



PVT. LUCIUS L. MITCHELL CAMP 4

April 2016

A Message From the Commander

MILITARY CAREER OF M. EMMET URELL
LATE FIRST LIEUTENANT 82nd NY Vols

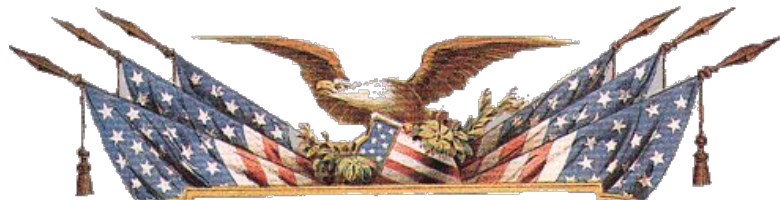
(This is the third article in a continuing story of my great uncle's life. The following is in his own words.)

"Enlisted in second regiment N.Y.S.M.– subsequently 82nd New York volunteers – on 17 of April 1861. Arrived in Washington DC May 21 and it was mustered into U.S. service by Captain Whipple, U.S.A. for three years or during the war. Took part in the following battles, Bull Run (1st), Fairfax, Edwards Ferry, Siege of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Nelsons Farm, Malvern Hill, Bull Run (2nd), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Beverly Ford, and the Wilderness, and a great many skirmishes. Was wounded at Fair Oaks slightly and at Bristoe Station-14th Oct., '63-severely in two places, through the body from the right side to the left, which has injured him for life, and the other in the right arm. The wound through the body did not heal up for nearly

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APRIL CAMP MEETING

SATURDAY April 2, 2016

1 PM

St. Cloud Community Center
716 Indiana Avenue
St. Cloud, FL 34769

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War





March Meeting Brother attendees

Meeting snapshots



Minutes of the 21st Annual Department of Florida Encampment

20 February 2016 at 3101 17th Street St. Cloud, FL 34769 Cypress Room

Hall was opened at 8:15 AM

DC Whitlam went to retrieve Continental Breakfast Foods while arriving members began to set up and interact with each other.

PDC Linscott of Camp No. 5 set up registration and sign in sheets for arriving members, and issuance of Dept. Encampment badges.

11:45 AM DC Whitlam went to Publix to retrieve luncheon foods.

12:30 National Chaplain Jerome Kowalski said the blessing and lunch began.

1:30 Cmdr Reeves called for the Officers and members of the 21st Encampment of the Florida Department of the Sons of Union Veterans come to order.

Cmdr Reeves Asked the Dept. Secretary to call the roll of Officers of the Encampment.

Cmdr Reeves	Present
SVCmdr James G. Ward	Present
JVCmdr David Palmer	Present
Council 1 Harvey Linscott	Present
Council 2 John M. Vaughn	Absent
Council 3 (Pro temp) James Ward	Present
Dept. Sec./Treas. Clair Whitlam	Present
Patriotic Instructor Edward Manak	Present
Graves Registration Ron McCracken	Present
Civil War Memorials Off. R. McCracken	Present
Dept. Chaplain Acheson	Present
JROTC Coordinator Richard Shaffer	Present
Eagle Scout Coordinator Bob Jones	Present
Counselor Bob Jones	Present
Guard Larry Peck	Present
Color Guard Ron McCracken	Present
Newsletter David Chestnut	Excused
Signals Officer Brian French	Excused



Officers 2016 - 2017

Camp Commander : Michael Urell

SVC: Connie Landry

JVC: Timothy Wiff

Secretary : Clair D.
"Skip" Whitlam

Treasurer : Clair D.
"Skip" Whitlam

Council 1: Ronnie G. McCracken

Council 2: Roger L. Heiple

Council 3: James G. Ward

Patriotic Instructor : Roger Heiple

Chaplain : Ronnie G. McCracken

Graves & Memorials : Ron-
nie G. McCracken

Historian: unseated

Eagle Scout Coordina-
tor. : Unassigned

Signals Officer: Clair
D. "Skip" Whitlam

JROTC contact: Michael Urell

Guide: Pending

Editor

Steve Williams

swilliams16@cfl.rr.com

See Department minutes on Page 12

Book Report

Andersonville by John McElroy

Reprint of 1886 best seller

John McElroy would be high on my list as an historical person who I would like to have lunch with. The problem for John would be that he might not find me too interesting. But, then again, I could fill him in on events that had occurred after he had departed. After all he was, among other things, a newspaper man.

Roger Heiple first introduced me to John when we would tell people about the history of St. Cloud, Florida on Fridays in the Women's Club Museum on Massachusetts Avenue. His picture was page one in a notebook Roger had made up to illustrate his words. You see, in 1909 the newspaper "National Tribune" had bought land in Central Florida and had established the Seminole Land Investment Corporation. John worked for the paper and came down to St. Cloud to organize the settlement and sell land. So I knew something about him before I knew a lot more.

Another sort of connection John McElroy and I had was through my Great Uncle Michael Urell who I have been writing about in separate articles in the "Communicator." They were both Commanders of the Department of the Potomac of The Grand Army of the Republic in the 1890s.

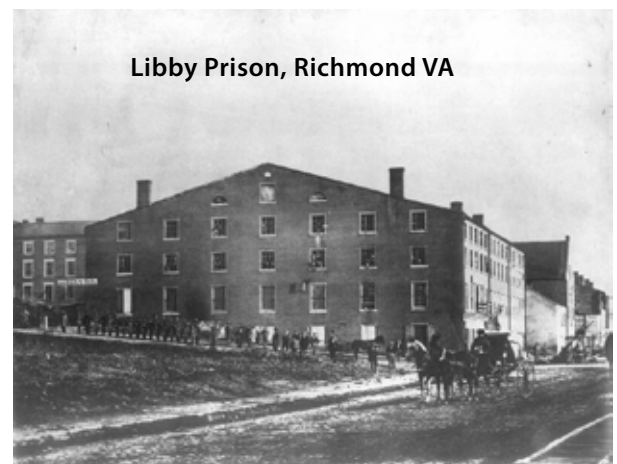
As I said John McElroy was a newspaper man and an author. I'll try to whet your appetite to read his book "Andersonville" that was published in 1886. It was very popular for about 20 years. John lived a long life (1846-1929) I surely would have bet against this as I read Andersonville. The beginning of the book gives a wonderful picture of what it was like to be a young Union soldier in a Calvary unit. He had joined the Calvary at age 16. In 1863 he is captured by the Confederates at Jonesville, Virginia and transported to Libby Prison in Richmond. Throughout this four volume work McElroy provides the reader with vivid accounts of the people and events he encounters. He has very strong opinions about not only the Confederates but does not hesitate to criticize harshly some of the Union troops. The pranks played on guards late at night, a escape attempt and the extortion of union troops by their fellows are depicted. He has a great memory for detail such as people's names and provides physical details of the prison that let you picture what it was like.

