



The Texas Union Herald



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

Volume iv, Number 3, March 2019

Rattling Sabres

by
Glen E. Zook

A “tip of the Kepi” to Brother Glenn Webber who has graciously come to my aid by submitting several articles for publication in this newsletter. He told me that he is trying to set an example for others to follow.

Brother Webber is writing brief biographies of his Civil War ancestors and things associated with those ancestors. It sure would be nice if other Camp #18 members, as well as anyone else on the distribution list, would take a few minutes and write down information about their Civil War ancestors.

The information does not have to be in perfect article format. I can massage the information into a cohesive form for publication taking absolutely no credit for the article. Hopefully, the person submitting the information will be pleased at just how well they can write an article.

A little more information on the very large Confederate monument that was a large portion of last month’s editorial: From various articles in the Dallas Morning News, I get the idea that the City of Dallas is trying to find someone to, basically, take the monument “off their hands”, possibly even paying some, if not all, of the estimated \$500,000.00 cost to remove the statues and columns that comprise the monument.

I missed the February meeting, not by choice! I was getting ready to leave for the meeting when my wife called my attention to the kitchen. There had suddenly appeared a large puddle of water. She had been using the dishwasher and the sink drain had sprung a leak. Of course, the leak was located in a place that was definitely not convenient to work.

Years ago, I had installed removable panels in the cabinets and pantry where the sink drain runs. But, getting to the panels requires some work. Then, a trip to Home Depot (the closest home improvement center) to get the parts necessary to make the repairs.

Although my professional career was in telecommunications, ending up as a telecommunications consultant, I actually know how to plumb. My mother’s father, and her oldest brother, were plumbers and, starting when I was in like 2nd grade, when they needed a “gofer”, I was elected. Over the years, I learned a good part of the plumbing trade. Considering what a good plumber now gets for even simple repairs, and being retired on a fixed

income, being able to do such repairs myself, I definitely save some money!

I really need to revisit some of the Civil War museums that are within easy driving distance of Dallas. The first of these museums is the Pearce Museum located at Navarro College down in Corsicana. There are over 15,000 documents relating to the Civil War including a diary of a Union officer who was at the stone wall during Pickett’s Charge. There is an entry, in that diary, that strongly suggests that the Confederate artillery batteries were actually shelling the rear of the charge to prevent the troops from retreating!

The second museum is located on the campus of Hill College down in Hillsboro. It has been some time since I visited that museum and, from the description on the Internet, the museum now has exhibits from the Texas Revolution from Mexico all the way to the Vietnam war.

The third, and largest, of these Civil War museums is the Texas Civil War Museum located on the west side of Fort Worth in the suburb of White Settlement. It is located right on the freeway loop around Fort Worth.

The Texas Civil War Museum claims to be the largest Civil War Museum west of the Mississippi River. However, the museum is only open 3-days a week, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday all days from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

The last time I was at the Texas Civil War Museum, there were several living history participants working at the museum. One of these was a black Confederate soldier! He was representing a fair number of blacks, both slave and free, who willingly fought for the Confederacy.

Speaking of black Confederate soldiers: I was informed, some time back, that there are several black Confederate soldiers buried in one of the black cemeteries in Plano. For several years, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, for Memorial Day, placed Confederate flags on these graves. Then, some black activist raised such a “stink”, that this practice was stopped. However, it was related to me by one of the local SCV members, that a fair number of the descendants of these black Confederates actually thanked the SCV for recognizing their ancestors!

I know that I have been rambling on in this tome. The subjects have been all over the place! Such is the effect of having to come up with things for this editorial. Some months the column basically writes itself whereas other months I have to struggle to come up with some topic that is interesting.

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

March Meeting

The March 2019 meeting of the
Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18
SUCW

Will be held on

Tuesday 19 March 2019

At the

Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano, TX.

Family Profile

Ainsworth

by
Glenn Webber

Kezia Webber (cousin) was one of eleven children born (1811) to Elisha and Polly Parker Webber. Cazenovia and New Woodstock, Madison County, New York was home to many Webbers. On January 1831, Kezia married Parmenus Ainsworth. They were farmers. Together, they had four children, Lucian, Lucretia, Walter, and Harriet. Unfortunately, Kezia died in October of 1847. Then, Parmenus remarried, to Amanda Carpenter, in November of 1848. To that union, there was born an addition child, Ella Kezia Ainsworth.

Lucian Lester Ainsworth was born in 1831 in Cazenovia, New York where he first attended public schools and then Oneida Conference Seminary. At the Seminary, he studied law and, in addition, taught part-time. In 1854, Lucian was admitted to the Bar in Madison County, New York. That same year, he moved to Belvidere, Illinois where he began to practice law. Then, the following year, he moved again, this time to West Union, Iowa.

In 1859, he married Margaret McCool with whom five children were born.

With the Civil War raging, Lucian enlisted, in 1862, for 3-years service. In January 1863, he was commissioned as the Captain of Company C, 6th Iowa Cavalry. This regiment was organized at Davenport, Iowa, between January 31 and March 5, 1863. The 6th Iowa Cavalry was then moved to Sioux City, Dakota Territory, between March 16 and April 26. During May, and June, they participated in actions against hostile Indians in the area around Fort Randall. In July, the unit moved to Fort Pierce.



Between August 13 and September 11, the 6th participated in Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully's expedition against hostile Sioux Indians and then in actions at White Stone Hill between September 3 and 5. Next, duty at Fort Sully, Fort Randall, and Sioux City until June 1864. General Sully then led expeditions against the Sioux between June 26 and October 8 including an engagement at Tah kah a kuty on July 28, and engagements at Two Hills, Bad Lands, and the Little Missouri River on August 8, 1864. Then an expedition from Fort Rice to protect Fisk's emigrant train between September 11th and the 30th.



Battle of Whitestone Hill

Detachments of the 6th served at Fort Randall, Sioux City, Fort Berthold, Yankton, and the Sioux and Winnebago Indiana Agencies until October of 1865. The largest battle during this time was the Battle of Killdeer Mountain which pitted the force of about 2500 men under the command of Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully against a reported Indian force of over 5000. The United States troops won the battle due to artillery and better long range rifles.



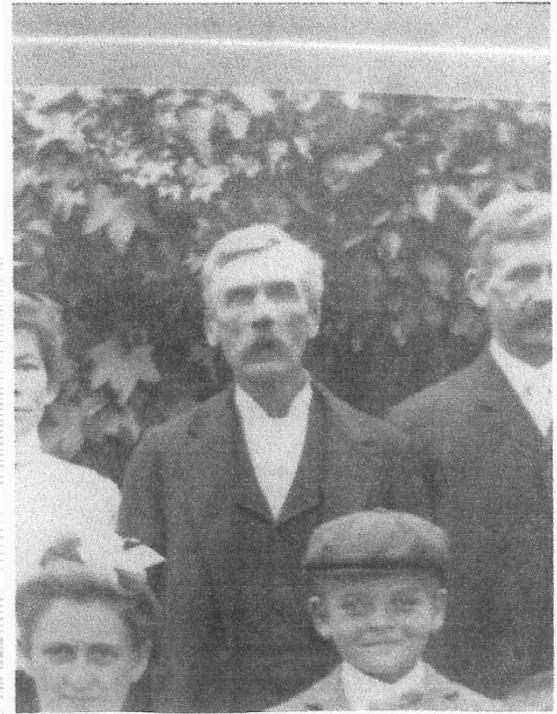
Brigadier General Alfred Sully

At war's end, Captain Ainsworth mustered out of service on October 17, 1865, in Sioux City, Iowa.

LUCIAN LESTER AINSWORTH

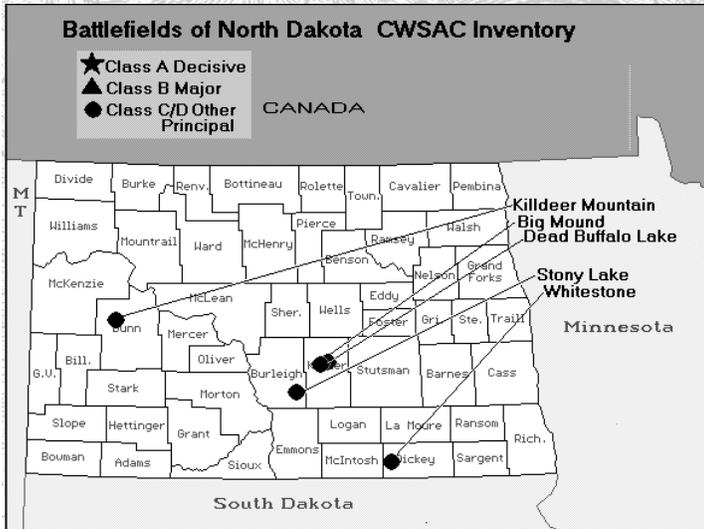


It is very probable that Captain Ainsworth never saw a Confederate soldier during his 3-years service. However, he did see plenty of action against maybe an even more frightful foe. He returned home to his family and law practice. He also entered politics getting elected, in 1874, to the 44th Congress. In addition, he was also a Mason and Knight Templar. After one term in Congress, Lucian returned to his law practice where he worked and lived out the rest of his days passing away April 19, 1902. He is buried in the West Union Cemetery.

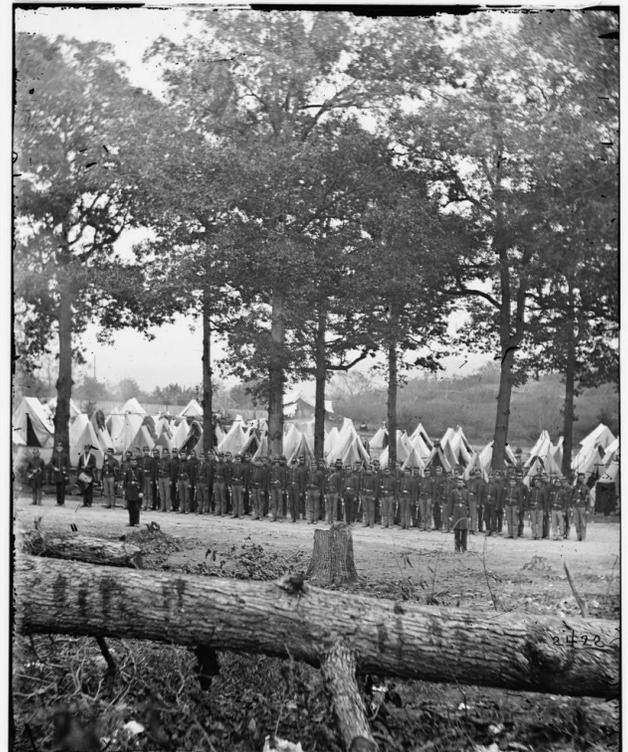


Walter Clement Ainsworth

When the war broke out, he quickly enlisted on June 11, 1861, for 2-years service in Company H, 35th New York Volunteer Infantry, "The Jefferson County Regiment". In November, 1861, he was promoted first to corporal and then, on November 11, he was promoted to sergeant.



