



The Texas Union Herald



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

Volume iii Issue 4 April 2018

Rattling Sabres

by
Glen E. Zook

I have been racking my mind trying to think of something to use as a subject for this month's editorial! I finally decided on Memorial Day even though that holiday is not until the end of next month. This was prompted by the receipt of my 150th anniversary of General Order #11 medal and "challenge coin".



I don't know how many are still available. The cost was \$35.00 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling. The medal is available from:

SUVCW Charitable Foundation
c/o Robert M. Petrovic
6519 Cherokee Lane
Cedar Hill, Missouri 63016-2527

It would probably be a good idea to check with him via E-Mail to see just what the status of the ability to obtain an example. His E-Mail address is:

rpetro7776@aol.com

Although Memorial Day was celebrated in various areas even before the Civil War, and by certain Confederate organizations immediately following the Civil War, it is generally accepted that General Logan's General Order #11 established the present observation of the holiday.

It was not until I was an adult, that I learned just how the holiday was started. Growing up in northwestern Indiana, I did see all of the American Flags placed by the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars on the graves of veterans in the various cemeteries in the area. But, Memorial Day was when my father loaded my family in the car, picked up his mother, and then headed out to several cemeteries some of which were almost 50-miles away to put flowers in the graves of relatives. In the afternoon, my father, and uncles on both sides, would listen to the Indianapolis 500 on the radio.

I still remember the cemetery in Wheatfield, Indiana, because there was cactus growing all over the place! Frankly, I don't know how the plants survived the often sub-zero temperatures during the winter months.

Starting in junior high school, and continuing through high school, I was in both the American Legion junior drum and bugle corps and the LaPorte Lancers senior drum and bugle corps. The American Legion had decided to allow up to 10% of the corps members to be non Legion members. I was already my present height, 5'10", which was taller than a lot of the older members. As such, I "fit in" when in uniform and a "shako" on my head.

A couple of times I was called upon to play "Taps" at certain Memorial Day celebrations as well at a number of funerals of veterans. Starting my junior year in high school, my classes were generally from 7:30 AM to 12:30 PM. As such, I was available to play "Taps" when most of the older senior corps members would have to "take off" work to serve.

There was an "old soldiers' home" located about 50-miles away and several times both the junior corps and the senior corps would put on a show for the veterans. No longer were any Civil War veterans still in residence, but there were a fair number of Spanish American veterans and not a few World War I veterans living at the facility.

The one thing that I remember about the facility was that there was a very large room with like 12-full sized (5' X 9') pool tables. I learned how to play pool at that "old soldiers' home"!

Plans are now being made for the McKinney Memorial Day event. Frankly, it has been a while since I have "made" this event. Back in the last century (like in the 1990s), I did participate in a number of these events representing the "old" Department of the Southwest SUVCW. Of course, the SUVCW was always a minute minority when compared with the Sons of Confederate Veterans organizations. However, we always made our presence known!

More on Memorial Day 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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April Meeting

The April 2018 meeting of the
Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18
SUVCW
Will be held on
Tuesday 17 April 2018
At the
Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano, TX.

The following starts the serialization of the History of the Grand Army of the Republic as transcribed by Donald E. Darby Past Commander in Chief of the SUVCW. Some of the formatting does not come through all that well, so please ignore those places where the formatting is not exact!

History

Of the

GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC

BY ROBERT B. BEATH

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK.

BRYAN, TAYLOR & CO., PUBLISHERS

1889

INTRODUCTION

I have been asked to write a few prefatory words to take this History of the Grand Army of the Republic.

That society whose watch-words are Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty – Fraternity so wide-spread as to embrace all who honored themselves by enlisting in the Union Army; a Charity so broad as to have included within its benefactions sufferers of every class, and of all sections of our country; a Loyalty that maintains “true allegiance to the United States of America based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its constitution and laws,” that discountenances “whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion,” and encourages “the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men,” and which constantly inculcates the spirit of good-will and friendship for all law-abiding citizens of our common country, needs no commendation to the readers of this book.

Comrade Past Commander-in-Chief Beath hardly needs an introduction to the public at large, and certainly not to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He is well known as one of the most excellent and valuable members of our Order. His fitness for this task is beyond question. No man has more complete knowledge of the aims and objects of the Grand Army or of the results accomplished by it. No man is more fully imbued with an ardent love for its principles, or is more thoroughly versed in its laws. His heart is in this work and the result is a history that will give to the world an intelligent and accurate account of the society from its birth to the present time.

The members of the Grand Army are to be congratulated that Comrade Beath has consented to do them this great favor.

Of the necessity of such a history I need not speak – it is the general opinion throughout our membership that the time has arrived when the annals of the Order should be collated and imperishably preserved. The work should have, and will doubtless enjoy, a wide circulation and a permanent popularity, and will surely go forth with the good wishes of every loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Fraternally yours

Lucius Fairchild

PREFACE

The comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic have long cherished a desire to have in permanent form an official history of the origin and growth of their organization; an organization whose cardinal principles are FRATERNITY, CHARITY and LOYALTY. “With charity for all and malice toward none,” they have gone on perfecting and strengthening their organization, until it now stands acknowledged as one of the noblest in its works and purposes of any fraternal and charitable association known.

The records of the Grand Army of the Republic, when transferred to Adjutant-General Chipman in 1868, were in an imperfect condition. He and his successors sought diligently to replace missing records, and secure reliable data relative to the institution of the Grand Army, but unfortunately the materials so gathered, with all other books and records, to that time, were destroyed in the disastrous fire which occurred in Boston on Memorial Day, 1872. When serving as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Pennsylvania, I began collecting for my own use, duplicates of the General Orders, and Journals. Later, when appointed Adjutant-General of the Order, I sought to secure for National Headquarters missing copies of Orders and Journals, and was able to report to the National Encampment in 1876, that thirteen full sets of the Journals had been collected and bound. The announcement of this fact stimulated a desire for copies, and some seven hundred were printed and issued to subscribers. These, up to this time, have been practically the only available records of the National Encampment for the years above referred to.

General Fairchild, during his term as Commander-in-Chief, strongly urged that I should undertake the work of writing a History of our organization, and kindly expressed his intention to recommend my appointment as Historian of the Grand Army of the Republic. The National Encampment gave its hearty acquiescence to the proposition, but upon my own suggestion I was left free to pursue the work without such official designation.

I fully realized that this was a serious undertaking; that it meant the sacrifice for many months, of hours that should be devoted to the rest and relaxation necessary, after a day fully devoted to other duties, and which could not be avoided or slighted. On the other hand, I considered the advantage of the experience gained in twenty-two years of active work in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic and in the many honorable positions conferred upon me by the Order.

In compiling this History, I deemed it best to treat with as much detail as possible the steps leading to the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. In some degree records of the National Encampment and of the Departments are available to comrades, but nowhere is there to be found any specific record of the labors of the founders of the Order. These details have been gathered from many sources, but largely from personal intercourse with the survivors of the early days and from valuable papers placed in my hands for this purpose. Of late years the Commander-in-Chief has presented in his address all the important matters affecting the organization, which are referred to in more detail in the reports of his staff officers. By condensing these it has been possible to here present all the important matters that have been acted upon by the National Encampment from 1866 to 1888 inclusive.

It was manifestly impossible to treat of Departments in the same manner. To concisely present such details of early organization as do not appear in the printed records, and to give the names and the Posts of which they are members, of all who served as Department officers, seemed all that could be done in this direction. Anything more must be a work to be undertaken by or for each Department.

My acknowledgments are especially due, for papers relative to the initial work in Springfield, Illinois, to Comrades A.A. North, Geo. S. Dana and John M. Adair, and Miss Josephine P. Cleveland, who has published a large portrait

of Dr. Stephenson. Also to Comrades George R. Steele, M.F. Kanan, J.T. Bishop, and I.N. Coltrain, for very valuable documents relative to the first Post, at Decatur, including letters of Dr. Stephenson and copies of the first ritual and constitution. The many other comrades who have so kindly aided me have my hearty thanks.

It is a special pleasure to say that the publishers have more than fulfilled their promise to make this book, in its mechanical execution, worthy of the Grand Army of the Republic. No expense has been spared by them in this respect, and I know that with this statement all readers will heartily agree.

In closing this work, I cannot better express my appreciation of this grand fraternity of ours, than by repeating the words used in my address as Commander-in-Chief:

"We are enjoying, in a land we helped to save, a companionship made sacred by common sufferings and sacrifices.

"No other organization on earth can lay claim to such glorious and precious memories. Let us keep this brotherhood together on the highest plane of citizenship and prove to the people, North and South, that the Grand Army of the Republic is worthy of their confidence, that it is doing a work demanded by the strongest claims of humanity, and that its objects are in accord with the purest principles of patriotism.

