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No. 1



## *When Lincoln Summoned the Nation To Greatness—People Rose to Crisis*

NO AMERICAN president ever had to face a time of crisis more desperate or perplexing than the one that confronted Abraham Lincoln when he took the oath of office in front of the Capitol on March 4, 1861.

The Union had broken in half, and nobody seemed to know whether what was happening was a revolution or a simple collapse of government. The Constitution which Lincoln had sworn to uphold and defend contained no guidance; the leaders of the seven seceding states insisted that everything they had done was perfectly constitutional, and Lincoln's predecessor, out-going President James Buchanan, had confessed his utter helplessness by insisting that although secession was illegal it would also be illegal for the Federal Government to do anything to stop it.

Constitutional or otherwise, secession was at least an accomplished fact. A new nation, the Confederate States of America, had come into being in the South. It had a government, it was rapidly acquiring armed forces, and its leaders wanted nothing from Washington except formal recognition of the Confederacy's independence and immediate surrender of such forts, arsenals and other bits of property as the Federal Government possessed in the Southland.

\* \* \* \*

Sentiment in the North was sharply divided. Nobody wanted to see the country fall apart, but nobody wanted a war, either. A great many northern Democrats felt that Lincoln himself, simply by the act of getting elected, was in a large measure responsible for the trouble, and they were prepared to be highly critical of any action he might take.

This, then, was the tangled, pressing and seemingly insoluble crisis which presented itself to Lincoln when he took office. Somehow he had to rally the people to meet the greatest emergency America had ever faced. Above everything else, the country needed leadership. It had drifted into this crisis, and the one certainty was that it could not afford to go on drifting.

Lincoln began by acting with extreme caution. In his inaugural address he said that he considered the Federal union indestructible, and he warned that he would "hold, occupy and possess" government property in the South, but for the moment he went no further.

The showdown would obviously come at Ft. Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C. This fort was actually under siege. All around it the Confederates had built a powerful ring of batteries, fully manned, ready to open fire. The very food the men in the fort ate could reach them only with the South's consent, which was likely to be withheld at any moment. Meanwhile, the South was insistently demanding that the fort be evacuated.

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## Lincoln Summoned — People Rose

(Continued from Page One)

Should the place be held—and, if so, how? Should an army and a fleet be sent down? Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott was warning that a very powerful force would be needed, if this were done, and the needed soldiers just were not available. Should Lincoln follow the advice of Secretary of State William H. Seward, who was telling him to surrender Ft. Sumter but to hold Ft. Pickens, at Pensacola? (Seward, incidentally, was making things very complicated. He seemed to assume that it was Seward, not Lincoln, who would really run the Government; he was privately assuring the Southern representatives that Ft. Sumter would be given up, and he was advising Lincoln to stir up a foreign war scare so that a revival of old-fashioned patriotism might lead the South to cancel secession and make common cause against a common foe.)

Five weeks passed, and then Lincoln acted. The action he chose was very mild, in a way, but it provided just the jar that finally caused the whole confused situation to crystallize. Lincoln notified the governor of South Carolina (he could not deal directly with Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, because that would imply that he recognized that nation's existence) that he was going to send supplies to the Ft. Sumter garrison.

That triggered it. President Davis accepted this news as the signal for the showdown, and the Confederate commander at Charleston, Gen. G. T. Beauregard, was told to demand immediate surrender of the fort. Beauregard made his demand, Maj. Robert Anderson, the Federal commander, rejected it, and early in the morning of April 12 the bombardment began. Sumter was hopelessly overmatched; within two days Maj. Anderson hauled down his flag, on April 14 the garrison was sent North, the Confederacy had the fort—

And the whole nation had a war.

If Lincoln had moved cautiously up to the moment the firing began, he moved with boldness and decision thereafter. As a matter of fact, he acted very much like a dictator and the North supported him with amazing enthusiasm.

Accepting the bombardment as the opening move in a war, Lincoln called on the states for 75,000 troops to put down "combinations too powerful to resist" which, he held, were in rebellion against the national authority. He called Congress to meet in special session on July 4, and while he was waiting for it he dipped freely into Treasury funds for war purposes, trusting that Congress would validate the action later.

In Maryland he suspended the writ of habeas corpus, arrested numerous state officials, and put federal troops in Baltimore, lest secessionist sympathizers take the state out of the Union. In Missouri he caused a federal troop commander to seize a camp of Missouri state troops and to arrest the soldiers who were in training there. He also proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports, and a little later he forbade trade with the seceded states.

One result of this was to jar such states as Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee straight into the Confederacy. They had remained in the Union thus far, but when actual war came they sided with the other Southern states.

But it was in the North that the effect of Lincoln's moves was truly electric. The response that immediately developed amazed Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet; it was known as "the uprising of the people," and it demonstrated once and for all that the people were glad that the time of drifting was over and that they would warmly support the most drastic program the Government could lay down.

