



The Texas Union Herald



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

Volume iv Number 1 January 2019

Rattling Sabres

by
Glen E. Zook

Finally! Someone took pity on me and there is, really, a member who has submitted something for inclusion in this newsletter! Brother Glenn Webber has written a short article on his, and his wife's, visit to the Ulysses S. Grant Historical Site outside of St. Louis, Missouri. A boatload, no, a shipload, of thanks to Brother Webber for this submission.

Christmas is past and there is a new year upon us with many making New Years' resolutions. Now, how many of us really keep those resolutions? Well, at least all of them?

As for me, I can honestly say that I have kept my New Years' resolutions for several decades. Of course, my New Years' resolution is to make NO New Years' resolutions! That way, I am definitely able to keep them!

My youngest daughter, Wendy, who is the daughter who now lives on the north side of Marietta, Georgia, not all that far from the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain National Military Park and who used to live where one of the skirmishes around Atlanta happened (the battlefield literally backed up to her backyard), always gets me something concerning the Civil War every Christmas.

This year it was a book, entitled *A Civil Diary* written by Dr. James A. Black, First Assistant Surgeon, 49th Illinois Infantry. It covers the period from 1 January 1862 until 32 December 1865. I haven't had time to read the book and when I get finished, I will write a review to be included in a future edition of The Texas Union Herald.

However, there is a definite "typo" on the title page where it says, "Diary, January 1, 1962 – December 31, 1865. Obviously, a "way back" machine! Definitely, the proof reader, the typesetter, and the person, Benita K. Moore, who transcribed and edited the book, all missed this error!

The book was printed by Authorhouse which is one of those self-publishing houses and is copyrighted in 2008. It is available in both paperback and hardback versions. My copy is one of the paperback versions. If Authorhouse is like most of the self-publishing houses, a sample copy is sent to the person doing the publishing for proof-reading. As such, the person responsible for the proof-reading is Mrs. Moore.

Having been the author, editor, publisher, and proof-reader of a fair number of articles / publications over the years, I know that it is VERY easy to miss very obvious errors. One's mind expects to see something and when the mistake is just one letter / numeral away from what it is supposed to be, the mind just sees the error as actually being what was intended. I know that when such happens to me, I feel like kicking myself in the posterior and I am sure that Mrs. Moore felt like doing that as well.

I am slowly getting together all the information, including maps, photographs, and so forth for my presentation on the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain (I really need to set the actual date of the presentation with Brother Gates). I chose this battle for several reasons including the fact that I have visited that site more than any other battlefield (including Pea Ridge that I passed on my way, to, and from, my parent's summer house near Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and Vicksburg that I passed going to, and from, Atlanta, Georgia). Another reason was that I was always led to believe that my great-great grandfather, Private William James Stump, Company I, 128th Indiana Infantry, was wounded at this battle.

Although one might say that he was wounded at this battle, technically, he was not involved with the actual assault of Kennesaw Mountain. The 128th Indiana was with Schofield and the enveloping maneuver around the Confederate forces which was a favorite tactic of Sherman. It was this maneuver that resulted in victory because the direct assault on Kennesaw Mountain failed.

Although his wound was not fatal, it did, indirectly, contribute to his death. Private Stump was sent to General Hospital Chattanooga for treatment. Unfortunately, while in the hospital, he contracted Typhoid fever and died from that disease. Had he stayed with his unit, there is a good chance that he would have survived.

The 128th Indiana lost 4-officers and 27-enlisted men as the result of battle and 1-officer and 112-enlisted men as the result of disease. That represents a ratio of 3.65:1 of deaths due to disease versus deaths due to battle.

Although the 128th Indiana Volunteer Infantry was raised in northwestern Indiana, not that far from Chicago, the vast majority of the personnel were not from the city but were, primarily, from small towns and farms. As such, their exposure to disease was small and when they were in the Army, this caught up to them and the death rate, due to disease, was high.

Until next Month . . .

The Texas **Union** Herald

The Texas **Union** Herald is published monthly by the **Colonel E.E. Ellsworth Camp #18, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War**. For official business, including editorial and article submission, the mailing address is as follows:

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Articles, news items, features, and the like are welcomed for publication in **The Texas Union Herald**. Deadline is normally the 1st of the month of the cover date of publication. Submissions may be handwritten, typewritten, or submitted in any of the popular computer formats (Microsoft Word, Open Office, Word Perfect, and ASCII). Please contact the editor for details.

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Articles Needed!

If the members of the **Colonel E.E. Ellsworth Camp #18** do not want to be inundated with articles that were chosen by the editor (what he wants to see in the newsletter) then they need to start inputting items for inclusion in **The Texas Union Herald**. Tidbits about the Civil War, stories, articles, current news items, photographs, even commentaries are most welcome.

Don't worry if you are not an accomplished author. Get the idea onto paper (computer, etc.) and get it to the editor. He really can edit (rewrite, etc.) and you'll be surprised at just how well you can write!

If you have E-Mail capabilities, you can either include the information in the body of the message or put it in either Word format or ACSII ("txt") format. If, for some

reason, you cannot do either, contact the editor to see if your particular word processor format can be handled.

If "hard" copy, make sure the copy is legible (can be read by someone else!). Typewritten, computer printed, even in Crayon on "Big Chief" tablet is acceptable. Just get the information in!

Even small (1 or 2 paragraphs) material, or photographs, can be used. That makes editing and publishing the newsletter easier since "fill" material is available for those little areas that seem to happen whenever an article is included in the publication.

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Senior Vice-Commander ----- David Rediger
Junior Vice-Commander ----- David Krueger
Secretary/Treasurer ----- Don Gates
Chaplain ----- Larry Johnson
Patriotic Instructor ----- Joseph Slonaker
Historian ----- Don Gates
Editor ----- Glen E. Zook

January Meeting

The January 2019 meeting of the
Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18
SUCVW

Will be held on
Tuesday 15 January 2018
At the

Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano, TX.

A Visit to the Green House Called "White Haven"

by
Glenn Webber



Glenn & Gail Webber at "White Haven"

As a descendent of Civil War veterans, I, time to time, go to visit the graves and cemeteries of these old, gallant, warriors. Sometimes, these, and other, trips also enable me to visit historical places.

Recently, my wife, and I, traveled to Fort Scott Air Force Base in Illinois to visit our youngest daughter and son-in-law. My son-in-law is an officer in the United States Coast Guard. Just across the Mississippi River, is St. Louis, Missouri. St. Louis has many sites to see, many things to do.

One such site we decided to visit was the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. This one-time plantation was the home of Frederick Dent, the father of U.S. Grant's wife Julia. Mr. Dent was a plantation owner and a slave owner.

Grant met Julia while stationed at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis.

After Grant's resignation from the Army, he, Julia, and the young family, lived at White Haven for some years before the Civil War. Ulysses ran the plantation.

In 1863, the Grants began purchasing the plantation from Mr. Dent. Grant had plans of some day retiring to this plantation.

When you visit, the parking lot begins your tour starting at the visitors' center. This is a very nice building full of information and great people. The National Park Service is responsible for administering the site and one of the staff will take groups of visitors on a walking tour of the plantation. As you leave the visitors' center, it is just a short walk to the green house called "White Haven".

A tour of "White Haven", the chicken house, ice house, and the summer kitchen, will take you back to a time and way that people lived many years ago. Along the path

there are exhibit panels, at various locations, to explain what you are seeing.