Unfortunately Libby Prison will be looked upon somewhat fondly because his next stop is Andersonville. In the year and half that the Prison exists 13,000 of 40,000 prisoners die there. Fever, rheumatism, throat and lung diseases and despair combined with scurvy, dysentery and gangrene and always meager food rations. I am reminded of the story of an egg bartered at a German prison camp during World War Two. The decision on how to cook or was agonized over for pages. At Andersonville the agonizing was over how to spend a silver quarter so they could get the most nutrition. They decide on sweet potatoes.

There is a great deal of humor in the book. The conversation with an elderly Southern man in Savannah, Georgia is well written and includes the words Parthian arrow. Look that one up! The author is very well read and sites Homer, Shakespeare and Dickens among others. Were the prisoners treated with any kindness? You'll be surprised where. Were there any reprisals after their captivity? A tale of espionage is told. Expect to read a book about prison camps that will capture you.



Original wood markers



Libby Prison, Richmond VA

Minutes of Camp No. Camp Meeting February 6, 2016

St. Cloud, Community Building
701 Indiana Ave.
St. Cloud, FL 34769

Cmdr. Urell	call for a Roll call of the Officers of the Camp
Cmdr Urell	Presentation
SVCmdr Landry	Absent
JVCmdr Iliff	Excused
Sec./Trea. Whitlam	Presentation

At 1:10 pm Commander Urell opened the meeting with the Recitals and asked Chaplain McCracken to give the opening prayer.

Chaplain McCracken, read from the bible the first two verses of the 31st Psalm, and gave the opening prayer. Chaplain McCracken updated the Camp on the conditions of Charter Camp Cmdr. Criswell.

Cmdr Urell asked camp to stand for the reciting of the American Creed, and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Cmdr. Urell call for a reading of the minutes of the January Camp Meeting. A motion was made to accept the minutes as read

Cmdr. Urell call for the Treasurers report:

Treasurer Whitlam gave the report, as of February 6th.

Brother Williams asked for a clarification on the dues as to when do. Treasurer Whitlam explained that the annual dues must be paid by the end of April. That members who have not paid their dues will be dropped from the Rolls in May and would then have to pay the annual dues plus a five dollar reinstatement fee. Of twenty three members of the Camp, eight have paid their dues. Treasurer Whitlam explained that all of our Camp members are email capable except for Criswell and Everett and they have paid their dues already. A reminder will be sent to all Camp Members.

Secretary Whitlam stated that he had received a letter from Brother Davis who is running for a National Office and would appreciate support from members who are going to attend the National Encampment.

Secretary Whitlam explained how the Department was planning on honoring those members whom have reached an upgrade in their service pins, which are worn on the membership badge.

Cmdr. Urell called for Chaplain's report of members in need. Chaplain McCracken detailed the Respiratory Hospital that Charter Cmdr. Criswell is at in Orlando and that he can receive visitors.

Brother Heiple reported that our former member Michael Farrell had visited him yesterday.

Cmdr. Urell reported that there is continuing investigation in Sorrento regarding the tomb stone for Anthony Frazier. Cmdr. Urell asked Brother McCracken to recap the complete situation regarding the Fraizer Headstone project at the Wekiva River Basin. Brother McCracken stated that all our efforts have been frustrated with sweet talk or no talk. The latest recommendation was to contact the Hozier group in the Panhandle for assistance. Brother McCracken expounded about their hopes that the Fpan organization would assist our efforts to get the headstone set in its rightful place. Cmdr. Urell also added that we want to keep the Sorrento Historical Society involved with out efforts because there will be the need for funds to be raised. Brother McCracken added that Shirley, the head of the Historical Society, asked why couldn't we get our National Officers involved in resolving and removing stumbling blocks. A discussion followed about the best way to approach National Officers for a request from National in our project.

Brother Heiple offered to give him a copy of the synopsis of the project and he deliver it to the CinC when he visits him at his residence. He requested that the Synopsis be labeled "Confidential Information".

Cmdr. Urell reported that his meeting with the "Wreaths across America" had assigned us a number gave us a site code for Mount Peace as the Cemetery that we are involved in. There is a tax form that they gave me which I haven't filled out at their insistence. He and Secretary Whitlam will need to put their heads together an figure out what needs to be addressed in that



Meeting Schedule

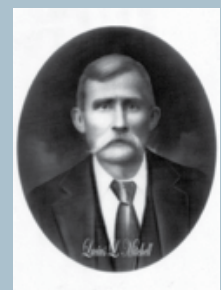
March 5, 2016
at 1 p.m.

April 2, 2016
at 1 p.m.

July 9, 2016
at 1 p.m.

Our meeting schedule is six consecutive months between November through April meeting on the first Saturday of every month except in January, then we will meet on the second Saturday. At 1:00 PM.

Community Center - 702 Indiana Ave in St. Cloud.



Wreaths Across America

Their mission, Remember, Honor, Teach, is carried out in part by coordinating wreath laying ceremonies on a specified Saturday in December at Arlington, as well as veterans cemeteries and other locations in all 50 states and beyond. They also organize a week of events including international veteran's tributes, ceremonies at State Houses and a week-long "Veteran's Parade" between Maine and Virginia where we stop along the way to spread a message about the importance of remembering our fallen heroes, honoring those who serve, and teaching our children about the sacrifices made by veterans and their families to preserve our freedoms.

What is Wreaths Across America?

501(c)3 non-profit organization formed in 2007 as an extension of The Arlington Wreath Project, with over 700 participating locations in all 50 states, and 24 national veteran cemeteries on foreign soil.

What began in 1992 with a trailer load of wreaths, decorated by volunteers and laid at the graves of fallen soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery has now become a national organization with over 900 participating locations - all focused on the mission to Remember - Honor - and Teach.

Wreaths Across America™ wreath sponsorships are \$15 per wreath. Funds are collected by each participating group. \$5 of each \$15 will be returned to the registered fundraising group on a 30 day reimbursement cycle.

Our Camp is registered for the Mt Peace Cemetery.



form. Regardless, there must be given some consideration as to how we present this to our community, for example, to have a day where Wreaths could be purchased and explained how the program works, we can also put something on our Web page explaining the program. Cmdr. Urell said he would get together with Brother Iliff and see what we can produce.

Cmdr. Urell commented on the current book he is reading regarding Civil War Soldiers Marching Home about Civil War Soldiers coming back from the war and the experiences they had. Its about the last member of the GAR, Albert Wolfson a drummer boy from Deluth Minnesota. The last remaining soldier of the Union Army who died in 1956.