Walter Clement Ainsworth was born in 1839 in Cazenovia, New York. He went to school and worked, for a while, on his father's farm. In the 1860 Census, he is listed as a farm laborer working for Eraster Fuller.



For the 2-years service the regiment was placed under the command of many different brigades and divisions in the eastern theater. The Jefferson Regiment saw action during General Pope's Virginia campaign, at 2nd Bull Run, and through the horrific battles at Antietam and Fredericksburg. At Antietam, the 35th New York was part of Patrick's Brigade and saw heavy action from around Hagerstown Pike, Dunker Church, and Miller's Farm. The regiment's last assignment was to Provost Marshal General Patrick's Command.

When the 2-year's enlistment expired, the regiment was mustered out of service on June 5, 1863, in Elmira, New York. The men who signed 3-year's papers were transferred to the 80th New York Infantry. Although he had just finished a 2-year tour of duty, Walter registered for the New York draft on July 1, 1863. However, Sergeant Ainsworth had apparently seen enough fighting.

In 1864, Walter married Elnora Davis and in February 1865, he and Nora had their one, and only, child, Lucian Louis Ainsworth. Walter worked as a clerk, and farm laborer, for Norman Judd Between 1870 and 1880. In 1880 the Walter Ainsworth family moved west and living, and farming, in Breckenridge, Minnesota.

The 1890, 1900, and 1910 Census lists him as a packer in a factory and now living in Saint Louis Park, Minnesota. The 1920 census shows the 80-year-old Walter to be a salesman living in Minneapolis, Minnesota. On September 9, 1923, Sergeant Walter Clement Ainsworth passed away and was buried in the Lakewood Cemetery.

After the war, the two sisters, Harriet and Lucretia, both married Civil War veterans (brothers). Harriet married Augustus B. Judd, a bugler for Company G, 2nd New York Cavalry. Lucretia married Henry L. Judd, Company B, 165th New York Infantry, the "Duryee Zouaves".

Family Profile

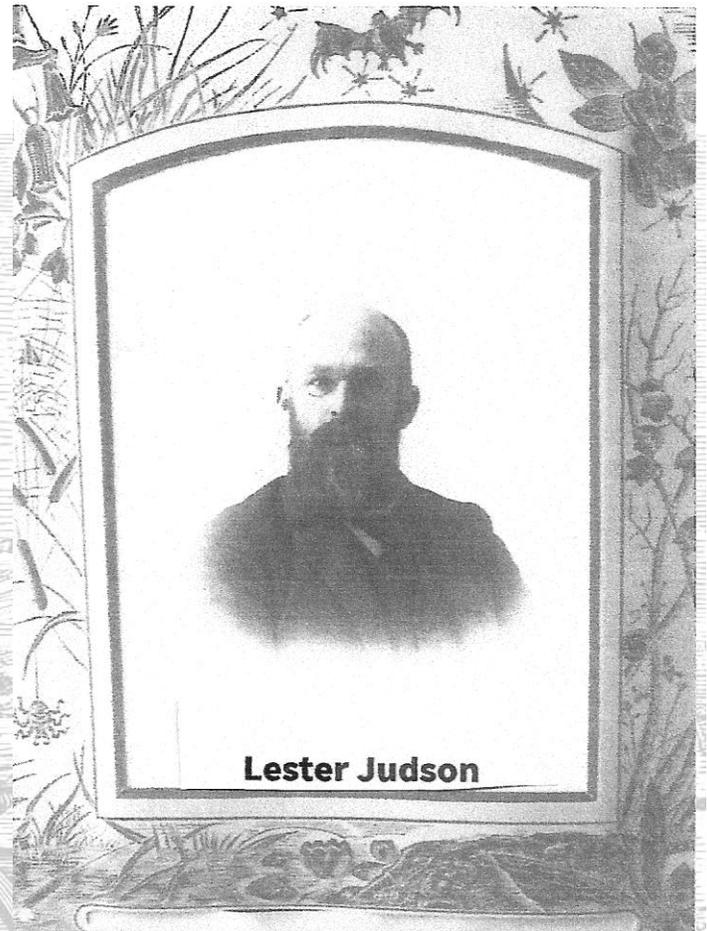
by
Glenn Webber

In recent issues of the Texas **Union** Herald, I have proudly submitted short biographies of Civil War cousins of mine from central New York State. Our editor, Mr. Glen Zook, has been most kind to add these to our newsletter. These cousin are the offspring from 2, of the 4, daughters of Elisha Webber, my 4th great-uncle. The 2 previous stories were of the sons from Keziah and Arethusia. This sons of the other 2-sisters, Elmina and Delotia, will be covered in this rendition.

Private Lester Judson

Lester Judson was born March 20, 1840, in Cazenovia, New York, to Nathan and Elmina Webber Judson. He was one of five children spending his early life working on the farm and being educated in Cazenovia. In 1857, when he was 17-years old, his father passed away. By 1860, Lester was working on the farm of one Luther

Hunt while his older brother, Lucius, was not taking care of their mother and working the family farm.



On October 26, 1861, Lester Judson enlisted in Company F, 76th New York Volunteer Infantry, the "Cortland Regiment", for a period of 3-years. He was mustered into service at Albany, New York, on January 16, 1862, and left New York for Washington, D.C., the next day assigned to the 3rd Brigade of Casey's Division for the winter. The Cortland Regiment spent much of the spring with their time being spent between Washington, D.C., and Fredericksburg, Virginia. In June, the regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Corps and was involved in several engagements of Pope's Virginia campaign. The regiment suffered heavy losses at the August 28th Battle of Gainesville, Virginia and at the August 29 to 30 2nd Battle of Bull Run.

Lester Judson was one of the casualties having suffered a hand-wound at the Battle of Gainesville. He remained in the hospital until his discharge in January 1863 at Point Lookout, Maryland. He returned home and went to work for his future brother-in-law, Edwin Baker, as a store clerk in Otisco, New York. Although he had been wounded, and was a veteran, he was required, in July, 1863, to register for the New York draft.

In 1865, Lester married Emma Vinal and they had 3-children. In 1869, he opened his own country store which

became on of the largest in the area. Lester also worked as a clerk and then a supervisor for the town of Otisco as well as becoming the Post Master for a number of years. Indeed, he was a busy man. Lester Judson passed away December 20, 1905, at his home in Otisco, Onondaga County, New York. He is buried in the Hillsdale Cemetery.



Private Judson Van Antwerp

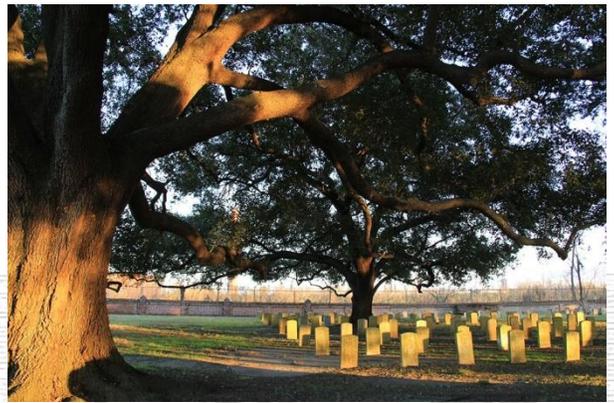
Judson H. Van Antwerp was born July 11, 1834, in Otisco, Onondaga County, New York. His parents were Aaron Van Antwerp and Delotia Webber. Judson was the oldest of 5-children. Unfortunately, Delotia died on August 4, 1857. By 1860, Judson was married to Martha Ward. They had 1-child, also named Martha.

The 1860 Census indicates that Judson was working, as a laborer, on the McKing farm. This farm was located in Spafford, New York.

In 1861, President Lincoln called for volunteers to put down the southern rebellion and, on October 9, 1861, Judson enlisted, for 3-years, in Company I, 75th New York Volunteer Infantry, the "Auburn Regiment". This regiment was mustered into service on November 26, in Auburn, New York and was heading south, to the war, on December 6, 1861.

It was first stationed on Santa Rosa Island at Fort Pickens. During the summer of 1862, the 75th New York found itself the garrison formed at Pensacola, Florida. In September, the regiment was assigned to Weitzer's reserve brigade and sent to New Orleans. In January of 1863, the 75th New York would form part of the 2nd brigade, 1st Division. Unfortunately, Judson Van Antwerp came down with a deadly case of dysentery and passed away on February 14, 1863, at the Marine General Headquarters New Orleans, Louisiana. He was laid to rest in the Chalmette National Cemetery in New Orleans.

My wife, and I, recently visited the cemetery and placed a G.A.R. marker, and flag, on his grave.



Chalmette National Cemetery

When "Monument Cemetery" (now Chalmette National Cemetery) was established in May 1864, it served as a final resting place for Union and Confederate troops as well as African American civilians. Federal policy soon declared that only troops who had served the Union should be buried in national cemeteries. A cemetery for the African American civilians, known as Freedmen's Cemetery, was established just upriver of the national cemetery. The Confederate troops were moved to Greenwood Cemetery No. 2 in New Orleans.

Meanwhile, the remains of as many as 7,000 Union troops were moved to Monument Cemetery. Chalmette National Cemetery now holds nearly 16,000 service members and civilians (the rules were revised as the years passed) whose graves are marked with over 14,000 markers and monuments. Nearly 200 of the fallen are listed as unknown, and we may never know their names. But many have names, and all have a story to tell.

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In 1882, a monument was built at the national cemetery's river end by the Grand Army of the Republic, the best-known and largest of the associations of former Union troops. The monument bears the Latin phrase "Dum Tacent Clament"---"Though Silent, Still Let Them Be Heard." Through this audio tour, the stories of the past will be heard once more.