As you leave the main house area, the walking path takes you to a large barn turned into a museum full of various artifacts. From the barn, you return to the visitors' center to finish the tour.

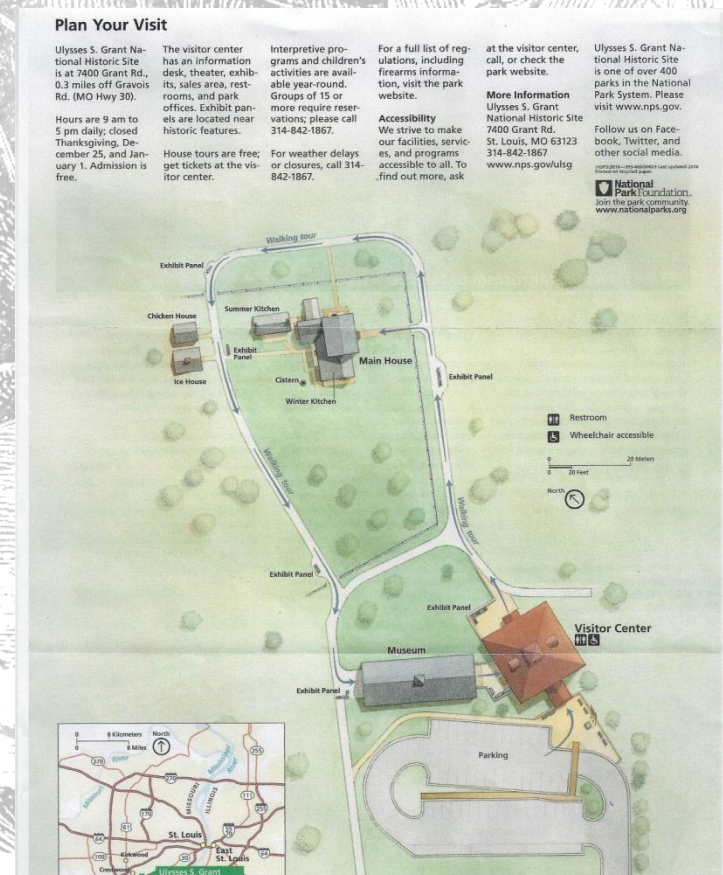
There is no fee to visit this site. However, donations are always welcome.

If you have never visited this site, it is well worth the trip. While in the area, a visit to nearby Jefferson Barracks is also advised. Jefferson Barracks is an active military facility with several museums and a national cemetery. This cemetery is simply breath-taking to view.

Again, a visit to the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is well worth undertaking.

Happy and safe travel to all. God Bless

Brother Glenn Webber.



The History of the GAR (continued)

Transcribed by
Donald E. Darby

CHAPTER XII.

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.
EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION, HARRISBURG, MAY 13,
1874.

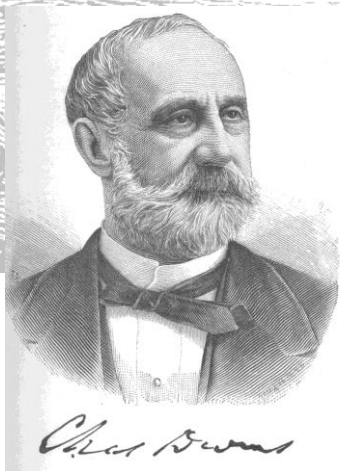
Commander-in-chief Devens established Headquarters in Boston, and appointed the following staff:

Adjutant-General, C.G. Attwood, Massachusetts.
Quartermaster-General, A.B.R. Sprague, Massachusetts
Inspector-General, A. Wilson Norris, Pennsylvania
Judge Advocate-General, W.W. Douglas, Rhode Island.

Henry Peirce was appointed Aid-de-Camp, and detailed for duty at Headquarters

General CHAS. DEVENS, Jr., Commander-in-Chief was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 4, 1820. He enlisted April 19, 1861 in the 3d Battalion, Massachusetts Rifles, and was commissioned Major; appointed Colonel, 15th Mass. Vols. July, 1861; promoted Brigadier-General, April 15, 1862, and brevetted Major-General, to date, April 3, 1865. General Devens served with the Armies of the Potomac and of the James, commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army, in May 1862; the 3d Division, 6th Army Corps in December 1862; 1st Division, 6th Army Corps, April 1863; 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, October 29, 1864; 3d Division, 24th Army Corps, December 1864; and temporarily commanded that Corps in January 1865. During his service he was three times wounded.

General Devens has held a number of responsible civil positions; was Attorney-General of the United States during the administration of President Hayes.



Dr. John R. Goble, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief was born in Warwick, Orange County, New York, June 7, 1837. Enlisted August 12, 1861, in company F, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and served part of the time on important detail duty as courier and scout, was mustered-out at Calhoun, Georgia, October 31, 1864. After a formal muster-out, remained on duty with Medical Department as Assistant Surgeon, until February 1865 when he was compelled to resign by reason of ill-health.

Joined Wadsworth Post, New Jersey, March 1869; served four years as Post Commander; Department Commander in 1873. Is now in business in New York City.

Lieutenant Edward Ferguson, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was a Private in the 1st Wisconsin, 3 months service; re-enlisted in the same Regiment for the three years service; and as 1st Sergeant was badly wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, resulting in the loss of the use of his left arm. He was afterwards discharged as 1st Lieutenant for wounds received in action.

Joined the Grand Army of the Republic, 1866; served one term as Commander of Post 56, Wisconsin, and was for three terms Department Commander. Is now a member of E.B. Walcott Post No. 1, Milwaukee. He was, for seventeen years, U.S. Pension Agent in Milwaukee.

Dr. Hans Powell, Surgeon-General, served as Surgeon, 142d N.Y. Vols., from April 3, 1863 until June 7, 1865.

He was on the field at Cedar Creek, Chapin's Farm, Fort Fisher, Drury's Bluff, and Petersburg.

After the close of the war, he was appointed Police Surgeon in New York City, and served until 1873. He was among the first to organize a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York, in 1867. In 1869 he joined Dahlgren Post No. 113, as a charter-member, and was its first Commander. As Medical Director, Department of New York, in 1872, he made a report of the wounded and disabled members of that Department, that was specially commended by Surgeon-General Green. He was noted for his relief of unfortunate comrades.

He died in 1884, in New York City.

Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Chaplain-in-Chief, served as Chaplain, 1st Rhode Island, three months service, and served as an Aid on the Staff of General Burnside at the first Bull Run.

General C.G. Attwood, Adjutant-General, had served as Quartermaster-General, under General Burnside. See biography and portrait Chapter X. He resigned as Adjutant-General, October 17, 1873, and was succeeded by Colonel Henry R. Sibley.

General A.B.R. Sprague, Quartermaster-General, was Captain, Company H, 3d Battalion Rifles, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, April 19, 1861, in three months service; Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th Massachusetts, September 9, 1861; Colonel, 51st Massachusetts, November 11, 1862; mustered-out at end of term, July 27, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, February 1, 1864; mustered-out September 20, 1865; brevetted Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865.

Joined Post 10, Worcester, early in 1867, and was Department Commander of Massachusetts in 1868. Has been Sheriff of Worcester County since July 5, 1871.

Colonel A. Wilson Norris, Inspector-General was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in 1842; entered the army as Lieutenant in the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in November 1861; was captured at Gettysburg in 1863 and was twenty months a prisoner of war; honorably discharged as Captain in July 1865; graduated at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1867, and practiced law in Philadelphia until 1872, when appointed private secretary to Governor Hartranft; in May 1876, was appointed official reported of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and served in that capacity until January 1881, when, having been elected State Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District, he resigned to take his seat in the Senate; was appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Hartranft, in July 1877, and Judge Advocate-General of Pennsylvania on the Staff of Governor Hoyt.