Robt. B. Beath

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INDIAN SOLDIERS' HOME
MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS' HOME
MONTANA SOLDIERS' HOME



On the fourteenth day of April, 1865, the United States flag, which had just four years before had been lowered upon the formal surrender of Fort Sumter, was again raised over that fort by Major-General Robert Anderson, with appropriate ceremonies, national in their character and importance.

On the second of April, Jefferson Davis had made a hurried departure from Richmond, stopping at Danville to issue a proclamation to the effect that the events of the past ten days would leave the Confederate armies "free to move from point to point, to strike the enemy in detail far from his base." Notwithstanding this, on April 9, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant, and on the 14th General Joseph E. Johnston opened negotiations for the surrender of his troops to General Sherman, the details being formally consummated on the 26th of that month.

Mobile had been surrendered on the 12th to the military and naval forces under General Gordon Granger, commanding the 13th Army Corps, and Rear-Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, commanding the West Gulf Squadron.

Major-Generals George Stoneman and James H. Wilson were leading divisions of cavalry at will through different sections of the South which had not seriously felt the dire effects of war, and the last-named general, by a series of dashing movements, completely routed and scattered the cavalry forces of General N.B. Forrest. A portion of Wilson's command, on May 10, captured the fleeing leader of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis.

Practically but one large division of the rebel armies then remained in the field, that of the Trans-Mississippi Department under General E. Kirby Smith, who surrendered, on May 25, to General E.R.S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of the Gulf. The rebellion was ended.

In April, 1865 more than a million of men were in the military service of the United States. A still larger number had been previously enrolled and discharged.

To these must be added a roll of names which, at that time, numbered over three hundred and fifty thousand- THE GRAND ARMY OF THE DEAD.

Altogether 2,859,132 had been enrolled in the military service; the exact number of individuals enlisted has never been accurately ascertained, but the best estimates-reducing the enlistments to a three years' standard of service - place the total number at 2,320,272.

There had been killed in battle 67,058; died of wounds and other injuries, 43, 032; of disease, 224, 586; and from causes not classified, 24,852 - a total death-roll of 359,528.

The Army had taken part in more than two thousand engagements, many of them of minor importance as to the numbers engaged or results attained, while others were mighty battles which strained all the resources and tested the fullest powers of endurance of great opposing armies.

The Navy, with 122,000 men employed had borne an equally important part, following, watching, and capturing privateers of the enemy in foreign seas, patrolling the long line of coast from Cape Charles to the Rio Grande, blockading ports, capturing forts, and giving, often at critical times, assistance and protection to the Army in many of its engagements.

THE GRAND REVIEW

The Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, suggested that the armies of Meade and Sherman should be formally reviewed in the city of Washington before their final discharge from the service of the United States.

The Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, and the Army of Georgia therefore marched to the vicinity of Washington to be reviewed on May 23 and 24, 1865, for which the necessary orders were issued by Lieutenant-General Grant. The Army of the Ohio remained in North Carolina under command of Major-General John M. Schofield.

The public and private buildings of the National Capital were profusely decorated; triumphal arches and reviewing-stands were erected at different points, and vast crowds of people gathered from all sections to honor the returning veterans.

The teachers and pupils of the public schools of Washington were assembled on the terraces and balconies of the Capital, and waved banners and sang patriotic songs as the soldiers passed. Upon a strip of canvas along the front of the Capitol was inscribed the legend: THE ONLY NATIONAL DEBT WE CAN NEVER PAY IS THE DEBT WE OWE THE VICTORIOUS UNION SOLDIERS."

Representatives from various States had erected stands, which were filled by their sons and daughters, who, while heartily joining in the honors accorded to all the troops, enthusiastically applauded those who more directly represented their own particular States.

The principal reviewing-stand was erected near the Executive Mansion, and was occupied by President Johnson and his Cabinet, by diplomats and envoys of foreign nations, and by governors of States. Among the latter were some especially beloved by the soldiers and honored by the nation for their invaluable and patriotic services as "war governors" – notably John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

On the first day Lieutenant-General Grant occupied a position near the President, with distinguished naval officers and Generals Sherman, Howard, Logan, and others, whose troops were to parade on the next day. It was while on this stand that General Logan was informed that he had been assigned to the command of the Army of Tennessee. General Howard having been appointed Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The order of review was as follows:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The hero of Gettysburg, Major-General George Gordon Meade, rode at the head of the column, attended by a brilliant staff.

CAVALRY

THIRD DIVISION- Brevet Major-General George A. Custer.
2d Brigade, Brigadier-General William Wells (1st Vermont Cavalry).

3d Brigade, Colonel H. Capehart, 1st West Virginia Cavalry
1st Brigade, colonel A.C.M. Pennington, 3d New Jersey Cavalry

SECOND DIVISION- Major-General George Cook.

1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Henry E. Davies (2d New York Cavalry)

2d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General John Irvin Gregg, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry

3d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General C.H. Smith, 1st Maine Cavalry

FIRST DIVISION- Brigadier-General Thomas C. Devin (6th New York Cavalry)

1st Brigade, Colonel Peter Stagg, 1st Michigan Cavalry

2d Brigade, Colonel Charles L. Fitzhugh, 6th New York Cavalry

3d Brigade, Brigadier-General Alfred Gibbs (1st New York Dragoons).

NINTH ARMY CORPS

Major-General John G. Parke.

FIRST DIVISION- Brevet Major-General O.B. Wilcox.

1st Brigade, Colonel Samuel Harriman, 37th Wisconsin

2d Brigade, Brevet Colonel Ralph Ely, 9th Michigan

3d Brigade, Colonel James Bintliff, 38th Wisconsin

SECOND DIVISION- Brigadier-General S.G. Griffin.

1st Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General John I. Curtin, 45th Pennsylvania

2d Brigade, Colonel H.B. Titus, 9th New Hampshire

THIRD DIVISION- Brevet Major-General John F. Hartranft

1st Brigade, Colonel A.B. McCalmont, 208th Pennsylvania

2d Brigade, Colonel J.A. Matthews, 205th Pennsylvania

Artillery Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General J.C. Tidball, 4th New York Heavy Artillery.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS

Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin.

FIRST DIVISION- Brevet Major-General J.J. Bartlett (27th New York)

1st Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General A.L. Pearson, 155th Pennsylvania

2d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General E.M. Gregory, 91st Pennsylvania

3d Brigade, Brigadier-General J.L. Chamberlain (20th Maine).

SECOND DIVISION- Major-General R.B. Ayres

1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Joseph Hayes (18th Massachusetts).

2d Brigade, Colonel D.L. Stanton, 1st Maryland.

3d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General James Gwyn, 188th Pennsylvania

THIRD DIVISION- Major-General S. Wylie Crawford

1st Brigade, Colonel J.A. Kellogg, 6th Wisconsin

2d Brigade, Brigadier-General Henry Baxter (2d Michigan)

3d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Richard Coulter, 11th Pennsylvania

SECOND ARMY CORPS

Major-General A.A. Humphreys

FIRST DIVISION- Brevet Major-General Nelson A. Miles
1st Brigade, Colonel John Fraser, 140th Pennsylvania
2d Brigade, Colonel R. Nugent, 69th New York
3d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General C.D. MacDougall,
111th New York
4th Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General John Ramsey, 8th
New Jersey

SECOND DIVISION- Brevet Brigadier-General F.C. Barlow,
61st New York
1st Brigade, Colonel W.L. Olmstead, 59th New York
2d Brigade, Colonel J.P. McIvor, 170th New York
3d Brigade, Colonel Daniel Woodall, 1st Delaware

THIRD DIVISION- Brevet Major-General Gershom Mott,
New Jersey
1st Brigade, Brigadier-General R. De Trobriand (55th New
York)
2d Brigade, Brigadier-General Byron R. Pierce (3d
Michigan)
3d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General R. McAllister, 11th
New Jersey
Artillery Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel J.G. Hazard, 1st
Rhode Island Light Artillery

The NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS was represented by a
division under the command of Brigadier-General William
Dwight, formerly Colonel 70th New York.

The SIXTH ARMY CORPS had remained at Danville, Va.,
and was formally reviewed by the President in Washington
June 8. It was then commanded by Major-General H.G.
Wright.

SHERMAN'S ARMY

Comprising the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of
Georgia was reviewed on May 24.

At the head of the column rode Major-General William
Tecumseh Sherman, accompanied by General O.O.
Howard.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

Major-General John A. Logan

FIRST DIVISION- Brigadier-General Charles R. Woods
(76th Ohio)
1st Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General W.B. Woods, 76th
Ohio
2d Brigade, Colonel R.F. Catterson, 97th Indiana
3d Brigade, Colonel George A. Stone, 25th Iowa

SECOND DIVISION- Brigadier-General J.M. Oliver (15th
Michigan)
1st Brigade, Colonel Theodore Jones, 30th Ohio
2d Brigade, Colonel William S. Jones, 53d Ohio
3d Brigade, Colonel F.S. Hutchinson, 15th Mich.

