



# The Texas Union Herald



Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18  
Department of Texas  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War  
Volume iv Number 7 July 2019

## Rattling Sabres

by  
Glen E. Zook

I am trying very hard to get this newsletter back on schedule. That is, as near the 1<sup>st</sup> of the month as possible instead of just before the meeting. Unfortunately, the hurrier I go, the behinder I get!

Last month I plumb forgot that there was no camp #18 meeting because of the Department encampment! As such, I showed up at the museum and no one else was there. It "hit" me, later that evening, why no meeting! I even E-Mailed Brother Gates concerning no meeting. Then, before I got a reply, I realized my mistake. I can always claim "senior moment" for an excuse.

The watermark, this month, is one of the photographs taken by Brother Paul Ridenour at the McKinney 2019 Memorial Day celebration. Since the details are "washed out", it is hard to see any real detail and it could be from any Civil War re-enactment. But, at least for a while, I am going to use various photographs submitted to the newsletter or that I have taken myself as the watermark. These may be very recent or taken years ago. However, the watermark will be pertaining to the Civil War.

Another Confederate monument is in peril, the gateway to the Denton County Courthouse. The County did try to get landmark status for this structure. Unfortunately, it is really in terrible shape and, as such, this status was denied. I haven't been in Denton for a while, so I haven't personally observed the condition. However, a while back, it was already in fairly bad shape. Although I do hate to see any Civil War monument destroyed, be it Union or Confederate, there definitely is a point at which restoration is just not practical. As such, removing such a monument really is the better of two evils. Leaving something that is in such condition really distracts from the memory of the very people it was erected to remember.

July marks the 156<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle that saved the Union cause, the Battle of Gettysburg. Of course, Grant's success at Vicksburg the next day definitely did not hurt anything!

I personally have a direct connection to this battle. My ancestral cousin, Brigadier General, Brevet Major General, Samuel K. Zook was mortally wounded defending the Wheat Field. There is a separate monument, a blue marble obelisk, near where he was wounded and his

likeness also appears on the Sickles monument that is also on the battlefield.

I have never been to the Battle of Gettysburg National Military Park. That is something that I need to add to my "bucket list"!

I have visited the Vicksburg National Military Park a fair number of times. The Park is very near Interstate Highway 20 and my wife, my family, and I, used to travel through Vicksburg, on our way to visit relatives, almost every year for decades. We stopped at the Park virtually every time we went to Atlanta. Nowadays we always fly so we don't get near the Park.

Another National Military Park that we used to visit on a regular basis was the Pea Ridge Park in northern Arkansas. My parents had a summer house in Holiday Island, Arkansas, north of Eureka Springs. We drove up there three or four times a year. The main highway goes a couple of hundred feet from the visitors' center.

Summer time is the traditional time for vacations and I suspect that a number of Camp #18 members are going on, or already have gone on, vacations. Since visiting Civil War sites is a popular endeavor, and since most people take a number of photographs while at the locations, I am, like always, begging for material for this newsletter. Please, please, did I say please, get some of these photos to me to include in this publication.

Although this has absolutely nothing to do with the Civil War, it is just too humorous not to pass on:

A couple of days ago, I had a nuclear stress test. This involves injecting a radioactive substance into the body and then various measurements are made to check the status of the heart, the circulatory system, etc. I remarked about staying away from ports of entry, etc., where there are radiation detectors. One of the technicians said that the injection is now more than what they used to use. However, after about two days one will not set off the detectors at most airports. But, he recently had a situation where a person, whom the stress test was conducted, had visited the White House eight days after the injection. He set off the detectors therein.

For thyroid tests, they inject three times the nuclear material. The technician said that a person, who he had injected the thyroid material, visited the New York subway a couple of days later. He literally shut down the entire subway system with his radiation level! I guess the sensors thought that there was a nuclear attack!

Well, enough for now and until next time . . . .



# The Texas **Union** Herald

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

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## Articles Needed!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18 Camp Officers

Commander ----- Rick Erder  
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

## July Meeting

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

Will be held on  
Tuesday 16 July 2019  
At the

Heritage Farmstead Museum, Plano, TX.



# Pvt. Newell Bishop Webber Co. K 114<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteer Infantry

by  
Glenn A. Webber

Newell Bishop Webber was the only child born to Grafton Webber (1808-1871), and Beddy Amanda Fae Meason (1800-1875). Grafton, was a stone mason by trade living in New Woodstock, and Cazenovia, New York. Beddy was an Irish immigrant fondly known as Aunt Beddy. Newell was born in December 1836 in Cazenovia, New York. The 1855 and 1860 New York census show him living with parents and working as farm laborer. On May 16, 1861, Newell married Helen Warner. When war broke out, Newell, enlisted on Aug 8, 1862, in Co. K, 114<sup>th</sup> NY Volunteer Infantry.

The regiment was organized at Norwich, New York, and was mustered into service on September 3. Then it was moved to Baltimore, Maryland, between September 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> where it was attached to Emery's Brigade. In October they moved into Pennsylvania chasing General Stuart. Next then to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, early in November. On November 6, the regiment sailed for Ship Island, Mississippi, arriving there on December 4<sup>th</sup>. From that location the regiment moved into western Louisiana, arriving at Carrollton the day after Christmas.

They were assigned to guard duty in Opelousas and Great Western Railroad until February 1863. The spring of 1863 proved to be a pretty boring time for the 114<sup>th</sup> NY with the regiment moving from town to town on guard duty in western Louisiana, such as guarding livestock at Barshears City. However, the summer brought on new, and deadly, assignments. By the end of May, the regiment was engaged in the battle, and siege, of Port Hudson. After Port Hudson, the regiment again moved from town to town, battle to small battle. It did partake in such battles as the Red River Campaign and Pleasant Hill. It built a dam in Alexandria from April 30<sup>th</sup> May 10<sup>th</sup>.

July found the regiment back at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and then to Washington D.C., where it helped repulse Early's attack on Washington between July 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>. From there the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Shenandoah under Gen. Sheridan. The regiment served under Sheridan until the end of the war. Finally, they took part in the Grand Review on May 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> in D.C. The regiment eventually moved to Elmira, New York, where it was formally mustered out of service on June 8, 1865.

Newell, returned home where he, and Helen, quickly started a family. Sons Frank, born 1866, Harry, born 1868, daughter Winnie, 1872. Newell is listed as a farmer and farm labor in census records between 1865 until 1900. 1900, now 63, he is listed simply as a gardener. 1910 shows him as a wage earner/gardener. In October 1919, his beloved wife, Helen, passed away after 58 years of

marriage. 1920 shows Newell living with his oldest son Frank and wife Margaret. On January 19, 1921, Newell Bishop Webber, passed away at the age of 85. He is buried, next to Helen, in the Evergreen Cemetery, Cazenovia, NY.

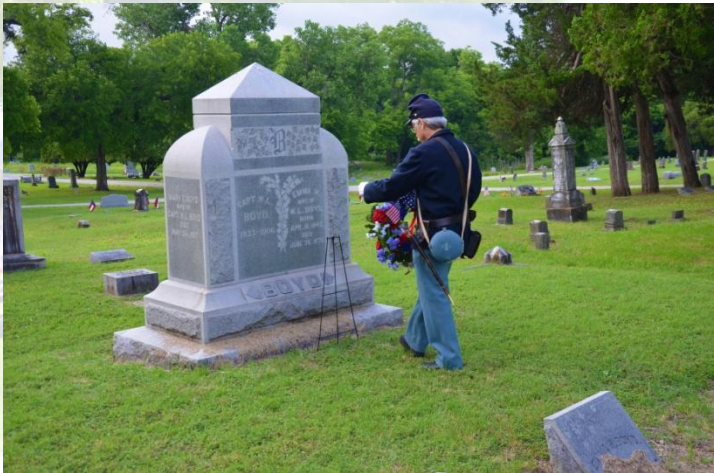
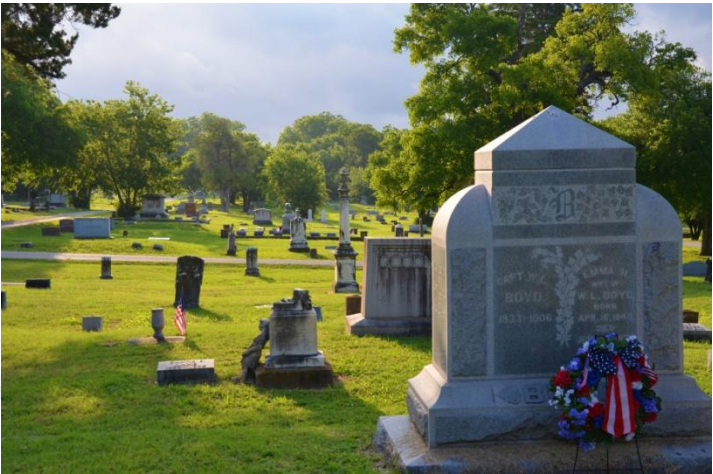


Photos courtesy of Paul Ridenour

Memorial Day 2019  
McKinney, Texas



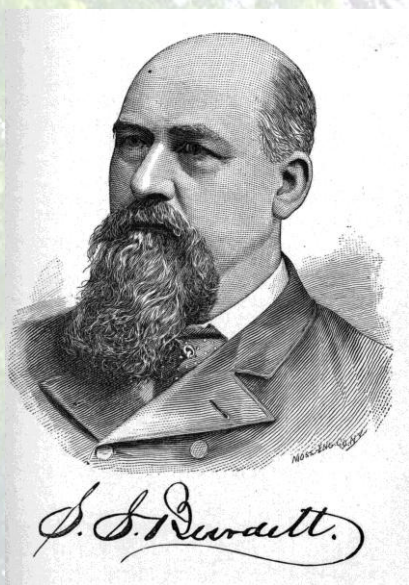






# The History of the GAR (continued)

Transcribed by  
Donald E. Darby



## CHAPTER XXIV

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF S.S.  
BURDETT  
TWENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION, SAN FRANCISCO,  
August 4, 1886.

Commander-in-Chief Burdett established Headquarters in  
Washington, and appointed the following staff:

Adjutant-General John Cameron, Washington, D.C.  
Quartermaster-General John Taylor, Pennsylvania  
Inspector-General Argus D. Vanosdol, Indiana  
Judge Advocate-General Chas. H. Grosvenor, Ohio  
Assistant Adjutant-General Fred. Brackett, Washington,  
D.C.

General S.S. Burdett, Commander-in-Chief, was born in Leicestershire, England, February 21, 1836, and came to the United States in 1848. He worked on a farm in Lorraine County, Ohio until able to attend Oberlin College. After graduating he removed to Clinton County, where he studied law.

In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 1<sup>st</sup> Iowa Cavalry, was promoted to be First Lieutenant and afterwards Captain, serving under General S.R. Curtis in Missouri and Arkansas until 1863, when he was detailed as Judge-Advocate, and so served on different important assignments until the close of his term.

After the war he settled in Missouri; was appointed U.S. District Attorney, and as such zealously prosecuted

and drove out a lawless element in that section. He was elected to Congress from the 5<sup>th</sup> District, Missouri, in 1868, and again in 1872. In 1874 he was appointed special commissioner of the General Land Office. In 1876, being in bad health, caused by over-work, he went to South America, and there devoted himself to the management of large business interests for citizens of the United States.

He returned to Washington in 1878, and since then has built up a large law practice, and has been engaged as leading counsel in a number of important land cases.

He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Missouri in 1866, and afterwards joined a Post in Washington. Was Department Commander in 1881 and 1882.

General Selden Connor, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was born in Fairfield, Maine, January 25, 1839. Enlisted in April 1861, as a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> Vermont Volunteers, for three months service, and was subsequently promoted to Corporal. Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7<sup>th</sup> Maine Volunteers, August 22, 1861. In December 1863, he was promoted to be Colonel of the 19<sup>th</sup> Maine Volunteers, in the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps and commanded the Brigade until the consolidation of the 2d and 3d Corps, just prior to the Wilderness campaign; was so severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, that he was unable to return to the field. Promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, June 11, 1864. Mustered-out of service April 7, 1866. Joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and assisted in re-organizing Seth Williams Post No. 13, Department of Maine, at Augusta in 1869. Was Commander of that Post, and Commander of the Department of Maine in 1874. Governor of Maine, 1876, 1877, 1878.

