



# The Banner

Published Quarterly by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Organized 1881.

The only male organization recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic. Chartered by Act of Congress.

Volume 97

Pre-National Encampment • Edition 1994

No. 5

## MAL mark Union graves in Montgomery, Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — While Sons' preparations for Memorial Day ceremonies were going in camps and departments across the nation, mostly in the North, two Sons honored Union veterans buried in Montgomery.

Father Michael and son Mark Sullivan, Members-at-Large, have identified 42 graves of Union soldiers in Oakwood Cemetery. Mark wrote, "As members-at-large of SUVCW, my father and I do not have the opportunity to participate in camp-level functions, but through the cooperation of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Gen. Edmund W. Pettus Camp 574, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of which I am also a member, my father and I are going to make sure that all soldiers' [graves] who can be identified will be properly marked."

Recently the Sullivans placed two new headstones. Mark said Jean Hodge of UDC helped with the work. She verified the information relating to the markers and ordered them. She has ordered more than 200 Confederate markers and the two recent Union markers and had them shipped to Pettus Camp for transporting to gravesites.

Mark wrote he hopes other members-at-large will undertake similar projects in their own communities. "I lost grandfathers on both sides of this terrible war and I hope that through the effort we are expending to locate and mark these graves we will keep their memory alive forever.

"Enclosed is a complete list of the names listed on the GAR monument. ... It is my hope that by next Memorial Day all the soldiers' graves not buried around the monument will have been located and marked and each will have an individual flag flying to honor them on their day."

Sullivan's list includes:

William H. McDonald  
Serg.  
Miss. Marine Brig.  
March 25, 1863

Patrick Dorris  
LDS



—Photos courtesy Mark Sullivan

Above, a view of Oakwood Cemetery in Montgomery, Ala. Below, Michael Sullivan, left, and son Mark record information from a Union soldier's grave. They have arranged for two new markers.



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GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5  
Series 1993-1994  
Commander-in-Chief  
1109 N. Co. Road 400 W.  
Kokomo, Indiana 46901  
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## 1993-94: A year of growth in members, camps

1. On behalf of the National Organization, I extend my heartfelt sympathy to the family of late Brother Wallace Macomber, PDC of Rhode Island. I request all Camp and Department Charters be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Macomber, who had been a member for 71 years.

2. I have appointed the following members as National Aides for securing new members:

—David R. Medert, Ohio Department, 33 new members;

—Daniel W. Derby, Pennsylvania Department, 25 new members; and

—Tim Park, Ohio Department, 3 new members.

3. This year our organization has grown significantly both by number of members and by new Camps. I list the following new camps that have been reported to me:

—Army of the James Camp No. 1864, Richmond, Virginia.

—Joshua L. Chamberlain Camp No. 20, Roanoke, Virginia.

—Gen. William T. Sherman Camp No. 93, Dayton, Ohio.

—James A. Garfield Camp No. 142, Cleveland, Ohio.

—Gen. James McPherson Camp No. 66, Toledo, Ohio.

—Thomas H. Mann Camp No. 83, Plainville, Massachusetts.

—Col. Jacob M. Campbell Camp No. 14, Johnstown, Pennsylvania

—William Tabor Camp No. 162, Methuen, Massachusetts.

—Gen. John A. Logan Camp No. 1, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

—Gilluly-Kingsley Camp No. 120, Howell, Michigan.

—Gerrish-Anglin-Randall Camp No. 23, South Portland, Maine.

—Jeremiah Smith Camp-At-Large No. 11, Newalla, Oklahoma.

—Capt. Lot Smith, Camp-At-Large, Salt Lake City, Utah.

This is certainly an impressive number of new Camps, and I commend those who worked so diligently to organize them. I extend my best wishes for continued growth and much success to these new Camps.

4. I have appointed Brother Glenn B. Knight of the Pennsylvania Department as National Aide for Fund Development.

5. Because of several inquiries, National Counselor Richard D. Orr states that Section 17 of our "Articles of Incorporation" protects our emblems, seals,

badges, etc., from being used or claimed by any other organization or business.

6. When ordering supplies from Brother Elmer Atkinson, PC-in-C, Assistant Treasurer, please use *only* the 1994 Order Form, which is printed on yellow paper.

7. Those who plan to attend the Remembrance Day activities at Gettysburg in November and also plan to stay at the Ramada Inn will be required by the motel to stay two nights. Those who wish to stay in Gettysburg for only one night will need to get accommodations elsewhere.

8. Because of the resignation of James Lyons, National Secretary, effective Aug. 1, 1994, Brother David Wallace of Michigan has been appointed by the Council of Administration to serve as National Secretary from Aug. 1, 1994, through the National Encampment, which ends Aug. 14, 1994.

9. Members are urged to make a donation to the GAR Civil War Museum and Library, 4278 Griscom Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19124-3954. Funds are needed for window replacement and wall repairs.

10. I wish to commend Brother Gilbert

Bagley of Plainville, Mass., who is co-author of a new Civil War newsletter for children called *The Children's Chronicle*. This is an easy-to-read publication that covers all aspects of the Civil War, and it encourages further study and dialogue with and between children.

11. The General Gregg Monument Restoration Drive is currently under way. Those who wish to donate to this worthy cause should make their checks payable to "City Treasurer" and designate that it is for the Gen. Gregg Restoration. Checks should be mailed to Mrs. Barbara Waller, Treas., 413 Oley Street, Reading, Pa. 19601-2531. Her phone is (610) 372-5750.

12. Since this is my final General Orders, I wish to thank all who have fulfilled the responsibilities of their elected or appointed office and/or committee assignments. To all members, I extend my very best wishes for much success and happiness to you as you promote the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic. God bless you all!

By Order Of:  
Allen W. Moore  
Commander-in-Chief

## Lone Star Camp, 1st in Texas, forming

ARLINGTON, Texas — Some Texas members-at-large are in process of forming the first SUVCW camp ever to organize in Texas.

A first meeting was held June 16, 1994, with five at-large members present: David Allison, James Dark, Bill Dvorak, Sean Hughes, and Scott Langston. They chose "Lone Star Camp" as camp name. Although no camp number has been assigned, presumably it will be No. 1.

James Dark of Arlington, camp organizer, will serve as provisional camp commander. Dark and his brothers expect to recruit enough members by Aug. 3 to apply for a camp charter.



### Correction

In General Orders No. 3 (Vol. 97, No. 3, Spring 1994), Douglass R. Knight's name was misspelled. A resident of Salem, New Hampshire, he is charter commander of William Tabor Camp No. 162 of Methuen, Mass. He should have been credited with recruiting sixteen, not eight, new members.

*The Banner* is the newsletter of Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. It is published in October, January, April, and July each year. Manuscripts are welcome; deadlines are Sept. 1, Dec. 1, March 1, and June 1.

Opinions expressed in *The Banner* are those of its several writers and are not necessarily those of Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Address editorial correspondence to: *The Banner*, R. C. Gregory, Editor, P. O. Box 252, Ionia, Michigan 48846.

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## A. M. Ross Camp continues 105 year old tradition

By MARGARET ATKINSON  
National Secretary  
Auxiliary to SUVCW

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Anna M. Ross Camp and Auxiliary No. 1 continued a tradition of 105 years by holding Memorial Day services at the Lincoln Plaque at Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The plaque marks the place where Abraham Lincoln made an address as he raised the first flag containing the star for the State of Kansas. He was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated for his first term. This service was begun by Post No. 2, GAR, in 1889, and is the oldest continuous Memorial Day service in the Philadelphia area.

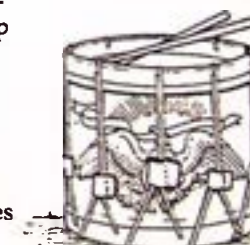
There were some Memorial Days in the 60s and 70s when only a few Sons and Auxiliary members gathered at the site. However, in recent years the programs have attracted audiences of from 150 to 200 persons, in addition to 50 to 60 participants.

Master of Ceremonies Col. Elmer F. Atkinson, SVR, PC-in-C, introduced those on the program, including Camp Commander Sgt. Jules Ferraro, SVR; Charles Young, PCC and Patriotic Instructor; Catherine Hartman, Auxiliary Patriotic Instructor; Lt. Andy Waskie, SVR and PCC; and Karen Powell, from Immanuel Lutheran School, winner of the essay contest.

President Abraham Lincoln, portrayed by local radio announcer Christopher Johnson, was welcomed to the city by George Powell, SVC, Dept. of Pennsylvania, who portrayed Philadelphia Mayor Henry. After remarks by President Lincoln, Camp Chaplain Mark McClure closed with a benediction, followed by "Taps."

After travelling to the GAR Museum and Library for a lunch prepared by the Auxiliary, the entire group reassembled at Cedar Hill Cemetery at 3 p.m. and held services at a Civil War monument surrounded by the graves of 34 Civil War veterans from Philadelphia.

The previous weekend, members of the camp visited several cemeteries and placed 2,000 American flags on the graves of members of the armed forces of all wars.



—Photo courtesy Margaret Atkinson

Abraham Lincoln, escorted by Col. Elmer Atkinson, SVR and PC-in-C, arrives at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, for Memorial Day ceremonies. The ceremonies are conducted by Anna M. Ross Camp No. 1 and Auxiliary.

## Union graves in Montgomery, Alabama

Continued  
from Page 1  
U. S. Navy  
Aug. 5, 1864

William Smith  
Pvt. USMC  
Aug. 5, 1864

Henry M. Bush  
Capt., Co. G, 95 Ill. Inf.  
Civil War  
July 6, 1829-Feb. 17, 1889

Samuel M. Deal  
Co. K, 58th Reg.  
Ill. Vol. Inf.

Charles H. Ferris  
1865

Lt. Ambrose Booth

There are 18 unknown Union soldiers buried in the cemetery also.

I. A. King  
Co. I  
23 NJ Inf.

W. F. Irwin  
Sgt.  
Co. A  
13 Ill. Inf.

A. J. Bell  
Co. D  
15 Ohio Inf.

Lt. Francis Widmer

Joseph Wesley Dimmick  
Nov. 6, 1838  
Soldier 16 Ill. Regt.  
Died July 15, 1911

M. C. Barber  
Sgt.  
Co. E, Vt. Inf.

Capt. A. J. Applegate

Robert L. Irwin

Dr. A. W. Greenleaf

William Sheridan

Alex T. Duff

John McLaughlin

Henry Booth

Michael Burns  
Abraham Speak

Maj. Edwin E. Winters  
Dec. 4, 1843  
Jan. 24, 1930

## Col. Samuel Colt's grave receives GAR flag holder

HAMILTON, Ohio — Last month Philip Fazzini of Capt. John P. Bruck Camp No. 96 wrote to Dr. Robert Girard Carroon, SUVCW Vice Commander and Commander to of Connecticut Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), to ask if the grave of Col. Samuel Colt had a GAR 1861-1865 flag holder.

Carroon wrote to Fazzini that Colt's grave in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Hartford, Conn., was marked on Memorial Day by the Connecticut MOLLUS, it had no GAR flag holder.

