



PVT. LUCIUS L. MITCHELL CAMP 4

April 2017

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War



The Commander Speaks

A Cornucopia of Thoughts and Plans Calling for Action

One thing is very certain, a lot is going on. On a much larger scale I'm sure Thomas Paine had similar feelings while writing "Common Sense". Please read the following and think about if there is any way you can help, whether in thoughts words or deeds.



Closely observe the three photos above. What is going on here? To answer-a very important event in the history of St. Cloud and our L. L. Mitchell Camp 4 history. On May 19th at 5:30PM the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall's Florida State Marker will be dedicated. The Main Street Association of St. Cloud will have the primary responsibility for the events of

To Commander - page 7

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Next Camp Meeting

SATURDAY April 1, 2017
 1 PM
 St. Cloud Veteran's Library
 Indiana Avenue and 13th Street (SR-192)
 St. Cloud, FL 34769

March 4th Camp Meeting Minutes

At 1:00 Cmdr. Urell conducted the opening Ceremonies, and asked Chaplain McCracken to give the opening prayer. Brother McCracken shared two scriptures from the book of Psalms. Cmdr. Urell led the Camp in the American Creed, and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Roll call of Officers:

• Cmdr Michael Urell	Present
• Senior Vice Cmdr. Timothy Iliff	Present
• Junior Vice Cmdr. Aric Bruggeworth	Present
• Sec./Trea. C. D. Whitlam	Present
• Chaplain R. G. McCracken	Present
• Council #1 Roger Heiple	Present
• Council #2 James G. Ward	Present
• Council #3 R. G. McCracken	Present

Nine members present we are able to conduct business. Reading of the February Minutes was excluded. (Sec. Whitlam was not present). Treasurers Report was read and approved.

Cmdr. Urell asked Secretary Whitlam regarding the dues that have come in. Secretary Whitlam responded that the dues must be paid by the end of March; to date seven members have paid their dues. An email was sent to all members who have email and I sent a message to Brother Everett in Port Royal regarding his and his grandson's dues.

Council Ward, asked for the floor to give a report regarding Brother Scalley's funeral. Brother Manak arranged the funeral and apparently he was destitute, Camp #3 Secretary Ed Manak stepped forward and funded the funeral and the funds for his final expenses, of \$3,000.00. That was a commendable response to the need but the general feeling is that Brother Manak should carry that burden alone. And roughly if we have 150 members in the department that would be about \$25.00 per person. Brother Ward offered to handle the collection and disbursement of funds, offering his P. O. Box number for contributions to be mailed to.

Brother McCracken asked Treasurer Whitlam again what was the balance in our Camp Account. Considering the fact that we only have so few attending the Camp meetings perhaps we should make a donation to include other camp members. Cmdr. Urell requested that we hold off on that until we get some kind of notice out to other camp member regarding the situation and take up the issue at the April Camp meeting after members were able to contribute. Cmdr. Urell said he would send out the notice.

Cmdr. Urell gave an update on the Anthony Frazier Project with Chaplain McCracken confirming that we are not getting much closer to the completion of that project. Brother McCracken explained how the professional memorial stone company from Apopka installed forty stones in Mt. Peace recently at a reasonable cost. Brother Humker suggested that we should get that company to do the work. Brother Heiple stated that at a meeting at the Sorrento Historical Society there was a woman who donated \$4,000 dollars to cover the cost of the project. Brother McCracken stated that he had just received a phone call from Shirley the president of the Historical Society inviting the Sons to their event on the 20th of May. She wants us to set up our tent on Friday night. However the 19th of May is the setting of the Historical Marker for the GAR Hall in St. Cloud at 5:30 PM, which will contain food trucks, buildings tour, music, with visiting dignitaries, with a good number of Department members in attendance. Department Cmdr. has called for a Special Meeting on the 19th of May between one and four at the St. Cloud Community Building on Indiana Ave.

The Sorrento Historical Event is an all day event beginning at 10:00 AM.

Cmdr. Urell mentioned that he is working of preparing a list of the different soldiers buried in Mt. Peace and notifying different states organizations of those veterans buried in Mt. Peace, Florida. Cmdr.

Urell notified the Camp about Mr. Campbell who had hoped to join Camp #4 but passed away before he could be inducted; his daughter advised that he will be buried in Arlington Cemetery in Washington D. C., Cmdr. Urell plans on attending that event. She wants whatever medals he would have been entitled to for his viewing at the funeral.

Cmdr. Urell covered the Department Encampment and Cmdr Palmer's emphasis on recruitment for 2017.



Officers 2017 - 2018

Camp Commander: Michael Urell

SVC: Timothy Iliff

JVC: Aric Bruggeworth

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 Registration: T Iliff

Civil War Memorials : Ron-
nie G. McCracken

Historian: Roger Heiple

Eagle Scout Coordina-
tor. : Michael Urell

Signals Officer: Steve Williams

JROTC contact: Michael Urell

Guide: Pending

Editor
Steve Williams
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John Hunt Morgan



John Hunt Morgan (June 1, 1825 – September 4, 1864) was a Confederate general in the American Civil War.

