



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

The February dinner meeting is over and, all in all, things went OK. Unfortunately, the restaurant was “packed” that Saturday and a birthday party for some grandfather was moved into the room as well as the SUVCW meeting. Included in that party were a number of small children and things got pretty noisy. The “set up” was at one long, single, table, which put the far end quite a ways from the speaker. With all the noise from the birthday party, it was, basically, impossible to hear anything at the far end of the table.

It would have been a much better situation if two shorter tables were employed instead of the very long table that was employed at the meeting. Next time, I strongly suggest that the two-table layout be requested instead of the longer arrangement.

Since last month’s edition of the Texas Union Herald was, basically, nonexistent, I am trying to get caught up with things like the Orders and, therefore, there are going to be a “few” more pages this month than usual.

On one of the “cable TV” networks, there has been, for several years, a program about the “Money Pit” on Oak Island in Canada. However, there is now a “spin off” about locating, in Michigan, gold that was supposedly being carried by Jefferson Davis as he was trying to escape being captured by Union Forces. Davis was captured, by members of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, near Irwinville, Georgia. The reports, from that Union force, stated that no gold, or silver, was found.

It has been surmised that there were 6-wagons carrying the gold and silver which were actually discovered but that the gold, and silver, were removed from the wagons and then buried. Next, the wagons were burned. The “official reports” stated that there were 8-wagons captured with Davis. However, at a ferry crossing, just a few miles away, the ferry owner recorded that 14 very heavy wagons, traveling with the Davis party, crossed. Also, Davis paid a considerably larger fee than normal for the toll.

Coming from the opposite direction was a Union force of the 6th Wisconsin Cavalry. Reportedly, there was an incident of “friendly fire” in which the 4th Michigan fired on the 6th Wisconsin. The theory is that those from the Michigan unit fired on the Wisconsin unit to keep them away from the wagons so that the gold and silver could be buried and then the wagons burned.

Then, after 5-years, the officers from the 4th Michigan returned, dug up the gold and silver, and then took the funds to Muskegon, Michigan. It was planned on then taking the gold and silver westward so that it could be disguised with the metal coming from the West. However,

several people found out about this and, to keep the metal hidden, a boxcar was “dumped” off a car-ferry into Lake Michigan.

The Lt. Colonel, of the Michigan unit, had been a school teacher before the Civil War earning all of \$240.00 per year. But, 5-years after the war, he suddenly had over \$50,000.00 with which he started a bank in Muskegon. It is surmised that he used funds from this Confederate gold and silver to finance the bank which would then be used to, what would be called today, launder the money. However, before this could be accomplished, the boxcar ended up at the bottom of Lake Michigan.

Several Muskegon area residents have been studying this situation for a number of years. Using material that was available at the University of Michigan library, plus other investigations, those persons traveled to Georgia and worked with representatives of the Georgia State Park where Jefferson Davis was captured. Using metal detectors, in the area in which it was determined that the wagons were probably burned, not only was hardware from a number of wagons dating from the period found, but also Confederate silver coins!

There is a relatively large area of Lake Michigan that needs to be surveyed to locate the boxcar (if it really exists). The persons, behind this endeavor, were trying to “drum up” money to finance a larger boat and better SONAR equipment to assist in their endeavors to find this Confederate gold and silver.

Since there is going to be a television series about this, I am certain that they have obtained the necessary funds to continue with the project.

It has been almost 153-years since Jefferson Davis was captured and about 148-years since the supposed sinking of the gold and silver in Lake Michigan. Whether or not the theory “pans out”, that is to be seen. However, at least on the surface, the program does appear to be interesting!

My wife has been watching “The Curse of Oak Island” for some time and she is definitely interested in similar programs. I know that she will be watching every week and I will probably join her. Well, at least as so long as the program is interesting. If they do things logically, and stick to actual history, then I will “stick with” the program. But, if they go off on some really absurd tangent, then I will certainly not continue to watch.

My wife collects clocks! Right now there are no less than 54-clocks in this house. Whenever Daylight Saving Time starts, and ends, I get to change the time on 53 of them. She sets the time on the one on the end table by the bed and leaves the rest to me! But, if I don’t complain about doing that, she doesn’t complain about any of my hobbies! Please take pity on me!

Until next month

The Texas **Union** Herald

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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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March Meeting

The March 2018 meeting of the
Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18
SUCVW

Will be held on

Tuesday 20 March 2018

At the

Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano, TX.



Civil War History circa 1885

First published in 1871, A Brief History of the United States, by the A.S. Barnes Company of New York and Chicago described the U.S. Civil War in much detail.

In its *Preface* the company stated “*This work is offered to American youth in the confident belief that, as they study the wonderful history of their native land, they will learn to prize their birthright more highly, and treasure it more carefully. Their patriotism must be kindled when they come to see how slowly, yet how gloriously, this tree of liberty has grown, what storms have wrenched its boughs, what sweat of toil and blood moistened its roots, what eager eyes have watched every out springing bud, what brave hearts have defended it, loving it even unto death. A heritage thus sanctified by the heroism and devotion of the fathers can not but elicit the choicest care and tenderest love of the sons.*”

Epoch V. The Civil War From 1861 to 1865.

Lincoln's Administration^[i] (Sixteenth President 1861-1865).

Inauguration. – Rumors of a plan to assassinate Lincoln impelled him to come to Washington in disguise. He was inaugurated, March 4, 1861, surrounded by troops, under General Scott.

Condition of the Country. – All was now uncertainty. Southern officers in the army and navy of the United States were daily resigning, and linking their fortunes with the Confederate cause. There was still, however a strong Union sentiment at the South. Many prominent men in both sections hoped that war might be averted. The Federal authorities feared to act, lest they should precipitate civil strife. In striking contrast to this indecision, was marked energy of the new Confederate government. It was gathering troops, voting money and supplies and rapidly preparing for the issue.

Capture of Fort Sumter. – (April 14). – Finding that supplies were to be sent to Fort Sumter, General Peter G.T. Beauregard (bo' re gard), who had command of the Confederate troops at Charleston, called upon Major Anderson to surrender. Upon his refusal, fire was opened from all Confederate forts and batteries^[ii]. This “strange contest between seventy men and seven thousand”, lasted for thirty-four hours, no one being hurt on either side. The barracks having been set on fire by the shells, the garrison, worn out, suffocated, and half-blinded, were forced to capitulate. They were allowed to retire with honors of war, saluting their flag before hauling it down.

