



The Texas Union Herald



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

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Rattling Sabres

by
Glen E. Zook

Past Commander in Chief, Donald E. Darby, has taken pity on me and has submitted several articles for publication in The Texas Union Herald. At least 2 of these articles are very lengthy and will be serialized with portions in several editions of this newsletter. Now, if members of Camp #18 would do the same. That is, furnish articles, news bulletins, announcements, and so forth in a timely period so that the information is in the hands of camp members before the activity takes place.

I am ashamed that the anti-Confederate memorial frenzy has come to the Dallas / Fort Worth area. Although I can find only 1 ancestor who fought for the Confederacy (Captain George Washington Stump, commander Company B 18th Virginia Cavalry an ancestral uncle), and I would have fought for the Union (like a number of ancestors did), I still do not agree with this anti-Confederate movement.

Removal of Confederate monuments and statues, renaming streets and schools named for various Confederate figures, and other things that have anything to do with the Confederate States of America, does not change history. There was a Civil War fought in this country, there was slavery, and there were indentured servants. This was actual history and, no matter how hard some do try to make this the "cause" of the Civil War, it is a practical impossibility to ignore the "real" reasons for the war.

There are other reasons for trying to eliminate the real situation in the antebellum and actual Civil War including certain political forces who try to use certain facets to their immediate advantage. Many "facts" of the antebellum and Civil War period are distorted to emphasize a certain political viewpoint. This is just plain wrong!

Certain things are "glossed over" in history books and certain things are emphasized in both a positive and / or negative manner to "prove" to the reader that "bad things" were a part of everyday life in the South. Problems in the North, like the New York City riots, are often not even mentioned in modern history books because such happenings detract from the pristine example that the Union side is supposed to represent.

Anyway, enough of my rambling on the subject of removing Confederate memorials and so forth!

I do appreciate the condolences that a number of SUVCW members have given me concerning the death of my much younger brother David. He was exactly 1-month, to the day, short of being 22-years younger than I.

My wife, of 52-years, has certain activities that comprise her "schedule". Two of these activities are eating out on late Saturday afternoon and again on Monday. She also has a routine of eating at only specific restaurants with different groups of restaurants for Saturday and Monday.

For the Saturday group, the Red Robin, that is located on North Garland Avenue just south of the George Bush Turnpike, is probably her favorite restaurant and we eat there at least twice per month and sometimes more often. In the restaurant, there is a wall decoration of a United States flag made from red, white, and blue baseballs. However, instead of having 50 "stars" (really white baseballs), there are only 35. Of course, the 35-star flag came about in 1863 when West Virginia separated from Virginia and became an official state.

Kansas was the 34th state to join the Union on 29 January 1861 and came into the Union as a free state and not a slave state. Of course, there had been numerous conflicts, actually battles, between those wanting the territory becoming a free state and those wanting Kansas to be a slave state. In fact, the territory was often referred to as "bloody Kansas".

Since adding a star to the flag is officially done on the July 4 following the admittance to the Union, many flags, carried by Union forces, had only 33-stars at least at the start of the war. The Battle of Manassas (as called by the Confederates) / The Battle of Bull Run (as called by the Union forces), which became, eventually, the first battle of both names, happened on 21 July 1861. As such, virtually all, if not all, of the flags carried by Union forces had 33-stars and not the "official" 34-stars.

With the admittance of Kansas, an additional star was eventually added to new flags made, often by groups of local women, for individual state regiments. However, flags for the regular army were all made by Annin Flagmakers located on Fulton Street in New York City. That company is still in business! I found that information while doing a search on the Internet!

The "official" military "Stars and Stripes" was almost square being 6.0-feet high and 6.5-feet long. Flags made by others were often on a 3 x 5 ratio but the official flags were the almost square type. I do have a reproduction flag that is 6.0-feet by 6.5-feet and 35-stars that I need to start bringing to the Camp #18 meetings for accuracy. I did bring it to one meeting over a year ago.

When Nevada was admitted to the Union officially on 31 October 1864 (when Abraham Lincoln finally signed the act that was passed by Congress on 21 March 1864) a 36th star would be officially added to the flag on 4 July 1865. However, flag makers started adding the 36th star almost immediately. Therefore, there were a relatively few 36-star flags used during the war.

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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 ASCII ("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 Loss of the Monitor

Contributed by

Donald E. Darby

Past Commander in Chief SUVCW

In 1885 The Century Magazine printed a first-person story of the sinking of the USS Monitor. Francis Banister Butts, Landsman, United States Navy, wrote the story. As Landsman, there were assigned the dirtiest, heaviest, and most menial tasks aboard ship. After three years service the Landsman could re-enlist and became an Ordinary Seaman. There is an old Navy adage that states "it takes six years to make a seaman." This meant that the sailor was considered to ban an "able-bodied Seaman" and "knew the ropes."

So one can imagine fear that must have coursed through most seasoned sailor, let alone the recruit that wrote this article, the night of 31 December 1862. Here is The Loss of the monitor:

At daybreak on the 29th of December 1862, at Fort Monroe, the Monitor hove short he anchor, and by ten o'clock in the forenoon she was under way for Charleston, South Carolina, in charge of Commander J. b. Bankhead. The Rhode Island, a powerful side-wheeler steamer, was to be our convoy, and to hasten our speed she took us in tow with two long twelve-inch hawsers. The weather was heavy with dark, stormy-looking clouds and a westerly wind. We passed out of the Roads and rounded Cape Henry, proceeding on our course with but little change in the weather up to the next day at noon, when the wind shifted to the south-south-west and increased to a gale.

At twelve o'clock it was my trick at the lee wheel, and being a good hand I was kept there. At dark we were about seventy miles at sea, and directly off Cape Hatteras. The sea rolled high and pitched together in a peculiar manner only seen at Hatteras. The Rhode Island steamed slowly and steadily ahead. The sea rolled over us as if our vessel were a rock in the ocean only a few inches above the water, and the men who stood abaft on the deck of the Rhode Island have told me that several times we were thought to have gone down. It seemed that for minutes we were out of sight, as the heavy seas entirely submerged the vessel. The wheel was temporarily rigged on the top of the turret, where all the officers, except those on duty in the engine room, now were.

I heard their remarks, and watched closely the movements of the vessel, so that I exactly understood our condition. The vessel was making very heavy weather, riding on huge wave, and plunging through the next as if shooting straight for the bottom of the ocean, and splashing down upon another with such force that her hull would tremble, and with a shock that would sometimes take us off our feet, while a fourth would leap upon us and break far above the turret, so that if we had not been protected by a rifle-armor that was securely fastened and rose to the height of a man's chest, we would have been washed away.

I had volunteered for service on the Monitor while she lay at the Washington Navy Yard in November. This going to sea in an iron-clad I began to think was the dearest part of my bargain. I thought of what I had been taught in the service, that a many always gets into trouble if he volunteers.

About eight o'clock while I was taking a message from the captain to the engineer, I saw water pouring through the coal-bunkers in sudden volumes as it swept over the deck. About that time the engineer reported that the coal was too wet to keep up steam, which had run down from its usual pressure of eighty pounds to twenty. The water in the vessel was gaining rapidly over the small pumps, and I heard the captain order the chief engineer too start the main pump, a very powerful one of new invention. This was done, and I saw a stream of water eight inches in diameter spouting up from beneath the waves.