Political differences dropped out of sight; they would emerge, later on, but any danger there may have been that Northern Democrats would treat the attempt to put down secession as a purely Republican Party measure vanished overnight.

Stephen A. Douglas, who had run against Lincoln for the presidency, went to the White House to assure him of his support, and spend the final weeks of his life touring the

Midwest, rallying his followers to uphold the war for the Union.

Volunteers swamped the recruiting station in numbers far greater than could be handled. There were mass meetings, resolutions of loyalty, parades, pledges of support from governors and legislatures; and before April was over it was clear that the North was all but unanimous in its support of the war.

The great crisis had involved the danger that the nation would fall apart simply because no one did anything to keep it together, and the crisis was passed once it was met squarely, head-on.

It is noteworthy that in many ways Lincoln acted without much legal justification, stretching his constitutional powers almost to the breaking point in order to meet the emergency; but the temper of the country sustained him.

The action that was necessary to meet the emergency was drastic, unprecedented, tragically costly, but it was welcomed. Lincoln called his fellow-countrymen to rise to meet a challenge, and the response was everything he could have asked.

Lincoln's course throughout the war was of a piece with this. He always made the dangers in the situation abundantly clear to the country, he refused to conceal or to gloss over bad news, he demanded the utmost the people could give him—and, in the end, the United States stayed one nation, with a broader charter of freedom than it had ever had before. Lincoln summoned the nation to greatness, and the nation gave him greatness in return.

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## DEDICATION DAY AT GETTYSBURG



A program commemorating the 95th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was held on November 19th in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg sponsored jointly by the Sons of Union Veterans and The Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania.

Pictured above is Maj. Gen. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania being greeted by P.D.C. Chester S. Shriver who acted as Master of Ceremonies.

Others on the program included Dr. Frederick Tilberg, President of the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania; Rev. Harry L. Fehl, Pastor Evangelical United Brethren Church; David H. Zarger, Camp 112 SUVCW; Henry Luhrs, Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania; Dr. H. M. J. Klein; and Rev. Alexis F. Arnoldin, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church.

Gen. Biddle paid tribute to the ideals of Lincoln as expressed in the Gettysburg Address. He also noted: "Behind Lincoln's deep interest in the improvement of old weapons and the invention, development and production of new ones, was his intense desire to win the war in the quickest possible time and with the minimum of casualties. There is therefore, I think, a striking parallel between his appreciation of technological advances and the eager search for new weapons by today's world."

## Second Annual Remembrance Day At Gettysburg



Pictured above left to right: Miss Inez Farmer, Natl. Pres. D.U.V.C.W.; Mrs. Eliz. Jeans, Natl. Pres. W.R.C.; Commander-in-Chief Earl Riggs; Natl. Pres. Aux. Mrs. Ursula Shepardson; and Mrs. Lura B. Frye, Natl. Pres. Ladies of the G.A.R.

These distinguished guests as well as the Department Presidents of all of the Allied Orders in Pennsylvania took prominent part in the Second Annual Remembrance Day at Gettysburg on November 15th, sponsored by Gettysburg Camp 112 and the Gettysburg Travel Council and the Allied Orders of the G. A. R.

The talk and ritual portions of the program were held indoors at the Cyclorama because of the rain that fell through much of the afternoon. When the rain stopped, following the program in the Cyclorama, the group moved to the Albert Woolson Monument on the battlefield and placed there wreaths from the five G. A. R. Allied Organizations.

Maj. Gen. Henry K. Fluck, commanding officer of the 28th Infantry Division, Indiantown Gap, told approximately 300 gathered for the event, in referring to the G. A. R. statue which depicts Albert Woolson, last survivor of the Grand Army, as an old man, seated in Ziegler's Grove, looking out over the scene of Pickett's Charge: "For all eternity the statue may stand, an old man, an old soldier sitting in the shade, looking out over the field where he and his comrades helped save the nation in battle. He was the last of the Grand Army of the Republic, a simple, humble citizen soldier, and a Son of a Veteran, for he entered the Union Army after his father had been killed."

A rifle volley was fired by Camp No. 60 of New Oxford, and Edward Hughes of Gettysburg sounded "Taps."

In the evening of the same day, all attended the Dedication Day Dinner of the Past Commanders and Past Presidents Association at the Hotel Gettysburg. P.D.C. Charles H. Dern was Toastmaster at the Dinner and P. C. in C. John Runkle presided at the afternoon exercises.

Not to know what happened before one was born is always to be a child.  
—Cicero.

## PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTION

While I feel that this message is of vital importance to all Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, I am addressing it particularly to our Patriotic Instructors—at all levels.

For nearly four score years our organization has been trying to carry out its principle purposes: to teach patriotism, the true history of our country and the love and loyalty to our flag; and especially to perpetuate the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the men who saved the Union in 1861 to 1865. Our efforts have surely met with great success, the true extent of which it is impossible to determine. We do know that for a long time our dedicated task has become increasingly difficult as the ranks of the Grand Army and their comrades thinned and faded away with the steady march of the years.