The Effect of this event was electrical. It unified the North and also the South. The war spirit swept over the country like wild-fire. Party lines vanished. The Union men at the South were borne into secession, with the republicans and the democrats at the North combined to support the government. Lincoln issued a requisition for 75,000 troops. It was responded to by 300,000 volunteers, the American flag, the symbol of Revolutionary glory and of national unity, being unfurled throughout the North. The military enthusiasm at the South was equally ardent. Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, which had before hesitated, joined the Confederacy. Virginia troops seized the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, and the Navy-yard near Norfolk. Richmond, Va. was made the Confederate capital. Troops from the extreme South were rapidly pushed into Virginia, and threatened Washington. The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, hurrying to the defense of the national

capital, was attacked in the streets of Baltimore, and several men were killed^[iii]. Thus the first bloodshed in the civil war was on April 19, the anniversary of Lexington and Concord.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Arlington Heights and Alexandria^[iv] were seized (May 24) by the national troops. This protected Washington from immediate danger of attack^[v]. Fort Monroe^[vi] was now garrisoned by a heavy force under General B.F. Butler^[vii]. An expedition made, soon after, against BIG BETHEL was singularly mismanaged. On route, the troops fired into each other by mistake, and when they came to attack the Confederate defenses were repulsed with loss.

Western Virginia adhered to the Union and was ultimately formed into a separate State. The Confederates, however, occupied it in force. The Federals, under General George B. McClellan, afterward commander of the Potomac, defeated them at PHILIPPI, RICH MOUNTAIN and CARRICK'S FORD, thus wresting the entire State from their control. Shortly afterward, Governor Wise and General Floyd (President Buchanan's Secretary of War) led a Confederate force into that region; but Floyd was suddenly attacked by General Rosecrans at CARNIFEX FERRY, and Wise failing to support him, was compelled to retreat. General Robert E. Lee, McClellan's future antagonist on the Potomac, having been repulsed at CHEAT MOUNTAIN, came to the rescue. But nothing decisive being effected, the Confederate government recalled its troops. The only Union victories of this year were achieved in this region.

Battle of Bull Run (July 21). The Northern people, seeing so many regiments pushed forward to Washington, were impatient for an advance. The Cry, "On to Richmond!" became too strong to be resisted. General Irvin McDowell, in command of the Army of the Potomac, moved to attack the main body of the Confederates, who were strongly posted, under Beauregard, at Bull Run^[viii]. After a sharp conflict, the Confederates were driven from the field. They were rallied, however, by General T.J. Jackson^[ix] and others, on a plateau in the rear. While the Federal troops were struggling to drive them from this new position, at the crisis of the battle, two brigades, under Kirby Smith and Early, rushing across the fields from Manassas Station^[x], each, successively, struck the Union flank and poured in a cross-fire. The effect was irresistible. McDowell's men fled. As the fugitives converged toward the bridge in the rear, a shell burst among the teamsters' wagons, a caisson was overturned and the passage choked. The retreat became a panic-stricken rout. Traces were cut, cannon abandoned, horseman plunged through the struggling mass, and soldiers threw away their guns and ran streaming over the country, many never stopping till they were safe across the Long Bridge at Washington.

The Effect of this defeat was momentous. At first, the Northern people were chagrined and disheartened. Then came a renewed determination. They saw the real character of the war, and no longer dreamed that the South could be subdued by a mere display of military force. They were to fight a brave people – Americans, who were to be conquered only by a desperate struggle. Congress voted \$500,000,000 and five hundred thousand men.

General McClellan^[xi], upon whom all eyes were turned, on account of his brilliant campaign in Western Virginia, was appointed to command the Army of the Potomac.

Ball's Bluff (October 21). – About 2,00 Federals, who had crossed the Potomac at Ball's Bluff on a reconnoitering expedition, were attacked by the Confederates, and forced down

the slippery, clayey bluff to the river, fifty to one hundred and fifty feet below. The few old boats in which they came were soon sunk, and, in trying to escape, many were drowned, some were shot, and only about half their number reached the other bank. Colonel Baker, United States Senator from Oregon, was among the killed^[xii].

THE WAR IN MISSOURI

This State was largely Union. The Convention had declined to pass an ordinance of secession; yet there was a strong effort made by Governor Jackson to preserve, at least, an armed neutrality. Captain Lyon foiled this attempt. He broke up Camp Jackson, saved the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and defeated Colonel Marmaduke at BOONVILLE. General Sigel (se' gel), however, having been defeated by the Confederates in an engagement at CARTHAGE (July 5), Lyon, now General, found that he must either fight the superior forces of Generals McCulloch and Price, or else abandon that part of the State. He chose the former course. At the head of about five thousand, he attacked more than twice that number at WILSON' S CREEK (August 10). He fell, gallantly leading a bayonet charge. His men were defeated. Colonel Mulligan was forced to surrender LEXINGTON^[xiii] after a brave defense. General John C. Fremont then assumed charge, and drove Price as far south as Springfield. Just as he was preparing for battle, he was replaced by General Hunter, who took the Union army back to St. Louis. Hunter was soon superceded by General Halleck, who crowded Price south to Arkansas. Later in the fall, General Grant made an attack upon a Confederate force which had crossed over from Kentucky^[xiv] and taken post at BELMONT.

THE WAR AT SEA AND THE COAST

Early in the war, Davis issued a proclamation offering to commission privateers^[xv]. In reply, Lincoln declared a blockade of the Southern ports. At that time, there was but one efficient vessel on the Northern coast, while the entire navy comprised only forty-two ships; but at the close of the year, the navy numbered two hundred and sixty-four.

Two joint naval and military expeditions were made during the year. The first captured the forts at HATTERAS INLET, N.C. The second, under Commodore Dupont and General Thomas W. Sherman, took forts at PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE, S.C.^[xvi] and Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah. Port Royal became the great depot for the Union fleet.

The Trent Affair. – England and France acknowledged the Confederate States as BELLIGERENTS, thus placing them on the same footing with the United States. The Southern people having, therefore, great hopes of foreign aid, appointed Messrs. Mason and Slidell commissioners to those countries. Escaping through the blockading squadron, they took passage to Havana on the British Steamer Trent. Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer San Jacinto, followed the Trent, took off the Confederate envoys, and brought them back to the United States. This produced intense excitement in England. The United States government, however, promptly disavowed the act and returned the prisoners.

General Review of the First Year of the War. – The Confederates had captured the large arsenals at Harper's Ferry and near Norfolk. They had been successful in two great battles of the year – Bull Run and Wilson's Creek; also in the minor engagements at Big Bethel, Carthage, Lexington, Belmont, and Ball's Bluff. The Federals had saved Fort Picken's^[xvii]

and Fort Monroe, and captured the forts at Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal. They had gained the victories of Philippi, Rich Mountain, Boonesville, Carrick's Ford, Cheat Mountain, Carnifax Ferry and Dranesville. They had saved to the Union, Missouri, Maryland, and West Virginia. Principally, however, they had thrown the whole South into a state of siege, - the armies on the north and the west by land, and the navy in the east by sea maintaining a vigilant blockade.

1862

The Situation. - The National army now numbered 500,000; the Confederates, about 350,000. During the first year, there had been random fighting; the war henceforth assumed a general plan. The year's campaign on the part of the North had three main objectives (1) the opening of the Mississippi; (2) the blockade of the Southern ports; and (3) the capture of Richmond.