Brother Heiple confirmed his identity and the fact that his statue overlooks Gettysburg battlefield, and that he has a recording of one of his speeches. Commander Urell commented on his finding mention of a painting called "Coming Home", and a poem that he had come across a parades in Washington D. C. One of which was all of the dead of the Union Army.

Ron McCracken mentioned that he could not get over the fact yet that his grandfather was in the Civil war from the 50th Pennsylvania, a dairy farmers son from northeast Pennsylvania went into the war, was wounded in the knee, served four years, and at the end of it on May 23rd he was in the parade marching down Pennsylvania Avenue and passed by the President.

Commander Urell add that there were two things that he wanted to get worked on for presentation in the Camp Communicator:

Rogers presentation on the GAR by Stephenson and the establishment of the GAR.

Brother Heiple expounded on the fact there are two different views on the establishment of the GAR, one from a book written in 1880, after Stephenson's death and the other from a book, "Memories of my father" written by Stephenson's daughter. Both of which reflected the importance of different individuals who were part of the GAR.

Brother Heiple asked to make a presentation on the 26th National Encampment of 1892 in Washington D. C. and it was the largest Encampment ever held. Roger displayed a souvenir booklet of that encampment containing photographs and individuals and places of the time. It contains a photograph of General Palmer was then the Commander of the GAR. Roger has his uniform and one of his testimonials.

Roger had also brought three frames of various badges and ribbons of the different Departments and Allied Orders of the time.

Cmdr. Urell asked if Roger could bring the Banner of the Florida GAR for the Department Encampment.

Cmdr. Urell read aloud the poem "The second review of the Grand Army", of the Midnight March in Washington. He encourage Camp Members to develop their writing abilities to contribute to Tim Iliff and provide material for the Camp Communicator.

Cmdr. Urell reported on his meeting with the Daughter's at the St. Cloud Library in the Fisk Room and he was impressed with their large meeting. A discussion evolved regarding the possibilities of using that room for Camp meetings.

Camp Secretary Whitlam expressed that he has the form for usage of Library forms and the requirements to be held to if needed in the future.

New Business:

Cmdr. Urell will be at the Olustee Battlefield and Roger will be up there on Friday.

Cmdr Urell questioned our need to be at the Senior Center on Friday the day before the Encampment to set up. Sec. Whitlam reported his conversation with the Building Manager Terry Hurt, who said that we could come in after 12:00 noon and set up but we must be out of there by 4:30 when they lock up the building.

Cindy Hoover, Paula Stark, to be invited to the Department Encampment.

A discussion was held regarding whether Camp 4 was going to have a display table and what would be placed on it. Brother McCracken volunteered to display his collection of badges and would permit Brother Hieple to take precedent over what he would want to display.

Brother Whitlam offer his opinion that the Camp Display tables should contain things which emphasis what the camp is doing in the community and that there should be a Department Display table which reflects our Order and its objectives. The badges shown in this camp meeting reflect the various Woman's organizations that were active in the 1800's and assistance they offered to Veterans, demonstrating the importance of women

in our culture.

Cmdr. Urell noted on the size of the GAR Hall and how it would be great if we could once again operate from within the GAR building. A discussion began about what events turning the owner of the GAR building against our offers to assist in operating the GAR Building.

Cmdr. Urell related how his grand uncle and how he was a member of the GAR in Washington and the things that they did. Brother McCracken added that Paula Stark was going to try and convince Mr. Everett regarding having a historical marker on the GAR Building.

Cindy Hoover with the American Legion and the Wreaths Across America.

Chaplain McCracken asked for a classification on who the members were that were present at Buck Custer's funeral service from the Sons of Union Veterans, indicating himself, Cmdr. Urell, Jim Ward, Harvey Linscott, was there anyone else? Steven Strobel also. Marshall Polston was a past member.

Secretary Whitlam expressed his appreciation for the number of members of our Department who are deserving of longevity pins for service in the SUVCW.

Chaplain McCracken suggested that we have a Camp Meeting at the Cannery Building at Pehorn Park.

A Discussion over that possibility began, Ron continued recalling a community awarding of Flags to Flag Flyer's in the community. All of which for the purpose of exposure to our community and the Sons of Union Veterans.

Brother Williams shared how the SAR does similar things to honor various members of the Community.

Chaplain McCracken also suggested that we set up a phone bank of individuals to call our absent Camp Member and encourage them to attend.

Brother Heiple mentioned that we have an opportunity coming up in April with the Anniversary of the GAR. He has all the original documents of that founding and much of which is unpublished. A discussion continued regarding having a special meeting in our April meeting, inviting the press and media to attend the presentation of the documents in Rogers possession. And revealing the largest Veterans Organization that was ever held in the United States as far as Nation wide, State by State.

And international, held in Illinois National Encampment was held the Fall of 1866. If it was the 20th of April it would be after our last Camp meeting.

Brother McCracken played us a chorus of "Tenting on the old Camp Ground" on his harmonica.

Cmdr. Urell asked Chaplain McCracken to



Baltimore riot of 1861

The Baltimore riot of 1861 (also called the Pratt Street Riot and the Pratt Street Massacre) was a conflict on April 19, 1861, in Baltimore, Maryland, between antiwar Democrats (the largest party in Maryland), as well as Confederate sympathizers, and members of the Massachusetts militia en route to Washington for Federal service. It produced the first deaths by hostile action in the American Civil War. Four soldiers (Corporal Sumner Needham of Co I and Privates Luther C. Ladd, Charles Taylor, and Addison Whitney of Company D) and twelve civilians were killed in the riot. About 36 of the regiment were also wounded and left behind. It is unknown how many additional civilians were injured. Sumner Henry Needham is sometimes considered to be the first Union casualty of the war, though he was killed by civilians in a Union state.

The same day, after the attack on the soldiers, the office of the Baltimore Wecker, a German-language newspaper, was completely wrecked and the building seriously damaged by the same mob. The publisher, William Schnauffer, and the editor, Wilhelm Rapp, whose lives were threatened, were compelled to leave town. The publisher later returned and resumed publication of the Wecker which continued throughout the war a firm supporter of the Union cause. The editor moved to another paper in Illinois.

As a result of the riot in Baltimore and pro-Southern sympathies of much of the city's populace, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company also declined the same day a Federal government request to transport Union forces to relieve the beleaguered Union naval yard facility at Portsmouth, Virginia.

deliver the closing prayer.

The meeting was declared closed.