Today there are too many Americans who give no thought to the great American Civil War, or to what they owe in freedom and good living to the suffering and sacrifices of its heroes. In "Remembrance Rock" Carl Sandburg said, "If America forgets where she came from, if the people lose sight of what brought them along, . . . then will begin the rot and dissolution." Blake Clark said in similar vein, in "The Diplomat," "A nation with no regard for its past will have little future worth remembering."

As the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War approaches, many leaders are becoming Civil War conscious. A National Commission has been formed; several State Commissions have been appointed and many more will be organized, all for the express purpose of accomplishing the same results for which the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War was organized so many years ago.

The heart of my message is this: That I am convinced that the best possible future for our organization lies in identifying ourselves with these commissions in every possible way. We must cooperate with them, work under them and through them for their aims which are also our aims; but we must work for the additional purpose of building up the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in membership, power and prestige while the climate is so favorable, so that when the tasks of the Commissions are finished and they are dissolved, the Sons will have the ability to keep alive the fires of patriotism that shall have been kindled.

The ideal situation is for members of our order to have membership on these state commissions. It is favorable to us that our Past Commander-in-Chief, Gen. U. S. Grant 3rd is Chairman of the National Centennial Commission; Sons are now on several State Commissions. In Vermont, among the eleven members of the Civil War Centennial Commission there are two Sons, of whom I am proud to be one. So I say to all Patriotic Instructors, do your utmost to get some of our members on Commissions not yet formed; identify yourselves with those which are now functioning; for herein lies a bright and useful future for the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

If we are not going to forget the Grand Army of the Republic, surely we cannot forget our Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Fund. We have heard from a very few with donations, and with the help of friends have earned a few dollars, as follows:

Commander-in-Chief Riggs, Certificate of Lineal Descent	\$5.00
Past C. in C. Cleon Heald, Certificate of Lineal Descent	5.00
John E. Palsgrove, Sr., Washington, D. C.	5.00
Dept. of New Hampshire Auxiliary	2.00
Col. H. E. Taylor Camp, Brattleboro, Vt.	5.00
Sisters of Green Mountains Camp No. 1	5.00
Proceeds of raffle at New England Regional Association	17.75
Proceeds of raffle at Bellows Falls	5.20

Total to December 20th . . . . . \$49.95

Let us keep in mind the three "M's" of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War: Memorials, Members and Money. There is a bright hope for them in our immediate future. Let us work for more and greater Memorials; may greater public interest through these Memorials bring us larger Membership; but if we are to reap this ripening harvest, our organization must have money. Please help.

THOMAS A. CHADWICK,  
National Patriotic Instructor.



## General Order No. 2 Series 1958-1959

Headquarters  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
Sons of Union Veterans  
of the Civil War  
1371 West 7th Street  
Upland, California

January 1, 1959

1. Fraternal Greetings and best wishes as you gather at your meetings and may you gather from these brisk winter days a renewal of fellowship.

2. Additional appointments:

### Legislative Committee:

Willard R. Stephen, New York; Cleon E. Heald, New Hampshire; Harold E. Arnold, Rhode Island; Harry Tyndale, California.

### Centennial Committee:

Wm. O. Fuller, Massachusetts; Chester S. Shriver, Penna.; Fred Combs, Jr., New Jersey; Harold Arnold, Rhode Island; Ernest C. Wells, Massachusetts.

### Membership Committee:

All Department Junior Vice Commanders.

### 1959 Encampment Committee:

J. Elmer Wohlgenuth, California.

### National Special Aide:

Ernest G. Wells of Massachusetts for outstanding work in the organization of Camp No. 3 at Portsmouth, N. H.

### Additional Special Aides needed:

Five new members are all that is required.

You will receive the Gold Ribbon and have your name published in General Orders.

Which Department will be awarded the most Special Aides?

3. The 78th National Encampment will be held in Long Beach, Calif., August 16-20, 1959. Headquarters for the Sons and Auxiliary will be the Lafayette Hotel, where all meetings will be held. Reservation cards will be mailed in a future issue of The Banner. Make all reservations directly with the hotel. No deposit will be required, but you are urged to give the time and date of arrival.

4. New Camp Officers are being elected and installed. Your Commander-in-Chief extends to each Officer a happy and successful year.

5. By action of the 1958 National Encampment, all invitations for the 1960 and 1961 National Encampments will be considered by the Council of Administration. Departments are urged to obtain full cooperation of your Convention Bureau and communicate with Natl. Secy-Treas. Lambert as soon as possible.

6. Journals of Proceedings of the 77th National Encampment have been promulgated. Additional copies may be purchased at \$2.00 each.

7. All subscriptions to THE BANNER expired with the December issue. Camps are directed to solicit and send in renewals, as well as new subscriptions. I suggest THE BANNER as a "must" for every member as well as for every member of the Auxiliary.