The History of the GAR (continued)

Transcribed by
Donald E. Darby

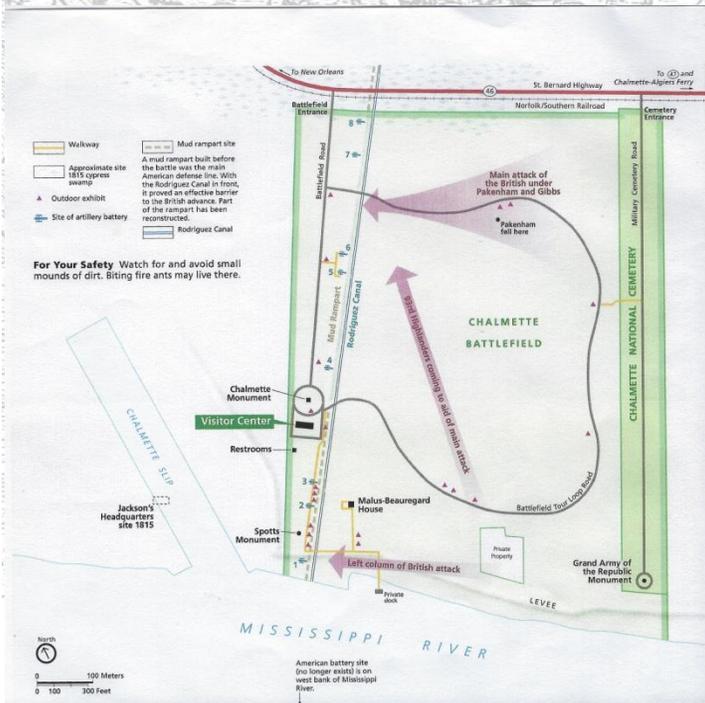
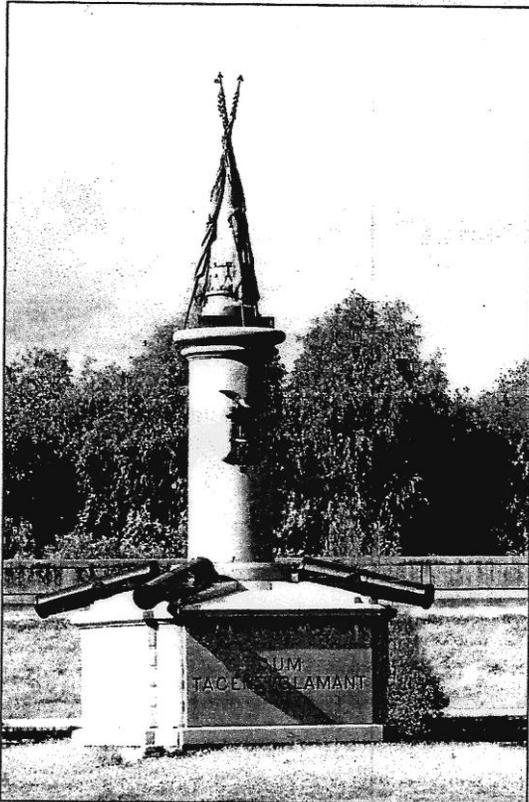
CHAPTER XVI.

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOHN C. ROBINSON TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS JUNE 4, 1878

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ROBINSON established Headquarters in New York City, with the following staff:
Adjutant-General Jas. L. Farley, New York
Quartermaster-General William Ward, New Jersey
Judge Advocate-General William Cogswell, Massachusetts
Inspector-General William F. Rogers, New York
Assistant Adjutant-General Harvey B. Denison, New York

Inspector-General Rogers resigned his position in March 1879, having been elected Commander of the Department of New York, and he was succeeded by Matthew Hall, Pennsylvania.

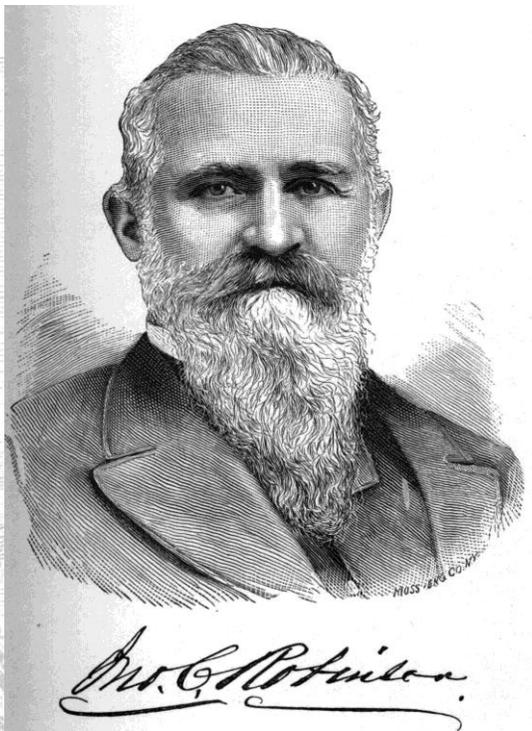
General John C. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief was graduated from the United States Military Academy, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 5th Infantry, October 27, 1839. In 1857 he was in active service against the Indians in Florida. Was appointed Colonel, 1st Michigan Volunteers, September 1, 1861 and Brigadier-General, U.S.V., April 23, 1862; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, U.S.A., to date July 1, 1863, for gallant services at Gettysburg; brevetted Colonel, U.S.A., May 5, 1864, for gallant services in the Wilderness; brevetted Major-General, U.S.V., June 27, 1864 for gallant and meritorious services during the war; brevetted Brigadier-General U.S.A. March 16, 1865, for gallant services at Spotsylvania and brevetted Major-General, U.S.A. March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was brigade commander in the battles of Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg and commanded a Division at the second battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Todd's Tavern. While leading his Division in the latter engagement he was badly wounded in the knee, resulting in the amputation of his left leg. After the war he held important military assignments, until retired as Major-General, May 6, 1869.



December 5, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, and for his habitual good conduct and deportment on all battle-fields of the campaign before Richmond, Virginia;" Lieutenant-Colonel, January 31, 1865; brevetted Colonel, U.S.V., April 2, 1865 "for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg;" Colonel July 18, 1865.

He was a charter member of Prescott Post No. 1, Providence, April 12, 1867; Post Adjutant, 1867; member Department Council of Administration, 1867; Post Commander, 1868 and 1869; Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Rhode Island, 1871; Department Commander, 1872 and 1873; Brigadier-General, commanding Rhode Island Militia, 1879 and is still in command.

Rev. Wm. Earnshaw, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. (For biography and portrait see Chapter XVIII.)



General Elisha H. Rhodes, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, entered the service June 5, 1861 as Corporal 2d Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and was successively promoted to Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Adjutant and Captain, and was in command of his Regiment from June 5, 1864, until its muster-out July 28, 1865; brevetted Major, U.S.V.,

Dr. James L. Farley, Adjutant-General, was born in Brooklyn in 1836. At the age of 21 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and began practicing in Brooklyn. In 1857 he became resident physician at the Flatbush Hospital. He entered the service April 18, 1861 as Assistant Surgeon, 14th N.Y.S.M. (84th N.Y. Vols.). In 1862, he was promoted to Surgeon and in 1863 was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel U.S. Volunteers. He resigned on account of ill health, September 1863. In 1864 he returned to the 14th Regiment as Surgeon and held that position at the time of his death. He was fond of literary work and the stage, and had committed to memory more than a thousand different pieces for recitation.

He joined Rankin Post No. 10, Brooklyn, June 22, 1869 and served as Post Surgeon and as Commander. He was Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of New York, 1868, 1869 and 1870. He died in Brooklyn, March 9, 1886, and the funeral was attended by very large numbers of his old comrades of the 14th Regiment, and of the veteran organization of the same, of which he was an active member. Delegations from the Grand Army of the Republic,

Masonic fraternity, Knights of Honor and Sons of Temperance also attended.



GENERAL WM. COGSWELL.

General William Cogswell, Judge Advocate-General, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, August 23, 1838. Graduated at the Law School of Harvard University, July 1860. Enlisted May 11, 1861, as Captain, Company C, 2d Massachusetts Infantry; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; brevetted Brigadier-General U.S.V. December 16, 1864; commanded 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 20th Army Corps. Served in the Shenandoah Valley under General Banks; in Virginia under General Pope, and afterwards in the Army of the Potomac until ordered West where he served under Thomas and Sherman, Participated in the March to the Sea, and the closing events in North Carolina. Mustered-out July 25, 1865.

He has since served as Mayor of Salem, five years as a member of the House of Representatives, and two years in the State Senate. Elected Member of Congress, 1886. A member of Post 34, Salem, since its organization. Served one term as Department Commander of Massachusetts.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION

The National Encampment met in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 4, 1878. The members were escorted to the Armory of the a PEABODY GUARD by that body, and the City Guard of Springfield, the local Posts, and Posts and detachments from Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. Captain S.C. Warriner, Marshal.

An address of welcome was made by Hon. Emerson Wight, Mayor of Springfield, which was responded to by Commander-in-Chief Robinson.

OFFICERS PRESENT

Commander-in-Chief John C. Robinson

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Elisha H. Rhodes
Adjutant-General James L. Farley
Quartermaster-General William Ward
Inspector-General Matthew Hall
Surgeon-General James L. Watson, M.D.
Chaplain-in-Chief Jos. F. Lovering.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Henry Huss, Connecticut; E.W. Chamberlain, Illinois; J.P. Cilley, Maine; Jacob Silloway, Jr., Massachusetts; W.J. Buckley, New Jersey; L.L. Aldrich, New Hampshire; W.B. Jones, Pennsylvania; C.C. Royce, Potomac; C. Henry Barney, Rhode Island.

DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

Connecticut, 8; Illinois, 1; Maine, 5; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 13; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 6; New York, 14; Ohio, 3; Pennsylvania, 12; Potomac, 3; Rhode Island 10; Vermont, 3. Departments 14; Department Officers and Representatives, 85.

