



# The Texas Union Herald



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

Volume iii, Issue 8, August 2018

## Rattling Sabres

by  
Glen E. Zook

Coming up with new things for the newsletter can be challenging! I don't know how the following will work out. However, for the next year's worth of newsletters, I am going to try to find photographs, and other graphics, of the battles fought in that particular month. There are sources, on the Internet, including the Library of Congress, where such can be found.

As listed in the Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms (copyright 1890), which is actually information concerning a myriad of topics akin to a college level education, the following battles occurred during the month of August from 1861 until 1864. Of course, the war was over by August 1865.

1861: August 2, the Battle of Dug Spring, Missouri. August 10, Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. August 21, Battle at Charleston, Missouri. August 29, Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina.

1862: August 1, Capture of Orange Court House, Virginia. August 3, Near Memphis, Tennessee. August 4, defeat of Confederate Ram Arkansas near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. August 5, Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. August 9, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia. August 25, Battle at Fort Donelson, Tennessee. August 26, Battles at Manassas and Haymarket, Virginia. August 27, Battle at City Point, Virginia. August 28, Battle of Centerville, Virginia. August 29, Battle of Gainsville, Virginia. August 30, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Bull Run. August 30, Battle at Richmond, Kentucky. August 30, Battle at Bolivar, Tennessee. August 31, Destruction of Bayou Sara, Louisiana.

1863: August 2, Battle at Culpepper, Virginia. August 17, Battle of Grenada, Mississippi. August 25, Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas.

1864: August 7, Battle of Moorefield, West Virginia. August 16, Battle at Deep Bottom, Virginia. August 18, Battles along Weston Railroad Virginia. August 25, Battle of Ream's Station, Virginia. August 31, Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia.

## Grave Marker Replaced!

I have to give the personnel at the Chattanooga National Cemetery credit for following through with a promise. A number of years ago, I visited the grave of my direct Civil War ancestor, my great-great grandfather, Private William James Stump, Company 1, 128<sup>th</sup> Indiana

Volunteer Infantry. There were several problems with both the cemetery records and his grave marker.

First of all, the official records had both his last name and his date of death wrong! This was due to the fact that his tombstone had been improperly made and his date of death had been copied wrong due to the very light writing using a pencil on a certain document (I have copies of his various military records including the document causing the problem plus his record in the General Hospital Chattanooga where he died). As for the misspelling of his last name, I have no idea!

William died on 13 July 1864 but the date had been copied wrong as 3 July 1864. Then, the last name on the grave marker was Stamp instead of Stump.

Then, the original concrete marker had weathered so much that it was almost impossible to read!

Fortunately, the on-line list of persons buried in the cemetery had his name correct otherwise I would not have even known that he was buried in the National Cemetery in Chattanooga. His original burial was across the state line in Resaca, Georgia. However, after the National Cemetery was founded, many of those who had been buried elsewhere were moved to the cemetery.

I provided the cemetery administration copies of the various records showing what mistakes had been made as well as pointing out the very bad condition of the tombstone. I was promised that a new marker would be made. But, I never got back to see if this had really happened. Then, last week, I got a notice from one of the ancestry sites that a photograph of his marker had been posted. So, I went to the official site of the cemetery and found that about 40% of the markers had been photographed and my great-great grandfather's marker was one of them!



Until next month. . . .



# The History of the GAR (continued)

Transcribed by  
Donald E. Darby

## CHAPTER V.

### The National Encampment

Of the

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

FIRST SESSION,

INDIANAPOLIS, November 20, 1866.

The first National Convention was held in  
pursuance of the following:

HEADQUARTERS,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 31<sup>ST</sup>, 1866

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.

A National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic is hereby ordered to convene at Indianapolis, Indiana, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of November next, for the purpose of perfecting the National organization, and transaction of such business as may come before the Convention.

The ratio of representation shall be as follows: Each Post shall be entitled to one representative, and when the membership exceeds one hundred, to one additional representative, and in the same ratio for every additional one hundred or fractional part thereof.

All Department and District Officers, *ex officio*, shall be members of said Convention.

All honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, and those now serving in the Army, desirous of becoming members of the Grand Army of the Republic, are respectfully invited to attend.