Declined a re-nomination to the Senate and resumed practice of the law; in July 1884 was appointed, by President Arthur, United States Pension Agent at Philadelphia, and was removed by President Cleveland in 1885; elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, in 1886, for a term of three years, by other 47,000 majority. Was a member of Post 19, Philadelphia. Resigned as Inspector-General in February, 1874 by reason of his election as Department Commander of Pennsylvania. Died, at his home in Philadelphia, May 21, 1888.

EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The National Encampment assembled in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1874. Commander-in-Chief Chas. Devens Jr., presiding.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Adjutant-General H.R. Sibley; W.W. Brown, Pennsylvania; R.H. Lee, New Jersey; G.L. Beal, Maine; T. Lubey, Potomac.

OFFICERS PRESENT

Commander-in-Chief, Chas. Devens, Jr.
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, John R. Goble
Surgeon-General, Hans Powell
Chaplain-in-Chief, Augustus Woodbury
Adjutant-General, H.R. Sibley
Inspector-General, W.W. Brown
Judge Advocate-General, W.W. Douglas

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Geo. L. Beal, Maine; R.H. Lee, New Jersey; Robt. L. Orr, Pennsylvania; T. Lubey, Potomac; E. Metcalf, Rhode Island; G. A. Hanaford, Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

Alabama, 1; Connecticut, 4; Illinois, 4; Kansas, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 11; New York, 4; New Jersey, 4; New Hampshire, 2; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 7; Potomac, 5; Rhode Island, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 1. Departments, 15; Department Officers and Representatives, 51.

Commander-in-Chief Devens briefly addressed the Encampment. He said:

"The objects of our Association are such as should commend themselves, not only those who have fought under the flag of the Union, but to all good citizens. How far we shall succeed in accomplishing those objects depends in no small degree upon our own prudence, zeal and energy.

Attempts have been made to secure the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic in matters purely political, and all such were in violation of the whole spirit of our Order.

Let us, as individuals, express and maintain freely our own opinions upon politics, and all the details of politics, but let it be understood that our organization has no system of politics except that great and grand system in which all true men are agreed, whether citizens or soldiers- those principles of devotion, to the death if need be, for Liberty and the Laws, for the Constitution and the Union, which we once preached with our rifles in our hands and our country's flag above our heads, amid smoke and the fire of an hundred battle-fields. Let it be known that by these principles alone we are united, that this society does not exist for any personal ends or selfish purposes, and that it is not to be used by any man or any set of men.

Agreeable and delightful as are the social characteristics of our association, it has higher aims than these. To guard and cherish the memory of those of our comrades who have passed away; to teach the inestimable value of the services of those who – unused to the trade of arms- did not hesitate, when the hour of trial came, to leave the plow in the furrow and the hammer on the anvil, and commit themselves to the shock of battle, appealing to the God of battles for the justice of their cause, is with us a most sacred duty. And this, not alone that the dead may be honored, but that the living may be encouraged to imitate their example, and that the strong spirit of nationality and loyalty to the Government which borne us up so bravely through four years of unexampled trial, may be fostered and strengthened, and that we ourselves may be consecrated anew to the cause for which so many have suffered.

The motto, which our Order bears, of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, is the brief summary of its principles. Let us endeavor, that all we may do shall tend to the strengthening and brightening of that chain of friendship which should unite all those who have offered their lives in a great and holy cause, to the forwarding of those charities of which the distressed and broken, or those whom they have left behind them are, so much in need, and to the old spirit of loyalty and devotion to our common country."

The committee appointed by the seventh National Encampment to procure a testimonial for Comrade A.E. BURNSIDE, Past Commander-in-Chief, had requested Commander-in-Chief Devens to make the presentation address.

The testimonial read as follows:

In accordance with the unanimous vote of the NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, Grand Army of the Republic, at New Haven, Conn., May 15, 1873, this testimonial is presented to: Comrade AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE

As a mark of the high esteem entertained for him as a comrade, and in appreciation of his able, faithful and zealous administration, for two years, of the responsible duties of COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF; illustrating as a man and an officer, the cardinal principles of our Order-FRATERNITY, CHARITY AND LOYALTY.

CHAS. DEVENS, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief

[SEAL.]

HENRY R. SIBLEY,
Adjutant-General

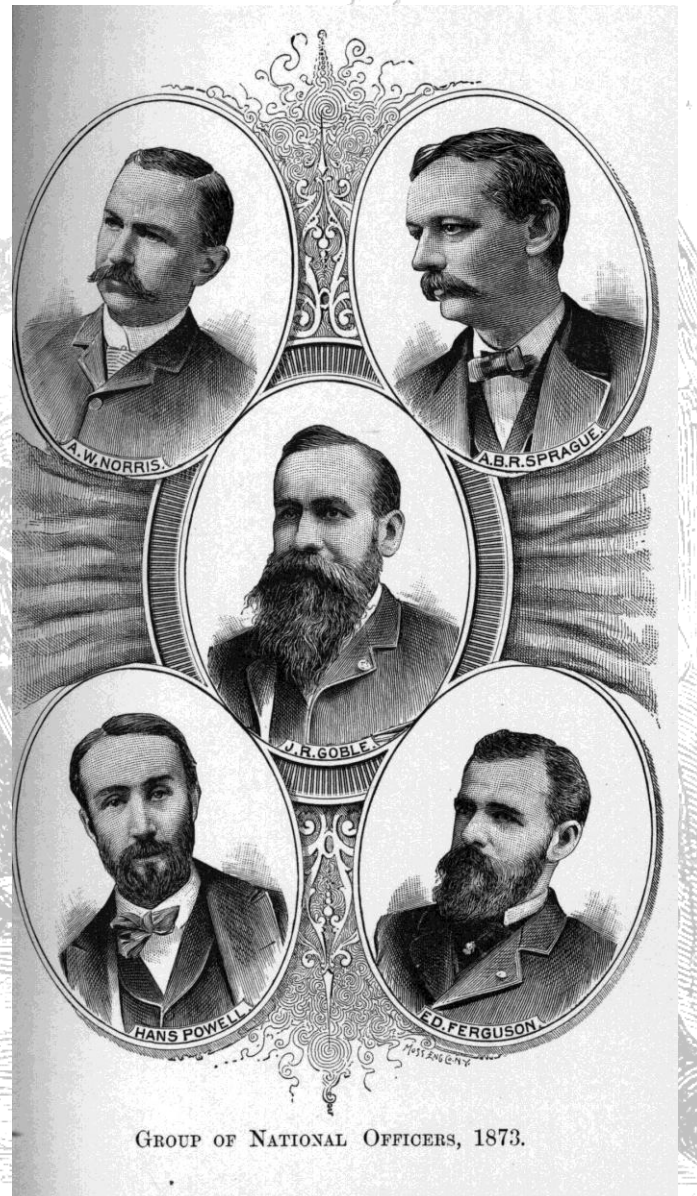
The testimonial was beautifully engrossed and elegantly framed, a photograph of Comrade Burnside forming a part of ornamentation. Commander-in-Chief Devens spoke substantially as follows:

At the last National Encampment a committee was appointed (consisting of Comrades Beath, Corliss, and Peirce) to prepare a testimonial for our late Commander-in-Chief, which should in some degree express the regard and respect felt for him by the members of this organization. This duty they have performed causing to be engrossed and framed this expression of our esteem, which is now before you, and they have requested me, on their behalf and that of the last National Encampment, in your presence, to present the same; and their request I now proceed to fulfill.

