

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Type of Memorial (check all applicable)

[x] Monument [x] with Sculpture ___ without Sculpture ___ with Cannon ___ standalone Cannon
___ Historical Marker ___ Plaque ___ Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

[x] GAR ___ MOLLUS ___ SUVCW [x] WRC ___ ASUVCW
___ LGAR ___ DUVCW ___ Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:
Nathaniel Lyon Post 5 Chapter of the GAR, aided by Chapter 2 of the Women's Relief Corps, paid for the monument.

Original Dedication Date 30 MAY 1906 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article
that would have information on the first dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings
with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location

The Memorial is currently located at:

Street/Road address or site location Fairview Cemetery, 1501 North, TX-91
GPS Coordinates 33.774530N, -096.559874W

City/Village &/or Township Denison
County Grayson State Texas Zip Code 75020

The front of the Memorial faces: ___ North [x] South ___ East ___ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name SUVCW
Dept./Div. Department of Texas
Street Address 1406 Westglen Drive
City Sachse State Texas Zip Code 75048
Contact Person Charles W. Sprague Telephone (214) 908-2171 ext

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places ___ Yes [x] No ID # if known

For Monuments with/without sculpture:

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = [x] Stone ___ Concrete ___ Metal ___ Other
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Limestone

Material of the Sculpture ___ Stone [x] Concrete ___ Metal ___ Other Is it hollow or solid?
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.)

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

Cemetery Park Plaza/Courtyard "Town Square" Post Office
 School Municipal Building State Capitol Courthouse College Campus
 Traffic Circle Library Other: _____

General Vicinity

Rural (low population, open land) Suburban (residential, near city) Town Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

Industrial Commercial Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors) Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)

Any other significant environmental factor _____

[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

Supplemental Background Information

In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment.

Addendums attached to this electronic file are the *Monument's Condition* and the *Narrative* forms. Only the *Monument's Condition* form is required if you are requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

Thank you.

Inspector Identification _____ Date of On-site Survey 10 MAY 2020
Your Name Charles W. Sprague, PDC
Address 1406 Westglen Drive
City Sachse State TX Zip Code 75048
Telephone [REDACTED] E-Mail [REDACTED]

Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

[SUVCW, Department of Texas, E. E. Ellsworth Camp 18](#)

Please send this completed form to:

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – CIVIL WAR MEMORIALS COMMITTEE.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – MONUMENT’S CONDITION

Completion of this form is required when requesting grant money using form CWM-62 SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions.

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments with Sculpture, and Monuments without Sculpture including the base for Monuments with Cannon. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

Table with 3 columns: Question, Sculpture, Base. Rows include: If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed?; Any evidence of structural instability?; Any broken or missing parts?; Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes?.

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

Table with 3 columns: Question, Sculpture, Base. Rows include: Black crusting; White crusting; Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal); Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.); Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines); Chalky or powdery stone; Granular eroding of stone; Spalling of stone (surface splitting off); Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains); Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? Yes No Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? Yes No Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

Gilded Painted Varnished Waxed Unable to determine

Is the coating in good condition? Yes No Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?

Well maintained Would benefit from treatment In urgent need of treatment Unable to determine

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on) .

Inspector’s Name Date

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – NARRATIVE

[Generally used to record the text of monuments, but may be used for any other useful information, such as if the monument has been moved or if you have information about the day of dedication. May repeat use of page as often as necessary.]

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location Fairview Cemetery, 1501 North, TX-91

GPS Coordinates 33.774530N, -096.559874W

City/Village and/or Township Denison

County Grayson

State Texas

Zip Code 75020

TEXT

Statue is of a Union soldier wearing a bummer cap and a great coat with a belt, bayonet scabbard, cartridge box, and a cap pouch. Statue is on a 4'x4' pedestal that is on a 5'x5' base. The pedestal and base appear to be made of limestone, and the statue of precast cement.

Inspector's Name Charles W. Sprague, PDC

Date 10 May 2020

Historical Facts

- ~~The first person interred in Fairview Cemetery was Harriet D. Morrison, who died in 1882 at the age of 65. She is buried in Block 20, Lot #57 which was originally owned by Dr. Alex Morrison.~~
- ~~Additional land was obtained by the Denison Cemetery Association from a Mr. Isaac Lindsey on February 20, 1911 for a sum of \$4,500.~~
- ~~Fairview Cemetery obtained a Warranty Deed on April 20, 1925 for the exchange of Lot 4, Section 3, Block 16 and One Dollar to be paid by the City of Denison for the purpose of Sepulture only.~~

~~A Board of Managers for Fairview and Maple Grove Cemeteries was appointed January 15, 1919 by F.G. Coleman, Mayor of the City of Denison.~~

The Forgotten Soldier

The monument on the left was originally dedicated to the memory of those Union Veterans of the American Civil War who were members of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.). This organization was comprised of those who served the Federal cause during that most painful time in United States history. With the sponsorship of the Nathaniel Lyon Post #5 of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps (the auxiliary of the G.A.R.), the monument was erected in 1906 by the A.P. Chamberlain Company. The base is manufactured from native limestone, and the statue was probably purchased from one of several manufacturers who produced such images for the G.A.R. during the late 1800's and early 1900's.

It is recorded in the files of Fairview Cemetery that the monument was ceded into perpetual care in 1923, with the fees for such being paid for by one Elizabeth Alexander, a relative of Horace Alexander. It is surmised that Ms. Alexander was the daughter of Brother Alexander, since his wife is buried beside him and is named Anna.

There are six marked graves located beside the monument and reportedly two or three un-marked graves also located within the confines of the stone curb which marks the boundaries of the plot. A search of the cemetery was made to locate as many Union Civil War graves as possible. One grave was found that listed G.A.R. on a more modern monument, and there are more Civil War Veterans buried in the cemetery whose graves do not have the military gravestone furnished by the United States Government.

The Denison G.A.R. Monument is one of only three known monuments to the Union cause within the State of Texas. It is located here because the City of Denison became a railroad center after the Civil War with a considerable number of Union Veterans coming to this locale with the railroad companies. Also, in 1860, there were a total of twenty-eight counties comprising the population centers of the State of Texas. Of these twenty-eight, eighteen voted to leave the Union and join the Confederacy and ten voted to remain in the Union. Eight of these counties, including Grayson, were in North Texas, and two were in the San Antonio region.

This monument was believed to be a Confederate monument for many years by the populace of the Denison area. The G.A.R. on its base was thought to stand for "Great Army of the Rebellion. It was "rediscovered" by members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the first half of 1996, and brought to the attention of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.



GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, south elevation.



GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, east elevation.



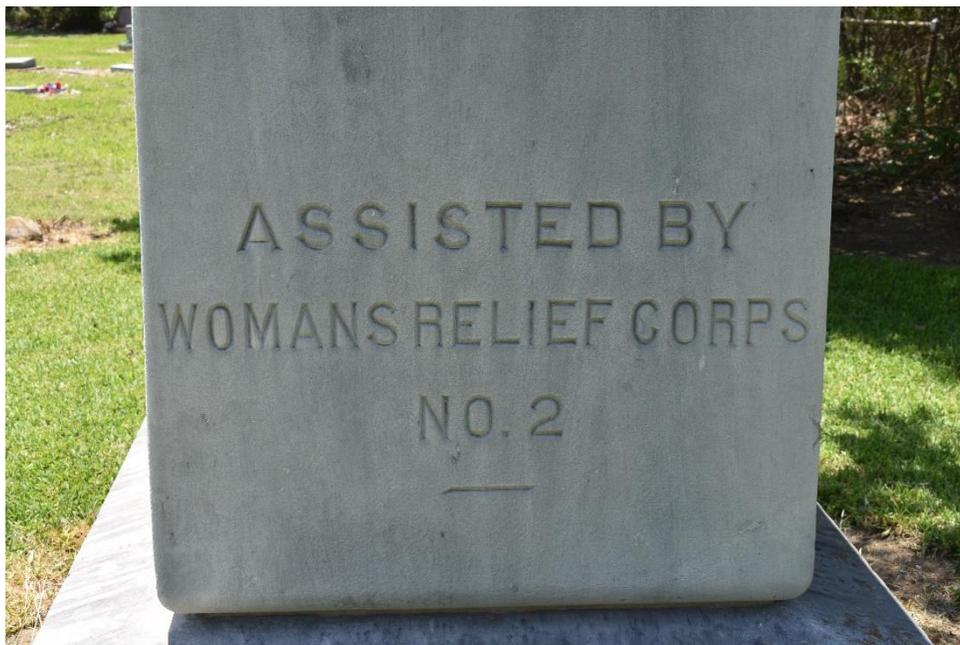
GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, north elevation.



GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, west elevation.



GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, inscription on south elevation.



GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, inscription on east elevation.



GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, installer's mark, lower right of east elevation.



GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, detail of broken muzzle.



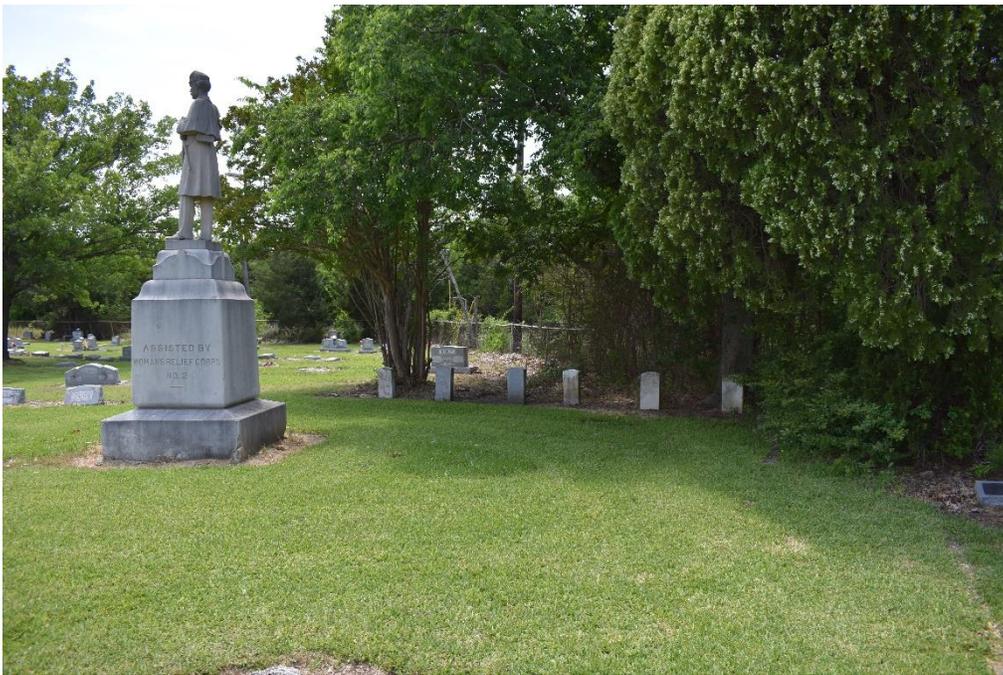
GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, detail of base; note chipping and damage.



GAR/WRC Monument, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, detail of base; note chipping and damage.



View of GAR section, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, looking northwest; note six Union graves.



View of GAR section, Fairview Cemetery, Denison, Texas, looking west; note six Union graves.

horses were killed.

Decoration Day.

Decoration day was quite extensively observed in the city Wednesday. The principal services were held at Fairview cemetery where the monument to the dead heroes was dedicated. The dedication services were held under the auspices of the G. A. R. Post and the W. R. C. The monument is life size. The figure rests on a marble die four feet square and eight feet high, resting on a base five feet square. On the die facing south is the inscription, "G. A. R. Erected by Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 5, Department of Texas, in memory of loyal soldiers and sailors." On the left side is the inscription, "Assisted by Women's Relief Corps."

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Material of the Sculpture = ___ Stone Concrete ___ Metal ___ Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____
 If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = stone base

Material of Cannon = ___ Bronze ___ Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
 Markings on muzzle = _____
 Markings on Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____
 Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? ___ If so, describe _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points
 Monument or Base: Height 8 1/2' Width 5' Depth 5' or Diameter _____
 Sculpture: Height 7' Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)
 Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found _____

The "Dedication Text" is formed: cut into material ___ raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides...) Please use additional sheet if necessary.

Front

<p><u>GAR</u> <u>1906</u> <u>Erected by</u> <u>Nathaniel Lyon</u> <u>Post No. 5</u> <u>Department of Texas</u> <u>In Memory of</u> <u>The Loyal Soldiers</u> <u>and Sailors</u></p>	<p>Back <u>Assisted by</u> <u>Womans Relief Corps</u> <u>No. 2</u></p>
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Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | ___ Park | ___ Plaza/Courtyard |
| ___ "Town Square" | ___ Post Office | ___ School |
| ___ Municipal Building | ___ State Capitol | Other: _____ |
| ___ Courthouse | ___ College Campus | _____ |
| ___ Traffic Circle | ___ Library | _____ |

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? Yes No Unable to determine
 If known, identify type of coating.

Gilded Painted Varnished Waxed Unable to determine
 Is the coating in good condition? Yes No Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?
 Well maintained Would benefit from treatment In urgent need of treatment Unable to determine

Overall Description

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on).

Whole structures needs light cleaning; cap base chipped at corners; cap brim broken off; ears & nose chipped; rifle cracked above lower hand, rifle muzzle missing above upper hand; structural damage to rifle; Bayonet, scabbard tip, trigger guard, rifle hammer missing; cartridge box, coat collar, coat cape, coat cuffs chipped.

Supplemental Background Information

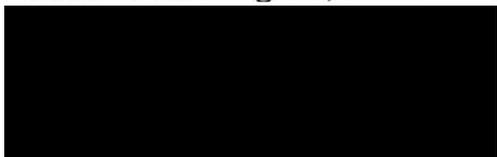
In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Thank you.

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey Feb. 15, 2004
 Your Name George Hansen
 Address 3407 Palmtree Drive City McKinney
 State TX Zip Code 75070 Telephone 

Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillington, PCC



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
 National Civil War Memorials Committee

SONS OF UNION VETERANS
LONE STAR CAMP
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST

GEORGE HANSEN
SENIOR VICE CMDR.
3407 PALMTREE DR.
MCKINNEY, TX 75070

BLAIR RUDY
CAMP COMMANDER

CAMP OFFICERS
RON MYERS, JR. VICE CMDR.
DON GROSS, SEC./TREAS.
MARK BACKUS, SIGNALS OFFICER

May 21, 2004

Dear Todd,

Enclosed is the completed CW Memorial Assessment Form #61 describing the GAR monument in Denison, Texas. See also the monument photos, "The Lone Star Unionist" newsletter outlining repair needs (pg. 5), and a pamphlet copy providing historical data.

Please contact me if Form #61 needs revisions, or additional documentation is required. A Form #61 copy was also forwarded to Ronald Gill, as you suggested.

As a note of interest, the people on the first photo are from left to right, George Hansen, Sr. Vice Cmdr., Blair Rudy, Camp Cmdr., and Mike Beard, Dept. of the SW Cmdr.

Sincerely,



George Hansen
CW Memorials Officer
Lone Star Camp
(972) 529-5349 home
ghansen@jackhenry.com

WAGNER'S



G.A.P.

