



The Texas Union Herald



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

Volume iii Number 12 December 2018

Rattling Sabres

by
Glen E. Zook

This issue marks the end of Volume iii of The Texas Union Herald. Basically, 3-years worth of material, mostly drawn from sources other than Camp #18 members. I must border on being masochistic because I keep pounding my head against the wall pleading for input, no matter how minimal, from camp members. A handful of members have contributed things for publication, but only a handful! I know that there are members who do have information, photographs, etc., about things pertaining to Camp #18, to the Department of Texas, to the SUVCW in general, and for all sorts of things concerning the Civil War including things as far back as the Mexican War and for the Reconstruction period.

To get enough material, I am having to resort to reprinting information from Official National Park Handbooks and other publications from the Federal Government to keep things interesting.

Continuing with photographs and illustrations of the monthly battles during the Civil War, the list of December battles continues.

Bombardment of Freestone Point, Va. - December 9, 1861; Fight at Camp Alleghany, Va. - Fought December 13, 1861; Fight at Munfordsville, Ky. - December 17, 1861; Battle of Drainsville, Va. - Fought December 20, 1861; Fight at Mount Zion, Mo. - Fought December 28, 1861.

Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. - Fought December 7, 1862; Fight at Hartsville, Tenn. - Fought December 7, 1862; Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. - December 11, 1862; Skirmish at Zurich, Va. - Fought December 13, 1862; Capture of Baton Rouge, La. - December 14, 1862; Capture of Holly Springs, Miss. - December 19, 1862; Skirmish at Dunfries, Va. - Fought December 23; Battle of Davis' Mills, Miss. - Fought December 21, 1862; Battle of Stone River, Tenn. - Fought December 31, 1862; Battle of Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn. - Fought December 31, 1862.

No December battles in 1863!

Skirmish at Overall's Creek, Tenn. - Fought December 4, 1864; Battle Near Murfreesboro, Tenn. - Fought December 5, 6, and 7, 1864; Battle of Nashville, Tenn. - Fought December 15 and 16, 1864; The Flash at Fort Fisher, N. C. - In December, 1864.

Of course, no Civil War battles in 1865!

Having promised Brother Gates a presentation, in 2019, about the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, I have been doing some extensive research concerning this Battle. It seems that there were actually several components which were more than the assault on the mountain itself.

The main reason that I have chosen this particular battle is that it was the last battle in which my direct Civil War ancestor, Private William James Stump, Company I, 128th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, fought. He was wounded and then was sent to the General Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee. At the hospital, he contracted Typhoid fever and died from that disease. Had he stayed with his unit, he might have survived the war!

Since my youngest daughter lives in that area, I have actually visited the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park numerous times and have several items from that park. Among those items are a pocket watch, mug, several flags, pins, and a couple of maps with data from the actual battle and data from the various other conflicts that concerned the actual battle for the mountain.

There are only 2-other Civil War battlefields that I have visited anywhere near as many times as the Kennesaw Mountain park. Those 2-sites are the Pea Ridge site in Arkansas and the Vicksburg site in Mississippi. The Pea Ridge site is right along the main highway that I drove along going to my parent's summer house in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. The Vicksburg site is very near the highway going from this area to Atlanta. Since my wife grew up in Atlanta, she has numerous relatives in that area plus the fact that my youngest daughter has lived in the Atlanta area for some time.

Well, at least major Civil War sites visited. For a number of years, my youngest daughter lived in Powder Springs, Georgia, and her yard actually backed up to one of the skirmish sites that happened during Sherman's activities during the fight for Atlanta. However, there is only a Georgia State historical marker that indicates the fact that there was ever anything of interest that happened on that site. There is a ban on using a metal detector at the site just like is in place at most battle sites in this country.

In addition, the name of the street upon which my daughter lived was for the Confederate captain who was in charge of the Confederate forces who fought upon that site. This is one Captain Mathis.

Anyway, please, please, PLEASE, contribute items for inclusion in this newsletter. Remember, the newsletter is for all of the members of Camp #18.

Until next month

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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December Meeting

The December 2018 meeting of the
Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18
SUVCW

Will be held on
Tuesday 18 December 2018
At the

Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano, TX.



Fort Sumter and the Coming of War, 1861

From "Fort Sumter" Official National Park Handbook

The headline in the Charleston *Mercury* summed it up aptly. After decades of sectional conflict, South Carolinians responded to the election of the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, by voting unanimously in convention on December 20, 1860, to secede from the Union. Within six weeks five other States – Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana – followed her example. Early in February 1861 they met in Montgomery, Alabama, adopted a constitution, set up a provisional government – the Confederate States of America – and elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as President. By March 2, when Texas joined the Confederacy, nearly all the forts and naval yards in the seceded States had been seized by the new power. Fort Sumter was one of the handful that remained in Federal possession.

When South Carolina left the Union, the only post in Charleston Harbor garrisoned in strength by United States troops was Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. There, Major Robert Anderson commanded two companies of the First U.S. Artillery – about 85 officers and men. But six days after the secession ordinance was passed, Anderson, believing Moultrie to be indefensible, transferred his command to Fort Sumter. Unaware of an apparent pledge to maintain the harbor *status quo*, given by President James Buchanan some weeks before, Anderson acted in accordance with verbal instructions he received December 11 to *hold possession of the forts in this harbor, and if attacked . . . to defend yourself to the last extremity. The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on or attempt to take possession of any of them will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.*

Anderson thought he had "tangible evidence" of hostile intent, both towards Fort Moultrie – an old fort vulnerable to land attack – and toward Fort Sumter, then occupied by about 80 engineer workmen. He moved, Anderson afterwards wrote to Secretary of War John B. Floyd, "to prevent the effusion of blood" and because he was certain "that if attacked my men must have been sacrificed, and the command of the harbor lost." To Anderson, a Kentuckian married to a Georgian, preservation of peace was of paramount importance. At the same time, as a veteran soldier of unquestioned loyalty, he had a duty to perform.

Charlestonians were outraged. Crowds collected in the streets; military organizations paraded; and "loud and violent were the expressions of feeling against Major

Anderson and his action." On December 27 South Carolina volunteers occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, a third harbor fort, and began erecting defensive batteries elsewhere around the harbor. South Carolina's governor, Francis Pickens, regarded Anderson's move not only as an "outrageous breach of faith" but an act of aggression, and demanded, through commissioners sent to Washington, that the Federal Government evacuate Charleston Harbor. On December 28 President Buchanan, while admitting that the occupation of Sumter was against his policy, refused to accede to the demand.

The North was exultant. On New Year's Day, 1861, amid cheers for Major Anderson, salvos of artillery resounded in northern cities. By an imposing majority, the House of Representatives voted approval of Anderson's "bold and patriotic" act. The only question that remained was whether the national government would continue to support him.

