga is that his name is misspelled on his headstone! The headstone has "William J. Stamp" instead of the correct William J. Stump.

The records, inside the cemetery office, definitely read "Stamp" but the website definitely lists "Stump"! After discovering the error, while visiting the cemetery, I did contact the administrator about the error. She said that she needed documentation and would see that a new marker was made (the original marker is virtually unreadable). I sent her copies of all the records that I have including the list of hospital patients that included his time in General Hospital Chattanooga. I haven't been back to see if she followed through and has had a new marker made. I do hope so!



Cooking in Garrison at Fort Scott



Biscuits and Gravy in Garrison at Fort Washita



Chicken Pie in the Dutch Oven



Field Cooking at Wilson's Creek

The above, and the following courtesy
Brother Don Gates

In his culinary tour de force "A Taste for War", Stackpole Books, 2003, author William C. Davis presents numerous recipes he asserts are taken from the Civil War era. It would seem so with names like "The 5th New Jersey Hell-Fired Stew" and "Phoebe Pember's Chimborazo Planked Rat". With recipe authors hailing from the ranks, Pvt. Lockwood of the 23rd New York, Pvt. Flint of the 15th New Jersey and Sgt. Dan Chisholm of the 2nd Corps, to commanders such as Generals Duke, Pickett and of course Silas Casey whose circulars were the basis for Federal commissary practice. Also included are recipes from those who to paraphrase Sherman's inimical words "rank the commanders", the ladies. The book is full of recipes from Mrs. Cornelius, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Haskell, and of course Mother Bickerdyke to whom Sherman referred and deferred.

Cpl. Francis Marshall asked that I present one of his favorite recipes which happens to be a favorite of mine. To prepare this recipe you need a medium to large nesting pot and a large (12" minimum) cast iron skillet along with a medium cast iron or steel skillet. A large wood spoon is a handy utensil for cooking this concoction. The recipe is "Captain Sanderson's Commissary Beans". It is a two part recipe where you begin by starting to prepare a different recipe. So without further adieu here is one of my favorite recipes:

CAPTAIN SANDERSON'S BOILED PORK AND BEAN SOUP

Soak a 1-pound bag of dried navy or pinto beans overnight, and then drain. Place the beans in a large pot, and add water according to the recipe on the package, bring to a boil for at least one hour. (At this point begin the recipe for Captain Sanderson's Commissary Beans.)

CAPTAIN SANDERSON'S COMMISSARY BEANS

Prepare beans as for Captain Sanderson's Boiled Pork and Bean Soup, but drain and then heat in a skillet over a moderate heat. Finely chop an onion and sauté it: then scatter it over the beans with pepper, salt and a little vinegar. Serve with soft bread and coffee.

More Recipes

Recipes From The Civil War

The following recipes from the Civil War are from a collection by Ms. T. J. Martin of Sierra Vista, Arizona. They were compiled from a variety of sources. The name of the person contributing the recipe is given with each. This was obtained from the Internet and is reprinted with Ms. Martin's permission.

Hermits:

1 cup shortening
2 cups packed brown sugar
2 eggs
1/2 cup cold coffee
3-1/2 cups all purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2-1/2 cups raisins
1-1/4 cups broken nuts

Mix shortening, sugar and eggs thoroughly. Stir in coffee. Stir dry ingredients together, and then blend into shortening mixture. Mix in raisins and nuts. Chill at least 1 hour. Drop rounded teaspoons of dough 2" apart on lightly greased baking sheet. Bake 8 to 10 minutes in 400 degree (F) oven or until almost no imprint remains when touched lightly in the center.

Makes 7 to 8 cookies.

From Anne Cole Fairfield

Civil War Fruit Cake

3 cups raisins
2 cups sugar
2 cups water
2 tablespoons margarine or vegetable shortening
2 teaspoons baking soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon ground cloves
1 cup chopped black walnuts

Boil raisins, sugar, shortening, and water for 5 minutes and let cool. Sift together soda, cinnamon, salt, nutmeg, and cloves. Mix into fruit mixture and add walnuts. Bake in a well greased angel food or loaf pan for about 1 hour at 300 degrees (F).