FOURTH DIVISION- Brevet Major-General John M. Corse,
6th Iowa
1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Elliott W. Rice (7th Iowa)
2d Brigade, Brigadier-General W.T. Clark, Iowa
3d Brigade, Colonel Richard Rowett, 7th Illinois
Artillery Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel W.H. Ross

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS

Major-General Frank P. Blair, Jr.

FIRST DIVISION- Brigadier-General Manning F. Force (20th
Ohio)
1st Brigade, Brigadier-General John W. Fuller (27th Ohio)
2d Brigade, Brigadier-General John W. Sprague (63rd
Ohio)
3d Brigade, Brigadier-General John Tillson, 10th Illinois

THIRD DIVISION- Brevet Major-General M. D. Leggett (78th
Ohio)
1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Charles Ewing (Ohio)
2d Brigade, Brigadier-General Robert K. Scott (68th Ohio)

FOURTH DIVISION- Brevet Major-General Giles A. Smith
(8th Missouri)
1st Brigade, Brigadier-General B.F. Potts (32d Ohio)
2d Brigade, Brigadier-General Carlos J. Stolbrand (2d
Illinois Artillery)
3d Brigade Brigadier-General W.W. Belknap (15th Iowa)
Artillery, Major Fred Welker, 1st Missouri Light Artillery

ARMY OF GEORGIA

Major-General Henry W. Slocum, New York

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS

Major-General Joseph A. Mower.

FIRST DIVISION- Brevet Major-General A.S. Williams,
Michigan
1st Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General James L. Selfridge,
46th Pennsylvania
2d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General William Hawley, 3d
Wisconsin
3d Brigade, Brigadier-General J.S. Robinson (82d Ohio)

SECOND DIVISION- Brevet Major-General John W. Geary
(28th Pennsylvania)
1st Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General A. Pardee, Jr. 147th
Pennsylvania
2d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General George W. Mindil,
33d New Jersey
3d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Harry A. Barnum,
149th New York

THIRD DIVISION- Brevet Major-General W.T. Ward,
Kentucky
1st Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Harrison,
70th Indiana
2d Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel Dustin, 105th
Illinois
3d Brigade, Brigadier-General William Cogswell, 2d
Massachusetts
Artillery, Captain Charles E. Winegar, New York

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS

Major-General Jefferson C. Davis

FIRST DIVISION- Brigadier-General Charles C. Walcutt (45th Ohio)

1st Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General H.C. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin

2d Brigade, Brigadier-General George P. Buell (58th Indiana)

3d Brigade, Colonel H.A. Hambright, 79th Pennsylvania

SECOND DIVISION- Brevet Major-General James D. Morgan, 10th Illinois

1st Brigade, Brigadier-General James D. Morgan, 10th Illinois

2d Brigade, Brigadier-General John G. Mitchell, (113th Ohio)

3d Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Langley, 125th Illinois

THIRD DIVISION- Brevet Major-General Absalom Baird.

1st Brigade, Colonel M.C. Hunter, 82d Indiana

2d Brigade, Colonel N. Gleason, 87th Indiana

3d Brigade, Brigadier-General George S. Greene (60th New York)

The titles of officers given above are as designated in the General Orders issued for the Review. A number afterward received commissions of higher grades.

Many of the officers and large numbers of the soldiers were garlanded with flowers as they passed along the line of march.

"Sherman's bummers" helped to relieve whatever of monotony there was in the continual tramp, tramp, tramp of the armies. A number were mounted on mules or on sorry-looking horses borrowed from some quartermaster's camp of condemned animals, and carrying chickens, pigs, and vegetables; others on foot swung along in the free and easy gait learned on their long march to the sea.

It was estimated that nearly 150,000 men participated in these ceremonies- the Army of the Potomac, 80,000; the Army of the Tennessee, 36,000; and the Army of Georgia, 33,000.

Never before had such a pageant been witnessed at the capital of any nation- the passage of an army of citizen soldiers who, having by their valor saved the nation, were now present only that those necessary details might be completed which would enable them to take their places in the ranks of peaceful citizens.

With worn uniforms and tattered ensigns telling eloquently of service in the field, those men were now only anxious to return to their homes and loved ones. Though joyfully returning, and, as representatives of all who had honorably served in the armies and navies of the Union, thus receiving the plaudits of the people whom they had so ably served, there were sad thoughts no inharmonious with the occasion.

As they passed the reviewing-stand where representative men were assembled in their honor, the marching soldiers missed above all others that rugged, homely face which now would have been lit with a halo of glory. The great patient heart, that for four years had borne such a fearful strain was now stilled. In all the land no one was nearer the soldier's heart than Abraham Lincoln.

Other forms were missing from the group- leaders of corps and of armies of whom John F. Reynolds, McPherson, and Sedgwick were types.

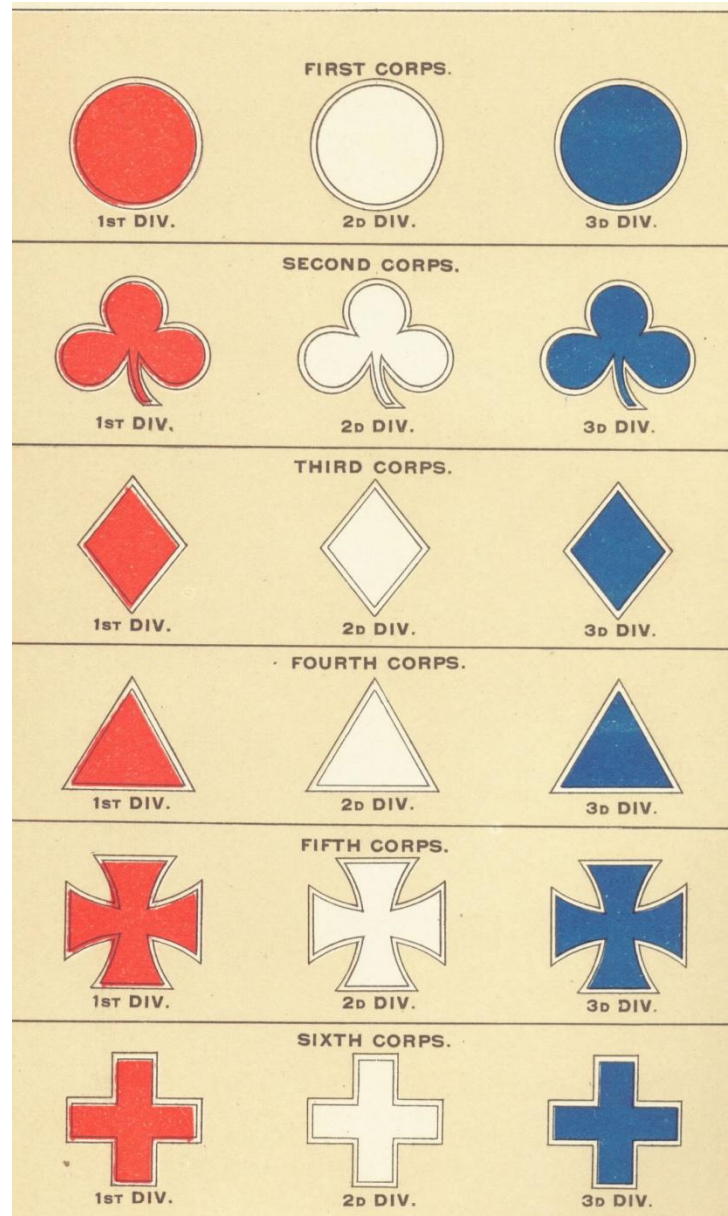
But the thoughts of the soldiers were not then so much with the absent leaders as the more familiar forms of