8. Civil War Centennial Suggestions:
- Cleaning and restoring of local Civil War monuments.
  - Marking historic buildings and sites.
  - Civil War graves and markers.
  - Memorial Highway rest areas.

Each state has or will appoint a Civil War Centennial Commission. Contact your State Commission and offer to cooperate with them.

9. Every Camp should have appropriate programs on or near Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays. Plans should be under way for Memorial Day. Invite the Boy Scouts, school children and other groups to assist in decorating and placing of flags. Cooperate with other veteran groups.

10. Best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year is extended to each and every member of our Order. May the year 1959 prove to be one of accomplishment in the aims and purposes of our beloved Order.

EARL F. RIGGS,  
Commander-in-Chief.

## Plan to Attend . . . NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT Long Beach, Calif. AUGUST 16-20, 1959



A scenic packed tour to the 1959 National Encampments of the Sons of Union Veterans, their Auxiliary and the Ladies of the G. A. R. has been planned by the Burlington Railroad. You will have ample time to get acquainted with fellow members of the party, and to see some of the greatest attractions of our country.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT**—In order to secure desirable accommodations it is necessary that Mr. Kruse of the Burlington Railroad be advised immediately by those wishing to be included in this trip. This will in no way obligate you should you decide not to go, but if you intend to go **WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO**

Mr. Arthur R. Kruse  
Burlington Railroad  
125 South Broad Street  
Philadelphia 9, Pa.

## General Kuechenmeister Dies

Brig. Gen. Alvin A. Kuechenmeister, Department Commander of the Wisconsin Department SUVCW died unexpectedly on November 13 of a heart attack. He had attended a reception for the Aux. Dept. Pres. Gladys Williams on November 8th and appeared in good health.

Gen. Kuechenmeister saw active duty in the Mexican border disturbances, in World War I and also in World War II.

We extend sincere sympathy to his family and to the Wisconsin Department in their great loss.

## OMNIBUS

### LINCOLN PORTRAIT ON 3 "SESQUIS"

Designs for the three Lincoln Sesquicentennial stamps scheduled for 1959 have been announced by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. They, with the 4 cent Lincoln-Douglas Debates commemorative issued August 27, complete the series of four stamps marking the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

The 1 cent denomination will be released February 12 at Hodgenville, Ky., nearest post office to Lincoln's birthplace, and will feature the famed "Beardless Lincoln" portrait by George Peter Alexander Healy.

The 3 cent Lincoln commemorative will be placed on sale February 27 in New York, the site of Lincoln's historically important speech delivered at the Cooper Union. This will feature a sculptured head of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum.

On May 30 a second 4 cent Lincoln Sesquicentennial will be first placed on sale in Washington. These three Lincoln Sesquicentennials will each include a facsimile of the signature "A. Lincoln."

### NEXT OF KIN MEDALS NO LONGER AVAILABLE

We are informed by the Department of the Army that medal's commemorative of service in the Civil War are no longer available for issue.

### GENERAL GRANT TO SPEAK

P. C. in C. Gen. U. S. Grant 3rd addressed a joint meeting of the Western Reserve Historical Society and the Civil War Round Table of Cleveland, Ohio on December 3rd, on the subject "The Strategy of the Civil War and Ohio's Contribution." On November 25th he spoke in Kansas City, and is scheduled to speak in St. Louis on February 16th and in Lexington, Ky. on May 18.

### PORTRAIT OF GRANT

A portrait of Ulysses S. Grant was presented to the State Library of New York recently by Mrs. William Adriance, patriotic instructor of Tent 28, D.U.V.C.W. Present at the ceremony was P. C. in C. Gen. U. S. Grant 3rd, grandson of President Grant.

### LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL 1809-1959

By a joint resolution of Congress approved September 2, 1957, a Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission was authorized. They solicit the aid of all national organizations to make plans to honor the Sixteenth President during 1959. Camp and Department Patriotic Instructors are urged to take note.

### WELCOME MEMBERS AT LARGE

New National Members at large include Warren J. Shonert, Publisher of the Falmouth, Kentucky "Outlook," and Mr. Lee Brown Atwood a retired attorney-at-law temporarily residing in Salinas, California.

### G. A. R. HIGHWAY

Massachusetts House Bill 1235 to preserve the G. A. R. Highway as a permanent memorial to the G. A. R. was passed by both the House and Senate on October 14 and signed by the Governor on October 20. This repeals an Act of 1956 which established the section from Provincetown to Truro as MacMillan Highway. P.D.C. Everett M. Atwood worked hard to accomplish this.

### BAN SOUGHT ON FLAG (UPI)

A resolution asking a clamp-down on a growing display of the Confederate flag throughout the United States was presented to the Indiana American Legion recently. The resolution deprecates widespread display of the banner as "disrespectful" of the American flag.