Fazzini had a flag holder sent to Carroon. Carroon forwarded a photo showing MOLLUS Companions Tryon and Jackson at the Colt gravesite.

## Ohio camp rededicates cemetery May 30

COLUMBUS, Ohio — On Memorial Day, members of Governor William Dennison Camp No. 1 were led by Commander Brown and accompanied by the Auxiliary in rededicating Seceder Cemetery.

After many hours of research and clearing, the cemetery was returned to a respectable condition.

Along with the Operation Flag Committee and other veterans groups, the SUVCW started the ceremonies by firing a three-inch ordnance rifle, furnished a uniformed color guard, special recognitions, a 21-gun salute and placed a wreath at the graves of two Civil War veterans.

Earlier in the day, the members and Auxiliary with color guard and three-inch rifle marched in the Clintonville, Ohio, parade.

—Robert Davis  
Historian  
Gov. William Dennison  
Camp No. 1



George Foltz, a member of SVR's 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery at Dennison Camp No. 125, and his wife Marge haul their 10-pound Parrott field to numerous reenactments. At Blennerhasset reenactment last fall, rain fell on Saturday — and a clothesline was needed. Foltz and his 10-pounder obliged.

## Indiana commander honors graduates

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind. — Dr. Gary Dolph, Indiana Department Commander, presented gifts on behalf of SUVCW to each of the graduating seniors of Morton Memorial High School. The school is a part of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home near Knightstown.

The SUVCW participates each year in the commencement exercises on the site first established by the GAR as a home for aged veterans.

DC Dolph congratulated this 1994's class of 15 and encouraged the students to continue their education.

## Pennsylvania camp holds Lincoln ceremony

LANCASTER, Pa. — General George H. Thomas Camp No. 19, SUVCW, had a beautiful day with sun and warmth for its annual Lincoln's Birthday ceremony on Feb. 19. The ceremony had been postponed from the 12th because of weather.

Camp 19 was represented by PC-in-C and Mrs. George W. Long, Past Commander and Mrs. Glenn B. Knight, Commander J. D. Jenkins, SVC Barry Felker, Color Bearer Charles B. Rineer, Past Color Bearer Michael Gammache, Guard Doug Eaby and Brother Art Hirschmann. April, Gretel and Dwendolyn Gammache attended in period dress.

VFW Post 7294 of Millersville was represented by Commander Bill Thuma, Warren and Mary Ellen Hershey (Mary Ellen is president of 7294's Auxiliary), Lou and Betty Eshbach (Betty is

Patriotic Instructor and Chair of the Americanism Committee of the Auxiliary), Ray and Laura Mullin (Laura is secretary of the Auxiliary), Clarence and Clara Henry, Larry Sexton, Jim Boas, and Dick Wagner.

Co. E, 30th PVI, was represented by 1st Sgt. Ken Riley, Sgt. Barry Felker, and Drummer Justin Rineer. Drummer Luke Gammache was borrowed from the 20th Maine for the day.

Bro. Ray Mullin was the speaker, talking on highlights of President Lincoln's life. Mrs. Eshbach presented Lancaster County Historical Society Executive Director Glenn Knight a new 5 feet by 8 feet American flag, which was turned over to Color Bearer Rineer. The new flag was raised following three perfect volleys by Sergeants Riley and Felker.

The Auxiliary of Post 7294 provided the flag.

## Description of the 1st Memorial Day at Arlington Cemetery

*A report from The National Intelligencer, June 1, 1868*

WASHINGTON, D. C. — From *The National Intelligencer*, Monday, June 1, 1868:

Saturday last was the day designated by the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of strewing, with flowers, or otherwise decorating, the graves of comrades who died in the defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city and village churchyard in the land.

In accordance with this order, the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the Union Dead at the National Cemetery, Arlington, took place on Saturday at one o'clock P.M. At that hour a vast assemblage of persons had gathered in front of the mansion on Arlington Heights to witness the solemn and impressive exercises arranged for the occasion.

The portico of the building was completely enveloped with flags and banners, while a double line of the army corps insignia [was] stretched from the pillars and festooned to the flagstuffs in front of the mansion.

The exercises at this place, embracing part first of the order, were as follows:

Reading of General Order No. 11, designating this day as the day to be observed throughout the United States in decorating the graves of the Union Dead, W. T. Collins, Esq.; prayer was next offered by [the] Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., of this city. The Beethoven Octette Club of Washington then sang an ode, "Honor to the Soldier," which was rendered with fine effect.

The orator of the day, Hon. James A. Garfield of Ohio was then introduced and delivered the oration.

He first spoke of the devotion which the soldiers of the Union army showed for their country in rallying round its national standard. He next referred to the valor of those who had fallen, and motives which inspired their hearts to offer their lives upon the altar of their country, a sacrifice to the cause, which they so patriotically espoused, and concluded with the following:

"The view from this spot bears some resemblance to that which greets the eye at Rome. In sight of the Capitoline hill, up and across the Tiber, and overlooking the city, is a hill, not rugged, nor lofty, but known as the Vatican Mount. On its summit at the beginning of the Christian era was an imperial circus where gladiator slaves died for the sport of Rome, and where wild beasts fought with wilder men.

"In that arena a Galleian fisherman



Gen. John A. Logan

gave up his life, a sacrifice for his faith. Probably no human life was ever so nobly avenged: on the spot where he perished was reared the proudest Christian temple ever reared by human hands. For its adornment the rich offerings of every clime and kingdom have been contributed. And now eighteen centuries have passed; the hearts of two hundred million dwellers on the earth turn toward it with reverence when they worship God. The traveler, descending from the Apennines, sees the dome of St. Peter's rising above the desolate Campagne and the dead city long before the seven hills and ruined palaces appear to his view.

"The name of the dead fisherman has cultivated the glory of the Eternal City. A noble life, crowned with heroic death, rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth.

"Seen from the western slope of our capital, in direction, distance, and appearance, this spot is not unlike the Vatican Mount, though the river that flows at our feet is larger than a hundred Tibers.

"Seven years ago this was the home of one who lifted his sword against the life of his country, and who became the great imperator of the rebellion. The soil beneath our feet was watered by the tears of slaves. The beauty of yonder proud Capitol awakened in their hearts no pride, and brought them no hope. The face of the goddess that crowns it was turned toward the sea and away from them.

"But, thanks be to God, this arena of rebellion and slavery is a scene of violence and crime no longer. This will be forever the sacred mountain of our capital. Here is our temple. Its pavement is the sepulchre of heroic hearts; its dome is the bending heaven, and its altar candles are the watching stars.

"Hither will our children's children come to pay their tribute of grateful homage. For this are we met today. By the happy suggestion of a great society, assemblies like this are gathering at this hour in every State of the Union. Thousands of soldiers are today turning aside in the march of life to visit the silent encampment of dead comrades who fought by their side[s].

"From many cherished homes whose light was put out when a soldier fell, there go forth today, to join these solemn processions, leaving kindred and friends, from whose hearts that shadow of grief will never be lifted till the light of the eternal world dawns upon them.

"And here are little children to whom the war left no father but the Father's love. By the most sacred right theirs is the chief place today. The come with garlands to crown their victor fathers. I will delay the coronation no longer."

"Our Native Land" was next sung by the Beethoven Club, after which an original poem was read by Hon. J. C. Smith.

This concluded the exercises of part first, and the procession was then formed, headed by Generals Grant, Hancock, and Howard, followed by the children of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, the committee on decorations, and those who chose to join in the march.

As the procession wended its way to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, the ban played a requiem march, the children scattered flowers upon the graves of the officers who are interred in this part of the cemetery, and the rising of a national salute was begun by a detachment of artillerymen from Fort Washington.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers bears the following inscription: "Beneath this stone repose the bones of two thousand one hundred and eleven unknown soldiers, gathered after the war from the battlefield of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. Their remains could not be identified, but their names and death are recorded in the archives of the country, and its grateful

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### Description of 1st Memorial Day

Continued from Page 5

citizens honor them as their noble army of martyrs. "May they rest in peace."

The spot was guarded by four sentinels standing at either corner of the monument. The structure, crowned with a sarcophagus draped with flags, and obviously decorated with evergreens and flowers, presented a solemn appearance.

Arriving at the tomb, the Generals took position on the right, the children formed in hollow square. The exercises at this point consisted in the singing of a hymn by the children, prayer by [the] Rev. C. B. Kelley of Chicago; a German hymn — "Gobet" — sung by the Arion Quartette Club; and the scattering of flowers by the children about the base of the monument.

The procession then proceeded to the stand erected in the principal cemetery, and the exercises here were opened with prayer by [the] Rev. Mr. Trinable; a hymn, "In Memoriam," was then sung by the Beethoven Club, following by the reading of the Lincoln Dedicatory Address at Gettysburg, by Hon. Halbert E. Paine.

The exercises concluded by the children deploying through the cemetery and strewing the graves of the Union dead with flowers and wreaths. The procession then returned to the mansion, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and prayer and benediction was pronounced by [the] Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D.

The weather was remarkably pleasant, and the scene in the cemetery during the ceremonies was one of the most solemn and impressive nature. Perhaps more than one half of the assemblage were ladies, who united with the children in decorating the graves.

The departments were closed on Saturday, as were also many of the stores of our merchants, and the day was agreeably observed as a holiday.

NOTE: This piece was sent by Richard Schlenker, PC-in-C, and Washington, D. C., representative. Except for paragraphing and punctuation, and the use of [the] before clergymen's names, it is reprinted here as he sent it.

### 1868 program reenacted this year

By RICHARD C. SCHLENKER  
PC-in-C, SUVCW, and  
Washington, D. C., Representative

WASHINGTON — Arlington National Cemetery was the setting on Memorial Day for the reenactment of the original 1868 G. A. R. ceremony.

Lincoln-Cushing Camp of Washington, D. C., following its tradition of observing Memorial Day on May 30, regardless of the day of the way, once again hosted ceremonies, and this year followed the program used on May 30, 1868.

After Gen. John A. Logan, second Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued his 11th General Order on May 5, 1868, he assigned his Adjutant General, N. P. Chipman, the duty of making suitable arrangements for an observance on May 30, the day chosen as the time when flowers were in profusion throughout most of the nation.

Ceremonies opened on the portico of Arlington House (Custis-Lee Mansion) on the heights of Arlington, Va., overlooking the Potomac River and the national capital. The mansion and 200 acres surrounding it had become a national cemetery in May 1864.

Five thousand people were present, since President Andrew

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—Illustration courtesy Don Spaulding

Tickets on this print — "Bravado" by Don Spaulding — will be available at National Encampment.

### Print to be at National Encampment

LANSING, Mich. — "Bravado," a print of Don Spaulding's painting of Maj. Gen. George Armstrong Custer at Five Forks, Virginia, after swooping up new colors that had fallen with the color bearer was shot, was described in the Summer 1994 Banner (Vol. 97, No. 4).

This print was given to Donald Workman of Wa-Bu-No Camp No. 53, by Norman LaBarge, owner of Norm's Fine Arts and Collectibles, of Midland, Mich., who made it available to Michigan SUVCW, as a fundraiser to help defray hosting the National Encampment.