About half-past eight the first signals of distress to the Rhode Island were burned. She lay to, and we rode the sea more comfortably than when we were being towed. The Rhode Island was obliged to turn slowly ahead to keep from drifting upon us and to prevent the tow-lines from being caught in her wheels. At one time, when she drifted close alongside, our captain shouted through his trumpet that we were sinking, and asking the steamer to send us boats. The Monitor steamed ahead again with renewed difficulties, and I was ordered to leave the wheel and was kept employed as a messenger by the captain. The chief engineer reported the coal was so wet that he could not keep up steam and I heard the captain order him to slow down and put all the steam that could be spared upon the pumps. As there was a danger of being towed under by our consort, the tow-lines were ordered to be cut, and I saw James Fenwick, quarter-gunner, swept from the deck and carried by a heavy sea leeward and out of sight in attempting to obey the order. Our daring boatswain's mate, John Stocking, then succeeded in reaching the bow of the vessel, and I saw him swept by a heavy sea far away into the darkness.

About half-past ten o'clock our anchor was let go with all the cable, and struck the bottom in about six fathoms of water; this brought us out of the trough of the sea, and we rode it more comfortably. The fires could no longer be kept up with the wet coal. The small pumps were choked up with water, or, as the chief engineer reported, were drowned, and the main pump had almost stopped working from lack of power. This was reported to the captain, and he ordered me to see if there was any water in the ward-room.

This is the first time I had been below the berth-deck. I went forward, and saw the water running through the hawse-pipe, and an eight-inch hole, in full force, as in dropping the anchor the cable had torn away the packing that had kept this place tight. I reported my observations, and at the same time heard the chief engineer report that the water had reached the ash-pits and was gaining very rapidly. The captain ordered him to stop the main engine and turn all steam on the pumps, which I noticed soon, worked again.

The clouds now began to separate, a moon about half-size beamed out upon the sea, and the Rhode Island, no a mile away became visible (1). Signals were exchanged, and I felt that the Monitor would be saved, or at least that the captain would not leave his ship until there was no hope of saving her.

I was sent below again to see how the water stood in the ward-room. I went forward to the cabin and found water just above the soles of my shoes, which indicated that there must be more than a foot in the vessel. I reported this to the captain, and all hands were set to bailing, bailing out the ocean,, but the object was to employ the men, as there

now seemed danger of excitement among them. I kept employed most of the time taking buckets from through the hatchway on the top of the turret. They seldom would have more than a pint of water in them however, the balance having been spilled out in passing them from one man to another.

The weather cleared, but the sea did not cease rolling in the least, and the Rhode Island, with two lines wound up in her wheel, was tossing at the mercy of the sea, and came drifting against her sides. A boat that had been lowered was caught between the vessels and crushed and lost. Some of our brave seamen bravely leaped down on deck to guard our sides, and lines were thrown to them from the Rhode Island, which now lay her whole length against us, floating off astern; but not a man would be the first to leave his ship, although the captain gave order to do so.

I was again sent to examine the water in the ward-room, which I found to be more than two feet above the deck; and I think I was the last person saw Engineer S. A. (Samuel Augée) Lewis as he lay seasick in his bunk, apparently watching the water as it grew deeper and deeper, and aware of what his fate must be. He called me as I passed his door, and asked if the pumps were working. I replied that they were. "Is there any hope?" He asked, and feeling a little moved by the scene, and knowing certainly what must be his end, and the darkness that stared at us all, I replied, "As long as there is life there is hope."

"Hope and hand on when you are wrecked," is an old saying among sailors. I left the ward-room, and learned that the water had gained so as to choke up the main pump. As I was crossing the berth-deck, I saw our ensign, Mr. (George) Frederickson, hand a watch to Master's Mate (Peter) Williams, saying, "Here, this is yours; I may be lost." The watch and chain were both of unusual value. Williams received them into his hand, then with a hesitating glance at the time-piece said, "This thing may be the means of sinking," and threw it upon the deck. There were three or four cabin-boys pale and prostrate with seasickness, and the cabin cook, and old African negro under great excitement, was scolding them most profanely.

As I ascended the turret ladder the sea broke over the ship, and came pouring down the hatchway with so much force that it took me off my feet; and at the same time the steam broke from the boiler-room, as the water had reached the fires, and for an instant I seemed to realize that we had gone down. Our fires were out, and I heard the water blowing out the boilers. I reported my observations to the captain, and at the same time saw a boat alongside.

The captain again gave us orders for the men to leave the ship, and fifteen, all of whom were seamen and men who I had placed my confidence upon, were the ones who crowded the first boat to leave the ship. I was disgusted at witnessing the scramble, and, not feeling in the least alarmed about myself, resolved that I, an "old haymaker", as landsmen are called would stick to the ship as long as my officers. I saw three of these men swept from the deck and carried on the swift currents.

Bailing was now resumed. I occupied the turret all along, and passed buckets from the lower hatchway to the man on the top of the turret. I took off my coat – one that I had received from home only a few days before (I could not feel that our noble little ship was yet lost) – and rolling it up with my boots, drew the tampion from one of the guns,, placed them inside, and replaced the tampion. A black cat was sitting on the breech of one of the guns, howling one of

those hoarse and solemn tunes which no one can appreciate who is not filled with superstitions which I had been taught by sailors, who are always afraid to kill a cat. I would have almost as soon touched a ghost, but I caught her, and placing her in another gun, replaced the wad and tampion; but I could still hear the distressing howl. As I raised my last bucket to the upper hatchway no one was there to take it. I scrambled up the latter and found that we below had been deserted. I shouted to those on the berth-deck, "Come up; the officers have left the ship, and a boat is alongside."

As I reached the top of the turret I saw a boat made fast on the weather quarter filled with men. Three others were standing on deck trying to get aboard. One man was floating leeward, shouting in vain for help; another, who hurriedly passed me and jumped down from the turret, was swept off by a breaking wave and never rose. I was excited, feeling that it was the only chance to be saved. I made a loose line fast to one of the stanchions, and let myself down from the turret, the ladder having been washed away.

The moment I struck the deck the sea broke over it and swept me as I had seen it sweep my shipmates. I grasped one of the smokestack braces and hand-over-hand, ascended to keep my head above water. It required all my strength to keep the sea from tearing me away. As it swept the from the vessel I found myself dangling in the air nearly at the top of the smokestack. I let myself fall, and succeeded in reaching a life-line that encircled the deck by means of short stanchions, and to which the boat was attached.

The sea again broke over us, lifting me feet upward as I still clung to the life-line. I thought I had nearly measured the depth of the ocean, when I felt the turn, and as my head rose above the water I was somewhat dazed from being so nearly drowned and spouted up, it seemed, more than a gallon water that had found its way into my lungs. I was then about twenty feet from the other men, whom I found to be the captain and one seaman; the other had been washed overboard and was now struggling in the water.

The men in the boat were pushing back on the oars to keep the boat from being washed onto the Monitor's deck, so that the boat had to be hauled in by the painter about ten or twelve feet. The first Lieutenant S. D. (Samuel Dana) Greene, and the other officers in the boat were shouting, "Is the captain on board?" and, with severe struggles to have our voices heard above the roar of the wind and sea, we were shouting "No", and trying the haul in the boat, which we at last succeeded in doing.

The captain, ever caring for his men, requested us to get in, but we both, in the same voice, told him to get in first, the movement he was over the bows of the boat Lieutenant Green cried, "cut the painter! Cut the painter!" I thought, "Now or lost", and in less time that I can explain it, exerting my strength beyond imagination, I hauled in the boat, sprang, caught on the gunwale, was pulled onto the boat with a boat-hook in the hands of one of the men, and took my seat with one of the oarsmen. The other man, named Thomas Joice (Joyce), managed to get into the boat somehow, I cannot tell how, and he was the last man saved from the ill-fated ship. As we were cut loose I saw several men standing on the top of the turret, apparently afraid to venture down upon deck and it may have been that there

were deterred by seeing others washed over while was getting in the boat.

After a fearful and dangerous passage over the frantic seas, we reached the Rhode Island, which still had the tow-lien caught in her wheel and had drifted perhaps two miles to leeward. We came alongside under the lee bows, where the first boat, that had left the Monitor nearly an hour before, had just discharged it men, but we found that getting on board the Rhode Island was a harder task than getting from the Monitor.