Commander-in-Chief Robinson, in his address, said:

The annual reports show that the Order is in as healthy and flourishing a condition as can reasonably be expected. While in some sections of the country comrades have been inactive and wanting in energy, and there has been as falling off, in others there has been a renewed life and spirit, a disposition to labor earnestly in the cause, followed naturally by an increase of membership and a determination to make the Grand Army, as it should be, a power in the land, by enrolling in its ranks every worthy, honorably discharged soldier and sailor who served in the army and navy of the United States during the war for the preservation of the Union.

At no time since its organization has the Grand Army of the Republic occupied so high and proud a position as to-day. The charge, so long and persistently made, of its being a political organization, is no longer heard. We have outlived prejudice and overcome opposition. People have seen our good works and become satisfied that we are connected to no party or sect; that we are what we profess to be, a fraternal, charitable, and loyal association; that among men who have faced a common danger, toiled together on the long and weary march, drank from the same canteen, bivouacked under the same blanket, stood shoulder to shoulder in the shock of battle there exists a fraternal feeling that can be found no where else; that our widows and orphans of those who wore the blue; that our loyalty consists in a determination to preserve the Union of the States, and to uphold the flag of our country as the emblem of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

During the present session of Congress a bill has been introduced, providing that all the pensions on account of death or disability from service in the Union army, that have been or may hereafter be granted, shall begin with the

death or discharge of the soldier. Struck with the justness of this measure, I immediately brought it to the attention of Department Commanders, hoping that action by the several Department Encampments might have an important bearing on its progress.

Great injustice has been done to our disabled comrades, and to the widows and orphans (who are our wards) by the great delay in granting pensions to those who are by law justly entitled to them. Applications have laid, perhaps years, before being acted upon, and then, when reached, it has frequently happened that they have been sent back for the correction of some error or informality, and have had to go to the bottom of the list, waiting again for months or years before being reached and acted upon. The objections raised against this measure are, that it grants pensions for years when they have not been asked for, and it would necessitate the payment of millions out of the treasury. During the war of the rebellion it was said the country would never reward its soldiers sufficiently. Now, when soldiers are no longer needed, our crippled and disabled comrades, the widow and the orphan, are to be refused necessary relief because of the expense – as though the services of the men who saved the Union could be requited by a few million dollars.

Stirring events within the last twelve months have brought the Grand Army into greater prominence than ever, proving that our organization is as ready and willing now to take up arms in the cause of law and order, as it was to crush treason and rebellion in the past. A seeming conflict between capital and labor was taken advantage of by a lawless and turbulent element, incited, by the hope of plunder, to the commission of arson and murder. Many lives were sacrificed, and millions of property destroyed. State authorities were unable to restore order, and the aid of the general government invoked. At the commencement of the difficulty, I telegraphed to the president of the United States, "The Grand Army of the Republic, an organization composed exclusively of veteran soldiers and sailors, can, if necessary, furnish thousands of volunteers for the restoration and preservation of order." At the same time some of our Posts offered their service to the State authorities, which in a few cases were accepted. The knowledge that a strong organization of tried veteran soldiers stood ready to resume their arms to enforce obedience to the laws, did much to restore order and insure quiet to the disturbed districts. While this organization, true to its principles, will advocate justice and equal rights, it will discountenance every attempt at anarchy or insurrection.

Our Order is now firmly established upon the best and surest foundations. It has secured the respect and good will of all. Let us continue to merit the good opinion of mankind by pursuing closely the path we have marked out, laboring earnestly for the extension and perpetuation of our Order, by keeping fresh and green the fraternal feeling that binds us together as soldiers and sailors of the Republic, by disinterested and liberal charity, and that loyalty to the Union, born of pure and lofty patriotism.

MEMORIAL DAY

In the Order relative to Memorial day, the Commander-in-Chief had expressed his regret that it was necessary to remind some of the comrades that the day is sacred to the memory of our heroic dead and that it is not, in any sense, a time for pleasure, excursions, or merry-making of any kind. He called upon all right-minded members of the Order, and those who sympathize with us, to prevent, by any and all means in their power, any attempt to use the day for any other purpose than that for which it was instituted.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

Adjutant-General Jas. L. Farley, presented his report, showing as follows:

During the year 1877 there were added

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| By Muster-in | 5,676 |
| By Transfer | 284 |
| By Reinstatement | 3,196 |
| (Total) | 9,156 |

During the year there were lost

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| By Death | 293 |
| By Honorable Discharge | 237 |
| By Transfer | 417 |
| By Suspension | 7,493 |
| By Dropped | 500 |
| (Total) | 8,940 |

Making the net gain of 216 members, against a net loss last year of 1,090.

A detailed statement has been prepared of the condition of each Department as compared to the previous year.

It will show that while large Departments (except Pennsylvania) have fallen off, many of the smaller ones have gained.

He referred to the difficulties met during the year in the manufacture of the new cannon-metal badge, and said the thanks of the Encampment were due Comrade Jos. K. Davison, of Philadelphia, for his labors in the matter. 4,696 badges had been issued.

Among the notable occurrences of the term were:

The Reunion of the Department of Vermont, at Bennington, on the anniversary of the battle, and of the Department of New Jersey, August 29, at Jersey City.

The parade of the Department of Massachusetts on the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Boston, September 17 (Antietam Day), when 6,719 comrades were in line.

The Parade of Posts of Philadelphia on the anniversary of Germantown, October 4.

The Parade of the Department of Pennsylvania at the Permanent Exhibition Building, to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of that Department, when 3,000 comrades, *in uniform*, were reviewed by Commander-in-Chief Robinson, in company with Governor Hartranft, General McClellan, and other distinguished men.

The recent Reunion of the Department of Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth.

All these, besides providing enjoyment for those who participated, reflected great credit upon the Order.

Quartermaster-General Ward presented the financial accounts, showing net assets, \$4,533.11

Inspector-General Matthew Hall gave a brief synopsis of the Inspection Reports, showing the condition and prospects of the various Departments.

He recommended more care in the appointment of Assistant Inspectors, as much of the delay in securing full reports was caused by the carelessness and inefficiency of many of those appointed.

Judge Advocate-General William Cogswell presented in print, the opinions given in fifteen cases referred to him during the year.

Surgeon-General James L. Watson, presented a very interesting report from thirteen Departments: - Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Mountain, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Potomac, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Some of these reports are very good, the best being from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania; and the Medical Directors of these Departments merit special commendation for the faithful attention to, and excellent performance of, their duties.

The whole number of comrades reported as disabled – *in addition to those reported last year* – is one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven; of these, two are reported as having , from wounds and other causes, lost both eyes; and eighteen have each lost one eye; thirty-two have suffered amputation of left arm; twenty-nine, right arm; one, both hands; two, both arms; twenty-seven, left leg; twenty-nine, right leg; five are suffering from pneumonia; thirty-three are ruptured; twenty-three, paralyzed eighteen are deaf and sixty-three are blind or partially so.

Of the comrades reported, eleven hundred and thirty-one are natives of the United States; one hundred and fifty-four are from Ireland; one hundred and thirty-four from Germany; one hundred and eight from England and British Provinces and one hundred of other nationalities and unclassified.

Chaplain-in-Chief Lovering recommended two measures for the increase of our organization:

1. A more cordial and vigorous support of our Grand Army journals. Not a single number of any paper published in the interests of our Fraternity can be read without a keen sense of its deserts and of the justice with which every claim is made for generous assistance.
2. More enthusiastic activity in recruiting our ranks. In certain sections of our country, for instance, whose fame and loyalty is more than national, among those

hosts promoted to immortality in the name of Thomas, and among whose captains immortal by brevet, whose full commission awaits their acceptance, is the illustrious name of Grant, our present membership by no means adequately represents – in number- the veterans of the civil war. It seems eminently fitting that an effort should be made to recruit our ranks and awaken such an interest in the Grand Army of the Republic that it shall be a matter of serious question when any soldier, claiming to have earned a good record, confesses his name is not on our roster.

All this naturally inevitably results from the enshrined memories, soldierly worth and active loyalty belonging to the Grand Army. Our present and future are indissolubly united with the past. The names of those who fill our ranks to-day however illustrious fade before the renown of those who have been promoted.

Their deeds are our best sources of inspiration to wakeful vigilance and untarnished honor. Their graves are the altars of our patriotism, and as we look upon them or gather about them, we may, as if we repeated a church litany, in serious and humble reverence say:

From all ingratitude to heroic sacrifice of the past – good Lord deliver us.

From all forgetfulness of that brave and loyal manhood by which the Union was preserved,

And the Constitution of the United States vindicated – good Lord deliver us.

From any lack of zeal, from any hesitation, from any timidity of faith in a final victory of a stalwart and valorous patriotism over the spirit of treacherous compromise and sentimental concession, which are but other names for treason, privy conspiracy and national wrong- good Lord deliver us.

While to such litany let there be these added questions and responses: On what rests the hope of the Republic? One country and one flag. How may that country be preserved and the flag kept unsullied” by general vigilance, which is the price of liberty.

One country! One flag! Eternal vigilance the price of liberty! These are the great commandments of the Grand Army of the Republic. These unite to form the supreme law of a self-sacrificing and heroic patriotism.

God of the nation! As in the past Thou didst grant to the grand army of immortals obedience unto death, so unto us of the Grand Army of the Republic, in whatever need, in peace or war, for Thy cause which is our country's incline our hearts to keep this law.

COMMITTEES ON REPORTS

On Report of the Adjutant-General: - C.J. Richards, New Hampshire; F.A. Arnold, Rhode Island; Paul Van Der Voort, Nebraska; Jas. F. Meech, Massachusetts; Chas E. Fowler, Connecticut.

On Report of the Quartermaster-General: - J.H. Goulding, Vermont; H.H. Thomas, Illinois; J. Mueller, New Jersey; E. Jardine, New York; M.D. Townsend, Ohio

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

On Report of the Inspector-General: - J.M. Vanderslice, Pennsylvania; J.J. McCardy, Minnesota; E.W. Chamberlain, Illinois; W.J. Buckley, New Jersey; Oscar Smith, New York.

On Report of the Judge Advocate-General: - H.B. Sargent, Massachusetts; Jas. McQuade, New York; F.G. Otis, Connecticut; L.L. Aldrich, New Hampshire; E.B. Tyler, Maryland.

On the Report of the Surgeon-General: - Geo. E. Corson, Potomac; Jacob Silloway, Jr., Massachusetts; W.B. Jones, Pennsylvania; C.B. Jenness, New Hampshire; F.G. Allen, Rhode Island.