THE WAR IN THE WEST

The Confederates here held a line of defense with strongly fortified posts at Columbus, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Bowling Green, Mill Spring and Cumberland Gap. It was determined to pierce this line near the center, along the Tennessee River. This would compel the evacuation of Columbus, which was deemed impregnable and open the way to Nashville.

Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. - Accordingly General Grant with his army and Commodore Foote with his gun-boats, moved from Cairo (ka ro) upon Fort Henry^[xviii]. A bombardment (Feb. 6) from the gun-boats reduced the place in about an hour. The land troops were to cut off the retreat; but as they did not arrive in time, the garrison escaped Fort Donelson. The fleet now went back to the Ohio, and ascended the Cumberland, while Grant crossed to cooperate in the attack on Fort Donelson. The fight lasted three days^[xix]. The fleet was repulsed by the fire from the fort, and Commodore Foote seriously wounded. Grant, having been re-inforced till he had nearly thirty thousand men, defeated the Confederates in a desperate attempt to cut their way out, and captured a part of their intrenchments. As he was about to make the final assault, the fort was surrendered^[xx] (Feb 16), with about fifteen thousand men.

Effects of these Victories. - As we expected, Columbus and Bowling Green were evacuated, while General Buell at once occupied Nashville. The Confederates fell back to Corinth, the great railroad center for Mississippi and Tennessee, where their forces were gradually collected under the command of Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard. The Union Army ascended the Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing. Grant was placed in command, and General Buell ordered to reinforce him.

The next movement was to capture the Memphis and Charleston railroad, thus cutting off Memphis, and securing another section of the Mississippi River.

Battle of Shiloh (April 6, 7). - The Confederates determined to rout Grant's army before the arrival of Buell. On Sunday morning, at daylight, moving out of the woods in a line of battle, they suddenly fell on the Union camps^[xxi]. On the one side were the Southern dash, daring, and vigor; on the other, the Northern firmness and determination. The Federals slowly yielded, but for twelve hours obstinately disputed every inch of the way. At last, pushed to the very brink of the river, Grant massed his artillery, and gathered about it the fragments of regiments for the final stand. The Confederates, to meet them, had to cross a

deep ravine, where, struggling through the mud and water, they melted away under the fire of cannon and musketry from above, and the shells from the gun-boats below. Few reached the slippery bank beyond. At the same time, Buell's advance came shouting on the field. The tide of the battle was already stayed. The Confederates fell back. They possessed, however, the substantial fruits of victory. They had taken the Union camps, three thousand prisoners, thirty flags, and immense stores; but they had lost their commander, General Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell in the heat of the action.

The next morning, the tide turned. Buell's army had come, and fresh troops were poured on the wearied Confederates. Beauregard, obstinately resisting, was driven from the field. He retreated, however, in good order, and unmolested, returning to Corinth.

General Halleck, now assumed command, and by slow stages followed the Confederates. Beauregard, finding himself outnumbered, evacuated Corinth, and Halleck took possession (May 30).

Island No. 10. – The Confederates, on retreating from Columbus, fell back to Island No. 10 [xxii]. There they were bombarded by Commodore Foote for three weeks with little effect.

General Pope, crossing the Mississippi [xxiii] in the midst of a fearful rain-storm, took the batteries on the opposite bank, and prepared to attack the fortification in the rear. The garrison, seven thousand strong, surrendered (April 7) the very day of the conflict at Shiloh.

The Effects of this desperate battle at Shiloh were now fully apparent [xxiv]. The Union gun-boats moved down the river and (May 10) defeated the Confederate iron-clad fleet. On the evacuation of Corinth, Fort Pillow was abandoned. The gun-boats, proceeding destroyed the Confederate flotilla in front of Memphis, took possession of that city, and secured the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Kentucky and Western Tennessee was wrenched from the Confederacy. The Union army [xxv] now held a line running from Memphis through Corinth, nearly to Chattanooga, toward which point General Buell was steadily pushing his troops.

We shall next consider the efforts made by the Confederates to break through this line of investment. At this time, they were concentrated under Bragg at Chattanooga, Price at luka, and Van Dorn at Holly Springs.

Bragg's Expedition. - The first movement was made by General Bragg, who, by rapid marches, hastened toward Louisville. General Buell fell back to Nashville, where he found out his enemy's plan. Now commenced a race between them to reach the Ohio River. Buell came out one day ahead. He was heavily re-inforced to the number of one hundred thousand men. Bragg [xxvi] then fell back, Buell following slowly. At PERRYVILLE (October 8), Bragg fiercely turned upon Buell, and a desperate battle was fought. In the darkness, however, Bragg retreated, and finally escaped, though his wagon train extended a distance of forty miles. At this juncture (October 30), General Buell was superseded by General Rosecrans.

Battles of luka and Corinth (September 19, October 4). - Every one of Grant's veterans who could have possibly be spared had been sent north to help Buell. Price and Van Dorn, taking advantage of the opportunity, were maneuvering to get possession of Corinth. Grant, thinking that he could capture Price and then get back to Corinth before Van Dorn could reach it from Holly Springs, ordered Rosecrans to move upon luka. Through some mistake, Rosecrans failed to occupy Price's line of retreat, and, after a severe conflict (September

19), latter escaped. Thereupon, the two Confederate generals joined their forces, and attacked Rosecrans in his intrenchments at Cornith. The Confederates exhibited brilliant courage^[xxvii], but were defeated and pursued forty miles with heavy loss.

Battle of Murfreesboro (December 31, January 2). - Rosecrans, on assuming command of Buell's army, concentrated his forces at Nashville. Thence he marched to meet Bragg, who, with a heavy column moving north on the second grand expedition, had already reached Murfreesboro. Both generals had formed the same plan^[xxviii] for approaching the contest. As the Union left was crossing Stone Rive to attack the Confederate right, the strong Confederate left fell heavily on the weak Union right. At first, the onset was irresistible. But General Sheridan was there, and by his consummate valor held the ground until Rosecrans could recall his left, replant his batteries, and establish a new line. Upon this fresh front, the Confederates charged four times, but were driven back. Two days after, Bragg renewed the attack, but being unsuccessful, retreated. This one was one of the bloodiest contests of the war, the loss being about one fourth of the number engaged.

The Effect of this Battle. - The attempt of the Confederates to recover Kentucky was now abandoned. The way was opened for another Union advance on Chattanooga. Bragg's force was reduced from an offensive to a defensive role.

First Vicksburg Expedition. - While Rosecrans was repelling this advance of Bragg, an expedition against Vicksburg had been planned by Grant. He was to move along the Mississippi Central railroad, while Sherman was to descend the river from Memphis with gun-boats under Porter. In the meantime, however, by a brilliant cavalry dash, Van Dorn destroyed Grant's depot of supplies at Holly Springs. This spoiled the plan. Sherman, ignorant of what had happened, pushed on, landed up the Yazoo River, and made an attack at Chickasaw Bayou, north of Vicksburg. After suffering a bloody repulse, and learning of Grant's misfortune, he fell back. The capture of Arkansas Post (Jun. 11, 1863), by a combined army and naval force, closed the campaign of 1862 on the Mississippi River.