We were carried by the sea from stem to stern, for to have made fast would have been fatal; the boat was bounding against the ship's sides; sometimes it was below the wheel, and then, on the summit of a huge wave, far above the decks; then the two boats would crash together; and one, while Surgeon (Grenville M.) Weeks was holding on the rail, he lost his fingers by a collision which swamped the boat.

Lines were thrown to us from the deck of the Rhode Island which were of no assistance, for not one of us could climb a small rope; and besides, the men threw them would immediately let go of their holds, in the excitement, to throw another – which I found to be the case when I kept hauling in rope instead of climbing.

It must be understood that two vessels lying side by side; when there is any motion to the sea, move alternately; or in other words, one is constantly passing the other up or down. At one time, when our boat was near the bows of the steamer, we would rise upon the sea until we could touch her rail; then in an instant, by a very rapid descent, we could touch her keel.

While we were thus rising and falling upon the sea, I caught a rope, and rising with the boat managed to reach a foot or two of the rail, when a man, if there had been one, could easily have hauled me on board. But they had all followed after the boat, which at that instant was washed astern, and I hung dangling in the air over the bow of the Rhode Island, with Ensign Normal Atwater hanging to the cat-head, three or four feet from me. Like myself, with both hands clinching a rope and shouting for someone to save him. Our hands grew painful and all the time weaker, until I saw his strength give way. He slipped a foot, caught again, and with his last prayer, "O God!" I saw him fall and sink, to rise no more.

The ship rolled and rose upon the sea, sometimes her keel out of the water, so that I was hanging thirty feet above the sea, and with the fate in view that had befallen our much-beloved companion, which no one had witnessed by myself, I still clung to the rope with aching hands, calling vain for help. But I could not be heard, for the wind shrieked far above my voice. My heart here, for the only time in my life, gave up hope, and home and friends were most tenderly thought of. While I was in this state, within a few seconds of giving up, the sea rolled forward, bring with it the boat, and when I would have fallen into the sea, it was there. I can only recollect hearing an old sailor say, as I fell into the bottom of the boat, "Where in ____ did he come from?"

When I became aware of what was going on, on one had succeeded in getting out of the boat, which then lay just forward of the wheel-house. Our captain ordered them to throw bowline, which was immediately done. The second one I caught, and, placing myself, was hauled on board. I assisted in helping the others out of the boat, and gain went back to the Monitor; it did not reach it, however, and after

drifting about on the ocean several days it was picked by a passing vessel and carried to Philadelphia (2).

It was half past twelve, the night of the thirty-first of December, 1862, when I stood on the forecandle of the Rhode Island, watching the red and white lights that hung from the pennant staff above the turret, and which now and then were seen as we would perhaps rise on the sea together, until at last, just as the moon had passed below the horizon, they were lost, and the Monitor, whose history is familiar to us all, was seen no more.

The Rhode Island cruised about the scene for the remainder of the night and the next forenoon in hope of finding the boat that had been lost; then she returned direct to Fort Monroe, where we arrived the next day with our melancholy news.

Footnotes:

(1) The method of communication from the Monitor was by writing in chalk on a black board which was held up to view, the Monitor had no mast on which to hoist the regular naval code used by the Rhode Island. As night approached, the captain of the Monitor wrote while we could yet see, that if they were forced to abandon ship the would light a red light as a signal. About ten o'clock the signal was given. When the steamer stopped to allow the hawsers to be cast off the Monitor forged ahead under the impetus of her headway, and came close to the steamers stern, that was in great danger of running into and cutting the steamer down. When the engines of the Rhode Island were started to go ahead to get out of the way it was discovered that the hawser had got afoul of the paddle-wheel, and when they were in motion, instead of getting clear of her, the rope would up on the wheel and drew the vessels together. This was an extremely dangerous position, for they were being pitched and tossed about so much by the heavy seas, that if the iron-clad had once struck the steamer they must both have gone down together. However, a fireman went tin the well at the risk of his life, and with an ax cut the hawser away so that the steamer was enabled to get away at a safe distance. From a letter to the editor from H. R. Smith, then of the Rhode Island.

(2) After making two trips there were still four officers and twelve men on the Monitor, and the gallant boat's crew although nigh exhausted by the labors, started for the third time on its perilous trip, but it never reached them, for while all on board the steamer were anxiously watching the light in the turret and vainly peering in the darkness for a glimpse of the rescuing boat, the light suddenly disappeared and forever, for after watching for a long time and find it again they were forced to the conclusion had gone to the bottom with all that remained on board. The position of the Rhode Island at the time was about eight or ten miles off the coast directly east of Cape Hatteras.



The Crew of the Monitor

Here is list of the crewmen serving on the Monitor when she was lost. An “*” indicates those who were lost.

Officers:

John Pyne Bankhead: Commanding Officer
Samuel Dana Greene: Lieutenant
Norman Knox Attwater*: Acting Ensign
Albert B. Campbell: 2nd Assistant Engineer
William Flye: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant
George Frederickson*: Acting Ensign
Edwin V. Gager: Acting Master
Robinson Hands: 2nd Assistant Engineer
Samuel P. Howard: Acting Master
Robert Knox Hubbell: Acting Ensign
William F. Keeler: Acting Assistant Paymaster
Samuel Auger Lewis*: 3rd Assistant Engineer
Daniel C. Logue: Acting Assistant Surgeon
Thomas W. Meckly: Acting Assistant Surgeon
Isaac Newton, Jr.: 1st Assistant Engineer
William Dunlap Park: 3rd Assistant Engineer
Alban C. Stimers: Chief Engineer
Joseph Watters: 3rd Assistant Engineer
John Joshua N. Webber: Acting Master
Grenville M. Weeks: Acting Assistant Surgeon
Lous N. Stodder: 3rd Assistant Engineer
Mark T. Sunstrom: 3rd Assistant Engineer

Crew:

William Allen*: Landsman
Hans A. Anderson: Seaman
Richard Anjier: Quartermaster
John Atkins: Seaman
Anton Basting: Seaman
Derick Bringman: Carpenter's Mate
Peter H. Brodie: Drummer Boy
Edmund Brown: 1st Class Fireman
John Brown: Seaman
William Bryan*: Yeoman
George W. Burrows: Landsman
Francis Banister Butts: Landsman
Michael Byrnes: ??
Edward Cann: 1st Class Boy
James H. Carey: ??
Thomas Carroll: Captain of the Hold
Thomas Carroll: 1st Class Boy
Siah Carter: 1st Class Boy(1)
James William Coleman: Landsman
John P. Conkling: Quarter Gunner
Anthony Connoly: Seaman
Robert Cook*: 1st Class Boy
James John Corway: 2nd Class Fireman
James John Crown: Gunners Mate
David Cuddeback: Captain's Steward
John A. Driscoll: 1st Class Fireman
William Durst: Coal Heaver
William H. Eagan*: Landsman
Davis Roberts Ellis: Coat Heaver
Lawrence Fay: ??
Thomas Feeny: Coal Heaver
Andrew Fenton: ??