The framed print will be on display at National Encampment. Camp commanders, camp treasurers, and Dept. Sec'y-Treas. Dick Williams has tickets.

Five Forks on April 1, 1865, was a great day for Sheridan's cavalry and Custer, then commanding a division, was his vintage self: On the left, "Custer, Devin, Fitzhugh, and the other cavalry leaders were in their element, and vied with each other in deeds of valor." It was the thing to do if you worked for impatient, short-tempered Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

## New Jersey camp sends proclamation to Georgia governor

Editor's Note: Here is a proclamation, now more than a year old, from Colonel Louis R. Francine Camp No. 7, SUVCW, New Jersey Department. It is absolutely unedited from the copy sent. Following the proclamation is the covering letter sent to the governor of Georgia. Interior addresses and the list of those receiving copies are omitted, but otherwise the letter is precisely as received. Both the proclamation and letter are reprinted here without comment because the controversy about Confederate flags continues:

*The following proclamation is in response to all of the negative press concerning the Confederate Battle Flag.*

WHEREAS we the members of Colonel Louis R. Francine, Camp Number 7, in the New Jersey Department, of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, condemn the use of the Confederate Flag, as well as the Flag of the United States, by any, and all hate groups, including the Ku Klux Klan.

WHEREAS we the members of Colonel Louis R. Francine, Camp Number 7, oppose the state of Georgia in its attempt to remove the Confederate Flag from their state flag, for the reason of being "politically correct."

WHEREAS we the members of Colonel Louis R. Francine, Camp Number 7, support the flying of the Confederate Flag, as a historical piece of this nation's history.

WHEREAS we the members of Colonel Louis R. Francine, Camp Number 7, oppose the removal of any Confederate monuments, or markers, to those gallant soldiers.

WHEREAS we the descendants of Union soldiers, and sailors, that make up this camp, of an organization that was the only organization recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic, that could meet in joint reunions with the Confederate Veterans under both flags, in the bonds of fraternal friendship, that were once former enemies but now Americans, pledge our support and admiration of those gallant soldiers and of their respective flags.

WHEREAS we the members of Colonel Louis R. Francine, Camp Number 7, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, in making this proclamation, does not speak for the New Jersey Department, of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, nor the National Headquarters of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Dated in Hammonton, New Jersey, on this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand, Nine hundred, and ninety-three.

David K. Hann  
Secretary/Treasurer

Thomas A. Corcoran  
Commander

February 21, 1993

Dear Governor,

The enclosed proclamation was drafted by the members of the Colonel Louis R. Francine Camp Number 7, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. In no way was this done with the approval, or the sanction of either the Department of New Jersey, or the National Headquarters, of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. As a group of descendants of Civil

War veterans we are appalled with the way that Southern Civil War history, is being slanted to keep certain "groups" happy. The Confederate flag is a symbol of our history as it is yours. It is not fair to the history of these now United States to remove a symbol, that brought a test to his nation.

If we wish to speak of racist flags, then we would have to look to the flag of the United States, for under that flag we fought a revolution against England, allowed slavery to flourish, and fought a genocidal war with the Native Americans. We love the flag of the United States, and show it the reverence that it deserves. Our camp is made up of veterans of World War Two, Korea, and Vietnam, and they all agree. Where do we stop? Do we remove all symbols that offend one person or another?

If we forget our past, our history, do we not endanger our future? This county has made mistakes, but as Americans we could always learn from them, unlike other countries. It is a crime to see the way that Southerners must celebrate their history, they aren't allowed to play Dixie, which by the way was one of President Lincoln's favorite songs. We ask you Governor to please take this proclamation and to read it. Somewhere a stand has to be made to protect our history, or just sell it out. Whats next? The Constitution? The Bill of Rights?

We realize that this proclamation could be very unpopular with our brothers in other camps, perhaps even the National Department. But it was time to take a stand, just like those patriots of 1776. We could not sit by and do nothing, for perhaps one day it will be our turn up here. Maybe certain groups will want to deny that the Civil War ever took place, maybe change our history books. I know this may sound far fetched but didn't the same thing happen in Nazi Germany, where individuality was replaced by "nationalism" and look at its results.

Governor in closing please don't destroy part of this nation's history, for right or wrong we are all Americans, and must realize that we can't rewrite history, nor change it to appease the "certain few".

On behalf of Colonel Louis R. Francine Camp, we thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedule to read this.



### 1868 program reenacted this year

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Johnson released government workers to attend. Gen. and Mrs. Grant were among the many public figures. Fifteen thousand graves were marked with small American flags.

Appropriate prayers, instrumental and choral music and poetry were followed by the orator of the day, Hon. James A. Garfield of Ohio [Maj. Gen., USV, and later a Congressman]. The assembly then proceeded to the nearby tomb of 2,111 unknowns gathered from northern Virginia battlefields, children strewing flowers along the way as a long artillery salute began. The assembly then moved to the dedication of the newly constructed amphitheatre with further ceremonies, including a rendition of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The procession returned to the mansion for conclusion of the program.

This pageantry was faithfully repeated on May 30, 1994, by Sons, Auxiliary, and Loyal Legion members as an audience from many patriotic groups and throngs of tourists looked on. The GAR tradition lives on.

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## Colorado's Centennial camp holds Memorial services

DENVER, Colo. — Centennial Camp No. 100, Colorado-Wyoming Department, held its Memorial Day ceremonies in Riverside Cemetery, Denver, May 21.

Military members of the camp were in uniform as part of the honor guard and Camp Commander John R. Buschman

asked all members attending to wear SUVCW medals, whether in uniform or civilian clothing.


Riverside Cemetery has been the focus Centennial Camp's efforts for sometime and under PCC Douglas Wilson's watch, more than 40 new Veterans Administra-

tion headstones for Civil War veterans have been installed.

Last November "the culmination of several months of work on Brother Wilson's part ended with the restoration and rededication of the Daughters of Union Veterans of Civil War monument at Denver's City Park." Denver Mayor Wellington Webb was the keynote speaker.

Officers installed in February are: Camp Commander John R. Buschman, SVC Steve Turbot, JVC Geoffry Hunt, Secy-Treas. Michael Budler PCC, Camp Councilors Douglas Wilson PCC, Charles Counts PCC, and Frank Waterous, P. I. Douglas Wilson PCC, Chaplain Charles Counts PCC, Guide Frank Waterous; and Color Bearer Aaron Hunt.

At the same meeting, Aaron Hunt, son of JVC Geoffry Hunt, was initiated into the camp. A history major at the University of Colorado, a sergeant in the Marine Corps Reserve, and an active Civil War re-enactor, Aaron appeared in "Gettysburg" as a young Union infantry captain of the 20th Maine on Little Round Top. He traces his lineage to great-great-great grandfather Pvt. Robert Hunt of the 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, who saw action at Lone Jack and Lexington, Mo.



**CELEBRATING OUR 100th YEAR**

**MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES**  
TROY, NEW YORK 12180  
MAY 30, 1994

**CENTENNIAL STATION**

## Cancellation marks N.Y. camp's 100th year

ALBANY, N. Y. — Col. George H. Willard Camp No. 154, formerly the Jacob Ten Eyck Camp, celebrates its 100th year in 1994.

At this year's Memorial Day services, held at Oakwood Cemetery in Troy, N. Y., the camp had available a special postal cancellation. The cancellation was available on a cacheted envelope featuring Col. George Willard of 125th N. Y. Vol. Inf.

Anyone interested in obtaining this special cancellation can do so by sending \$3 to Douglas Smith, Treasurer, Col. George Willard Camp, 5159 Western Turnpike, Altamont, N. Y. 12009-9495. Please indicate whether you want the cover signed by the camp commander, and include a self-addressed and stamped return envelope.

Proceeds go to the Camp's newly-created monument preservation fund.

## Mail Call: A Kansas view of the Stars and Bars

To the Editor:

I must agree with *The Banner* editor in the recent "And it still goes on" debate in that I was led to understand, at an early age, that the Civil War was about slavery. My grandparents, great-aunts and great-uncles told me about the Free Soil fight for freedom, land, and freedom of speech and press, of how Lawrence (Kansas) was burned, of how then widowed great grandmother Page was forced to leave Bowling Green, Ky., because her husband had been a Union volunteer. She came to Kansas with her four children. Yes, the Civil War was about slavery and freedom. On this and other points, especially his remarks concerning "heritage," the editor is on the mark.

The role of the [so-called] civilized tribes of the Indian Territory is not as simple as to say they "sided with the Confederate States of America during the War." According to Jay Monaghan, in *Civil War on the Western Border: 1854-1865* (1955):

—1. The mixed-blood chief of the Cherokees, John Ross, took a government contract to organize the great removal;

—2. Once in the Territory, many mixed-bloods adopted southern plantation culture and held slaves, while most full-bloods lived as small farmers and did not agree with Ross's policy;

—3. Three Indian regiments were organized in Kansas, most notably the Third Cherokee, which was led by a fiery-tempered Free Soiler from Scotland; and

—4. Early in the war, many bands and several tribes (including the Wichita, from whom the city gets its name) moved north into Kansas seeking federal protection.

## Member questions chaplain job description

To the Editor:

...Regarding the job description for Chaplains (Vol. 97, No. 3, Spring 1994), which says: "The purpose of the office of Chaplain is to conduct such *Christian* services as ..." Am I to understand that Jewish-Americans are to be excluded from that office in particular and from membership in general?

Permit me to remind you that, in addition to the many Jewish-Americans who served honorably in the Union forces during the Civil War — the first war, by

Monaghan's work is worth reading on these and other questions relating to the western frontier during the war.