The next meeting will be March 5th

Submitted by:

Clair D. Whitlam, Sec. Camp 4 Lucius L. Mitchell

Attested to by:

Michael E. Urell, Commander

April in the Civil War

1861 - **April 6** - Lincoln informs South Carolina attempt to be made to supply Ft Sumter. **April 11** - Surrender of Ft Sumter demanded by Confederates. **April 12** - Ft Sumter fired upon and replies. War Begins! Ft Pickens in Pensacola reinforced by Union troops without opposition. **April 13** - Ft Sumter surrenders. **April 14** - Formal surrender of Ft Sumter. **April 17** - Virginia convention votes for secession. **April 18** - Federal troops begin arriving in Washington after President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. **April 19** - Baltimore riots. President Lincoln declares blockade of Confederate states. **April 20** - Federals evacuate Norfolk VA Navy Yard. **April 22** - Florida ratified the Confederate Constitution. **April 29** - "All we ask is to be left alone" The Maryland house of delegates voted against secession 53 to 13.



1862 - **April 2 & 3**. General A S Johnson begins his build up to attack General Grant at Pittsburg Landing TN. **April 5** - Siege of Yorktown by General McClelland begins. **April 6** - Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, TN. **April 7** - Conclusion of Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, TN. Fall of Island No. 10 (New Madrid Bend on Mississippi River). **April 11** - Fall of Ft Pulaski GA (Savannah River) **April 12** - Great Locomotive chase. Union undercover troops hijack the locomotive General in Marietta



James Andrews

GA and travel north destroying track until captured in Ringgold GA James Anderson and 7 others were executed as spies, 8 escaped and 6 were later pardoned. **April 18** - Bombardment of forts below New Orleans begins. **April 24** Farragut's federal fleet passes forts below New Orleans. **April 25** - Federal fleet arrives at New Orleans. Surrender of Ft Macon, NC



1863 - **April 2**- Richmond 'Bread Riot' caused by increasing hardship throughout the South. **April 7** - Naval attack on Charleston attacking Ft Sumter (!). **April 16** - Passage of Vicksburg. **April 17** - Grierson's (Federal) and Marmaduke's (Confederate) Raids Grierson's raid would become part of a John Wayne movie *The Horse Soldiers*. **April 25** - British Parliament loudly debated the seizure of British vessels by American cruisers on blockade duty.



1864 - **April 1**. US transport Maple Leaf sank after hitting a torpedo or mine in St John's River FL. A Federal expedition operated from Palatka to Ft Gates FL. **April 4** - Maj Gen Philip Sheridan takes command of Army of Potomac cavalry. **April 6** The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana met at New Orleans and adopted a new state constitution abolishing slavery. **April 8** - Battle of Sabine Crossroads or Mansfield, LA. **April 9** - Engagement of Pleasant Hill, LA. **April 12** - Confederates capture Ft Pillow TN by Nathan Bedford Forrest. Subsequent execution of Negro Union soldiers after the surrender of the fort. Throughout the rest of April skirmishes continued in Arkansas and Louisiana.



1865 - **April 1** - Battle of Five Forks VA. Lincoln observing at City Point VA. **April 2** - Confederate government evacuates Richmond. Federals Capture Petersburg lines. Selma AL taken by Federals. Lincoln went to front at Petersburg to view the fighting from a distance. **April 3** - Union troops occupy Petersburg and Richmond. Lee struggles toward Amelia Court House. President Davis and most of his cabinet escape

towards Danville VA. **April 4** - President Lincoln in Richmond VA **April 6** - Engagement at Saylor's Creek VA. **April 7 & 8** - Grant opens correspondence with Lee. Lincoln visits Petersburg again then leaves from City Point to return to Washington. **April 9** - Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House. **April 12** - Surrender of Mobile AL **April 13** - Sec. of War Stanton ordered the draft halted and curtailed purchase of war materiel. The number of officers was reduced and many military restrictions removed as first steps in demobilization. **April 14** - Assassination. Federal Flag raised over Ft Sumter, SC. **April 15** - President Lincoln dies. Andrew Johnson takes Oath. **April 17** - President Davis and party in Salisbury N en route to Charlotte. John Wilkes Booth and David Herold hiding in Maryland. **April 18** Sherman - Johnston memorandum signed. **April 19** - Federal services for President Lincoln. Robert Lincoln represented the family as Mrs. Lincoln and Tad were sequestered. Gen. Grant stood alone at the head of the catafalque. **April 21** - Body of President Lincoln leaves Washington for Springfield IL arriving in Philadelphia (April 22), New York (April 24), Albany NY (April 25), Rochester and Buffalo (April 27), Cleveland (April 28), Columbus OH (April 29), Indianapolis on April 30. **April 22** - Booth and Herold get across Potomac to Virginia. **April 24** Sherman learns of rejection of Terms (to Johnston). **April 26** - Surrender of Joseph E Johnston. Capture and death of John Wilkes Booth. **April 27** - Sultana Disaster. Death toll ranged from 1238 to 1900.



Source: *The Civil War Day by Day, An Almanac 1861-1865*, E B Long, 1971, Doubleday.



Upcoming Events

National

60th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony commemorating the 151st Anniversary of President Lincoln's death. It will be held at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL at 10 AM on Saturday, April 16, 2016.

2016 National Encampment will be in Springfield, IL. from August 11-14.

Remembrance Day Weekend and Parade: November 18-20



The SVR roots date back to 1881 with the "Cadet Corps" of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) – the largest Union Veterans organization which formed in 1866 after the Civil War. The members of the GAR encouraged the formation of their sons as the SUVCW in 1881. These units eventually became known as the Sons of Veterans Reserve, when the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War moved toward a more patriotic and educational organization in design.

Many of the Sons of Union Veterans Camps (local organizations) formed reserve military units which volunteered their services during the Spanish – American War, World War I, and with the National Guard. Just prior to World War I, over 5,000 men wore the blue uniform of the SVR. As late as the 1930's, several states regarded their local SVR units as a military training component. Since World War II, the SVR has evolved into a ceremonial and commemorative organization. In 1962, the National Military Department was created by the SUVCW and consolidated the SVR units under national regulations and command. Since 1962, there have been five SUVCW Brothers that have held the SVR rank of Brigadier General and have had the honor to serve as the Commanding Officer of the SVR.

Department Officers 2015-2016

Commander: Charles S Reeves, PCC - E-mail reevesoldfarm@msn.com

Senior Vice Commander: James G Ward, PDC - E-mail nacheson1@att.net

Junior Vice Commander: David Palmer, PCC - E-mail Dayplm6@aol.com

Secretary: Clair D Whitlam, PDC - E-mail clairwhitlam@gmail.com

Treasurer: Clair D Whitlam, PDC - E-mail clairwhitlam@gmail.com

Councilor #1: Harvey K. Linscott, PDC

Councilor # 2: John M. Vaughn, PDC

Councilor # 3: James G. Ward, PDC

The purpose of this newsletter is to inform the members of Lucius L Mitchell Camp of activities and events related to the mission of the SUVCW and its interests.