James R. Fenwick: Quarter Gunner
Hugh Fisher: 1st Class Fireman
John Garrety: 1st Class Fireman
George S. Geer: 1st Class Fireman
William S. Halman: Surgeon's Steward
Patrick Hannan: 1st Class Fireman
John Hardy: Seaman
Henry Harrison: Seaman
Robert H. Howard*: Officer's Cook
William H. Jeffrey: Officer's Steward
Thomas Joyce*: 1st Class Fireman
Mathew Leonard: 1st Class Fireman
George Littlefield: Coal Heaver
Thomas Loughran: Seaman
James Mason: Coal Heaver
John Monaghan: Landsman
Michael Mooney: 2nd Class Fireman
Daniel Moore*: Landsman
Edward Moore: Wardroom Steward
William Morison: Coal Heaver
Lawrence Murray: Wardroom Steward
Normal McPherson: Seaman
William H. Nichols: Officer's Steward
Jacob Nicklis*: Seaman
Charles Philip Peterson: Quartermaster
Christy Price: 2nd Class Fireman
John Prince: ??
Robert Quinn: 2nd Class Fireman
William H. Remington: Coal Heaver
William Richardson: 1st Class Fireman
Francis A. Riddey: Seaman
John Rooney: Master-at-Arms
Isaac Scott: Seaman
William Scott: 1st Class Boy
James Seery: Coal Heaver
Henry Sinclair: Ship's Cook
James Slover: Pilot
Charles Smith: Coal Heaver
James Smith: Coal Heaver
Moses M. Stearns: Quartermaster
John Stocking*: Boatswains Mate
Charles F. Sylvester: Seaman
Abraham Tester: 1st Class Fireman
Daniel Toffey: Captain's Clerk
Peter Truscott: Quartermaster
Thomas Brown Viall: Seaman
Daniel Welch: Seaman
George H. White: 2nd Assistant Engineer
Peter Williams: Acting Master's Mate(2)
Robert Williams*: 1st Class Fireman

Notes:

(1) A runaway slave that signed on to the crew of the Monitor 15 May 1862. He remained in the service and was discharged 19 May 1865.

(2) Recipient of the Medal of Honor for action on 3 April 1863.

September Meeting

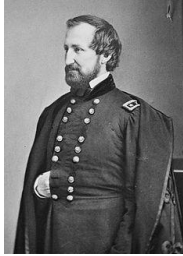
The September 2017 meeting of the
Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18
SUVCW

Will be held on
Tuesday 19 September 2017
At the
Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano, TX.



John Sedgwick
13 September 1813

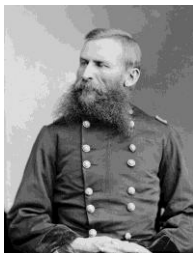
September Birthdays



William F. Rosecrans
6 September 1819



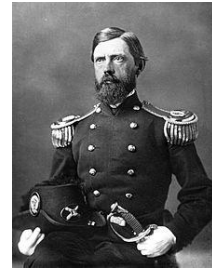
Joshua Chamberlain
8 September 1828



George Crook
8 September 1828



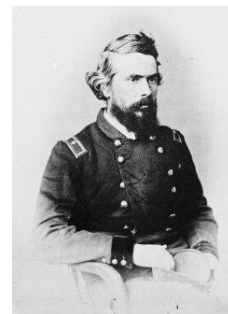
Andrew Hall Foote
12 September 1806



John F. Reynolds
20 September 1820



John Grubb Parke
22 September 1827



Truman Seymour
22 September 1824



Henry Warner Slocum
24 September 1827

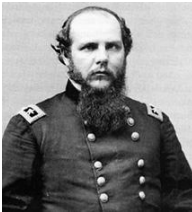
More 2017 Department Encampment Photographs



William Babcock Hazen
27 September 1830



William "Bull" Nelson
27 September 1824



John M. Schofield
29 September 1831



Samuel P. Heintzelman
30 September 1805



Charles P. Stone
30 September 1824



A Proclamation

Respecting Soldiers absent without leave.

Executive Mansion,
March 10, 1863

In pursuance of the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command, that all soldiers enlisted or drafted in the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim, that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the first day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department number fifty-eight, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil-disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and danger, I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President:
Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Pea Ridge

One of the major battles fought in the "West" during the Civil War was fought in extreme north-western Arkansas. This was known as the Battle of Pea Ridge or the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern by the Confederacy. This was the only major battle in which Native American (Indian) troops participated.

Throughout the war, the South repeatedly tried to gain control of the border state of Missouri. An early effort by the pro-Confederacy governor of Missouri and the state militia was thwarted at the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Another attempt was not long in coming. It reached its climax in the northwest corner of Arkansas at the Battle of Pea Ridge.

This campaign began late in 1861, when General Samuel R. Curtis assumed command of the Federal Southwestern District of Missouri and began pushing pro-Confederate forces out of the state. In February, 1862, the Missouri State Guard, commanded by General Sterling Price, crossed into Arkansas.

In the Boston Mountains, south of Fayetteville, Price joined forces with General Ben McCulloch's Confederates. General Earl Van Dorn took command of the combined force of 16,000, and headed north on March 4, intending to strike at St. Louis. Between him and the city was Curtis, with 10,500 Union troops, many of them German immigrants who spoke no English. They would meet at Pea Ridge.

Curtis's army dug into the bluffs overlooking Little Sugar Creek, not far from Elkhorn Tavern and Pea Ridge. Van Dorn knew that a frontal attack against Curtis's position would be suicidal. He swung north to get Curtis, planning to attack at dawn on March 7.

Weary from a three-day march over difficult terrain, Van Dorn's troops arrived hours late, and the attack was postponed. This gave Curtis time to pull his men away from Little Sugar Creek, face about, and prepare for Van Dorn's attack in the open.

To make up for lost time, Van Dorn did not consolidate his forces, but launched a two-pronged assault. From the Round Top and west of Pea Ridge, the Confederates drove down upon the village of Leetown, where they ran into intensive fire that killed two generals. The ranking colonel was captured and their command structure decimated, and the Confederates scattered, some simply deserting. Later, more regrouped and made their way toward Elkhorn Tavern, two miles to the east.

The other prong of the attack fared better. Price's Missourians attacked east of the ridge and slowly but steadily pushed the Union troops back. At nightfall, Price held Elkhorn Tavern and the crucial Telegraph and Huntsville roads. The survivors of the Leetown battle joined them during the night.

On the morning of March 8, Curtis counterattacked near Elkhorn Tavern. His massed artillery punished the Confederates, and his concerted infantry and cavalry attacks began to crumble their defenses.

Ammunition was running short, but still the Confederates held. They might have won if an expected wagon train had moved up with the reserve ammunition. For some reason, the wagons turned and drove away.

Van Dorn disengaged and marched eastward down the Huntsville Road, away from Elkhorn Tavern. A few hundred stragglers headed down Old Telegraph Road.

Curtis thought they were the main force and pursued them. This allowed Van Dorn to continue an orderly retreat.

The Battle of Pea Ridge was over, and Missouri was safe. Most of the Union and Confederate troops soon moved east of the Mississippi to fight in other campaigns.

The Indians at Pea Ridge: Pea Ridge was the only major battle of the war in which American Indian troops were used. One thousand Cherokees from the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) fought with the Confederates in this battle. The Indians participated in a successful charge against a three-gun Union artillery battery that had fired on them from the field to the left. Many of the Indians, never having seen artillery before, referred to the captured cannon as "shooting wagons". But soon afterward, fire from Union batteries poured into the Indian ranks and so demoralized them that they took cover in the woods. Their later participation in the battle was limited to scouting and patrolling.

Elkhorn Tavern: A landmark in the area for many years, this building was the center of fighting that marked the start and finish of the battle. From the Telegraph Road, north of the tavern, the Confederates made their first assault on the Union forces, gradually pushing them back about a half-mile. On the second day, after a fierce artillery duel, the Union troops gained the upper hand as the Confederates ran out of artillery ammunition. Left with no other choice, General Van Dorn withdrew most of his troops over the Huntsville Road eastward from the tavern, thus ending the battle.

Federal Artillery: On the morning of March 8, Union artillery massed on a line in a desperate attempt to drive the Confederates from the vicinity of Elkhorn Tavern. This line extended from the guns on a hill to the right to a point almost directly behind the tavern. Under fire of these guns, the Confederates withdrew from the field at about ten that morning.