Comrade Burnside – in parting with you most reluctantly, and at your own request, as the Commander-in-Chief of their organization, the comrades of the Grand Army desire to express to you, by this testimonial, their love for you as a comrade, their respect and esteem for you as a man, their appreciation of the eminent services it has been your good fortune to render to the Republic. They have known you as one who, called to a high position in the army, has felt always that the life, comfort and happiness of every man under his command was dear to him as his own; who, alike in the hours of victory, or disaster and defeat, thought more of the welfare to those around himself; whose influence was always high, ennobling and inspiring to those around him; and who was always, in deeds and not in words only, truly a comrade.

Accepting its highest position at a time, when, by accidental circumstances, the treasury of the National Encampment had become embarrassed, you have rescued it from these troubles and placed it upon a firmer footing than ever before. The Order is based upon the principles of

Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty; its success must depend solely upon how well it, as an organization, and its members as individuals, act up to them. Believing that you have nobly exemplified them in your life, both as a soldier and a citizen, they ask respectfully your acceptance of this testimonial.



THE RESPONSE

In response, Comrade BURNSIDE said that he had no words with which to express his appreciation of the motive which prompted the comrades to this exhibition of their good will; that the testimonial would ever have a place among his dearest treasures; that he considered the Grand Army superior to any of the other organizations which have grown out of the war, and that, in his opinion, it would outlive them all.

REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS

Adjutant-General H.R. Sibley referred to the severe loss sustained by the Order in the destruction of the books of record, files of reports, letters and other property, containing much interesting material, relative to the history of the Order, by fire, on the previous Memorial Day, May 30, 1873.

"Comrade HENRY B. PEIRCE, Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, was detailed for duty at Headquarters. In him are combined great experience in, and genuine love for, the Grand Army, and I am largely indebted to him for valuable aid in the conduct of business through the year, and in the preparation of material for the annual report."

The Departments that have reported at all for the past two years, show gains and losses as follows

	1872	1873
GAIN – By muster	5,760	5,599
By Transfer	433	473
From Suspended	2,941	2,932
Total GAIN	9,144	9,004
Loss –By Death	294	307
By Discharge	274	246
By Suspension	5,261	5,045
By Transfer	642	519
Dishon. Discharge	36	27
Dropped	3,060	3,221
Total Loss	9,567	9,465

In addition to the correspondence to awaken an interest in localities where little or none manifested, a circular has been issued to former comrades and prominent ex-soldiers in several States.

Quartermaster-General A.B.R. Sprague, reported receipts from all sources, \$6,736.22; expenditures, \$3,514.70; balance cash on hand, \$3,221.52; net assets over liabilities, \$4,117.45

Reports were also received in print and duly referred, from Inspector-General W.W. Brown, Judge Advocate-General W.W. Douglas, Surgeon-General Hans Powell, and Chaplain-in-Chief Augustus Woodbury.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On address of the Commander-in-Chief: G.L. Beal, Maine; T.C. Boone, Ohio; S.B. Kenney, Virginia; Wm. Ward, New Jersey; G.H. Patrick, Alabama.

One Reports of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General: _E. Jardine, New York; W.W. Henry, Vermont; F.H. Sprague, Potomac; W.E. Disbrow, Connecticut; J.W. Drew, New Jersey.

On Reports of Judge Advocate-General, Inspector-General and other officers: G.A. Hanaford, Wisconsin; L.L. Aldrich, New Hampshire; H. Hilliard, Illinois; J.S. Fay, Massachusetts; C.S. Greene, Pennsylvania.

On Rules, Regulations and Ritual: Geo. S. Merrill, Massachusetts; R.B. Beath, Pennsylvania; G.M. Barber, Ohio; J.C. J. Langbein, New York; E. Metcalf, Rhode Island.

On Resolutions: O.C. Bosbyshell, Pennsylvania; W.S. Jenkins, Kansas; Judge Advocate-General Douglas.

E.H. Rhodes, Rhode Island, Daniel White, Maine; J.R. Goble, New Jersey; A.B. Underwood, Massachusetts, and Frank Reeder, Pennsylvania were appointed a committee to consider a badge for Past Officers. They subsequently recommended the following:

Past Officers of the Grand Army of the Republic may wear the strap of the official badge proper for the highest position held by them in the Grand Army, with a clasp upon the ribbon proper for such position, beneath the bronze eagle of the membership badge, to which the whole shall be pendant.

Adopted unanimously.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND RITUAL

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual reported a number of amendments. The principal changes were, 1st. That Posts, at their option, be permitted to dispense with a portion of the opening ceremonies; 2d, To constitute Past Department Commanders, so long as they remain in good standing in their Posts, members of the National Encampment; 3d That Departments may adopt a uniform for their own members, and when no uniform is prescribed by a Department, each Post may adopt a uniform.

RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions urging Congressional action for increased pensions to wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors, and especially to those totally disabled; also asking Congress to provide compensation for women who had served as nurses in the field during the war; thanking the Ladies Union Relief Association of New York City, for their assistance to comrades in distress.

Resolutions were adopted thanking General M.C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U.S.A., for the erection of an appropriate building in Arlington National Cemetery, for use of the Grand Army of the Republic on each Memorial Day, and for the zeal and interest he had manifested on their behalf.

Thanks were duly noted to Post No. 58, Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens of Harrisburg; the Committee of Arrangements, the Legislature and the Executive Departments, for the many courtesies and hospitalities extended to the National Encampment.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following officers were elected:

Commander-in-Chief, Chas Devens Jr., re-elected
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Edward Jardine, New York
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Guy T. Gould, Illinois
Surgeon-General, Dr. Hans Powell, New York, re-elected
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Rhode Island, re-elected

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

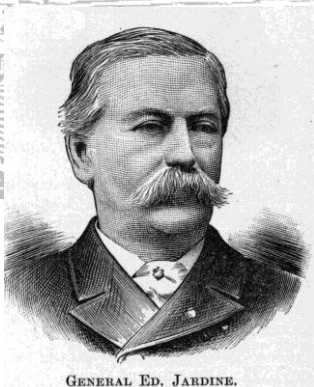
California, David J. Simmons; Connecticut, S.M. Smith; Illinois, J.J. Palmer; Kansas, William Emerson; Maine, Edward Moore; Massachusetts, C.G. Attwood; Minnesota, James George; New Hampshire, Wm. P. Moses; New Jersey, A.M. Way; New York, E.A. Perry; Ohio, J.H. Seymour; Pennsylvania, James W. Latta; Potomac, Amos J. Gunning; Rhode Island, T.W. Higginson; Vermont, F.A. Lewis; Virginia, H.B. Nichols; Wisconsin, Gabe Bouck.

When the Encampment adjourned, the delegates, headed by Beck's Philadelphia Band, visited the executive mansion, to pay their respects to Governor Hartranft, and were very kindly received and entertained by the Governor and Mrs. Hartranft; after which they escorted the Commander-in-Chief to the Lochiel Hotel to partake of a banquet tendered to the Grand Army and the Society of the Army of the Potomac, by citizens of Harrisburg.