1906

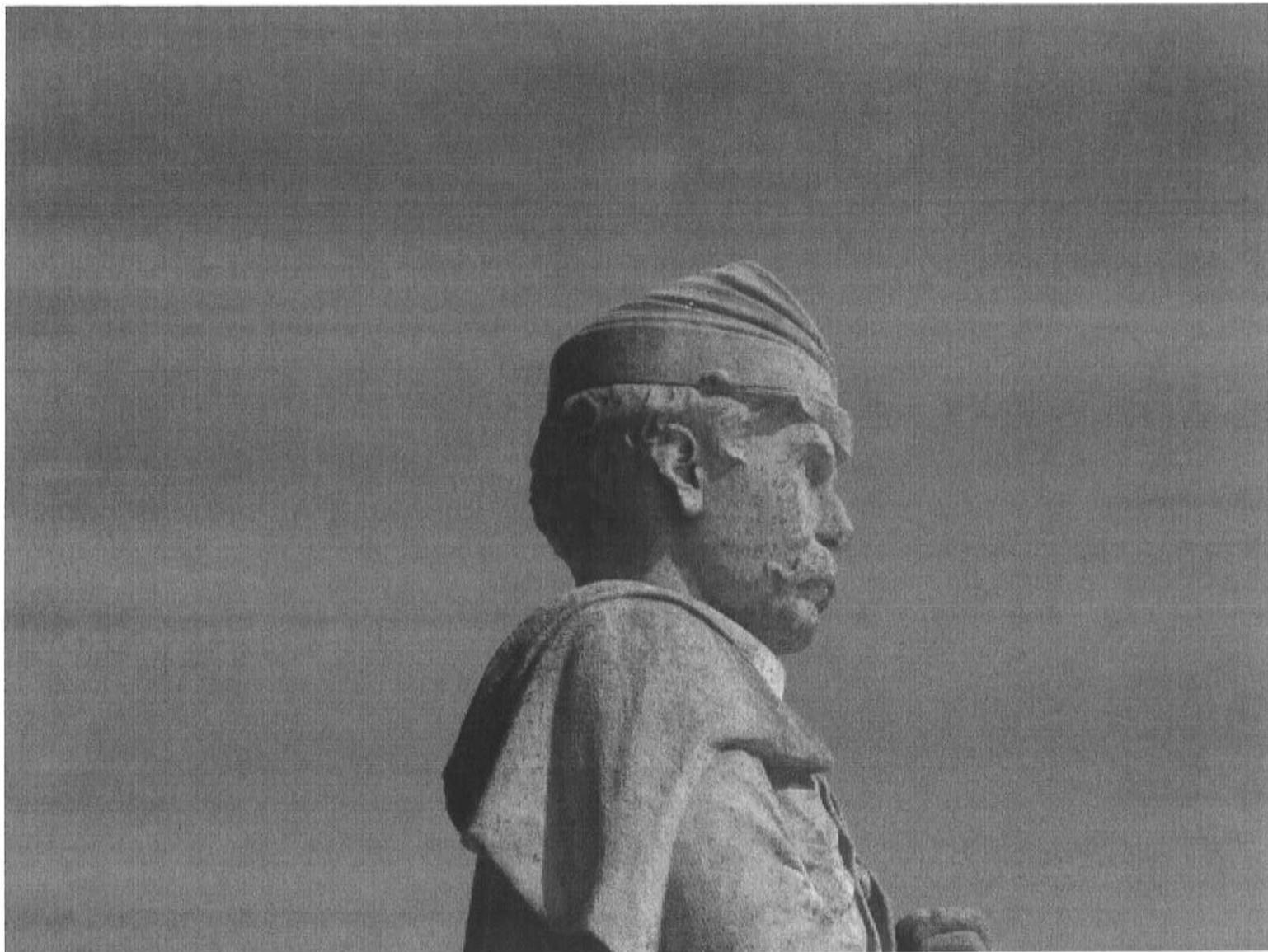
ERECTED BY
NATHANIEL LYON
POST No. 6.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS
IN MEMORY OF
THE LOYAL SOLDIERS
AND SAILORS



15 12:51PM

1906

ERECTED BY
NATHANIEL LYON
POST No. 5,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS
IN MEMORY OF
THE LOYAL SOLDIERS
AND SAILORS



15 2:07PM



GAY
1906

ERECTED BY
NATHANIEL LY
POST No. 5.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXA
IN MEMORY OF
THE LOYAL SOLDIERS
AND SAILORS

LITTLE GAY LADDER SYSTEM



THE LONE STAR UNIONIST

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF
THE CIVIL WAR



March 2004

*Photographs from Battle of Galveston Monument Dedication and SUVCW CIC visit to Texas
*Dept of SW Encampment
*New Dept Commander
*Dennison GAR Statue

Next Meetings:

Lone Star Camp No.1 (North Texas)
Thurs, Mar 25th Joint Meeting with SCV at Catfish & Co, Hurst, Texas, 817/581-3912 dinner at 6pm, program at 7pm.

Lt. Commander Edward Lea, USN Camp No. 2 (Houston area)
2nd Tuesday of each month, except August, Spaghetti Warehouse, 901 Commerce Street, Houston, Texas 7pm

Sam Houston Camp No. 3 (Round Rock area)
To Be Announced

Area Civil War Reenactments Living Histories & Special Events

March 20, 21
Beaumont Ranch
Grandview, Texas

April 3, 4
Battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana
(original battlefield sites)

April 17
Battle of Cross Timbers
Gainesville, Texas

May 7, 8
Battle of Port Jefferson
Jefferson, Texas
(note revised date)

May 15, 16
Battle for Lake Bellmead
Bellmead, Texas



January 10, 2004, Episcopal Cemetary, Galveston, Texas
National Commander-In-Chief Kent L. Armstrong joins with his SUVCW Brothers in honoring the Federal Soldier and Sailor Casualties of the Battle of Galveston

Department of the Southwest News

The Ceremony

On a crisp clear Saturday morning in January, representatives from all three SUVCW camps in Texas and their National Commander-In-Chief joined together to commemorate the new monument honoring the Federal Soldier and Sailor Casualties of the Battle of Galveston (Jan. 1, 1863).

It was indeed an impressive ceremony with an honor guard provided by the United States Navy and music provided by the Bayou City Band. Addresses were given by National Commander Kent Armstrong, Department Commander Dean Letzring and honored speaker and author Edward T. Cotham. Union and Confederate reenactors fired a salute at the conclusion of the ceremonies honoring the slain men.

(Articles relating to the battle may be found in January 2004 and January 2003 issues of the Lone Star Unionist.)

Many thanks are due to the Lt. Commander Edward Lea, USN Camp No. 2, SUVCW for raising funds to make this monument possible and for putting forth additional great efforts in organizing this event. Thanks to Brother Don Gross who made possible the SUVCW banner and commemorative medals and ribbons. And of course, thanks to everyone who attended, making this such a wonderful event.

Department Encampment

Upon the conclusion of the ceremony, members of the Department joined by honored guests met for lunch at the Fisherman's Wharf restaurant on Galveston Bay. Camp activities and goals were discussed and new Department officers were elected. Next year's Department Encampment will be hosted by Lone

Star Camp No. 1 in North Texas.

Congratulations to our brothers who are serving as Department of the Southwest Officers for the coming year.

Commander Michael Beard
Sr. Vice Commander Harrison Moore
Jr. Vice Commander Craig Reves
Secretary-Treasurer Scott Schuster

Additional photographs from the ceremony are found inside this issue of the Lone Star Unionist and we thank Dr. Neal Rudy, M.D. for use of his photos.

Ancestor Biographies Solicited

Would you like the story of your Civil War ancestor told? Write it up and send it to the editor of the Lone Star Unionist at e-mail: m_backus@yahoo.com or send a hardcopy via US Postal Service to Mark Backus c/o 1900 Romine Rd., Little Rock, Arkansas 72205.