Confederate Artillery: A Missouri battery held a portion of the Confederate line during the morning of March 8. It and other Confederate returned the fire from the Union line a quarter-mile to the south.

Little Sugar Creek Trenches: On the bluff above Little Sugar Creek, the earthworks built by Union soldiers still stand, a monument to the brave efforts of these blue clad men.

Oakridge Seminary Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

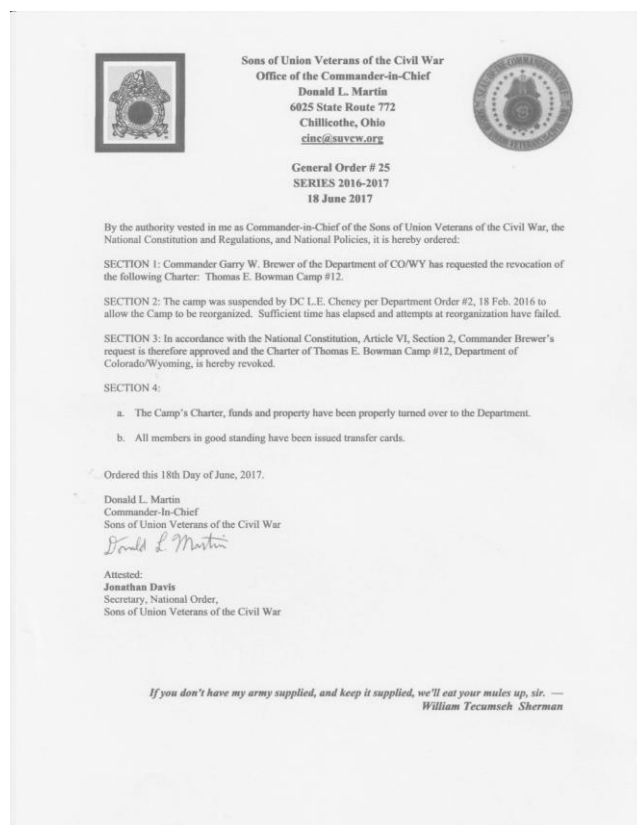
For many years during the mid-nineteenth century Miss Carrie Shead ran the Oakridge Seminary, a school for young ladies in the family home on the Chambersburg Pike, just west of the little town of Gettysburg, in southern central Pennsylvania. On the afternoon of 1 July the Battle of Gettysburg engulfed her home as Union forces began to fall back from Seminary Ridge, just to the west. Miss Shead - who had four brothers fighting for the Union, two of whom died in the war - declared school over for the day and, with her assistants and her students, turned the place into an improvised hospital. During the morning's fighting about 75 wounded were brought to the house. Then, with the pressure against the Union forces northwest of the town becoming irresistible, the tide of battle swept past the house. As the tired troops retreated on Gettysburg, some

took shelter in the Shead house. One such was Colonel Charles Wheelock of the 97th New York.

Wheelock ran into the house, closely followed by several Confederate soldiers, intent on taking him prisoner. He fled down into the cellar, but the Rebels - and Miss Shead - followed him. A Confederate sergeant demanded that Wheelock give up his sword. The latter refused. An argument ensued in which both Miss Shead and her aged father became involved. Then, before the sergeant could take the sword by main force, a second group of Rebels came down the stairs, herding some Yankee prisoners. Some confusion ensued. After a moment, however, the sergeant renewed his demand for Wheelock's sword. But it was gone, taken, Wheelock said, by one of the other Confederate soldiers. The sergeant went off angrily, deprived of his precious souvenir. Wheelock was later herded out of the house with several other prisoners.

Miss Shead and her little flock tended the wounded for the duration of the battle and for several days thereafter, until the army's field hospitals relieved them of the task. Remarkably, although under fire for much of the first day of the battle, neither Miss Shead nor any of her charges was injured, despite the fact that the house was hit more than 60 times. But the end of the battle and the departure of the wounded were not the end of Miss Shead's adventures. On 9 July Colonel Wheelock, having escaped his captors during their retreat, turned up at the Shead house to pay his compliments to Miss Carrie and to recover his sword, which she had hidden under her skirt. Nor was that all.

The Shead house had been crowded that first day of July. Aside from Colonel Wheelock, Private Asa Hardman of the 3rd Indiana Cavalry had also taken refuge there, after fighting all morning along Seminary Ridge. He too was taken prisoner, but was unable to elude his captors. Eventually exchanged, Hardman also paid a return visit to the Sheads, so that he could marry Carrie's sister Louisa.





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General Order 26
SERIES 2016-2017
12 August 2017

The Commander in Chief and Council of Administration, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, take great pleasure in presenting the Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star to

Dexter A Bishop

Brother Bishop helped organize and has been President for 25 years of the Gen Lander CWRT. He was a charter member of Camp 5. He went to Lynn English H.S. officials to enlist the aid of students to help flag graves at Pine Grove Cemetery. They continue to do so and to attend Memorial Day Ceremonies.

He was instrumental in the 5/10/10 rededication of Lincoln Foyer at Lynn English H.S. Starting in 2011 and continuing to the present, each year during the week of Mem. Day both Lynn English and Lynn Classical H.S. allow Civil War reenactors to present programs in class to the students. There is also an assembly with a speaker. Amateur Civil War historians present a Sat. in-service to teachers at both schools on Civil War history in conjunction with the weeklong events. The Wednesday after Memorial Day there is a History Bee among the schools with a \$500 prize to the winning schools History Dept.

From 2012-2016 he organized a living history on Lynn Common following school presentations. In 2012-2013 he organized bus tours in conjunction with the living history. Dexter was the driving force to get more Civil War history taught in the Lynn school system. In 2010 Dexter talked to the Superintendent of the Chelsea Soldiers Home to allow monthly programs on the Civil War to be presented to the residents.

In 2013 he was allowed to establish a Camp at the Soldiers Home. This year the Superintendent allowed him to start a CWRT at the Home. In 2016 he has also worked with Project New Hope, Assoc. of Baptist Churches, and the Dept. to sponsor a dinner and raised \$3000 for Project New Hope which assists veterans and their families with PTSD, TBI, Military Sexual Trauma etc.

Ordered this 11th day of August, 2017.

Donald L. Martin
Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



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General Order 27
SERIES 2016-2017
12 August 2017

The Commander in Chief and Council of Administration Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War take great pleasure in presenting the Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star to

Terry Ray Dyer, PDC

For Meritorious Achievement in the superior performance in the accomplishment of the Ideals and Principles of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War during the period of 2005 until the present. Brother Terry Ray Dyer, PDC, of the Department of Illinois began forming a Camp in Rockford, Ill. in October 2005, planning and recruiting for one year. The first meeting of the John A. Logan Camp #26 was held in October 2006, and the Charter presented at the 126th National Encampment. He held the rank of Camp Commander from then until 2009. In 2009, he organized the Rockford Zouaves SVR unit, which is an important face of our Order in the Rockford area.

As Department Commander, he re-energized a sleepy Department, cutting costs where possible, and encouraging, and getting, participation from all Camps and Brothers. Under his leadership, the Department Eagle Scout program went from failing to awarding over 500 per year.

He is an active lecturer, having given over 140 lectures on the Civil War; he is a former docent and current tour guide at Rockford Memorial Hall, where he recorded the names and of 4,678 veterans from the Civil and Spanish American Wars from bronze tablets.

He heads the effort to build a Memorial Plaza for G.A.R. Founder Benjamin F. Stephenson at his grave in Petersburg, Ill. Br. Dyer was also instrumental in the formation of Mary Logan Aux. #20, and the founding of General E. F. Dutton Camp #49 in Sycamore, Ill. In 2016, Brother Dyer was diagnosed with Stage 3 pancreatic cancer, while battling this beast his passion and energy for our Order has never waned. He still stands as an active advocate for the Order, and a Brother of the highest regard.