General John R. Lewis, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1834. Enlisted in the 1<sup>st</sup> Vermont Volunteers, May 2, 1861, for three months service. Was commissioned Captain 5<sup>th</sup> Vermont Infantry, September 16, 1861; promoted to be Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Regiment. In the "Wilderness," May 1864, he lost his left arm at the shoulder joint. He was promoted for gallant and meritorious services in this action; was transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, as Colonel, and later brevetted Brigadier-General, to date March 31, 1865.

In 1867, commissioned Major, 44<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry, and was retired as Colonel, U.S.A., April 28, 1870. He became a charter member of O.M. Mitchell Post No. 21, Department of Tennessee and Georgia, and has been some years engaged in mercantile business in Atlanta, Georgia.

Rev. Lemuel H. Stewart, Chaplain-in-Chief, was born in Ohio, July 22, 1847. He enlisted as a private, at the age of sixteen, in the 74<sup>th</sup> Ohio; was taken prisoner in July, 1864 and confined for six months in Andersonville; was mustered-out of service, July 18, 1865.

Dr. Ambrose S. Everett, Surgeon-General, enlisted at Rochester, New York, in August, 1862, as First Lieutenant, Company B, 108<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteers. Promoted to a Captaincy in December; was mustered-out on account of physical disability, August 1, 1864.



Joined A. Lincoln Post No. 4, in Denver, December 1881, and has served as Post Surgeon, and three terms as Medical Director.

John Cameron, Adjutant-General, is a native of Philadelphia. At the breaking out of the war he was receiver of the Green and Coates Street Passenger Railway Company, and at the first call for volunteers enlisted as a Corporal, Company C, Kentucky Light Cavalry, afterwards 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was Acting Sergeant-Major of the Regiment most of the time he was attached to it.

He participated in the engagements of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Savage Station, Jordan's Ford, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill and Antietam, and was discharged from the service, September 26, 1862, on account of disability. He joined Kit Carson Post, in Washington, 1880, and has served in a number of positions in his Department. Is now (1888) Assistant Adjutant-General.

John Taylor, Quartermaster-General, re-appointed, See Chapter XXI.

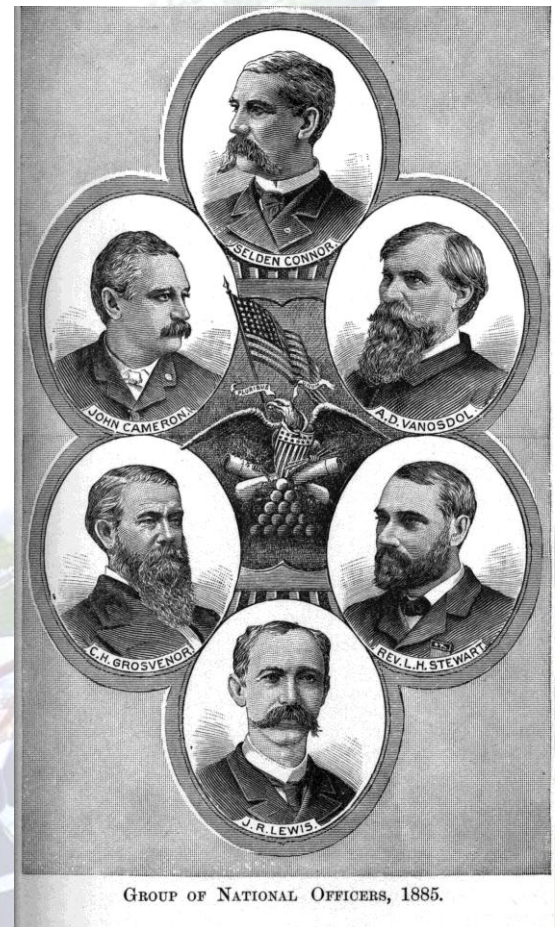
Captain Argus D. Vanosdol, Inspector-General, was born in Indiana, September 18, 1839, and on July 4, 1861, enlisted as Private, Company A, 3d Indiana Cavalry. Was promoted to be sergeant-Major, and later Captain, Company I. His Regiment served in the Army of the Cumberland, and he was so seriously wounded at Stone River that he was compelled to resign.

On recovering he was commissioned in the 156<sup>th</sup> Indiana, and was mustered-out in August 1865. He was graduated from the Law School of the Indiana University, and is now practicing law in Madison, Indiana. He has been an active member of Post No. 26 and of his Department, filling a number of positions in each. Department Commander, 1888.

General Chas. H. Grosvenor, Judge Advocate-General, was commissioned Major, 18<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 30, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, March, 1863 and Colonel, April 8, 1865; brevetted Brigadier-General for "gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the war."

He was one of the first to join the Grand Army of the Republic in 1866, and in 1881 became a charter member of Post No. 89, at his home in Athens. He has since been an active working member of his Post and Department, and in the National Encampments.

He is President of the Board of Trustees, Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home. Is now, 1888, representing his District in Congress.



GROUP OF NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1885.

## TWENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

The National Encampment assembled in San Francisco, August 4, 1886. Commander-in-Chief Burdett in the chair.

## COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Adjutant-General John Cameron; H.E. Taintor, Connecticut; S.W. Lane, Maine; H.G. Hicks, Minnesota; J.C. Linehan, New Hampshire.

## OFFICERS PRESENT

OMMANDER-IN-Chief Samuel S. Burdett  
 Senior Vice commander-in-Chief Selden Connor  
 Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief John R. Lewis  
 Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. L.H. Stewart  
 Surgeon-General Ambrose S. Everett  
 Adjutant-General John Taylor  
 Inspector-General Argus D. Vanosdol  
 Judge Advocate-General Charles H. Grosvenor



Assistant Adjutant-General Fred. Brackett

### COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Arkansas Thomas Boles; California, Walter H. Holmes; Colorado, George Ady; Dakota, W.V. Lucas; Delaware, G.W. King; Gulf, Henry Schorten; Illinois, R.F. Wilson; Indiana, Charles A. Zollinger; Iowa, L.S. Tyler; Kansas, B.R. Hogin; Kentucky, William Bowman; Maine, J.S. Douglas; Massachusetts, Henry B. Peirce; Maryland, W.W. Walker; Missouri, Eugene F. Weigel; Montana, Ela C. Waters; Nebraska, J.O. West; New Hampshire, James Minot; New Mexico, W.N. Smith; Ohio, J.W. O'Neill; Oregon, George C. Sears; Pennsylvania, Samuel Harper; Potomac, Chas. H. Ingram; Rhode Island, George H. Pettis; Tennessee and Georgia, Edward S. Jones; Vermont, D.L. Morgan; Virginia, John W. Boynton; West Virginia, S.F. Shaw.

### DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

Arkansas, 2; California, 18; Colorado, 9; Connecticut, 9; Dakota, 5; Delaware, 6; Florida, 2; Gulf, 2; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 21; Iowa, 22; Kansas, 26; Kentucky 3; Maine, 17; Massachusetts, 30; Maryland, 6; Michigan, 24; Minnesota, 14; Missouri, 14; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 12; New Hampshire, 9; New Jersey, 10; New Mexico, 3; New York, 43; Ohio, 38; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 43; Potomac, 9; Rhode Island, 8; Tennessee and Georgia, 5; Texas, 2; Utah, 5; Vermont, 9; Virginia, 4; Washington Territory, 6; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 15. Total, 38 Departments; 489 Department Officers and Representatives.

### ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Comrade Burdett, in his opening remarks, referred to the happy circumstances under which the members had now assembled on the Pacific coast.

Threading a continent in our this year's march, we pitch the tents of the Twentieth National Encampment on this our further shore, salute the glory of the mountains which to our fathers were nameless shadows in a foreign land, and hear with gladness the music of waves which sing our anthem, where yesterday the starry flag was but a strange device. It has been the lot of the Grand Army to compass the land it helped save.

In presenting the statistics of membership, more fully given in the Report of the Adjutant-General, he referred to the large numbers carried as suspended, and recommended that some plan be devised to have such comrades restored to the rolls.

He recommended a further reduction in the charges for supplies and the investment of funds on hand.

### BADGES

The number of membership badges issued during the year was 66,393. General Orders were issued as directed by the previous Encampment, to suppress the sale of spurious badges.

I am happy to say that my efforts to discharge this duty were seconded by my comrades, the Department Commanders almost unanimously, with great heartiness, and that close scrutiny and comparison of the legitimate demands of the year, with the actual issue from National Headquarters, indicate that but few of the spurious badges were found their way into the ranks.

The changes ordered for the reverse of the badges, by adding the marks of Hancock's 1<sup>st</sup> Corps, Veteran Volunteers, and Sheridan's and Wilson's Cavalry had been made, and the badge, as amended, patented for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He submitted to the Encampment the question of organizing Posts outside of the United States, especially in the Dominion of Canada.

He had visited twenty Departments during the year; serious sickness in his household had prevented his visiting others.

### WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

It was been my pleasure during the past year to meet the National Officers of the Woman's Relief Corps at Boston, and the officers of a number of its Departments. This organization has passed beyond the stage of mere patronage or commendation. It has become a settled auxiliary and recognized agency of the Grand Army of the Republic in all its work of beneficence. Its fame, whether for good or ill, is ours, and the proper administration of its trusts, and the accomplishment of its helpful aims, are to us, as well as to itself, matter of proper concern.

### MEMORIAL DAY

Never since the happy institution came upon the Grand Army to set apart a day for the honor of our dead comrades, has Memorial Day been so fully, so heartily and so reverently observed as upon the occasion of its latest celebration. In all places in the always loyal States where the dust of our dead is gathered, there came the tread of their comrades to testify their undying fraternity; and came as well the throng of fellow-citizens, the old who remembered the strife and the young who had learned its lessons, to signify for themselves, and for their country, their sense of the service done.

The second General Order, which it fell to my lot to issue, announced the death of Past Commander-in-Chief the Rev. William Earnshaw. He was the seventh in the order of election and service of your Commander-in-Chief; he is the third to be called away; he was just a man and true, who, serving God in His ministry, selected a field of labor which brought him among his less fortunate comrades; with all faithfulness he sought their happiness whilst living, and with equal devotion consoled their dying hour.

The Commander-in-Chief feelingly and eloquently referred to the deaths, during the year, of three noted comrades: McCLELLAN, HANCOCK and GRANT. He had, with his staff, officially attended the funeral of General Grant, in New York.



The position assigned to the Grand Army in the line of march was most honorable, and at its close it was our happiness to hear pronounced by comrades of Post No. 1, of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, the last farewells contained in our simple ritual for the dead.

### GRANT MEMORIAL FUND

Upon the death of our Comrade Grant, the noble spirit of commemoration was evoked in many parts of the land.

It seemed to many of our discreet comrades, as it did to me, that over and above any other association of citizens, the Grand Army of the Republic would find it in its heart, and in accord with its just pride and purpose, on behalf of its individual membership and on behalf of its organized whole, to set up at the National Capitol, where resides the majesty of the whole people, a memorial of Grant that should be worthy of him and worthy of ourselves, and should thus weave together in death, the fame they together won in life.

I accordingly, on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of September 1885, issued Circular No. 1 inviting the co-operation of my comrades for the end proposed. Not without a feeling of regret I was soon made aware that in some quarters it was felt that this movement might be detrimental to the success of other wishes and purposes. I thought the great Grand Army could wait, withholding all occasion for offense. Except, therefore, the distribution of blank lists for the record of the names of contributing comrades, no special efforts had been made to collect the fund; but, not withstanding thirty-one Departments have contributed \$4,627.86, the heart-offering of 30,852 comrades, whose feet know the roads over which he led them to victory, and whose hearts were sore when he died.

There is no reason now, substantial or sentimental, why the proposed work should not go forward. I have it from the lips of his oldest born that the proposal meets the hearty concurrence of those who, in life, were nearest and dearest to him. There are no encumbrances of plan or method to stand in the way of this National Encampment taking and moulding the work to its will.