**How To Wear
Our SUVCW Medals**
Submitted by
Brother Blair Rudy,
Commander, Lone Star Camp No. 1

I would like to post a reminder to all Brothers in the Lone Star Camp #1 about how we should wear our SUVCW Membership and Recognition Badges. The complete instructions are located in the Constitution and Regulations, Article III, Badges and Decorations section. This document is available online at <http://www.suvcw.org/crr.htm> I encourage all Brothers to locate and review this document. For many of you this may not be of interest, but for those Brothers who have served our Order as an Officer or have been members of our Armed Forces it may be relevant. I will do my best to simplify what our rules direct.

The bronze Membership Badge, Associate Badge, or Junior Badge is appropriate for all occasions where identification or recognition of the SUVCW is fitting. It is the most important and distinctive badge a Brother may wear. It is worn on the left breast, over the heart. Our Badge serves as the basic design for all officer badges. The Commander's, Department and National Officer Badges differ in ribbon or metal color, but with the same overall design. For example, the Camp Commander Badge is the same as a Membership Badge, but in silver and the Department Commander Badge is gold with a slightly different ribbon designated for all Department Officer Badges.

Past Department or Camp Commanders may choose to wear next to and on the outside of their current Membership Badge or current badge of office the most senior Past Commander position badge they are entitled to wear. For example, a Brother who has served as both Department and Camp Commander and is now a Department Officer may wear his current Department Officer Badge, as a Membership Badge of the Order and his Past Department Commander, (PDC) Badge. The Past Camp Commander, (PCC) Badge may be worn outside the PDC Badge, but general thinking is that excessive hardware should be avoided and only the most senior position badge be worn. A Past Commander may also choose to wear only the Past Commander Badge without the Membership Badge. The Past Commander



Badge is a badge of membership in its own right.

In addition, a Brother may affix to the right of his badge of our Order and or Past Commander Badge or closer to the shoulder, a War or Military Service Medal for which he is authorized to wear. These service medals may not be worn alone, but must be worn along with a membership device of our Order. From closest to the center and over the heart the sequence would be: Membership Badge/ Past Commander Badge/ War Medal.

Current Encampment Badges may be worn on the right breast when authorized.

Do not mix the standard full size badges with the miniature badges.

The small brass Recognition Button or the red, white and blue Rosette Buttonhole Decoration in addition to the miniature version of the badge of our Order are fitting decorations to wear in your civilian lapel. I encourage all Brothers to wear these when they can.

All SUVCW Badges and Decorations may be purchased by those authorized to wear them from the National Quartermaster. The Supply List order form is also located on the National website. Please use the form for the current year when ordering. I have found the Quartermaster is prompt in delivery of all material.

Please refer to the Constitution and Regulations for instructions on how to wear the additional authorized badges and decorations of the SUVCW. We are all proud of our Order and wish to represent it well with the wearing of our SUVCW Membership, Office Badges and Decorations. Should you have questions, please contact me and I will address them.

Respectfully,

Blair G. Rudy
Commander, Lone Star Camp #1
Department of the Southwest
bgvsuvcw@charter.net

Department of the Southwest

contact information found at website

<http://www.txsuvcw.org>

Department Officers

Commander Michael Beard

Senior Vice Commander

Harrison Moore

Junior Vice Commander Craig Reeves

Secretary Treasurer Scott Shuster

Eagle Scout Coordinator Blair Rudy

Lone Star Camp No. 1 Officers

Commander Blair Rudy

Senior Vice Commander & Civil War

Memorials Officer George Hansen

Junior Vice Commander Ron Myers

Secretary Treasurer Don Gross

Signals Officer Mark Backus

Lt. Commander Edward Lea, USN,

Camp No. 2 Officers

Commander Stephen Schulze

Senior Vice Commander Scott Shuster

Junior Vice Commander

Michael Lance

Secretary Treasurer Gary White

Sam Houston Camp No. 3 Officers

Commander Bob Brinkman

Senior Vice Commander Jim Rice

Secretary Treasurer Bill Brinkman

The Lone Star Unionist

Department of the Southwest,
SUVCW

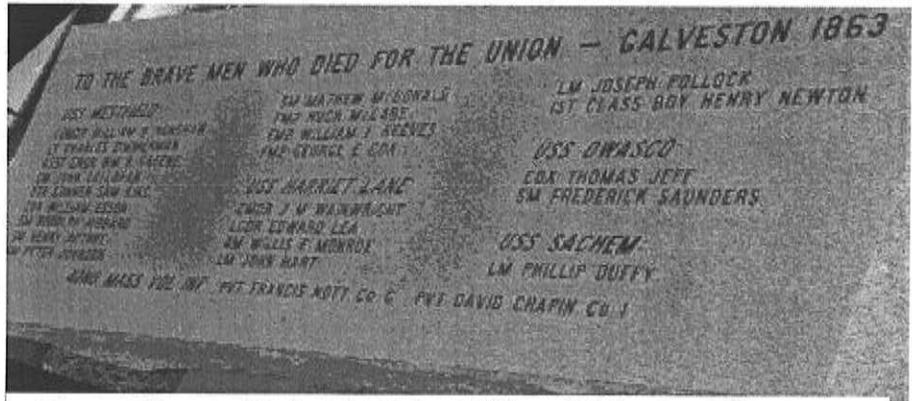
Editor Emeritus: Michael Beard

Managing Editor: Mark Backus

Published bi-monthly.

Please send any articles, ancestor biographies, commentaries, letters, photos to m_backus@yahoo.com or mail

1900 Romine Rd.
Little Rock, AR 72205



**Monument Dedicated to Federal Soldier and Sailor Casualties
at the Battle of Galveston, January 1, 1863**

**General Orders No. 15
SERIES 2003-2004
Kent L. Armstrong,
Commander-in-Chief**

It is my sad duty to report the passing of Reverend Aaron Martin Landis, Jr., a *Real Son* of a Union Veteran of the Civil War. As a *Member* of General John F. Hartranft Camp 15, Department of Pennsylvania, Brother Landis honored the memory of his father, Aaron Martin Landis, Sr., who served in Company I of the 187th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

All Camp and Department Charters as well as our National Web site are to be draped in black for a period of thirty (30) days.

All Brothers are respectfully directed to attach a black mourning ribbon to their membership badge (per provision in our Constitution & Regulations - Chapter V, General Regulations, Article III, Section 9) for a period of thirty (30) days.

Our deepest sympathies are extended to Brother Landis' family.

Ordered this 12th day of January, 2004.

By Order of:
Kent L. Armstrong
Commander-in-Chief

Attest:
Edward Krieser, PCincC
National Secretary

**Born for Service
to His Country
by Pastor A. Martin Landis**

At 1:48 a.m., Sunday, January 19, 1848, on a farm outside of Newville, Cumberland County, a baby son was born to Aaron Martin and Sarah Landis. When the son reached sixteen years of age, he talked his father into taking him in the old one-horse shay to Camp Curtin in Harrisburg, where he enlisted in the Union Army. He saw service in three battles, the last one being Cold Harbor.

After this battle, he was visited at his tent by three escaped slaves who ran away from their master in Richmond, Virginia. The slaves asked the young soldier if he could escort them to the first point of what was known as the "Underground Railroad" (an escape route into Pennsylvania). The young sixteen year old (Aaron Martin Landis by name) asked permission of his Captain to carry out the slaves' request. It was granted and he led them to the first point of the escape way. The year was 1864. One year later, Aaron Martin was selected as one of the eight guards to stand around the body of the slain President Lincoln as his body lay in state in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. This was a singular honor for my father. He married, joined the police force, and became chief of police in 1885. That year his wife died. He resigned the force and ran for alderman of the sixth ward of the city. He was elected to his first six year term and was reelected six more times for a total of 36 years a record for continuous

service as an alderman surpassing any other alderman's record in the city of Harrisburg.

Years later, my father had the fortune to re-meet one of those ex-slaves in a store in downtown Harrisburg.