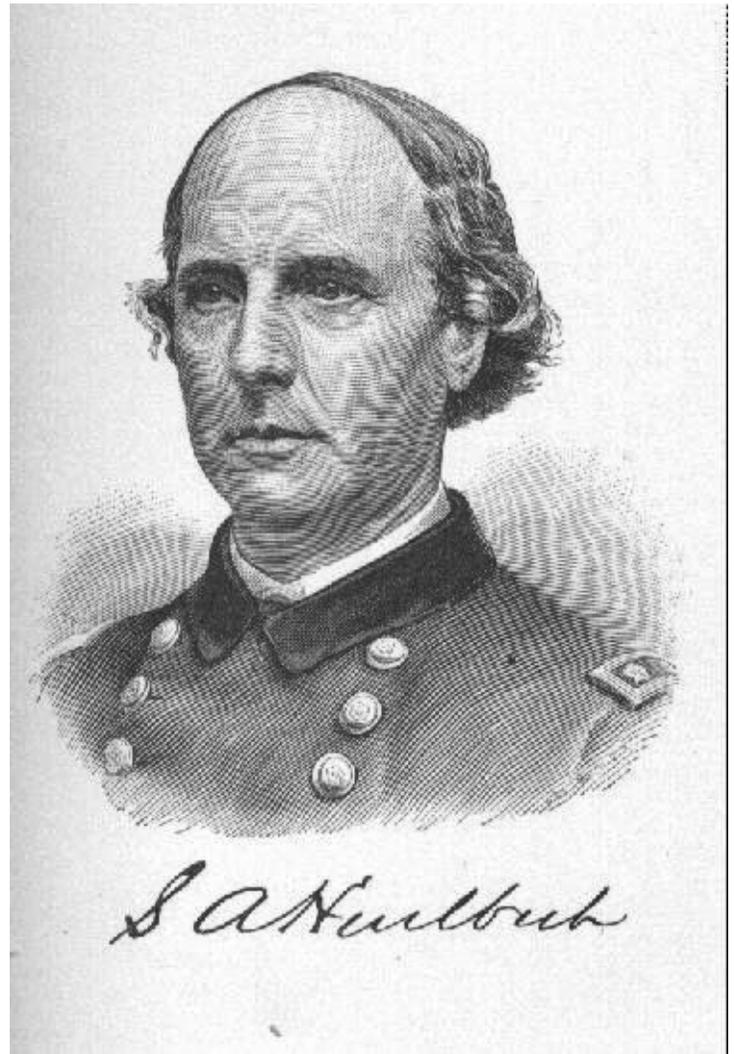
All comrades are requested to wear the "blue" with corps badges, etc.

B.F. STEPHENSON, Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R., U.S.

OFFICIAL: J.C. WEBBER, Adj't-Gen'l, Dept. Illinois

The meeting was held in Morrison's Opera House, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The battle-flags of Indiana regiments were displayed upon the stage, and portraits of distinguished military chieftains and civilians were arranged on the balconies and walls.

Commander-in-Chief B.F. Stephenson called the convention to order. Colonel John M. Snyder was appointed Secretary, and General Jules C. Webber, Illinois, and Major O.M. Wilson, Indiana, Assistant Secretaries.



### COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

ON CREDENTIALS – A.L. Chetlain, Illinois; W.H. McCoy, Ohio; L. Edwin Dudley, District of Columbia; Clayton McMichael, Pennsylvania; John S. Cavender, Missouri; T.B. Fairleigh, Kentucky; J.B. McKean, New York; T.J. Anderson, Kansas; Robt. F. Catterson, Arkansas; J.F. Gwynne, Wisconsin; A.P. Alexander, Iowa; M.C. Garber, Indiana.

ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION – S.A. Hurlbut, Illinois; H.T. Burge, Kentucky; F.T. Ledgergerber, Missouri; Clayton McMichael, Pennsylvania; Chas. ZG. Mayers, Wisconsin; William Vandever, Iowa; L. Edwin Dudley, District of Columbia; August Willich, Ohio; M.C. Garber, Indiana.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS – H.K. Milward, Kentucky; R.G. Feltus, Pennsylvania; John G. Kelley, Pennsylvania; E.F. Schneider, Ohio; Chester Harding, Missouri; T.O. Osborn, Illinois; Lemuel D. Price, Iowa; Charles Cruft, Indiana; Richard Lester, Wisconsin.

The Committee on Credentials reported representatives present as follows: District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 34; Indiana, 148; Iowa, 6; Kansas, 1; Kentucky 3; Missouri, 9; New York, 1; Ohio, 15; Pennsylvania, 3; Wisconsin, 7; total, 228.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following Officers for the Convention: President, John M. Palmer, Illinois; Vice-Presidents – Thos. C. Fletcher, Missouri; Rob't. S. Foster, Indiana; William O. Ryan, Iowa; Robt. F. Catterson, Arkansas; J.B. McKean, New York; John G. Kelley, Pennsylvania; J.K. Proudfit, Wisconsin; B.F. Stephenson, Illinois; T.B. Fairleigh, Kentucky; August Willich, Ohio. Secretary, L. Edwin Dudley, District of Columbia. Assistant Secretaries – Daniel Macauley, Indiana; Clayton McMichael, Pennsylvania; F.T. Ledergerber, Missouri; Chas. G. Mayers, Wisconsin; F.M. Thompson, Illinois. Chaplain, Rev. John H. Lozier, Indiana.