On Rules, Regulations and Ritual, and Resolutions: - R.B. Beath, Pennsylvania; Geo. S. Merrill, Massachusetts; James Tanner, New York; N.L. Guthrie, Ohio; A.C. Hamlin, Maine.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

The Committee on Report of Surgeon-General Watson, commended his zeal and untiring industry in the discharge of his duties.

The Committee of Report of Quartermaster-General William Ward, Commended him as a most faithful and competent official.

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual recommended the preparation of a Manual for the use of officers of Posts; to permit Departments, by a two-thirds vote, to constitute Past Post Commanders as members of such Department Encampments; that all flags hoisted on Memorial Day be at half staff.

The Report was adopted and R.B. Beath, Adjutant-General Farley and Chaplain-in-Chief Lovering were appointed the committee to compile the Manual.

RESOLUTIONS

The following were adopted:

1. Appointing a committee to lay before the President a complaint relative to the refusal of the Superintendent of the U.S. Buildings in Albany, to recognize the claims of veterans for preference in employment. Comrade Tanner and Jno. Palmer, with Commander-in-Chief Robinson, were appointed such committee.
2. Deprecating the tendency to depart from the proper observance of Memorial Day, and calling on all members of the Order and all good citizens, to discourage, by all the means in their power any desecration of the day.
3. Thanks were extended to all retiring officers; to the Grand Army guard and special members in Springfield; to the public officials and citizens for their hospitality and courtesies; and to the Peabody Guard for the use of their armory.

The election resulted as follows:

Commander-in-Chief John C. Robinson, re-elected
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Der Voort, Nebraska

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Herbert E. Hill, Massachusetts

Surgeon-General James L. Watson (Third term.)

Chaplain-in-Chief Jos. F. Lovering (Third term)

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

California, Geo. A. Baker; Connecticut, Julius W. Knowlton; Illinois, E.W. Chamberlain; Maine, J.P. Cilley; Maryland, Jas. M. Deems; Massachusetts, George S. Evans; Nebraska, P.P. Shelby; New Hampshire, Levi L. Aldrich; New Jersey, William J. Buckley; New York, George B. Squires; Ohio, Thomas C. Boone; Pennsylvania, William B. Jones; Potomac, C.C. Royce; Rhode Island, C. Henry Barney; Vermont, George H. Bigelow.

COURTESIES EXTENDED

On the evening of June 4, Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, before the National encampment and visiting comrades, in numbers so great as to literally pack the hall, exemplified the secret work of the Order in a manner to call forth the praise and admiration of all present.

The same evening, the members of the National Encampment and visiting comrades, were received and entertained by the Springfield Club, at their Club House, in a style of oriental magnificence. Music was furnished by Brown's Brigade Band of Boston, and the Orchestral Club of Springfield.

The illuminations of colored lanterns and limelights, reflecting on the flags and other decorations, gave the scene the appearance of a fairy-land.

The House and grounds were filled with visitors to the number of at least a thousand. Five thousand men, women, and children were congregated outside the enclosure.

The street decorations were general, extensive and elaborate. If the citizens had entered into a friendly rivalry in the matter, each striving to excel the other in the work, the result hardly have been more gratifying. Main Street was lined with flags, bunting and emblems from the walks to the cornices of the buildings.

Not only was this of Main Street, but almost every house in the city, public or private building. Place of business or residence, was more or less elaborately decorated.

The next day, June 5, the officers of the National Encampment, together with the officers of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, were received and entertained by Colonel and Mrs. James M. Thompson, at their residence, Highland Place, and were afterwards conveyed in carriages

to the United States Army, where they were received with a salute, and other points of interest in and about the city.

through resolutions adopted by the Senate and House in 1886. Colonel Hill is in business as a merchant in Boston.

CHAPTER XVII

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF J.C. ROBINSON (SECOND TERM) – THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION ALBANY, N.Y., JUNE 17, 1879

Headquarters were retained in New York City, with the staff officers of the proceeding form.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Der Voort was elected Commander-in-Chief at Baltimore, 1882. See Chapter XXI.



COLONEL HERBERT E. HILL.

Herbert E. Hill, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was born in Boston, December 18, 1845 and first offered to enlist at the age of 16, but was refused on account of his age. A year later he succeeded in enlisting in the 8th Vermont Volunteers, and served in all the battles and skirmishes of that regiment in Louisiana and Mississippi, and later with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. At Opequan the regiment made a daring bayonet charge, and young Hill captured a prisoner on the rebel works. He was injured at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, where he captured one of the enemy's sharpshooters.

He was then placed on detached duty in Washington, and was promoted for meritorious conduct. After the war he took a deep interest in the State militia, and has filled a number of responsible positions – serving one term as Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, with the rank of Colonel. He early joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Commander of Post 139, Somerville, where he resides.

At his own expense, memorials were erected on the battle-field of Opequan in honor of the services of the 8th Vermont, for which he received the thanks of the State,



CAPTAIN MATTHEW HALL.

Captain Matthew Hill, Inspector-General, entered the service August 30, 1861, as a Private 91st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded in the arm at Gettysburg. He was mustered-out as Captain on the expiration of the three year term. Joined Post 2, Philadelphia, in 1871, and was Post Commander in 1881; was appointed Inspector-General to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Comrade Wm. F. Rogers.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

The National encampment met in Albany, N.Y., June 17, 1879. Previous to the Encampment there was a large parade, under command of General Frederick Townsend, of regiments of the National Guard in Albany, visiting companies of militia and Posts of the Department of New York.

The National Encampment was escorted to Tweddle Hall where Major Michael N. Nolan welcomed the members of the Grand Army of the Republic to that city. He was followed by the Hon. Charles R. Knowles, who made an eloquent address, which was responded to by Commander-in-Chief Robinson.

The Encampment was then opened, Commander-in-Chief Robinson presiding.

OFFICERS PRESENT

Commander-in-Chief John C. Robinson
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Der

Voort

Adjutant-General James L. Farley
Quartermaster-General William Ward
Inspector-General Matthew Hall
Surgeon-General Jas. L. Watson
Chaplain-in-Chief Joseph F. Lovering

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Geo. Bigelow, Vermont; Geo. S. Evans, Massachusetts; Julius W. Knowlton, Connecticut; C. Henry Barney, Rhode Island; Geo. B. Squires, New York; W.J. Buckley, New Jersey; W.B. Jones, Pennsylvania; S.E. Thomson, Potomac; T.C. Boone, Ohio; E.W. Chamberlain, Illinois.

DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

California, 1; Connecticut, 3; Illinois 2; Iowa, 1; Maine, 5; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 4; New Hampshire, 8; New Jersey, 8; New York, 16; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 18; Potomac, 6; Rhode Island, 11; Vermont, 7; Virginia, 1; Provisional Department of Kansas, 1; Post No. 1, Louisiana, 1; In all, 19 Departments; Department Officers and Representatives, 114.

Commander-in-Chief Robinson, in his address, said, referring to the charge of partisan action by the Grand Army of the Republic:

As an organization we owe allegiance to no political party, and our constitution expressly forbids the discussion of partisan questions in our meetings, yet as we are bound to protect the interests of our comrades; and I cannot avoid expressing my indignation that Union soldiers (perhaps maimed and crippled in their country's service) should be removed from positions of trust and deprived of their means of support to make room for men who fought for the dissolution of the Union. It is no violation of our organic law to call your attention to this matter, for it is one that affects every loyal soldier in the land. If this Encampment cannot repair the wrong, it can at least place on record its protest against the act.

Soldiers must stand by and support each other, or their rights will be ignored and trampled upon. We are not ready to admit that the cause of the Union is the lost cause. We do not admit that there is any doubt as to which was right and which was wrong, in the great conflict through which we have passed. We had no doubt while the conflict lasted; we have none now. While we are confident that we were right and our opponents were wrong, we are willing to believe they were honest and sincere. We can honor and respect the brave men who manfully fought us face to face, but have only scorn and contempt for their Northern allies, who, when needed sympathy and support, kept up the fire in the rear, criticized our operations, magnified our reverses, and had no words of encouragement or cheer for our success. Those we contended against were our own countrymen. They were as earnest and enthusiastic as ourselves, but we felt that their success would equally ruinous to the North and South. Therefore we never acknowledged defeat, but after each reverse was ready to resume the offensive, determined then as now, that in this country there shall be but one government and one flag. The Grand Army of the Republic, composed exclusively of men who devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this

object, will insist upon a faithful observance of the terms agreed upon at the close of the war.

At our last Encampment I called your attention to the bill then pending in Congress for the payment of arrears of pensions. It has since become a law, and although the disbursements under it are likely to be much greater than was anticipated, but few persons deny the justice of the measure, and it is gratifying to know that it will afford the needed relief to many disabled comrades, and to the thousands of widows and orphans.

During the prevalence last summer of the terrible epidemic with which our brethren at the South were affected, I received an appeal for aid from our comrades in Louisiana. I immediately issued a circular calling for contributions to meet the emergency. The response was prompt and generous. Mower Post. 1, Department of Louisiana, acknowledged the receipt of \$4,423.85. They expended \$4,289.05 leaving a balance of \$134.80. The committee states that they did not confine themselves to relieving members of the Grand Army and their families, but regarding the money as a soldiers' fund contributed by soldiers, they furnished aid to all ex-soldiers and sailors of the Union whom they found in need. Their report embraces 878 families relieved, 19 ex-soldiers and 2 ex-sailors of the Union army and navy, together with 28 children buried.

He referred to the successful efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York in securing legislation by which the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Bath would be maintained by the State and recommended similar action in other States.

All members of the staff have been diligent and faithful in the performance of the duties required of them and I am greatly indebted to them for the successful administration of affairs committed to my charge.

In resigning the command with which you have twice honored me, I desire to return my heartfelt thanks for the kindness and courtesy I have received from my comrades everywhere.

Believing this to be one of the grandest Orders ever organized, it has been a pleasure to me to labor earnestly for its extension and success. It is a gratification to know that it is growing in favor and usefulness, and that it has secured the respect and confidence of the people, as well as the love and devotion of its members.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

Adjutant-General Jas. L. Farley reported a net gain in membership for the year of 4,048. The largest gain had been made in Pennsylvania, 2,732. Maryland had made the largest percentage of gain, 83 per cent; New Jersey being next, with 70 per cent.