At Fort Sumter, Anderson's 85 officers and men (plus the engineer workmen who remained after the fort was occupied) garrisoned a fortification intended for as many as 650 and had "about 4 months" supply of provisions. In January President Buchanan was persuaded to send off a relief expedition. Initial plans called for sending the sloop of war *Brooklyn* for this purpose, but when word arrived that the South Carolinians had obstructed the harbor entrance by sinking several ships, it was decided to use the *Star of the West*, an ordinary merchant ship, which would excite less suspicion and avoid the appearance of coercive intent. Two hundred men, small arms and ammunition, and several months' provisions were placed aboard. The men were to remain below deck on entering Charleston Harbor; the *Brooklyn* would follow, in case the *Star of the West* were fired upon and disabled.

But Charleston had been forewarned, and when the *Star of the West* appeared at the entrance of the harbor on January 9, 1861, cadets from the Citadel military college opened fire with several cannons mounted on Morris Island. The unarmed ship turned back. Anderson had held his fire, thinking the firing unauthorized. Orders authorizing supporting fire on his part had failed to reach him in time. For the moment, civil war had been avoided.

Further relief plans were now shelved, since President Buchanan was anxious to end his term of office in peace. Yet it was apparent that eventually the garrison would have to be supplied or the fort abandoned.

On January 10, Acting Secretary of War Joseph Holt (Floyd, a Southern sympathizer, had resigned over Buchanan's refusal to evacuate Fort Sumter) ordered Anderson to act strictly on the defensive. Anderson and Governor Pickens had already exchanged angry letters over the firing on the *Star of the West*, and when the major refused to governor's demand to surrender the fort (January 11), Pickens sent Isaac W. Haynes, the State's attorney general, to Washington to try once again to get the Federal troops removed. If this failed, Haynes was to offer to buy the fort from the government. President Buchanan refused to do either. The stalemate continued.

Fort Sumter was now preparing for attack. Thirty-eight more guns were mounted in the first tier of casemates

and along the parapet, including heavier 42-pounders and Columbiads. Five Columbiads were mounted in the parade as mortars and three howitzers about the sally port (gateway) in the gorge. By April 12, a total of 60 guns were ready. "Bombproof" shelters and "splinter-proof" traverses were constructed on the parade ground and along the parapet. Overhanging galleries were built out from the parapet at strategic points for dropping shells on an assaulting force. Special protection was given the sally port. The second tier of casemates was left unarmed, however, and the 8-foot-square openings in the outer wall were bricked up. The small size of Anderson's garrison did not permit manning them.

Charleston, too, prepared. Besides continuing routine maintenance at Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, additional batteries were set up on Sullivans Island, at Cummings Point on Morris Island, and outside Fort Johnson. An "ironclad" Columbiad battery, constructed of inclined logs plated with iron, was also mounted at Cummings Point. Meanwhile, Governor Pickens continued to allow Anderson to buy fresh meat and vegetables in town to supplement his garrison "issue" supply.

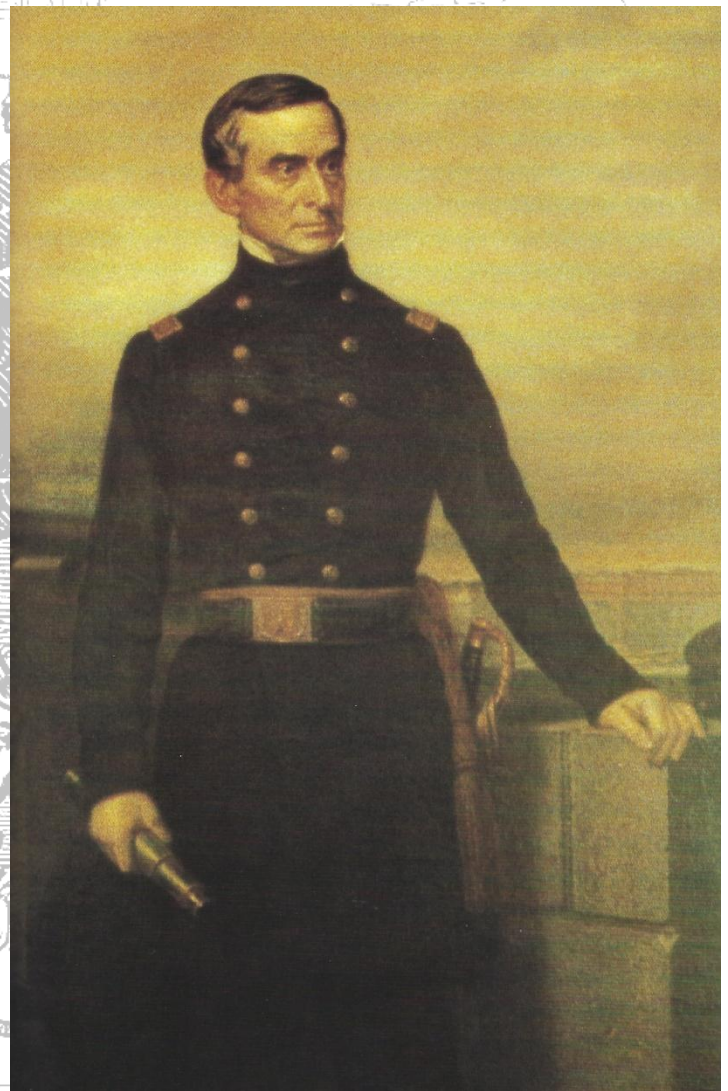
On March 1, the Confederate States government assumed control of military operations in and around Charleston Harbor and sent Brig. Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard to take command. Like Anderson, Beauregard (who arrived at Charleston on March 3) was a veteran of the Mexican War. He was a member of a Louisiana family of distinguished French lineage. Late captain in the U.S. Army, he had served briefly as superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point as recently as January. Once, years back, he had studied artillery there under Major Anderson. Now, pupil confronted master.

When Abraham Lincoln assumed office as President of the United States on March 4, he made it clear in a firm but generally conciliatory inaugural address that national authority must be upheld against the thread of disunion. As to the Federal forts and property in the seceded States, he said: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government . . ." (He did not say "repossess."). Furthermore, there need to be "no bloodshed or violence" as the result of this policy "unless it be forced upon the national authority." The President concluded: *In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it.*

The Sumter situation was placed squarely before Lincoln on the day he assumed office. On the morning of Inaugural Day outgoing Secretary of War Hold received a dispatch from Major Anderson indicating that the remainder of the "issue" rations brought over from Fort Moultrie in December would last only a few more weeks. He might be able to hold out longer if he was able to maintain his local fresh food supply, but if that were cut off, the garrison would be in desperate straits. As to reinforcements, given the

state of local Confederate preparations, an estimated force of 20,000 men would now be needed to return Federal authority to Charleston Harbor. Given these circumstances, reinforcements was out of the question. The entire Army of the United States numbered less than 16,000 men. "Evacuation seems almost inevitable," wrote General in Chief Winfield Scott; the majority of Lincoln's Cabinet agreed. The President, however, was not yet willing to concede that point and sent Capt. Gustavus W. Fox, onetime U.S. Navy officer and long an advocate of a relief expedition, to Charleston to talk directly with Anderson. In the meantime, reassured by Secretary of State William Seward and others, the South came to believe that Fort Sumter would be evacuated.