If you wish to place a civil war article or SUVCW item please submit to the Editor at swilliams16@cfl.rr.com

The Editor reserves the right to censor and/or edit all material submitted for publication to the Camp Communicator newsletter without notice to the submitter.



Sutler Links

Link to list of vendors for any items to fill out your uniform and re-enactor accessories.

<http://www.fighting69th.org/sutler.html>

<http://www.ccsutlery.com/>

<http://www.crescentcity-sutler.com/index.html>

Camp Website

Be sure and visit our NEW Camp Website at <http://www.c4dofsuvcw.org/officers.html>. There is a page with a complete Calendar of Events that is updated regularly. Check back often for news of changes in time or place!

Career - From page 1

two years, but returned to the front when the wound was discharging badly against the advice of surgeons and relatives. Was also slightly wounded at the Wilderness, but the old wound getting worse and being unable to travel on with the army the surgeon put him in charge of the wounded who were able to walk and told to go to the rear.

There was some six hundred who started back for the ford which the Second corps had crossed at when advancing, but when we arrived there we were informed that the Rebel Calvary were in force on the other side of the Rapidan, so we turned back next morning and started for Fredericksburg which we were told our troops had possession of but when we got near that place I seen several of our men returning from that place and stated that some rebel calvary in that city, assisted by the citizens, were picking up our wounded and stragglers and returning them to Richmond. There was two more Lieutenants also with us, and we consulted together and concluded that there could not be a great many rebels and we determined to make for Aquia Creek and hail some passing boat. I formed all the men in line on the roads putting those who had guns in front and marched down to the city, the rebel Calvary retreated across the river on our approach and told us from the other side that we must not cross. I called for volunteers to cross and drive them back while the main body crossed. About a dozen crossed and killed one rebel and drove the others back wounding one or two. When the firing commenced some of our men would not come across and were taken prisoners. We got down to Aquia Creek that night but the rebels harassed us flank and rear all the way down the railroad. Next morning no passing vessel could be attracted, so some of the men made rafts and floated out on the Potomac at the mercy of the tide. At last one was picked up by the government transport "Rebecca Bartow." Leapt Baker who sent his boats and picked us all up. But before the boats came along nearly all the men were afloat on planks and rafts of every size. It was a curious sight. Amongst our numbers was the reporters of the N.Y. Herald and Tribune. We arrived early in Washington that night the enlisted men going to Armory Square Hospital. The other officers and myself reported to the [unreadable] and was sent to officers (Seminary) Hospital Georgetown where I was discharged 23 May 64 by [unreadable] "wounds rec'd in action." After returning to NY I rec'd an app't as Capt. 102 NYSM and authority to raise a company for 100 days service. I done so and the regiment spent that length of time guarding rebel prisoners at Elmira, New York. I did not accompany the regiment as my wound compelled me confine myself to my bed when the regiment was ordered away."

Further episodes to come. Baseball, the War Department, the GAR, and the Spanish American War are all in his future. Did I forget the Medal of Honor...no.

Mike Urell, L. L. Mitchell Camp 4 Commander



Aquia Creek

The Battle of Aquia Creek was an exchange of cannon fire between Union Navy gunboats and Confederate shore batteries on the Potomac River at its confluence with Aquia Creek in Stafford County, Virginia. The battle took place from May 29, 1861 to June 1, 1861 during the early days of the American Civil War. The Confederates set up several shore batteries to block Union military and commercial vessels from moving in the Chesapeake Bay and along the lower Potomac River as well as for defensive purposes. The battery at Aquia also was intended to protect the railroad terminal at that location. The Union forces sought to destroy or remove these batteries as part of the effort to blockade Confederate States coastal and Chesapeake Bay ports. The battle was tactically inconclusive. Each side inflicted little damage and no serious casualties on the other. The Union vessels were unable to dislodge the Confederates from their positions or to inflict serious casualties on their garrisons or serious damage to their batteries.



LOGISTICS AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR: Part Two

By

Oscar J. Dorr, CPL, Fellow

A logistical problem not often discussed was that of replacement of supplies. Boots wore out rapidly on foot soldiers that literally walked everywhere. Wagons required replacement and repair. The North early saw the wisdom of standardization and employed the principle in manufacture of new wagons, simplifying spare and repair parts. Replacement of draft animals killed in combat, or worn out by long marches and short rations, was a serious problem.

Another logistical problem was the amount of baggage carried in the supply wagons to support the officers. Troops generally carried tent shelter halves which, when connected together, provided shelter for two soldiers.

General officers had the highest allowance for baggage, followed by the lesser ranks. A full regiment was allowed six wagons, an Army Corps headquarters four wagons, and a division or brigade three wagons, just for baggage. General Meigs, Quartermaster of the Union Army, stopped privates from carrying carpet bags or valises in the regimental wagons, and stopped sutlers' commercial goods from being carried in regimental or quartermaster wagons disguised as quartermaster or commissary stores. He also restricted officers' baggage to "ordinary mess-chest and a valise or carpet bag." No trunks or boxes were allowed.

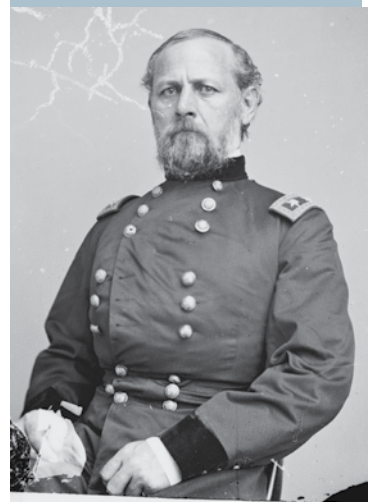
In order to deliver 500 tons of goods per day on the march, the number of wagons required increased from 1,440 wagons for a two day march, 2,260 wagons for three days, 3,140 wagons for four days, to as many as 7,500 wagons to support an eight day march. Each wagon was pulled by from four to six mules or horses. So 7,500 wagons required from 35,000 to 45,000 animals and possibly 15,000 drivers just to support a drive of little more than a week. These animals had to be fed, partially from fodder carried in the supply train, and partially from forage along the route of advance.

The Union Army of the Potomac consisted of 140,000 men, 4,300 wagons, 21,628 mules, 8,889 horses and 216 pack mules. The ratio of wagons to men was initially 30-32 per 1000 men, later reduced to about 20 per 1,000. The ratio of one animal to support four men remained fairly constant.