General Palmer was then escorted to the chair, and made an able address on the object of the Grand Army of the Republic. Additional committees were appointed as follows:

WORK AND RITUAL - J.L. Wilson, Indiana; F.T. Ledergerber, Missouri; B.F. Stephenson, Illinois; Clayton McMichael, Pennsylvania; Wm. Vandever, Iowa; H.K. Milward, Kentucky; Chas. G. Myers, Wisconsin, J.L. Greene, Ohio.

RESOLUTIONS – John McNeil, Missouri; Charles Case, Indiana; R.G. Feltus, Pennsylvania; A.P. Alexander, Iowa; J.K. Proudfit, Wisconsin; A.L. Chetlain, Illinois; T.B. Fairleigh, Kentucky, T.T. Taylor, Ohio.

The committees on Constitution and on Work and Rituals afterwards presented reports recommending sundry amendments to the Constitution and the Ritual. The title of the Constitution was changed to "Rules and Regulations." Representation in National Encampments was fixed on the basis of one representative at large from each Department, and one representative for each one thousand members therein. The Grand (afterwards Department) Commander, Senior and Junior Vice-Grand Commanders constituted *ex officio* members. District organizations were retained, but without representation in Department Encampments. Department Encampments were to be composed of one delegate for every 25 members of the several Posts therein.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

We, the representatives of the Soldiers and Sailors of the military and naval service of the united States, during the late war against traitors, re-affirming our devotion to these United States, the Constitution and the by-laws of our country, and our abhorrence of treason and oppression; Resolve,

*First*, That the Grand Army of the Republic is organized to maintain in civil life those great principles for which it stood in arms under the national flag; that it stands pledged to crush out active treason, to advance and support loyalty, to secure sound constitutional liberty to all men, and to vindicate everywhere, and at all times, the full and complete rights of every loyal American citizen, against all combinations of force or fraud that may attempt to deny or deprive them of such rights.

*Second*. That we pledge all the power and influence which, as individuals or as an association, we can legitimately yield, in the most especial manner to those gallant men who stood fast by the country in the hour of its agony, in the Rebellious States; and who, through all manner of losses and injuries, persecutions by force and persecutions under color of law, maintained their integrity and vindicated their loyalty; and we solemnly declare that

no power we can use shall be neglected until they are thoroughly and completely protected in the active exercise of every right of American freemen, through the entire country over which our flag floats.

*Third*. That Congress, in justice and not in charity, should pass a law equalizing in a just manner, the bounties of all Union Soldiers and Sailors.

*Fourth*. That we now, as heretofore, pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to procure appropriate State and national legislation for the education and maintenance of the orphans and widows of our deceased comrades, and maimed brethren, and to enforce a speedy adjustment and payment of all lawful claims against the Government due soldiers and sailors and their friends.

*Fifth*. That in our opinion no man is worthy to be a free citizen of a free country who is not willing to bear arms in its defense, and we therefore suggest to Congress the passage of a law making it the inexorable duty of every citizen to defend his country in time of need, in person and not by substitute.

*Sixth*. That as a matter of justice and right, and because the sacrifices made and dangers encountered by the Union soldiers and sailors who served in the late war for the preservation of the country, cannot ever be fully repaid, we respectfully ask that those in authority bestow upon needy and worthy soldiers and sailors such positions of honor and profit as they may be competent to fill; and while we seek nothing for ourselves, or those of our comrades who are able to maintain themselves, we do earnestly recommend this request to the consideration of those in authority. And we especially ask the attention of President Johnson to "his policy" heretofore declared on this subject.

The "Veteran Brotherhood" of Kansas and the "Soldiers and Sailors Union" of New York were invited by resolution to join the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following were elected officers of the National Encampment:

Commander-in-Chief, S.A. HURLBUT, Illinois; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, J.B. McKEAN, New York; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, R.S. FOSTER, Indiana; Adjutant-General, B.F. STEPHENSON, Illinois; Quartermaster-General, AUGUST WILLICH, Ohio; Surgeon-General, D.C. McNEIL, Iowa; Chaplain, WILLIAM A. PILE, Missouri; Council of Administration – J.K. PROUDFIT, Wisconsin; WILLIAM VANDEVER, Iowa; T.O. OSBORN, Illinois; T.C. FLETCHER, Missouri; T.T. TAYLOR, Ohio; H.K. MILWARD, Kentucky; F.J. BRAMHALL, New York; NATHAN KIMBALL, Indiana; CLAYTON McMICHAEL, Pennsylvania.

A public meeting was held in the evening, presided over by General Palmer. The War Governor of Indiana, OLIVER P. MORTON, was enthusiastically received, the audience rising and greeting him with hearty cheers.