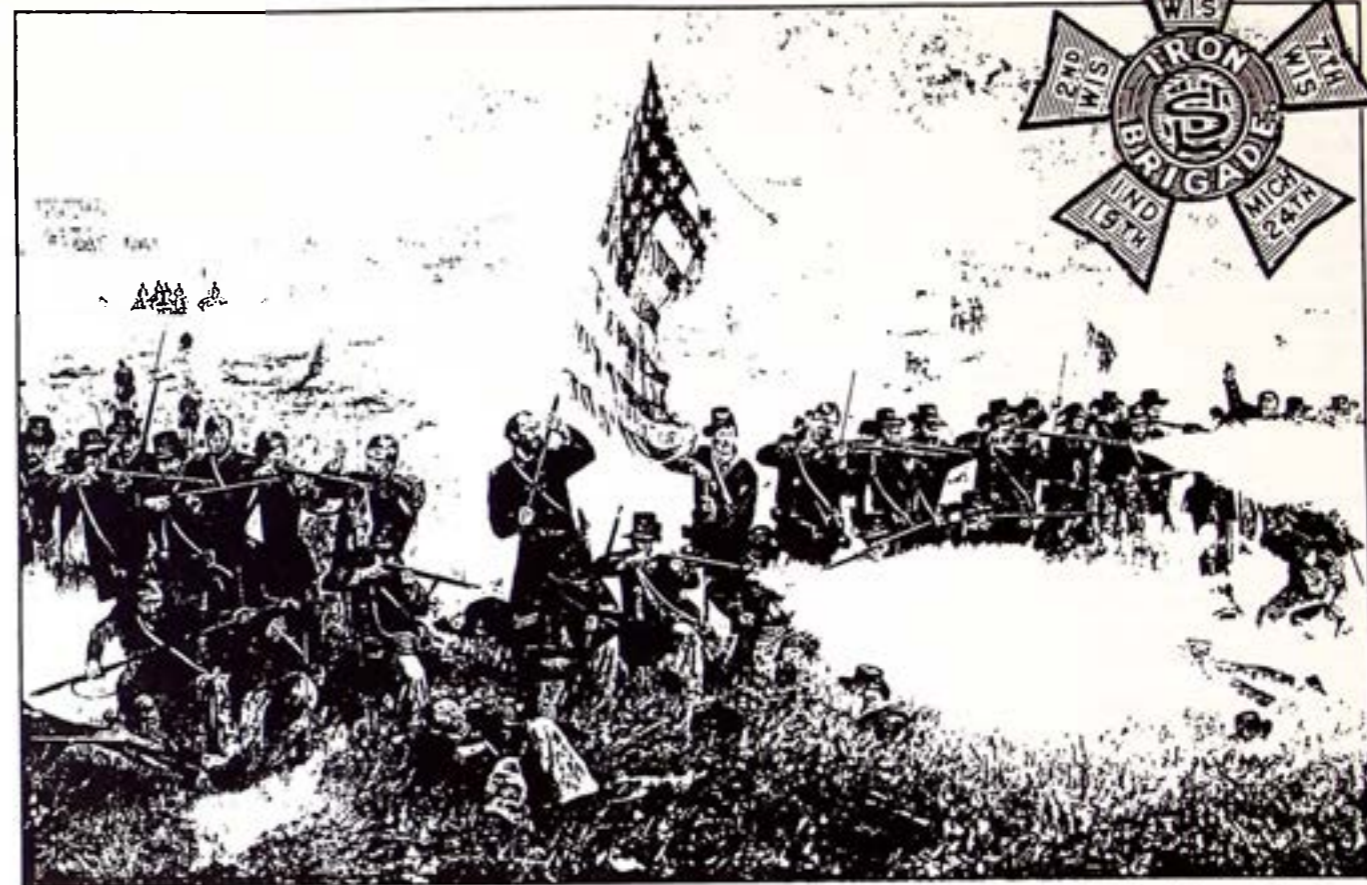
"And it still goes on": After graduate school at Vanderbilt in the early 60s and the civil rights movement while teaching at the University of Florida from 1966-73, I really don't give a d—n what the South does with the Stars and Bars. I hope never to see one raised over a public building again.

Sincerely,  
Thomas L. Page  
Member At Large  
Fort Scott, Kansas

the way, that Jewish chaplains were authorized to serve in — there were also at least eight Jewish-Americans who earned the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Permit me to suggest, therefore, that the phrase *Christian services* be replaced with *religious services* so as to ensure that we do not appear to be prejudiced for or against any religion.

—Douglass R. Knight  
William Tabor Camp No. 162  
Dept. of Massachusetts



—Illustration courtesy Dale Gallon Historical Art Inc.

Men of Iron: Col. Henry A. Morrow and the 24th Michigan at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. The 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment was one of five regiments in the Iron Brigade.

## SUVCW, 24th launch drive for Iron Brigade Highway marker

**U.S. 12 now  
designated  
Iron Brigade Highway**

LANSING, Mich. — Eleventh in Dale Gallon's "Commanders Series," a framed copy of the print above is a fundraiser for Michigan SUVCW and the 24th Michigan Infantry Inc., with proceeds dedicated to the cost of a marker for U.S. 12.

Through multi-state legislative action, U.S. 12 has been named "Iron Brigade Memorial Highway" in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, honoring the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin, the 19th Indiana, and the 24th Michigan, the five infantry regiments that made up the Iron Brigade. Gallon donated a copy of the print to the 24th and SUVCW.

The highway marker is expected to be placed at the Michigan Department of Transportation Welcome Center on I-94 at New Buffalo, a little south of the U.S. 12-Iron Brigade Highway interchange.

The print, in full-color, depicts the 24th Michigan after Maj. Gen. John Reynolds' death on July 1, 1863. After charging through McPherson's wood, the 24th Michigan is shown firing from an open field line. Sources say the 24th

had 397 casualties, or 80-plus percent 497 men. Alan T. Nolan wrote, in his *The Iron Brigade*: "... of the twenty-five officers of the regiment, one captain and two lieutenants remained." He quotes Capt. Albert M. Edwards who assumed command of the 24th — 97 remaining men:

"All the field officers of this regiment having been wounded, and the senior captains killed or wounded, I hereby assume command. ... I congratulate you, brave soldiers, upon your splendid achievements of July 1. ... The enemy's dead in front of your lines attest your valor and skill. Again you have shown yourselves worthy of the noble state you represent and the glorious cause for which you are fighting. Our joy in the glory of our arms is mingled with sadness for the heroic dead on the field of honor. Let the memory of our lamented comrades inspire your hearts with new

life and zeal to emulate their heroic virtues and avenge their untimely fall."

The print, according to Kent Armstrong of the 24th and Austin Blair Camp No. 7, carries special significance for some 24th reenactors. Armstrong said, in a note, "If you look at the corporal, just left of the colonel (with flag), you'll notice he bears a strong resemblance to John Mann. ... John and eight others of the 24th Michigan were photographed by the artist for inclusion in this painting. Of the nine reenactors, four are Sons; all four are brothers of Austin Blair Camp No. 7 — John Mann, Terry Giffin, Brian Coleman, and Kent Armstrong.

"Of these, two have bloodline ties to the original 24th: Brian Coleman — ancestor, Pvt. William Laura, Co. K; and Kent Armstrong — ancestor, Sgt. John Tait, Co. G."

Michigan Department Sec'y-Treas. Dick Williams, who is also National Membership List Coordinator, has tickets.

## Austin Blair Camp completes major cemetery project

By JACK PATCH  
Camp Commander  
Austin Blair Camp No. 7, SUVCW

JACKSON, Mich. — Austin Blair Camp No. 7, now celebrating its 80th anniversary, has taken its responsibility for maintenance and recognition of Civil War veterans' graves to a new level. By the end of June the camp will have salvaged an entire cemetery from years of neglect, abandonment, and exposure.

During the past five months, members of the Camp have been restoring the old West Concord-West Brick Cemetery located just west of the town of Concord in south-central Michigan. For years the graveyard received little or no maintenance and by the time the Camp began its project, the cemetery was in serious need of attention. Many of its headstones and monuments were damaged and broken by vandals and time. Dozens of tombstones were buried

and forgotten, overgrown by years of grass and weeds.

The cemetery is an historically significant Michigan site. The cemetery contains the graves of several veterans: a Revolutionary War soldier, two who fighting men from the War of 1812, and five Union veterans of the Civil War. Established one year before Michigan began a state, the first known burial occurred 158 years ago — Mrs. Desire Woodworth, who died Sept. 8, 1836, at 45. There are at least 70 gravesites in this small parcel that is no larger than 140

### Labels available for camps, departments

LANSING, Mich. — Has your Department kept the National Membership List Coordinator up to date with your Department's membership? Are you in need of communicating with the Department membs or Camp members?

Mailing labels are available at a nominal cost to Departments and Camps.

The cost of labels can be calculated from this table:

No. / labels	Cost / label	Handling
1-100	\$0.025	\$1.50
101-400	\$0.020	\$3.00
401-800	\$0.0175	\$6.00
801-1200	\$0.0150	\$8.00
1201-2000	\$0.0125	\$10.00

If your Department has 215 members, then one set of mailing labels would cost \$7.00 (215 X \$0.02 = \$4.30 + \$3.00 handling).

Send your request for mailing labels to:

Dick Williams  
National Membership List Coordinator  
1917 Teel  
Lansing, Mich. 48910-3117

You will be billed for the labels at the time you receive them. If you have access to a computer and data base, for \$3.00 you can receive the data base on a diskette and then you can print your own reports or labels.

—R.A.W.

### Connecticut observes 62nd

EAST HAMPTON, Conn. — Twenty-five members of SUVCW and Auxiliary, Department of Connecticut, with two from Massachusetts, held a potluck luncheon March 5, hosted by Conklin-Sellew Auxiliary No. 20, SUVCW, East Hampton, Conn., in commemoration of their 62nd anniversary.

feet by 150 feet. The cemetery has not seen a burial for almost 70 years; the last recorded funeral was in 1925.

Austin Blair Camp's labors have not been limited solely to veterans' graves. Each grave requiring work has been attended to with equal respect and care. The camp started by trying to locate as many graves as could be found. We did this by probing beneath the surface with metal rods. Both head and foot stones were located and excavated. Whenever possible, the bases were re-set and eventually the stones were re-erected. The damaged stones were restored, whenever possible, with a special epoxy glue.

Some of the veterans' graves have already been replaced with new markers and others are on order. Some Brothers were also involved in simple, but necessary, landscaping tasks — clearing out the old brush and timber and mowing the grounds in order to give the graveyard a respectable appearance.

Still to be completed are the installation of a flagpole, new fencing along the highway, and a sign bearing the cemetery's name.

The culmination of these efforts was the re-dedication service at the cemetery on Saturday, July 9, 1994. Beginning at 3 p.m., the program featured participation by the Color Guard of Austin Blair Camp; the Sons of Veterans Reserve Color Guard; a unit of the 19th U.S. Infantry, Langham's Company, representing the War of 1812; the Great Lakes Ancient Drum and Fife Corps, in Revolutionary uniforms; and members of the Concord-Pulaski American Legion Post.

Following the services, members of SUVCW, Allied Orders, and families were invited to a dinner at and tour of the historical Paddock-Hubbard House, built in 1845, in Concord.

Many members of Austin Blair Camp and their friends supplied the labor without which this project could not have been accomplished. Special recognition is given to SUVCW member Todd Holton for the time and effort he put into the project. He engineered and coordinated the entire restoration project and rededication ceremony.

Members of Austin Blair Camp No. 7 have carefully photographed and recorded their work at the West Concord-West Brick Cemetery. In addition to photos, the camp expects to have a videotape of the restoration completed for National Encampment.

## Ross Camp, Auxiliary honor their namesake

By MARGARET ATKINSON  
National Secretary  
Auxiliary to SUVCW

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — On Memorial Sunday, 37 members of Anna M. Ross Camp No. 1 and Auxiliary No. 1 gathered at Lawnview Cemetery to pay tribute to the woman for whom the camp and auxiliary are named, a Civil War nurse. Post 94 of the GAR had also honored Anna by naming their Post for her.

A native Philadelphian, Miss Ross devoted her life to works of charity and benevolence and was known to Civil War soldiers for her work as the Lady Principal of the Cooper Shop Hospital. Her efforts in obtaining donations of money and goods, assisted by fellow volunteers, resulted in the opening of the hospital on Feb. 12, 1862, with Dr. Nebinger served a chief physician.