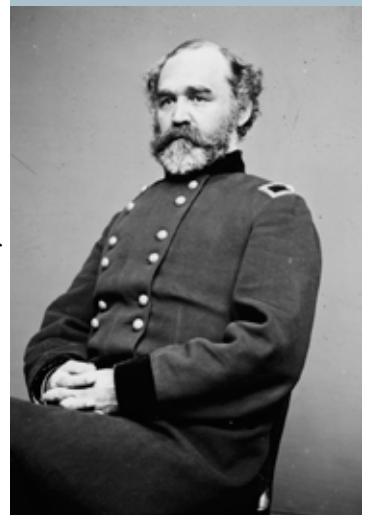
Food was a continuing problem for the CSA. The South had to convert from cotton to food crops, and the changeover was slow. Financing for procurement was a problem. Railways could not always deliver on time. In my opinion, Jefferson Davis' inaction regarding taking over control of the railroads was a significant factor in loss of the war from a logistics viewpoint. He delayed signing the Railroad Priority Bill into law until May 1, 1863, but, even then, the Confederate Congress withheld administrative authority, and failed to confirm the Office of Railroad Superintendent. In spite of these problems, the armies kept to the field. There was no military priority system over the Southern railroads, so military supplies often were bypassed in favor of commercial goods producing a higher revenue.

Training of troops consisted mainly of drilling troops to form a line of battle, changing direction by 90 degrees, and forming a defense square. Troops rarely fired from the prone position. They knelt or stood. Defense was easier than offense. Even in the heat of battle, formation maneuvers worked well. Units stayed organized and were generally effective. The defense tended to use artillery more effectively than offense.

One of the major logistics losses early in the war was the loss of Nashville, TN, by the Confederates in early 1862. General Don Carlos Buell was the Northern general responsible for the capture. Nashville was an important logistics center for the South, the largest and most important south of the Ohio River. On the Cumberland River, it had extensive rail connections, a giant arsenal, two powder mills, and a huge supply depot. Nashville's industry produced 100,000 percussion caps for rifles a day. The Nashville Plow Works produced sabers for the cavalry. Other factories produced rifled guns (cannons) with plans stolen from a Northern arsenal. This victory helped convince the North that capture of logistics resources could have a great effect on the outcome of the war.



Montgomery Cunningham Meigs; May 3, 1816 – January 2, 1892) was a career United States Army officer and civil engineer, who served as Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army during and after the American Civil War.



Don Carlos Buell (March 23, 1818 – November 19, 1898) was a United States Army officer who fought in the Seminole War, the Mexican-American War, and the American Civil War.

There was a strategy of penetration in the North's actions, while the South had initiated a policy of raiding. The first tended to be a long-term goal, and the second was carried out in the short-term. Actually, the goals of the North and South were different. The North needed to conquer the Southern states to force them back into the Union. The South did not wish, at first, to conquer the North. Its goal was simply to be so much trouble to the North as to be left alone to go its own way. As a personal aside, it seems to me that the South erred in taking the war into Northern territory, such as Pennsylvania. The sight of the original goal of secession seems to me to have been lost when the South was caught up in the conflict, and winning and conquering seemed to become the goal. The South, by extending their areas of combat, extended their slim lines of logistics support. Had the South kept within its borders, and fought a defensive and guerilla type war, the outcome may have been entirely different. If attacked by superior forces, the Southern armies could have fallen back into friendly territory, consuming food, fodder and other critical supplies as the North advanced, leaving no forage or food for the advancing troops. The Southern forces could then have cut the North's supply lines, forcing a retreat. This may be a simplistic solution, but history shows that the logistics support problems for both the North and South were almost overwhelming.

By February 1862, the North had begun to see the advantages of logistics.

Secretary of War Stanton began to exert control over the railroads of the North. He ordered standardization of track widths, eliminating the need to off-load and re-load shipments at terminal connections where track size differed, a common problem of the time. He also set priorities for railroad car use, and established a uniform signal system for trains. Stanton made the railroads self-regulating under the thinly disguised threat of Congressional intervention and regulation.

The telegraph system, largely a railroad operation, was put under Army control. Later the entire railroad system was placed under Army control, though operated by the railroad companies.

The South had to rely largely on exports of cotton, and imports of hard goods, including war materials. There were ten Southern seaports, Norfolk, VA; New Bern, NC; Wilmington, NC; Charleston, SC; Savannah, GA; Jacksonville; Fernandina, and Pensacola, in Florida; Mobile, AL; and New Orleans, LA, that were capable of handling deep-water ships. By 1862, six of the ten had fallen to the Northern Army or Navy. There were only three shipyards in the South, at Norfolk, Pensacola and New Orleans. With both New Orleans and Pensacola in Northern hands, the South was hard-pressed to restore their shipping lost to the blockade. Along the Mississippi River, an important artery that soon came under the complete control of the North, Memphis was also captured in early 1862.

Memphis was the terminus of four railroads, three running east, and one running south into Arkansas. Again, the South lost another important logistics center.

The North continued to increase its control of the logistics systems supporting the war effort. Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs and Secretary of War Stanton established a strong supply system. A quartermaster was established at each major point along the Ohio River. This evolved

from a skeleton force into a major effort. The Quartermaster General procured uniforms, shoes, tents, horses, mules, forage, and wagons. The war effort used one-half of all the North's industrial output. As a result of the Quartermaster's efforts, the North was able to exploit the new process of machine sewing of shoes. This was no small contribution, giving the amount of walking the soldiers had to do. The Quartermaster also introduced the new French shelter tent, or shelter half. Two soldiers could each carry a half tent, tie them together at night, and avoid the necessity of transporting by wagon the large tents formerly used. The U.S. Army used the shelter-half concept for many years after.

Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, followed by Brig. Gen. Alexander B. Dyer, commanded the North's Ordnance Department effectively, though Ripley was the more conservative of the two. Dyer introduced breech-loading rifles, and greater precision in manufacturing, more uniformity in arms, and better product quality.

Loss of middle Tennessee for the South meant loss of the largest provision-raising area of the South. Other states had to convert from a cotton economy to a food economy, with some difficulty. Tennessee supplied meat, particularly hogs, and even iron for arms and other uses. Food was peculiarly a Southern problem. Meat was not rationed, so was uncontrolled.

For the South, resupply of animals (horse and mules) was inadequate to support the campaigns of the early war. The preferred sources were Virginia and North Carolina, but this presented a problem of distance. The lower south was not a horse or mule breeding area. Texas produced mustangs, but these were generally unsuitable for the war effort. Loss of territory in Missouri, Kentucky, west and middle Tennessee, and the Trans-Allegheny region of Virginia was a loss of the principle source of animals. Once a large purchase of draft animals was marooned on the west side of the Mississippi River, and prevented from crossing by Union control of the waterway.