Governor Morton expressed the great pleasure he felt in extending, on behalf of the State of Indiana, a welcome to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He said the army had saved the nation, and the result of the struggle had shown it to be the grandest army of any nation in the world, a citizen army that understood well the cause for which they drew their swords. "The country is now in a transition period, more truly so than at any other time. We are in the midst of a revolution, not outside the constitution,

but such as occur within constitutions.” Referring again to the services of the soldiers, he said: “The gratitude of the Government is due to the men who saved it, and that gratitude, he believed, would grow stronger and stronger as years increase. The crippled and maimed soldiers will be nourished and protected, and the apothegm that “republics are ungrateful” proven false in the case of America, which will take care of those to whom it owes its national existence.

General Palmer feeling replied to the remarks of Governor Morton, and said that every soldier had learned to know and respect him as their friend, and a hopeful believer in the success of the Republic even in the darkest hours. He said that Governor Morton would be ever gratefully remembered by the people for his services during the war.

Addresses were made by General Hurlbut, General August Willich, and General H.D. Washburn.

The officers elected at Indianapolis were all representative soldiers, whose names and influence at a period free from the all-pervading political excitement, would certainly have secured the fullest confidence of the veterans of that country and assured success from the first.

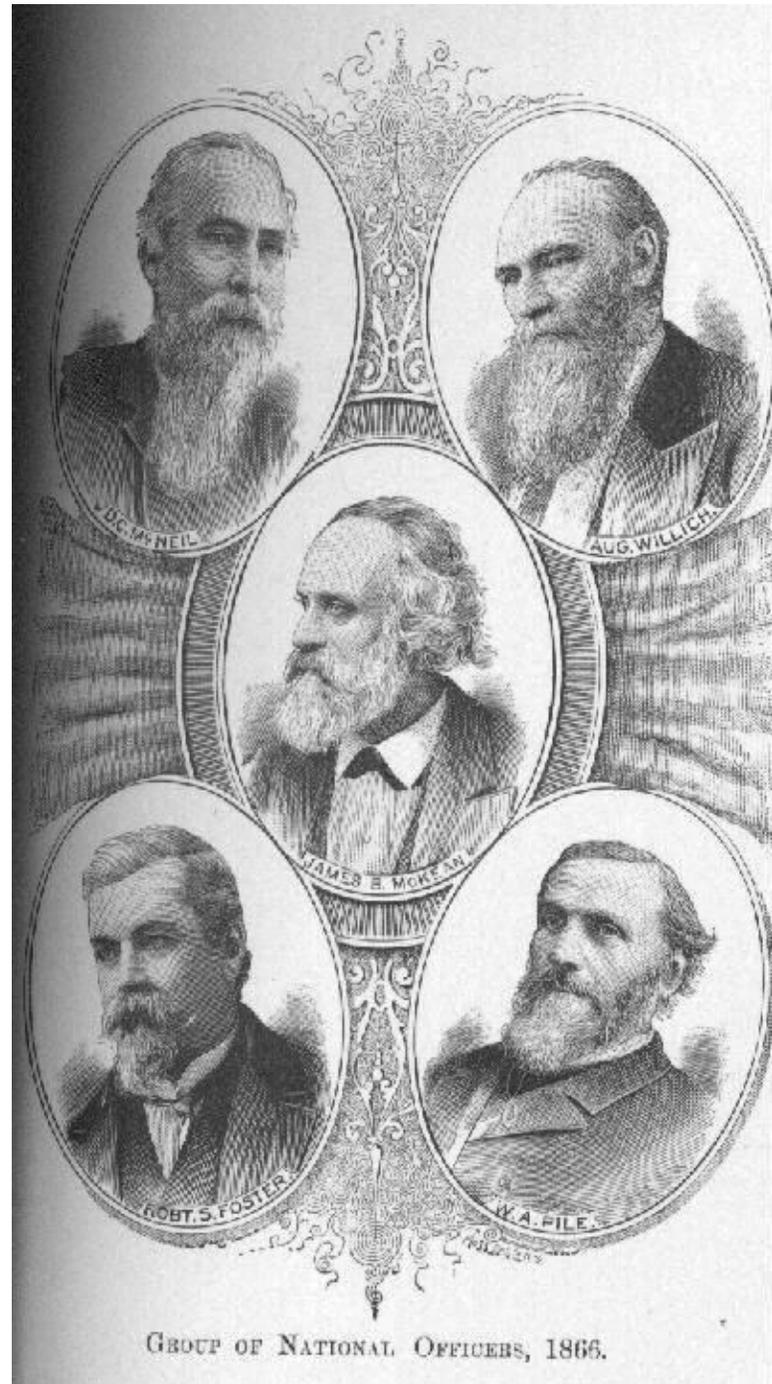
General STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, Commander-in-Chief, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 29, 1815. He studied law in the office of Judge James L. Pettigru, in Charleston, and entered into practice in that city. He enlisted as a Sergeant with a volunteer company in the Florida War, and before the term expired was assigned to staff duty as Lieutenant. In 1847 he removed to Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, and immediately secured a lucrative law practice.