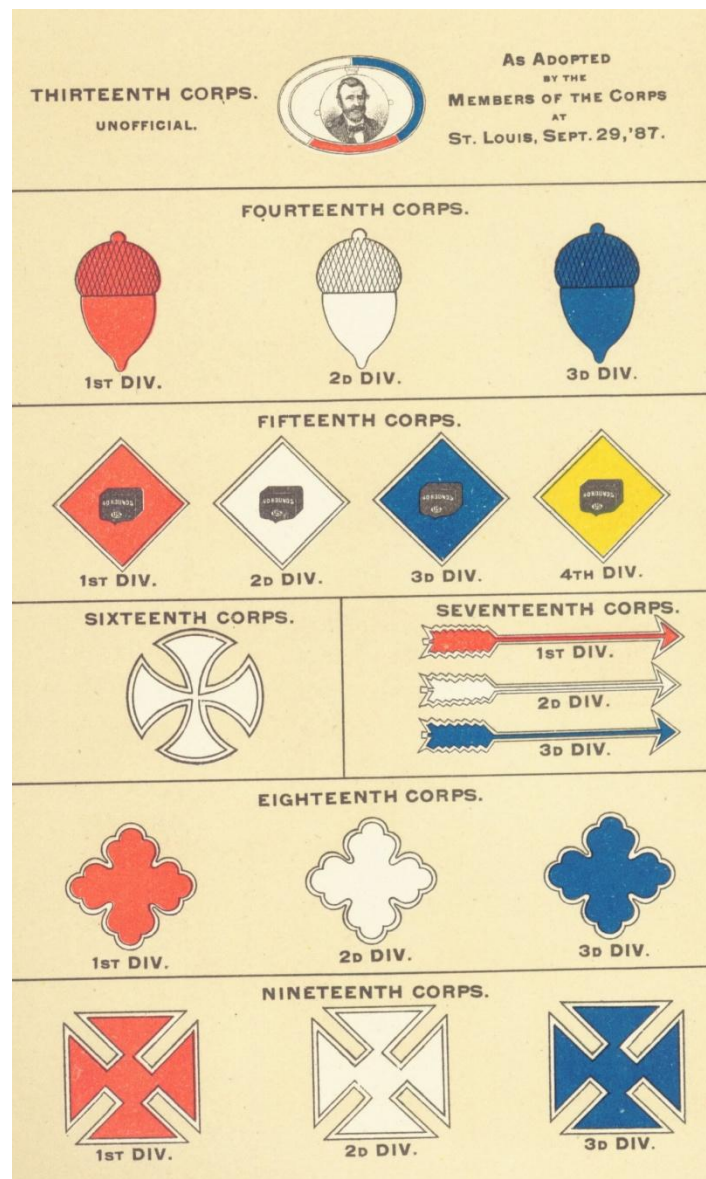
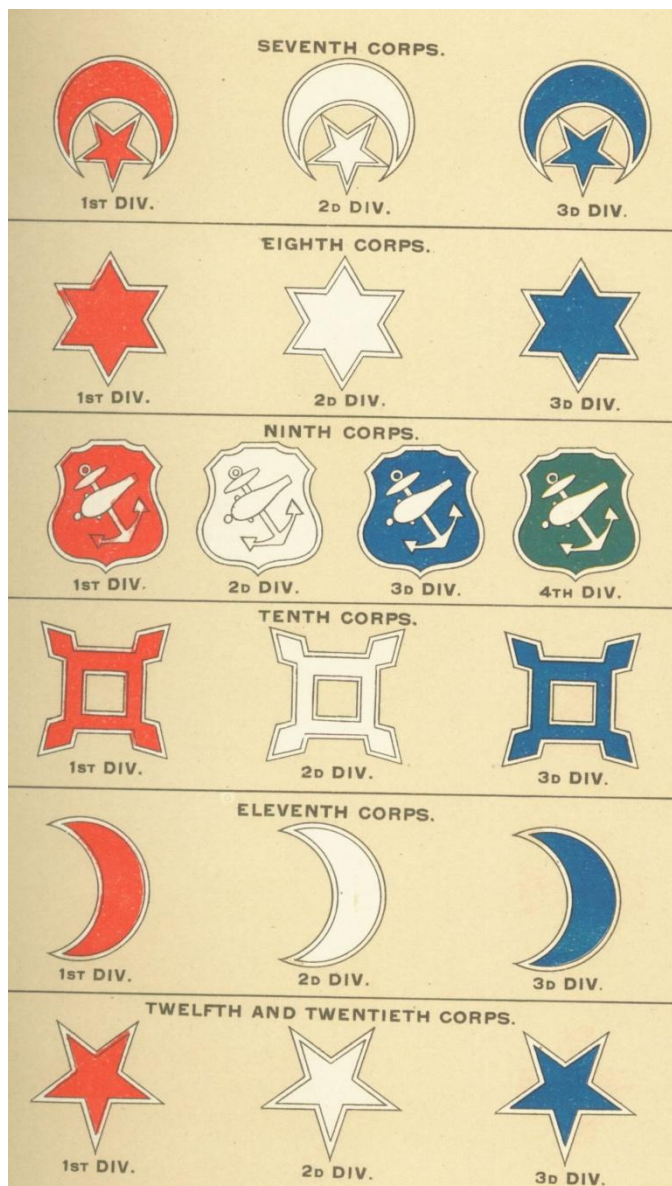
comrades, dear to their hearts, but now numbered among the dead. Perchance they had been playmates in school-boy days and bosom friends in maturer years. Together they had responded to the call of an imperiled country, together had faced the dangers of the service. In camp and bivouac they had slept under the same blankets and shared the contents of their haversacks and canteens.

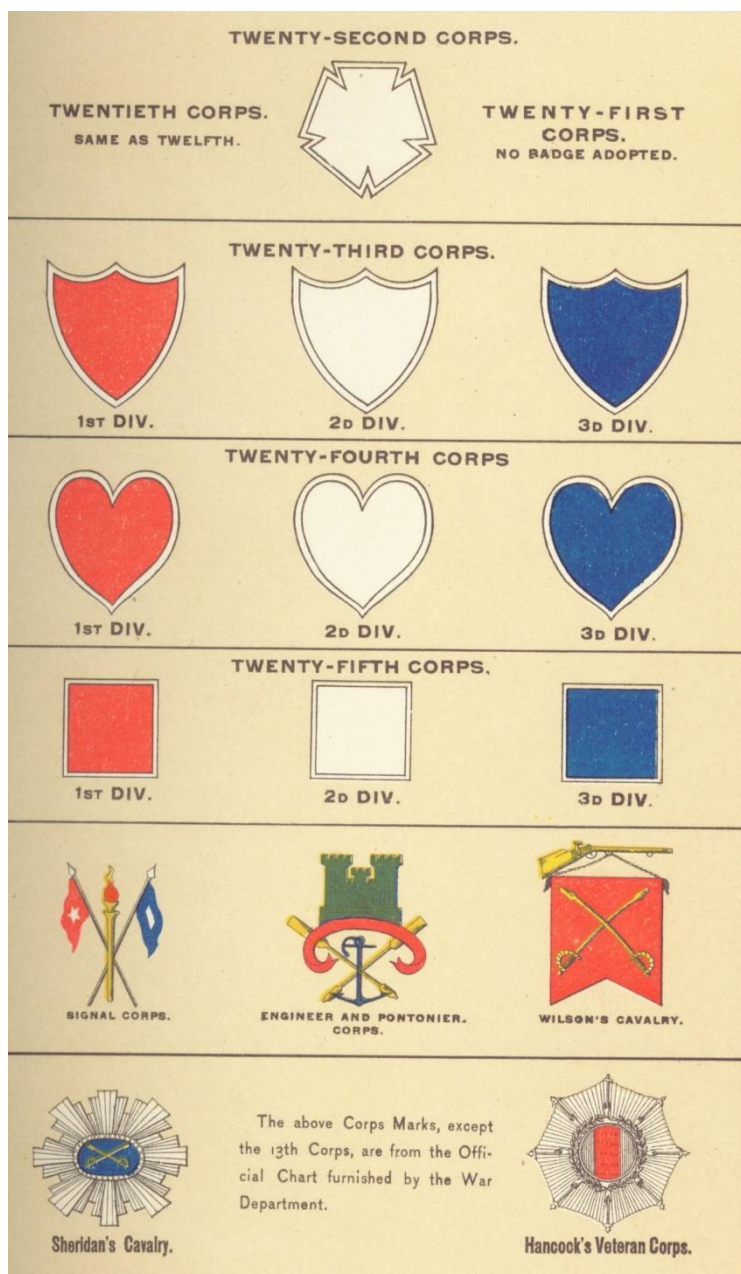
These, their comrades, had not lived to hear the joyful shouts of victory, and were not to receive the embraces of their loved ones. They had died that the Nation might live!

The fond affection cherished for the honored dead but stimulated the ties of sympathy and love for comrades living and sharing the thrilling memories of the years of national strife and warfare now happily over.

They were soon to part, each in his own way to fight the battle of life, to form new ties, new friendships, but never could they forget the sacred bond of comradeship wielded in the fire of battle, that in after years, should be their stimulus to take upon themselves the work confided to the people by President Lincoln "to bind up the Nation's wounds," "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan."







To be continued next month.