Grain was very necessary for forage and subsistence, but was in short supply. Some 75% of Confederate States of America horse losses were from starvation, disease, or abandonment when too weak to be of service. Inadequate transportation and supply were big factors. The railroads refused to cooperate, in light of non-regulation, and refused to carry bulk fodder, preferring more lucrative cargo.

Transportation was a serious problem for both the North and South. The railroad favored strategic maneuver by the defender as they could retreat along the line if necessary. And the railroad provided supply input for the invader, but the defender could destroy railroad lines and bridges, and deprive the invader their use. Many units, both North and South would tear up tracks and burn the rails over a fire of railroad ties, bending the rails out of shape when red hot.

Sometimes it was possible to straighten the rails for re-use. The North developed a device to twist the rails as they were bent, so that re-use was impossible. Railway trestles were particularly vulnerable as most were built of wood, and could be destroyed, as one general put it, ".by one soldier with a match." The Northern armies, with trained engineers and troops, frequently rebuilt wooden trestles of enormous size in

a matter of days.

The Union Army completed other extraordinary construction projects. Col. Theodore Lyman, aide-de-camp to General George Meade, reported that once a pontoon bridge, 2,000 feet long, was built in 10 hours. Over this bridge passed a train of wagons and artillery 35 miles long; more than half the infantry in the Army of the Potomac, about 70,000 men; 3,400 beef cattle, and 4,000 cavalry--all in only 48 hours. In civil life, a bridge like this, over a swift current and a depth of 85 feet, would require 2-3 months planning and collecting material, and a year to build.

Roads were generally narrow and, of course, unpaved. In a rainstorm, roads could become a sea of mud, literally sinking the heavily loaded wagons, and blocking an entire advance. The Union Army had the capability to build corduroy roads by felling trees along the way and laying the trunks crossways in the road with dirt piled on and smoothed. In this way the Union armies could advance in bad weather.

The South suffered from a severe parochial attitude on the part of many of the states and their governors. Local defense was put ahead of the Confederate cause. Many Southern governors were balky about supplies, particularly Zebulon Vanca of North Carolina. He refused military space in blockade shipments, because profit on civilian goods was so high. He also refused to allow the distillation of grain to make alcohol for whiskey for antiseptic and anesthesia substitutes because it was against state law. He stockpiled shoes and clothing in North Carolina while troops in Virginia were fighting barefoot.

Overall, the South did an excellent job of supplying arms, but did much poorer in establishment of managerial controls and adequate transportation capability, a fundamental logistics responsibility.



Department minutes from Page 2

Cmdr Reeves gave an exhortation to the Department members reminding us of our duty and responsibilities to honor our ancestors. He then asked the Dept. Chaplain to give the opening prayer.

Dept. Chaplain Acheson gave the opening Blessing.

Cmdr. Reeves asked the Color Guard to present the Colors.
Cmdr. Reeves led the members in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Cmdr. Reeves asked that we take a moment of silence to remember our brothers who have passed and thoughts for our soldiers who may be in harms way.

Cmdr. Reeves declared the 21st Annual Encampment of the Florida Department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War official open to conducted what ever business that may come before it.

Cmdr. Reeves asked the Guard to allow in anyone whom may be entitled to be in.

Cmdr. Reeves asked the Department Secretary to call the roll of the Camps.

In compliance:

- Camp #1 Here
- Camp #3 Here
- Camp #4 Here
- Camp #5 Here
- Camp #7 Here
- Camp #9 Here
- Camp #25 Not present

Cmdr Reeves said, "I am going to appoint Brother Harvey Linscott PDC, as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

Cmdr Reeves acknowledged the Guests present:

National Chaplain Jerome Kowalski and asked him if he would join him at the docket. He also recognized St. Cloud Mayor Rebecca Borders and asked her to come forward.



Biography of the Author

Oscar J. Dorr, C.P.L. and Fellow, has more than 50 years experience as a professional logistician with government, industry, and academia. He was adjunct professor of Logistics Engineering at the University of Central Florida, where he taught for nine years, and was a consultant to industry. He also served on the faculties of Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University and Brevard Junior College. He originated the short engineering course at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) on Logistics Program Management, which he taught for four years. He has served on the Society of Logistics Engineers (SOLE) Board of Directors and Executive Board. He has written numerous articles for the SOLE Spectrum, presented papers at two Symposiums, was guest dinner speaker at FlaLog98, and has served on numerous SOLE committees. He wrote the definitions of Combat Logistics and Operational Logistics for the Society in response to a request from the DOD. In 1985-86 he served as Chapter Chairman of the Orlando Chapter, and served as Finance Chairman of the 1988 SOLE International Symposium. He retired from Rockwell International, Singer-Link, AAI, and DME Corporations, and served as Manager or Director of Logistics for each.



He presented her with a Certificate of Appreciation and gift card for the Outback Restaurant for her recognition of the SUVCW in St. Cloud. Cmdr. Reeves gave her an opportunity to speak to the Department membership.

Cmdr Reeves asked the guard to escort Mrs. Larisa Roderick to the front. He then presented her with a Certificate of appreciation and a gift card for her also.

Ms. Roderick was successful in locating the final resting place of 35 Union Soldiers in Mt. Peace, procuring and setting headstone for each. She acknowledged that the Presence of the SUVCW at the dedication ceremonies in Mt. Peace was so appropriate.

Cmdr. Reeves acknowledged the National Officer Chaplain Kowalski and gave him the opportunity to speak to the Department.

Chaplain Kowalski, expressed greetings from CinC Mor-troff who was unable to come to the Encampment and is recuperating from a stroke. Chaplain Kowalski encouraged members to register and come to the National Encampment in Springfield, Illinois in August if at all possible. He also expresses some of the difficulties concerning the publication of the Banner, which has a new editor and it will be coming out shortly. The new Banner is PCinC Paul and he is calling for articles and information from the Membership Departments and Camps. Chaplain Kowalski recalled his previous visits as National Installation Officer at the Florida Encampments and some of those things that had impressed him then.

Cmdr. Reeves asked that all Past Dept. Commanders in attendance to stand, five in all he thanked them for their service.

Cmdr Reeves called for Officer Reports and asked that they be kept to a min. of five minutes.

Senior Vice Commander, James G. Ward PDC, gave his reports as Council on the Annual receipts, expenditures and books of the Department of Florida, both written and oral. As SVCmdr he gave his written and oral report on his review of the Dept. By-Laws and his recommendations and his work with the National Encampment 2015, the Councils of Administration August and November 2015 and Remembrance Day at Gettysburg 2015 plus various events in the State of Florida.