Anna's concern for her soldier patients was all encompassing. She kept watch by bedsides of the dying, dressed the most loathsome wounds, and saw that recovered patients had clothing and traveling money when discharged. Often these funds came from her own purse. Seeing a need for a home for incapacitated soldiers, she solicited more funds, organized a fair, and directed the furnishing and renovation of a suitable building, with the dedication set for Dec. 23, 1863. Sadley, several days prior to this event, Miss Ross suffered a stroke, lingered for a few days, and died at the age of 50, unable to attend the dedication of the Soldiers' Home.

For many years, Post 94 and then Camp 1 and Auxiliary held services at her gravesite on Memorial Day. In the mid 1950s, the bodies in the cemetery were moved to a new location and the Camp lost track of her grave. In 1985, Margaret Atkinson dug into the records and located her grave. Yearly services were resumed immediately. Anna's picture can be seen at the GAR Museum and Library, and also the Commander's Chair from Post 94 on which her name is engraved.

## Nutmeg Sons, Auxiliary hold presidents dinner

ROCKVILLE, Conn. — About 40 members of SUVCW and Auxiliary, Department of Connecticut, enjoyed a dinner on Feb. 19, honoring George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. The dinner was hosted by Alden-Skinner Auxiliary No. 5, SUVCW, of Rockville.



—Photo courtesy Allen W. Moore

Commander-in-Chief Allen Moore standing next to the Parrott gun in Hartford City, Indiana, which he and others refurbished last summer.

## 100-pound Parrott sanded, repainted

By ALLEN W. MOORE  
Commander-in-Chief, SUVCW

KOKOMO, Ind. — In May 1993 while searching for the grave of one of my granddaughter's Revolutionary War soldier ancestors, I stumbled across a 100-pound Parrott cannon dated 1864 in the Hartford City, Indiana, cemetery.

Surrounding the cannon were the graves of several Civil War soldiers and one Revolutionary War veteran. After contacting a cemetery official, I was invited to attend the next cemetery board meeting. At that meeting I asked for permission for Orlando A. Somers Camp No. 1 of Kokomo to refurbish the badly rusted cannon as a camp project.

Cemetery officials were delighted to

grant the request, and the local newspaper ran a front page story on the project with a picture of the cemetery board president and me. Later I received a request from Orville Uggen of Hartford City, who is chairman of Civil War Days and the Blackford County Civil War Re-enactment Club Inc., for permission to participate in the project with SUVCW. After consulting with Camp Commander Gary Dolph, we agreed.

Last July three members of Orland A. Somers Camp — Dr. Gary Dolph, Joseph William Mills and myself, along with three members of the Blackford County Civil War Re-enactment Club, hand-sanded and painted the 130 year old cannon.

## Honor Rolls

HOLT, Mich. — These brothers have contributed to the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief's fund between April 1 and May 30. They should be acknowledged for their contribution to and interest in the promotion of SUVCW:

Capt. Roland Neiss Jr., Merrill D. Anthony, Michael Friedel, Walter Spring III, Joseph Rippey, PC-in-C, Steve Weigl, Charles P. Lowe, Dean Speaks, Patrick Kelly, Joseph Long, David Turpin, Donald Peglow, Adrian Wheeler, Roger Wheeler Sr.

The SVC-in-C's Fund is used in conjunction with fees collected with new member applications to pay for recruitment advertisements in various national publications and magazines. Through this national program, the order has had significant growth in the last few years.

Brothers are asked to donate at last \$1.00 to this fund to help support the placement of recruitment advertisements. Donations made payable to National Organization, SUVCW may be sent to Keith G. Harrison, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, 4209 Santa Clara Drive, Holt, Mich. 48842.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — National Treasurer Richard Orr sent this list of names for the Honor Roll, contributions to the Permanent Fund having been made in their memories:

James Ledwith, PDC, by Edgar Prince, PDC.

Appomattox Camp deceased brothers, by Appomattox Camp.

Department of Maryland deceased, by Dept. of Maryland.

John Bravy, by George T. Bravy.

Pvt. Daniel B. Schlenker, by PC-in-C Richard C. Schlenker.

Thomas Jarvis, by Thomas Jarvis.

Mark Fish, by Jacob Ten Eyck Camp.

Joseph R. Taylor, by David L. Johnson.

Wallace Parks, by Edward Parks, PDC.

Martion C. T. Townsend, PDC, by PC-in-C Richard and PNP Dorris Schlenker.

Sgt. Jacob Huntsberger, Co. G., 87th Pa. Vol. Inf., by Major Donald Larson.

James Monroe Wallace, Co. I, 120th Ohio Vol. Inf., by David F. Wallace.

Brother Walter Van Druff, by Danny Wheeler, PDC.

Amos S. Pardee, Co. D, 8th Ill. Vol. Cav., by Duane C. Branson.

John Fleming, 56th Ill. Vol. Inf., by Robert C. Fleming.

Charles A. Carrell, Co. B, 2nd N. J. Vol. Inf., by Harold L. Myers.

QM Sgt. William H. Fessenden, Co. L, 1st Mass. Vol. Cav., by David W. Harlow.

Charles Smith Chambers, USN, USS Maratanga, by Charles E. Chambers.

Henry W. Premo, Co. B, 42nd Wis. Vol. Inf., by Richard A. Hill.

WARWICK, R. I. — From Eileen R. Coombs, PNP, National Treasurer of the Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War comes this list of recent Honor Roll donations:

In memory of Ethel Carver, PNP, of the Maryland-Delaware Department:

Dawn Hayner, Natl. Council No. 3

Maryland-Delaware Sons 10.00

PNP Association 10.00

PDP Club, Md.-Del. Dept. 10.00

Lincoln-Cushing Auxiliary No. 3, Md.-Del. 10.00

PC-in-C Richard and PNP Dorris Schlenker 10.00

Maryland-Delaware Dept. 10.00

National Organization Auxiliary 15.00

Florence Foight, PDP, Md.-Del. 10.00

PC-in-C Elmer and Margaret Atkinson 10.00

Lincoln-Cushing Camp, Md.-Del. 10.00

Esther Peiper, PNP, Pa. 10.00

Dorothy Hilyard, PNP, Md.-Del. 10.00

Appomattox Aux., No. 2, Md.-Del. 10.00

PC-in-C Fred and PNP Marion Combs, N. J. 10.00

Orma and Forest Altland, Ohio 10.00

Total \$165.00

Mem. at Large, Ruth M. Funck 10.00

## New Hampshire Sons honor Civil War artist Troiani with top award

BOSCAWEN, N. H. — Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War of New Hampshire have presented their second annual Civil War Leadership Award to Don Troiani.

Mr. Troiani is a nationally-known military artist who specializes in depicting scenes from the Civil War. His paintings are displayed at many museums and his prints are widely collected throughout the Civil War community. He also serves as an art consultant on the television show *Civil War Journal*.

Carl L. Linder, commander of J. S. Durgin Camp No. 7, SUVCW, writes, "We believe Mr. Troiani is deserving of the leadership award since his art enables thousands of people to gain an insightful look into Civil War history. His great attention to detail helps people remember our forefathers and the sacrifices made to preserve the Union."

"Mr. Troiani was invited to appear at our annual Department Encampment held at the Nashua Clarion Hotel May 22, but could not attend because of recent back surgery."

In accepting the award, Mr. Troiani, who lives in Sudbury, Conn., wrote: "Thank you very much for the very high honor of bestowing on me the 1994 Civil War Leadership Award. I cannot express how truly flattered I am by this expression of appreciation for my work."

"Although I would have enjoyed attending the presentation, I am still on the road to recovery from a recent bout with disc surgery. While I am getting active again, it may be a while until I am able to handle long trips. ... I am working again, but cannot sit for long periods of time, especially on car rides. ..."

Mr. Troiani gave the New Hampshire Department a print, which will be raffled off next year with proceeds going toward battlefield preservation.

The 1993 recipient of the award was Ken Burns, in recognition of his PBS series *The Civil War*.

Department of Michigan.

Each of these penmen holds down multiple duties in and out of the order. I am indebted to them for long hours and dedication to ongoing, tedious work.

—J. Douglas Park  
National MAL Coordinator

## Civil War scout remembered in name of New York camp

By DONALD G. SCORE  
Col. Lewis G. Payne

Camp No. 89, SUVCW  
NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y. — The people of the Tonawandas should be extremely proud of Lewis Stephen Payne and his Civil War accomplishments — and his accomplishments in advancing the cities in the business and financial worlds.

Payne was the most famous person from the two cities to serve in the Civil War. He was one of the Union army's most famous scouts.

Payne was born in Riga, N. Y., in Monroe County, on Jan. 21, 1821. He moved, with his parents Stephen and Ruth, to the Tonawanda area in 1841 when he was 20, and lived here for

generations. His paternal grandfather fought in the War of 1812.

Before moving to the area, Payne married Mary Tabor. They had six children, Ida, Cornelia, Emily, Edward, Eugene and Lewis C. Payne started a lumber business in 1845 and from 1847 to 1856 he operated the first steam sawmill in the area.

Gen. G. A. Scroggs authorized Payne to form a company in the fall of 1861, which became Company D, 100th N. Y. Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. Payne became Captain of Company D and used his own money to equip his men. In March 1862, Capt. Payne and his men went to Washington. At the Battle of Fair Oaks, the 100th lost almost 50 percent of

its men. This catastrophic news shocked the Tonawandas.

While Company D was advancing toward Collis Island, South Carolina, Capt. Payne began his duties as a scout. He made many dangerous scouting missions, mastering the lay of the land, the strength of Confederate forces and their positions. He was the forward scout on the evenings of April 5 and 6, 1863, and on April 7 led the advance up Folly Island, South Carolina, and assisted in the attack of Admiral DuPont and his ironclad ships on Fort Sumter. Capt. Payne, on July 10, 1863, led forces to the point of attack and was one of the first in the battle. Payne and his company captured Morris Island and scuttled and burned a steamer in the Charleston harbor.

Before troops were deployed for the attack on Morris Island (Fort Wagner), Capt. Payne reported his estimate of Confederate strength on the island. Three Union generals — Q. A. Gillmore, Truman Seymour, and George C. Strong — are said to have rejected his estimate. He made another reconnaissance, counted enemy tents, and again reported his estimate. Because of his second report, 1,000 additional Union troops were added to the assault force. Payne was placed in command of an advance unit.

Payne and his men used small boats in the swampy, low-lying coastal area south of Fort Sumter. On August 3, 1863, Payne was wounded and taken prisoner when his unit was attacked by a larger force. He was treated at the Green Street Hospital and held as a prisoner until Feb. 14, 1865, when he was taken north and exchanged on March 5. He returned to North Tonawanda on April 1, 1865, after he was breveted lieutenant colonel on the recommendation of Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

Later in 1865, Payne became Niagara County clerk. He served from 1866 through 1869 as N. Y. state senator from that county and in 1870 was elected N. Y. state assemblyman. Between 1876 and 1884, Payne served as supervisor of the Town of Wheatfield and in 1876 was named to the board of directors of the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad.