He was the leading member of the Illinois convention in 1847, and presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1848. He served in the State Legislature in 1859-1861 and again in 1867. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he commanded a local militia company at Belvidere, and was at Springfield when the first call was made for troops. He telegraphed his company, asking them to enlist, and they responded almost to the man, becoming Company B, 15<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry. Early in 1861 he visited Charleston upon a special mission at the request of President-elect Abraham Lincoln. His old preceptor, Judge Pettigru, strongly opposed the secession of his State, and during the whole period of the Rebellion was unwavering in his devotion to the Union.

On May 27, 1861, Captain Hurlbut was commissioned by the President Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and was first placed on duty in Missouri, where his vigorous measures in holding the community responsible for wrecking railroad trains, and his order freeing the slaves within his command, gave offense to less earnest defenders of the Union. He was afterwards placed in command of the 4<sup>th</sup> Division, Army of the Tennessee, and was the first to debark at Pittsburg landing. In the battle of Shiloh, Hurlbut's Division held the key-point of the battlefield against great odds, repulsing the enemy's frequent attacks, until when flanked, he was compelled to retire, doing so in good order and maintaining his division and brigade organizations intent.

For bravery and skill at Shiloh he was promoted Major-General. After the evacuation of Corinth he was placed in command of the 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, and had command at Memphis, Tennessee. He was in command of the Department of the Gulf in 1864-1865, succeeding General Banks, and was mustered-out of service June 20,

1865. He resumed practice at Belvidere until 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant, Minister of the United States at Bogotá, United States of Columbia. He returned home in 1872, was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1876. He was appointed by President Garfield, Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Peru. He died of paralysis of the heart in Chili, March 27, 1882. His body was brought to his home at Belvidere, Illinois for interment.



GROUP OF NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1865.

Colonel JAMES B. MCKEAN, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was born in Hoosic, Rensselaer County, New York, August 5, 1821. During his infancy his parents moved to and settled upon the battlefield of Saratoga. When he was twenty-three years of age he was elected Colonel of the 144<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New York State Militia, and so served for a number of years. He studied law, was admitted to practice in 1849, and thereafter

followed his profession at Saratoga Springs. In 1858 he was elected Representative in Congress for the 15<sup>th</sup> District, New York State, and was re-elected in 1860, and served until after the battle of Bull Run, when he returned to his home, and issued to his constituents a stirring and patriotic appeal, following that by offering his own services in any way he could be most useful. The 77<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteer Regiment was at once formed, and he was tendered and accepted command, leaving with his regiment for the front in November, 1861. He remained in command until July 23, 1863, when he was compelled to resign by reason of long-continued suffering from malaria contracted in the service, and from which he never fully recovered. While in the field he participated with his command in several battles and skirmishes, notably that of Mechanicsville, when the regiment made a dashing and successful charge. In 1865, being still in ill health, he was sent by President Lincoln to Spanish America on a mission relating to the ratification of a treaty with the Government of Honduras, and afterwards Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, tendered him the position of Consul to San Domingo, which he declined. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, in which office he served five years, after which he practiced his profession in Salt Lake City until his decease, January 5, 1879. He was buried in Salt Lake City, and his wife Kate Hay McKean, survived him but nineteen days. A leading newspaper in Salt Lake City said of him, in announcing his decease: "Friends and enemies alike remember him as the courtly and cultured gentleman, a pure patriot, the blameless citizen, the sincere and unaffected Christian. He was ever calm, heroic, and self-sustained, kindly in his nature, universal in his sympathies, and above all the follies of common humanity." His connection with the Grand Army of the Republic is stated in the account of the Department of New York.

ROBERT S. FOSTER, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, entered the service as Captain, Company A, 11<sup>th</sup> Indiana Zouaves. On July 3, 1861, he was commissioned Major of the 13<sup>th</sup> Indiana and was engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain, West Virginia, and commanded his regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel in the battle of Winchester. He commanded a Division during the siege of Suffolk, was promoted Brigadier-General, June, 1863, and was then actively engaged in Virginia. He commanded a Brigade during the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter, South Carolina. On being transferred to Virginia he was for a time Chief of Staff, 10<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, Army of the James and again of the 24<sup>th</sup> Corps. He had also command of a Division in the 10<sup>th</sup> Corps, and during the pursuit of Lee's army commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Division, 24<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, which, on the morning of April 9, was placed across the Lynchburg road and met and repulsed Gordon and Field's Divisions of Longstreet's Corps. Which had broken through the lines of the cavalry.

General Foster was on duty on the Military Commission for the trial of the Conspirators charged with the assassination of President Lincoln. Brevetted Major-General, March 13, 1865; resigned from the service September 1865. Has since been in business in Indianapolis. Was Provisional Commander, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the republic, 1866, and Department Commander, 1868.