March Birthdays



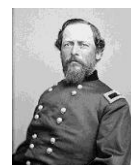
Horatio G. Wright
6 March 1820



Adm. John L. Worden
12 March 1818



Isaac I. Stevens
25 March 1818



Samuel K. Zook
27 March 1821

April Birthdays



Lewis "Lew" Wallace
10 April 1827



David McMurtrie Gregg
10 April 1833



Henry W. Benham
17 April 1813



John Gibbon
20 April 1827



Alexander M. McCook
22 April 1822

2018 MOH Parade



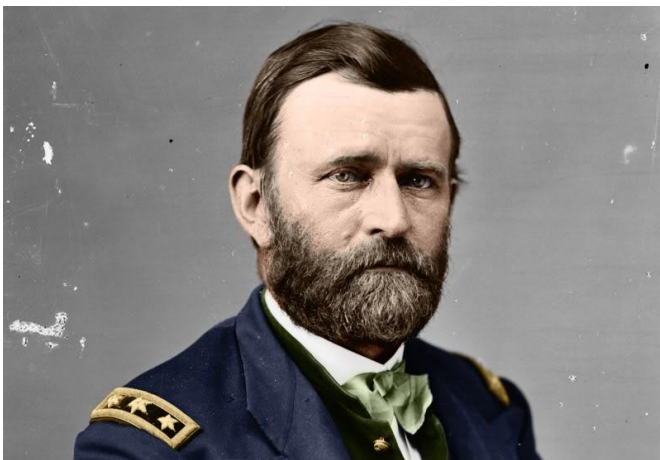
Erastus B. Tyler
24 April 1822



Andrew J. Smith
28 April 1815



Colonel Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth
11 April 1837



Lieutenant General Hiram Ulysses Grant
(Ulysses Simpson Grant)
27 April 1822





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



General Order # 24 (Revised)
SERIES 2017-2018
28 March 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:

Section 1: Pursuant to a request from the Department Commander of the Department of Missouri; for a ruling on the power of the Department Encampment to appoint special committees independent of the Department Commander.

Section 2: The National Counselors reviewed the request and provided the following opinion:

The Department Encampment is the administrative ruling body for the Department, while in session. While Chapter II Article VII, Section 1b of the C&R states that the Department Commander shall preside at all meetings of the Department Encampment, and appoint all standing and other committees, this does not supersede or negate the power of the Department Encampment to direct the formation and membership of such committees it see necessary, within the confines of the rules prescribed in the Departments By-laws or Constitution and Regulations of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Section 3: I accept the opinion and findings of the National Counselors and rule to affirm the power of the Department Encampment to direct the Department Commander of a Department to appoint committees and delineate the membership of committees as the Department Encampment sees necessary, within the confines of the rules prescribed in the National Constitution and Regulations of the Order and By-laws of the Department.

Ordered this 28th Day of March 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

Department Order No. 3

SERIES 2017-2018

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Department of Texas (with Louisiana)

Beau B. Moore, Commander
3702 Applewood Rd.
Melissa, TX 75454

Announcement of the Annual Department Encampment:

The Texas Rangers Hall of Fame & Museum in Waco, Texas has been selected as the site for the 24th annual Department Encampment. The Encampment will convene at 10:30am on Saturday, June 23, 2018 in the Texas Ranger Public Safety Education Center.

All Camp Commanders and Department Officers are to have their 2017-2018 reports emailed to Don Gates and myself no later than Tuesday, May 15, 2018.

Instructions on pre-registration and order of business for the Encampment will be distributed to the camp commanders and secretaries by April 15, 2018.

A luncheon meal during the encampment will be provided to all registered members and guests.

Ordered this 4th Day of April, 2018

By Order of:

Beau B. Moore, Commander
Department of Texas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:

Don Gates, Secretary/Treasurer
Department of Texas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Department Order No. 4

SERIES 2017-2018

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Department of Texas (with Louisiana)

Beau B. Moore, Commander
3702 Applewood Rd.
Melissa, TX 75454

Appointments:

The following Brothers are hereby appointed to serve as members of the Nominating Committee for the twenty-fourth annual Department Encampment.

Gen. J.J. Byrne, Camp #1 Brother Brian Glass, PDC
Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea, USN, Camp #2 Brother William Pollard, CC
Col. E.E. Ellsworth, Camp #18 Brother John Schneider, CC
Brother Brian Glass, PDC is appointed to serve as chairman of this committee.

The Nominations Committee will consult, and nominate candidates for election at the Encampment. The candidates will stand for election as Department Officers for the 2018-2019 term of office. The Department Officers to be elected are:

Department Commander
Department Senior Vice Commander
Department Junior Vice Commander
Department Secretary/Treasurer
Department Council Members (3)

Ordered this 4th Day of April, 2018

By Order of:

Beau B. Moore, Commander
Department of Texas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:

Don Gates, Secretary/Treasurer
Department of Texas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

The following is the continuation of the
Civil War History circa 1885
From last month.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Rosecrans, after the battle of Murfreesboro, made no forward movement until June^[liii]. With sixty thousand men, he then marched against Bragg, and, by threatening his communications, compelled him to evacuate Chattanooga^[liv] (Sept. 8). Rosecrans pushed on in pursuit of Bragg, whom he supposed to be in full retreat. Bragg, however, having received powerful reinforcements turned upon his pursuers so suddenly that they narrowly escaped being cut up in detail, while scattered along a line forty miles in length. The Union forces rapidly concentrated, and the two armies met on the Chickamauga^[lv].

Battle of Chickamauga (Sept. 19, 20). – The first-day's fight was indecisive. About noon of the second day, the Federal line became broken from the movement of troops to help the left wing, then hard pressed. Longstreet seized the opportunity, pushed a brigade into the gap, and swept the Federal right and center from the field. The rushing crowd of fugitives bore Rosecrans himself away. In this crisis of the battle, all depended on the left, under Thomas. If that yielded, the army would be utterly routed. All through the long afternoon, the entire Confederate army surged against it. But Thomas held fast^[lvi]. At night, he deliberately withdrew to Chattanooga, picking up five hundred prisoners on the way. The Union army, however, defeated in the field, was now shut up in its intrenchments. Bragg occupied the hills commanding the city and cut off its communications. The garrison was threatened with starvation^[lvii].

Battle of Chattanooga (Nov. 24, 25). – Grant, having been appointed to command the Mississippi Division hurried to Chattanooga^[lviii]. Affairs soon wore a different look. Hooker came with two corps from the Army of the Potomac^[lix]; and Sherman^[lx] hastened by forced marches from Iuka, two hundred miles away. Communications were re-established. Thomas made a dash^[lxi] and seized Orchard Knob (Nov. 23). The following day, Hooker charged the fortifications on Lookout Mountain^[lxii]. His troops had been ordered to stop on the high ground; but carried away by the ardor of the attack, they swept over the crest, driving the enemy before them. Through the mist that filled the valley, the anxious watchers below caught only glimpses of this far-famed "battle above the clouds." The next morning, Hooker advanced on the south of Missionary Ridge. Sherman, during the whole time, had been heavily pounding away on the northern flank. Grant, from his position on Orchard Knob, perceiving that the Confederate line in front of him was being weakened to repel these attacks on the flanks, saw that the critical moment had come^[lxiii], and launched Thomas' corps on its center. The orders were to take the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, then halt and re-form; but the men forgot them all, carried the works at the base, and then swept on up the ascent. Grant caught the inspiration, and ordered a grand charge along the whole front. Up they went over rocks and chasms, all lines were broken, the flags far ahead,

each surrounded by a group of the bravest. Without firing a shot, and heedless of the tempest hurled upon them, they surmounted the crest, captured the guns, and turned them on the retreating foe. That night, the Union camp-fires, glistening along the heights about Chattanooga, proclaimed the success of this the most brilliant of Grant's achievements, and the most picturesque of the battle of the war.

The Effects of this campaign were the rout of Bragg's army, the resignation of that general, and the possession of Chattanooga by Union forces. This post gave control of East Tennessee, and opened the way to the heart of the Confederacy. It became the door-way by which the Union army gained easy access to Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

While Rosecrans was moving on Chattanooga, Burnside, being relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, was sent into East Tennessee, where he met with great success. In the meantime, the Confederate President Davis, visited Bragg and, thinking Chattanooga was sure to be captured, sent Longstreet with his corps to the defense of Tennessee. His men were in a deplorable state – hungry, ragged, and tentless; but, under this indefatigable leader, they shut up Burnside's force in the works at Knoxville. Meanwhile, Grant, in the moment of his splendid triumph at Chattanooga, ordered Sherman's torn, bleeding, barefoot troops over terrible roads one hundred miles to Burnside's relief. Longstreet, in order to anticipate the arrival of these re-inforcements made a desperate assault upon Burnside (November 29), but it was as heroically repulsed. As Sherman's advance-guard reached Knoxville (December 4) Longstreet's troops filed out of their works in retreat.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Battle of Chancellorsville (May 2, 3). – Burnside, after the defeat at Fredericksburg, was succeeded by General Hooker (January 26). The departure of Longstreet from his force, leaving Lee only sixty thousand to oppose to the Potomac army of over one hundred thousand, offered a favorable opportunity for an attack. Accordingly Sedgwick was left to carry the intrenchments at Fredericksburg, while the main body crossed the Rappahannock some miles above, and took position in the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville. Lee, relying on the dense woods to conceal his movements, risked the perilous chance of dividing his army in the presence of a superior enemy. While he kept up a show of fight in front, Jackson, by a detour of fifteen miles, got to the rear with twenty thousand men, and suddenly bursting out of the dense woods, routed the Union right. That night, Hooker took a new position; but, by constant attacks through the next day, Lee gradually forced the Union line from the field of battle, and captured Chancellor House^[lxiv]. As he was preparing for the final grand charge, word was received the Sedgwick had crossed the Rappahannock, taken Fredericksburg, and had fallen on his rear. Drawing back, he turned against this new antagonist, and, by severe fighting that night and the following day, compelled him to recross the river. Lee then went to seek Hooker, but he was already gone. The Army of the Potomac was soon back on its old camping-ground opposite Fredericksburg^[lxv].