To be continued next month



Major Robert Anderson

The History of the GAR (continued)

Transcribed by
Donald E. Darby

CHAPTER X.

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF A.E. BURNSIDE SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION, CLEVELAND, MAY 8, 1872.

GENERAL BURNSIDE, established Headquarters at his office, No. 61 Liberty street, New York City, and announced the following appointments on his staff:

Adjutant-General, William Cutting, New York
Quartermaster-General, Cornelius G. Attwood, Massachusetts.
Inspector-General, Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
Judge-Advocate-General, William W. Douglas, Rhode Island.
Assistant-Adjutant-General, Roswell Miller, New York

General cutting was unable to devote any time to the duties of Adjutant-General and was later succeeded by Assistant Adjutant-General Roswell Miller.

GENERAL AMBROSE EVERTS BURNSIDE, Commander-in-Chief, was born in Union County, Indiana, May 24, 1824 and at the age of 17, was apprenticed to a tailor in Centreville, Wayne County, Indiana. In 1843 he received an appointment to West Point, being graduated July 1, 1847, and was assigned to the Second Artillery. He resigned from the service in 1852, and established a factory at Bristol, Rhode Island, for the manufacture of breach-loading rifles he invented by himself. In 1852 he was appointed Major-General of the Rhode Island Militia, but resigned a year later. In 1860 he accepted the position of Treasurer, Illinois Central R.R., with an office in New York City. On April 15, 1861, he was tendered the command of the First Rhode Island Volunteers, accepted immediately, and that night went to Providence and assumed command, and with his regiment reached Washington, April 26. Colonel Burnside commandeered a brigade with ability and gallantry in the first battle of Bull Run.

He was appointed Brigadier-General, U.S.V., August 6, 1861, and was ordered to organize a "coast division" for service in North Carolina. For the successes achieved at Roanoke Island, he was commissioned Major-General U.S.V. On August 26, 1862 General Burnside was ordered with a portion of his command to the Army of the Potomac, where his troops, with others, were organized as the Ninth Army Corps, and he was appointed commander.

On November 5, 1862, General Burnside was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac, relieving General McClellan. He commanded that Army until after the battle of Fredericksburg.

In March 1863, he was placed in command of the Department of Ohio, Headquarters at Cincinnati. In August he moved his command to Knoxville, where, in November, he was besieged by General Longstreet. General Burnside's long and persistent defense of that place, until relieved by the forces under General Sherman, won for him the approval of his superiors, and the approbation of his countrymen.

He was again assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, which was to be recruited for special service, but it was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and he so commanded it until August 13, 1864, when he was relieved, and was not thereafter in active service.

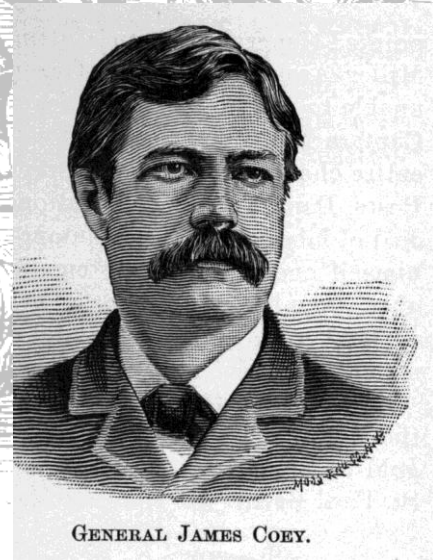
In April 1866, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1867, and for a third term in 1868, when he positively declined to serve longer, as his business enterprises then required all of his time.

In January 1875, General Burnside was elected United States Senator from Rhode Island and was re-elected June 8, 1880.

He died, quite suddenly, at his home, "Edgehill," Bristol, Rhode Island, on the 13th of September 1881. The Governor of the State, in making official announcement of his death, said: "His eminent services to the state and to the country, his noble traits of character, and the universal esteem in which he was held, combine to make the loss a public calamity."

A costly equestrian statue has been erected in memory of General Burnside in Providence.

General Louis Wagner, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. See chapter XIX, for biographical sketch and portrait.



GENERAL JAMES COEY.

General James Coey, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief was born in New York City, in 1841, and enlisted at Oswego, New York, August 12, 1862, as First Lieutenant,

Company E, 147th Regiment, N.Y.S. Vols. Promoted to Captain and Major, and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness, and Laurel Hill, Virginia, and as Colonel for meritorious services during the war. Was wounded in the Wilderness, and again at Dabney's Mills. Mustered-out June 7, 1865.

After the war he went to California and became a charter member of Starr King Post No. 1 in 1867, and served as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Provisional Department, and Department Commander, 1868 and 1869.

Dr. Samuel A. Green re-elected Surgeon-General. See Chapter IX, for biographical sketch and portrait.



CAPTAIN ROSWELL MILLER.

Roswell Miller, Adjutant-General is a native of Pennsylvania; enlisted in the 3d New York Light Artillery, at Auburn, New York, August 14, 1862; promoted to be Corporal, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant; mustered-out of service at Richmond, Virginia, June 23, 1865 and brevetted Captain.

Was a member of Phil Kearny Post No. 8, New York, in 1871. When General Burnside was elected Commander-in-Chief he appointed General William Cutting, Adjutant-General, and Captain Miller, Assistant Adjutant-General; but as General Cutting was unable to attend to the duties of the office, he was succeeded by Captain Miller.

The abolition of the Grade system required an entire change in the form of reports and of all books of record in Post, Departments, and National Headquarters, entailing a great deal of labor upon the Adjutant-General. Captain Miller devoted himself energetically, systematically, and successfully to the work of re-organizing his department, giving his services for two years, without compensation, as did all the staff officers under Commander-in-Chief Burnside.

As a mark of appreciation of his valuable services at that time, the National Encampment caused him to be presented with a fine gold watch. He is now President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.



GENERAL C. G. ATTWOOD.

Cornelius Gilbert Attwood, Quartermaster-General was born in Bangor, Maine, October 26, 1836; entered the service April 22, 1861, as Second Lieutenant, 3d Battalion Rifles, Mass. Vol.; commissioned Captain 25th Massachusetts, October 29, 1862 and was honorably discharged for disability from wounds and disease, August 16, 1864; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; Brigadier-General and Inspector-General, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, January 12, 1876.

Mustered into Post No. 10, Worcester, Massachusetts, July 1867; charter member and Commander of Post No. 15, Boston, 1867-1868; Assistant Inspector-General, 1869; Commander Post No. 113, 1871-1872; Re-appointed Quartermaster-General, 1872; and was appointed Adjutant-General by Commander-in-Chief Devens, 1873. For his services as Quartermaster-General, he was voted, by the National Encampment at New Haven, a handsome gold watch suitably inscribed. Under his administration the previously incurred indebtedness was paid, and a large balance of cash paid to is successor. Comrade Attwood died suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 19, 1888.