Payne died at 68 on April 11, 1889, and is buried in Elmlawn Cemetery, Town of Tonawanda. Nearly 10 years later, GAR Post 281 was chartered on Feb. 22, 1889, and named in his honor. His name also survives in Payne Avenue, the main thoroughfare of North Tonawanda, and in Col. Lewis S. Payne Camp No. 89, SUVCW.

## A Michigan GAR monument restored

By MARK PANGBURN  
Austin Blair Camp No. 7  
Department of Michigan

DeWITT, Mich. — Memorial Day, established as Decoration Day in 1868 to honor soldiers and sailors of the Union who sacrificed their lives in the Civil War, was promoted in DeWitt, Mich., by the George Anderson Post No. 58, GAR, and its Auxiliary, Women Relief Corps.

## National Historian lists three more 'real children'

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — National Historian Jerome Orton has three more children of Union soldiers to add to his list which appeared in Vol. 97, No. 4.

—Clara Schrodt, Watertown, N. Y., is the daughter of Zimrod Merriam, 94th N. Y. State Volunteers.

—Alan Nelson, Sanford, Fla. In 1938 he attended the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg as the official attendant of his father, George H. Nelson, who served with the 1st Vermont Volunteers. George Nelson died on Jan. 2, 1942, at 96. He was one of five veterans from Vermont who attended the 75th anniversary of Gettysburg. Alan is a member of SUVCW.

—Mrs. Malcolm Chambers, Redlands, Calif., daughter of Arthur Montgomery Pelton, M. D. He was a medical cadet, U. S. Army. He graduated from The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., in the Class of 1866. He died Sept. 7, 1931.

## Year-long Members-At-Large certificate project nears completion

LANSING — In a previous Banner, plans were given for a tri-color membership certificate, completed with lettering, seal, and ribbon for all members-at-large (MAL). The job has been monumental, since membership in the MAL has climbed to more than 360.

As of June 1, 1994, more than 236 certificates have been completed and mailed. The lettering has been done by Brother Steve Church and Brother Rus Gregory of Curtenius Guard Camp No. 17 and Brother L. Dean Lamphere of Gov. Henry Crapo Camp No. 145,

## A tribute to Unc on turning 90

By ALAN C. PETERSON

National GAR Highway Officer  
EAST GREENWICH, R. I. — It is indeed an honor to write this biography of Brother Wallace J. Macomber, a gentleman who has been very dear to my heart for the past half-century or so.

Wally, or Unc as he liked to be called by friends, and he considered everyone his friend, celebrates his 90th birthday this month (January 1994) and also celebrates his 71st year as a member of Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Wally is the grandson of Rufus Miller who served in the 3rd Regiment, R. I. Heavy Artillery. Rufus Miller was wounded in Virginia, relocated to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., where he received a medical discharge.

Wally joined the Sons in 1923 at the age of 19. He has assumed every position within the camp and the Department during his long, faithful service to the organization, and with pride. Wally is also a Past New England Regional Commander of the N. E. Regional Association, SUVCW. Until the last four years or so, because of ill health, Unc had attended every National Encampment except when he served in the Seabees during World War II and was stationed overseas.

Wallace John Macomber has resided most of his life in the Town of Johnston, married, and raised two daughters. He is the brother of May Gertrude Peterson, my mother, who was a member of the Auxiliary for more than 50 years.

In 1936, Wally attended the dedication of US Route 6 which became the Grand Army Highway.

He is a person that no one could catch up with, for he was always on the go. Wally never said no if asked to do something for the organization. He was there at the snap of a finger. ... To describe Wally in a few words: bundle of energy, friendly, stubborn, knowledgeable, willing, well-liked, and last, but not least, proud. Proud to be an American, ever so proud to be a Son of a Union Veteran of the Civil War, proud of the organization and what it stands for. Wally has been a life member of Sons for quite a few years.

I am proud to have this man as my uncle, my friend, my confidant, and, at times, my traveling companion. He is one of a kind.

Sadly, for his family, friends, and Sons, Wallace J. Macomber died June 3, 1994, at 90.



—Photo by R. C. Gregory

Six Past Department Commanders attended the 105th annual Michigan Encampment June 11 in Lansing. From left: J. Douglas Park, immediate PDC and general chairman of the 113th National Encampment; James B. Pahl, now Department Secretary-Treasurer; SVC-in-C Keith Harrison, who is Department Chief of Staff; Thayne LaBanta, "True Son," and senior PDC in Michigan; James T. Lyons, who is also Past National Secretary; and Gary L. Gibson, also National Patriotic Instructor. Most of these PDCs also have National Encampment responsibilities.

## Notes from the past of SUVCW

By RICHARD C. SCHLENKER  
PC-in-C, SUVCW

Washington, D. C., Representative

WASHINGTON — From time to time the question is asked if our order has any official U.S. government affiliation, particularly with the military.

This writer must answer in the negative since his four-year project of reading the published proceedings of our organization has revealed no such connection.

To those who claim such a connection, we would greatly appreciate reviewing any evidence.

There is no evidence that Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., — our original name, altered in the 1920s to SUVCW, — the Sons of Veterans Guards (1891), the Sons of Veterans Reserve (1904), or any camps of order ever had any government affiliation.

In September 1896, H.R. No. 5562 was introduced to authorize the Secretary of War to recognize Sons of Veterans units as reserves. The bill never got out of

committee.

In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, two companies of Sons of Veterans were raised for Michigan Militia Regiments, Col. L, 33rd MVI, and Co. B, 35th MVI. Indiana SV offered a full regiment of 21 companies and six were accepted for militia service. C-in-C Charles K. Darling did not preside at the 17th Encampment because he was in Puerto Rico with his regiment, the 6th Massachusetts. Many individual members volunteered and a supplement to the 17th Encampment Proceedings lists them.

Many members volunteered or were drafted for World War I service, but there is no record of any camps or SVR units being federalized.

Other than our federal charter and IRS designation, this writer has found no record of government recognition and he will be pleased to discuss his findings and research with any interested brothers.

## Remembering June 3, 1864, on D-Day plus 50

Editor's Note: The following piece, by Brother Douglass R. Knight of William Tabor Camp No. 162, SUVCW, Dept. of Mass., appeared as a letter to the editor in the Sunday Eagle-Tribune, Lawrence, Mass., on June 12 this year:

To the Editor:

Though I have absolutely no desire to detract from the profound significance of D-Day (June 6), I am compelled to bring another day in June, many years before that — 3 June 1864 — to your attention.

On that day, during the Civil War, near Richmond, Va., Union Generals Ulysses S. Grant and George G. Meade ordered the Army of the Potomac to attack Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

At dawn on June 3, a solid wall of Union blue — 1,000 men abreast and 50 ranks deep, 50,000 men — advanced with fixed bayonets against the Confederate entrenchments at Cold Harbor. After just 20 minutes, 7,000 Union men lay dead or dying. The survivors piled up the corpses for protection against the Confederate gunfire.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade ordered another assault, but the men refused. "I will not take my regiment in another such charge if Jesus Christ Himself should order it," shouted Capt. Thomas E. Barker, commander of the 12th New Hampshire Infantry.

Gen. Grant then sought a truce to attend to the Union casualties left on the battlefield. Gen. Lee refused, and as a consequence many boys in blue simply bled to death for want of medical attention. Unarmed stretcher-bearers who went out to bring them back were shot down and left to die themselves.

When it was all over, a total of 14,831 Union men were killed, wounded or captured.

Let us not forget the veterans of any of America's war. Only they know the hell they went through for all of us.



—Photo courtesy Robert J. Eck

One of the new SUVCW camps is Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Camp No. 20 in Roanoke, Virginia, chartered Jan. 10, 1994. In this photo, Charter Camp Commander Robert J. Eck, left, holds the camp charter presented by Department of Maryland Commander Andrew M. Johnson on behalf Commander-in-Chief Allen W. Moore. Army of the James Camp No. 1864 was also formed in Virginia last year.

## National Historian seeks information from each camp

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — National Historian Jerome Orton writes, "I have been trying to get a small history of each camp in SUVCW. ... Some replies have been received but not a great amount."

Orton would like someone from each camp to answer the following questions:

1. Name and number of camp.
2. Location of camp.
3. When was the camp chartered?
4. Does your camp have its original charter?
5. Can you provide a copy of the charter or record the information on it?
6. Does your camp have any historical records that may be of interest?
7. Who or What was your camp named for?
8. Can you provide a small history of your camp?
9. Do you have anything about your camp you would like to add?



## Southern cavalry ran rings around Yankee forces

By R. W. LORD  
Oliver Tilden Camp No. 26  
SUVCW

NEW YORK — ... Come to 1861. The Union government, by history and tradition, did not think much of cavalry. It believed cavalry unsuitable for the wooded country of northern Virginia. It had a few regular cavalymen fighting Indians out West, but very few northern citizens knew how to ride or had ever owned any horse except a plow horse.<sup>1</sup> History had shown it took two years to raise a cavalry force, and the North thought it did not have that much time. In other words, there were good reasons for not raising cavalry regiments.

In the first year of the war, the Northern army used its cavalry for communication, which is all right; for picket duty and guarding lines of communication, in dribs and drabs, which is totally wrong. The North secured good horses, which were ruined by untrained recruits. In the first two years of the war the Federal government furnished 284,000 horses to the cavalry, although at no time during this period were there more than 60,000 cavalymen in the field.

As for the South, it had many men used to riding and they owned their own horses. If northern Virginia was heavily wooded, they knew the roads through the woods. The Southern generals knew the value of organized cavalry units which could screen their infantry's movements while reporting on Federal activities.

The chief deficiencies of Southern cavalry were equipment and remounts. There was, after a few months, a handy source of supply which required only limited effort to acquire. This source was the U. S. Army, and it supplied not only cavalry accoutrements and horses, but many other supplies as well. One Rebel cavalry commander, on capturing a Federal wagon train, took time to lecture the teamsters on the quality of their wagons. He said that General Lee was very dissatisfied with the wagons he was getting from the U. S. Army and that it was time the army shaped up.

During the first two years of war, Southern cavalry ran rings around Northern forces. It scouted far more successfully than Northern horsemen. It screened Southern movements. And it captured and destroyed mountains of Northern supplies and communications.

You cannot interdict a road or a railroad for more than a few hours unless you have the strength to hold it. Even during the Civil War a destroyed bridge, no matter how large, could be



Gen. Wade Hampton

rebuilt in a few days. Destruction of railroads was a cavalry job. The men would prise up the rails, knock off the ties, build a pile of ties, place the rails on the pile and file the pile. The rails would bend in the heat and become worthless. The Northern army would have to bring replacement rails. This it could always do. But to maintain continuous communication, the army had to guard the rails and bridges. This tied down large bodies of Federals in unfriendly territory. One item difficult for even the North to replace was locomotives. In time these were kept well-guarded and sent out only with heavy escort.

Unpleasant, but a necessity of war, was the seizure of horses, cattle, and other animals, and the destruction of crops and barns. Cavalry was responsible for much of the foraging.