The membership was distributed – in New England, 41 per cent; Middle States, 47 per cent; Western States, 9 per cent; Southern States, 3 per cent.

Two Provisional Departments had been established – Washington Territory and Utah.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Van Der Voort had done some hard and earnest work in the West and the result was beginning to show.

Quartermaster-General WILLIAM WARD reported the net assets as \$5,872.95.

Inspector-General MATTHEW HALL presented a detailed report, showing the condition of the Departments. In referring, especially to the thorough work of organization as shown in recruiting in Philadelphia, he said:

What has been done here can be done throughout that portion of our country that is without organization, and to this matter I would call the earnest attention of our coming Encampment. Would it not be advisable to start the good work in the great States of the Northwest? Such commonwealths as Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas and others are now devoid of organization? Cannot the National Headquarters send out competent comrades, paying a portion of their expenses?

I would also call attention to the exemplification of the Ritual. Much has been said, and will be said, on this subject, for it is of the most vital importance to our Order that it be properly memorized and impressively performed. Where musical talent is introduced, such as instrumental music is orchestras, vocal quartettes, etc., it adds greatly to the interest of the muster ceremony; also the use of the Stereopticon in illustrating the charge.

Judge Advocate-General WILLIAM COGSWELL presented in print opinions in fifteen cases referred to him during the year.

Surgeon-General JAMES L. WATSON presented an interesting report, classifying 1,932 cases of members wounded or otherwise disabled.

Chaplain-in-Chief JOS. F. LOVERING read his report, in the course of which he said:

Under instructions from the Chairman of the Committee on Manual for officers, I have drafted a service for Memorial Day, which is herewith submitted. I have also drafted and herewith submit an outline draft for service at the dedication of memorial shafts, statues, etc. I have also drafted and herewith submit blanks for future reports to this office should they be accepted and approved.

So far as I can ascertain, the zeal of our comrades for the Grand Army of the Republic knows no diminution, and, if possible burns with more steadfast and glowing flame.

Their appreciation of the value and importance of the work of the Grand Army is heartier than ever. Why should it not be? Such work concerns the sacred memory of our dead, that the precious inheritance of valor, sacrifice, good faith and loyalty they left may be guarded by us and enshrined in the life of our country. Such work concerns ourselves in justification of that personal self-respect that belongs to us as Union soldiers, who should be joint recipients with our dead of the nation's gratitude and honors; such work concerns our children, that they may learn that great lesson of patriotism, that the security of the State must depend upon the fidelity of the citizen; such work concerns our country, that treason, with its baneful smile and deceitful tongue, may not steal, by political audacity, what it could not conquer by the mailed arm of rebellion – that the nation may not suffer the shame of surrendering in

peace what it paid blood and treasure in war – that the craft and intrigue of the caucus, or the plausible sophistries of the hustings or of Congress, may not give rule to those who could not gain authority by bayonet and sword – that no such humiliating spectacle may be endured, as that of a maimed and patriot soldier driven out of the camp he guarded – without even the formality of a drum-head court martial – and his place filled by one who wears a livery of gray under the domino and cloak, or waterproof and shawl of a defeated, yet defiant and recon-*tinued* rebel .

In my previous reports, that our zeal might be increased and our fidelity enlarged, I have given “our creed,” and “our litany;” to-day I propose to preach our “sermon” and read “our hymn.”

This is the sermon:

You can find the words of my text in the 20th Psalm, 5th verse: “In the name of our God we will set up our banners.”

Such a text may fitly suggest this subject: “Our Flag.”

1. Our flag is woven on the loom of the Revolution by the indomitable valor, the unwavering determination and invincible faith of hearts that knew no fear and would endure no wrong.
2. Our flag was consecrated to liberty and equal rights-to security of the citizens and the sovereignty of the people.
3. Under its sheltering folds and in defense of the principles for which it stands, our heroic and immortal dead rallied and fought, and fell, and were promoted.
4. For its honor and supremacy we have toiled and suffered, and prayed.
5. Beneath its radiant folds no miscreant fraud, no treachery with assassin heart, no sullen and vindictive treason ought to live.
6. Its shelter should protect only industry, good faith, self-sacrificing patriotism; that an honorable past may not fall of its just deserts; that the present may be strengthened in devotion to acknowledged duty; that the future may realize what a loyal faith may encourage us to expect.

In conclusion- All hail our Flag! See how its stars glow with celestial light! See how its crimson throbs as if it still felt the pulse of the brave hearts that have defended it! See how its white symbolizes an unstained loyalty! See how its blue still mirrors the heavens, in whose purity its stars first learned to shine!

See how the eagle on its staff, with half spread pinions, and vigilant eyes watches against any rattlesnake that may lurk in the grass, or any buzzard that may anywhere have fattened on carrion.

Finally, Let us, so far as our Flag is concerned, adopt the language of our text and say – In the name of our God we will set up our banners.” Let our flag be dear to us. Let it be set high above us. Let nothing be dearer, let nothing be higher, save only the austere and gracious symbol of our faith- the Cross of Jesus Christ, our Lord! Amen.

RELIEF TO LOUISIANA

A communication was read from Jos. A. Mower, Post No. 1, New Orleans, thanking the Grand Army of the Republic for the generous donations sent to them in their hour of need, thereby enabling them to assist the stricken soldier, combat with success the yellow pestilence, or give its victim a soldier's funeral, and his bereaved family needed succor.

Resolved, That deeds such as were enacted by our Northern comrades, under circumstances, shine out with even greater luster, and will endure longer in the hearts of grateful recipients, than those achieved on the battle-field, where amid the excitement of charging hosts and the spur of patriotism or glory, each knightly soul strives to do his *devoir*.

CODE AND MANUAL

The committed appointed by direction of the preceding Encampment (Comrades Beath, Lovering and Farley), presented a CODE AND MANUAL for the guidance of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was adopted.

REYNOLD'S ESCUTHEONS

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as official records do not give the full account of each separate soldiers' and sailors' record, that we recognize in the system originated by Comrade J.P. Reynolds, and known as Reynolds' Escutcheons of Military and Naval Service, an admirable and ingenious method of accomplishing this purpose.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

On Address of Commander-in-Chief: - Wm. Earnshaw, Ohio; Geo. Bowers, New Hampshire; F.A. Arnold, Rhode Island.

On Report of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General: - Geo. B. Squires, New York; Thos. C. Boone, Ohio; E.W. Chamberlain, Illinois.

On Report of Inspector-General: - Jas. McQuade, New York; Wm. Earnshaw, Ohio; W.D.H. Cochrane, New Hampshire; E.B. Tyler, Maryland; R. Rahn, Pennsylvania.

On Report of Judge Advocate-General: -- J.G. B. Adams, Massachusetts; H.J. Spooner, Rhode Island; C.E. Fowler, Connecticut; H.A. Barnum, New York; H. Dingman, Potomac.

On Report of Surgeon-General: - W.B. Jones, Pennsylvania; W.J. Buckley, New Jersey; G.S. Evans, Massachusetts; J.H. Goulding, Vermont; J.C. Walkinshaw, Kansas.

On Rules, Regulations, and Ritual: - R.B. Beath, Pennsylvania; G.S. Merrill, Massachusetts; Jas. Tanner,

New York; A.C. Hamlin, Maine; C.C. Royce, Potomac; A.J. Bailey, Massachusetts; Chas Burrows, New Jersey.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

"The Committee to whom was referred the reports of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, having carefully examined the books of record and of accounts, and compared the receipts and expenditures with figures of the reports, have found everything correct, and hereby report accordingly.

"They, however, call attention to the payment of the bills of officers of the National Encampment, and suggest that it is a matter which should be looked into and settled by the Encampment itself. At present there seems to be no warrant or authority for the payment of any such bills, except the custom itself, which is more and more liable to be abused.

"They also recommend to the Council of Administration the establishing of a more perfect system of accounts between the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and the opening of inventory and stock books, which, if carefully kept, will prevent serious complications."

ON SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT

"The report shows that the Surgeon-General during the past year has made every exertion in his power to obtain full and complete reports from all the Departments, and we commend him to the Encampment as a most faithful and efficient officer."

RULES, REGULATIONS AND RITUAL

The Committee reported upon several propositions submitted, the most important being an amendment to Article XIV, Chapter I, *ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP*, adding the words in italics:

Soldiers and sailors of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, *and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of U.S. General Officers, who served between April 12th, 1861 and April 9th, 1865*, in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States.

The limit as to time was intended to cover a decision following the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the date when the Rebellion ended, and under which decisions those who enlisted after Lee's surrender were eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following was adopted:

That hereafter no amendments to the Rules and Regulations, or the Ritual shall be considered except by unanimous consent, unless the same shall be present to the Adjutant-General, who shall cause them to be printed at the expense of the Department presenting them, and a copy thereof to be furnished to each member of the National Encampment at least thirty days before the annual meeting.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Appreciating the magnificent welcome, which, has greeted us in the capital city of the Empire State.

Resolved. That we extend to our comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the accredited authorities of the State of New York, and of the municipality of Albany, and to all military bodies present, our sincere, enthusiastic and heartfelt thanks for the generous, cordial and soldierly hospitality that has been shown to us.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following were elected:

Commander-in-Chief, Rev. Wm. Earnshaw, Ohio
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, John Palmer,
New York
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Harrison
Dingman, Potomac
Surgeon-General, Dr. W.B. Jones, Pennsylvania
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Jos. F. Lovering (Fourth
term.)

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

California, C. Mason Kinne; Connecticut, John McCarthy; Illinois, E.W. Chamberlain; Iowa, W.F. Conrad; Maine, C.A. Boutele; Maryland, Thos. L. Matthews; Massachusetts, Geo. S. Evans; Michigan, A.T. McReynolds; Nebraska, G.H. Bush; New Hampshire, Jno. C. Linehan; New Jersey, S.F. Hamilton; New York, Geo. B. Squires; Ohio, Thos. C. Boone; Pennsylvania, Norman M. Smith; Potomac, S.E. Thomason; Rhode Island, C. Henry Barney; Vermont, Geo. H. Bigelow; Virginia, W.N. Eaton.