The War in Missouri. - In February, General Curtis pushed General Price out of Missouri into Arkansas. The Confederates, by great exertion, increased their army to twenty thousand, General Van Dorn now taking command. General Curtis in a desperate battle, totally defeated him at PEA RIDGE^[xxix] (March 7, 8). During the rest of the war, no important battles were fought in this State^[xxx].

THE WAR ON THE SEA AND THE COAST.

Capture of New Orleans (April 25). - The effort to open the Mississippi was not confined to the north. Early in the spring, Captain Farragut, with a fleet of over forty vessels, carrying a land force under General Butler, attempted the capture of New Orleans, which commands the mouth of the river. The mortar-boats^[xxxii] anchored along the bank under the shelter of the woods, threw thirteen-inch shells into Forts Jackson and St. Philip for six days and nights; in all 16,800 shells. Farragut then boldly resolved to carry the fleet past the defenses of New Orleans. A chain supported on hulks and stretched across the river closed the channel. An opening to admit the passage of gun-boats^[xxxii] having been cut through the obstruction, at about three o'clock in the morning (April 24) they advanced, and poured grape and canister into the forts and batteries on shore. After running a fearful gauntlet of shot,

shell and flames of fire-rafts, they next encountered the Confederate fleet of twelve armed steamers, including the steamer-battery Louisiana and the iron-platted ram Manassas. In the desperate struggle, nearly all the Confederate flotilla were destroyed. The fleet then steamed up to New Orleans^[xxxiii] which lay helpless under the Union guns. The forts, being now threatened in the rear by the enemy, soon surrendered. Captain Farragut afterward ascended the river, took possession of Baton Rouge and Natchez, and running the batteries at Vicksburg, joined the Union fleet above.

Burnside's Expedition against Roanoke Island^[xxxiv] was an important step toward the enforcement of the blockade. The Confederate forts were captured, and the ships destroyed. New Bern – an excellent sea-port, Elizabeth City, and, finally, Fort Macon, at the entrance to Beaufort harbor, were taken. Thus the coast of upper North Carolina, with its intricate network of water communication, fell into Union hands.

Florida and Georgia Expeditions. - After its capture in the autumn of 1861, Port Royal became the base of operations against Florida and Georgia. Fernandina, Fort Clinch, Jacksonville, Darien and St. Augustine were taken. Fort Pulaski, also, was reduced after a severe bombardment, and thus the port of Savannah was closed. At the end of the year, every city of the Atlantic seacoast, except Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, was held by the Federal armies.

The Merrimac and the Monitor. – About noon, March 8, the long-looked-for iron-clad Merrimac^[xxxv] convoyed by a fleet of small vessels, steamed into Hampton Roads. Steering directly for the sloop-of-war Cumberland, whose terrific broadsides glanced harmlessly “like so many peas” from the Merrimac’s iron roof, she struck her squarely with her iron beak, making a hole large enough for a man to enter. The Cumberland, with all on board, went down^[xxxvi]. Warned of the fate of the Cumberland, the captain of the frigate Congress ran his vessel ashore, but the Merrimac, taking position astern, fired shells into the frigate till the helpless crew were forced to surrender. At sunset, the Merrimac returned to Norfolk, awaiting, the next day, an easy victory over the rest of the Union Fleet. All was delight and anticipation among the Confederates; all was dismay and dismal foreboding among the Federals.

That night the Monitor^[xxxvii] arrived in harbor, and immediately prepared to meet her giant adversary. Early in the morning, the Merrimac appeared, moving toward the steam-frigate Minnesota. Suddenly, from under her lee, the little Monitor darted out and hurled at the monster two one hundred and sixty-six pound balls. Startled by the appearance of this unexpected and queer-looking antagonist, the Merrimac poured in a broadside, such as the night before had destroyed the Congress, but the balls rattled harmlessly off the Monitor’s turret, or broke and fell to pieces on the deck. Then began the battle of the iron ships. It was the first of the kind in the world. Close against each other, iron rasping on iron, they exchanged their heaviest volleys. Five times the Merrimac tried to run down the Monitor, but her huge beak only grated over the iron deck, while the Monitor glided out unharmed. Despairing of doing anything with her doughty little antagonist, the Merrimac now steamed back to Norfolk^[xxxviii].

The Effect of this contest can hardly be overestimated. Had the Merrimac triumphed, aided by other iron vessels then preparing by the Confederacy, she might have destroyed the rest of the Union fleet in Hampton roads, reduced Fort Monroe, prevented the Peninsular

campaign (see below), sailed along the coast and broken up the blockade, swept through the shipping at New York, opened the way for foreign supplies, made egress for cotton and perhaps secured the acknowledgement of the Confederacy by European nations. On this battle hinged the fate of the war.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Peninsular Campaign. - Richmond was here the objective point. It having been decided to make the advance by way of the Peninsula, the Army of the Potomac was carried in transports down^[xxxix] the river from Washington. Landing at Fort Monroe about one hundred thousand strong (April 4), they slowly marched toward Yorktown.

Siege of Yorktown - At this place General Magruder, with only five thousand (exclusive of the garrison of eight thousand at Yorktown), by his masterly skill, maintained so bold a front along a line thirteen miles in length, that McClellan was brought to a stop. Heavy guns were ordered from Washington, and a siege was begun. The garrison had been reinforced, but, having delayed McClellan a month, it withdrew just as he was ready to open fire^[xl]. When the Confederate movement was discovered, a vigorous pursuit was commenced.

Battle of Williamsburg (May 5). - General Johnston, who commanded the Confederate army, having left a strong rear-guard in the forts at Williamsburg, to gain time for the baggage train, a fierce battle ensued. General Joseph Hooker, "Fighting Joe", with his division, maintained the contest for nine hours. Other troops at last arrived on the bloody field, and Williamsburg, having been evacuated in the night, the pursuit was continued to within seven miles of Richmond.

Richmond Threatened. - There was great panic in the city, and the Confederate Congress hastily adjourned. Everything looked like an immediate attack, when McClellan discovered that a Confederate force was at HANOVER COURT HOUSE. This threatened his communications by rail with White House Landing, and also with General McDowell, who with thirty thousand men, was marching from Fredericksburg to join him. General Fitz John Porter, after a sharp skirmish, captured Hanover Court House. The army looked now hourly for McDowell's aid in the approaching great contest. "McClellan's last orders at night were that McDowell's signals were to be watched for and without delay reported to him." But General Johnston was too shrewd to permit this junction. He accordingly ordered General Jackson to move along the Shenandoah Valley and threaten Washington.