We applaud the fitness of the work of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee and the Cumberland, in doing honor to themselves by honoring their McPherson and their Thomas. The Grand Army of the Republic, the great whole of all conquering host, can find nowhere on the roll of fame a name more fit for their garland than his who commanded all, and to whom at last the homage of every heart.

Comrades it is no small thing to have stood by your choice, at the head of the Grand Army of the Republic. Unique in conception, illustrious in achievement – the breath of patriotism, the color guard of liberty, and the very bulwark of equality and the law – no history of this great age will be complete without large space devoted to the elucidation of the lesson the mere existence of such an institution teaches. I have not been able to add aught to its glory, but, by your help, I have successfully striven to

maintain it in its high place; its standards have not been lowered.

Chaplain-in-Chief L.H. Stewart recommended:

The appointment of a memorial committee to prepare from year to year, suitable resolutions or memoirs for the departed comrades. That it be made the duty of Department Chaplains to prepare and forward to the Chaplain-in-Chief reports of Memorial Day, and that they may be compiled and filed in the archives of the National Headquarters.

Also that a change be made in the rules relative to Memorial Day, so that when that day falls on Sunday, Saturday should be observed.

### REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS

Adjutant-General John Cameron presented schedules of Posts and members in each Department. The following is a

### RECAPITULATION

Members in good standing March 31, 1885	269,694
Gained by muster	60,663
Gained by transfer	6,194
Gained by reinstatement	26,282
Gained by delinquent reports	9,047
<b>Total Gain</b>	<b><u>102,186</u></b>
<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>371,880</b>
Loss by death	3,020
Loss by honorable discharge	2,235
Loss by Dishonorable discharge	483
Loss by transfer	8,510
Loss by suspension	54,146
Loss by delinquent reports	8,149
<b>Total Loss</b>	<b><u>76,543</u></b>
Members in good standing March 31, 1886	295,337
Total number remaining suspended	27,412
Total number by delinquent reports	3,750
Number of Posts reported March 31, 1885	5,026
Number of Posts reported March 31, 1886	5,765
Net gain in membership during the year (in good standing)	26,643
Net gain in Posts during the year	739

The loss by delinquent reports are the aggregate membership of each Post, which have not sent in their reports to the Assistant Adjutant-General.

It is safe to say that if the proper officers of these Posts had reported (and there is not the slightest reason why they should not have done so, except carelessness, in



efficient and violation of obligation) the number remaining in good standing reported to you would be 299,087.

It will thus be seen that the total membership *borne on the rolls* is 326,499.

Total number of deaths reported from July 1871 to March 31, 1886, 13,013.

Quartermaster-General John Taylor reported receipts, (with previous balance of \$12,006.46) \$60,735.68; disbursements, \$36,871.59; balance cash on hand, \$23,864.09.

Judge Advocate-General C.H. Grosvenor presented the opinions given in twenty cases submitted during the year.

Inspector-General A.D. Vanosdol reported the condition of each Department, as shown by the inspections held during the year. He recommended that only annual inspections should be made. Reports of 4,916 out of the 5,765 Posts, showed disbursements for relief amounting to \$205,673. The Relief Fund of the Posts amounted to \$301,012.76.

#### COMMITTEES APPOINTED

On Address of Commander-in-Chief: - Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; G.W.F. Vernon, Maryland; Thomas C. Fullerton, Illinois; David N. Foster, Indiana and John P. Rea, Minnesota.

On Report of the Adjutant-General:- T.J. Stewart, Pennsylvania; L.B. Hill, Maine; O.F. Lochhead, Michigan; A.C. Monroe, Massachusetts; H.P. Thompson, Illinois.

On Report of the Quartermaster-General: - S.B. Jones, Nebraska; George B. Creamer, Maryland; George W. King, Delaware; E.H. Sawyer, Colorado; Philip Cheek, Jr., Wisconsin.

On Report of the Judge Advocate-General: - Geo. S. Merrill, Massachusetts; A.J. Simpson, Colorado; Charles D. Long, Michigan; Charles A. Orr, New York; Thomas Boles, Arkansas.

On Report of Inspector-General: - S.P. Ford, California; C.E. Whisitt, Indiana; W.H. Webster, Potomac; Charles M. Holton, Washington Territory; J.R. Van Syckel, New Jersey.

On Rules and Regulations, and Ritual: - R.B. Beath, Pennsylvania; D.R. Austin, Ohio; C.C. Royce, Potomac; N.P. Chipman, California; John McNeil, Missouri.

On Resolutions: - Henry B. Peirce, Massachusetts, Chairman; Jno. Vaughn, Arkansas; Stuart Taylor, California; E.H. Webb, Colorado; W.A. Simons, Connecticut; W.L. Wells, Dakota; W.S. McNair, Delaware; E.W. Henck, Florida; Jesse E. Scott, Gulf; J.G. Everest, Illinois; T.W. Bennett, Indiana; Samuel Cooper, Iowa; M. Stewart, Kansas; D. O'Riley, Kentucky; E.M. Shaw, Maine; Robert Scarlett, Maryland; Oscar A. Janes, Michigan; Albert Scheffer, Minnesota; W.J. Terrell, Missouri; W.F. Sanders, Montana; B.F. Smith, Nebraska; Dan'l M. White, New Hampshire; Geo. B. Fielder, New Jersey; E.S. Stover, New Mexico; G.S. Conger, New York; I.D. Woodworth, Ohio;

G.E. Caukin, Oregon; J.P.S. Gobin, Pennsylvania; D.A. Grosvenor, Potomac; Henry R. Barker, Rhode Island; J. Chamberlain, Tennessee and Georgia; O.T. Lyon, Texas; Eli H. Murray, Utah; H. Ballard, Vermont; Chas. E. Hewins, Virginia; A.M. Brooks, Washington Territory; J.H. Ruhl, West Virginia; E.B. Gray, Wisconsin.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

On the Address of Commander-in-Chief S.S. Burdett:

1. The various topics mentioned in the address are so pertinent and are so concisely and eloquently discussed, as to leave little room for this Committee to emphasize any of its timely suggestions.

The patriotic sentiments so beautifully expressed, and the hearty thanks given to the people of this State and city, find an echo in your hearts and in ours.

The Grand Army has gain been most fortunate in its choice of a National Chief, and we most heartily congratulate the Commander-in-Chief and our comrades everywhere on the success of the administration now near its end.

As a token of our appreciation of the efficiency, ability, and fidelity with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his high office, we respectfully recommend that the Council of Administration cause a proper testimonial to be prepared and presented, in the name and behalf of all the comrades, to Commander-in-Chief S.S. BURDETT.

2. Your Committee have carefully considered that portion of the address of the Commander-in-Chief relating to Memorial Day, and most respectfully recommend that Article XIV, Chapter V, Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Grand Army of the Republic, be amended so that the last clause thereof shall read as follows:  
"When such day occurs on Sunday, the preceding day shall be observed, except where, by legal enactment, the succeeding day is made a legal holiday, when such day shall be observed."
3. The final settlement of the much disputed question of the integrity of badges is a cause of congratulation, and our Commander-in-Chief is entitled to the hearty thanks of every comrade for the earnest manner in which he has discharged his duty in this respect. We concur in the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief that the design recently patented be adopted by a formal resolution.
4. While the members of the Grand Army of the Republic most heartily endorse every proper effort to give to their comrades the full benefit of the laws of our country which provide that those who have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the time of duty, shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices,



we are of the opinion that the G.A.R. should not hold itself responsible for the acts of any other organization. The timely warning of the Commander-in-Chief in this regard should, we think, be heeded. Therefore we deem it proper to suggest that we extend to the Veterans' Rights Union our hearty sympathy in its efforts to serve our comrades in every proper manner and that all comrades will, to the extent of their ability, second such efforts, but it should be distinctly understood that the G.A.R., as an organization, is not and will not stand responsible for the acts of that or any other organization.

And we demand the rigid enforcement of Section 1754, Revised Statutes, and an amendment thereto, so as to give preference to *all* honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now physically disabled, whether discharged for disability or not, provided that such soldiers or sailors are found to be competent.

5. Your Committee call special attention to the action of the Commander-in-Chief touching on the matter of creating a fund for the erection of a suitable memorial to our late Comrade U.S. Grant. We fully approve of the action already taken and recommend a resumption of the scheme now held in abeyance, and the raising of a fund through the organization of the G.A.R., of not less than \$100,000, for the erection of such memorial at the Capitol of the Nation.
6. Your Committee heartily commend the suggestion of the Commander's address respecting the suspension and dropping of comrades from the rolls of the membership for the non-payment of dues, and recommend an amendment of the Rules and Regulations, providing that no comrade shall be dropped from the roll of membership except by a majority vote of his Post, at a regular meeting, held at least four weeks after notice given at a previous meeting, that such vote would be taken
7. We also approve the recommendation that the surplus funds of the National Encampment be invested and kept invested in the bonds of the United States.

The warm words of commendation of the Woman's Relief Corps, contained in the address of the Commander-in-Chief, will meet with hearty response from every member of the Grand Army of the Republic. There is no brighter page in the history of the rebellion than that which records the heroic sacrifices of American women. At the fireside where tears are shed and breaking hearts commune with God, there may be found a valor and heroism that never shone on the battle-field, nor answered to the trump of fame, and the story of a grander martyrdom than any page of history records, sleep in many and many humble grave where a woman's pulseless heart goes back to dust. It is fitting therefore, that the patriotic women of America should share with us the work which

recalls a past in which they bore so conspicuous and so honorable a part. We have so frequently and unreservedly given our endorsement to the Woman's Relief Corps that, as our Commander-in-Chief suggests, "a breach of promise would lie if we should now attempt to ignore the bargain, or refuse a dutiful performance of conditions." But such a wish is farthest from our thoughts. Rather let the union be fully consummated and may we walk together in Faith, Love and Charity, until death do us part.

8. The organization known as the Sons of Veterans has always received the God-speed of our National Encampments. It is a natural outgrowth of the lessons of loyalty taught by our Order, and is, we believe, destined to exert a powerful influence in behalf of loyalty and good citizenship, long after the Grand Army of the Republic shall have passed away. We therefore cordially endorse the sentiments expressed in the Commander's address touching this active, growing and useful organization.
9. In order to carry out these suggestions and recommendation we report for adoption the following resolutions:
  - a. *Resolved*, That the existing Council of Administration be instructed to cause a suitable testimonial to be procured and presented to the Commander-in-Chief.
  - b. *Resolved*, That the design of the badge recently patented, as stated by the Commander-in-Chief, be, and the same is hereby, adopted as a membership badge of the Grand Army of the Republic; and that all comrades should in every case procure their badges from the proper Grand Army authorities.
  - c. *Resolved*, That the Council of Administration be instructed to invest the sum of \$20,000 of the funds now in the hands of the Quartermaster-General, in bonds of the United States.
  - d. *Resolved*, That there be created a committee, to be known as the Grant Memorial Committee, to be composed of one member from each Department, and the Commander-in-Chief elect, who shall be chairman of said committee, whose duty it shall be to supervise the creation of a fund for the erection of a suitable memorial at the Capitol of the United States.
  - e. *Resolved*, That the Commander-in-Chief be empowered to select from said Committee an Executive Committee of nine.

Paragraph 4 of the report, referring to the Veterans' Rights Union was non-concurred in, and the following substituted:

4. *Resolved*, That this Encampment recognizes and endorses to the fullest extent the objects of the



Veterans' Rights Union, and recommends and requests the various Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic to institute and perfect in each Department, an organization similar to those already in existence in the Departments of New York and Pennsylvania, for the protection of the rights of the veterans under the law. *Be it also resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the several members of the Cabinet, as the voice of the 300,000 members of this organization on the question.

The report as amended was then adopted unanimously.

On Report of the Adjutant-General Cameron:

The Adjutant-General has rendered a very complete and comprehensive report, and one that indicates the wisdom of his being selected to fill an office of the utmost importance, and one, which he had all the qualifications to fill to the entire satisfaction of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The saving of money to the Grand Army of the Republic by engrossing of 306 commissions, which work has been done by the Adjutant-General in connection with the duties of his office, is worthy of especial mention.