DJVC Dave Palmer gave an oral report of activities between July 2015 and February of 2016 and handed in a written report. There have been no paperwork from the National Web site for new members from May 15,2015 to today. He added that over the last several years there have been usually seven applications for new members, however National Officers added that membership applications as a whole are down, perhaps because the bicentennial is now over. He expressed concern over dual membership and our need to recruit more people into our Department. Lastly he advised his report on the expansion of the Department of Florida and information that he has concerning contacts for Eagle Scout

and JROTC awards in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean area. He recommended that we get a report from our Eagle Scout Representative and JROTC contact person give us a report at our semi-annual meeting regarding contacts made for these areas.

Patriotic Instructor Edward Manak gave his oral report on their local Court House and displays on the Civil War in Florida from now until the 2nd of July, he also advised of work being done at a National Cemetery he recounted Camp #3 commitment to honor the Civil War Veterans at the Olustee Battlefield and the efforts of the Sons to have the monument completed.

ROTC Coordinator Richard Shaffer reported that there were no ROTC awards made between November through February as the ROTC Award are usually presented in the Spring He urge Camp Representative to be sure and order sufficient medals and Awards for the coming cycle of Ceremonies.

Graves and Registration officer Ronnie G. McCracken reported that he has been the Graves Registration Officer for eight months he was not very please with his accomplishments and for personal reasons has decided to resign from that position. He reassured the Department that he and Dept. Cmdr Reeves will have a suitable replacement and keep the momentum going for the registration of Veterans Graves. He continued with reporting that he has very recently registered the graves that Larisa Roderick located, he will photograph those graves, but those 35 new tombstones are on the data base. Also eight others who cannot get a gravestone from the Veterans Administration because they already have a private headstone on their grave. I have made a list of cemeteries in the surrounding counties of several graves. He again thanked Larisa for her efforts in finding the location of the 35 making over 400 Union Soldiers graves in Mt. Peace in the data base.

Cmdr Reeves inquired of Brother Linscott what was the count in attendance. Twenty was the response.

Secretary/Treasurer Whitlam Expressed his regrets for not having a written report because his working computer crashed last week which contained it. Orally, Secretary Whitlam reported that he had received some dues for MAL members and had re-instated one member who had fallen by the wayside a few years ago, totaling 28 members in Camp 25. He also expressed his concern for the records of some current members that aren't on file in the Department lateral files and his hope that among the twenty plus boxes of Department files those records will be found when he goes through them to arrange them in some methodical order. Over the years as officers change from year to year somehow we end up with another box of papers which may contain a several year span within them instead of one box containing four or five years in chronological order and that order continue in the next box and so forth. Former Sec./Treas. Farrell was attempting to digitize those files and make it simpler to

maintain, prior to his resigning from our Order. Two years ago CinC Freshley the Department Encampment directed Dept. members to throw away several boxes of unnecessary paperwork. Sec. Whitlam went on to say that he had received communication from PDC Johnathan Davis of the Department of Ohio was seeking our support in his efforts in the election of National Secretary at the National Encampment in Illinois. He then read to the Department Encampment a letter that had been sent to him and the Dept. Cmdr. From former member Michael Farrell concerning the Silver Anniversary of the Department of Florida and efforts which he and other members of the Department began over the years to write a book on the Florida Department as it began and developed over the years. Secretary Whitlam exhorted Camps to be sure and file the 990n e-cards with the IRS and send a copy of their acceptance email to him for filing, so he can fill out the form 11 for the Department and send it to National by March 13th. He also exhorted the Camps to work on the surrounding county high schools and Eagle Scout Offices to expand our efforts to honor those JROTC cadets and Eagle Scouts respectively.

Treasurer Whitlam gave the treasurers Report for the period of November 21 to February 16th. Treasurer Whitlam spoke to National Chaplain to verify the amount of funds that he contributed to the Olustee Monument Fund that he would like returned to him.

Chaplain Acheson gave a written and oral report on the members that we had lost during the balance of the year, Camp #7 Brother Richard Bickford August 4, 2015 and Camp #4 Brother Charles "Buck" Custer December 19, 2015, Camp #5 Brother Ron Irons, January 21, 2016, MAL Brother Bruce W. Beeson Jr. February 10, 2016, Camp #1, headstone dedication for Brother Jim Hayward on February 15, 2016. Chaplain Acheson also reported on the activities of Brother Martin Swartz as Chaplain and Rabbi at the Baptist Hospital in Jacksonville.

Councilor Robert Jones, asked what was the exact amount that remained with the Florida Department as an allocation for the Olustee Monument. Treasurer Whitlam referred to the previous Treasurer's Report where the allocation was #640.00 remained after the settlement of all of those whom request a change in their donation and would be now minus \$25.00 to be returned to Chaplain Kowalski.

New Business:

SVCmdr Ward present his 19 proposed changes to the Department By-Laws one at a time and Secretary motioned

them to the Department and they were all accepted by unanimous consent.

Commander Reeves called for a motion that the Department of Florida take a full page ad in the National Encampment Booklet at a \$50.00 minimum expense. The Motion was made, seconded and passed unanimously.

Delegate for representation at the National Encampment in August were elected, Cmdr. Reeves, James G. Ward, Roger L. Heiple and John F. Horrichs.

Commander Reeves called for the Nominating Committee Report for the Officers for the 2016-2017 year. (Charles S. Reeves, Commander, David R. Palmer, Senior Vice Cmdr, Edward J. Manak, Junior Vice Commander, Harvey K. Linscott PDC, Council #1, John Vaughn III PDC, Council #2, Ronnie G. McCracken PDC, Council #3, Clair D. Whitlam PDC Secretary/Treasurer, Roger L. Heiple, Patriotic Instructor, David R. Acheson CC, Chaplain, Adam C. Klohr, Graves Registration Officer, Adam C. Klohr, Civil War Memorials Officer, Robert M. Jones, Eagle Scout Coordinator, Robert M. Jones, Counselor, Michael E. Urell CC, Appointed Chief of Staff, Richard M. Shaffer PCC, Appointed ROTC Coordinator, David M. Chestnut, Appointed Newsletter Ed. Steven A. Williams, Appointed Signals Officer).

The Report was read and the election of each office began by asking for nominations from the floor. The election of officers proceeded as submitted with the exception of Robert Jones being elected from the floor as Department Council #2.

Cmdr. Reeves turned the Department Gavel over to the National Officer Chaplain Kowalski for the induction of the newly elected Officers.

Chaplain Kowalski inducted the newly elected officers and returned the gavel over to Department Cmdr. Reeves who express his thanks for being elected for his second and last time.

Commander Reeves asked Department Chaplain Acheson to give the closing Prayer.

There being no further business to come before the Camp, Commander Reeves declared the 21st Annual Department of Florida Encampment Closed 5:15 PM.

Submitted by:

Clair D. Whitlam FL Dept. Secretary