Lee's Second Invasion of the North. – Lee, encouraged by his success, now determined to carry the war into the Northern States, and dictate terms of peace in Philadelphia or New

York^[lxvi]. With the finest arm the South had ever sent forth, the flower of her troops, carefully equipped and confident of success, he rapidly moved down the Shenandoah, crossed the Potomac and advanced to Chambersburg. The Union army followed along the east side of the Blue Ridge and South Mountains. Lee, fearing that Meade, who now commanded the Federals, would strike through some of the passes and cut off his communications with Richmond, turned east to threaten Baltimore, and thus draw off Meade for its defense.

Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3). *First Day.* – The Confederate advance unexpectedly met the Union cavalry just westward of Gettysburg. On the Chambersburg road^[lxvii]. Reinforcements came up on both sides; but the Federal troops were finally forced back and, becoming entangled in the streets of the village, lost many prisoners. All that night, the troops kept arriving and taking their positions by moonlight, to be ready for the contest, which they saw, was now close at hand^[lxviii].

Second Day. – In the afternoon, Longstreet led the first grand charge against the Union left, in order to secure Little Round Top. General Sickles, by mistake, had taken a position in front of Meade's intended line of battle. The Confederates, far out-flanking, swung around him; but, as they reached the top of the hill, they met a brigade which Warren had just sent in time to defeat this attempt. Sickles was, however, driven back to Cemetery Ridge, where he stood firm. Ewell, in an attack on the Federal right, succeeded in getting a position on Culp's Hill^[lxix].

Third Day. – At one o'clock P.M., Lee suddenly opened on Cemetery Ridge with one hundred and fifty guns. For two hours, the air was alive with shells^[lxx]. Then the cannonade lulled, and out of the woods swept the Confederate double battle-line, over a mile long, and preceded by a cloud of skirmishers. A thrill of admiration ran along the Union ranks, as, silently and with disciplined steadiness, that magnificent column of eighteen thousand men moved up on the slope of Cemetery Ridge. A hundred guns torn great gaps in their front. Infantry volleys smote their ranks. The line was broken, yet they pushed forward. They planted their battle-flags on the breastworks. They bayoneted the cannoneers at their guns. They fought, hand to hand, so close that exploding powder scorched their clothes. Upon this struggling mass, the Federals converged from every side. No human endurance could stand the storm. Out of this terrible fire, whole companies rushed as prisoners into the Union lines, while the rest fled panic-stricken from the field^[lxxi].

The Federals loss in the three-days fight was twenty-three thousand; the Confederate was not officially reported, but probably much exceeded that number. Meade slowly followed Lee, who re-crossed the Potomac, and took position back of the Rapidan.

The Effect of this battle was to put an end to the idea of a Northern invasion. Lee's veterans who went down in the awful charges of Gettysburg could never be replaced.

THE WAR ON THE SEA AND THE COAST.

Attack on Charleston (April 7). – Such was the confidence felt in the ability of the iron-clads to resist cannon-balls, that Admiral Dupont determined to run the fortifications at the entrance to Charleston, and force his way up to the city. The attempt was a disastrous failure^[lxxii]. General Gillmore then took charge of the Union troops, and landing on Morris Island^[lxxiii], by regular siege approaches and a terrible bombardment, captured Fort

Wagner^[xxiv] and reduced Fort Sumter to a shapeless mass of rubbish. A short time after a party of sailors from the Union fleet essayed to capture it by night, but its garrison, upstarting from the ruins, drove them back with heavy loss.

General Review of the Third Year of the War. – The Confederates had gained the great battles of Chickamauga and Chancellorsville, seized Galveston, and successfully resisted every attack on Charleston.

The Federals had gained the important battles before Vicksburg and those at Chattanooga and at Gettysburg. They had captured the garrisons of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The Mississippi was patrolled by gun-boats, and the Confederate army was entirely cut off from its western supplies. Arkansas, east Tennessee, and large portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas had been won for the Union.

1864.

The Situation. – In March, General Grant was made Lieutenant-General in command of all the forces of the United States. Heretofore, the different armies acted independently. They were now to move in concert, and thus prevent the Confederate forces from aiding each other. The strength of the South lay in the armies of Lee in Virginia, and Johnston in Georgia. Grant was to attack the former, Sherman the latter, and both were to keep at work, regardless of season or weather. While the Army of the Potomac was crossing the Rapidan (May 4), Grant seated on a log by the road-side, penciled a telegram to Sherman to start.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Advance upon Atlanta. – Sherman, with one hundred thousand men, now moved upon Johnson, who, with nearly fifty thousand, was stationed at Dalton, Ga. The Confederate commander, foreseeing this advance, had selected a series of almost impregnable positions, one behind the other, all the way to Atlanta. For one hundred miles, there was continued skirmishing among the mountains and woods, which presented every opportunity for such a warfare. Both armies were led by profound strategists. Sherman would drive Johnston into a stronghold, and then with consummate skill outflank him, when Johnston with equal skill would retreat to a new post and prepare to meet his opponent again^[xxv]. At DALTON, RESACA, DALLAS and LOST and KENESAW MOUNTAINS, bloody battles were fought. Finally, Johnston retired to the intrenchments of Atlanta (July 10).

Capture of Atlanta. – Davis, dissatisfied with this Fabian policy, now put Hood in command. He attacked the Union army three times with tremendous energy, but was repulsed with great slaughter. Sherman, thereupon re-enacting his favorite flanking movement, filled his wagons with fifteen-days rations, dexterously shifted his whole army on Hood's line of supplies, and compelled the evacuation of the city^[xxvi].

The Effect. – This campaign, during the four months of fighting and marching, day and night, in its ten pitched battles and scores of lesser engagements, cost the Union army thirty thousand men and the Confederate, thirty-five thousand. Georgia was the workshop, store-house, granary, and arsenal of the Confederacy. At Atlanta, Rome and the neighboring towns were manufactories, foundries and mills, where clothing, wagons, harnesses, powder, balls, and cannon were furnished to all its armies. The South was henceforth cut off from these supplies.

Hood's Invasion of Tennessee. - Sherman now longed to sweep through the Atlantic States. But this was impossible so long as Hood, with an army of forty thousand, was in front, while the cavalry under Forrest was raiding along his railroad communications toward Chattanooga and Nashville. With unconcealed joy, therefore, Sherman learned that Hood was to invade Tennessee^[lxxvii]. Relieved of this anxiety, he prepared his army for its celebrated "March to the Sea."

Battle of Nashville (December 15, 16). - Hood crossed the Tennessee, and, after a desperate struggle with Schofield's army at FRANKLIN, shut up General Thomas within the fortifications at Nashville. For two weeks little was done^[lxxviii]. When Thomas was fully ready, he suddenly sallied out on Hood, and in a terrible two-day battle drove the Confederate forces out of their intrenchments into headlong flight. The Union cavalry thundered upon their heels with remorseless energy. The infantry followed closely behind. The entire Confederate army, except the rear guard, which fought bravely to the last, was dissolved into a rabble of demoralized fugitives, who escaped across the Tennessee.

The Effect. - For the first time in the war, an army was destroyed. The object, which Sherman hoped to attain when he moved on Atlanta, was accomplished by Thomas, three hundred miles away. Sherman could now go where he pleased with little danger of meeting a foe. The war at the West, so far as any great movements were concerned, was finished.

Sherman's March to the Sea. - Breaking loose from his communications with Nashville, and burning the city of Atlanta, Sherman started (Nov. 16), with sixty thousand men, for the Atlantic coast. The army moved in four columns, with a cloud of cavalry under Kilpatrick^[lxxix], and skirmishers in front to disguise its route^[lxxx]. The wings destroyed the Georgia Central and Augusta railroads, and troops foraged on the country as they passed. In five weeks, they had marched three hundred miles, reached the sea^[lxxxi]. Stormed Fort McAlister, and captured Savannah^[lxxxii].