CAPTAIN W. W. DOUGLAS.

W.W. Douglas, Judge Advocate-General enlisted in the 5th Regiment, R.I. Vols. Was afterwards transferred to Artillery. Was mustered as Second Lieutenant, December 1861; First Lieutenant June 7, 1862; Captain, February 14, 1863; mustered out on expiration of term, December 20, 1864.

Joined Prescott Post No. 1, Providence, May 10, 1867; charter member Post No. 12, March 12, 1868; Commander, July 1, 1869, to Department 1870.

In 1868-69 was Secretary of the committee to revise the Rules and Regulations and Ritual. Was re-appointed Judge Advocate-General by Commanders-in-Chief Devens, Burnside and Hartranft, serving all six years. In 1877 he compiled the decisions and opinions approved by the National Encampment, and made a complete digest of the Grand Army laws to that date. Comrade Douglas is practicing law in Providence, Rhode Island.

Robert. B. Beath. Inspector-General. See Chapter XXII, for biographical sketch.

In September 1871, Commander-in-Chief Burnside was called to Europe on business, and the command devolved upon Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Wagner, whose first order was a call for the relief of comrades in Chicago, made destitute by the great fire in that month.

In December it was ascertained that the secret work of the Order had been made public through the carelessness of some comrade who had lost the cipher and key. Acting Commander-in-Chief Wagner at once changed the work and issued the new, in cipher only, to officers of the Inspection Bureau.

General Burnside returned January 1872. On April 2, he issued orders that Posts of the Grand Army display flags at half-mast on April 15, out of respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. In General Orders No. 20 he recommended in addition to strewing the graves of the deceased soldiers and sailors with flowers, "That they be planted with flowers and shrubs, so that, when we are gone, the Seasons in their ceaseless rounds, may, in our stead, adorn the sleeping places of our Comrades."

SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION

The Sixth Annual Session of the National Encampment was held in Cleveland, May 8, 1872; Commander-in-Chief A.E. Burnside, presiding.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Comrade Roswell Miller, Adjutant-General; A.P. Ketchum, New York; James Davidson, Texas; George A Hanaford, Wisconsin; Daniel Woodall, Delaware.

OFFICERS PRESENT.

Commander-in-Chief A.E. Burnside
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner
Chaplain-General William Earnshaw

Adjutant-General Roswell Miller
Quartermaster-General Cornelius G. Attwood
Inspector-General Robert B. Beath
Judge Advocate-General William W. Douglas

Council of Administration: New Jersey, Jos. C. Lee; New York, A.P. Ketchum; Ohio, J. Warren Keifer; Pennsylvania, W.W. Brown; Potomac, Jas. T. Smith; Rhode Island, Horatio Rogers.

DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

Delaware, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 14; Minnesota, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 5; New York, 9; Ohio, 5; Pennsylvania, 7; Rhode Island, 5; Texas, 1; Wisconsin, 2. Total, Departments, 16; Representatives, 62; total Officers and Representatives, 75.

Commander-in-Chief Burnside, in his address, referred to the change of Headquarters from Washington to New York City, where his business was located, his selection of a staff, and the general instructions given him to curtail expenditures and reduce the cost of all supplies to Departments.

He expressed his satisfaction with the attention given to the office while he was absent in Europe, by Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Wagner, "whose long identification with the Order, and whose executive ability and high integrity enabled him to do even more for the good of the Order than I could have done."

In closing he said:

"I congratulate the Encampment on the general healthy condition of the Order, and hoping that the coming year may prove even more prosperous. Comrades, I am glad to meet you here to-day. We are assembled as representatives of an organization composed of men who survived the struggle, which was made by the loyal people of our country, for the preservation of our national government. We do not assemble to consult with each other as to what is most conducive to our own personal interests, nor as to what is most conducive to the success of any political party.

We are here as the representatives of a band of brothers, who served together on the field of battle, and stood shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the rebellion which was organized to obliterate the fairest form of government that man ever devised. Whilst we should declare ourselves loyal in the extreme, and utterly in opposition to any doctrine which would tend in the slightest degree to revive the heresy of secession, we should declare our charity toward those of our late enemies in the field who have now recognized, or may hereafter recognize the great wrong they have done to our country.

Charity is a Christian virtue, but I am free to say to you here, that while I fully endorse the theory or practice, if you may call it so, of forgiving those who fought against us, and granting to them all the amnesty which the wisdom of our representatives in Congress may deem right and proper. I find it even more difficult to forget and forgive the

shortcomings of men in the North who had all the lights before them, and while our comrades were in the field, enduring all possible hardships, risking life, reputation and fortune – risked nothing, but sat in their safe quarters at home, and either croaked about the inefficiency of our armies, or shivered with fear to such an extent as to make them ask for compromise – thus failing to show the courage and sagacity necessary to realize that a great God in Heaven would crown our efforts with success, if we only used our best endeavors to maintain the integrity of our nation. These men we necessarily hold in distrust, and they can never, for one moment, receive our sympathy of friendship. A brave, open enemy may be respected, but a halting, false friend must always be despised

We should never cease to remember the great aid and encouragement that we received from the brave and loyal people of our country, who did everything to sustain, support and encourage us whilst we were in the field. We should ever hold them in high esteem, and be ready to reciprocate the friendship and support they gave to us, without reference to, or thought of, party or creed.

Think, my comrades, of your great anxiety, trial and suffering; think of anxious days and nights passed by you in the field, when it would have been much easier for you to have declared for compromise or for a cessation of hostilities, had you failed to appreciate the necessity of maintaining our national integrity. Who of you, my comrades, to win back a lost limb, to regain health expended in the public service, to have restored you the brother or comrade left on the field of battle, or to recover the hopes and business prospects voluntarily left behind when you took up arms to defend the country, would give up the grand heritage that you have by your valor won – the union of States unbroken? Not one of you, I am sure.

When your country called, you went to her assistance; when the great work was accomplished, you returned to your homes with readiness, yielding cheerfully all offices and emoluments, asking nothing for the future but the right to enter upon your old pursuits or to seek new ones as fancy may dictate. We are now citizens, and I maintain that as a body, the soldiers of our country deserve to be recognized as intelligent, industrious and law abiding. Let us, my comrades, when we return to our homes, to our constituents, seek to impress upon them the necessity of continuing the course which has characterized the soldiers and sailors since the war, and never grow weary in the good work we have taken upon ourselves, of "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty."

It was voted that the address of the Commander-in-Chief be adopted and incorporated as part of the records, and published to the country as the voice of the National Encampment.

REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General Roswell Miller stated that the condition of the several Departments would be fully shown in the report of the Inspector-General.

The work of re-organizing demoralized Departments had been pushed, and the results were encouraging. At the beginning of the year the following departments were found to be in a disordered and dormant state, making no reports to National Headquarters and showing little signs of life – Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee – in all eighteen.

Three Provisional Departments had been organized into permanent Departments during the year: Virginia, July 27, 1861; Texas, February 12, 1872, Kansas, February 22, 1872.