We desire to call especial attention to the preservation of the records of the Grand Army of the Republic. This is a matter of the utmost importance, and every facility should be afforded the Adjutant-General to properly preserve the records, and to that end we recommend that the Council of Administration be directed to confer with the Adjutant-General, and provide proper means for the care and preservation of the records of the G.A.R.

We take pleasure in commending Comrade JOHN CAMERON, Adjutant-General for the conscientious and faithful performance of duty that entitles him to the warmest thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On Report of Quartermaster-General Taylor:

Your Committee, appointed to examine the report of the Quartermaster-General have thoroughly examined the same and find it correct in every particular.

We would refer to the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General regarding the price of badges, that they be reduced, and concur with the same.

We further recommend that the Council of Administration take up this matter and reduce the price of all supplies as far as possible.

The efficiency and courtesy uniformly displayed by Quartermaster-General Taylor in discharge of his official duties, entitles him to the thanks of the Encampment.

On Report of Inspector-General Vanosdol:

The report shows a gratifying increase in growth and prosperity of the Grand Army of the Republic. We

cordially endorse the suggestions of the Inspector-General, that there be one annual inspection and that the report be made up to December 31<sup>st</sup>. We also endorse the suggested change to Form E.

On the Report of Judge Advocate-General Grosvenor:

We have carefully examined the report and the decisions, and desire to bear testimony to the conspicuous care and fidelity with which the Judge Advocate-General has discharged the duties of his position.

The Departments of New Jersey and Delaware desire to present to the Committee statements and testimony in relation to the opinion in cases arising from their respective Departments, but as this was incident to an appeal from the Commander-in-Chief the Committee were of opinion that the matter should be presented directly to the Encampment.

The Committee reports that the opinions of the Judge Advocate-General are correct and that they should be approved.

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we request the rigid enforcement of the provisions of Section 1754, Revised Statutes of the United States.  
*Resolved*, That patriotism, justice, and equity alike demand that the provisions of Section 1754, Revised Statutes of the United States, be so amended as to embrace all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service of their country, whether discharged for physical disability or otherwise, when found to be fully competent.
2. *Resolved*, That the obligation which the Government of the United States owes to the soldiers and sailors disabled in its service, differs in no respect from those due to any of its other creditors, unless it be that they are of a more sacred and binding character; and in the payment of these obligations no measures for raising the money required should be employed which are not applied to every other species of indebtedness.
3. *Resolved*, That the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic be requested to procure orders from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, permitting the officers, soldiers, and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States, and who belong to this organization to wear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, where so serving.

## PENSIONS

Majority and minority reports were made on the proposition for "service pensions." The majority against and



the minority in favor of the same. The minority report, read by Comrade T.W. Bennett, Indiana, was as follows:

We believe that if this Encampment is to truly represent the veterans of the old army, it must itself initiate legislation, and not accept the suggestion of pension claim agents and party politicians; that the veterans favor this measure because it spares them degrading conditions, trifling technicalities, and mocking delays; that the financial condition of the country permits it; that ample precedents support it; that a majority of the G.A.R. Posts have petitioned for it; that the failing health and energies of the veterans require it, and that the justice and honor of the country demand it.

The subject was debated at length. The majority report, against service pensions, was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

During the year your Committee has appeared three times before the Pension Committee of Congress to urge an immediate enlargement and liberalization of the pension laws. One of the most important measures demanded in the name of the Grand Army has become law, in the increase of pensions to widows from \$8 to \$12 per month.

In accordance with the nearly unanimous expression of three successive National Encampments, your Committee has urged, with such earnestness as we could command, that Congress provide for placing upon the pension rolls of the Nation, every honorably discharged soldier and sailor who served in the war against the rebellion, who is or becomes 65 years of age, and every one who is or may become disabled or in need, without requiring proof that such disability is in consequence of, or the dependence arising from, such service.

This legislation would provide pensions for the aged, the poor and the disabled – for everybody but the absolutely well and rich – and forever close the doors of the almshouses of the land against the entrance of any veteran who gave to the country his services in the hour of need.

Your Committee urged, further, a liberal increase of pensions to the severely disabled; that dependence of parents should be made present and not past; that pensions to minor children shall be increased, and the time during which aid be extended, and that there shall be an just equalization of bounties. Bill 1886, practically embodying the recommendations of this Committee, passed the Senate and is now pending in the House.

The recommendation for the increase of pensions to the severely disabled also passed the Senate, and is upon the calendar of the House.

During the present session of Congress this Committee addressed the Commander-in-Chief an indignant protest against the proposition to brand the veterans as beggars, by attaching to pension bills, and no other species of legislation, a special measure of taxation to provide for the payment thereof.

Since the organization of this Committee, other of its important recommendations have been ingrafted into the pension laws, including the repeal of that most unjust

provision, in force for twenty years requiring the applicant to prove his physical soundness at the time of his enlistment.

With but a single exception, the Committee has received the most courteous treatment from the members of the two branches of Congress of both the great political parties. One man alone, Colonel William Q. Morrison, of Illinois, cared so little for the pleas of the representatives of three hundred thousand soldiers, in behalf of their disabled condition, that he could insultingly break off a two-minute interview.

After an experience in this work of four years, your Committee is of the opinion that it is alike wise and for the best interests of the veterans to pursue the course marked out by previous National Encampments, and that the Grand Army shall continue to demand of Congress the prompt passage of the measures heretofore endorsed by this Encampment in favor of the aged, the poor and needy veterans, and that until this is accomplished, the rich and well can afford to wait before demanding pensions for themselves.

The report was adopted.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

An extended discussion was had on the proposition to strike out from the Rules and Regulations *ex-officio* membership of Past Department Commanders in Department Encampments and in the National Encampment and of Past Post Commanders in Department Encampments. The proposed amendments were not adopted. The Rules relative to Badges were amended to incorporate the additional corps-marks and patented designs as reported by the Commander-in-Chief.

## GENERAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

WHEREAS. The preservation of the unity of the Government is the highest duty of all; and WHEREAS, It is the duty of citizens everywhere to try and enforce the laws; and WHEREAS, Any interference by a so-called ecclesiastical authority with temporal affairs is a menace to the institutions of the country; and WHEREAS, the Mormon leaders have for years taught and continue to teach, their people to look upon the Government as an enemy, and continue an organization by and through which the laws are nullified and the flag insulted: *Therefore*, We, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Encampment assembled, recognizing the facts, demand that the flag be everywhere respected, and do resolve that it is the duty of the American People to require their Representatives in Congress to pass such laws as will effectually release the Territories of the United States from the control of said organization, and will insure to every one the protection of the laws.

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this National Encampment that the flag of our country has been lowered at half-mast over the Government Departments at Washington, in honor of one Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi; and



WHEREAS, It is well demonstrated by history that Jacob Thompson was the man who organized and purchased infected clothing to spread contagious diseases through the North, and to burn Northern cities, thereby involving our families in the horrors of uncivilized warfare that appalled the Christian world; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By this National Encampment that to carry out one of the trusts of the Grand Army of the Republic, to protect the flag unsullied, we can but condemn the use of the flag to honor Jacob Thompson, or any one who aided or abetted him to inaugurate such an unholy and savage warfare.

WHEREAS, The dead who fell in battle and died of disease at Fort Meigs, in 1813, lie in unmarked and uncared-for graves; and

WHEREAS, Fort Meigs is a historical spot of the first importance in the War of 1812-1815; and

WHEREAS, The soldiers, whose graves are to be protected in that place came principally from the States of Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of six members of this Encampment be appointed, one each from the States of Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, to visit Fort Meigs, during the ensuing year, examine the site and the burial place of its dead, and to report at the next Annual National Encampment, and report the result of such investigation, together with such recommendation as may be deemed proper in the premises.

#### THANKS FOR HOSPITALITIES EXTENDED

*Resolved*, That this Encampment tender to the comrades of the Department of California, the citizens of the State at large, and of the city of San Francisco, who have tendered to the Grand Army of the Republic such a generous, open-hearted welcome, their sincere and heartfelt thanks. Their action toward the veterans of the war has proven to us that loyalty has an abiding place on the Pacific slope, where is found not only the Golden Gate to this continent, but a golden pathway to a stronger Fraternity, a purer Charity and a grander Loyalty in the heart of every lover of his country and comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic

Department Commander Jos. I. Sayles, New York, presented to the Department of California a handsome banner and an album contributed by Posts of the Department of New York, through Comrade E.A. Dubey, of Brooklyn.

Comrade W.R. Smedberg, accepted the testimonial for the Department of California, and, on behalf of the Post at Honolulu, presented to the National Encampment a gavel made from native wood of the Sandwich Islands, which the Commander-in-Chief accepted on behalf of the Encampment.

General W.T. Sherman, by special invitation of the Encampment, read a most interesting address on the series of events leading to the war with Mexico and the conquest of California, in which, as an officer of the U.S. Army, he had taken part.

In briefly referring to the rebellion, he said:

Let us forget the Old North and Old South and devote our lives to the development of the newer and grander Union, which you, my fellow-soldiers, have had so large a share in creating. Though it was hard for us to realize the truth, we now believe the civil war was worth all it cost in precious life and treasure, and that the South received the largest share of benefit. We cherish the memories of that war and may profit by its lessons. We are a grander people than before the civil war, and far better able to cope with the mighty issues, which the future may have in store for us.

You my beloved comrades of the war of 1861-5, have abundant reason for your faith in the majesty and security of this new Union, with the Atlantic States, the Pacific States, and the great center, bound together in harmony by rivers and mountains, and by bands of steel, each State controlling its own property and interests, with a strong Government over all. Yet in your conventions and feasts you can well spare some words of cheer to your older comrades of the Mexican War, who did so much to enlarge the national domain and make possible the glorious work your afterward so thoroughly accomplished. We cannot expect to tarry long to enjoy the fruits of our labor, but untold generations of intelligent men and beautiful women will be here to protect, defend and maintain these conquests, and meantime we have a right to be proud and content that in our day and generation we have largely contributed to build up and strengthen the fabric of government fashioned by our fathers, sanctified by the great name of Washington, made double precious by the noble virtues of our martyred Lincoln and crowned by the achievements of our comrade Grant.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wisconsin

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Samuel W. Backus, San Francisco, California

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Edgar Allan, Richmond, Virginia

Surgeon-General, Ambrose S. Everett, Denver, Colorado

Chaplain-in-Chief, T.C. Warner, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Arkansas, Thomas Boles; California, N.P. Chipman; Colorado, Frank Hunter; Connecticut, Wm. Edgar Simonds; Dakota, George A. Silsby; Delaware, George W. King; Florida, E.W. Henck; Louisiana, Henry Schorten; Illinois, R.F. Wilson; Indiana, Cortland E. Whitsit; Iowa, J.B. Morgan; Kansas, J.W. Feighan; Kentucky, D. O'Riley; Maine, A.M. Sawyer; Maryland, George B. Creamer; Massachusetts, John L. Otis; Michigan, George M. Devlin; Minnesota, W.W.P. McConnell; Missouri, Eugene F. Weigel; Montana, W.F. Sanders; Nebraska, James O. West; New



Hampshire, James Minot; New Jersey, Bishop W. Mains; New Mexico, T.W. Collier; New York, Henry E. Turner; Ohio, D.R. Austin; Oregon, Charles L. Fay; Pennsylvania, Samuel Harper; Potomac, Solomon E. Faunce; Rhode Island, George O. Eddy; Tennessee and Georgia, Edward S. Jones; Texas, A. Belknap; Utah, W.H. Nye; Vermont, Ed. H. Trick; Virginia, Peter Morton; Washington Territory, Frank G. Frary; West Virginia S.F. Shaw; Wisconsin, J.L. Wheat.

The officers-elect were installed by Past Commander-in-Chief George S. Merrill.

### COURTESIES EXTENDED

The comrades of the Grand Army in California, the citizens of San Francisco and of the State, had arranged, by liberal contributions, for the entertainment of the visitors to this reunion, upon a scale never before attempted in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Notwithstanding the immense crowds of people, the hotel and boarding-house accommodations were ample, and thus great cause of discomfort, usually attendant upon such occasions, was removed.

From Monday, August 2, until Saturday evening, August 7, there was a series of entertainments under the charge of the General Committee, of which Comrade S.W. Backus was the efficient chairman, and by the local Posts of San Francisco. In the 3<sup>rd</sup>, there was a parade under the marshalship of Comrade Walter H. Holmes, and on Friday evening the members of the National Encampment were entertained at a grand banquet.