The actions, ability, initiative, and dedication of Brother Terry Ray Dyer reflect great credit upon himself, his Department, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Ordered this 11th day of August, 2017.

Donald L. Martin
Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

A battery of field artillery is worth a thousand muskets. — William Tecumseh Sherman



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General Order 28
SERIES 2016-2017
12 August 2017

The Commander in Chief and Council of Administration, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, take great pleasure in presenting the Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star to

Nick Kaup

Brother Kaup joined the Order in 1989 and was one of the men who re-organized the Department of Illinois when it had dropped out of existence several decades ago. He was instrumental in starting Custer Camp 1, Sheridan Camp 2 and is working on the formation of a new camp on the North side of Chicago (#6165). When that is finished, he has everything in place to begin a new Camp on the South side of Chicago. He was instrumental in the last two National Encampments held in Springfield, IL.

Brother Kaup chaired the placement of 228 headstones and restoration of the Rock of Chickamauga Memorial at Rosehill Cemetery. He received the Abraham Lincoln Award for doing it. He was Eagle Scout Advisor at the GAR Woods and has attended numerous Eagle Courts of Award. He served two terms as Department Commander, six terms as Camp Commander of Custer Camp 1.

He was the Central Region President of the Allied Orders, National Graves Registrar and National Color Bearer. He Chaired the Vicksburg Commemorative Weekend when the Illinois Monument was rededicated, is an active member of Illinois Light Artillery Battery L, and has received the SUV Silver Star.

When the National Chaplin was unable to drive due to a vehicle accident, Brother Kaup contacted him and provided a ride to the Department of Illinois encampment. He is a quiet man who accomplishes tremendous things.

The actions, ability, initiative, and dedication of Brother Kaup reflect great credit upon himself, his Department, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Ordered this 11th day of August, 2017.

Donald L. Martin
Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

I would define true courage to be a perfect sensibility of the measure of danger, and a mental willingness to endure it.— William Tecumseh Sherman



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General Order 29
SERIES 2016-2017
12 August 2017

The Commander in Chief and Council of Administration, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, take great pleasure in presenting the Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star to

David McReynolds, PDC

For Meritorious Achievement in the superior performance in the accomplishment of the Ideals and Principles of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War during the period of 1 June 2014 until 15 May 2017, Brother David McReynolds of the Department of Tennessee has shown what it means to live the ideals of fraternity, charity and loyalty. Working unselfishly to instill a new spirit within his home camp, he has worked to lead the Camp by example, doing more not less as Commander, to not only grow membership but also grow the Camp's contribution back to the principles of the SUVCW.

As a result, the Camp was recognized with the Abraham Lincoln Commander-in-Chief's Award. Believing in the value of communication as a tool to engage members, he personally took on the roles of both Newsletter Editor and Webmaster. He made the newsletter a monthly publication. And, he turned a single web page into a fully functional web site that was recognized at the National level with the Horace Greeley Award. At the same time, he completed the Memorial University courses, became a Life Member and an Abraham Lincoln Fellow.

In 2015, he was elected Junior Vice Commander of the Department. He helped the Department to continue to grow by performing the duties of JVC in an exceptional manner, rapidly distributing applications received from National. This work helped the Department to achieve sustained high percentage growth which led the Department to win the Grant Cup on multiple occasions. His peers recently elected him Department Commander.

At the National Encampment in August 2016, he was elected National Treasurer. His perseverance as National Treasurer has brought forth the fruit to the labors of prior Treasurers in the Order obtaining the long awaited 501c3 tax exempt status. His knowledge in the accounting profession has again provided the much needed insight for the Council of Administration to be the successful stewards of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The actions, ability, initiative, and dedication of Brother David McReynolds reflect great credit upon himself, his Department, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Ordered this 11th day of August, 2017.

Donald L. Martin
Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



**Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Office of the Commander-in-Chief**

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General Order 30
SERIES 2016-2017
12 August 2017

The Commander in Chief and Council of Administration, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, take great pleasure in presenting the Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star to

Donald Palmer, PCinC

For Meritorious Achievement in the superior performance in the accomplishment of the Ideals and Principles of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War during the period of 2013 until 2017, Brother Donald Palmer, PCinC of the Department of Missouri, having visited Vicksburg National Military Park in 2013 and noticing the state of disrepair of the Missouri Monument dedicated to Missouri soldiers from both sides of the battle who fought there, did return to the Department of Missouri and propose forming a committee to fix this historical monument.

PCinC Palmer was appointed chairman of the Vicksburg Monument Restoration Committee, and by his vision and leadership, began a campaign that lobbied the state legislature for funding, in the process bringing continuous positive media attention to the SUVCW. Through diligence, funding was allocated by the National Park Service, the project having been made a priority due in no small part to the attention brought by PCinC's committee.

Brother Don then set his committee to work planning a spectacular rededication ceremony, commemorating in part the 100th anniversary of the original dedication of the monument. This event was coordinated with the National Park Service and the Sons of Confederate Veterans of the Civil War, included participation by a U.S. congresswoman, state legislators, and retired Brigadier General Parker Hills. PCinC Palmer's committee prepared special ribbons for the occasion and commemorative challenge coins.

The May 27, 2017, rededication of the Missouri Monument at Vicksburg National Military Park was a significant event made possible by the idea formulated by PCinC Donald Palmer and his action on that idea through the selection and guidance of a committee of brothers from the Department of Missouri. The event was a high-profile success which reflects great credit upon our Order and the quality of its leaders.

The actions, ability, initiative, and dedication of Brother Donald Palmer, PCinC, reflect great credit upon himself, his Department, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Ordered this 11th day of August, 2017.

Donald L. Martin
Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Donald L. Martin

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



**Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Office of the Commander-in-Chief**

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General Order 32
SERIES 2016-2017
12 August 2017

The following Awards were presented at the 136th National Encampment in Lansing Michigan, 10-13 August 2017.

The Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star-

-Dexter Bishop, Department MA -David McReynolds Department TN
-Terry Dyer, Department IL -Nick Kasp, Department IL
-Don Palmer, Department MO -Henry Shaw, Department OH

Elmer (Bud) Atkinson Lifetime Achievement Award

-Bob Wolz, Department Ohio -Ed Krieser, Department Missouri
-Lee Stone, Department Chesapeake -Danny Wheeler, Department New York
-Rich Orr, Department Pennsylvania

Abraham Lincoln CinC's Award- Camp Custer Camp #17, Department NJ

The Cornelius F. Whitehouse Award-

-Eugene G. Mortoff, Garfield Camp #1, Department Chesapeake
-Danny L. Wheeler, Sydney Camp #41, Department NY

The Meritorious Service Award-

-Michael P. Downs, Department TN -Dave Daley, Department WI
-Daniel F. Rittel, Department Iowa -Jeff Graf, Department WI

The David R. Medert Award- David A. Rish, Dept. OH 13 new members

The National Aide Award-

Doug Fidler, McTeer Camp #39, Dept. TN Eric Richhart, Smith Camp #1, Dept CO/WO
Jeff Graf Col. Hans C. Heg Camp #15, Dept. WI James P. McGuire, Gov. Dryer Camp #7, RI
Steve Flickinger Sherman Camp #93, Dept. OH David Rish, Parrott Camp #33, Dept. OH
James Johnson, Ruger Camp #1, Dept. NC

The Augustus P. Davis/ Conrad Linder Award- Department of Ohio with 54

The Under Forty Award- Department of New Jersey with 10

Marshall Hope Award for Best Newsletter-

"The Sharpshooter" Robert Finch Camp #14 Dept. MI
"The March", Department GA/SC

The U.S. Grant Award Department Georgia 60% increase in membership

The Horace Greeley Award- outstanding website. Department of Iowa



**Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Office of the Commander-in-Chief**

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General Order 31
SERIES 2016-2017
12 August 2017

The Commander in Chief and Council of Administration, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, take great pleasure in presenting the Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star to

Henry E. Shaw Jr., PCC

Henry Shaw has continuously made significant contributions to the Order during his twenty years as a member. At the department level he has served on numerous committees helping to re-write department By-Laws, plan mid-winter meetings and department encampments, and rarely missed a department encampment. At the national level he has served on several committees and has attended almost every national encampment during the past twenty years.