IN HIS OWN WORDS

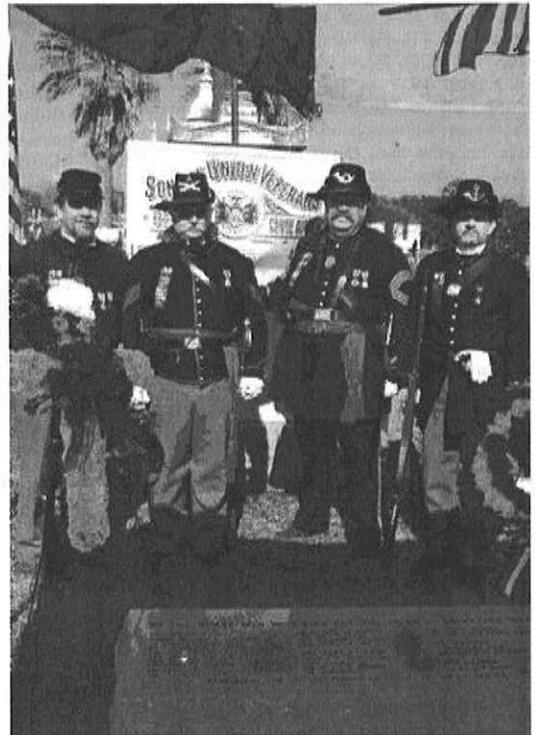
This year I will celebrate my ninety-second birthday. I am possibly the youngest living direct son (NOT grandson) of a Civil War veteran. I married in 1928 and the same year a daughter was born to me and my wife, Joyce Eileen Landis - there being 80 years between the birth of my daughter and that of my father. I married a second time in 1952 and on October 3, 1954, my second wife presented me with a son, Gregory Paul Landis - there being 106 years between the birth of my father and my son's birth. 1848 to 1954.

My son and I rode in a Jeep on July 3rd, 1963, during the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, with him being the youngest direct living grandson of a Civil War soldier. My son was then nine years of age.

I am a retired pastor of the Church of God denomination. But at ninety-two I am still conducting services at homes for the aged and filling in as interim pastor at churches temporarily without a pastor.

Information Source: Website of Gen. John F. Hartranft Camp 15 SUVCW, http://www.geocities.com/hartranft/camp_photopage.html

**Galveston Dedication Photographs Are Courtesy of Neal Rudy, M.D.
(Below Left Musket Salute, CIC Armstrong with Brothers from Dept of Southwest)**



Mark Backus, Blair Rudy, Mike Beard, George Hansen
Pictured Above At The Galveston Dedication

BIOGRAPHY



**SERGEANT
JOSEPH ALEXANDER HAMILTON, 2nd
North Carolina
Mounted Infantry**

By Paul Mattoon (gggggrandson)

Joseph Alexander Hamilton was born 5 March 1833 in Lincoln Co., NC, and later came to be 6' 2 1/2" tall, had a fair complexion, blue eyes, and red hair (from service record). He was the second son of Mary A. Hamilton, in March 1833 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

At the age of 23, Joseph married what would be the first of three wives. Francis R. Cherry, the daughter of John and Martha Cherry, was 22 years old. Francis bore Joseph four children. Their first child, John Liddell Hamilton, was born in August 1857 in Gastonia, Gaston County, North Carolina. Their second son was born three years later, but only lived 9 days. James Monroe Hamilton was born the following year, in June 1861 in Dallas, also in Gaston County. Their last child, Henry Sloan Hamilton, was born six years later.

Joseph's state of North Carolina seceded from the union and joined the Confederate States of America 1861, and the ensuing war had a devastating affect on the Hamilton family. Joseph's younger brother, Theodore, was the first to join the Southern cause but died of typhoid fever in Wilmington, North Carolina on 14 March 1862 before his first unit's battle. One wonders if Theodore's death had an influence on Joseph's older brother, Larkin, to join Confederate service a week later? Sadly, Larkin died of the same condition only five months later. Fourteen months would pass, following the death of his older brother, before Joseph would decide what action he should take.

One can only speculate why Joseph decided to take his chances with the Union Army. Had the war caused severe economic depravity on his family as a farmer? Was the bounty of \$300 to join the Union Army a factor...or, did Joseph see by that time that a secessionist victory was unable to be won?

For whatever reason, Joseph, after seven years of

marriage and at the age of 31, left Francis and their two sons (ages 6 and 2), to travel from Gaston County to Knoxville, Tennessee to enlist as a private in the U.S. Army on 1 October 1863. He was assigned to Captain William P. Ames' Company H, 2nd Regiment, North Carolina Mounted Infantry and mustered in at Walkers Ford, Tennessee on 9 December.

He fell sick as his unit approached the Cumberland Gap; he was left near Maynardville, Tennessee on 9 January 1864. The illness was not stated nor was Regimental Hospital records in his file after the war. Yet this might have been Joseph's first bout with dysentery.

Within a month, he was shown "present" with his unit as a private and remained so until his promotion to sergeant in November 1864. At the end of the month, Sergeant Hamilton was detailed to do carpentry work on barracks. He was assigned as the regimental carpenter in January 1865 and continued this work until he mustered out with his unit eight months later.

We don't know whether Joseph had carpentry skills before he went into the army, but he apparently had the opportunity improve his skills there. His skills were passed on to his two sons, who both became finished carpenters/craftsmen.

Upon his return from the army to North Carolina, Joseph moved to Mecklenburg County, NC.

Two years after returning from the war, Francis bore Joseph their fourth son, Henry "Sloan" Hamilton, in February 1867 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina with his mother, Mary Hamilton, present. Francis died only three months later in the 11th year of their marriage.

A year and 3 months after the loss of his first wife, the widower Joseph married Sarah M. Condor, 25, on 21 May 1868 by Richard H. Griffith. Between 1869 until her own death (in 1874), Sarah bore Joseph four sons. Yet, information on the son who survived more than a month, Willie Lee Hamilton, is unknown. (Willie Lee Hamilton was not present in the household with his third wife, Elizabeth Helena Morrison, but [Henry] Sloan was). The citation in the Bible reads: "Sarah M. Hamilton died May 21st 1874 aged 30 years 10 months, and 19 days."

Eight months after the loss of his second wife, Joseph (age 42) married Elizabeth Helena Morrison (age 35) in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Helena Morrison, in Clear Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina on 19 January 1875. Mary A. Hamilton and Elizabeth's sister, Mrs. Nancy R. (Morrison) Houston were both present during the ceremony conducted by Reverend William McDonald.

Elizabeth was a member of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Church. Joseph and Elizabeth, Sloan, and Mary Hamilton lived near the city of Charlotte. Elizabeth bore Joseph three children, two of who lived. Essie Morrison Hamilton was born 28 February 1876 and Fredrick Alexander Hamilton on 9 December 1878, both born in Charlotte, NC.

The 1880 Census (Alachua Co., FL, p. 17) shows Joseph 47, Elizabeth 39 wife, Munroe [sic] 19 son, Sloan 13 son, Essie 4 daughter, Freddie 1 son, Mary 74. All born in North Carolina.

His mother stated that when Joseph returned home from the Army, he was suffering with chronic diarrhea and that his condition continued to grow worse every year until he died. While in Charlotte after the war, Joseph was attended by Dr. Alexander and Dr. Higgins.

The attending family doctor in Hawthorn, Florida, Dr. W.W. Johnson, was the same age as his patient (47), having been a physician for twenty-one years when he treated his patient for two months prior to his death. Joseph was visited on 18 June 1880. His condition, diagnosed by the Doctor as colitis, worsening since the visit on 24 July bringing the doctor to see Joseph daily until 31 July. Joseph died two days later.

Joseph was buried in Hawthorne, Alachua County, Florida.

Upon the death of Joseph, Elizabeth had charge of two children of her own, Joseph's mother, in addition to Sloan, who was age 12 by this time. Elizabeth sent for money from her folks in Charlotte, but could not afford to return Sloan. So, Sloan "hitched it" to Seville to be with his brothers Monroe and John.