## Why Commemorate the Civil War?

In answer to the questions "Why commemorate the Civil War?" "Why revive the memory of fratricidal strife?" I submit that the Civil War was the greatest test our country ever faced. Built of the heroism and endurance that were drawn from men and women of both sections by devotion to principles valued more than life itself, it was our

most profound and tragic experience. What was finally gained by it affected our national character and our national destiny itself—the preservation of the American Union as an instrumentality of freedom for all the peoples of the world—was gained by all of us. The loss, the gain and the experience itself are a common national possession.

To commemorate the Centennial of this war we do not want simply to string together a series of holidays, reviving here the exultation of victory and there the sadness of defeat. Rather, the Centennial must give us a new understanding of the way in which Americans built from sacrifice and suffering an enduring Nation and a lasting peace. Our ancestors fought to the limit of endurance for four years; when the fighting ended they closed ranks, saw in the unity of their land something that overshadowed the bitterness of the fight. Ever since the sons and grandsons of the enemies in that war have fought shoulder to shoulder in four foreign wars.—This is an inspiring happening unique in history.

Moreover, the Civil War was a marvelous display of American ingenuity in the way our citizen armies and navies, both entirely unprepared and untrained for war, met the emergencies of the situation in equipment, supply and armament. It was not fought on the basis of the previous war, but new methods, new tactics, new arms and ammunition were developed to meet the exigencies of the changing situation. It was the first war in which the telegraph permitted the coordination of armies in different geographical theaters of operation, and facilitated keeping the population advised promptly of events; the first war in which rifled guns and repeating rifles were used; the first in which the iron-clad ship was improvised; the first in which land mines and submarine mines (then misnamed torpedoes) were tried; the first in which observation from the air was tried; the first in which railroads were effectively used for the movement of large bodies of troops from one theater of operations to another; the first in which the use of cavalry masses by themselves to grasp strategic points quickly and hold them dismounted was fully developed (a premonition of the armored corps of today); the first in which the care of the wounded was finally organized; the first in which the treatment of citizens in occupied territories were codified; the first in which the entire population was called upon to bear its part of the burden of war. Indeed, it was the first modern war.

Finally, while our country raised and trained two citizen armies, who fought one another with an effectiveness and self-sacrifice seldom equaled in human history; when the war was over the combatants of both sides quickly and without question returned to their homes and resumed their peaceful occupations; another unique demonstration of American character.

So, the Centennial observances must be a new study of American patriotism and capability—a study which should give us deeper understanding of the immense reserves of bravery, of sacrifice and of idealism which lie in the American character.

U. S. Grant 3rd, Maj-Gen. U. S. A. Ret.  
Chairman Civil War Centennial Comm.

## News of the Civil War Centennial

The greatest caravan of mobile exhibits in the history of the nation will be used to take the lessons of the Civil War to all corners of America during the four years of the Centennial observance, provided sufficient funds can be raised, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3rd, chairman of the Civil War Centennial Commission announced recently.

Now in the preliminary stage of planning, the caravan would be made up of separate units that would move by air, water, rail and motorcade, stopping at points along the way to allow thousands of spectators to file past the exhibits just as they did when the Freedom Train made its rounds a few years ago.

Included in the display would be famous documents, relics, diaramas, wax representations and every other means of conveying the story of the war. Among the exhibits would be valuable and rare historic documents now preserved at National Archives and the Smithsonian Institution—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Lee's battle orders, Beauregard's instructions to attack Fort Sumter.

The department of Defense, the Association of American Railroads and other interested agencies have been contacted for cooperation, and the Commission is now compiling an estimate of the cost that would be involved.

Another important unit is expected to be prepared with the help of the Navy Department. This would consist of a ship or ships bearing exhibits telling the part played by the navies during the war. It would be anchored for public visits at every major port around the entire coast of the United States.

Motorcades—large vans equipped for the purpose—also would be used to reach rural areas so that every person in the nation would have a chance to learn the lessons behind our great American Union.

Those states already having Centennial Commissions are Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin, and the National Commission is expecting the organization of perhaps as many more next month.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1958—At least three engagements that occurred in the opening weeks of the Civil War appear now to be definitely slated for reenactment during the forthcoming Centennial of the great American conflict, Karl S. Betts, executive director of the Civil War Centennial Commission, announced here today.

These are the attack on Fort Sumter on April 12, the battle of Philippi, W. Va., on June 3, and the first battle of Manassas, on July 21, all in 1861.

Meanwhile, Major General U. S. Grant, 3rd, chairman of the Commission, reiterated that the Centennial will be carried out on a "local enterprise" basis.

"We have no intention," he explained, "of telling a community, a county, or a state how it shall observe the Centennial. Each locality will be encouraged to work out its own observance. Our function here at national headquarters will be that of a coordinating agency, working to avoid conflict or overlapping wherever possible and assisting in any manner within our power and authority. As Congress appropriated for our use only enough money to cover operating expenses, each locality will have to bear the expense of the program it devises."

The chairman emphasized that he did not foresee the Centennial as a series of battle reenactments.