HOSPITALITIES EXTENDED

A banquet was tendered the Grand Army of the Republic and the Society of the Army of the Potomac in the Martin Opera House, on the evening of June 17.

Captain John Palmer, Chairman Committee on Arrangements, welcomed the visitors in a brief address, and introduced General Fred Townsend, of Lew Benedict Post No. 5, Albany, as toastmaster.

After dinner, responses were made to the sentiments "Our Country," by Governor Van Zandt, Rhode Island; "The President of the United States," Attorney-General Chas. Devens, Jr.; "The Army and Navy," General Daniel Sickles; "Our Volunteer Soldiers," General Judson Kilpatrick; "The West," Comrade Paul Van Der Voort, Nebraska; "The Cavalry," Generals A. T. Torbert and Jno. B. McIntosh; "The Grand Army of the Republic," General J.C. Robinson; "The State of New York," Senator H.E. Turner; "Soldiers Homes," Corporal James Tanner; "The National Guard," General Jas. W. Husted. General Henry M. Hoyt, and Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, also made addresses.

General Husted, in his address, paid a glowing tribute to the National Guard:

From her ranks were officered by hundreds, the companies, the regiments, the brigades, divisions of the armies of the Union. Singly and by platoons her files went forth to do battle for the right and "so long as memory holds her place in this distracted globe," so long will be held ever green the memories of Vosburgh, Corcoran and of Pratt. Thousands more were there, who, with tem, are seated around the Great White Throne; thousands more are there, who are of us and with us on earth – of equal honor and equal fame. Such was the record of the National Guard during the trying days. Where stands she now? At this moment, with rare exceptions, her officers are they who won their spurs side by side with you. The file, too, as well as the rank, numbers a large percentage of veterans of the war. They are members of you great organization. They are with you and of you here to-night. What can I say more than to add – they are yourselves.

To be continued next month . . .

2019 Dues are now Due!

Member: \$44.00

Additional Family Members: \$33.00 each

Junior Member: \$10.00

SVR membership: \$3.00



Civil War Battles in March

Continuing with photographs, and other illustrations, of the Civil War monthly battles, here are those battles which took place in the month of march. Of course, none in 1861.

Dupont's capture of Brunswick, Georgia, St. Mary's, Florida, and Forts Clinch, Fernandina, 4 March 1862; Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. - Fought March 6, 7, and 8, 1862; Monitor and Virginia fought 9 March 1862; New Madrid, Missouri, 13 March 1862; Battle of Winchester, Va. - Fought March 23, 1862; Battle of Pigeon Ranch, N.M. - Fought March 28, 1862.

Fight at Bradyville, Tenn. - Fought March 1, 1863; Skirmish at Eagleville, Tenn. - Fought March 2, 1863; Skirmish Near Thompson's Station, Tenn. - Fought March 5, 1863; Battle at Unionville, Tenn. - Fought March 7, 1863; Battle of Fairfax, Va. - Fought March 9, 1863; Fight at Newbern, N.C. - Fought March 13, 1863; Battle at Port Hudson, La. - March 13, 1863; Battle Near Kelly's Ford, Va. - March 17, 1863; Battle at Milton, Tenn. - Fought March 20, 1863; Capture of Jacksonville, Fla. - March 20, 1863; Battle of Steele's Bayou, Miss. - Fought March 22, 1863; Capture of Mount Sterling, Ky. - March 22, 1863; Battle of Somerset, Ky. - Fought March 29, 1863.

Capture of Fort de Russey, La. - March 15, 1864; Surrender of Union City, Tenn. - March 24, 1864; Battle at Paducah, Ky. - Fought March 25, 1864; Battle of Natchitoches, La. - Fought March 31, 1864.

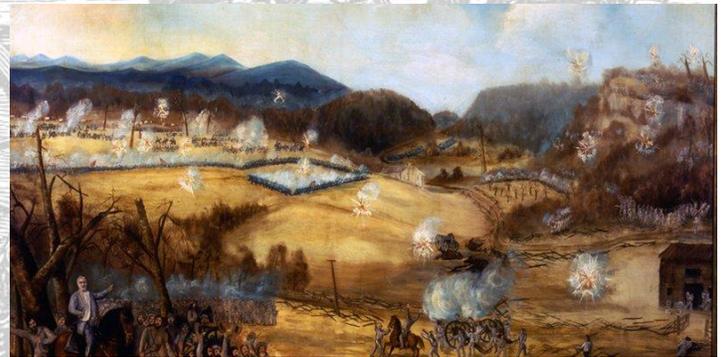
Battle of Averysboro, N. C. - Fought March 16, 1865; Battles near Bentonville, N.C. - Fought March 18 - 21, 1865.



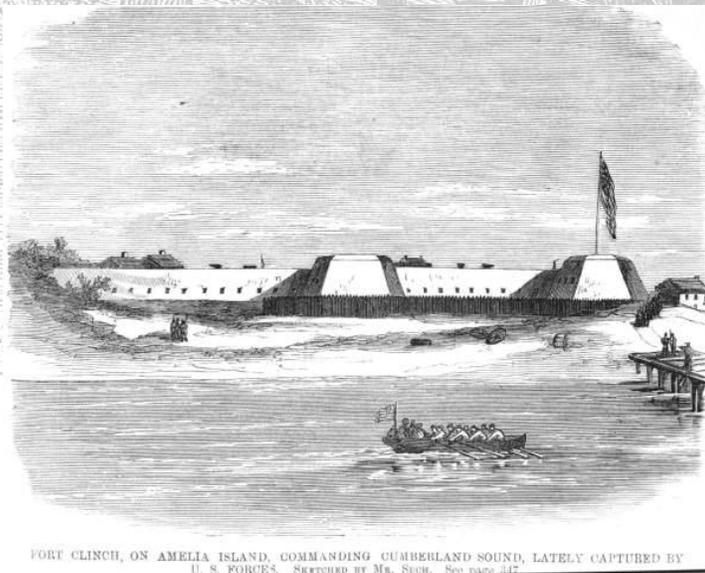
Fort Clinch



Battle of Pea Ridge



Pea Ridge / Elkhorn Tavern



Capture of Fort Clinch



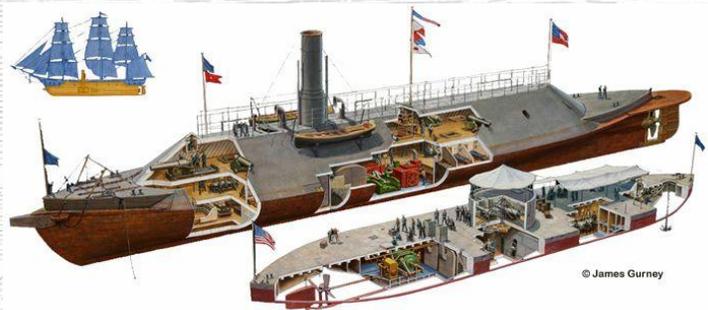
Elkhorn Tavern



Monitor and Virginia



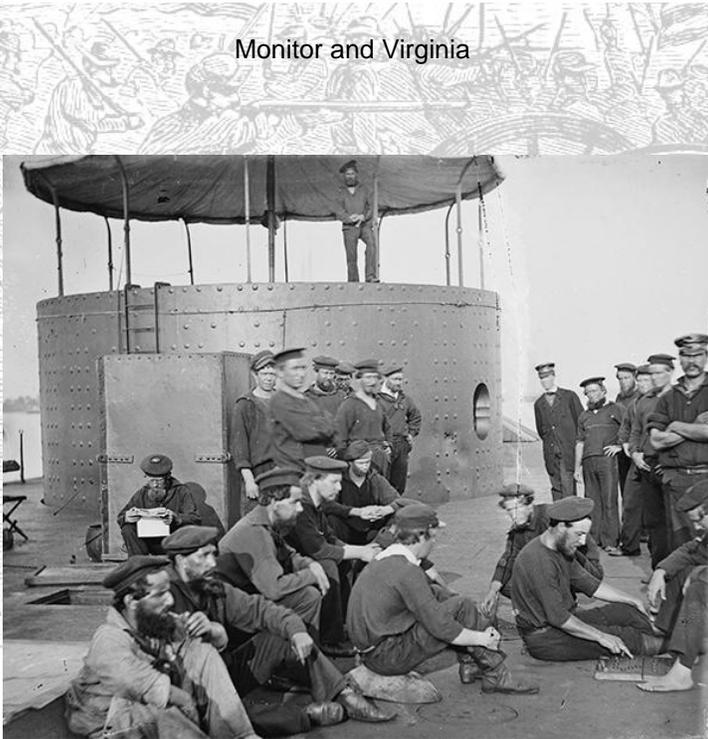
Battle of New Madrid



Monitor and Virginia



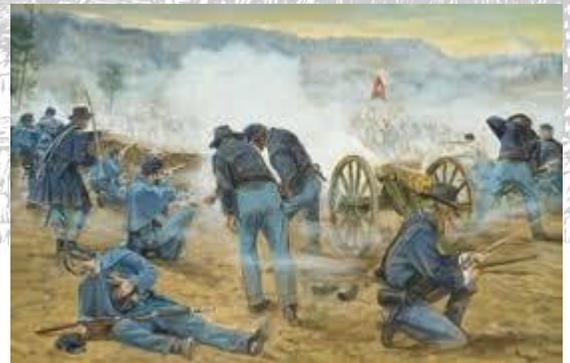
Battle of Winchester



U.S.S. Monitor



Battle of Pigeon Ranch



Battle of Pigeon Ranch



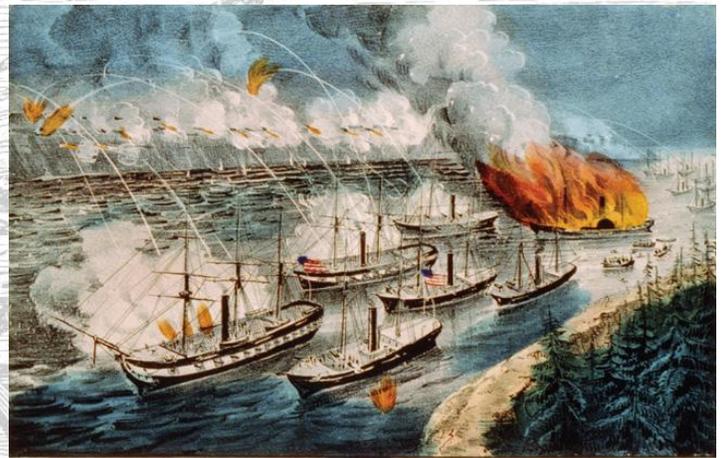
Battle of Fairfax, Virginia



Battle of Port Hudson



Battle of Fairfax, Virginia



ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET ENGAGING THE REBEL BATTERIES AT PORT HUDSON, MARCH 14, 1863
On the night of the 13th at seven O'Clock, the Fleet came within the range of the batteries and the action commenced, the Flagship "Hatteras" with the Alabama, bore the terrible ordeal in safety and proceeded towards New Orleans; the Frigate "Mississippi" ran ashore and was abandoned and set on fire; by order of the Admiral, the rest of the fleet retired without material damage.