Much of the information available on Joseph comes from pension records documented by Elizabeth Morrison Hamilton. She obtained affidavits from relatives and acquaintances in Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina to document the facts we have today related to family relationships. Elizabeth's last pension check of \$30 per month was rendered 4 August 1923.

Paul Mattoon is a reenactor in North Texas (Co. "A", 12th Texas Infantry Regt.) and is a member and Past Commander of the William H.L. Wells Camp # 1588 of the SCV.

A Book Review

The Diary of a Dead Man, 1862-1864, Compiled and edited by Jean P. Ray, Eastern Acorn Press the publishing imprint of Eastern National Park & Monument Association, New York, 1995. ISBN 0-915992-02-7

Submitted by Mark Backus

I purchased this book several years ago at Half Price Books for a pittance and started reading the book, but for some unknown interruption never got past the first few pages. Recently after retiring, I finally got around to re-reading and finishing the book. For what it's worth, here is my impression.

Diary of a Dead Man is a collection of war time journal entries and letters by Private Ira Pettit, 11th US Infantry, Regular Army.

Born and raised in Niagra County, New York, the young man recorded his experiences working on the family farm shortly before his enlistment. These experiences help to frame the background and family farm life from which he left that fateful date in May 1862, when young Ira Pettit, age 21, enlisted in the regular army of the United States for three years, never to return to his family. (Continued on Page 5)

A Book Review
(Continued from Page 4)

These entries and letters, supplemented by passages of Frederick Dyer and others, tell the story of Mr. Pettit, his life and travels from the viewpoint of a self-proclaimed "brigadier private". His experiences include service under McClellan, Hooker, Mead and Grant, as well as the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and The Wilderness, concluding with his capture and incarceration at Andersonville.

The reader shouldn't expect long dissertations on the grand strategy of troop movements since privates are rarely briefed on overall battle plans, but rather expect to be informed on his daily duties, rations, shelter, clothing and accommodations along with some of his close friends and acquaintances and relatives, all told in a fairly positive tone. Also to be noted, while this is not an overall comprehensive guide to a "soldier's war" as might be found in Hardtack and Coffee, this book still has value and is refreshingly easy to read.

I highly recommend this book to students of the life of the average soldier in the wartime Regular Army.



The GAR Monument in Dennison, Texas Needs Our Help!

Submitted by Brother George Hansen
Sr. Vice Commander and CW Memorials Officer, Lone Star Camp No. 1

The GAR monument within Fairview Cemetery in Denison, Texas, has been slated for restoration and repair by the Lone Star Camp. As the only GAR monument in Texas, it was erected by the GAR Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 5 in 1906. After almost a century it is in need of urgent repair.

Alice and Tom Vanderzyl have been chosen as the monument repair team. They met several Lone Star members at Fairview Cemetery on February 15. The Vanderzyl's initial assessment is damage has occurred, but overall the monument is in relatively good shape. The repair project might be divided into four phases due to cost considerations, but this will be determined at a later date. Tentatively, these phases include:

1. Light cleaning of the whole structure.
2. Cap brim completely broken off and ears and nose chipped.
3. Rifle is cracked above lower band and near lower hand, plus rifle muzzle missing above upper hand. There is structural damage at the cracks which will require new supports to be inserted into the rifle and possibly the statue figure.
4. Repair items to rest of statue:
 - a. Bayonet missing.
 - b. Scabbard tip missing.

- c. Trigger guard missing.
- d. Rifle hammer missing.
- e. Cartridge box corner chipped
- f. Corner on right coat collar chipped.
- g. Rifle sling chipped.
- h. Left coat cape behind rifle chipped.
- i. Coat cuffs chipped.

Once cost estimates are obtained from Tom and Alice, fund raising suggestions and activities will commence, although donations are now being



accepted. Camp members might be solicited for construction materials which might cut expenses; e.g., scaffolding, wheel barrows, etc. Monument height is 15 feet 6 inches with a five by five base. As another cost reduction suggestion, camp members might be present during the work process, especially on the weekends, in order to perform menial tasks. (Continued on Page 6)

Dennison GAR Monument Photos
Courtesy of Ms. Candy J. Rudy



A CRY FROM ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

William Comfort

When our country called for men we came from forge and hill,
From workshop, farm and factory the broken ranks to fill,
We left our quiet happy home and those we loved so well,
To vanquish all our Union foes or fall where others fell.
But now in prison drear we languish and 'tis our constant cry,
Oh ye who yet can save us . . . will you leave us here to die?

Did the voice of slander tell ye that our hearts were weak with fear?
That all, or nearly all, of us were captured in the rear?
But the scars upon our bodies from the musket ball and shell,
The missing legs and shattered arms a truer tale will tell;
We have tried to do our duty in the sight of God on high,
And ye who can yet save us now leave us here to die.

There are hearts with hope still beating in our "Northern Homes"
Watching, waiting for the footsteps that will never come.
In "Southern prisons" pining, meager, tattered, pale and gaunt,
Growing weaker, weaker daily from pinching cold and want --
Are husbands, sons and brothers who hopeless captives lie,
And ye who yet can save us -- Will you leave us here to die?

From out our prison gate there's a graveyard close at hand,
Where lay fourteen thousand Union men beneath a Southern sand,
And scores are laid beside them as day succeeds each day,
And thus it shall be until we all shall pass away;
And the last can say while dying with upturned glazing eye,
Both faith and love are dead at home and they've left us here to die.

William Comfort, who was with the 35th New Jersey Volunteers, wrote this poem in 1864 while he was being held in Andersonville Prison. Thanks to Dennis Maggard for publishing this poem at <http://users.erols.com/kfraser/authors/comfort.html>

PLEASE DELIVER TO:



mailed on behalf of the Sons of Union Veterans of
the Civil War, Lone Star Camp No. 1
From: Blair G. Rudy
203 Timberlake Way
Southlake, Texas 76092

Pictured below are:

Dan Bray, George Hansen, Blair Rudy, Mike Beard, Alice Bateman, Tom Vanderzyl

The GAR Monument in Dennison, Texas Needs Our Help!

(Continued from Page 5)

Others attending the February 15th meeting were Harold Wagoner - cemetery supervisor; Dan Bray - local SCV leader who has monitored the monument's care for the last 10 years; Mike Beard - Dept. of SW Commander; Blair Rudy - Camp Commander; George Hansen - Camp CW Memorials Officer; and Candy Rudy - Lone Star photographer.

A stone barrier at ground level forms a square encircling the monument and inside this are six Union headstones with the inscriptions facing "away" from the monument. Mike and Blair suggested as a future project that the headstones be turned around to face the GAR statue. Harold said he believes there are two more unmarked graves inside the square and he will check cemetery records. Mike and Blair thought these missing tombstones could later be obtained, as this is another project which might involve the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. It was suggested the grass and dirt covering the stone barrier be removed and cleaned up.

Contact George Hansen should you have fund raising ideas, or you would like to assist with the GAR monument repair project. George's telephone number is (972) 529-5349 and his e-mail is beast1st@comcast.net. Project updates will be posted.

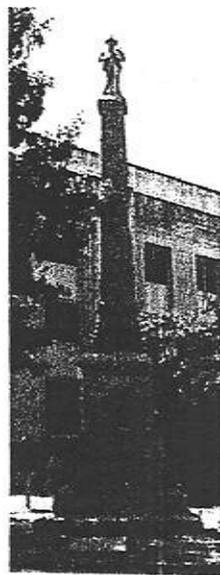


This Civil War soldier tops the Confederate Monument at the northeast corner of the Grayson County Courthouse. It was formally dedicated April 21, 1897.



In the northwest corner of Fairview Cemetery in Denison, Texas, this Civil War soldier stands on the Grand Army of the Republic memorial monument dated 1906.