### Arms and Equipment

A cavalymen had to carry his arms, cartridges, percussion caps, canteen, shelter tent, lariat and picket pin, saddle blanket and saddle, a nosebag of corn, extra horsehoes and nails, curry comb and brush, gun tools and cleaning materials. There was very little weight left for spare clothes or food for the trooper. Cavalymen were often famished, tired, and saddle sore. They often were in danger in enemy territory and, because they were scouting, sometimes wore enemy uniforms.

Increasingly during the war, cavalry fought dismounted, except when fighting cavalry. Firearms came to be used more than the sabre.

In the last two years of the war, from the time the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was organized as a Corps, the Union cavalry had breech-loading arms



Gen. J. E. B. Stuart

of the newest kind, good horses and accoutrement. The Colt pistol, Navy and Army types, was standard. Sharp's carbine was succeeded by the Spencer. Some units had the Henry. Colt, Howard, Burnside, and Maynard carbines were also issued.

Confederate cavalry declined as the war progressed. Some of the best commanders died. Horses were in short supply. It became harder to capture Northern horses and equipment and supplies. And Northern troops were better led, trained, and equipped.

### Famous Engagements and Raids

In October 1861, Major Zagonyi, commander of Gen. John Fremont's bodyguard, made a spirited charge up a hill in the face of murderous fire, driving the Confederates through Springfield, Missouri. This lifted spirits in the Union during a bleak period.

Gen. George Stoneman raided Lee's communications in April and May 1863. By dividing his force into a number of small detachments, Stoneman caused great alarm in the Richmond area, with some troops getting within two miles of the city. But the raid did little damage.

In June 1863, Gen. Albert Pleasanton, Chief of the Cavalry Corps, with 11,000 troops, met Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with 10,000 troops at Brandy Station, Va., in the greatest cavalry battle ever fought on American soil. The battle raged for 10 hours, an incredible time.

### Great Cavalry Commanders

**Philip Sheridan, USA.** He relieved Union cavalry from waste of energy and made it as effective as Confederate cavalry had been. In April 1864 he was

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## Civil War cavalry ...



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placed in command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. [It was a member of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, part of Sheridan's command, who was responsible] for the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart at Yellow Tavern. ...

**James Ewell Brown Stuart, CSA.** The plume in his hat betokened his dash and daring. He twice rode around the Army of the Potomac when it was commanded by McClellan. Among his laurels were the Seven Days, Antietam, a destructive raid into Pennsylvania, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. His lack of contact with Lee during Lee's second invasion of the North compounded Lee's difficulties at Gettysburg. He was killed at Yellow Tavern May 11, 1864.



Gen. David McMurtie Gregg



Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick

**John Buford, USA.** One of the major cavalry leaders of the war. He is credited by some with choosing the battlefield at Gettysburg. He was wounded at Second Bull Run, and played a noble part at Brandy Station and Gettysburg.

**Wade Hampton, CSA.** After Stuart's death, he commanded all Lee's cavalry. He did well with what he had. He fought at Bull Run, in the Peninsular Campaign, and was wounded at Fair Oaks. He served brilliantly at Gettysburg, where he was wounded three times. After the war he was Governor of South Carolina, U. S. Senator, and U. S. Commissioner of Railroads.

**Wesley Merritt, USA.** He rode with Stoneman on the famous Richmond raid in April and May 1863. He commanded the cavalry reserve at Gettysburg and contributed greatly to Meade's success in that battle. He commanded a cavalry division in Sheridan's Valley Campaign. At the Battle of Opequon, he is said to have given "the most effective instance in a hundred years of war in the use of a cavalry division in a pitched battle." He remained in the Army, and commanded U. S. land forces in the Philippines in the Spanish-American War, and retired in 1900.

**Nathan Bedford Forrest, CSA.** A born cavalry leader, he enlisted as a private and rose to lieutenant general in command of cavalry in Alabama, Mississippi, and east Louisiana. Forrest's pursuit of Col. A.D. Straight in April 1863 was a classic of persistence and bluff; Straight surrendered to what some say was Forrest's inferior force.

**George Armstrong Custer, USA.** In his velvet uniform, with his long, golden hair, he made a striking figure. He distinguished himself at Gettysburg under Pleasanton, won honors at Cedar Creek in Sheridan's Valley Campaign, and participated in Grant's final campaigns. He is known for his final campaign at the Little Big Horn (1876).

**Joseph Wheeler, CSA.** He commanded in more than 100 cavalry battles. Sherman once said, "In the event of a war with a foreign country, Wheeler is the man to command the cavalry of our country." Wheeler commanded a brigade of infantry at Shiloh, April 1862. Later that year he was transferred to the cavalry. He fought under Bragg at Perryville, and covered Bragg's retreat. In the Chattanooga Campaign he showed himself a brave and skillful officer, harassed Sherman's flank on the March to Atlanta, and led a long, successful raid on Sherman's rear. He was a major

general in the Spanish-American War. He died in Brooklyn in 1906.

**Benjamin H. Grierson, USA.** He was kicked by a horse when a child and hated horses. But he served in the Federal Cavalry in the Civil War and left LaGrange, Tenn., on April 17, 1863, on one of the most famous raids of the war. He had 1,700 men and raided the entire length of Mississippi, emerging at Baton Rouge on May 2. In 16 days he traveled 800 miles in hostile territory, destroying communications and supplies, thereby aiding Grant's Vicksburg Campaign, with a loss of only 27 men.

**Fitzhugh Lee, CSA.** A nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He fought with Stuart's cavalry in most of the important engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia (ANV). He was severely wounded at Winchester. From March 1865 he was in command of the cavalry of the ANV. In 1896 he went to Cuba as consul-general. During the Spanish-American War he commanded the Seventh Corps. He returned to Havana as military governor in 1899.

**Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, USA.** In 1865 I drove to Richmond, Va., and my car broke down in a residential part of the city. I got out of the car and looked up at a plaque which marked the farthest point that Gen. Judson Kilpatrick reached in his raid in which he wanted to free 10,000 prisoners on Belle Island at Richmond in February-March 1864. He penetrated the two outer defense lines at Richmond but failed to pierce the third. Col. Ulrich Dahlgren made a simultaneous attempt with a smaller force at another point in the Richmond defenses. This also failed, and Dahlgren was killed. Kilpatrick was daring and reckless; his men called him "Kill-Cavalry."

**John Morgan, CSA.** The most noted guerilla leader of the war. In July 1862, he penetrated 200 miles into Federal territory in Kentucky and Tennessee, destroying railroads, supply trains, bridges, and private property. In October that year he harassed Nashville's supply lines. In late June 1863 Morgan began a grand raid into Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, which ended with his capture in Ohio. He later escaped from prison. The military significance of his raid was limited.

### Bits and Oddities

—During the 19th Century, it was an accepted policy in European armies to keep cavalry at war strength during peace, to avoid the two-year delay required to build effective cavalry. ...

—In 1860 McClellan returned from a tour of Europe, where he had studied various armies. He made improvements in the standard saddle, and the "Mc-

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## Civil War cavalry ...

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Clellan saddle" remained the regular issue for American cavalry into the 20th century.

—At the beginning of the Civil War, Union saddles were covered with rawhide, which cracked when it was wet. This could be painful for the trooper, who was sure to be bothered sometime in his life with saddles sores and piles.

—A few Federal cavalry units during the Civil War had lances. During World War I the German Uhlans and Russian Cossacks both used lances and terrorized the civilian populations where they invaded.

—During the Civil War Union sentiment was strong in northern Alabama. The First Alabama Cavalry was a Union regiment.

—During the early 1930s a U. S. cavalry unit was on maneuvers. At the end of a hot day the men went swimming in a small river. An officer made them get out. When one trooper objected, the officer said kindly, "Son, don't you know that in the army a horse is worth more than a man? We're going to water the horses here."

—I have seen a mock cavalry charge. Believe me, it was impressive.

—I visited a U. S. cavalry post in northern Vermont in the mid-1930s. It looked exactly like pictures of Western cavalry posts. With little effort, you could imagine you were at Fort Riley, Kan.

—Horses love parades and bands. A horse cavalry trooper told me that on parade there was no need to guide your horse around a corner. The horses would keep good alignment and step off together. I've never seen this, so I don't know.

—Armored tactics during World War II imitated cavalry tactics, with the tanks (cavalry) providing the spearhead and infantry the back-up. A real difference in World War II, however, was co-ordinated air power.

—The German Army in World War II was one-third horse-drawn.

—Today horse cavalry exists in a number of countries for ceremonial purposes. The horse still has use when dealing with people on foot. Police say an officer on horseback is worth 10 on foot when controlling crowds.

### Final Word

To return to the Civil War: A Confederate authority on cavalry, Major Holmes Conrad, ANV, wrote of Union cavalry after Sheridan took command: "Armed with repeating carbines and

fighting on foot as well as mounted, it became the most formidable arm of the Federal service. When the war ended, it was but reasonable to aver that the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was the most efficient body of soldiers on earth."

### Editor's Notes

1. One of the oldest and most durable myths is that Southerners knew horses to ride, Northerners knew horses to plow. Anyone who bothers to check sale bills, stud books, or to read extensively in newspaper backfiles will discover the love and use of fine saddle horses was not confined south of Mason and Dixon's Line. After all, the Morgan evolved in the late 18th century in the North. Some of West Point's best antebellum horsemen were Northerners, including Grant.

2. It seems likely that using horses for speed and mobility and then fighting dismounted was another gift of Native Americans to the Army.

3. Pleasanton made claims to Brandy Station that were and are questioned. Grant had him shipped to Rosecrans in the Department of the Mississippi, which is an evaluation of both.

4. That Wade Hampton "served brilliantly" at Gettysburg seems an eccentric view. Gen. David McMurtree Gregg, with help from Gen. George Armstrong Custer, foiled whatever plans the dashing dilatory Stuart had on July 3, 1863, northeast of Gettysburg. Hampton commanded a brigade in Stuart's division and was wounded — but it was a battle that Stuart shouldn't have fought.

5. Brother Lord is just plain wrong on Wesley Merritt at Gettysburg. Merritt was commander of the Reserve Brigade in Gen. Buford's First Cavalry Division at Gettysburg. There were three Cavalry divisions at Gettysburg, Buford's (First), Gregg's (Second), and Kilpatrick's

(Third), or eight brigades, plus horse artillery.

In Merritt's Reserve Brigade were the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th U. S. Cavalry [Regulars] and the 6th Pennsylvania. He left Emmitsburg, Maryland, at noon on July 3 for Gettysburg. His 6th U. S. Cavalry was badly mauled en route by the 6th Virginia Cavalry (Fairfield). Merritt reached the end of the Confederate right flank mid-afternoon and fell under the pin-headed direction of Kilpatrick, who managed to get Merritt's brigade hammered by Hood's men under Gen. Law. Merritt retreated. Then Kilpatrick ordered Farnsworth's charge, which was a disaster.

With help like this, Meade did not need to worry about Gen. Lee. [See Edward G. Longacre, *The Cavalry at Gettysburg*, Rutherford, N. J., 1986.] July 3, 1863, belonged to Gregg and Custer and volunteer, not regular, cavalry. Merritt came into his own in the Valley.