Currently he is chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and a member of the Lincoln Tomb Committee. As deputy SVR commander he serves as chairman of the SVR awards board, but performs outstanding work in making preparations for the annual SVR Remembrance Day observance in Gettysburg, PA. In July 2010 The Remembrance Day Parade was in jeopardy of not occurring due to issues surrounding the Borough of Gettysburg and the SUVCW. As the leadership of the Order needed a Brother to take care of the situation, Brother Shaw volunteered. He drove to Gettysburg from Ohio, met with city officials, and within 30 days the problems had been resolved. He did this because he saw there was a need. It should be noted that Brother Shaw did this on his own dime and asked for nothing, except to serve. He still performs these duties which include the Woolson Monument GAR ceremony, SVR military parade, and annual Military Ball. Each event requires an astonishing amount of work and preparation.

The Woolson GAR ceremony requires a permit, ordering wreaths for the various organizational presentations, contracting a public address system, obtaining a band, printing programs for the event and numerous behind the scenes duties. The parade requires coordination with the Gettysburg police and government officials to obtain permits, canvassing local merchants for an annual donation of \$1,000 to help pay for the parade permit, working with local school officials to use school grounds as a parade staging area, obtaining porta-pots, work with the Boy Scouts to place refuse containers along the parade route, and dealing with inquiries from parade participants.

The Military Ball is organized by Henry. This entails obtaining a dance band, finding a dance instructor, printing dance cards, working with hotel officials and volunteers to set up the dance hall, selling all the dance tickets and maintaining the dance financial records. He generally makes a least one or two extra trips to Gettysburg each year relating to Remembrance Day. Henry travels to all of these events at his own expense.

The actions, ability, initiative, and dedication of Brother Shaw reflect great credit upon himself, the Department of Ohio, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Ordered this 11th day of August, 2017.

Donald L. Martin
Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Donald L. Martin

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

The Founder's Award - The American Veterans Heritage Center, Dayton, Ohio

The Certificate of Recognition-

-Garrard County Public Library, Department of Kentucky
-Brother Bruce Austin, Major James H. Bridgewater Camp #7, Department of Kentucky

Presented 22 April 2017 in Massachusetts

Dr. Mary Walker Award- PNP Diane Mellor

Ordered this 12th Day of August, 2017.

Donald L. Martin
Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Donald L. Martin

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Grant stood by me when I was crazy, and I stood by him when he was drunk, and now we stand by each other. — William Tecumseh Sherman



Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
Mark R. Day
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General Order No. 01
SERIES 2017-2018
18 August 2017

1. To all the Brothers in attendance at the 136th National Encampment in Lansing, Michigan, I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for your continued support and faith in me. I also wish to express my thanks to the Michigan's Encampment Host Committee Chairman Paul Davis and the members of his committee, the Brothers of the Department of Michigan themselves, and National Site Committee Chairman Brother Jim Crane along with his Committee members for an excellent encampment.

2. The Commander-in-Chief Headquarters is hereby transferred from Chillicothe, Ohio to 104 Mullbury Place, Lynchburg, VA 24502. Mail for the Commander-in-Chief may be posted here. Electronic communications are the preferred method of correspondence and are available at CinC@suvvw.org. Telephone communications are for urgent matters ONLY at (C) 540-797-7754 or (H) 434-385-7283.

3. My congratulations go out to the newly elected National Presidents of the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War; the Woman's Relief Corp; the Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865 and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. I wish all of them a productive and successful year in our shared endeavors to perpetuate the memory of our noble ancestors and look forward to engaging in meaningful fraternal conversations that seek to build greater success for all.

4. All Brothers are directed to review and familiarize themselves with the Policy on Confederate Battle Flags and Monuments, which was approved by the recent National Encampment in Lansing. It is available for viewing on the national website

5. While we must continue our mission of education and preserving the history and legacy of the boys in Blue through long established programs and SUVCW sponsored events, we need to also invigorate our organization, promote our organization, and effectively communicate with both our members and the greater American society by:

- A. Encouraging local Camps and Departments in their efforts to establish:
 - activities, projects and goals which will inspire their membership and draw in new recruits.
 - a media presence in their communities and regions to inform the public about the work of our Order.

- connections with other heritage and veteran's groups, or civic organizations in their communities that share our goals of honoring our ancestors, educating the public on the Civil War, and inculcating the value of Patriotism and Sacrifice in the future generations.

B. As stated in my address to the National Encampment, the most critical and effective tool we have available to increase awareness and grow the organization is the Camp and ultimately the individual Camp member. I would ask that every Brother renew his commitment to do the Orders work from the CinC to the newest member.

C. Establishing methods and technologies, which will improve the communication pathways between the National Organization Leadership, the Department Leadership, the camps, and the membership in general.

6. I will call on Camps and the Departments to continue the process of completing their histories and the Last Soldier Projects. These projects have been a long-standing goal. I am aware that this is a daunting task but I ask that in the coming year a concentrated effort be made to find and place an appropriate marker on the grave of the Last Soldiers in each county across the nation. In March of 2017 the CoFA approved a marker for just this purpose and that marker is available from the Department of Wisconsin

7. I encourage the Brothers of our great Order to take advantage of the rejuvenated Memorial University Program, which the National Patriotic Instructor monitors and coordinates. Memorial University provides the best vehicle for learning the Constitution and Regulations of the SUVCW. Increasing his knowledge of the C&R should be a goal for every Brother, but more especially for those who seek to become leaders at all levels. I hope, that we will soon be able to expand the instruction available at Memorial University to include a new member indoctrination course, courses on the History of the GAR / SUVCW, and possibly training for Secretaries and Treasurers.

8. Patriotic Instructors will provide instruction at each Camp meeting. There are over 100 Patriotic instructions on the SUVCW website alone. CPI's are welcome to use their own as well. Additionally Camp Patriotic Instructors are required to submit an annual report to their Department Patriotic Instructor by 1 April 2018 and Department Patriotic Instructors are required to report a consolidated Patriotic Instruction report to the National Patriotic Instructor by 1 June 2018; utilizing the most current Patriotic Instruction reporting forms 40 and 41, which can be found on the national website These reports provide essential information used by the National Treasurer in reporting our charitable activities to the Internal Revenue Service in support of our 501c3 tax exemption.

9. Camp and Department Secretaries are reminded that a new standard membership card form, which has preprinted data on the back, stating that the card is the property of the SUVCW and a mailing address that may be used to return it if lost. These new membership cards are available for purchase through the Quartermaster Store at a nominal fee. A template for creating a pre-set data base, that can be used to fill in the front of the cards is available under the forms link on the

governance page of the National Website along with a set of instructions for setting the data base up.

10. I highly encourage the Brothers of the Order to familiarize themselves with the Forms, publications and policies of the SUVCW. These items can be found on the **governance page** at the National website. Several of our policies were recently revised or created and many contain important instructions relating to our 501c3 tax status.

11. The National Headquarters is located at 1 Lincoln Circle at Reservoir Park Suite 240, Harrisburg, PA 17103-2411, (717) 232-7000.

12. Direct financial correspondences for the Order to National Treasurer should be directed to, David McReynolds 4323 Near Shore Dr. Louisville TN 37777-5231 865-981-2854 mcreyscope@aol.com.