General AUGUST WILLICH, Quartermaster-General, was born in Eastern Prussia, and received a thorough military education. He came to the United States

in 1853, and for a time worked as a carpenter in Eastern New York. He entered the service as a private in the 9<sup>th</sup> Ohio, but his military training brought him quick promotion, first as Adjutant and then Major. He was then transferred to Indiana, and commissioned Colonel 32d Indiana Volunteers. Was promoted to be Brigadier-General, July 17, 1862 for conspicuous gallantry in leading a brilliant charge at Pittsburgh Landing. It is claimed that he gave the orders for the storming of Mission Ridge on finding that his men could not remain in the positions assigned to them. He was brevetted Major-General, October 21, 1865, and mustered-out January 15, 1866. He commanded a brigade in 2d Division, 20<sup>th</sup> Army Corps. At Resaca he was badly wounded in the shoulder, which prevented further service in the field. His record was remarkably brilliant. He is now deceased.

Major D.C. McNeil, Surgeon-General, was born in Springfield, Illinois, January 16, 1825. He served in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was Captain of an independent company at De Witt, Iowa, and was afterwards appointed Captain 1<sup>st</sup> United States Lancers. Was appointed Assistant Surgeon, 15<sup>th</sup> Iowa, August 19, 1862, and resigned in May 1863, In February 1865, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, 2d United States Volunteer Infantry, and afterward Surgeon; mustered-out November 6, 1865. Is now at Osceola, Missouri.

General WILLIAM A. PILE, elected Chaplain, entered service in 1861 as Chaplain 1<sup>st</sup> Missouri Infantry. Was afterwards appointed Colonel 53d Missouri Volunteers. Brigadier-General from December 26, 1863, and Brevet Major-General, April 9, 1865. Mustered-out August 24, 1865. After the war he was elected Member of Congress from the First District, Missouri. Was appointed by President Grant Minister of Venezuela, and after a few years of service resigned to engage in business. He is now living in California.