The operation of the rule requiring Posts to drop comrades one year in arrears, had proved an efficient sanitary measure, but had reduced the numbers of members by lopping off paper men. The radical changes in the Ritual went into effect at the beginning of the third quarter, 1871. It almost entirely stopped the growth in members during the remainder of the year – Departments and Posts being occupied in putting the new work into operation. The reports to the Adjutant-General showed, however, that gains had been enough to compensate for losses. It was generally believed that both the changes above referred to, though productive of temporary disorder and loss, had placed the Order on a better working basis than it occupied with the cumbersome method of ridding itself of dead wood, and the tedious process of bringing in new members.

30,000 copies of General Orders and circulars were issued during the year, and 46,000 copies of revised forms for reports. 10,000 copies of the Ritual and 5,700 copies of the INSTALLATION SERVICE prepared by Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Wagner, Inspector-General Beath and Department Commander Reeder of Pennsylvania, had been issued. The price of badges had been reduced from \$0.95 to \$0.70 and 4,867 had been issued.

The sum of \$74,675.75 had been reported expended by Posts in charity, relieving 673 members and 2,161 persons not members.

Quartermaster-General C.G. Attwood reported that after the payment of all expenses, mainly for printing, and charging off indebtedness claimed, there remained a net balance of cash and property, \$3,073.55. No money has been expended during the year for salaries of officers.

Judge Advocate-General Douglas reported the several opinions (26) rendered in cases presented during the year.

Inspector-General Robert B. Beath gave in detail the standing of each Department, the result of the system of Post and Department inspections instituted. He recommended changes in the Rules and Regulation, to require only an Annual Inspection, and that Department Commanders be authorized to divide their commands into Inspection Districts, at their discretion, and appoint the necessary corps of Assistant Inspectors.

Surgeon-General S.A. Green stated that the effort to secure a complete medical report had been unsuccessful the only complete return received had been from the

Department of New York. Incomplete reports had been received from seven other Departments.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Rules, Regulations and Ritual: William C. Bunts, Ohio; Fred H. Harris, New Jersey; Henry B. Peirce, Massachusetts; E.H. Rhodes, Rhode Island; A. Wilson Norris, Pennsylvania.

Reports of Officers: H.R. Sibley, Massachusetts; Frank Reeder, Pennsylvania; Guy T. Gould, Illinois; J.N. Coltrin, Iowa; W.H. Lawson, Kentucky.

The case of Captain Ben. C. Card, Quartermaster U.S.A. who had persistently refused to employ members of the Grand Army of the Republic in his Department, and had boasted that he would not do so, were referred to a committee consisting of Comrades Goble, New Jersey; Davidson, Texas and Denison, Maryland, who reported the following, which after a thorough discussion was adopted.

Your Committee having under consideration the recommendation of the Department of Texas, in relation to the action of Assistant Quartermaster B.C. Card of the United States Army, stationed at San Antonio, in the State of Texas, find that the said Card, in his official capacity, has refused to employ any person in his Department belonging to this organization, solely because they were members of the same, and has employed late rebel soldiers and sympathizers in their stead, thereby placing himself in direct antagonism to an organization that has for its objects the highest and holiest of purposes, and ostracizing from employment those brave men who jeopardized their lives that their country might live, and preventing their participation in the benefits of a Government that their valor saved,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Commander of this Encampment appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to lay these facts before the President of the United States.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has been brought to the knowledge of this Association that the present wording of the act of Congress in relation to national cemeteries, denies the privileges of burial in them to such volunteers as are from day to day passing away:
and

Whereas, There is an amendment to the above mentioned act now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which will put a stop to this disgraceful condition of things by opening the national cemeteries to all the volunteer soldiers and sailors of the late war, and give them the privilege of sleeping by the side of their comrades in arms: therefore

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, do ask, and urge upon, the Congress of the United States, to take speedy and favorable action on this amendment.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent to the respective chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the United States Senate and Houses of Representatives, and be given to the press for publication.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

Comrades R.B. Beath, Pennsylvania; C.D. MacDougal, New York; Richard H. Lee, New Jersey; W.S. Jenkins, Kansas and C.R. Brayton, Rhode Island, were appointed a committee to consider and report upon a communication presented by Comrade Beath, suggesting action in securing needed legislation from Congress.

The committee afterward reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the suggestion in reference to legislation in the interests of ex-soldiers and sailors offered by comrade Beath, with other resolutions on the same subject referred to them, beg leave to report, that they have given these important matters such consideration as their limited time allowed.

They recommend a careful examination of the statistics in the printed pamphlet submitted to the National Encampment.

They express their belief that the action of Congress in allowing soldiers and sailors desirous of settling on public lands, the benefit of their term of service in the Army or the Navy, has disposed the question of bounty lands.

They offer the following:

1st. That the proposed equalization of bounties under House Bill No. 574, presented by General Stoughton of Michigan, merits our heartiest approval as being just and equitable in all its provisions, and we recommend the immediate passage by Congress.

2d. We heartily approve the propositions for an increase of pensions as suggested, namely, the increase to the permanently disabled under the 1st and 2d provisions of General Chipman's bill, to \$1,000 per annum; an increase of \$30 per month for all who have lost a leg or an arm and increase to all others of 20 per cent.

3d. That the time for making application for pensions, which would entitle the applicant to receive the back pension from the date of discharge, should be extended to May 1, 1873.

4th. In reference to Soldiers' Orphans and Training Schools, the Committee offers the following:

Resolved. That all Comrades of the Grand Army, and soldiers and sailors, residing in States that have thus far neglected to provide for the education and care of the orphan children of our deceased comrades, are earnestly urged to at once commence a movement for the immediate establishment of Homes in such States.

Resolved. That we commend to all States the project of establishing Industrial Schools in connection with the present system of Homes, where these children may be specially trained to trades and occupations, until they have attained their majority, and are enabled to care properly and fully for themselves.

5th. *Resolved*, That we respectfully apply to Congress for such immediate legislation as will permit the burial in our national cemeteries, of all ex-U.S. soldiers and sailors that may die, upon application being made by their friends.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to appoint a Committee of Five, tow whom the matter of increase of pensions and establishment of Orphan Homes shall be referred, with full power to act.

In accordance with the last resolution, Comrades Louis Wagner, Robert B. Beath, Fed H. Harris, New Jersey, H.B. Peirce, Massachusetts and O.C. Bosbyshell, Pennsylvania, were appointed a COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION, to present the resolutions to Congress.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Comrade Earnshaw read to the Encampment a letter from Comrade E.H. Rhodes, commanding Department of Rhode Island, copies of which had been mailed to all clergyman of that State, earnestly requesting them to preach, on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day, a sermon commemorative of our fallen comrades, and the cause for which they laid down their lives.

Comrade Earnshaw strongly endorsed the idea as one that should be generally adopted, and it was resolved that a request to that effect be given to the press for publication. Attention to this suggestion was invited by General Burnside, in General Orders, for Memorial Day.