During the week following the officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Woman's Relief Corps, were handsomely entertained in a number of cities and towns of the State, to which visits were made upon special invitations. Everywhere the visitors were the recipients of the most generous hospitality and kindly consideration and courtesy.

The total contributions for the Entertainment Fund were:

From the State of California	\$25,000.00
All other sources	<u>55,309.93</u>
	Total 80,309.93
Expended for the Encampment	<u>74,779.07</u>
Surplus	5,530.86

This surplus was expended by the Committee, in the erection of a Memorial Cottage at the Veterans Home, Yountville.



### CHAPTER XXV.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION, ST. LOUIS,  
September 28, 1887

Commander-in-Chief Fairchild established headquarters in Madison, Wisconsin, and appointed on the National Staff:

Adjutant-General E.B. Gray, Madison  
Quartermaster-General John Taylor, Philadelphia  
Judge Advocate-General Henry M. Taintor, Cincinnati  
Inspector-General Jacob M. Hunter  
Assistant Adjutant-General F.W. Oakley, Madison,  
Wisconsin

General Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief, was born in Kent, Portage County, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1831. He family removed to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1846. In 1849 he went overland to California and remained there until 1855, when he returned to Madison. He enlisted April 16, 1861, in Company K, 1<sup>st</sup> Wisconsin Vols. Was chosen Captain, and so served until he was appointed Captain 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment U.S.A., in November, 1863, from which regiment he obtained leave of absence to serve as Major, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, in which regiment he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel.

In the first day's fight at Gettysburg the 2d Wisconsin performed most gallant service and captured a large part of Archer's Brigade. Here Colonel Fairchild in directing an important movement, had an arm so badly shattered that it had to be amputated near the shoulder.

He was promoted to Brigadier-General, U.S. Vols. to date October 19, 1863. Resigned on account of disability, November 2, 1863. Was elected Secretary of State of Wisconsin in 1864, and Governor in October 1865, and so served for five annual terms.

In 1872 he was appointed United State Consul to Liverpool; in 1875 Consul-General to Paris; in 1880, United States Minister to Spain. He resigned December 25, 1881, and returned to the United States.



He was a charter-member of the first Post formed in Wisconsin, June 10, 1866. He was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief at Cincinnati, May 12, 1869, and re-elected at Washington, May 11, 1870. In 1866 he was Department Commander of Wisconsin but resigned that position on his election as Commander-in-Chief.

General S.W. Backus, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, is a native of Poughkeepsie, New York. He went to California when a boy. In December, 1862, he returned east to join the army and enlisted in the "California Battalion" of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, December 1862, and served two years and a half with that famous regiment, as Corporal, Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant, in the Army of the Potomac and under General Sheridan. After the close of the war he was commissioned in a California regiment, and served with that command until 1866, having been in many severe Indian fights with the Modoc and other Indian tribes.

He has filled many important positions since his final muster-out – as a member of the California Legislature, as Adjutant-General of the State and Postmaster of San Francisco.

He became a member of the Grand Army in 1867. Has been twice Commander of Lincoln Post No. 1, Department of California, and was the third Department Commander. He was Chairman of the General and Executive Committee of Arrangements for the Twentieth Encampment, and was afterwards presented with a magnificent gold badge, set in diamonds, as a testimonial from his fellow-committeemen. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Santa Barbara, California.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Edgar Allan was born in 1842, in Birmingham, England, and on December 31, 1862, secretly left home to come to America to join the Union Army. On arriving in New York, he at once went to Detroit, where, in June 1863, he enlisted in the 7<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry. This regiment became part of Custer's Brigade, and shared in every battle in which his cavalry was engaged, from Gettysburg to Appomattox.

Comrade Allan was wounded at the skirmish of Summit Point in the valley, just before the battle of Winchester, in August 1864, and was left on the field. He subsequently joined his regiment and served until the end of the war, being mustered-out on the 29<sup>th</sup> of July 1865. He settled in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and established himself there as Attorney-at-law, and in spite of the fact he had fought against the cause of those who were now his neighbors; he soon gained a large practice. He was Delegate-at-large to the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1868, and was elected five times Attorney for the Commonwealth in Prince Edward County, the last time without opposition.

Upon his removal to Richmond the citizens of his county, Democrats and Republicans alike, united in testimonials of their esteem and consideration. He was elected State Senator and served as such from 1873-1877. He is a member of Phil. Kearny Post No. 10, of Richmond, and was its Commander.

Surgeon-General Ambrose S. Everett (re-elected). See Chapter XXIV.

Colonel Edmund B. Gray, Adjutant-General, was commissioned Captain, Company C, 4<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Inf. Vols. April 25, 1861. Resigned April 10, 1862 on account of disability. On August 30, 1862 was commissioned Major 28<sup>th</sup> Wis. Vol. Inf. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, June 16, 1863; Colonel, March 16, 1864, and was mustered-out August 23, 1865.

He joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1867. Afterwards he became a member of Post No. 138, Palmyra, Wisconsin. Is now (1888) Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department.

Captain John Taylor, Quartermaster-General (re-appointed). See Chapter XXI.

Jacob M. Hunter, Inspector-General, enlisted February 3, 1864, at the age of 17, as a Private in Company K, 50<sup>th</sup> N.Y. Engineers, and served with that regiment in the Fifth Army Corps until mustered-out, June 13, 1865.

Became a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 13, Cincinnati, in March, 1881, and served each year as a Representative in the Department Encampment. Was Post Commander in 1884. He is engaged in business in Cincinnati.

Lieutenant Henry Ellsworth Taintor, Judge Advocate-General, enlisted as a Private in Company A, 1<sup>st</sup> Conn. Heavy Artillery, January 14, 1864 and was promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major and Second Lieutenant Company B. Was mustered-out September 25, 1865.

He joined Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 2, Hartford, Connecticut, March 1867. Was subsequently transferred to Post No. 22 at Hartford, Connecticut, and remained a member until it disbanded. Joined Post No. 4, located at South Manchester, Connecticut and was subsequently transferred to Robert O. Tyler, Post No. 50, Hartford.

Was Senior Vice Commander, Post No. 50 in 1882; Commander 1883-1884; Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, 1869-1873 and again 1882-1885; Judge-Advocate, 1875; Council of Administration, 1880-1881; Junior Vice Commander of Department, 1885; Senior Vice Commander, 1886; and Commander, 1887.

## TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, SEPTEMBER 28, 1887.

The National Encampment met in St. Louis on the above date, Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild presiding.

### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

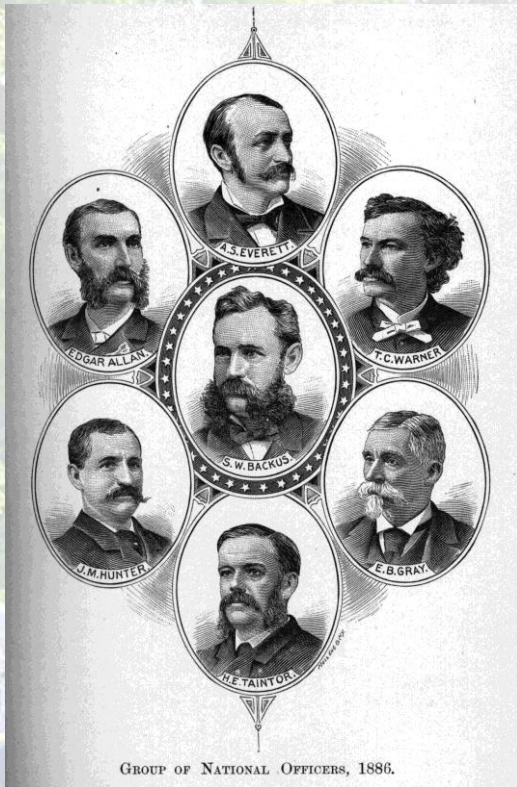
E.B. Gray, Adjutant-General, Thomas, J. Stewart, Pennsylvania; John H. Thacher, Connecticut; J.E. Stewart, Ohio; E. Henry Jenks, Rhode Island.

### OFFICERS PRESENT

Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild  
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Edgar Allan  
Surgeon-General Ambrose S. Everett  
Adjutant-General E.B. Gray



Quartermaster-General John Taylor  
Inspector-General Jacob M. Hunter  
Judge Advocate-General Henry E. Taintor



#### COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Colorado, Frank Hunter; Connecticut, G.W. Coy; Delaware, Geo. W. King; Florida, E.W. Henck; Gulf, Henry Schorten; Illinois, R.F. Wilson; Indiana, Courtland E. Whitsit; Iowa, J.B. Morgan; Kansas, John W. Feighan; Kentucky, D. O'Riley; Maine, A.M. Sawyer; Massachusetts, John L. Otis; Maryland, Geo. B. Creamer; Michigan, G.M. Devlin; Minnesota, A. Scheffer; Missouri, Eugene F. Weigel; Montana, W.F. Sanders; Nebraska, James O. West; New Hampshire, James Minot; New Jersey, Bishop W. Mains; New York, Henry E. Turner; Ohio, D.R. Austin; Oregon, Chas. L. Fay; Pennsylvania, Samuel Harper; Potomac, Solomon E. Faunce; Rhode Island, Chas. O. Ballou; Utah, W.H. Nye; Vermont, Ed. H. Trick; Virginia, Peter Morton; West Virginia, S.F. Shaw; Wisconsin, J.L. Wheat.

#### DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

Arkansas, 8; California, 15; Colorado, 8; Connecticut, 11; Dakota, 8; Delaware, 4; Florida, 5; Gulf, 3; Illinois, 39; Iowa, 28; Kansas, 29; Kentucky, 9; Maine, 12; Massachusetts, 28; Maryland, 7; Michigan, 28; Minnesota, 16; Missouri, 17; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 16; New Hampshire, 9; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, 5; New York,

49; Ohio, 45; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 48; Potomac, 11; Rhode Island, 9; Tennessee and Georgia, 5; Texas, 6; Utah, 3; Vermont, 12; Virginia, 4; Washington Territory, 5; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 22. Total 37 Departments and 547 Department Officers and Representatives; National Officers, 38. Total present, 585.

#### ADDRESS OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-Chief Lucius Fairchild, in his address, congratulated the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic on the evidences of permanent and healthy growth, and on the assurance that the loyal people of the country were with them heart and soul and would continue while the Order kept strictly within the path of duty marked out by the founders of the organization.

He had devoted his whole time to the discharge of the duties of his office and had visited 28 of the 38 Departments.

He referred to the Encampment for action the proposition of Mr. Jos. W. Drexel, of New York, to present to the Grand Army the cottage at Mount McGregor in which General Grant died.

He had visited Charleston, South Carolina, to ascertain if the Grand Army could in any way be of service to the people of that stricken city, and finding from personal observation that help was needed, had called on the Order for contributions. Collections were being rapidly made when the Mayor notified him that no further aid would be required. The gross sum contributed within a few days amounted to \$7,047.33.

#### HISTORIAN

He urged that a history of the Order should be now written by some comrade competent and willing to undertake the task, who should be encouraged for the assurance that his work was sanctioned by the Grand Army of the Republic.

#### PENSIONS

He referred at length to the propositions of the National Encampment upon the subject of pensions:

We have been for four years of one mind in considering it but simple justice that the United States should at least grant a pension of not less than \$12 per month to all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States, during the war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now, or who may hereafter be, suffering from mental or physical disability, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them for the performance of manual labor.

Our path in this direction has been straight. We have diverged neither to the right or left. We have seen before us our needy, disabled comrades, and shoulder to shoulder we have marched in the way where relief for them



could be won. We will not desist now. We will not be persuaded to desert them. Because they are in sorrow and distress they are a thousand times more than ever our comrades. Because they need help, we will draw closer and closer to them. They shall not be inmates of the common pauper house, nor shall their widows or their orphan children, if we can prevent it.

We will continue to ask for aid until there is no wail of sorrow heard from the destitute and disabled veteran or their families.