Jackson in the Shenandoah. - Stonewall Jackson having been reinforced by General Ewell's division of ten thousand men, hurried down the valley after Banks at Strasburg. The Union troops fell back, and by tremendous exertion- "marching thirty-five miles in a single day: - succeeded in escaping across the Potomac. Great was the consternation in Washington. The President took military possession of the railroads. The governors of the Northern States were called upon to send militia for the defense of the capital. Fremont at Franklin, Banks at Harper's Ferry, and McDowell at Fredericksburg were ordered to capture Jackson. It was high time for this dashing leader to be alarmed. He rapidly retreated, burning bridges as he passed. Fremont brought him to bay at CROSS KEYS (June 8), but was hurled off. Shields struck him at PORT REPUBLIC, the next day, but was driven back five miles, while Jackson made good his escape from the Shenandoah Valley, having burned the bridges behind him^[xli].

The Effect of this adroit movement was evident. With fifteen thousand men, Jackson had occupied the attention of three major-generals and sixty thousand men, prevented McDowell's junction with McClellan, alarmed Washington, and saved Richmond.

Battle of Fair Oaks (May 31, June 1).- While these stirring events were going on in the Shenandoah Valley, McClellan had pushed his left wing across the Chickahominy. But a terrible storm flooded the swamps, turned the road to mud, and converted the Chickahominy Creek into a broad river. Johnston seized the opportunity to fall with tremendous force upon the exposed wing. At first, the Confederates swept all before the, but General Sumner, throwing his him across the tottering bridges over the Chickahominy, checked the column which was trying to seize the bridges and thus separate the two portions of the army. General Johnston was severely wounded. Night put an end to the contest. In the morning, the Confederates renewed the attack; but the loss of their general was fatal, and they were repulsed in great disorder.

The Union Army Checked. - General Lee^[xliii] who now took command of the Confederate army, was anxious to assume the offensive. General Stuart led off (June 12) with a bold cavalry raid, in which he seized and burned supplies along the railroad leading to White House, made the entire circuit of the Union army and returned to Richmond in safety. McClellan, also, meditated an advance, and Hooker pushed his pickets within sight of the Richmond steeples. At this moment, there came news of the "same apparition which had frightened Banks" in the Shenandoah. Stonewall Jackson had appeared near Hanover Court House and threatened the Union communications with White House. There was no longer any thought of moving on Richmond. Hooker was recalled. McClellan resolved to "change his base" of supply from the York River to the James.

Seven-Days Battles. - The very morning McClellan came to this decision and ere the flank movement commenced, Lee, massing his strength on his left, fell upon the Union right at MECHANICSVILLE (June 26). Having repulsed this attack, at dawn the troops retired to GAINES' Mill, where, by the desperate exertions, Porter held the bridges across the Chickahominy until night, and then, burning them, withdrew to the south bank. That night (June 28), Lee detected McClellan's movement, and instantly started columns along the roads that intersected the line of retreat. Magruder struck the Federal rear (June 29) at SAVAGE'S STATION. The Union troops maintained their position till night and then continued the movement. Longstreet and Hill encountered the line of march as it was passing FRAYSER'S FARM (June 30), but could not break it. During the darkness, the Union troops, worn out by the constant marching or fighting and the terrible heat and dust, collected at MALVERN HILL. On an elevated Plateau rising in the form of an amphitheatre, on whose sloping sides were arranged tier upon tier of batteries, with gun-boats protecting the left, the broken fragments of the splendid Army of the Potomac made their last stand (July 1). Here Lee received so bloody a check that he pressed the pursuit no farther. The Union troops retired undisturbed to Harrison's Landing.

The Effect of this campaign was a triumph for the Confederates. The Union retreat had been conducted with skill, the troops had shown great bravery and steadiness, the repulse at Malvern Hill was decided, and Lee had lost fully 20,000 men; yet the siege of Richmond had been raised, 16,000 men killed, wounded or captured, immense stores taken or destroyed, and the Union army was now cooped up on James River, under the protection of the gun-boats. The discouragement at the North was as great as after the battle of Bull Run. Lincoln called for a levy of three hundred thousand troops.

Campaign against Pope. – Richmond being relieved from present peril, Lee threatened to march his victorious army against Washington. General Pope, who commanded the troops for the defense of that city, was stationed at the Rapidan. General McClellan was directed to transfer his army to Acquia Creek, and put it under the command of General Pope. Lee,

now relieved from all fear for Richmond, immediately massed his troops against Pope to crush him before the Army of the Potomac could arrive^[xliii].

Pope being held in check by the main army in front, General Jackson was sent around Pope's right wing, to flank him. Passing through Thoroughfare Gap, he reached the railroad at Bristoe's Station, in the rear of Pope's army (August 26). General Pope, seeing an opportunity while Lee's army was thus divided to cut it up in detail, turned on Jackson. But the Army of the Potomac not promptly reinforcing him, his plans failed, and instead of "bagging" Jackson's division, he was compelled, with his slowly-gathering troops, to fight the entire Confederate army on the old battle-field of Bull Run. Exhausted, cut off from supplies, and overwhelmed by numbers, the shattered remains of the Union forces were glad to take refuge within the fortifications of Washington^[xliv],

The Effect. – In this brief campaign, the Union army lost heavily in men, munitions, and supplies, while the way to Washington was opened to the Confederates. The Capital had not been in such peril since the war began. Without, was a victorious army; within, were broken battalions and no general.

Invasion of Maryland. – Flushed with success, Lee now crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland^[xlv], hoping to secure volunteers and excite an insurrection. McClellan, who had been restored to command of the Army of the Potomac, reorganized the shapeless mass and set out in pursuit. On the way, he found a copy of Lee's order of march. Learning from this that Lee had divided his forces^[xlvi], and that but a portion remained in his front, he hastened in pursuit. Overtaking the Confederate rear at SOUTH MOUNTAIN, and forcing the passes, the Union army poured into the valley beyond.

Battle of Antietam. (September 17)- Lee, perceiving his mistake, fell back across Antietam Creek and hurried off couriers to hasten the return of his scattered corps. Fortunately for him, McClellan delayed his attack a day, and, in the meantime Jackson returned. At early dawn, Hooker fell upon the Confederate left, while Burnside, as soon as affairs looked favorable there, was to carry the bridge and attack their left. The Union army was over eighty thousand strong and the Confederate but half that number. The Union advance was impetuous, but the Confederate defense was no less obstinate. Hooker was wounded, and his corps swept from the field. Both sides were reinforced. Burnside advanced, but too late to relieve the pressure on the Union right. Night ended this bloody fight. The morning found neither commander ready to assail his opponent. That night, Lee retired unmolested across the Potomac^[xlvii]. Six weeks after, the Union army crossed into Virginia.

The Effect of this indecisive battle was that of a Union victory. The North saved from invasion and Washington from any danger of attack. Lincoln now determined to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring freedom to all slaves in the seceded States^[xlviii].