CHAPTER XIII

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DEVENS (SECOND TERM) NINTH ANNUAL SESSION, CHICAGO, MAY 12, 1875

Headquarters was continued in Boston, with Henry R. Sibley, Adjutant-General; A.B.R. Sprague, Quartermaster-General; W.W. Brown, Pennsylvania, Inspector-General; W.W. Douglas, Judge Advocate-General, and Henry B. Peirce, Aid-de-Camp.



GENERAL ED. JARDINE.

General Edward Jardine, elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, had previously served as Inspector-General, by election in Philadelphia, 1868. He was commissioned, May 1861 as Captain 9th N.Y. Vols. Major, February 1862 and Lieutenant-Colonel, April 1863. The regiment served actively in the "Burnside Expedition" and as part of the Ninth Corps; the two years term of the regiment expired in May 1863 and in July 1863. Colonel Jardine was in New York City recruiting for the three years term, when the Draft Riots occurred, and he was placed in command of a detachment of troops for service against the mob. While so serving he was severely wounded in the thigh, producing a compound fracture.

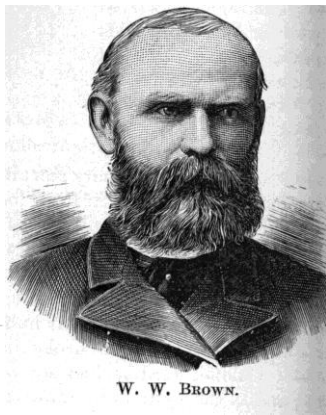
His life was saved through some ladies noticing his sad condition and taking him into their house, where he was hidden until, some hours later, the mob broke in to search for wounded soldiers. Colonel Jardine had served through the day in citizen dress and as soldiers in uniform had previously escaped from the house his statement that he was a civilian was believed, or, badly wounded as he was, he would undoubtedly have been then brutally murdered.

He was afterwards commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Regiment, New York Veteran Volunteers, and brevetted Brigadier-General, November 2, 1865. He joined Phil Kearny Post G.A.R., Newark, New Jersey, in 1866; was Provisional Commander, Department of New Jersey, and Department Commander, 1867-1868. In 1874 was Department Commander of New York; is now a member of Post 103, New York City.



GUY T. GOULD.

Guy Torrance Gould, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, served with Company H, 2d N.Y. Vol. Inf. From April 23, 1861, to August 27, 1865; was mustered-out as Quartermaster-Sergeant of the regiment. Mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic in Nevius Post No. 1, Rockford, Illinois, May 7, 1867; Post Adjutant, 1869; Adjutant of Ransom Post, Chicago, Illinois, 1870-1871; Post Commander, 1872; Senior Vice Department Commander, 1872; Department Commander, 1873 and 1874.



W.W. Brown, Inspector-General was born in Cayuga, New York, 1836. In 1838 his parents removed to Elk County, Pennsylvania. He left Alfred College, New York on the first call for troops, enlisting in Company H, 23d New York, obtaining leave of absence in June to permit him to graduate with his class. He was transferred to the 1st Pennsylvania "Bucktails," and served with the regiment until muster-out at expiration of service.

After the war he was Recorder of Deeds in McKean County, Pennsylvania, and then studied law. He afterwards removed to Corry, Erie County, Pennsylvania and represented that city in the Legislature from 1872 until 1876. He was elected to Congress in 1882, and re-elected by a largely increased majority in 1884. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic, at Corry, Pennsylvania, 1869.

By General Orders, Chaplain-in-Chief Woodbury, Judge-Advocate-General Douglas, J.C. Robinson, New York and G.A. Hanaford, Wisconsin, were appointed a committee to prepare "a commemorative service to be performed at stated periods in grateful and devout remembrance of deceased comrades."

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION

The National Encampment assembled in Chicago, May 12, 1875, Commander-in-Chief Chas. Devens, Jr., presiding.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Adjutant-General H.R. Sibley; G.T. Gould, Illinois; J.J. Palmer, Illinois; S.M. Smith, Connecticut.

OFFICERS PRESENT

Commander-in-Chief Chas. Devens, Jr.
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Edward Jardine.
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Guy T. Gould.
Surgeon-General Hans Powell
Adjutant-General H.R. Sibley
Judge-Advocate-General W.W. Douglas.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

S.M. Smith, Connecticut; J.J. Palmer, Illinois; F.W. Sullivan, New Jersey; Chas. S. Greene, Pennsylvania; Gabe Bouck, Wisconsin

DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

Connecticut, 4; Illinois, 6; Massachusetts, 16; Minnesota, 7; Missouri (Provisional), 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 5; New York, 8; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 10; Potomac, 5; Rhode Island, 5; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 5. Total, 14 Departments; 78 Representatives.

Commander-in-Chief Devens then addressed the Encampment:

In some forms and in the modes in which it enables its members to recognize each other, the Grand Army of the Republic is a secret organization. But its secrecy is limited to these; in all its real purposes and objects it has no concealments or reservations, nothing it is not ready to spread before the world fully and frankly. It seeks no objects that are not sought by ever true man who endeavored, whether in the field or out, to do what he could for the preservation of the Union so lately imperiled, and who is ready now to honor and cherish those by whose efforts it was saved.

It has no system of politics in which all cannot unite, whatever other differences they may have as to men or measures, who agree that what was done to maintain the government was demanded by the highest considerations of patriotism and duty. Did it have any political objects in a narrow or individual sense; was it intended to elevate this man or party to power and place, or to prevent another from obtaining it, a proper and deep distress would and ought to prevail in reference to it. No body of citizens, even if they have been soldiers, can be allowed to separate themselves in their political relations from the great body of their fellow citizens, and form a distinct class, without just ground of objection and complaint.

Nor is it our desire to keep alive any ill feeling which has been engineered during the War of the Rebellion. The object of every war that can be justifiably waged, is that thereby peace may be secured, and those who forced upon us, by insulting our flag, by attacking our army, by battering down our fortresses, this strange and unnatural conflict, were our countrymen.

Let the necessary and logical results of our triumph be preserved inviolate, alike in the union of these States, and in the liberty of every man who treads their soil, and the passions and bitterness of the conflict should be allowed to die. But we cannot, and we ought not to allow the memory of those by whom these results have been achieved to sink into oblivion; justice to their cause; gratitude for their services, demand that we at least should claim for them the place to which they are rightfully entitled among the heroes and martyrs of liberty.

In two instances, that of the suffering by the fire of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, during the last summer, and that of

the suffering by the locust plague in Minnesota, I have thought proper by circular, to call the attention of the Order to the condition of comrades in those Departments.

The recommendations of the last National Encampment, in reference to the passage of the bills for increase pensions, and for certain compensation to female nurses, were forwarded, immediately by conversations and correspondence, but I regret that I cannot report any favorable result.

Even if there should be no general increase of pensions, I am clearly of opinion that there should be an increase to those who suffered the loss of a leg or arm, and that it is our duty to respectfully urge this upon the attention of the National Legislature.

The carefully prepared report of the Surgeon General will afford you many interesting facts as to the number and kind of disabilities existing among our numbers.

The Commander-in-Chief then expressed his obligations for the services of the members of his staff, especially naming Adjutant-General Sibley.

In conclusion, comrades, as the duties which you have for the past two years imposed upon me draw to a close, you will do me, I know, the justice to think that I have done my utmost for the furtherance of the objects which we all have at heart. I am fully rewarded by the belief which a careful examination and comparison will justify, that the condition of the organization has improved both numerically and financially during the past two years, and that its spirit and patriotism have not diminished. The relations which I have held towards you have been most agreeable; you have always generously sustained me, and if there is regret that the time has now arrived when we must sever them, I recognize that as I take my place again as a comrade in the ranks of the Order, they will not be less pleasant and satisfactory in that changed position.

REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS

Adjutant-General H.R. Sibley reported:

Gains and Losses

In spite of the depression of business in every part of the country, we have more than maintained our numerical strength of a year ago- we have made a decided gain. The returns are incomplete, but I estimate that the increase at five per cent. The following is an approximate statement of our gain and loss:

	1873	1874
GAIN- By Muster	5,599	6,308
By Transfer	473	463
From Suspended	2,932	2,323
Total gain	9,004	9,094
LOSS- By Death	307	282
By Discharge	246	282
By Suspension	5,045	3,559
By Transfer	519	529

By Dishonorable Discharge	27	99
By Dropped	3,321	3,567
Total loss	9,465	8,306

About \$75,000 has been reported as expended for relief, a considerable part of the sum to relieve those not members.

The following Departments have made the required reports and have paid all dues for the four quarters of 1874:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Potomac, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, California, Colorado.

The following list is the same as that contained in my report one year ago, with these exceptions – Iowa and Colorado gained, and Georgia and Oregon dropped.

The clerical labor in the office has been performed (as in the previous year) by Comrade Henry B. Peirce, A.D.C., whose energy and zeal and fidelity has largely facilitated the prompt discharge of this office.

Quartermaster-General A.B.R. Sprague reported: receipts, \$4,061.25; expenditures, \$3,113.37; surplus, \$947.88; cash and assets, \$4,913.17

Inspector-General W.W. Brown, Judge-Advocate-General W.W. Douglas, Surgeon-General Hans Powell and Chaplain-in-Chief Augustus Woodbury, submitted reports of their departments.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

On Address of the Commander-in-Chief: - G.A. Hanaford, Wisconsin; F.G. Otis, Connecticut; J. Pickett, Massachusetts; W.W. Jennings, Pennsylvania; T.G., Illinois.

On Reports of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General:- Chas. Burrows, New Jersey; E.S. Weeden, Illinois; A. White, New Hampshire; J.P. Maxfield, Massachusetts; L.P. Plummer, Minnesota.

On Reports of the Inspector-General, Judge-Advocate-General, Surgeon-General and Chaplain-in-Chief:- J.W. Newton, Vermont; W.ZH. Seamans, Rhode Island; T.S. White, Minnesota; E.B. Blasland, Massachusetts, J. Hancock, Wisconsin.

On Rules and Regulations:- R.B. Beath, Pennsylvania; Judge-Advocate-General W.W. Douglas; H.A. Castle, Minnesota; E.C. Parkinson, New York; B.F. Hawkes, Potomac.

On Resolutions:- G.S. Merrill, Massachusetts; W.W. Tyson, Pennsylvania; D.W. Albaugh, Minnesota; R.C. Duffy, New Hampshire; T.D. McGillicuddy, Ohio.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The Committee reported:

1st. *Resolved*. That this encampment recognizes, with the most profound satisfaction, the remarkable success

of the Order under the administration of Comrade CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., and his able assistants, in the persons of his various staff officers. Our gratitude is due them for their zeal and fidelity in the discharge of their duties, and we cordially express our thanks to them for having placed the Order in its present proud and invulnerable position.

2d. *Resolved*, That a committee consisting of Comrades William Ward, of New Jersey; George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts; and Robert B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, is hereby appointed, with authority to procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to Comrade Devens, as a substantial and permanent recognition of his services as a comrade; and such money as may be necessary in the judgment of the Committee to pay for said testimonial, is hereby appropriated from the funds in the hands of the Quartermaster-General.

3d. *Resolved*, That the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the duties performed by Comrade H.R. SIBLEY, Adjutant-General, is eminently appropriate and well deserved. Every comrade with whom Comrade Sibley has had official relations, during two years administration in the office of Adjutant-General, will, we feel sure, testify to the marked ability, patience, and devotion to the Grand Army always exhibited by him. The Commander-in-Chief, when elected, is therefore authorized to appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to prepare a suitable testimonial expressive of the estimation in which he is held by the Encampment, and of our appreciation of his valuable services, and present the same to Comrade Sibley, with the compliments of the Encampment.

4th. *Resolved*, That the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief, under the head of "Disabled Soldiers," are in accordance with our sentiments; and we, feeling it to be our duty to urge upon Congress the justice of increasing pensions to those who suffered the loss of a leg or an arm, or were otherwise similarly disabled, request that the Commander-in-Chief continue, as our representative, to enforce by conversation and correspondence the claims of this class of pensioners, until such time as the necessary relief is granted.

5th. *Resolved*, The address of the Commander-in-Chief- such portions as are not otherwise alluded to- are approved by the committee, and we recommend that the same be adopted as the sentiments of the Encampment.

ON REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

The Committee recommended that the thanks of the Encampment be extended to Adjutant-General HENRY R. SIBLEY and Quartermaster-General A.B.R. SPRAGUE, for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties. Adopted.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND RITUAL

The following propositions were decided adversely: (1st) That when Memorial Day occurs on Sunday, that day should be observed; (2d) to require the election of all officers of Departments, except the Assistant Adjutant-General; (3d) that Commander-in-Chief and Vice Commanders-in-Chief shall not be eligible to re-election; (4th) that Past Department Commanders and appointed officers should not be entitled to vote, as such, in Department encampments; (5th) to constitute Past Post Commanders members of Department Encampments.

RESOLUTIONS

The Committee recommended resolutions: (1st) Urging Congress to pass the bill for the equalization of bounties; (2d) to remove the charge of desertion from soldiers who absent themselves without leave, after the close of the war and before formal muster-out; (3d) that the Judge-Advocate-General compile a digest of all decisions.

Resolutions were adopted, thanking the comrades of Illinois, and State and City authorities, for courtesies extended.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Commander-in-Chief, John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, J.S. Reynolds, Illinois
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Chas. J. Buckbee, Connecticut
Surgeon-General, Dr. John W. Foye, Massachusetts
Chaplain-General, Rev. Myron W. Reed, Wisconsin

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

California, D.J. Simmons; Connecticut, John J. Healy; Illinois, J.J. Palmer; Maine, Edward Moore; Massachusetts, Josiah Pickett; Minnesota, T.S. White; New Hampshire, Aaron F. Stevens; New Jersey, F.W. Sullivan; New York, Jno G. Copley; Ohio, James Barnett; Pennsylvania, Levi Huber; Potomac, John A. Darling; Rhode Island, C.H. Barney; Vermont, F. Stewart Stranahan; Wisconsin, Henry G. Rogers.

COURTESIES EXTENDED

By invitation of the Chicago BOARD OF TRADE, the National Encampment visited their hall, and were courteously received. A steam-tug placed at the disposal of the Encampment by the Board of Public Works conveyed the members to the pumping works and terminal of the Lake Tunnel.

On the evening of May 12, 1875, a public reception was held at the Exposition Building, where addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, and Mayor Colvin of Chicago. Responses were made by Past Commander-in-Chief Chas. Devens, Jr., and Governor Hartranft.

At noon the members were escorted to the balconies of the Exposition Building, from which point they reviewed the grand procession of citizen soldiery, under the charge of General Hilliard, Adjutant-General of Illinois, which had been arranged, in connection with the reunion that day of the soldiers of the northwest. Later in the day many members availed themselves of an invitation to visit and study the great war painting, "The Battle of Lookout Mountain," which was then on exhibition in the Exposition Building. In the evening the members attended a Promenade Concert at the same place.