The Effect of this march can hardly be over estimated. A fertile region, sixty miles wide and three hundred long, was desolated; three hundred miles of railroad were destroyed; the eastern portion of the already sundered Confederacy was cut in twain; immense supplies of provisions were captured, and the hardships of war brought home to those who had hitherto been exempt from its actual contact.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

Battle of the Wilderness (May 5, 6). - After crossing the Rapidan, the Union army plunged into the Wilderness. While the columns were toiling along narrow roads, they were suddenly attacked by the Confederate army^[lxxxiii]. The dense forest forbade all strategy. There was none of the pomp or glory of war, only its horrible butchery. The ranks simply dashed into the woods. Soon came the patter of shots, the heavy rattle of musketry, and then there streamed back the wreck of battle- bleeding, mangled forms, borne on stretchers. In those gloomy shades, dense with smoke, this strangest of battles, which no eye could follow, marked only by the shouts and volleys, now advancing, now receding, as either side gained or lost, surged to and fro. The third day, both armies, worn out by this desperate struggle, remained in their intrenchments. Neither side had conquered. It was generally supposed that the Federals would retire back of the Rapidan. Grant thought differently. He

quietly gathered up his army and pushed it by the Confederate right flank toward Spotsylvania Court House.

Battle of Spotsylvania (May 8-12). – Lee detected the movement, and hurried a division to head off the Union advance. When Grant reached the spot, he found the Confederate army planted directly across the road, barring his progress. Five days of continuous maneuvering^[lxxxiv], and fighting^[lxxxv] having given no advantage, Grant concluded to try the favorite movement of the year, and turn Lee's right flank again^[lxxxvi].

Battle of Cold Harbor (June 3). – Lee, however, moving on the inner and shorter line reached the NORTH ANA first. Here some severe fighting occurred, when, Grant moving to flank again, Lee slipped into the intrenchments of Cold Harbor. At daybreak an assault was made. The Union troops, here sinking in the swamp, there entangled in the brushwood, and torn by a pitiless fire, struggled on only to be beaten back with terrible slaughter^[lxxxvii]. Lee's army, sheltered behind its works, suffered little^[lxxxviii].

Attack on Petersburg. – Grant now rapidly pushed his army over the James, and fell upon Petersburg; but here again Lee was ahead, and the works could not be forced. Grant was therefore compelled to throw up intrenchments and sit down in front of the Confederate lines. The campaign now resolved itself into a siege of Richmond, with Petersburg as its advanced post.

The Effect. – The campaign had cost the Union army forty thousand men, and the Confederates thirty thousand^[lxxxix]. The weakened capabilities of the South were now fairly pitted against the almost exhaustless resources of the North. Grant's plan was to keep constantly hammering Lee's army, conscious that it was the last hope of the Confederacy. The idea of thus annihilating an army was terrible, yet it seemed the only way of closing the awful struggle.

The Siege of Richmond continued until the spring of 1865. It was marked by two important events:

1. *Mine Explosion* (July 30). From a hidden ravine in front of Petersburg, a mine had been dug underneath a strong Confederate fort. Just at dawn, the blast of eight thousand pounds of powder was fired. Several cannon, the garrison of three hundred men, and huge masses of earth were thrown high in the air. The Federal guns opened fire at once along the entire line. An assaulting column forward, but stopped in the crater produced by the explosion. The Confederates, rallying from their confusion, concentrated from every side, and poured shot and shell upon the struggling mass of men huddled within the demolished fort. To retreat was only less dangerous than to stay, yet many of the soldiers jumped out of this slaughter-pen and ran headlong back to the Union lines. The Federals lost about four thousand men in this ill-starred affair.
2. *Attack upon the Weldon Railroad* (August 18). – By threatening Richmond upon the north, Grant induced Lee to move troops to that city from Petersburg. The opportunity was at once seized, and the Weldon Railroad captured. Lee, aware of the great importance of this means of communication with the South, for several days made desperate attempts for its recovery. They were, however, unsuccessful, and the Union lines were permanently advanced to this point.

Early's Raid. - Hunter's retreat having laid open the Shenandoah Valley, Lee took advantage of it to threaten Washington, hoping thus to draw off Grant from the siege of Richmond. General Early, with twenty thousand men, accordingly hurried along this oft-traveled route. Defeating General Wallace at MONOCACY RIVER, he appeared before FORT STEVENS, one of the defenses of Washington (July 11). Had he rushed by force marches, he might have captured the city; but he stopped a day. Re-inforcements having arrived, he was compelled to retreat. Laden with booty, he rapidly re-crossed the Potomac; but, not being pursued, he returned, and sent a party of cavalry into Pennsylvania. They entered Chambersburg, and, on failing to obtain a ransom of \$500,00, set fire to the village, and escaped safely back into the Shenandoah.

Sheridan's Campaign. - Sheridan was now put in command of all the troops in this region. He defeated Early at WINCHESTER and FISHER'S HILL, and in a week destroyed half his army, and sent the rest^[xc] "whirling up the valley of the Shenandoah"^[xci]. Early was quickly reinforced, and returning during Sheridan's absence, surprised his army at CEDAR CREEK (October 19), and drove it in confusion. Sheridan arrived at this critical moment^[xcii] reformed his ranks, ordered an advance, and, attacking the Confederates; now busy plundering the captured camp, routed them with great slaughter.

The Effect. - This campaign of only a month was one of the most brilliant of the war. Sheridan lost seventeen thousand men, but he virtually destroyed Early's army. This was the last attempt to threaten Washington.

Red River Expedition.^[xciii] - A joint naval and land expedition, under the command of General Banks, was sent up the Red River in hope of destroying the Confederate authority in that region and in Texas. Fort de Russy was taken (March 14), whence Banks moved on toward Shreveport. The line of march became extended a distance of thirty miles along a single road. At SABINE CROS ROADS (April 8), the Confederate forces, under General Dick Taylor, attacked the advance, and a miniature Bull Run retreat ensued. The Union troops, however, rallied at PLEASANT HILL, and the next day, re-inforcements coming up from the rear, they were able to repulse the Confederates. The army thereupon returned to New Orleans^[xciv] and Banks was relieved of the command.

The Effect. - This campaign was a great Confederate triumph^[xcv]. Banks lost five thousand men, eighteen guns, and large supplies.

THE WAR ON THE SEA AND THE COAST.

The Expedition against Mobile (August 5) was under the command of Admiral Farragut. That he might oversee the battle more distinctly; he took his position in the rigging of ship flag-ship - the Hartford. The vessels, lashed together in pairs for mutual assistance, in an hour fought their way past the Confederate forts, and engaged the iron-clad fleet beyond. After a desperate resistance, the great iron-ram Tennessee was taken, and the other vessels were captured or put to flight. The forts were soon after reduced, and the harbor was thenceforth closed to blockade runners^[xcvi]

The Expedition against Fort Fisher, which defended the harbor of Wilmington, N.C. was commanded by Commodore Porter. It consisted of seventy vessels and a land force under General Butler. After a fierce bombardment (December 24, 25), Butler decided that the fort could not be taken by assault, and the army returned to Fort Monroe. Commodore Porter,

dissatisfied with the result, lay off the place, and asked for a second trial. The same troops, with fifteen hundred additional men, were sent back under General Terry. Protected by a terrible fire from the fleet, a column of sailors and one of soldiers worked their way, by a series of trenches, within two hundred yards of the fort. At the word, the former leaped forward on one side and the latter on the other. The sailors were repulsed, but the soldiers burst into the fort. The hand-to-hand fight lasted for hours. Late at night, the garrison, hemmed in on all sides, surrendered (January 15, 1865). One knows not which to admire the more, the gallantry of the attack or the heroism of the defense. In such a victory is glory, and in such a defeat, no disgrace.

The Blockade was now so effectual that the prices of all imported goods in the Confederate States were fabulous^[xcvii]. Led by the enormous profits of a successful voyage, foreign merchants were constantly seeking to run the gauntlet. Their swift steamers, long, narrow, low, of a mud color, and making no smoke, occasionally escaped the vigilance of the Federal squadron. During the war, it was said; over fifteen hundred blockade runners were taken or destroyed. With the capture of Fort Fisher, the last Confederate port of entry was sealed.

Confederate Cruisers had now practically driven the American commerce from the ocean. They were not privateers, for they were built in England and manned by British sailors, and were only officered and commissioned by the Confederate government. They sailed to and fro upon the track of American ships, recklessly plundering and burning or else bonding them for heavy sums.

The Alabama was most noted of these British steamers. Against the urgent remonstrances of the United States Minister at the Court of England, she was allowed to sail, although her mission was well known. An English captain took her to the Azores, where another English vessels brought her arms, ammunition, and the Confederate Captain Semmes with additional men. Putting out to sea, he read his commission and announced his purpose. After capturing over sixty vessels, he sailed to Cherbourg, France. While there, he sent out a challenge to the national ship-of-war KEARSARGE. This was accepted, and a battle took place off that harbor. Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, so maneuvered that the Alabama was compelled to move round in a circular track, while he trained his guns upon her with fearful effect. On the seventh rotation, the Confederate vessel ran up the white flag and soon after sunk. Captain Winslow rescued a part of the sinking crew, and others were picked up, at his request, by the Deer-hound, and English yacht; but this vessel steamed off to the British coast with those she had saved, among whom was captain Semmes.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions were "splendid examples of organized mercy," furnished by the people of the North. They devised and provided every possible comfort for the sick and wounded, besides distributing religious reading to every soldier in the field. Ambulances, stretchers, hot coffee, postage stamps, paper and envelopes, prayer meetings, medicines, Christian burial, - no want of body or soul was overlooked. "Homes" and "Lodges" for men on sick leave, and for those not yet under or just out of the care of the government, or who had been left by their regiments; "Feeding Stations" for the tired and hungry; and even "Homes for Wives, Mothers, and Children of Soldiers," who had come to visit their sick and wounded were established. On every flag-of-truce boat, were placed clothing, medicines, and cordials for the prisoners who had been exchanged. With boundless mercy, they cared for all while living and gave Christian burial and marked graves to the dead. Over seventeen millions of dollars in money and supplies were expended by these two Commissions.