Battle of Fredericksburg. – General dissatisfaction being expressed at the slowness with which McClellan pursued the retreating army, General Burnside was appointed his successor. Crossing the Rappahannock on pontoon bridges at Fredericksburg, he attempted (December 13) to storm the works in the rear of the town. The Confederates, intrenched behind a long stone wall, and on heights crowned with artillery, easily repulsed the repeated assaults of the Union troops. Night mercifully put an end to the fruitless massacre. The Federal loss was over twelve thousand; nearly half of whom fell before the fatal stone wall^[xlix]. The survivors drew back into the city, and the next night passed quietly across the bridge to their old camping-ground.

General Review of the Second Year of the War. – The Confederates had gained the victories of Jackson in the Shenandoah; of Lee in the Peninsular campaign and those against Pope; Bragg's great raid in Kentucky; and the battles of Cedar Mountain, Chickasaw Bluff, and Fredericksburg.

The Federals had taken Forts Henry, Donelson, Pulaski, Macon, Jackson, St. Philip, and Island No. 10; had opened the Mississippi to Vicksburg; occupied New Orleans, Roanoke Island, New Bern, Yorktown, Norfolk and Memphis; gained the battles of Pea Ridge, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, South Mountain, Antietam, Iuka, Corinth and Murfreesboro, and had checked the career of the Merrimac. The marked successes were mainly at the West and along the coast; while in Virginia, as yet, defeats had followed victories as soon as to hide their memory.

The Sioux War. - In the midst of this civil strife, the Sioux Indians became dissatisfied with the Indian traders, and the non-payment of money due them. Bands of warriors under Little Crow and other chiefs perpetrated horrible massacres in Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota. Over seven hundred whites were slain and many thousands driven from their homes. Colonel Sibley routed the savages and took five hundred prisoners. Thirty-nine were hanged on one scaffold at Mankato, Minn.

1863

The Situation. – The plan of the war was the same as the preceding year but, included also the occupation of Tennessee. The Federal army was about seven hundred thousand strong; the Confederate, not more than half that number. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued at the opening of the year.

The War in the West.

The Second Expedition against Vicksburg. Grant continued his great task of opening the Mississippi. After several weeks of fruitless effort against Vicksburg upon the north, he marched down the West Side of the river, while the gun-boats, running the batteries^[1] passed below the city and ferried the army across. Hastening forward, he defeated the Confederate advances under Pemberton, at PORT GIBSON (1 May). Learning that Gen. Jos. E. Johnston was coming to Pemberton's assistance, he rapidly pushed between them to Jackson, that, while holding back Johnston with his right hand, with his left he might drive Pemberton into Vicksburg, and thus capture his whole army. Pursuing this design, he defeated Johnston at JACKSON (May 14), and then, turning to the west, drove Pemberton from his position at BIG BLACK RIVER (May 17); and in seventeen days after crossing the Mississippi, shut up Pemberton's army within the works at Vicksburg. Two desperate assaults upon these having failed, the Union troops began to throw up intrenchments. Mines and countermines were now dug. Not one of the garrison could show his head above the works without being picked off by the watchful riflemen. A hat, held above a porthole, within two minutes was pierced with fifteen balls. Shells reached all parts of the city, and the inhabitants burrowed in caves to escape the iron storm. The garrison, worn out by forty-seven days of toil in the trenches, surrendered on the 4th of July^[2].

The Effect. – This campaign cost the Confederates five battles, the cities of Vicksburg and Jackson, thirty-seven thousand prisoners, ten thousand killed and wounded, and immense stores. On the fall of Vicksburg, PORT HUDSON, which had been besieged by General Banks for many weeks surrendered^[iii]. The Mississippi was now open to the Gulf and the Confederacy cut in twain. One great object of the North was accomplished.

The above article will be published in 3-sections and was contributed by
Past Commander in Chief Donald Darby

March Birthdays



2 March 1828 Jefferson C. Davis



4 March 1836 John Buford



8 March 1831 Phillip Sheridan



16 March 1822 John Pope



23 March 1818 Don Carlos Buell

From the Commander in Chief



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General Order # 08
SERIES 2017-2018
27 November 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 from Brother James Crane to step down as the Chairman on the National Site Selection Committee

Section 2: The Commander-in-Chief sadly and reluctantly approves the request of Brother Crane and thanks Brother Crane for his tireless and dedicated service to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War while serving as the Chairman of the National Site Selection Committee.

Section 3: I hereby appoint Brother Kevin Tucker of the Department of Massachusetts to serve as the Chairman of the National Site Selection Committee.

Ordered this 27th Day of November 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
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Brothers,

It is my sad duty to inform you of the passing of Marilyn Demmy, wife of David Demmy our National Executive Director. I would ask that you keep Brother David and his family in your thoughts and prayers as they pass through this most difficult time.

With Charity, and Fraternal Love

Mark R. Day

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



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General Order # 09
SERIES 2017-2018
3 December 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 the need of identifying the Visitation Schedule for the CinC and his appointed representatives to the Annual Department Encampments January – June 2018, the following is provided:

California	March 17 th 2018	CinC Mark Day
Chesapeake	April 27 th 2018	CinC Mark Day
Colorado and Wyoming	June 16 th 2018	PDC Michael Paquette (National CofA)
Columbia	TBD	Nat. Chaplain Jerome Kowalski
Connecticut	TBD	JVCinC Edward Norris
Florida	March 10 th 2018	SVCinC Donald Shaw
Georgia and South Carolina	April 20 th 2018	CinC Mark Day
Illinois	TBD	PDC Brian Pierson (National CofA)
Indiana	June 2 nd 2018	Nat. Sec. Jonathan Davis
Iowa	April 21, 2018	PDC Brian Pierson (National CofA)
Kansas	January 12 th 2018	CinC Mark Day (weather permitting)
Kentucky	TBD	PDC Fred Lynch (National CofA)
Maine	TBD	JVCinC Edward Norris
Massachusetts	April 20 th 2018	JVCinC Edward Norris (Note #1)
Michigan	May 5 th 2018	CinC Mark Day
Missouri	June 2 nd	CinC Mark Day
Nebraska	TBD	SVCinC Donald Shaw
New Hampshire	April 21, 2018	PCinC Danny Wheeler (National Quartermaster)
New Jersey	June 9 th 2018	PCinC Eugene Mortorff
New York	May 5 th 2018	JVCinC Edward Norris
North Carolina	May 5 th 2018	PDC Michael Paquette (National CofA)
Ohio	June 9 th	CinC Mark Day
Oklahoma	TBD	PDC Brian Pierson (National CofA)
Pennsylvania	June 22 nd 2018	CinC Mark Day
Rhode Island	April 6 th 2018	CinC Mark Day
Southwest	March 10 th 2018	PCinC Tad Campbell
Tennessee	April 6 th 2018	PCinC Ken Freshley
Texas Louisiana and NM	TBD	Nat. Chaplain Jerome Kowalski
Vermont	TBD	PDC Kevin Tucker (National CofA)
Wisconsin	June 2 nd 2018	SVCinC Donald Shaw

Note #1 – If JVCinC Norris is unable to attend PDC Kevin Tucker will be his alternate



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General Order # 10
SERIES 2017-2018
3 December 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:

- To alleviate confusion, eliminate the possibility of failing to properly recognize the dignitaries of the Allied Orders or other organizations, and to promote our belief in fraternity, charity, and loyalty I hereby create a CinC appointed committee, tasked with providing a written set of protocols and ceremonial procedures for use when interacting with the Allied Orders or other organizations during Annual Encampments and other events such as Lincoln Death Day. In addition, the committee will look for ways these new protocols and procedures can be incorporated into the SUVCW Ritual Book
- The Committee shall provide a report at the March 24th meeting of the Council of Administration with the expectation that the written protocol and ceremonial procedures can be in place for the 2018 National Encampment in Boston, Massachusetts
- It is expected that the Committee will review and incorporate traditional ritual materials to the maximum extent possible.
- The membership of this committee will be PDC Brian Pierson (Chairman), PDC Kevin Tucker (Member), and DC W. Faron Taylor (Member)

Ordered this 3rd Day of December 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

Section 2: I hereby appoint those Brothers listed on the Schedule to act as official representatives to the specified Annual Department Encampments. Those Brothers listed and only those Brothers are authorized to receive travel reimbursement up to but not more than the amount of \$750.00 per encampment they attend. Receipts and Travel Reimbursements to be filed with the National Treasurer within 30 days of completing the travel.

Section 3: Brothers who are assigned as official representatives to the Department Encampments are directed to contact that departments leadership to confirm arrangements. Brothers who find themselves unable to fulfil their assignments should notify the Chief of Staff, Brother Faron Taylor theoverlandgroup@gmail.com, as soon as possible to ensure a replacement can be arranged. Changes to the schedule can only be made by the Commander-in-Chief or his Chief of Staff.

Ordered this 3rd Day of December 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



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General Order # 11
SERIES 2017-2018
7 December 2017

- On November 13th, 2017 a complaint of Harassment was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief and the National Counselor by a Brother of the Order against another Brother of the Order. In accordance with the SUVCW Harassment Policy a confidential investigation was started by the National Counselor. All involved parties were provided opportunity to make statement, the National Counselor reviewed the C&R, and he consulted with individuals knowledgeable in the law. On the 1st of December 2017 the National Counselor informed the parties affected and the CinC of his findings and opinion, that there were no grounds to bring the accused brother up on for discipline as his actions had been an innocent error of judgement and not a malicious act. The National Counselor also recommended that instruction should be provided to the membership, to prevent such misjudgments of conduct and behavior from happening in the future.
- During the period 1-4 December the CinC contacted additional individuals who were versed in the specific laws of the state in which the harassment incident had occurred to assist him in his deliberations.
- In view of the information that has been provided to me by the various sources and means, I have stated above; I find and direct the following:
 - I find that while unwelcomed, distressing, and offensive to those affected the accused Brother's behavior was not intended to be malicious, that he meant no harm by his actions. His significant shortcoming was a failure to recognize that his actions were offensive, unwelcomed, and lacked the consent of the affected party.
 - In keeping with, what I was advised was, a likely legal outcome in such matters; a letter of warning and instruction will be delivered to the accused brother stating he is to have no contact with the complaining Brother or those in relationship with the Complaining Brother while in attendance at all SUVCW events. Additionally, it will state that that any further contact, which was initiated by the accused Brother could result in disciplinary action being taken against him in accordance with the SUVCW Constitution and Regulations. It will also be incumbent upon the complaining Brother and those in relationship with him to ensure they do not initiate any contact with the accused.

Section 2: I hereby appoint those Brothers listed on the Schedule to act as official representatives to the specified Annual Department Encampments. Those Brothers listed and only those Brothers are authorized to receive travel reimbursement up to but not more than the amount of \$750.00 per encampment they attend. Receipts and Travel Reimbursements to be filed with the National Treasurer within 30 days of completing the travel.

Section 3: Brothers who are assigned as official representatives to the Department Encampments are directed to contact that departments leadership to confirm arrangements. Brothers who find themselves unable to fulfil their assignments should notify the Chief of Staff, Brother Faron Taylor thefarolandgroup@gmail.com, as soon as possible to ensure a replacement can be arranged. Changes to the schedule can only be made by the Commander-in-Chief or his Chief of Staff.

Ordered this 3rd Day of December 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



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General Order # 13
SERIES 2017-2018
13 December 2017

Brothers,

With sadness I report the passing of Real Daughter Maggie Devane, of St. Paul, Minnesota on Friday, September 12, 2017 at the age of 111. She is survived by her son Gene Devane, three grandsons, and a niece Doris Bonds. Her husband Junious Devane and a sister Inez Womack having preceded her in death. Maggie was born on November 17, 1905 to Henry Johnson and Nannie Bell Montgomery, his third wife. Her father was a former slave from Jackson Mississippi who fought in the Civil War as a USCT and was discharged in 1865 near Louisville, KY

It is ordered that the National Website, the Charters of all Departments and Camps and membership badges be draped in black for a period of 30 days from the date of this General Order.

Ordered this 13th day of December 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



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General Order # 12
SERIES 2017-2018
7 December 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 Pursuant to a request from Brother Gene Turner to step down as the Chairman of the National Scholarship Committee,

Section 2: I sadly and reluctantly approve the request of Brother Turner and thank Brother Turner for his tireless and dedicated service to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War while serving as the Chairman of the National Scholarship Committee.

Section 3: I hereby appoint PCinC Eugene Mortorff of the Department of the Chesapeake to serve as the Chairman of the National Scholarship Committee.

Section 4: I hereby appoint Brother Garry Brewers of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming to serve as a member of the National Scholarship Committee filling the empty seat created by the elevation of PCinC Mortorff to Chairman.

Ordered this 7th Day of December 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



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General Order # 14
SERIES 2017-2018
11 January 2018

Brothers,

It is my sad duty to report the passing of Sister Frances Murry, Past National President of the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War on January 3, 2018. Sister Murry was born on May 13, 1938, was an active member of the Auxiliary for most of her 80 years, and served faithfully until the end of her life. Funeral arrangements for Sister Murry are being handled by Daigle Funeral Services in Bath, Maine. Sister Murry's services will be held sometime in the Spring. For more information you can go to www.daiglefuneralservice.com

I hereby order that the SUVCW National Website and the Charters of all Departments and Camps be draped and that all Brothers attach a black mourning ribbon to their membership badges. This shall remain so for a period of 30 days.

Ordered this 11th day of January 2018.

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



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General Order # 15
SERIES 2017-2018
11 January 2018

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:

Because of travel related inclement weather, which prevents the Commander-in-Chief from attending the Department of Kansas Annual Encampment on 13 January 2018; PDC and National Membership-at-Large Coordinator Alan L. Russ is hereby appointed to represent the Commander-in-Chief at the Annual Encampment of the Department of Kansas and to act as the installing officer for the newly elected officers of that department.

Ordered this 11th Day of January 2018.