The Forgotten Soldier



Confederate Monument

**Grayson County's
Second Civil War
Monument**



GAR Monument

by Dan D. Bray

Written by
Dan D. Bray
Sherman, Texas
903-870-0125

SOURCES

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

1. Carol Morris Little
2. Wilfred Mazzochini
3. Harold Wagoner
4. H. Lynn Allen
5. Donna Hunt
6. Colonial Monuments, Denison
7. Judge R. C. Vaughan (Retired)
8. Donna Kumler

WRITTEN REFERENCES

1. Fairview Cemetery
2. Denison Public Library
3. Sherman Public Library
4. Denison City Directories
5. Sherman City Directories
6. Grayson County History
7. "Texas History" (Textbook)
Carol Morris Little, Longview,
Contributing Author

CHAPTER ONE

The Great Gray Confederate Sentinel of Grayson County

How to start a narrative and where to begin is always a problem with a novice writer. I have heard that this is also true with a more experienced author. However, being a true and loyal Texian, I will just choose to start with ol' Sam Houston.

The year after Houston was again elected governor and took office, in 1859, Abraham Lincoln the Republican candidate, was chosen President of the United States in November of 1860. Lincoln was considered an abolitionist and in favor of economic changes that would adversely affect the South. This triggered the southern feeling of secession. On January 28, 1861, a special convention was held in Austin and by majority vote passed an ordinance of secession. The minority vote came from Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Cooke, Montague, Jack and Wise Counties on the Red River, while two counties populated by German settlers in the hill country also voted against secession.

For many, voting for secession did not mean joining the Confederacy. For them, it meant the return to an independent status. Sam Houston was in this group. At a mass meeting in the town of McKinney, those who wanted Texas to remain in the Union ran up the United States flag. The secessionists, who wanted Texas to remain independent after leaving the Union, put up a taller pole and raised on it the "Lone Star" flag of the Republic. Still a taller pole was secured for the "Stars and Stripes" of the Union. The competition and excitement continued until neither group could raise its flag any higher. Similar scenes occurred throughout the state.

Grayson and the other Red River Counties went along with the majority vote and began raising troops for military service. Volunteers, and later conscripts, formed companies making up the Eleventh Texas Cavalry, Ninth Texas Cavalry, the Sixteenth and later the Thirty-Fourth.

Of course, after the war came Reconstruction. This period brought in Northerners, some people of good intentions and others to plunder and fill their pockets. All these weary years of pre-war, war and post-war molded the general opinion of Grayson County residents into the formation of patriotic organizations. Among these organizations was the United Daughters of the Confederacy and United Confederate Veterans.

These two and other groups desired to maintain the memory of those gallant soldiers and sailors who gave their all for the common cause. From this general feeling, thoughts had opportunity to become actions. In 1891, the Sherman City Council gave a plot in West Hill Cemetery for the resting place of Confederate Veterans. Mr. Robert Walker, Adjutant of the Mildred Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans, proposed a monument be placed at West Hill in memory of Confederate dead. Then, Mr. A. Harrington thought enough money could be raised to erect a monument on Courthouse Square. There are a great series of stories to be read recounting all of the various fund raisers from the year 1891, when the project began, to the laying of the cornerstone of the monument April 3, 1896, to the monument's completion on October 6, 1896. The dedication and unveiling took place on April 21, 1897. Six years of hard work and sacrifice! The soldier figure came from St. Louis and was executed in bronze while the shaft was quarried from the famous stone mountain near Atlanta, Georgia.

It is an exciting and marvelous narrative to read of all the peoples and respective organizations present. There is not room here to list all the happenings of the great day of the final dedication. One hundred years later, dated from the laying of the cornerstone, on a smaller scale but with equal dedication, hard work and sacrifice, the Dixie 35 Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Colonel Reeves 11th Texas Cavalry Camp #349, Sons of Confederate Veterans, with a host of personages and dignitaries re-dedicated the monument on March 23, 1996. Again, a great day to be remembered. I was certainly glad and felt honored to be present at this second dedication.

CHAPTER TWO

An Unusual Medal

(See Page 11)

During the early spring of 1996, I saw at Memory Lane Emporium in Sherman, a medal that stopped me in my tracks. It was a Veteran's Reunion medal that had the initials "G.A.R." and further stated "In Memoriam, Nat. Lyon, Post, No. 5, Denison, Texas." This called for some questions to be asked and answers to be heard. Well, I have asked many questions but have received only a few answers. In trying to learn about the medal, I was informed about the existence of a Civil War monument at Fairview Cemetery in Denison, Texas. I went to see it at the first opportunity. I was impressed. Next, I began to study the structure and take notes on the inscription, the size and the surroundings. I then began to ask questions of anyone I could think of and take reference from, in order to ask more questions of other individuals. The majority answer was acknowledgment that the monument was there, but no one seemed to know how it got there. Finally, with a clue here and a suggestion there, others also became interested in the search. Further inquiry began to add more little pieces to the puzzle. Hopefully, more information will surface following the printing of this booklet. I am certainly looking forward to it!

CHAPTER THREE

The Yankee Statue On Southern Soil

The most puzzling fact about the Union monument is that several people know of its existence but no one person seems to know about the history. The following bits and pieces of information that I have been able to gather will reveal that we still do not know all that we should.

Judge R. C. Vaughan told me of work and research done by the Save Outdoor Sculpture volunteer group. Later, Mssrs. Harold Wagoner and H. Lynn Allen of Fairview Cemetery in Denison, Texas, gave me

a business card with the name of S. O. S. and Mrs. Carol Morris Little's name on the card. I was able to contact Mrs. Little and she graciously sent me a chapter from a book on Texas outdoor sculpture she has written and will be publishing this year.

I was pleased to learn I was on a correct search as much of my findings corresponded with hers. A lot of my search included personal interviews with area residents. My personal thanks to all who would take of their time to talk with me, and special thanks to Mrs. Little for her correspondence and permission to use her material as needed.

Now, to the monument! The overall height of the monument is 15 feet 6 inches with a five by five foot base. The monument section is made of limestone while the statue itself is made of pre-cast concrete. The statue appears to be in four separate castings including the trunk and head together, the legs, the base and then the rifle placed in position. You will notice the piece of concrete placed at the bottom of the rifle to hold it in place.

There is some damage, but considering the age of the statue, the damage is minimal. The statue represents a generic Union infantryman with Kepi (cap), greatcoat, brogans, gear and what appears to be a banded Springfield rifle. It bears the inscription:

On the south side:

G. A. R.
Erected By Nathaniel Lyon
Post No. 5
Department of Texas
In Memory of the Loyal
Soldiers and Sailors

On the east side:

Assisted By Women's
Relief Corp #2

Also on the east side, lower right corner of the base:

A. P. Chamberlain
Denison, Texas

No other inscription has been found on the edifice. There are six head stones in the same plot with the monument, as well as many similar Union headstones in Fairview Cemetery. Each Union headstone is distinguished by the Federal shield.

According to the Denison City Directories available at the City Library, the name of Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 5, G.A. R. appears for several years under the section "miscellaneous societies and organizations." The Lyon Post No. 5 was organized in July of 1884 with the following officers: Post Commander, Senior Vice Commander, Junior Vice Commander, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Chaplain, Surgeon, Officer of the Day and Officer of the Guard. The City Directory shows membership at 40 in the 1887-1888 edition, while the 1891-1892 edition shows membership at 75. The 1901-02 edition shows membership at 60 and includes the Women's Relief Corps with their membership at 50. The Women's Relief Corps was an auxiliary of the G. A. R. They were not admitted as official G. A. R. members, nor were the sons of veterans admitted as members.

The 1912 Texas Almanac shows the G. A. R. on a state level with Mr. W. O. Kretsinger of Denison as Commander. Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 5 was intact well into the early 1920's. I do not know when they finally dissolved as the City Directories were missing in numerical volumes.