"Certain of the key battles naturally will be refought," he said. "But such representations are expensive and involve much labor for their organization and rehearsal, so we envision the observance of this most significant period in our history rather as a four-year pageant of useful educational programs, dedications, land acquisitions, monument and marker unveilings, and similar steps to emphasize the lessons afforded us by the war in a manner that will bring us the greatest benefit. We also hope to gain valuable historical information by this great program in which we plan to relive the war."

Small deeds done are better than great deeds planned.

## DARING PLOT

The year was 1864. Much of the South had already been devastated by war. The North, however, remained relatively unmarked. A group of Confederate officers, working from a base in Canada, determined to correct this inequity. Plans were made to attack several large northern cities, seize arsenals, free Confederate prisoners and set destructive fires.

New York City was the target assigned to Col. John Headley and Col. Robert Martin. They had been assured—erroneously, as it turned out—that some 20,000 sympathizers in the city eagerly awaited their call to action. But before they could put their carefully laid plans into operation, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler with 10,000 troops moved into the city. Nevertheless, Headley and Martin went ahead with one aspect of their plans. On November 25th, the leaders of the plot, using highly inflammable white phosphorus, started fires in most of the city's hotels. These fires, they believed, would effectively destroy the city. Fortunately, all of the fires were controlled before they got out of hand.

The plotters? Even though the Secret Service was put on the case, the two colonels remained in the city a few days longer. Then, boarding a train for Albany, they made their way safely back to Canada.

(Submitted by Past Commander-in-Chief Neil D. Cranmer)

## Ursula Shepardson Honored

The Massachusetts Department Auxiliary honored Natl. Pres. Mrs. Ursula W. Shepardson on December 6 in the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel with guests from ten states present. Mrs. Pamela S. Elder and Addison A. Quinn headed a committee which arranged a banquet, entertainment, reception and dance.

Guests included: Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Earl F. Riggs of California; Dept. Comdr. Edwin J. Lennon; Dept. Pres. Mrs. Barbara D. Brown; Carder A. Perkins, Jr. Vice Comdr-in-Chief; Mrs. Maude B. Warren, P.N.P.; Harold M. Drown, Natl. Press Corr.; Miss Flora D. Bates, Personal Aide and John B. Davis, musician, all from Massachusetts.

Other guests included P. C. in C. Albert DeHaven and Natl. Treas. Nellie DeHaven of Maine; P.N.P. Anne O. Clayton of New Jersey; Mrs. Lillian Messer, Chief of Staff, from New York; Natl. Patr. Instr. Thos. A. Chadwick of Vermont; Allen F. Spink, Natl. Historian of Connecticut. Also Mrs. Bessie Coughlin, P.N.P., W.R.C.; Mrs. Mabel Taylor, P.N.P. Ladies of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Alice F. Harwood, Natl. Patr. Instr., Ladies of the G. A. R.; Louis E. Winchell, Secy. N.E. Regional Assoc.; Mrs. Emma Wheeler, Pres. N. E. Regional Assoc.; Miss Ella G. Reeger, P.D.P., New Jersey; and Past Department Commanders of Mass., Harold P. Shepardson, Millard F. Brown and Past Aux. Pres. Mrs. Marilla W. Haskins representing the Auxiliary of the National President.

## Permanent Fund

Our Permanent Fund was authorized to unite us and to assure a permanent association. No member is obligated to contribute, nor may he be assessed. All funds in the Permanent Fund must be voluntary to fulfill its intent and purpose.

To—Albert C. Lambert, National Secretary-Treasurer,  
P. O. Box 457, Trenton 3, N. J.  
Kindly enter the following Civil War record on the  
**HONOR ROLL FUND.**  
Name of Veteran .....  
Company & Regiment .....  
Enclosed find (\$10.00 or more) donation to the **HONOR ROLL FUND** from .....  
Name .....  
Address .....  
(Donations, legacies, and bequests to this fund are welcome and will be preserved.)  
(Contributions are deductible for Income Tax purposes—Section 170 of the Code of 1954)



## Department News

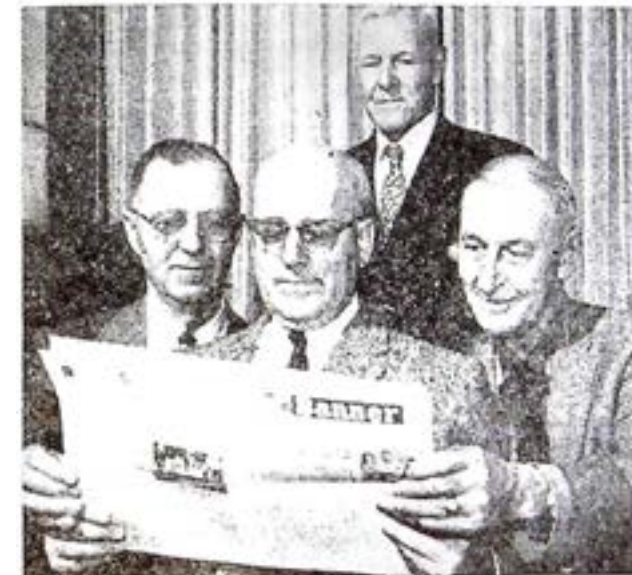


### CALIFORNIA

Burlingame Camp and Aux. recently entertained the meeting of District No. 2 at which time many Department and National Officers were honored. Dept. Commander Wilcox is District 2 President and presided. Plans are in progress for our Lincoln Banquet on February 14 at which time Harland Clark will preside.