VETERANS' RIGHTS UNION

The members of the Veterans' Rights Union are entitled to the thanks of those interested in the welfare of ex-soldiers for their continued and successful efforts to assist such comrades as desire aid in procuring situations, public and private, whereby they can earn a livelihood.

Their unselfish and kindly labors in behalf of our comrades are fully appreciated and I congratulate them on the marked success, which has attended their efforts in the direction of the enforcement of the laws giving preference for public service to ex-Union soldiers. I hope and believe they will continue the good work.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

The time has long since gone by when the argument is required to demonstrate the great usefulness of this Order of noble woman. The zealous, thoughtful and efficient labors of the members have been in the past, are now, and without doubt will continue in the future to be the most convincing evidence that they are banded together for a high and holy purpose.

That their organization has dispensed more than \$50,000 in charity during the past year is as nothing compared with the unceasing and tender sympathy always extended to comrades in suffering, sorrow, and distress, which woman alone know how to bestow.

Let us, for these noble and unselfish services, proffer these loyal women our heartfelt thanks, and extend to them every encouragement in our power.

I heartily congratulate all who have the pleasure to attend this great re-union of cold comrades whose friendship was welded in the hot flame of battle, in the camp, on the march, and cemented by the love which all bore and still maintain for the Union. In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty we stand, proud of the fact that there is not now, nor has there ever been any bitter feeling of hate for those of our fellow-citizens who, once in arms against us, but now being loyal, have long ago taken their old-time places in our hearts, never, we devoutly hope, to be removed therefrom. We have not now, nor have we at any time since the war closed, had any disposition to open again the bloody chasm, which once unhappily divided this people. We not only will not ourselves re-open that dreadful abyss, but we will, with the loyal people, North and South, protest against all attempts which others may make to do so, by holding up, for especial honor and distinction,

anything that pertains to or in any manner glorifies the cause of disunion.

With the people of the South we only seek to continue the friendly rivalry long ago entered upon in the effort to make our beloved land great and prosperous and its people intelligent, happy and virtuous.

We will rival them in exalting all that pertains to and honors this great Union and in condemning everything that tends to foster a hostile sentiment thereto. We will rival them in earnest endeavors to inculcate in the minds of all citizens of this country, and especially of our children, a heartfelt love for the United States of America, to the end that present and coming generations shall in every part of the land believe in and "Maintain true allegiance thereto, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to its constitution and laws," which will lead them to "Discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions," and will impel them "To encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men," and to defend these sentiments, which are quoted from the fundamental law of our Order, with their lives, if need be; and to the further end, that they shall so revere the emblems of the Union that under no circumstances can be coupled with them in the same honorable terms the symbols of a sentiment which is antagonistic to its perpetuity.

The contemplation of the grand picture of a long ago preserved Union, a mighty people prospering as no people on earth ever before prospered, with a future far beyond that which opens to any other nation, a land, comrades, which to all its citizens is worth living for, and a country and government worth dying for, constitutes the greatest reward of those who have suffered and bled and striven that such a spectacle might be possible.

REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS

Adjutant-General E.B. Gray reported:

Members in good standing March 31, 1886	295,337
Gained by muster	54,942
Gained by transfer	6,819
Gained by reinstatement	24,838
Gained by delinquent reports	<u>26,598</u>
Total gain	113,197
Aggregate	408,534
Loss by death	3,406
Loss by honorable discharge	2,063
Loss by transfer	8,950
Loss by suspension	42,428
Loss by dishonorable discharge	415
Loss by delinquent reports	<u>30,326</u>
Total Loss	<u>87,588</u>
Members in good standing March 31, 1887	320,946



Total number remaining suspended	23,496
Total number delinquent reports	10,129
Number of Posts reported March 31, 1886	5,765
Number of Posts reported March 31, 1887	6,312
Net gain in membership during the year (in good standing)	25,609
Net gain of Posts during the year	540

### CHARITY

The total amount reported expended in Charity, March 31, 1886, to March 31, 1887, inclusive, \$253,934.43. Number of persons relieved 26,606; 17,607 of these were members of the Order, or families of such; 8,999 were either ex-soldiers, not members, or those dependent on them.

This amount represents not more than one-half the sum actually disbursed in charity, the other half being bestowed informally and not reported by Posts.

### DEATH RATE

Quarter ending June 30,, 1886	771
Quarter ending September 21, 1886	747
Quarter ending December 31, 1886	881
Quarter ending March 31, 1887	<u>1,007</u>

Total	3,406
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It will be observed that a fair regiment dies each quarter, and a strong brigade each year.

It is quite noticeable that the death rate per 1,000 is considerably greater East than West. The reason is found in the fact that the younger men enlisted in this section, and when the war was over, the younger of the Eastern soldiers came West.

Adjutant-General Gray included in his report a letter from Comrades Frank A. Butts, Chief of Army and Navy Survivors' Division of the Pension Office, forwarded by the direction of General Jon. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, recording the work of names of members of the Order, and others in that department, which had enabled them to furnish addresses of 158,277 veterans in response to the requests of applicants for pensions. It was again requested that officers of Posts furnish the Pension Office with rosters of their Posts.

Quarter-master General John Taylor reported receipts, including balance of \$22,135.73 previously report, \$71,894.27; disbursements, including \$20,535.29; balance, cash, \$12,601.88; total available assets, \$33,838.24; Pensacola Fund, \$1,501.95; Grant Fund, \$8,095.12.

Inspector-General Jacob M. Hunter presented a synopsis of Inspections of 4,504 Posts during the year. The amount remaining in Post Relief Funds was \$354,131.57.

Judge Advocate-General Henry E. Taintor reported the opinions given in 36 cases during the year.

Surgeon-General Ambrose S. Everett expressed the opinion that the abolition of the requirements for Post Surgeon had been a mistake. That it was important that the Grand Army should have its own records of the disabilities

of its members. He urged that a system of reports should be established, showing the work done in caring for destitute comrades and their families, and the amount of charity dispensed yearly by the Medical Department in visits, medicines and prescriptions. He submitted forms of reports for this purpose.

### COMMITTEES APPOINTED

On Address of the Commander-in-Chief: - J.W. O'Neill, Ohio; E.I. Kidd, Wisconsin; J.M. Hamilton, Illinois; Samuel Harper, Pennsylvania; Geo. S. Evans, Massachusetts.

On Report of the Adjutant-General: - Thomas S. Taylor, California; William A. Wallace, New York; J.W. Muffy, Iowa; Solomon E. Faunce, Potomac; Thomas B. Rodgers, Missouri.

On Report of Quartermaster-General: - William H. Peirce, Connecticut; Geo. B. Arnold, Minnesota; Brad. P. Cook, Nebraska; W.W. Robacher, New York; W.S. McNair, Delaware.

On Report of the Judge Advocate-General: - John L. Wheeler, New Jersey; R.B. Brown, Ohio; Philip Fisher, California; E.C. Milliken, Maine; Daniel Fish, Minnesota.

On Report of Inspector-General: - C. Stawitz, Missouri; E. Henry Jenks, Rhode Island; I.N. Walker, Indiana; James A. Sexton, Illinois; William H. Tripp, New Hampshire.

On Report of Surgeon-General: - N.M. Brooks, Potomac; A.V. Bohn, Colorado; A.C. Sweetser, Illinois; S.H.Z. Jumper, Dakota; S.K. Robinson, Arkansas

On Rules, Regulations and Ritual: - R.B. Beath, Pennsylvania; P.C. Hayes, Illinois; M.M. Boothman, Ohio; J.W. Feighan, Kansas; J.S. Graham, New York

On Resolutions: - Philip Sidney Post, Illinois, Chairman; C.M. Barnes, Arkansas; W.R. Smedberg, California; Alexander Gullett, Colorado; J.M. Hubbard, Connecticut; C.S. Plummer, Florida; William H. Harrison, Gulf; Thomas W. Bennett, Indiana; John B. Cooke, Iowa; A.B. Campbell, Kansas; S.G. Hillis, Kentucky; Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; Samuel Weale, Massachusetts; John Bowers, Maryland; C.V.R. Pond, Michigan; L.A. Hancock, Minnesota; Charles G. Burton, Missouri; George W. Shaw, Montana; C.E. Burmester, Nebraska; Thomas Cogswell, New Hampshire; William B.E. Miller, New Jersey; William H. Whiteman, New Mexico; George H. Treadwell, New York; A.L. Conger, Ohio; E.B. McElroy, Oregon; A.C. Reinoehl, Pennsylvania; John P. Church, Potomac; George T. Cranston, Rhode Island; W.A. Gage, Tennessee and Georgia; W.D. Wylie, Texas; Eli H. Murray, Utah; Pearl D. Blodgett, Vermont; P.T. Woodfin, Virginia; A.P. Curry, Washington Territory; Lee Haymond, West Virginia; George C. Ginty, Wisconsin.

### REPORT FROM COMMITTEES

On Address of Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild:



Your committee, to whom was referred the able and comprehensive address of the Commander-in-Chief, submit the following, and ask its adoption:

The address is so complete, the loyal and patriotic sentiments so eloquently expressed, that little if anything remains for this committee to do or to say except to recommend its hearty endorsement.

We congratulate Commander-in-Chief Fairchild and the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic upon the success of an administration so happily begun on the golden shore of California, and now so soon to terminate in the live and enterprising city of St. Louis. All of the official acts, and every sentiment contained in the address, meets the approval of your committee, and we believe with the approval of the comrades.

To the discharge of the delicate and assiduous duties of the high office, so deservedly bestowed by the Twentieth National Encampment, Comrade Fairchild brought rare tact and talent. He has fearlessly and faithfully discharged every duty, always having in view the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has given his whole time and attention, which was far more than the comrades had a right to ask or expect.

As a token of the appreciation of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the wisdom and fidelity with which he has discharged the perplexing and important duties of Commander-in-Chief, we respectfully recommend that the Council of Administration cause a proper testimonial to be prepared and presented to Commander-in-Chief Fairchild in the name and on behalf of all of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The committee desire to specially express their approval of General Orders Nos. 12 and 13, as shown with the documents submitted as a part of the report of the Commander-in-Chief, and heartily commend and endorse the action of the Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration upon the subject matter which called forth General Orders Nos. 12 and 13, believing, as we do, that it is entirely improper, and contrary to the rules of the Order, for Posts to express themselves by official action at the request of persons outside the Grand Army of the Republic upon any subjects or questions, unless officially authorized or requested so to do through the regular official channels of the organization.

#### ON HISTORIAN

We cordially endorse what is said as to the necessity for a reliable and complete History of the Grand Army of the Republic. The work has already been longer delayed than it should have been, and the sooner it is undertaken the more satisfactory it will be when accomplished. The committee report with much pleasure that they have been informed that the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief has been, to some extent, anticipated by Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath, who has already devoted considerable time to the subject and collected a large amount of material, with the intention of preparing, at as early a day as possible, a work and a devotion to the Grand Army that will make it as perfect as it

is possible to make it; and that in all respects he comes fully up to the requirements so forcibly suggested by the Commander-in-Chief. As the work can be safely left in such hands, we consider it unnecessary at this time for the Encampment to select any one as the Historian of the Order.

We commend the Encampment for approval the suggestion that General Government include in the next decennial census an enumeration of the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war of the rebellion who may be living in 1890.

Believing that the recommendation for a number of years is feasible, we recommend to the National Encampment the careful consideration of this subject and suggest that it be referred to the incoming Commander-in-Chief and the National Council of Administration, with a request to report at the next National Encampment.

The generosity of Comrade Jos. K. Davison, in the matter of the payment of the costs of procurement of a patent for the badge of our Order, deserves recognition given by the Commander-in-Chief, and the thanks of this National Encampment.

#### On Report of Adjutant E.B. Gray:

In the matter of reports, your committee desire to call attention to the "loss by delinquent reports." There is no excuse for the negligence of Post officers in this matter; their duty is clear and simple. The suggestions of the Adjutant-General in a circular letter to the Assistant Adjutants-General of the different Departments, that "reports by made by Post officers at the last meeting of the quarter, when all officers *should* be present, their signatures obtained and reports forwarded *at once* are judicious and business-like; it is recommended in cases of delinquent Posts, that the Assistant Adjutant-General should notify at least a portion of the members of said Posts by failure to report in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, thereby jeopardizing their membership in the Order.