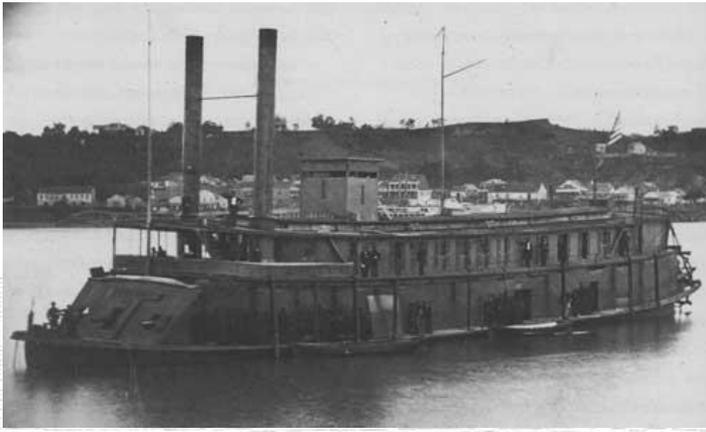
Battle of Port Hudson



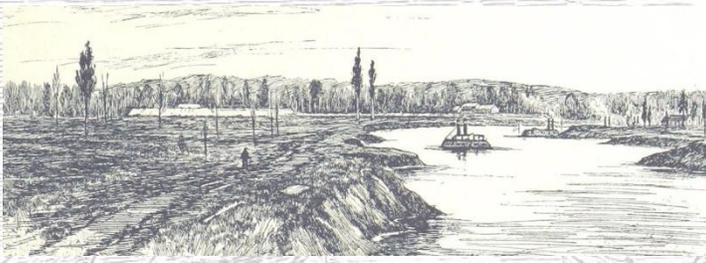
Battle of New Bern



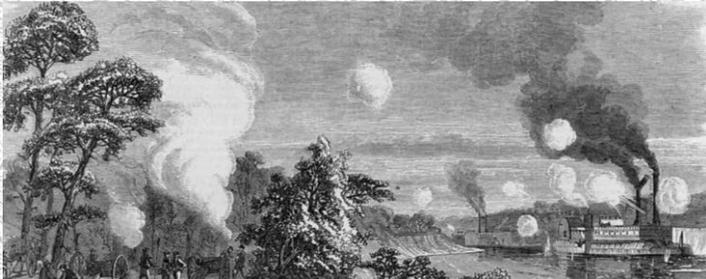
3A 107
BATTLE OF MILTON
 On March 20, 1865, a brigade of Union Infantry took a position on this ridge and held off repeated attacks by General John H. Morgan's Confederate cavalry. The 1500 Federals, under the command of Colonel Hall, inflicted heavy casualties on the 2000 attacking Confederates. Morgan withdrew late in the afternoon as Federal reinforcements arrived from Murfreesboro. Local citizens buried the Confederate dead in a small grove near the community. Federal losses were light.



Battle of Steele's Bayou



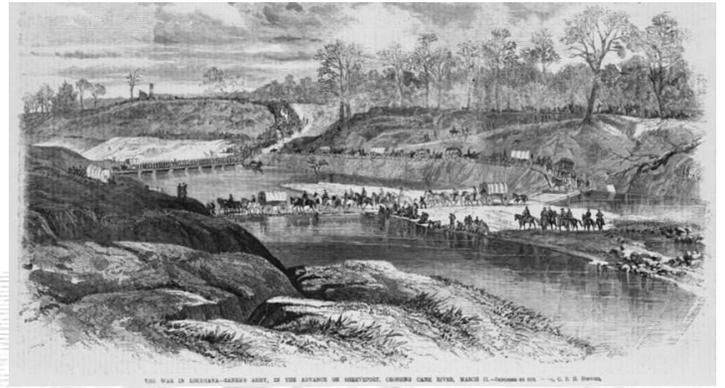
Battle of Fort DeRussy



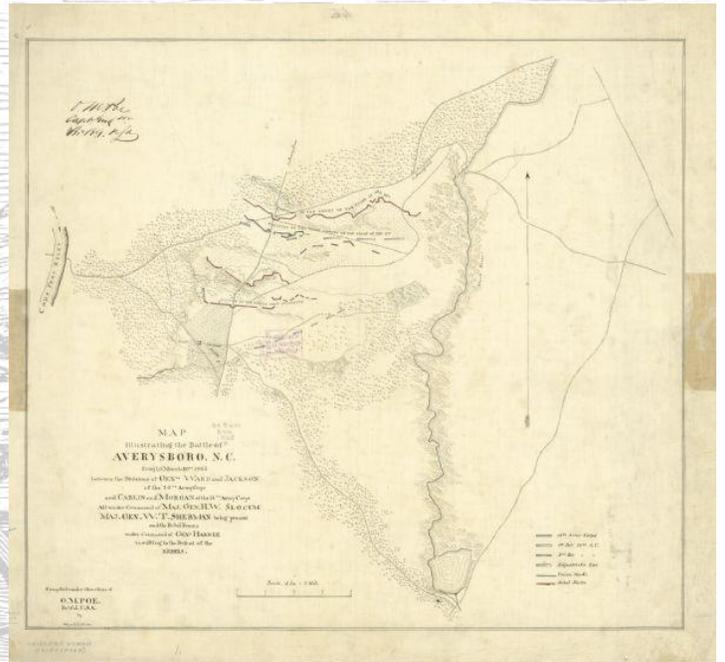
Battle of Fort DeRussy



Battle of Paducah



Battle of Natchitoches



Battle of Averasboro



Battle of Averasboro



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

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

February 19, 2019

Commander Erder called Camp #18 to order at 7:08 PM. In attendance were Brothers Gates, Rediger, Krueger, Johnson, Ridenour, Swafford and Sprague.

Brother Johnson offered an opening invocation.

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

Introduction of Guests and New Members:

Brother Ridenour introduced his guest Ms. Oranjane Johnson.

Secretary/Treasurer Report:

Brother Gates reported that the minutes from the January meeting were included with the meeting invitation for all to see or comment. Brother Gates noted that no comments or corrections were received. Brother Gates moved that the minutes be accepted as printed. The motion was seconded by Brother Rediger and it was carried unanimously.

Brother Gates read the Treasurer's report for January. Brother Gates moved that the report be approved as read. The motion was seconded by Brother Rediger and it was carried unanimously. Brother Gates also noted that the camp received \$140.00 in donations and issued 12 Texas Medals at a reenactment in Canton the first weekend in February.

Patriotic Minute:

Commander Erder presented a Patriotic Minute about Black Soldiers in the Civil War.

SVR/1st US Business:

None

Guest Speaker:

Due to a lack of AV support Brother Gates' presentation was postponed till March.

Old Business:

Brother Gates initiated the discussion on the camp social meeting currently scheduled for March. After discussion Brother Gates moved that the date be shifted to April and agreed to follow-up with location recommendations.

During discussions of the Headstone Cleaning Project at Greenwood Cemetery, the question arose as to whether the headstones needed additional cleaning. Brothers Ridenour and Peddie were detailed to investigate.



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

New Business:

After due consideration of his candidacy for membership in the SUVCW and camp 18, Brother Gates proposed Steven Warner be accepted as a new member. His motion was seconded by Brother Rediger and it was carried unanimously.

Closing Announcements:

There being no further business before the camp, Commander Erder declared the meeting closed at 7:54 PM. The next meeting will be on March 19, 2019.

Closing Benediction:

Brother Johnson conducted the Benediction.

Respectfully Submitted,
In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

Don Gates, PDC
Secretary/Treasurer



Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth Camp #18

Agenda
Heritage Farmstead Museum
Plano, Texas



March 19, 2019 – 7:00 PM

Welcome

Invocation

Pledge of Allegiance

America's Creed for E.E. Ellsworth Camp

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign states; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its Flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

Introduction of Guests/New Members

Secretary/Treasurer Report

Patriotic Minute

- None

SVR/1st US Business

- None

Speaker

- 'Able Streight's Raid'

Old Business

- Initiation-Social Meeting in April
- Status of headstones at Greenwood Cemetery

New Business

- National Encampment Host Committee Member
- Gainesville MOH Parade

Closing Announcements

- Next Meeting – April 16, 2019

Closing Benediction

Camp Commander

Camp Chaplain

Patriotic Instructor

Patriotic Instructor

Camp Commander

Brother Gates

Brother Gates

Camp Commander

Brother Ridenour

Camp Commander

Brother Gates

Camp Members

Camp Chaplain

Department Order No. 3
SERIES 2018-2019

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Department of Texas

Thomas F. Coughlin, Commander
1946 Cheyenne River Circle
Sugar Land, TX 77478

Appointment of Host Committee Representative:

To the Commanders of the four Camps of the Department of Texas, you are hereby directed to appoint one member of your Camp to be your Camp's representative on the Host Committee of the proposed 2021 SUVCW National Encampment to be held in Houston. The subject Camp representatives are in addition to any member that has already accepted or is contemplating accepting a leadership position on the Host Committee.

The Host Committee Chair has asked that your appointments be made before the end of this month, March 2019. Please provide the name and contact information for your appointee by the end of March 2019 and send to Brian Glass, PDC & Host Committee Chair at the following address:

brian.glass@gmx.com

Send a copy to Don Gates, PDC & Department of Texas Secretary-Treasurer at the following address:

d_gates@verizon.net

Ordered this 5th Day of March, 2019

By Order of:

Thomas F. Coughlin

Thomas F. Coughlin, 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