Dept. Secy. Margaret Hixson recently entertained at a breakfast. The tables were set in the yard, and it was great to eat out in the beautiful warm sun.

### ILLINOIS



CENTENNIAL PRELIMINARIES—Viewing a copy of The Banner as preliminary plans for a Civil War Centennial observance were made recently in Moline, Illinois are, above, left to right: Harry Eshelman, Prophetstown, vice president of the Northwestern Illinois Civil War Centennial Boosters Assn.; Morris S. Colehour, Rock Island, president; James M. Blackman, Chicago, commander of the Midwest Region, Sons of Union Veterans; and Roscoe C. Mathis, Prophetstown, Illinois Department Commanders of the Sons of Union Veterans.

At a meeting held recently at the Port Byron Town Hall, in upper Rock Island County, Illinois, a committee was formed to make plans for the Civil War Centennial. The committee consists of Miss Verna N. Mumma, E. Lee Siemon, John H. Shantz, Homer Dailey, Mrs. Florence H. Forbey, Dept. Pres. Illinois Aux. SUVCW, Keith Johnson and Mrs. F. E. Mueller.

### IOWA

Waterloo Camp 33 and Aux. 2 held a dinner November 8th honoring their National and Department Officers. Aux. 8 to Camp 75 of Des Moines held their inspection and dinner on November 12th. Viola Hearschman, Department President, was guest of honor and also inspected the Auxiliary.

### INDIANA

RECEPTION HONORS OFFICERS—A reception honoring Commander-in-Chief Riggs and Natl. Aux. Pres. Mrs. Ursula Shepardson was held in December at the Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, Ind. Discussing their visit are (seated) Earl F. Riggs of Upland, Cal., and Natl. Pres. Shepardson of Springfield, Mass. Standing are (left to right) Miss Mildred Murray of Columbus, representing the Daughters of Union



Veterans, Mrs. Margaret Horn of Lafayette, Ind., a National Council member, and Charles A. Brady, Jr., of Chicago, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. They were in Indianapolis for the mid-winter encampment. Department Commander John M. Caylor presided, while Judge Pike was the speaker at the dinner meeting. At the Sunday session, Senator Homer Capehart was the Master of Ceremonies.

### MAINE

On October 18th the Department Fair was held at Augusta and was a great success. A well attended reception was held at Portland on October 25 for Dept. Comdr. Clarence P. Renell.

Hyde Camp and Aux. had annual inspection on November 1st with the degree team being led by Maurice J. Warner.

A reception was held at Bosworth Memorial Hall, Portland, on December 10th honoring Commander-in-Chief Riggs of California. Among those present were Dept. Comdr. Clarence Renell, Dept. Pres. Marguerite Miller, Past Commander-in-Chief Henry Towle, Past Commander-in-Chief Albert DeHaven and Mrs. Nellie DeHaven, National Treasurer of the Auxiliary.

Hyde Camp and Aux. will hold joint installation on January 10th with Maurice J. Warner and Mildred Osborne as installing officers. Walter B. James will be installed as Camp Commander and Mrs. Mary Senecal as Aux. President.

### MASSACHUSETTS

The 95th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was observed November 19th by Grover Camp of Brockton with P.D.C. Wm. W. Haskell as chief sponsor. Herbert L. Jackson of the Malden City Council and Jr. Vice Commander of Warren Camp, Wakefield was the guest speaker. Sons of fugitive slave who fought in the Union Army, he brought the light of personal experience to the occasion. Harold M. Drown extended greetings of the Commander-in-Chief, and also gave the Gettysburg Address.

Mudge Camp 1 of Lynn received valuable recruits in October when several members were added and more to follow. One of these was an Associate, Ralph J. Luise, an energetic attorney, who is author of a volume "Victory at Gettysburg." G. A. R. Hall in Lynn is one of the most historic Civil War shrines, and its value is now recognized, though for a while its existence seemed doomed.

Frank F. Johnson, blind commander of Couden-Higginson Camp, Cambridge has been awarded a citation for his endeavor in Patriotism for the past year. Harold Drown made the presentation on behalf of C. in C. Riggs. Brother Johnson

annually presents several hundred flags on the Fourth of July to Cooper Tot Lot Playground.

Herbert W. Bogue who is active in Regional and National conventions has again been chosen to head his Camp. Myron Johnson, 88, is Treasurer, a post he has held for 43 years. P.D.C. William Rule was the Installing Officer.