Comrade Wagner, from the committee appointed to draft Rules of Order for the National Encampment, reported a series of Rules of Order and an Order of Business, which were adopted.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND RITUAL.

The Committee on Rules, Regulations reported a number of amendments. The principal changes adopted were, 1st. – Constituting Past Commanders-in-Chief and Vice Commanders-in-Chief, in good standing, members of the National Encampment; 2d.- Constituting Past Department Commanders, in good standing, members of their Department Encampments.

By a unanimous vote a committee was appointed to prepare and present a suitable testimonial to Comrade Roswell Miller, Adjutant-General, for the efficient and valuable services gratuitously rendered during the year.

Comrades Peirce, Massachusetts, Norris, Pennsylvania and Barnum, New York, were appointed such committee. They afterwards carried out their instructions by presenting Comrade Miller, in the name of the Encampment, with a handsome gold watch.

The following was adopted unanimously:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Encampment be, and are hereby tendered to the Inspector-General R.B. Beath; the Quartermaster-General C.G. Attwood; the Judge Advocate-General W.W. Douglas; and the Surgeon-General

Samuel A. Green, for the very able manner which they have discharged the duties of their several offices.

Comrades McMurdy, Colorado; J.A. Reynolds, New York, and Horatio Rogers, Rhode Island, were appointed a committee to return the thanks of the Encampment to Mr. And Mrs. Stone, for the courteous and handsome reception, given the National Encampment, Tuesday evening, at their residence.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the members of Posts 23 and 69, G.A.R. and to the warm-hearted people of the beautiful city of Cleveland, for the generous hospitality extended to us as representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic; also to the various railroad and steamboat lines, whose courtesy we have experienced.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:
Commander-in-Chief, A.E. Burnside, re-elected
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner, re-elected
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief J. Warren Keifer, Ohio
Surgeon-General, Dr. Samuel A. Green, Massachusetts, re-elected for third term
Chaplain-in Chief, Rev. William Earnshaw, re-elected.

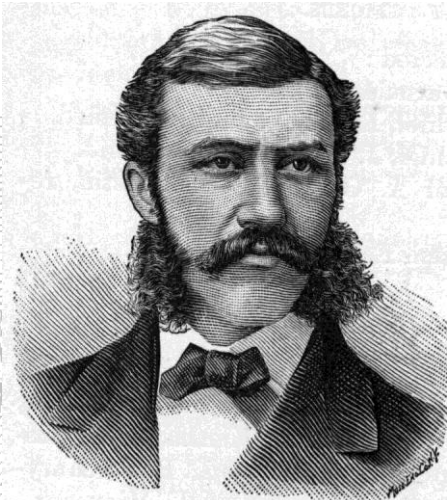
COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

California, James Coey; Colorado, J.H. McMurdy; Connecticut, H. Clay Trumbull; Delaware, S.A. Macallister; Illinois, Solomon Rutter; Iowa, Richard Middleton; Kansas, A.D. Niemann; Kentucky, G.W. Northup; Maine, George L. Beal; Maryland, A.W. Denison; Massachusetts, Wm. Cogswell; Minnesota, James George; Mississippi, J.C. Tucker; New Hampshire, S.C. Griffin; New Mexico, S.B. Wheelock; New Jersey, Frederick H. Harris; New York, A.P. Ketchum; Ohio, C.A. Vaughan; Pennsylvania, C.R. Brayton; Texas, James Davidson; Virginia, J.M. Thacher; Wisconsin, George A Hanaford.

CHAPTER XI.

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF A.E. BURNSIDE
(SECOND TERM) – SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION, NEW HAVEN,
CONNECTICUT, MAY 14, 1873.

Headquarters was retained in New York City, with the same staff officers, until Inspector-General Beath resigned that position, having been elected Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania.



CAPTAIN M. B. GOODRICH.

He was succeeded by MILAN B. GOODRICH, then a member of Crocker Post No. 45, Auburn, N.Y., but in business in New York City. Captain Goodrich had enlisted as a Private in April 1861, in 19th N.Y. Vols., and served actively during the war, being promoted Corporal, Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services. He served during the closing months of the war in responsible staff positions. He died in 1876, in New York City.



GENERAL J. WARREN KEIFER.

JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief was born in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, January 30, 1836; studied law and was admitted to the bar January 2, 1858. Enlisted, April 19, 1861; commissioned Major of the 3d Ohio Infantry, April 27, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel February 12, 1862; Colonel of the 110th Ohio Vol. Inf., September 30, 1862; was severely wounded in the "Wilderness," May 5, 1864. After having served in campaigns in the field in West Virginia, Kentucky,

Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, he was brevetted Brigadier-General November 30, 1864, "For gallantry and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fishers' Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia;" brevetted Major-General "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the Insurgent Army under General R.E. Lee," July 1, 1865. Mustered-out of the service, June 27, 1865, having been four times wounded; resumed the practice of law at Springfield, Ohio 1865; was a member of the Ohio State Senate in 1868-69; Commander of the Department of Ohio, G.A.R. 1868-70; Trustee of Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home from its organization, April 16, 1870 to March 5, 1878; was Representative from Ohio in the 45th, 46th, and 47th Congresses, and was elected Speaker of the latter body, December 5, 1881. He resides in Springfield, Ohio.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The National Encampment met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, New Haven, Connecticut, May 14, 1873; Commander-in-Chief Burnside, presiding.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Adjutant-General Roswell Miller, Comrades C.R. Brayton, Rhode Island; Daniel Woodall, Delaware, and A.P. Ketchum, New York.

OFFICERS PRESENT.

Commander-in-Chief A.E. Burnside
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner
Surgeon-General Samuel A. Green
Adjutant-General Roswell Miller
Quartermaster-General Cornelius G. Attwood
Inspector-General M.B. Goodrich
Judge Advocate-General William W. Douglas

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

G.L. Beal, Maine; C.R. Brayton, Rhode Island; M.T. Dwyer, New Jersey; J.H. Goulding, Vermont; W. Cogswell, Massachusetts; H. Clay Trumbull, Connecticut; A.P. Ketchum, New York; C.S. Greene, Pennsylvania; John McArthur, Connecticut.

DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 2; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maine 3; Massachusetts, 4; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 3; New York, 7; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 3; Potomac, 3; Rhode Island, 4; Texas, 1; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 1. Total 16 Departments, 48 Representatives.

Commander-in-Chief Burnside briefly addressed the Encampment, reported the Order prospering, and expressed his gratification that during the exciting political campaign it had been demonstrated that the Grand Army was entirely free from any partisan tendencies. He

announced that he could not under any circumstances again serve as Commander-in-Chief. He said the officers of his staff had performed their duties in the most intelligent and faithful manner, and without compensation.

REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General Roswell Miller reported:

The aggregate membership of the Departments remain about the same as at last Report. The following statement shows the changes reported, as compared with the same quarters of the previous year:

	1881. - 3 quarters	1872. - 3 quarters
GAIN- By Muster	6,201	3,716
From Suspended	2,217	1,894
Total Gain	8,418	5,610
LOSS- by Death	287	196
Discharge	263	178
Suspension	7,786	4,957
Dismissal	52	28
Total Loss	8,388	5,359

The following Departments have reported regularly: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Potomac, Minnesota, New Mexico, Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, Illinois, Louisiana, - Twenty-three (23) in number. The average number of Department reporting in 1873, was 16; in 1871, 20; in 1872, 23.

The following Departments were reported as "disorganized and dormant" at the beginning of the year 1871: Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Georgia, Missouri, Florida, North Carolina, New Mexico, Arkansas, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and West Virginia. Of these the following showed no sins of life: Arkansas, Alabama, South Carolina, West Virginia, Michigan and Indiana.

The results of the two years' work is briefly this:

Departments disorganized and non-reporting at the beginning of the year 1871 since reorganized and now regularly reporting: Illinois, Mississippi New Mexico, Louisiana. (5)

Departments discontinued: North Carolina, West Virginia and South Carolina. (3).

Departments organized but non-reporting: Colorado, Kansas, Iowa (3).

Departments remaining disorganized: Indiana, Tennessee, Michigan, Nebraska, Missouri, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama. (8).

Provisional Department as permanently organized: Virginia, Texas, and Kansas (3).

Charity. - The reports cover three quarters of 1872, and show \$48,222.23 expended, 932 members relieved and 1,430 persons, not members, relieved. The reports were incomplete, and do not show the entire work.

Quartermaster-General Cornelius G. Attwood reported cash and assets on hand, \$4,126.83 and continued

"When two years since, the present staff officers assumed their positions, and it was ascertained that National Headquarters was completely bankrupt, your instructions were given to limit expenses to the lowest possible figure, and endeavor, by careful management, to pay off whatever indebtedness was bequeathed, and if possible, show a surplus at the end of the term of service.

To this end the expenses of the Headquarters have been confined to rent in New York, necessary traveling expenses, postage, telegrams and other minor items; all of the National officers having been given their time and labor without charge to the Order."

Inspector-General M.B. Goodrich presented a complete report of the Inspections of Departments, and appended a statement of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, and Soldiers' Orphans School in the different States.

Jude Advocate-General W.W. Douglas presented the opinions given in eighteen cases submitted during the year.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

On Report of Commander-in-Chief :- W.G. Veazey, Vermont; A.S. Perham, Maine; C. Morris, Ohio; C. Parker, Texas; Chas. Burrows, New Jersey.

On Reports of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General: - H.R. Sibley, Massachusetts; T.W. Challis, New Hampshire; H. Hilliard, Illinois; E.H. Rhodes, Rhode Island; O.C. Bosbyshell, Pennsylvania.

On Reports of Inspector-General, Judge Advocate-General and other officers: - W.W. Brown, Pennsylvania; J.R. Goble, New Jersey; T. Lubey, Potomac; J.H. Goulding, Vermont; and Ed. Ferguson, Wisconsin.

On Rules, Regulations and Ritual: - S.P. Corliss, New York; H.B. Peirce, Massachusetts; A.W. Norris, Pennsylvania; C.L. Russell, Ohio; H. Clay Trumbull, Connecticut.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual recommended the adoption of the form of "Burial Service," presented by the Department of Massachusetts; that the Rules and Regulations be changed: 1st. To Constitute the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department, a member of the National Encampment; 2d. To provide for the appointment of a Chief Mustering Officer in Departments.

They reported adversely upon the prepositions to abolish the rules as to secrecy; To abolish the Medical Directors' department; For the establishment of an auxiliary

association for wives of members, to be known as the Clara Barton Degree.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

OFFICIAL BADGES

The subject of badges for Officers and Past Officers was referred to a special committee consisting of A.B. Underwood, Massachusetts, Chas. Burrows, New Jersey and C.A. Wells, New York, who reported in favor of a badge to be worn by officers, when on duty, or on occasions of ceremony.

The Committee suggested that if the Encampment decided that the badge should be worn by Past Officers, the official badge proper for their positions should be placed beneath the eagle of the membership badge.

The amendment providing for a badge for officers was adopted, and the proposition for badges for Past Officers was rejected.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions pledging the co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic in aid of the International Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, commemorative of the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America; and also directing the Commander-in-Chief to arrange for the decoration of soldiers graves in the national cemeteries at Marietta and Andersonville, were adopted.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the comrades of Admiral Foote Post, who had served as guards during the Encampment; also to Admiral Foote Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Haven, for their generous hospitality, and "to the citizens of the city of New Haven, for the kindness they have manifested toward the soldiers and sailor, who are visiting the beautiful "City of Elms," and that the Adjutant-General be requested to publish this in the New Haven newspapers."

The following was adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to procure, and in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, present to Comrade AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, a testimonial expression of the high regard and esteem entertained for him by the comrades of the Grand Army, and for the faithful and able manner in which he has, for the past two years, discharged the duties of Commander-in-Chief, - his whole administration reflecting credit upon the organization and illustrating, most conspicuously, our principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Comrades Beath, of Pennsylvania, Corliss of New York, and Peirce of Massachusetts, were appointed the committee. See Chapter following.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this National Encampment gratefully recognize the long and faithful service of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief LOUIS WAGNER, of Pennsylvania; for a considerable period acting Commander-in-Chief. His devotion to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic; his efficient administration of the affairs of the high positions he has filled; his admirable impartiality, promptness and vigor in dispatching the business of this Encampment when called to preside therein, - have constantly won our hearty commendation, and in recognition of our esteem, we hereby tender to Comrade Wagner the cordial thanks of this Encampment.

Resolved. That the Adjutant-General cause a suitable testimonial to be prepared and presented to Comrade Wagner.

In accordance with the above a handsome gold badge, combining the badges of the Grand Army of the Republic and the First and Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, was duly presented to Comrade Wagner.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Encampment, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, are due and are hereby tendered, to Comrade ROSWELL MILLER, for the faithful and intelligent manner in which he has performed the arduous and responsible duties of his officer.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Inspector-General, Comrade M.B. GOODRICH, the Judge Advocate-General, Comrade W.W. DOUGLAS, the Quartermaster-General, Comrade C.G. ATTWOOD, The Surgeon-General, Comrade SAMUEL A. GREEN, the Chaplain in Chief, Comrade Wm. EARNSHAW, and the COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, for the able manner in which they have attended to their duties.

The Committee on the Report of the Quartermaster-General presented the following:

In view of the fact that Comrade Attwood's books and accounts present so satisfactory a result, and inasmuch as he has given his services to the Grand Army of the Republic gratuitously, the committee beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Encampment are due, and are hereby tendered to Comrade CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD, for his able supervision of the finances of our Order, and that a committee of three be appointed to procure a proper testimonial to be presented to Comrade Attwood, expressive of the respect and esteem with which he is held by the comrades of this Order.