6. James Harrison Wilson is a striking omission from this list of outstanding cavalry leaders, and so is Rooney Lee. While "irregular" and a small unit, John S. Mosby succeeded in teaching what Cavalry Pointers refused to learn — lessons Northern Plains cavalry already knew and never forgot.

7. Gen. John Hunt Morgan was an unsuccessful Grierson. The most important Morgan for the Civil War was probably Justin Morgan, 1747-1798, of Vermont.

8. At least one astute participant of the Kilpatrick-Dahlgren raid on Richmond thought the raid a disaster from beginning to end.

9. Holmes Conrad, with the ethnocentricity that marked nearly all Confederate and Union soldiers, of all ranks, who wrote about the Civil War would have been more nearly accurate had he said, "the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was the most efficient body of uniformed soldiers on earth." In the post-Civil War years the Army went West — and not one major reputation — Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Crook, Terry, Forsyth, Howard, Miles, et al. — emerged intact.

## Cavalry is archeology

By R. C. GREGORY  
Banner Editor

IONIA, Mich. — While I am grateful for Brother Robert W. Lord's contribution I have serious reservations about the writing on Civil War, or any other cavalry, during the past 50 years.

The standard work on Federal cavalry is by Stephen Z. Starr, in three volumes:

*The Union Cavalry in the Civil War: Volume 1, From Fort Sumter to Gettysburg, 1861-1863;*

*The Union Cavalry in the Civil War: Volume II, The War in the East: From Gettysburg to Appomattox, 1863-1865;*

*The Union Cavalry in the Civil War: Volume III, The War in the West, 1861-1865.* All are published by Louisiana State University Press and total roughly 1,500 pages. The books are physically ill-made and soon require rebinding.

Starr tells everything one would want

## Cavalry is archeology

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to know about cavalry without ever really mentioning horses. He apparently assumes, as does nearly every writer on cavalry, that all readers know something about horses and the problems that they pose. It is possible Starr wrote without ever being on a horse. It seems unlikely he participated in cavalry exercises by regiment, and still less that he fired a carbine at a moving target from the back of a charging horse.

All that is a little like talking about artillery without mentioning which guns of what ranges; or assuming everyone knows why the Spencer rifle and carbine were welcomed by troopers. [Generally speaking, the use of "trooper" and "troop" came after the Civil War.]

In other words, Starr and Brother Lord assume that everyone knows something about horses, and that is manifestly untrue. And it simply is not possible to understand cavalry and cavalry battles without knowing a fair amount about horses. I am acquainted with one of the Army's last muleskinners — he handled mules in War II in Italy — but mules aren't horses and pack animals aren't cavalry.

Before an understanding of cavalry can occur, many questions have to be dealt with. Here are a few:

—What was the preferred height [hands], weight, gender, and age of cavalry mounts? They can't have all been geldings. If there were mares and stallions in the same outfit, there must have been some exciting times.

—Did the Army buy broken-to-saddle horses or only unbroken? Which were preferred? If unbroken, how was breaking and training accomplished if no one in the North knew anything about horses? What, exactly, did grooming and care consist of — and what happened when it was neglected?

—We know about hoof disease, especially during winter camp. Was it thrush? What was the treatment? Grazing one understands; but how much horse fodder and grain did a regiment of horse require? What are the consequences for horses going a long time without rest, water or feed?

—Traveling forges still exist. What shoes were recommended for what terrain. [There are dozens of different kinds of horse shoes, and front and back shoes are not always alike.] What happened, in combat, when a horse cast a shoe or shoes?

—Horses may often be beautiful creatures but among domesticated

animals they are not, by any means, the most intelligent: horses have not hogs' brains and teachability. Just how often were "charges" mass runaways, in whole or in part? How often, in tight circumstances, did horses spook? Anyone who thinks a 1,000 horses in line of battle can be controlled easily, even if every rider were Olympic class, is deluded.

—What, exactly, were all the diseases and ailments to which horseflesh was/is heir? If human medicine was rudimentary during the Civil War, — whiskey and saws, to generalize, — what about veterinary medicine? What were the "horse hospitals"?

—What were the speeds of the various commands?

—How many horses were shot or injured by their own riders?

—What's a reasonable distance in which to rein in a horse at a gallop, turn it around, and return to home lines, while keeping some reasonable formation with fellow troopers?

—Not all horses are jumpers and not all can be taught to jump. What about balks in battle? The only place in which "balk" has much meaning these days is baseball, but it was borrowed by the game from horses.

—How did the Army go about purchasing its draft horses? What recommendations or guidelines as to size existed for draft animals and mules? Anyone who thinks the horses for cavalry and horses to haul ammunition wagons were the same is mistaken. The Budweiser Clydesdales wouldn't have been much good at the Woodstock Races. Loaded, as it were, how much did ammunition wagons weigh?

It is broadly true that almost everyone knew something about horses, 1861-1865, even city dwellers, who had to be alert for runaways, a chief diversion in cities and towns. I question if half the members of SUVCW can define "heaves" or describe a martingale or identify whiffletrees [also whipple-trees] without recourse to a library or to elderly horsemen. Very few remain with any cavalry experience at all and none with any cavalry combat experience. There are many other horse words — eveners, thills, hames, tugs, bridles, halters, snaffles, spavin, drench, withers, hobbles — that are as obsolete as a Gatling gun. And why, later, did the cavalry ride *horses* while Native Americans rode *ponies*? Knowing that at least some Native Americans mounted from horse right, as opposed to Anglos mounting from horse left, is useful.

—While handguns, carbines, rifles, and sabres can be used in cavalry fighting, wasn't a major military reason for cavalry the speed, weight, hooves, and force of horses against infantry? Who in right mind wants to get trampled by 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of horse — and then get skewered? What is needed is an explicit book on cavalry, with illustrations, diagrams, charts, and, where possible, photographs. Since the Army's last Chief of Cavalry was deactivated nearly 50 years ago, it may be such a useful book is impossible to write or compile. Most writing on cavalry, lacking extensive knowledge of horses, is thin, at best. Cavalrymen were at least as subject to the whims of their horses as horses to the commands of cavalrymen.

If all Civil War cavalry reenactors in North America showed up in Virginia at the same time, could Ted Turner film Brandy Station? No. Would the National Park Service have permitted 5,000 horses and troopers on the Gettysburg grounds? Not on your road apples.

And now 50 years have passed since War II. It is true that the Nazi army had more horses in War II than the Kaiser's army had in War I. That probably resulted from social and military class structure: German peasants could handle draft horses. The U. S. didn't have a peasant class.

But the U. S. had, by 1941, a durable relationship with automobiles. Someone once wrote that if a War II deuce-and-a-half broke down with a dozen men in back, at least six could jump out and repair it. Generally speaking, German officers could not drive by virtue of rank and knew little, if anything, of carburetors and generators, and German enlisted men knew less. Therefore, with impeccable *Oberkommando* logic, horses. How effective Russian cavalry was during War II is open to question, but that the greatest tank battle ever fought was between Germans and Russians is not open to question (Kursk).

Gen. George Patton, a kind of latter day Custer, often looked as if he were a cavalry officer, as indeed he was before armor. He sometimes wore leather leggings to go with his pearl (?) handled revolvers. One hopes, for his orderly's sake, that the Rhine didn't splash. But Detroit built Patton's "horsepower."

And Col. Potter of Korean surgery fame, gave his horse to an orphanage when M.A.S.H. ended; but how Susie got to Korea at all must be what is called "art" on television.

Those who write on cavalry must know more about horses than they commonly demonstrate, because cavalry is not just military history.

Cavalry is archeology.

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# And, finally, about Spencer carbines at Gettysburg

Editor's Note: The following article has been condensed from the original.

By WILLIAM MEHAFFEY  
Historian  
Davis \* Camp

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — There have been many controversies regarding the Battle of Gettysburg during the first three days of July 1863. Many historians have erroneously written that Buford's Cavalry used Spencer carbines at this battle. The Spencer, either rifle or carbine, was the first successful repeating firearm to use a metallic cartridge.

The carbines, 64,685 of them, manufactured by Spencer were .52 calibre. A contract was let to the Burnside Rifle Company, which manufactured 30,496 carbines of .50 calibre. These 95,181 Spencers was the total procurement by the Ordnance Department, which also purchased 58,238,924 cartridges.

The weapons overall length is 39 inches and it weighs 8 pounds, 4 ounces. The tubular magazine for feeding the rimfire cartridges is located in the buttstock and is inserted into the buttplate. The magazine holds seven copper rimfire cartridges; a coil spring feeds the cartridges forward. To fire the Spencer carbine, the operating lever is lowered. This ejects the previously fired cartridge and brings the next cartridge into position to be fed into the receiver with the closing of the breech. The hammer is then cocked and the carbine ready for firing. The seven cartridges in the tubular magazine could be fired in about 10 seconds.

There were no Spencer carbines in existence at the Battle of Gettysburg. The first order for this firearm was placed July 13, 1863, nine days after the Battle of Gettysburg. They were delivered Oct.



3, 1863. Some Spencer rifles were used. Custer's 5th and 6th Michigan Cavalry Regiments had 572 between them. ...

The Union cavalry played a very important part in this victory. Cavalry opened the battle and were instrumental in causing the Rebels to retreat. ... There were 12,978 cavalrymen under the leadership of Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. Their principal arms were breech-loading carbines, mostly Sharps and Burnside's. The revolvers were mostly Colt and Remington, .44 and .36 calibre. And they had sabres.

...The 6th Pennsylvania was the only volunteer cavalry serving with the regular army cavalry. They were also known as the Lancers. When originally organized, their principal weapon was a lance. It was soon discarded as being cumbersome and not effective.

Although [Buford] was outnumbered considerably ... he used his cavalry as infantry; one man in four was at the rear holding four horses. Seventy-five percent of his men were in line of battle. His firepower was much greater than Heth's: a breech loader could be fired 12 to 14 times a minute; a good infantryman

fired a musket about three times a minute. Buford's men were constantly falling back and forming new lines. ...

Editor's Note: Brother MehaFFEY certainly seems to have studied the question of Spencer carbines and rifles at Gettysburg. Some questions remain, however: Russell A. Alger commanded the 5th Michigan Cavalry at Gettysburg; he was also a very rich man. What evidence is there that he did *not* place his own private order for Spencers? Other instances of privately paid for weapons in the Civil War are known, and there is no reason such an order would have shown up in the Ordnance Department records. The Spencer was patented in 1860. It is also true that old Spencers showed up at auction sales hereabouts — home base of part of the 6th Michigan Cav. — and otherwise in Michigan down to about 1950-55, suggesting some veterans brought them home. I know of three or four in private collections.

Gen. Buford's performance on July 1 is well-known. That he went off to refit on July 2, apparently with Pleasonton's sanction, is strange.

## BANNER SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Banner is published by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Inc., the only male organization recognized by and representing the Grand Army of the Republic. Sons was founded in 1881 and incorporated by Act of Congress as a non-profit patriotic, fraternal, historical society. SUVCW members receive The Banner at no additional charge. Subscriptions are welcome at \$4.00 per year. All subscriptions expire January 1.

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