To be continued next month.

Civil War Battles Fought in January

Continuing with the Civil War Battles fought during the various months:

Fight at Huntersville, W. Va. - January 4, 1862; Battle of Prestonburg, Ky. - Fought January 10, 1862; Battle of Mill Springs, Ky. - Fought January 19, 1862; Battle of Galveston, Tex. - Fought January 1, 1863; Fight at Springfield, Mo. - Fought January 7, 1863; Battle of Arkansas Post, Ark. - Fought January 10 and 11, 1863; Battle at Bayou Teche, La. - Fought January 15, 1863; Battle at Sabine City, Tex. - Fought January 20, 1863; Fight at Fort McAllister, Ga. - Fought January 27, 1863; Battle of Blackwater, Va. - Fought January 30, 1863; Skirmish at Rover, Tenn. - Fought January 31, 1863.

There were no reported battles in January 1864.



Battle of Mill Springs

January 19th 1862

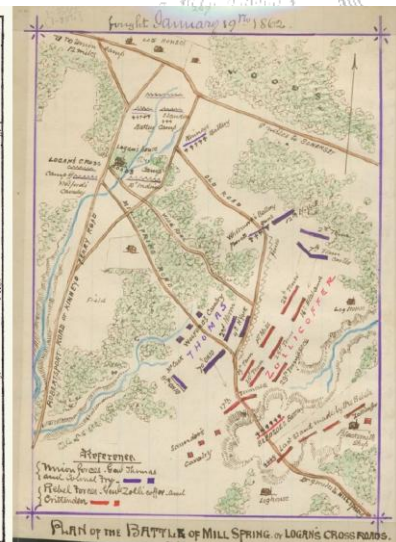
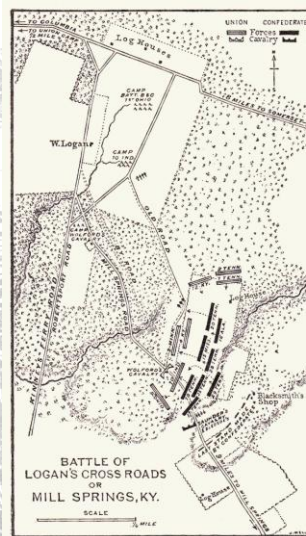
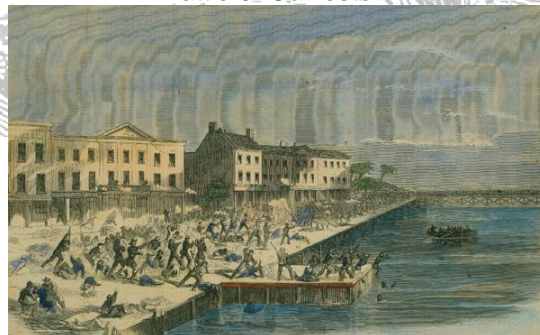


Photo # NH 42911 Confederates capture USS Harriet Lane, off Galveston, Texas, 1 January 1863



CAPTURE OF THE HARRIET LANE.

Battle of Galveston



BATTLE OF MILL SPRING KY JAN. 19TH 1862.

Terrific bayonet charge of the 92nd Ohio Volunteers (Col. M. Cook) and total defeat of the Rebel army under Gen. Zollicoffer by the Gallant Soldiers of the West.



Battle of Springfield, Missouri



Battle of Springfield, Missouri



Battle of Arkansas Post



Battle of Arkansas Post



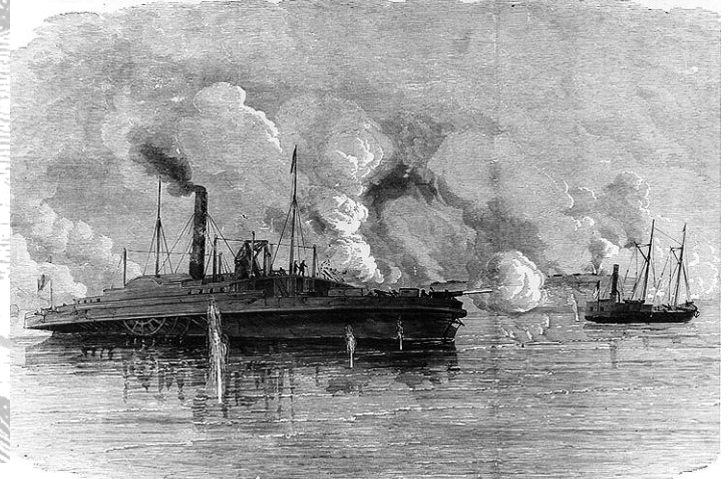
View of Indiana Artillery Port Hudson, La.

Battle at Bayou Teche, La.



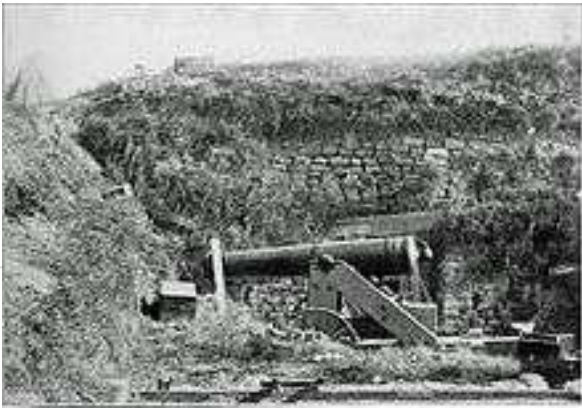
Battle at Bayou Teche, La.

Photo # NH 59143 "The Disabling and Capture of the Federal Gunboats 'Sachem' and 'Clifton' ..."



THE DISABLING AND CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS "SACHEM" AND "CLIFTON" IN THE ATTACK ON SABINE PASS, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1862. From a sketch by an officer.

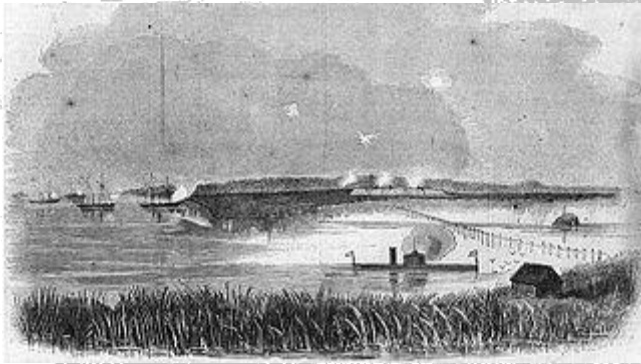
Battle at Sabine City, Tex



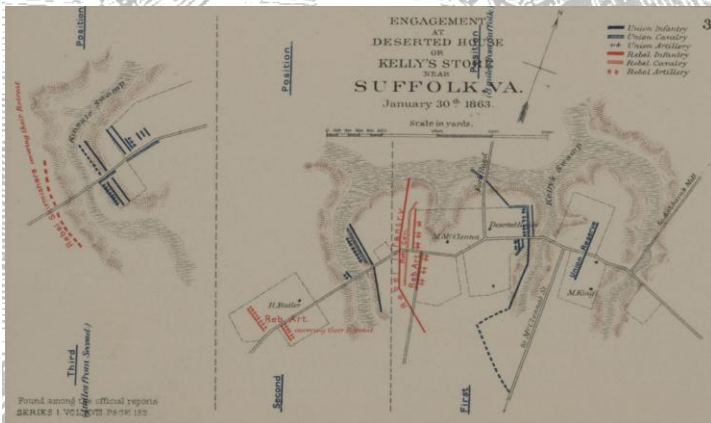
Fight at Fort McAllister, Ga.