To be continued next month



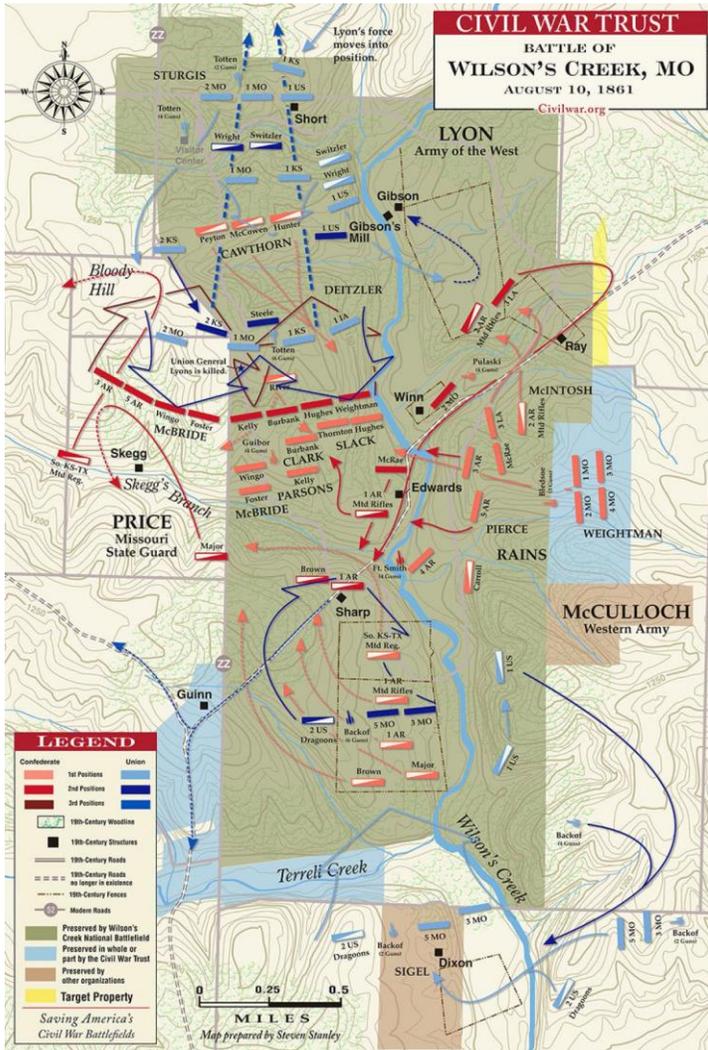
The General  
Andrew's Raiders Engine



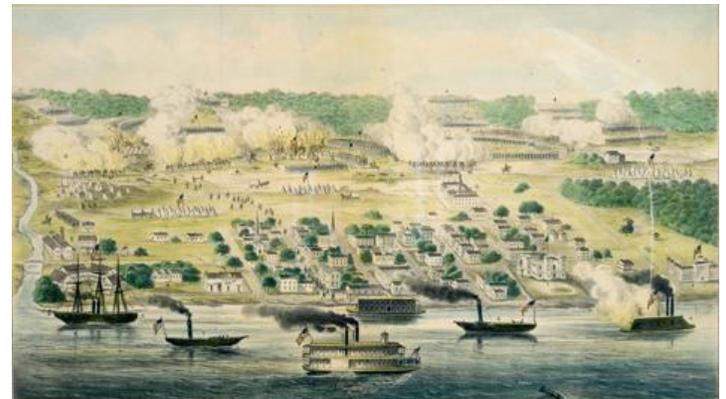
Charge of U.S. Cavalry at Dug Spring



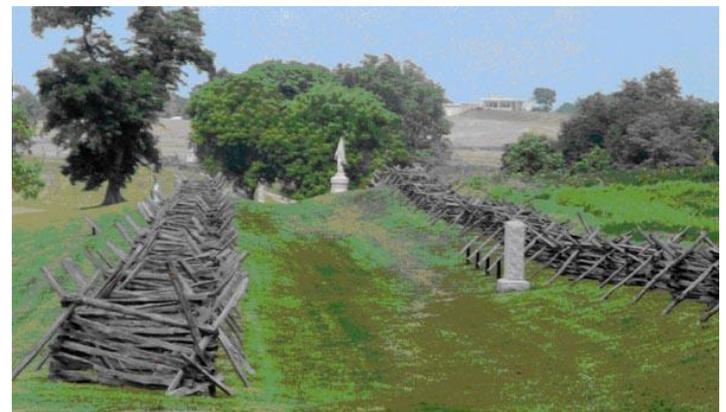
Monument at National Cemetery where Union Soldiers killed at the Battle of Baton Rouge are buried



Map of the Battle of Wilson's Creek



Drawing of the Battle of Baton Rouge



Portion of the battlefield at 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run



Period photograph 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Bull Run



Union Officers 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Bull Run



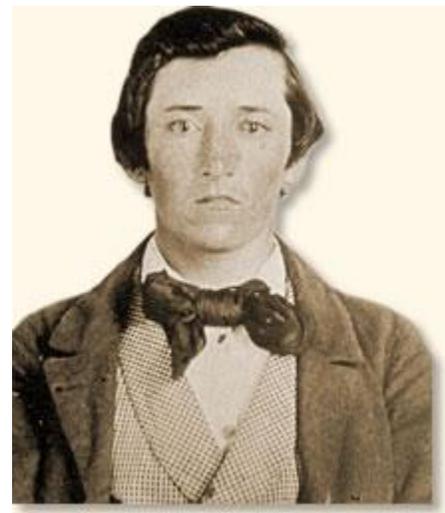
Soldiers beside railway 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Bull Run



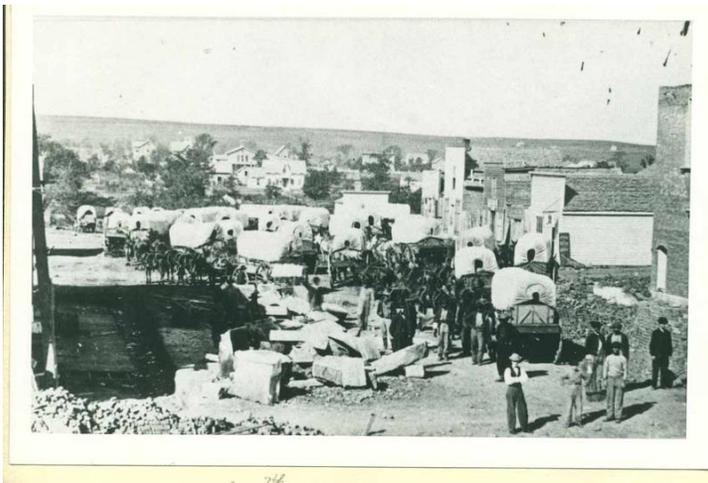
Harper's Weekly illustration of Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, Kansas



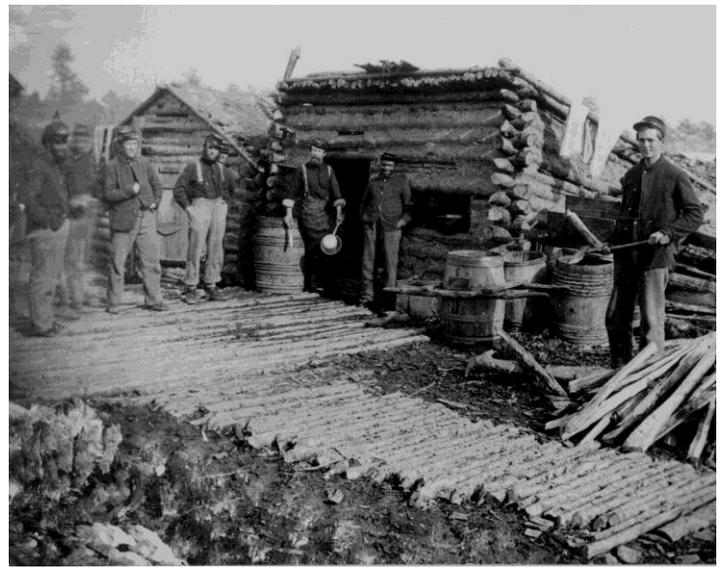
Union Headquarters 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Bull Run