Political Affairs. - At the North, there was much dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. The debt had become about \$2,000,000,000. In July of this year, paper money

reached its greatest depreciation, and it required two dollars and ninety cents in greenbacks to buy one dollar in gold. It was at the time of Grant's repulse from Cold Harbor and of Early's raid. Yet, in the midst of these discouragements Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the Republican Party. George B. McClellan was the democratic candidate; he stood firmly for the prosecution of the war, and the maintenance of the Union, but was not in full sympathy with the policy of the administration. He carried only three States. Lincoln had a popular majority of over four hundred thousand.

General Review of the Fourth Year of the War. – The Confederates had gained the battles of Olustee^[xcviii], Sabine Cross Roads, the Wilderness, Bermuda Hundred, Spotsylvania, New Market, Cold Harbor, and Monocacy; had defeated the expeditions into Florida and the Red River country, the two attacks upon Petersburg, and one against Fort Fisher, and yet held Grant at bay before Richmond. They had however, lost ground on every side. Of the States east of the Mississippi, only North and South Carolina were fully retained. Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Florida were overrun by the Union Armies. The Federals had gained the battles of Pleasant Hill, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and Nashville. They had captured Fort De Russy, the forts in Mobile harbor, and Fort McAlister, and had taken Atlanta and Savannah. Sherman had swept across Georgia; Sheridan had devastated the Shenandoah, driving its defenders before him; Thomas had annihilated Hood's army; Grant held Lee firmly grasped at Richmond, and the navy swept the entire coast.

1865.

The Situation. – The plan of the campaign was very simple. The end of the war was clearly at hand. Sherman was to move north from Savannah against Johnston, and then join Grant in the final attack upon Lee. Sheridan, with ten thousand troopers, had swept down the Shenandoah, cut the railroads north of Richmond, and taken his place in the Union lines before Petersburg. Wilson, with thirteen thousand horsemen, rode at large through Alabama and Georgia, and at Macon held a line of retreat from Virginia westward. Stoneman, with five thousand cavalry from Tennessee, poured through the passes of the Alleghenies and waited in North Carolina for the issue in Virginia.

Sherman's March through the Carolinas. – In the meantime, Sherman had given his troops only a month's rest in Savannah. Early in February, they were put in motion northward. There was no waiting for roads to dry nor for bridges to be built, but the troops swept on like a tornado. Rivers were waded, and "one battle was fought while the water was up to the shoulders of the men." The army, sixty thousand strong, moved in four columns, with a front more than fifty miles. Cavalry and foragers swarmed on the flanks. Before them was terror; behind them were ashes.

Columbia was captured (Feb. 17). That night, nearly the entire city was burned to the ground. Charleston, threatened in the rear, was evacuated the next day. In this emergency, Johnston was recalled to the command of the Confederates. He gathered the scattered troops and vigorously opposed Sherman's advance. After fierce engagements at AVERYBORO and BENTONVILLE, he was driven back. While Johnston was now guarding the route to Raleigh, Sherman pressed forward to Goldsboro, in order to join Schofield who had made his way thither from Wilmington, and Terry, who had come up from New Bern. Soon, the three armies united, and 100,000 men upheld the flag of the Union along the

banks of the Neuse^[xcix]. Sherman then went to City Point, to arrange with Grant the plan of the final struggle.

Siege of Richmond. – Lee's position was fast becoming desperate. His only hope lay in getting out of Richmond and joining with Johnston. Their united armies might prolong the struggle. Grant was determined to prevent this, and compel Lee to surrender, as he had forced Pemberton to do.

Attack on Fort Steadman (March 25). – Lee decided to attack Grant's line, in order to hide his plan of retreat, and especially in the hope that Grant would send troops from the left to succor the threatened point. In that case, he would slip out, with the main body of his army, by the nearest road southward, which ran close by the Union left. The assault was made on Fort Steadman, but it was a signal failure. Three thousand out of five thousand engaged in the attempt were lost. To make matters worse, a Union assault followed directly afterward, and a portion of the Confederate outer defenses was captured. Thus Grant's grip was only tightened. He had made no change in the position of his troops and this sortie neither listened nor delayed the grand attack.

Battle of Five Forks (April 1). – This movement began Wednesday morning, March 29. Sheridan with his cavalry – nine thousand sabers, and heavy columns of infantry, pushed out from Grant's left wing, to get around in Lee's rear. Cloaking his plan by a thick screen of cavalry to conceal the movements of his infantry, he threw a heavy force behind the Confederate position at FIVE FORKS^[ci]. Assailed in front and rear, the garrison was overwhelmed, and five thousand men were taken prisoners.

The Effect of this brilliant affair was at once to render Lee's position untenable. His right was turned and his rear threatened.

Capture of Petersburg and Richmond (April 2, 3). – The next morning, at four o'clock, the Union army advanced in an overwhelming assault along the whole front. By noon, the Confederate line of intrenchments, before which the Army of the Potomac had lain so long was broken, and thousands of prisoners were captured. That night, Petersburg and Richmond were evacuated. The next morning, the Union troops took possession of the Confederate capital^[cii], the coveted goal of the Army of the Potomac for four long bloody years.

Lee's Surrender. – Meanwhile, Lee, having only the wreck of that proud army with which he had dealt the Union army so many crushing blows, hurried west, seeking some avenue of escape. Grant urged the pursuit with untiring energy. Sheridan, "with a terrible daring which knew no pause, no rest," hung on his flanks. Food now failed the Confederates, and they could get only the young shoots of trees to eat. If they sought a moment's repose, they were awakened by the clatter of pursuing cavalry. Lee, like a hunted fox, turned hither and thither; but, at last, Sheridan planted himself squarely across the front. Lee ordered a charge. His half-starved troops, with a rallying of their old courage, obeyed. But the cavalry moving aside, as a curtain is drawn, revealed dense bodies of infantry in battle line. The Civil War was about to end in one of the bloodiest tragedies, when the Confederate advance was stopped. General Grant had already sent a note demanding the surrender of the army. Lee accepted the terms^[ciii]; and, April 9, eight thousand men – the remains of the Army of Virginia, laid down their arms near Appomattox Court House, and then turned homeward, no longer Confederate soldiers, but American citizens.

The Effect. – This closed the war. The other Confederate armies promptly surrendered^[ciiii]. Jefferson Davis fled southward hoping to escape, but was overtaken near Irwinsville, Georgia (May 10), and sent a prisoner to Fort Monroe.

Cost of the War. – In the Union armies, probably three hundred thousand men were killed in battle or died of wounds or disease, while doubtless two hundred thousand more were crippled for life. If the Confederate armies suffered as heavily, the country thus lost one million able-bodied men. The Union debt when largest (Aug. 31, 1865) was \$2,844,000,000. The Confederate war debts were never paid, as that government was overthrown.

Assassination of Lincoln. – In the midst of the universal rejoicings over the advent of peace, on the evening of April 14, the intelligence was flashed over the country that Lincoln had been assassinated^[civ]. While seated with his wife and friends in his box at Ford's Theater, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth^[cv], who insanely imagined he was ridding his country of a tyrant. The stricken President was carried to a private house near by, where, about his unconscious body, gathered the most prominent men of the nation, who mourned and watched, waiting in vain for some sign of recognition, until the next morning, when he died. His funeral was held on the 19th. It was a day of mourning throughout the land. In most of the cities and towns, funeral orations were pronounced. The body was borne to Springfield over the same route along which Lincoln had come as President elect to Washington. The procession may be said to have extended the entire distance. The churches, principal buildings, and even the engines and cars were draped in black. Almost every citizen wore the badge of mourning.

States added during this Epoch. – *West Virginia*, the thirty-fifth State, was admitted to the Union, June 19, 1863. During the Civil War, this portion of Virginia remaining loyal, it was organized as a separate State.

Nevada, the thirty-sixth State, was admitted to the Union, October 31, 1864. Its name was derived from the range of mountains on the west, the Sierra Nevada, a Spanish title, signifying "Snow-covered mountains." It was the third State carved out of the territory acquired by the Mexican war, Texas being the first, and California the second. Its first settlement was at Carson City. It is one of the richest mineral States in the Union.

To be continued next month.