While continuing my search, in the Sherman Library, I found amazing information. Sherman was host to the McPherson Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, organized in 1873.

The Sherman G. A. R. Post was organized 11 years before the Denison Post, and yet it was the Denison group that erected the Union monument.

Before I leave this portion of the narrative, I am compelled to identify "McPherson" of McPherson Post No. 1, G. A. R., Sherman, Texas. He was Major General James B. McPherson, Commander of the Army of the Tennessee. McPherson's commanding officer was General William Tecumseh Sherman. General McPherson was killed in the Battle of Atlanta where General Sherman lost both a friend and capable commander.

Mr. Anthony P. Chamberlain was listed in several of the Denison City Directories. The 1891-92 edition shows him to be a contractor and builder while later issues show him as proprietor of the Denison Marble Works. The last available directory is the 1929 edition which shows him still in business. There was no further record found at this time.

The information on the monument is slim. I personally wish, on the one hand, that a more skilled researcher had undertaken the search to uncover the history of the monument. Yet, on the other hand, I am thankful for the opportunity I presently have to pursue what information is available. The 1872-1972 Denison, Texas, Centennial publication mentions nothing about the monument and only a statement about the existence of the G. A. R. None of the County histories, that I have read, mention even the existence of the monument.

Fairview Cemetery had some records that helped. The Deed Book shows that official registrations began January 29, 1919. This is after the date, 1906, when the monument was erected. Therefore, no documentation is available for the early transactions.

The Perpetual Care Book began with its first registration February 2, 1924. The Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corp were receipted (#9) for lots 66 and 67 in Book No. 26 in the Fairview Section. They paid \$100 for a 900 square foot plot. This sum was paid April 6, 1926. It is generally believed that the Perpetual Care Fund was actually paid by Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, widow of Mr. Horace Alexander, a Union Army veteran.

The Confederate statue in Sherman is looking to the northeast. The Union statue in Denison is looking to the south. I wonder if their respective gaze intersects. If so, where? If stone could talk, what would the pickets say to each other? The Federal Private would express that he

was there to preserve the Union. The Confederate Private would state that he was there to defend his homeland from Yankee invaders. Then the two, both loyal and patriotic to their causes, would agree that if the war were left up to the Privates, it would soon be over. They would both go home.

In conclusion, I would like to use the poem dedicated to the Civil War Confederate Statue on Courthouse Square in Charlottesville, Virginia. May its thoughts be used for our own Confederate statue on Courthouse Square in Sherman, Texas. Extend these thoughts to the neighboring statue to the north—that Yankee Statue in Denison.

Greeting – *"To the Confederate Statue on Courthouse Square, Charlottesville, Virginia,"* composed by Mr. W. Sam Burnley, read by the author at the unveiling in May 1909.

It is pleasing to see you, brave comrade, up there,
Picketed here on the old Courthouse Square.
Your companions here gathered in the dark days of yore
And nobly went forth to fight and endure—
Went forth for States Rights, went forth for the South,
And undaunted they charged to the cannon's grim mouth.
Yes, when we weigh and consider, we all must declare
'Twas proper to place you on old Courthouse Square,
For 'twas here that you came at war's first alarms;
You volunteered here at the first call to arms.
Here shall you stand while the years wing their flight,
The Defender of Home and the Champion of Right.

When the rumors of trouble came borne on each breeze,
Here met the fathers, here under the trees,
They met here to ponder, to counsel, debate
O'er the God-given Rights that belong to each State,
And 'twas human, 'twas righteous, the anger arose
When those Rights were invaded by merciless foes.

(Continued on Page 10)

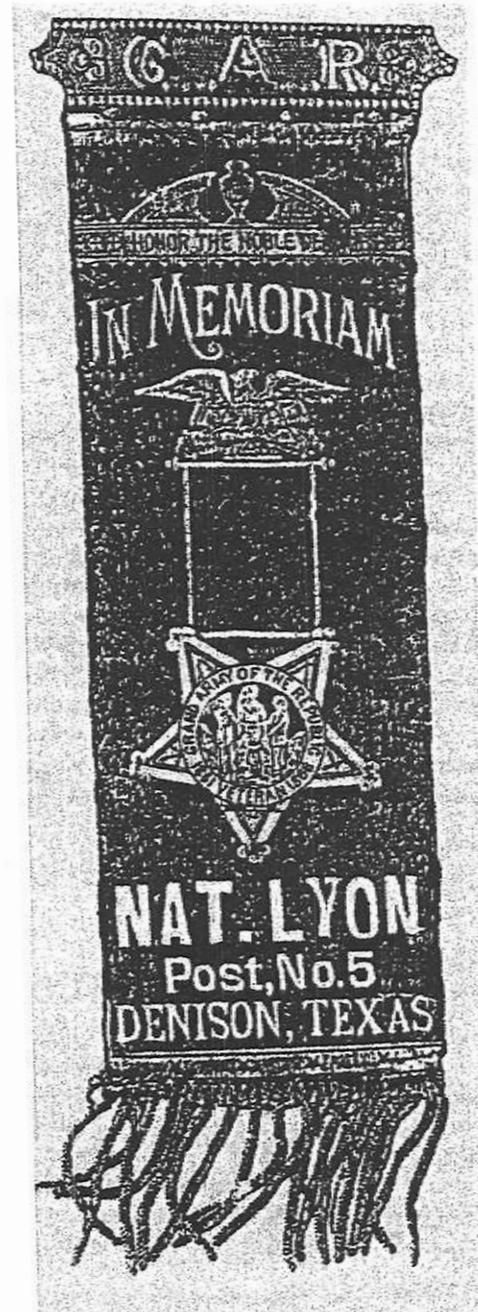
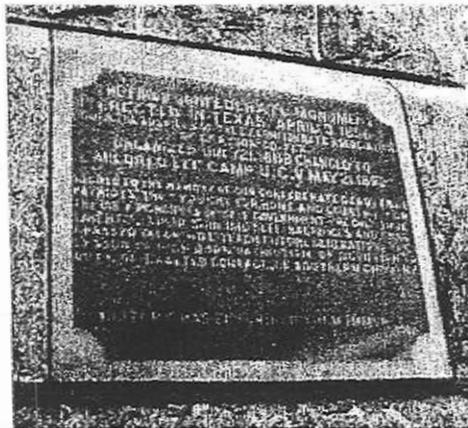
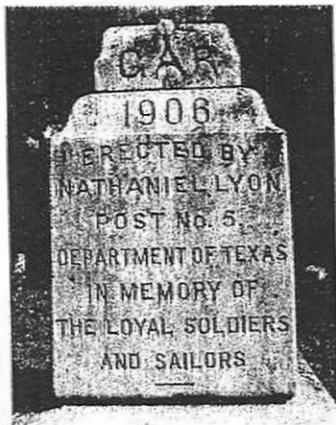
(Continued from Page 9)

You were fashioned by Yankees (thrice happy the thought),
They clothed you in bronze, and well have they wrought—
In the dread days of conflict you taught them to “feel”
By daring and doing and the thrust of your steel.
Though fashioned by Yankees, the work was well done,
You inspired the chosen by the glories you won.

Your designer (God bless him), it behooves us to say,
Loves and reveres the old soldier in gray,
For his father was one, old comrade like you,
Who fought for the cause so noble and true,
And for you and for him we exultantly raise
Our voices reverberant in sounding your praise.

And do you know it, old fellow, your presence up there
Is due to our women so brave and so fair?
Though human, they seem to us beings supernal,
Their infinite love makes remembrance eternal—
Those creatures of goodness, those angels of light,
Who nursed you in sickness, who nerved you in fight.

A health to you, comrade, a wreath for your brow,
You stood by us then, we'll stand by you now.
Your cause will aye live in song and in story,
Sublime in its sadness, immortal in glory.



Veteran's Reunion Medal