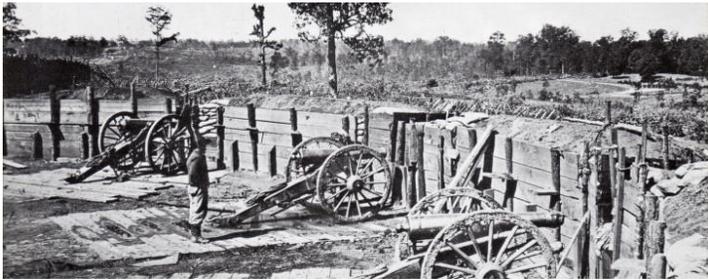
William Quantrill



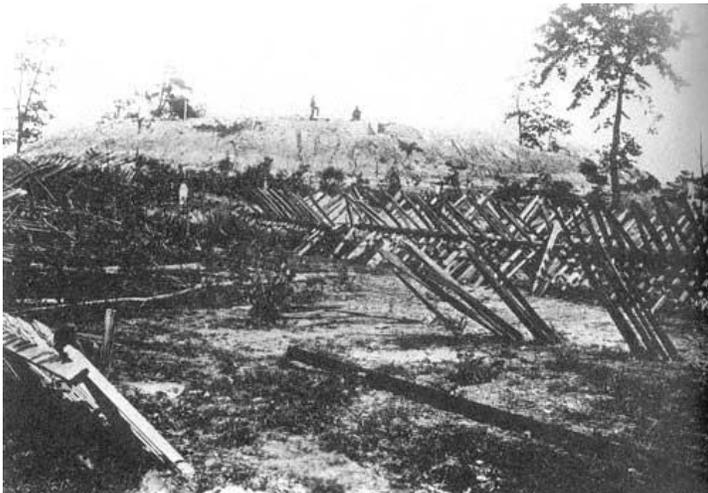
Lawrence, Kansas, before Quantrill's Raid



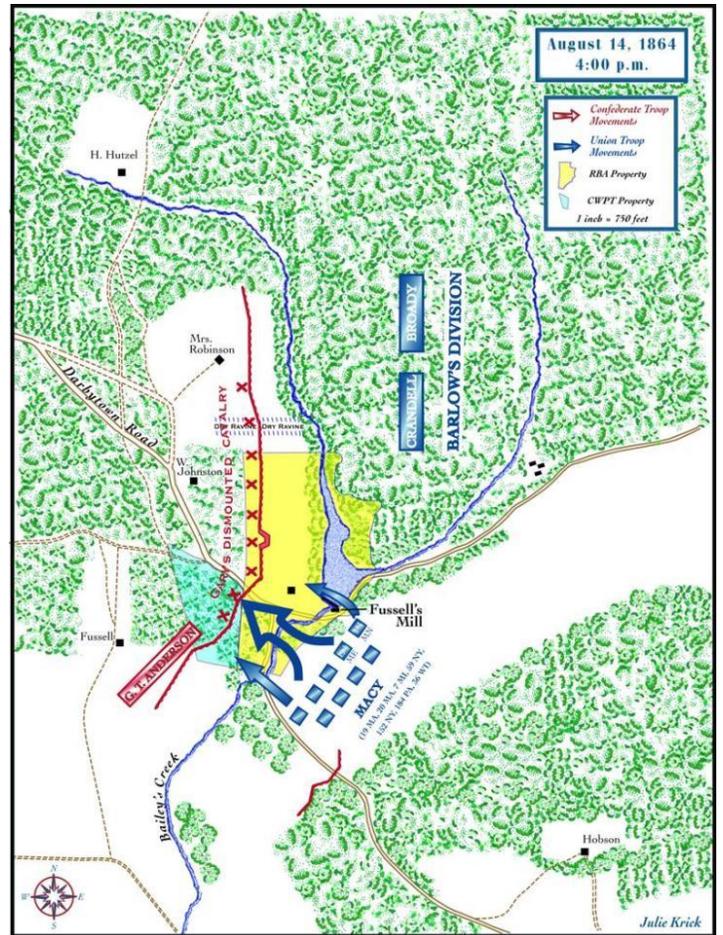
Union troops Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia



Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia



Confederate fortifications Battle of Jonesboro



Battle at Deep Bottom map