P.D.C. Charles W. Hooper and Everett M. Atwood have officiated at a number of installations recently, which were also attended by Dept. Commdr. Lennon.

Observance of Lincoln's birth with the 150th anniversary occurring on February 12, will be sponsored by the Past Commanders and Past Presidents' Assoc. coordinating with the City of Boston public relations department and Mayor Hines. This will be held at the Lincoln Statue in Park Square.

## MISSOURI

A delightful luncheon was held December 6th at the Roosevelt Hotel in St. Louis honoring Hazel Moushey as Department President and a member of the National Council. Sixty seven guests were present as a testimonial to Hazel. Committee members included Adele J. Geldmacher, Hattie Kesselring, Lillie Moeser, Theresa Connell and Ruth Parks.

## NEW JERSEY

A highly successful mid-year meeting of the Department was held in Trenton on December 7th. Realizing that the success of the Centennial lies with "local enterprise" a committee was formed to supervise Centennial activities within the Department and to advise Camps on procedure. This committee consists of P.D.C. Dr. Karl Rothschild, Chairman; Fred H. Combs, Jr., P.D.C.; and Albert W. Lambert, Dept. Secy-Treas. While our New Jersey State Commission has not yet been formed, the legislation is under consideration and should be adopted in the near future. It is our purpose to cooperate with this Commission, as well as local City and County Commissions to be created.

Camp No. 5 of Trenton were the hosts, assisted by the members of Aux. No. 5 who served a fine supper to all present.

## NEW YORK

Richard Cuyler, Ovid, was chairman of arrangements for a chicken barbecue on September 20th in Ovid Park. Mrs. Beatrice Terry, Pres. of the Ovid Aux. appointed the following committee: Edith McMillen, Helen Bogardus and Virginia Cuyler.

Oliver Tilden Camp 26 commemorated the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address on November 12th in the New York City Municipal Building. Many patriotic and veteran organizations were represented.

The Southern Tier Assoc. which comprises Ovid, Ithaca, Elmira, Utica and Owego have elected the following officers for the coming year: Pres. Alfred Burchard, Elmira; Vice-Pres. Margaret Hackenburg, Utica; Treas. Charles Bradshaw, Elmira; Secy. Myrtle More, Owego; Patr. Instr. Divern Williamson, Utica; Press Corr. Helen Bogardus, Ovid; and Chaplain Esther Humphrey, Auburn.

Well attended dinners were held in Utica, Schenectady, Rochester and Albany honoring Dept. Commdr. Rippey and Dept. Pres. Emma Hughes.

### 108th NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT



This newly organized group is sponsored by the Sons of Union Veterans of Rochester, N. Y. They number 25 and are outfitted in authentic Civil War uniforms and armed

with Civil War muzzle loading rifles, and hold a charter in the North-South Skirmish Association. They practice on their own rifle range and participated recently in the North-South skirmish held at Gettysburg.

Department Commander Joseph S. Rippey is actively encouraging more New York Camps to raise such companies, thus keeping alive the tradition of the Union Soldier and the G. A. R.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### MOUNT CARMEL GRAVE MARKING COMMITTEE



Pictured above with one of the Federal Bronze headstones are the following members of Garfield Camp 34 of Mount Carmel, Pa.: front row left to right, Alex Scott, John O'Donnell, Edward Stecker, William Nuss, Walter Scott, Marlin Billman and Lester Carl. Rear row left to right, Joseph Walsh, John Scott, Harold Jones, Thomas Parry, Mark Haas, Morton Baskin, and Robert Delcamp. Missing when the picture was taken are John Klingerman and Harold Maurer.

This committee has done a fine job, probably a record for any one Camp, in placing 116 of these bronze grave markers on Civil War graves in their community.

Nat'l Graves Registration Officer Bertram DeForest, Sr., wishes to remind all Camps to prepare now for their Memorial Day decorating work.

## WISCONSIN

Miss Gladys Williams of Plymouth was guest of honor at a dinner in November given by the members of the Aux. at the home of Mrs. M. J. Roeder. Mrs. Williams, Department President, was here on an official visit and inspection of the Auxiliary. Mrs. John Jung, P.D.P., and Mrs. Willis Chaulder, a former Department Inspector also were guests from Plymouth. Plans were made for a Christmas party to be held at the George Manupella home in December. Members will pack a Christmas box for a veteran at the veteran hospital at Tomah.

At a regular meeting held by Aux. 19 of Sheboygan during October, members greeted Miss Gladys Williams, Department President who made her official visit and inspected the Auxiliary. Mrs. Erna Pohland, vice-president conducted the session. Escort to the visitor was Mrs. Theresa Aleff who presented corsages she had designed, to Miss Williams, Mrs. Antonia Harding, Dept. Secy., and Mrs. Pohland, Department Council Member. Dept. Pres. Williams announced that the 1959 convention will be held in Racine. Refreshments were served at Thimmig's Restaurant following the session.

Behind an able man there are always other able men.

## THE BANNER

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