We heartily concur in the suggestion of the Adjutant-General, "that some comrade be induced to undertake the preparation of the history of our Order,"

In closing we wish to bear testimony to the promptness, energy, and signal ability shown by Comrade Gray in the administration of his important office. The results of his excellent business methods will prove a permanent benefit to the organization.

#### On Report of Quartermaster-General John Taylor:

The committee finds the same to be correct, and would commend the concise and business-like manner in which the various tables are prepared for our inspection.

We note with gratification the increase in the various funds.

The rules of the National Encampment require that all requisitions for supplies must be accompanied by cash; we recommend the rigid enforcement of this rule.

#### On Report of Surgeon-General A.S. Everett:



Your committee find that Comrade Everett has given to the duties of his office, during the past year, an unusual amount of labor and study, covering all the details of the Medical Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, from the duties of Post Surgeon to those of Surgeon-General, and his report evinces an interest in having the medical records complete, which entitles him to the thanks of the comrades.

Your committee, not being medical men, do not feel competent to express such an opinion as the case seems to call for, respecting the forms of the records he proposes, and they therefore recommend that said forms of records and reports be referred to the incoming Surgeon-General, with power to adopt the same and put them into use; in the case he concurs in the view expressed by Surgeon-General Everett; or to modify them in such manner as in his judgment may seem for the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to protect from aspersion the military medical records of our comrades.

On Report of Judge Advocate-General H.E. Taintor:

The committee have carefully considered the thirty-six decisions embraced in the report, and we commend it to the great comradeship, which has been so faithfully served by Comrade Henry E. Taintor, as a model of excellence and a careful exposition of the laws of the Grand Army. His devotion to our Order in the past warranted the confidence of his chief, as signified in this appointment to the responsible place of Judge Advocate-General, and his unselfish service challenges the gratitude of us all. We recommend the approval of the several opinions as reported to this Encampment.

On Report of Inspector-General J.M. Hunter:

Your committee recommend the adoption of the several recommendations of the Inspector-General, which will provide:

- 1<sup>st</sup>. For the appointment of a special committee to revise and simplify the work of the Ritual
- 2d. To prevent the inspection of Posts by one of its own members.
- 3d. The adoption of the form of inspection as submitted by the Department of Massachusetts.
- 4<sup>th</sup>. For retiring Department Inspectors to make inspections and reports to the Inspector-General before they can be relieved of their duties as Department Inspectors.
- 5<sup>th</sup>. Changes in the Post Adjutant's reports and recapitulation of Assistant Adjutant-General's report as submitted.

#### ON RULES, REGULATIONS AND RITUAL

The committee reported favorably on the proposition for an engraved certificate of membership; for the incorporation of the flag-ribbon of the membership badge on official badges; to substitute "ship-mates: "for

comrades" in Posts composed of members who had served in the Navy; also "that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic are strictly forbidden to use the badge of the Order or the letters G.A.R. as a sign or advertisement for any private business whatsoever;" and adversely, upon the proposition to unseat Past Department Commanders as members of Department Encampments and of the National Encampment.

The report was adopted.

#### MONUMENT TO GENERAL LOGAN

Comrade H.H. Thomas, Illinois, presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to co-operate with the State of Illinois in building a monument in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief John A. Logan.

Committee appointed: - R.A. Alger, Michigan; S.S. Burdett, Potomac; H.H. Thomas, Illinois; J.C. Robinson, New York; J.A. Beaver, Pennsylvania; Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; Charles D. Nash, Massachusetts.

They reported:

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled in the twenty-first annual session, at St. Louis, Missouri, recalling the fact that since its last meeting more than three thousand comrades of the Order have paid the last debt to nature, and among them their always beloved comrade and former leader and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, and desiring in special manner to record their high estimate of his skill and valor as a soldier, of his abilities and faithful services as a statesman, of the purity and beauty of his private and home life, of the signal service he rendered his comrades while Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the unfaltering and vehement patriotism, which was a chief element of his character, therefore.

*Resolves and Declares*, That in common with his fellow-citizens in general, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic deplore his death as a public calamity.

That among the millions who from private life entered the military service of the Union and were spared until peace came with victory, he was rightfully accorded the high distinction of being "the Chief of the Volunteers."

That as a statesman he was sagacious, painstaking, clear in his comprehension of the needs of his country, vehement in defending and promoting here interests and her honor, and the relentless foe of waste and corruption, whether public or private. We especially remember that it was his pride and pleasure to give his best services to forwarding in the National Congress the just demands of his soldier comrades.

That the Grand Army of the Republic is indebted to his administration of its affairs for the establishment, in everlasting memory of its sacred dead, of that new feast which we call "Memorial Day," that it is also indebted for those measures and incentives which prevented the threatened entrance into our Order of political purpose and propagandism, and against all temptation has maintained its freedom from them to the present hour.



That to his widow, Mrs. Mary S. Logan, whose devotion to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic is well known and here acknowledged, are extended our most sincere sympathies in her bereavement.

That a page in the Journal of this Encampment be set apart for an engraved portrait of Comrade Logan, to be executed under the direction of the present Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General, at the cost of the National Encampment, and that a copy of each Journal, specially bound, be presented to Mrs. Logan.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The committee further reported the following, which was adopted:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of co-operating with the trustees appointed by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, at its last session, to erect in one of the parks of Chicago a monument to that illustrious comrade and statesman, Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, and to whom also has been referred the resolutions of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, adopted at its annual meeting held in the city of Detroit, and the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> insts., asking that the Grand Army of the Republic co-operate with said Society in erecting a suitable monument at the Nation's Capital in honor of that great Comrade beg leave to submit the following:

We do not deem it wise at this time to ask the Grand Army to aid in erecting two monuments to General Logan, much as we would wish to do so, fearing that the double undertaking would weaken, if not defeat, both. And inasmuch as the great State of Illinois has so nobly begun the work in Chicago, and nothing has as yet been done towards the statue in Washington, we believe it wise to use all our own energies in erecting the latter.

We therefore, believing every comrade in the United States will wish to join in this work, recommend that the Grand Army, through its several Departments and Posts, be earnestly requested to *at once* raise the small sum of ten cents from each of its members for said object, and that a permanent committee of five be appointed by this body, with the power to fill vacancies, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the committee of five appointed by said Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to carry on and complete the work of erecting the statue in Washington.

We recommend that all sums so collected shall be transmitted through Department and National Headquarters to said committee with a roster of all the names of the comrades who shall contribute to said fund, that the latter may be preserved in the archives of the society having in charge this noble work.

Should any Department, comrade, or other person desire to contribute a larger sum than the amount herein specified, we recommend that such contributions be received.

We suggest that the permanent committee so appointed be required to report its work to the National Encampment annually.

## DEATH OF COMRADE GEORGE H. PATCH

Comrade James Tanner presented the following minute, which was unanimously adopted:

The Grand Army of the Republic, in National Encampment assembled, in living memory and with saddened hearts inscribes upon the pages of its proceedings this testimonial to the many virtues of Comrade GEORGE H. PATCH, late Commander of the Department of Massachusetts. A year ago, and many times before, he sat with us in council. We counted confidently and joyfully upon meeting him again here. Suddenly, without note of warning, the end of all things earthly came to him and he was mustered-out, and now from the busy affairs of the hour we turn to record the sigh of our hearts.

"Oh! For the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still."

A lad of seventeen years of age, the roar of Sumter's guns had hardly died out when he was found, on July 26<sup>th</sup>, 1861, clad in the uniform of his country. The recital of his subsequent experience for three years would embody a roll-call of every battle of the 19<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, Hancock's Corps. Of a truth he kept step to the music of the Union.

Returning to the scenes of his youth at the close of the conflict, he modestly but with dignity bore the great honor he felt was justly his as one of those hundreds of thousands who simply fought.

An earnest, devoted and most successful worker in the ranks of our noble Order, our comrades of Massachusetts honored themselves by placing over that noble heart the badge of their leadership. His work for our Order in all New England speaks for itself. Better has not been done.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of July, 1887 – the twenty-sixth anniversary of this enlistment – the end came, and the bosom of that Old Bay State, which he loved so well and served so loyally, opened and gave sepulcher to his mortal remains.

There lies entombed a representative soldier of the ranks, one of the noblest of our Order. Green by his memory forever.

A resolution of sympathy with Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Edward Jardine, then seriously ill at his home was unanimously adopted.

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The principal Resolutions submitted from the Committee were:

1. That it is the sentiment of this Encampment that the United States Government should furnish to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, on application by himself or through an agent, his medical records as found in the archives of the Surgeon-General's office at Washington. That this resolution



be properly brought to the attention of Congress by the Pension Committee of this Encampment, and proper urgency be brought to bear for the enactment of a law to the above effect.

2. On the resolution presented by Department Commander Charles D. Nash, of Massachusetts, relating to slate tablets as suitable memorial stones to mark the last resting places of our departed comrades, merits the endorsement of the Encampment. It reads

*Resolved*, That the National Encampment be requested to inquire into the merits of some more suitable and appropriate material to mark the last resting places of our departed comrades than the marble tablets now furnished by the Government, and we recommend that slate tablets of the Highland Slate Company, of Boston, Massachusetts and the product of the Williams Slate Company, of Maine, as being better adapted, from their greater durability, and resistance to atmospheric changes, than the material furnished by the Government, to mark the last resting places of our departed comrades.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Encampment that there should be a place set apart, by law, at the capital of the Nation, where all captured flags and other trophies of war shall be preserved and displayed. We therefore request Congress to make such provision and recommend Pension Hall as a suitable place for such purpose.

4. That a pension should be given to regularly enrolled women nurses.

5. *Resolved*, That we regret the action of the Sons of Veterans, in some instances, of calling their local organizations "*Posts*" and appropriating to each other the fraternal name of "*Comrades*," believing that these terms should remain exclusive features of the GRAND ARMY OF THE REUBLIC.

Upon the communication from the Woman's Relief Corps namely:

St. Louis, Sept. 28<sup>th</sup>, 1887

The Fifth National Convention Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, representing thirty-two States and Territories, and a membership of 49,590, with 1,348 subordinate Corps, send greeting to the Twenty-first National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, and renew their allegiance to the Grand Army of the Republic. For the year ending June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1887, they have expended \$37,700 in local charity, and turned over \$18,406 to the Posts, and have a reserve relief fund of \$36,990.72. They have ministered to the sick, cared for the destitute, provided homes for friendless widows and orphans of the Union veterans and have aided in maintaining and adorning Soldier's Homes and Soldiers' Orphans' Homes, in the several Departments whenever called upon to do so.

The Woman's Relief Corps ask that the Grand Army communicate to them their requests in whatever department of work in which loyal hearts and helpful hands may be needed. And with charity for all, malice toward none, the work will be promptly and cheerfully done.

ELIZABETH D'ARCY KINNE,

*National President*

NELLIE G. BACKUS, *Nat. Sec'y.*

The committee recommends that this National Encampment most heartily endorse in every respect our Auxiliary organization, the Woman's Relief Corps. The aid and assistance rendered by this noble body of women to our comrades and their families when sick or needy can never be forgotten, and your committee feels that this Encampment cannot find words too strong to sufficiently express its entire appreciation and approval of the good work done by the Woman's Relief Corps since its organization.

The following in regard to Mormonism was non-concurred in by the Encampment, for the reason that its discussion would be foreign to the work and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Army of the Republic now, as in the past, views with detestation the determined purposes of the polygamous leaders of the Mormon majority of Utah to continue the nullification of National laws. And we warn Congress and the country against the pending attempt to enlarge the powers of fugitives from justice by creating a State out of that Territory; which, if successful, would be rewarding treason for continued insult to the flag and nullification of wholesome laws; place in the Union a theocratic State antagonistic to good order and the welfare of the nation, and to an enemy to the cherished principles of free government. All of which is at variance with every sacred principle of our Order.

## PENSIONS

The committee reported adversely to the proposition for service pensions. A minority report favoring that measure was presented, and after an extended debate the majority report was adopted; 318 ayes, 173 nays.