13. Direct all other correspondences for the Order to National Secretary, Jonathan C. Davis, PDC, 240 Merriman Dr. West Jefferson, OH 43162; 614-745-6079; secretary@suvvw.org.

14. The Commander-in-Chief's travel schedule will be coordinated by National Chief of Staff W. Faron Taylor, theoverlandgroupinc@gmail.com, 5321 Broadwater Lane, Clarksville, MD 21029

15. National Chaplain Jerome W. Kowalski, paptom@msn.com; 206 E. Grantley Ave., Elmhurst, IL 60126, should be contacted to report a deceased Brother's full name, date of passing, Camp and Department name, and his Union ancestor's rank and unit.

16 Applications for Civil War Memorials Grants should be sent to Brian C. Pierson, PDC, PO Box 3394, Shawnee, OK 74802-3394; 703-989-9296; CofA2@suvvw.org.

17. Requests for the SUVCW ROTC awards should be sent to National Quartermaster (ROTC Coordinator), George Shadman, 99 Elizabeth Dr., Barboursville, VA, 22923, 434-985-8540

18. All Camps and Departments should submit articles for the BANNER to Banner Editor James B. Pahl, PCinC, 445 W. Maple St, Mason, MI 48854-1519 517-676-1471 Banner@suvvw.org

19. All National Officers and Committees shall file reports of their activities for the coming year, with one to support the November Council of Administration meeting, a second to support the Spring Council of Administration meeting and a final report for the 137th National Encampment. All Department Commanders shall file a report of activities occurring within their Departments upon the same schedule.

20. Per the 2017 National Encampment I have established a special committee to discover the requirements and scope of work necessary for re-designing the national website and to solicit bids from professional web design services in order to identify our needs. The committee will report back to the National Encampment no later than June 30, 2018 This committee consists of DC Jamie McGuire, Chairman, Kevin Tucker (PDC), Tim McCoy (DC) and Brother Sumner Hunnewell.

21. The following National Special Committees will remain in place to serve the Order.

- National Special Committee on Encampment Credentials (2018)
- National Special Committee on Memorial University Redesign
- National Special Committee on Real Sons & Daughters
- National Special Committee on Hereditary Issues (2021)

22. The following National Special Committees are discharged with the thanks of the Order

- National Special Committee on Memorial Day
- National Special Committee on Confederate Battle Flags

23. I hereby create a CinC appointed committee, which is tasked to conduct talks with the other Allied related to seed money and other contractual National Encampment issues; the committee will consist of the following Brothers CinC Mark Day Chairman, PCinC Don Darby, PCinC Tad Campbell, DC Jim Crane and PDC Michael Paquette. DC Faron Taylor will serve as an aide to the Committee.

24. I hereby create a CinC appointed sub-committee of the Communications and Technology Committee to review the equipment and technology needs of the National Headquarters and make recommendations to the CoFA for improvements or purchases. Jamie McGuire (DC) Chairman, Michael Paquette (PDC) Ken Freshley (PCinC). David W. Demmy and Eugene Mortorff (PCinC) are assigned as aides

Ordered this 18th Day of August 2017.

Mark R. Day
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
Mark R. Day
104 Mullbury Place
Lynchburg, Virginia 24502
cinc@suvvw.org



Commander-in-Chiefs message to the membership #1/2017-18

Brothers,

In these past few weeks, we have witnessed a potential turning point in the debate over memorials and monuments dedicated to Confederate soldiers and sailors across the nation. In recent years these monuments have routinely become lightning rods for protests held by those who practice bigotry and those who feel victimized by racism.

For nearly twenty years our organization has had in place various policies opposing the removal of historic Veterans monuments and markers, which provide historical context to battlefields or honor the fallen, regardless of the color of their uniform. As recently as two weeks ago at the 136th National Encampment, in Lansing, the delegates from departments across the nation voted to continue that practice. Regrettably while I was being sworn in as your Commander-in-Chief on Saturday 12 August, events in Charlottesville, where a young woman's life was taken in a violent protest, further advanced the calls to remove Confederate monuments in big cities and small towns alike. As we awoke on Sunday the 13th we were faced with a new reality, both socially and politically, which makes the effort to preserve monuments, even for historic interpretation, more and more difficult.

As your Commander-in-Chief, I was charged to treasure the National Charter and be faithful to the Constitution and Regulations. I was reminded that the prosperity and interest of the organization were my responsibility, and I took an oath to faithfully and impartially perform my duties. Brothers we are living in a time when intense passion and inflammatory rhetoric create division and conflict, so I therefore ask that you practice the precepts of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty, inculcated by our forebears and so frequently re-stated in our camp meetings in all our activities.

As we move forward in the coming weeks and months, I direct that you take care to follow the rules and regulations that govern our organization and would remind you that as a condition of the Charter, as an organizational entity, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is not allowed to advocate politically or engage in political actions. Finally, I would enjoin you to familiarize yourself with the SUVCW's position on Battle flags and Monuments, found online in the national policy section of the governance page, and the recently released General Order #2, which gives guidance relating to interactions with the media.



Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
Mark R. Day
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General Order No. 02
SERIES 2017-2018
21 August 2017

1. I hereby direct, with the concurrence of the members of the Council of Administration, that all departments, camps, and individual brothers refrain from acting as a Media spokesman or agent for the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War or to become involved in the pursuit of any civil actions (legal proceedings), on behalf of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, regarding the removal of veteran's monuments, without first contacting the Commander-in-Chief and receiving authorization from him.
 - a. Acting as a spokesman is defined as making statements written or oral using the organizations name, symbols, letterhead, or while in the branded attire of the organization to include SVR uniforms and symbols.
 - b. This Order in no way is intended to preclude the exercise of your rights as an individual outside of the SUVCW.
2. The Commander-in-Chief will serve as the primary point of contact on all media inquiries involving the removal of veteran's monuments. Media outlets should be directed to forward their inquiries to the SUVCW National Headquarters at 1 Lincoln Circle at Reservoir Park, Suite 240, Harrisburg, PA 17103-2411 Telephone: (717) 232-7000 Fax: (717) 412-7492.

Ordered this 21st Day of August 2017.

Mark R. Day

Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

General Order #2 in no way diminishes your ability to speak as an individual citizen on the issue of monuments or to prevent you from communicating, as an individual, with other likeminded people, or to your local, state, or national representatives in government.

It does not prevent you from stating you are a member of SUVCW. However, it does state that you cannot represent yourself as an official agent or spokesman for the SUVCW when approached by the Media. When presented with questions about Monuments by members of the Media refer the reporter to our national website where he or she may read our position at their leisure or urge them to contact our national headquarters for more information. There are no restrictions on providing the website address for the SUVCW's policy to others; it is a Public Document published on our National Website.

I hope that this message has given you greater insight and I would also ask each of you to pray for our country as we work through this difficult and tumultuous time in our history.

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Mark R. Day

Commander-in-Chief Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



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General Order # 03
SERIES 2017-2018
23 August 2017

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: Pursuant to a request for a ruling on the use of hyphenated names when forming new camps and following a review of Chapter I Article I section 1 of the Constitution and Regulations by the National Counselor the following ruling is issued:

In view of the National Counselor finding no specific prohibition for the use of hyphenated names in the formation of new camps in Chapter I, Article I, Section 1, I hereby rule that hyphenated camp names shall be allowed when submitting a request for the establishment of a new camp: provided that the names are limited to the last names, separated by a hyphen, of two honorably discharged Union Civil War veterans or other persons making substantial contributions to the cause of preserving the Union during the years 1861 - 1865.

This ruling shall apply to new requests for camp formation. Previously existing camp names are to be considered grandfathered and not affected by this ruling.

Ordered this 23rd Day of August 2017.

Mark R. Day

Commander-In-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attested:
Jonathan Davis
Secretary, National Order,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War