The report was adopted, and Comrades H.R. Sibley, of Massachusetts, O.C. Bosbyshell, of

Pennsylvania, and T.W. Challis, of New Hampshire, were appointed the committee to procure a testimonial for the Quartermaster-General.

The committee afterwards procured and presented to Comrade Attwood, on behalf of the National Encampment, a beautiful gold watch, suitably inscribed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:

Commander-in-Chief, Chas. Devens, Jr.
Massachusetts

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, John R. Goble,
New Jersey

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Edward
Ferguson, Wisconsin

Surgeon-General, Dr. Hans Powell, New York

Chaplain-in Chief, Rev. Augustus Woodbury,
Rhode Island.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

California, James Coey; Connecticut, H. Clay Trumbull; Illinois, John McArthur; Kentucky, G.W. Northup; Maine, Geo. L. Beal; Massachusetts, Wm. Cogswell; New Jersey, Richard H. Lee; New York, H.A. Barnum; Ohio, C.L. Russell; Pennsylvania, Robert L. Orr; Potomac, T. Luby; Rhode Island, Irwin Metcalf; Texas, S.B. Grafton; Vermont, J.H. Goulding; Virginia, J.M. Thacher; Wisconsin, Geo. A. Hanaford.

The members of the Encampment in the evening attended a Concert and Reception, arranged in their honor by Admiral Foote, Post No. 17, of New Haven.

To be continued next month



Fight at Munfordsville, Ky



Battle of Drainsville (Dranesville)



Fight at Camp Alleghany



Battle of Drainsville (Dranesville)



Battle of Prairie Grove



Battle of Hartsville



Battle of Prairie Grove



Battle of Fredericksburg



Battle of Hartsville



Battle of Fredericksburg



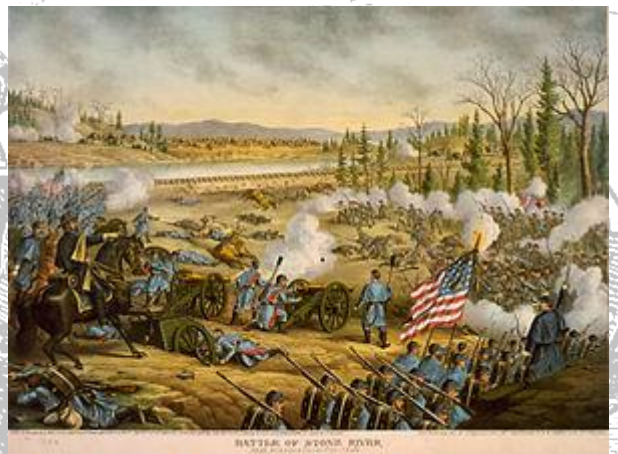
Battle of Fredericksburg



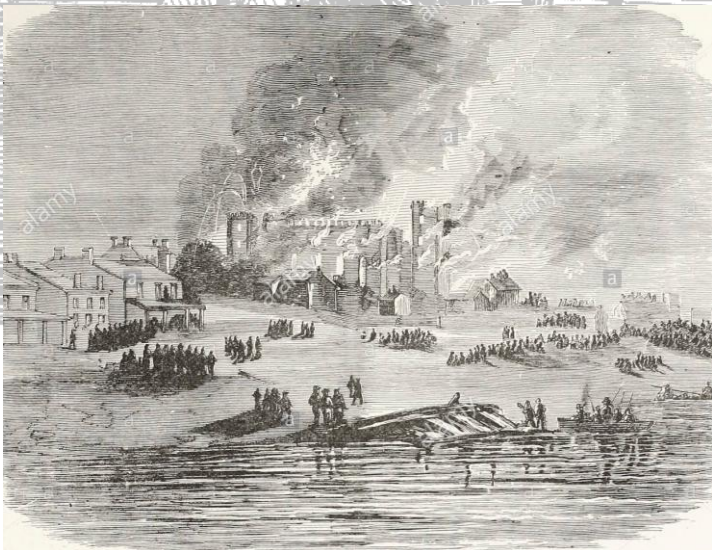
Capture of Holly Springs



Battle of Baton Rouge



Battle of Stone River



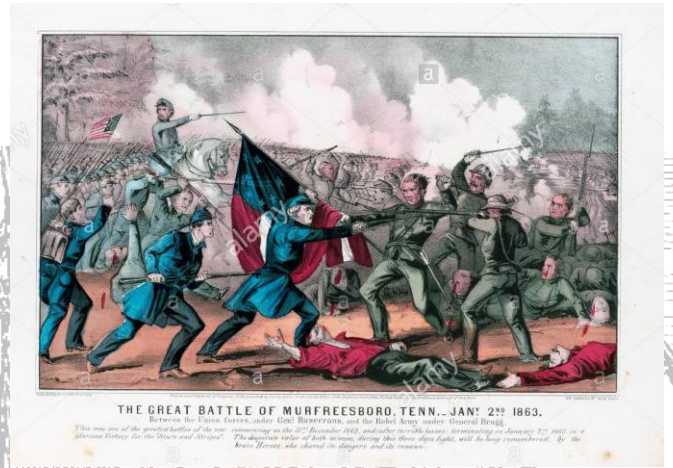
Battle of Baton Rouge



Battle of Stone River



Battle of Parker's Crossroads



Battle of Murfreesboro



Battle of Parker's Crossroads



Battle of Nashville



Battle of Nashville



Battle of Murfreesboro



Fort Fisher

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

November 20, 2018

Commander Schneider called Camp #18 to order at 7:03 PM. In attendance were Brothers Erder, Gates, Rediger, M. Schneider and Zook.

Brother M. Schneider offered an opening invocation.

Commander Schneider then led us in the Pledge of Allegiance and The American Creed.

Introduction of Guests and New Members:

There were no guests.

Secretary/Treasurer Report:

Brother Gates reported that the minutes from the October meeting were included with the meeting invitation for all to see or comment. 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 Rediger and it was carried unanimously. Brother Gates read the Treasurer's report for November. Brother Gates moved that the report be accepted as read. The motion was seconded by Brother Erder and it was carried unanimously.

Patriotic Minute:

Commander Schneider gave an interesting talk on the Gettysburg Address

SVR/1st US Business:

None

Guest Speaker:

None

Old Business:

Given the success of both initiation socials this year, Commander Schneider brought up the subject for next year. Everyone was in favor of the concept and March was suggested as the best month for the first event.

New Business:

Brother Gates noted that Brother Peddie's was very ill causing him to miss the meeting. He presented a motion that a card of sympathy be sent. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Commander Schneider opened nominations for a slate of officers for next year. Rick Erder was nominated for Commander, David Rediger for Senior Vice Commander and Don Gates for Secretary/Treasurer. The nomination for Junior Vice Commander was left open for the election in December.

Closing Announcements:

There being no further business before the camp, Commander Schneider declared the meeting closed at 7:35 PM. The next meeting will be on December 18, 2018.

Closing Benediction:

Brother M. Schneider conducted the Benediction.

Respectfully Submitted,
In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

Don Gates, PDC
Secretary/Treasurer