## PENSION COMMITTEE

The Committee on Pensions submitted a report of their work:

In our last annual report we stated that Bill 1,886, which embodied many of the important recommendations of this committee which had not already become law, has passed the Senate and was pending in the House. Following the last Encampment, in response to our appeal, thousands of petitions were sent to Congress from the Posts and members of the Grand Army and others, in favor of the passage of the before mentioned bill.



The Pension Committee of the House, however, in a spirit of undue conservatism, reported, in place of Bill 1,886, a new bill, less liberal in its provisions, and far less desirable than that, which had met the approval of this committee. Appeals by our friends to permit amendments to this bill were in vain, and it was passed as presented by the House Committee, and became generally known as the "Dependent Pension Bill."

Your committee was in session in Washington during this discussion and immediately held conferences with prominent members of both Houses, whose sympathy with the veterans is unquestioned. The bill was far from comprising such a liberalization of the pension laws as we had asked in your name; but it was then near the close of the session, with an immense amount of important public business pressing for consideration. The bill would at least have removed from the public pauper houses of the land 12,000 veterans; provided for fully as many more dependent upon private charity, making these comrades of ours pensioners instead of paupers, and it established a principle then recognized by no general pension law, and now existing only in the act in behalf of the survivors of the war with Mexico, that a pension might be granted for present need and disability, without absolute proof that such disability arose from service in the war against the rebellion and could be traced in unbroken continuance through the intervening quarter of a century. For these reasons your committee, at a hearing courteously granted by the Senate Committee on Pensions, urged that bill be passed by the Senate without change. The Committee unanimously so voted, the bill was reported the same day, and a few days later was passed. Almost at the same hour, just previous, a bill embodying a like principle, but far more liberal in scope, had been passed in favor of the veterans of the war against Mexico, including in its provisions even those who, in our later struggle, had taken up arms on the side of the rebellion. This bill met the approval of the President of the United States, and we were fairly stunned when from the same hand came a veto of the measure of like principle, but infinitesimal in degree, for the veterans of the war against treason.

Your committee, with the earnest endorsement of the Commander-in-Chief, appealed to the Posts of the country for an expression of opinion upon that veto, for the information of Congress. The reply was prompt, vigorous and almost unanimous. With an emphasis creditable to their soldierly instincts, three hundred thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic gave reply that there is neither fair fulfillment of the promises of the Nation, loyal remembrance of the sacrifices upon the altar of the Union, nor gratefully recognition of patriotic service, in a veto that doomed 25,000 veterans of the late war to remain public paupers, instead of becoming deserving pensioners. Although receiving a large majority, the bill failed to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to its passage over the veto. Disappointed, but not disheartened, your committee at once took up the work for a fresh contest.

Pending final action by Congress upon the vetoed bill, the assertion was made by the opponents of such legislation that there had been no general expression of the

veterans in favor of the provisions of the bill, and even the bold claim was made that the last sentiment of the soldiers and sailors was opposed thereto. Your committee thereupon prepared a new Pension Bill, embodying in a degree all of the general recommendations before made by it, except such as had already become law, and several provisions which it was deemed best to separately present.

(A copy of the proposed bill as appended, pages 167-169, *Journal*, 1887.)

The bill is similar, in general principles, to that vetoed: but the objectionable "pauper" clause was omitted, making this a disability, not a dependent bill.

This bill, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, and accompanied by an official circular, was submitted to all the Posts of the country, with an invited expression of opinion thereon; the results shows that whatever other legislation some comrades desire, the Grand Army of the Republic is practically unanimous for everything contained in this bill. Whatever more in the line of pension legislation is desirable, and your committee consider this bill far short of what should be granted, we know from the experience of five years, that any additional legislation is only to be secured inch by inch after persistent effort, and we believe that the suggested bill, with other measures heretofore proposed by this committee, with your endorsement, includes the most urgent and pressing demands and that other and broader measures should at least wait until these have been secured.

Your committee, therefore, recommends the continuance of earnest effort in favor of the following:

The bill prepared by this committee, granting pensions to all veterans now disabled or in need; to mothers and fathers from date of dependency; continuance of pension to widows in their own right and an increase for minor children.

All the recommendations for increase and equalization of pensions for special disabilities made in his recent report by Pension Commissioner Black.

A pension of \$12 per month to all widows of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war.

Increased pensions for the severer disabilities, substantially as presented in the bill of the National Association of Prisoners of War.

Increased pensions for the loss of hearing or eyesight.

A re-enactment of the arrear law.

An equitable equalization of bounties.

The same pension for the widow of the representative volunteer soldier of the Union Army – John A. Logan – as is paid to the widows of those typical regulars, Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga, and Hancock, Always the Superb.

Geo. S. Merrell

Louis Wagner

James Tanner



John S. Kountz

John C. Linehan

Committee

The report was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the zeal and wisdom displayed by the members of the National Pension Committee entitle them to our warm thanks and praise. Though, they have encountered in their years of service, difficulties and obstacles of no common order, they have increased, rather than diminished, their earnestness in behalf of their comrades. No men could have labored more diligently and wisely than they have, or secured more success, they are entitled to the gratitude of every veteran and friend of the veteran.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to increase the pensions of those who have lost both arms or both legs to \$150 per month.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions were adopted pledging the support and co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic to the "Maumee Valley Monumental Association," in its efforts for an appropriation by Congress for the purchase, improvement, and memorialization of the old forts and battlefields of the Maumee Valley, and the proper protection and adornment of the burial grounds of the dead soldiers of the Indian wars and the war of 1812-1815, at those places and at "Put-in-Bay Island.

The following was unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of this Encampment are hereby tendered our comrades of the Department of Missouri and especially to the comrades, officers and citizens of St. Louis, for the warm-hearted and generous hospitality tendered to the members of this Encampment, and the comrades of the Order from all parts of the Union. We shall bear with us to our homes the peasant memories of our stay among the patriotic and liberal people of the great city by the Fathers of Waters.

That the hearty thanks of the National Encampment be and they are hereby, tendered to Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief S.W. Backus, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Edgar Allan, Chaplain-in-Chief T.C. Warner, Surgeon-General Ambrose S. Everett, Adjutant-General E.B. Gray, Quartermaster-General Jno. Taylor, Judge Advocate-General H.E. Taintor, Inspector-General Jacob M. Hunter, for the able and impartial discharge of their duties.

Comrade Joseph W. Kay, of New York, offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth National Encampment voted to sustain the principle involved, and the same was

reiterated at the Twentieth National Encampment, there for be it

*Resolved*, That the Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be selected, be, and they are hereby, made a Special Committee on the subject-matter of the recommendation of the Nineteenth Encampment, in the respective Departments, and they are charged to act under the direction of the National and Department Officers, Grand Army of the Republic, in securing to veterans protection in their every right to public employment and retention therein.

LAND FOR A SOLDIERS' HOME

A committee consisting of Ira J. Chase, Indiana; H.W. Pond, Kansas; C.H. Grosvenor, Ohio; E.B. McElroy, Oregon; P.T. Woodfin, Virginia and M.D. Hamilton, California, was appointed to consider a proposition for a donation of land for a Soldiers' Home near San Diego, California, and reported tat they unanimously recommend the acceptance of the proposition, and that Comrade M.D. Hamilton, Senior Vice Commander of the Department of California, be elected as trustee to represent this Encampment.

BADGE OF THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS

The following was concurred in by the Encampment:

WHEREAS, The Thirteenth Army Corps while in service did not adopt a Corps' mark:

*Resolved*, That the members of that Corps assembled in St. Louis, Missouri, September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1887, having, in accordance with General Orders No. 14, from National Headquarters approved the following described design, it is hereby adopted as the mark of the Fifteenth Army Corps, viz:

A canteen suspended within a horizontal ellipse, with General Grant's bust in relief on the front and the letters U.S. on reverse.

	Elias
Fraunfeltner, 120 <sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry, Chairman	
Heath, 18 <sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry	Wm. H.
Bonnell, 19 <sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry	Jno. C.

Committee

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander-in-Chief John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Missouri  
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief John C. Linehan, Penacook, New Hampshire



Surgeon-General Florence Donohue, Washington, D.C.

Chaplain-in-Chief Edward Anderson, Norwalk, Connecticut

#### COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Arkansas, W.G. Akers; California, A.W. Barrett; Colorado, Cecil A. Deane; Connecticut, Morgan G. Bulkley; Dakota, B.F. Campbell; Delaware, G.W. King; Florida, William James; Gulf, Henry Schorten; Illinois, R.F. Wilson; Indiana, Irvin Robbins; Iowa, Geo. A. Newman; Kansas, J.D. Barker; Kentucky, M. Minton; Maine, F.A. Motley; Massachusetts, Benj. S. Lovell; Maryland, S.L. Stockbridge; Michigan, Russell A. Alger; Minnesota, J.H. Drake; Missouri, Chas G. Burton; Montana, P.R. Dolman; Nebraska, T.S. Clarkson; New Hampshire, Geo. E. Hogden; New Jersey, Bishop W. Mains; New Mexico, James H. Purdy; New York, Jacob Scheider; Ohio, F.C. Deitz; Oregon, O. Summers; Pennsylvania, William McClelland; Potomac, Jno. C.S. Burger; Rhode Island, Thos. W. Coy; Tennessee and Georgia, W.J. Ramage; Texas, Geo. H. Knight; Utah, T.C. Bailey; Vermont, Chas. E. Graves; Virginia J.B. H. Goff; Washington Territory, C.M. Holton; West Virginia, R.S. Northcott; Wisconsin, Geo. C. Ginty.

#### UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Commander-in—Chief Fairchild was presented by the members of his staff with a magnificent god badge thickly studded with diamonds. A fine gold watch and chain, the watch was engraved and enameled 7<sup>th</sup> Army Corps badge, were presented to Adjutant-General Gray. Comrade John H. Cook, Aide-de-Camp, made the presentation addresses on behalf of the donors.

The programme arranged by the Citizens' Committee of St. Louis, acting in co-operation with the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the entertainment of the 21<sup>st</sup> National Encampment, was upon a scale of unsurpassed liberality. One hundred thousands dollars were contributed by the business men of the city.

The decoration, illuminations, arches and other devices were on a scale never before undertaken in this country.

Among the many notable decorations were four large cathedral glass transparencies, two of them showing excellent likenesses of General Grant on horseback, and two of Abraham Lincoln, life-size. These, after the Encampment, were prepared as settings for the memorial windows, and presented by the committee to the National Soldiers' Homes in Dayton, Milwaukee, Hampton and Leavenworth.

Details from every Post in the city were on duty for reception and escort purposes. The organizations and comrades arriving were most cordially received.

The Parade was organized in ten divisions, under General D.P. Grier, Marshal, and 75,000 men would have been in line but for the rain that fell in torrents almost continually from the beginning to the close of the Encampment.

The Parade which was arranged for September 27<sup>th</sup>, was postponed until the 28<sup>th</sup>, with hope of having a fair day; and on that day, notwithstanding a pouring rain, the Parade formed at 10 o'clock, with 25,000 veterans in line; perhaps one-half of this number marched over the whole route and were reviewed from the grand stand by Commander-in-Chief Fairchild.

Each Post in the city had a hall engaged and entertained comrades with conspicuous hospitality throughout the whole week.

Too much praise cannot be given to the citizens of St. Louis and the several organizations of the Order for their unbounded and continued hospitalities.

A reception was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening September 27, presided over by the Major, assisted by many leading citizens. An eloquent address by Mayor D.R. Francis was appropriately responded to by Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild, by General W.T. Sherman, and other members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The reception by the Woman's Relief Corps of St. Louis, on September 29, to their kindred associations, was participated in by a large number of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very elegant affair.

The excursions planned by the committee were, by reason of the rain, for the most part not carried out; but one to Springfield, Illinois, a visit to Lincoln's tomb, and some upon the river by streamer, were participated in.

The exhibition of the products of California, at the Armory, attracted large crowds during the whole week. They gave a reception and banquet very creditable to their State, which was attended by thousands.

On the 30<sup>th</sup>, the Citizens Committee tendered to the officers, and delegates to the Encampment, a grand banquet, which exemplified in the highest degree the magnificent hospitality of the city. In elegance of detail, splendid service, and profuse liberality, it has never been excelled. The speeches were of a high order of eloquence, a fitting finale to a most enjoyable evening.

To be continued next month.