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



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General Order # 17
SERIES 2017-2018
30 January 2018

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:

GO No. 9 Series 2017 – 2018 is hereby modified and PCinC Ken Freshley is appointed to be the National Representative for the Commander-in-Chief at the April 20 -22 Annual Encampment of the Department of New York.

Ordered this 30th Day of January 2018.

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



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General Order # 16
SERIES 2017-2018
27 January 2018

The Following Committee Assignments and Committee taskings are hereby ordered:

1. The CinC appointed committee, which was tasked to write a job description for a contracted position to be called "The Development Officer," is hereby discharged with the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for their work.
2. Pursuant to the Passage of a Motion by the CoFA on 16 November 2017 the CinC hereby appoints a Strategic Development Committee to conduct steps 1 and 2 of the action plan submitted by CinC-appointed committee on the Development Officer position. This allows the aforementioned Strategic Development Committee to oversee the fundraising for the SUVCW and also authorizes that committee to seek out proposals from "Consultants" who may educate both the Committee and the CoFA on the drafting of a Strategic Development Plan. This committee will be chaired by National Treasurer David McReynolds with PCinC Donald Darby, Brothers Fred Lynch, and Kent Melcher as members.

Ordered this 27th Day of January 2018

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



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General Order # 19
SERIES 2017-2018
6 February 2018

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:

SECTION 1: Commander Daryl VerStrate Jr. of the Department of New York has requested the revocation of the following Charter: Admiral John L. Worden Camp 150.

1. The Camp has ceased to function and the majority of its members have transferred to other camps in their respective areas and the Camp has turned over its assets to the Department of New York.

SECTION 2: Commander David Beam of the Department of Georgia and South Carolina has requested the revocation of the following Charter: Kenner Garrand Camp #4.

1. The Camp has ceased to function, and the majority of its members have transferred to other camps in their respective areas and the Camp has turned over its Charter and assets to the Department of Georgia and South Carolina.

SECTION 3: In accordance with the National Constitution, Article VI, Section 2, Both Commander VerStrate's request and the request of Commander Beam are therefore approved and the Charters of the Admiral John L. Worden Camp #150 Department of New York and Kenner Garrand Camp #4 Department of Georgia and South Carolina are hereby revoked.

SECTION 4: In accordance with National Regulations, Chapter I, Article I, Section 5, the officers and members of both Camps are reminded that all Camp property and monies, not already surrendered, shall be turned over to the Commander of the Department in which they were chartered or to his duly authorized representative and become the property of that Department.

Ordered this 6th Day of February 2018.

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



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General Order # 18
SERIES 2017-2018
6 February 2018

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:

1. Pursuant to the continuing effort to secure a group exemption status under 501c3 regulations and at the request of the National Treasurer, the following language shall be inserted into, if not already appearing, the by-laws of each Department, Camp, or other subordinate unit of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, which would be included in a SUVCW group exemption.

ARTICLE ____ - Organization:
The Camp/Department/Other Unit shall be constituted and remain constituted as provided by the Constitution and Regulations (C&R) governing the National Organization, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and shall be known as the (NAME OF CAMP/DEPARTMENT/OTHER UNIT, SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR). The camp/department/other unit is organized as an unincorporated association under the laws of the State of _____. The organization is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, educational, and scientific purposes under section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future tax code.

ARTICLE ____ - Activities not in furtherance of exempt purposes:
No part of the net earnings, if any, of this unincorporated association, shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to its members, trustees, officers or other private persons, except that the unincorporated association shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes described in section 501(c)3. No substantial part of the activities of the unincorporated association shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the unincorporated association shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these by-laws, the unincorporated association shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by an unincorporated association exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code, or (b) by an unincorporated association, contributions to which are deductible under section 170(c)2 of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

ARTICLE ____ - Separation, Dissolution and Disposition of Assets:

Section 1: In the case of surrender or forfeiture of the Camp/Department/Other Unit Charter, all Camp/Department/Other Unit property and assets shall be turned over to the National Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War via the Department Commander of the affected Camp acting as his duly authorized representative to collect and hold all such property in trust for the National Organization, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, an organization exempt from taxes under section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 2: All property of the Camp/Department/Other Unit shall be held for the National Organization, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, as a charitable trust that is held and used for the purpose for which the Order exists. Any such transfer or disposal within six months of disbandment or surrender of the Camp Charter without the written consent of the National Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is prohibited. The property and funds of the Camp/Department/Other unit shall not be divided among its members.

Section 3: In the event the National Organization, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, no longer exists, said property and funds shall revert to the benefit of the first and any remaining organization of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic or in their absence, to the State archives of _____.

Section 4: Notwithstanding the above language, upon the dissolution of this organization, assets shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future federal tax code, or shall be distributed to the federal government, or to a state or local government for a public purpose.

2. The numbering and insertion of these articles should follow the form and structure of the current by-laws of each Department, Camp, or other subordinate unit.
3. Department Commanders are directed to complete the insertion of these articles within their Department by-laws no later than 30 June 2019. By-laws presented to the CinC will not be approved without the inclusion of this language.
4. Department Commanders are directed to ensure that Camps under their command take the necessary action to include these articles in their by-laws no later than 31 May 2019 and to file a report with the National Treasurer stating that all Camps in their Departments are compliant by 30 June 2019.
5. Multi-state Departments in which Department Headquarters migrates should acknowledge in their bylaws that they also operate in (provide a list other states here) and activities within those states shall be in accordance with the laws of those states for an unincorporated voluntary association.
6. As Departments and Camps which have previously gained a separate 501c3 tax-exempt status are required by the IRS to have this language in their by-laws and camps seeking to obtain a separate 501c3 status will be likewise required by the IRS to include this

language in their by-laws; they shall, as subordinate entities of the SUVCW, be expected to have these articles in their approved by-laws.

Ordered this 6th Day of February 2018

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
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General Order # 20
SERIES 2017-2018
6 February 2018

Pursuant to a request from Brother John K. Eger to step down as the National Guard and 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: The Commander-in-Chief sadly and reluctantly approves the request of Brother Eger and thanks Brother Eger for his service to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War while serving as the National Guard, and,

Section 2: I hereby appoint Brother Charles Lewis of the Department of Massachusetts to serve as the National Guard.

Ordered this 6th Day of February 2018.

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



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General Order # 21
SERIES 2017-2018
6 February 2018

Pursuant to a request from the Commander of the Department of California for an extension of time for the Sgt. William Pittenger Camp #21 Department of California to install their officers due to circumstances caused by the recent wildfires in their area, the request was taken up by the Council of Administration and approved by a vote of that body on 5 February 2018. Therefore, 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: In the view of the Action of the Council of Administration, I hereby order that an extension of time is authorized through the 11th of February 2018 in order to complete the installation of the Sgt. William Pittenger Camp #21 Department of California officers

Section 2: This dispensation is singular in nature and does not apply to any Department, Camp, or situation other than this specific request from the Department of California on behalf of the Sgt. William Pittenger Camp #21.

Ordered this 6th Day of February 2018.

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