From: Gerald Edgerton

More recipes of the period will be in later issues of the Texas **Union** Herald.

E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18 Medal

For those camp members who do not have the camp medal, they are available from Brother Don Gates for a suggested donation of \$10.00. For persons who are not members, the suggested donation is \$15.00 per medal.



Departmental Rank

In the old Department of the Southwest, an unofficial rank system was in place. That is, a military rank was assigned for each member. Those ranks were as follows:

Private: Members of a camp

Sergeant: Chaplin, Historian, Patriotic Instructor, Graves
Registration Officer

Sergeant Major: Secretary, Treasurer

2nd Lieutenant: JVC

1st Lieutenant: SVC

Captain: Camp Commander

Brevet Major: Past Camp Commander

Department Level

Captain: Chaplin, Historian, Patriotic Instructor, Graves
Registration Officer

Major: Secretary, Treasurer

Lt. Colonel: JVC

Colonel: SVC

Brigadier General: Department Commander

Brevet Major General: Past Department Commander

Newsletter Medal

It was decided, at the February Camp #18 meeting, to offer a medal in support of this newsletter. A suggested donation of \$7.50 made to the E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18 would be appropriate. If it is desired to have the medal mailed, then please add an additional \$1.50 to cover the cost of postage, etc.

Donations should be sent to the Camp #18 Secretary – Treasurer:

Don Gates, PDC
Camp 18 Secretary
1205 Balboa Circle
Plano, TX 75075

The medals will be delivered at the next camp meeting or, if desired, by mail.



March Meeting

The March 2016 meeting of the
Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18
SUCVW
Will be held on
Tuesday 15 March 2016
At the
Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano,
TX.



Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Office of the Commander-in-Chief
70 Curtis Drive, East Berlin, PA 17316



GENERAL ORDER - 12 Charter Revocation Siegel Camp 624 (Missouri)

By the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the National Constitution and Regulations, and National Policies, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1: Commander Martin R. Aubuchon of the Department of Missouri has requested the revocation of the following Charter:

Siegel Camp No. 624

SECTION 2: The camp has failed to comply with reporting requirements for camp monies and is delinquent in filing mandatory annual reports. The Camp has already surrendered the Charter to the Department Quartermaster.

SECTION 3: In accordance with the National Constitution, Article VI, Section 2, Commander Aubuchon's request is therefore approved and the Charter of Siegel Camp No. 624, Department of Missouri is hereby revoked.

SECTION 4:

a. Camp physical property, including Camp records, correspondence, archives, etc. should be collected and delivered to the Department Commander. Camp funds shall be inventoried and delivered to the Department Commander and financial accounts shall be closed.

b. Any members in good standing, not just life members, will become members-at-large in the Department of Missouri, regardless of their state of domicile. The Department Commander may issue a transfer card, if requested, to another Camp or Department.

c. The Camp Charter has already been delivered to the Department Commander.

Ordered this 3rd day of February, 2016, in the Town of East Berlin, Pennsylvania.

ATTEST /s/ Alan L. Russ, PDC
National Secretary

/s/ Eugene G. Mortorff
Commander-in-Chief



Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Office of the Commander-in-Chief
70 Curtis Drive, East Berlin, PA 17316



GENERAL ORDER - 13 Banner Editor

By the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the National Constitution and Regulations, and National Policies, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Due to many reasons, it is unfortunate that members of our Order have not enjoyed an issue of the Banner for an unacceptable length of time. The National Council of Administration, after due consideration, voted to offer the position of Banner Editor to Past Commander-in-Chief James Pahl. Brother Pahl has accepted the position and at this time working closely with the outgoing Banner Editor to get the next issue in your mailboxes. Contact information for future editions of the Banner is below:

Address: 445 W. Maple Street, Mason, MI 48854

Telephone: 517-676-1471

Email: jbphl0824@yahoo.com (There will be a different email in the near future.)

Ordered this 3rd day of February, 2016, in the Town of East Berlin, Pennsylvania.

ATTEST /s/ Alan L. Russ, PDC
National Secretary

/s/ Eugene G. Mortorff
Commander-in-Chief

National SUCVW General Orders

Historical "Tidbit"

155 Years Ago

4 March 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as the 16th President of the United State of America.