Christmas Tree at December 2018 meeting



Fight at Fort McAllister, Ga.



Battle of Blackwater, Va.





Fort Sumter and the Coming of War, 1861

From "Fort Sumter"
Official National Park Handbook
(continued from December)

On April 4, Lincoln's Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, informed Major Anderson that an attempt would be made to supply him with provisions "and, in case the effort is resisted . . . to reinforce you." Convinced from Captain Fox's on-the-spot reports that such an expedition was feasible, and that there was no Union sentiment in South Carolina to which to appeal, Lincoln had decided on the nearest thing to preserving the status quo. Merchant steamers under cover of ships of war would carry "subsistence and other supplies" to Anderson; the warships (with troop reinforcements on board) would be used only if a peaceable landing were opposed. Fox would command. Meanwhile, in accordance with a pledge already given, the governor of South Carolina would be carefully informed in advance.

The announcement of the expedition to supply Fort Sumter was the spark that set off the explosive forces which had been building up since 1850. The Confederate capital at Montgomery was informed. Anderson's supply of fresh provisions had already been cut off on the 7th; now, his mail was seized.

Work was pushed on the harbor fortifications. A new battery mounting two 24-pounders and two 32-pounders was unmasked on Sullivan's Island; another ironclad battery was put into position at its western tip. Originally designed to be "floatint," this battery mounted two heavy 42-pounders in addition to two 32-pounders. Near Mount Pleasant another (10-inch) mortar battery was installed. At Fort Moultrie, 11 guns now bore on Fort Sumter, including three 8-inch Columbiads. Additional guns were mounted to command the harbor channels and to guard against landings by the Federal fleet. Three thousand more Confederate troops were called, bringing the number already on the post to 3,700. The harbor seethed with activity.

"The gage is thrown down," said the Charleston Mercury, "and we accept the challenge. We will meet the invader, and God and Battle must decide the issue between the hirelings of Abolition hate and Northern tyranny, and the people of South Carolina defending their freedom and their homes." A small 12-pounder Blakely rifled cannon arrived from England – a gift of a Charlestonian residing in London. Mounted at Cummings Point, it provided an ominous forerunner of the powerful rifled guns that two years later would reduce Fort Sumter to rubble.

After cabinet debate in Montgomery, the Confederate Secretary of War, Leroy Pope Walker, ordered General Beauregard to demand the evacuation of the fort, and if that demand was refused, to "reduce it." On the afternoon of April 11, three of Beauregard's aides visited the fort under a flag of truce and presented to ultimatum. Major

Anderson refused compliance but at the same time said, "Gentlemen, if you do not batter the fort to pieces about us, we shall be starved out in a few days!" Still reluctant to initiate conflict, the Montgomery government telegraphed Beauregard: Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which . . . he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort. . . .

The atmosphere in Charleston was tense. In at least one household, dinner was the "merriest, maddest . . . yet. Men were more audaciously wise and witty. We had an unspoken foreboding it was to be our last pleasant meeting."

Shortly after midnight, four Confederate officers confronted Anderson again. About three hours later, in a carefully worded reply, the Union commander agreed to evacuate "by noon on the 15th" unless he should receive prior to that time "controlling instructions from my Government or additional supplies." But it was expected in Charleston that the Federal supply ships would arrive before the 15th. Anderson's reply was rejected by the Confederate officers, who proceeded at once to Fort Johnson to give the order to open fire.

At 4:30 a.m., a mortar shell from Fort Johnson arched across the sky and burst almost directly over Fort Sumter. This was the signal for opening the bombardment. Within a few minutes, a ring of cannons and mortars about the harbor – 42 in all – were firing at Sumter. Major Anderson withheld fire until about 7 o'clock. Then Capt. Abner Doubleday, Anderson's second in command, fired a shot at the ironclad battery on Cummings Point. Ominously, the light shot "bounded off from the sloping roof . . . without producing any apparent effect." Not at any time during the battle did the guns of Fort Sumter do great damage to the Confederate defenses. Most of Fort Sumter's heaviest guns were on the parapet and in the parade. To reduce casualties in the small garrison, Anderson order these left unmanned. For a while, with the help of the engineer workmen remaining at the fort, nine or ten of the casemate guns were manned. But, by noon, the expenditure of ammunition was so rapid that the firing was restricted to six guns only. Meanwhile, an eyewitness later recorded, Showers of balls from 10-inch Columbiads and 42-pounders, and shells from 10-inch mortars poured into the fort in one incessant stream, causing great flakes of masonry to fall in all directions. When the immense mortar shells, after sailing high in the air, came down in a vertical direction, and buried themselves in the parade ground, their explosion shook the fort like and earthquake.

All Charleston watched. Business was entirely suspended. King Street was deserted. The Battery, the wharves and shipping, and "every steeple and cupola in the city" were crowded with anxious spectators. And "never before had such crowds of ladies without attendants" visited the streets of Charleston. "The women were wild" on the housetops. In the darkness before dawn there were "Prayers from the women and imprecations from the men;

and then a shell would light up the scene." As the day advanced, the city became rife with rumors: "Tonight, they say, the forces are to attempt to land. The Harriet Lane had her wheel house smashed and put back to sea . . . We hear nothing, can listen to nothing. Boom boom goes the cannon all the time. The nervous strain is awful. . . ." Volunteers rushed to join their companies. There was "Stark Means marching under the piazza at the head of his regiment . . .," his proud mother leaning over the balcony rail "looking with tearful eyes." Two members of the Palmetto Guard paid \$50 for a boat to carry them to Morris Island.

The barracks at Fort Sumter caught fire three times that first day, but each time the fire was extinguished. One gun on the parapet was dismounted; another was damaged. The wall about one embrasure was shattered to a depth of 20 inches. That was caused, in part, by the Blakely rifle, firing with the accuracy of a dueling pistol." The quarters on the gorge were completely riddled. When night came, dark and stormy, Fort Sumter's fire ceased entirely. Using the six needles available, the work of making cartridge bags continued; blankets, old clothing, extra hospital sheets, and even paper, were used in the emergency. Meantime, the supply fleet, off the bar since the onset of hostilities, did no more than maintain its position. It had been crippled upon departure when Seward's meddling caused withdrawal of the powerful warship Powhatan. Now, bad weather prevented even a minimum supporting operation.

On the morning of the 13th, Sumter opened "early and spitefully," and, with the increased supply of cartridges, kept up a brisk fire for a while. About mid-morning "hotshot" (solid cannonballs heated red hot) set fire to the officers' quarters. The Confederate fire then increased; soon the whole extent of the quarters was in flames, endangering the powder magazines. The blaze spread to the barracks. By noon the fort was almost uninhabitable. The men crowded the embrasures for air or lay on the ground with handkerchiefs over their mouths. Valiant efforts by Anderson's men had save some of the powder before the onrush of the flames forced the closing of the magazines, and the fort's defenders continued to fire. At every shot, Beauregard later reported, the Confederate troops, "carried away by their natural generous impulses, mounted the different batteries, and . . . cheered the garrison for its pluck and gallantry and hooted the fleet lying inactive just outside the bar."

To be continued next month