In April 1862, he raised the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, fought at Shiloh, and then launched a costly raid in Kentucky, which encouraged Braxton Bragg's invasion of that state. He also attacked the supply-lines of General William S. Rosecrans. In July

1863, he set out on a 1000-mile raid into Indiana and Ohio, taking hundreds of prisoners. But after most of his men had been intercepted by Union gunboats, Morgan surrendered at Salineville, Ohio, the northernmost point ever reached by uniformed Confederates. The legendary "Morgan's Raid", which had been carried out against orders, gained no tactical advantage for the Confederacy, while the loss of his regiment proved a serious setback.

Morgan escaped from his Union prison but his credibility was low, and he was restricted to minor operations. He was killed at Greeneville, Tennessee in September 1864. Morgan was the brother-in-law of Confederate general A.P. Hill.

Early life and career.

Morgan grew up on a farm outside of Lexington and attended Transylvania College for two years, but was suspended in 1844 for dueling with a fraternity brother. In 1846, Morgan joined the Fraternal Order of Freemasons, at Daviess Lodge #22, Lexington, Kentucky. Morgan desired a military career, but the small size of the US military severely limited opportunities for officer's commissions.

In 1846 Morgan enlisted with his brother Calvin and uncle Alexander in the U.S. Army as a cavalry private during the Mexican-American War. He was elected second lieutenant and was promoted to first lieutenant before arriving in Mexico, where he saw combat in the Battle of Buena Vista. On his return to Kentucky, he became a hemp manufacturer and in 1848, he married Rebecca Gratz Bruce, the 18-year-old sister of one of his business partners. Morgan also hired out his slaves and occasionally sold them. After the death of John Wesley Hunt in 1849, his fortunes greatly improved as his mother, Henrietta, began financing his business ventures.

In 1853, his wife delivered a stillborn son. She contracted septic thrombophlebitis, popularly known as "milk leg"—an infection of a blood clot in a vein, which eventually led to an amputation. They became increasingly emotionally distant from one another. Known as a gambler and womanizer, Morgan was also known for his generosity. He had at least

Roger Heiple gave a presentation on Dr. B. F. Stephenson and his search for documentation on the GAR. Verify by a letter from President Lincoln to B. F. Stephenson his commission to head up the GAR. Chaplin McCracken ask Brother Heiple when did he begin being called Mr. GAR. Roger obliged the Camp with the story of how he became known as Mr. GAR. More than twenty years of collecting give Roger quite a history of the GAR.

Commander Urell displayed the t-Shirts he had made to promote Lucius Mitchell Camp #4, SUVCW. Three t-shirts were bought this day.

Brother Heiple expressed why he pulled his original artifacts from the Veterans Heritage Museum on Massachusetts Ave.

Brother Bruggeworth asked for the floor and inquired as to if the Camp had ever thought of opening a pay-pal account for the Camp.

Cmdr Urell stated that beginning April 2nd he will be attending JROTC awards ceremonies. Secretary brought up his meeting with ROTC members from Harmony, after the parade on Memorial Day last year.

Cmdr Urell reported on the meeting he and Brother Heiple held at the Public Library in the Bob Fisk room.

Cmdr. Urell calls for volunteer to attend the last Naval Battle event at Merritt Island. Council Ward admonished the Camp that we should give the SAR in Merritt Island a write up on Lucius L. Mitchell Camp #4 to be read when parading. We also have the Battle of Narcoossee and the Rositer (sic) house events coming up. Mar. 24th weekend of Narcoossee Mills.

Council War (sic) asked for the floor, to call for information on members ancestors who served in the civil war and produce a listing to the public to learn of possible connections with other families. Brother Heiple shared a story regarding how he and a personal friend of twenty years later learned that their great-grandfathers had been members of the same company in the same unit during the war, unbeknownst to them until later in life.

Aric reminded camp members of the Camp 4 Facebook page: facebook.com/c4dofsuvcw.

Nick has volunteered to be the Camp Historian and Camp Guide.

Steve Williams lost his wife and he may be moving to Michigan per Brother Humker who is also a member of the SAR with him.

Cmdr. Urell asked Chaplain to conduct the closing prayer. Cmdr. Urell declared the Camp Meeting officially close. Next Camp meeting will be April 1st.

Civil War Time line

June & July in the Civil War



June 3, 1861 Death of Stephen A Douglas aged 48 in Chicago IL possibly of Typhoid Fever. The Philippi Races in Western Virginia **June 8** – Tennessee voters approve Secession 104,913 to 47,238; eastern TN against it. **June 10** – Engagement at Big Bethel VA. **June 13** – Gen'l Lew Wallace (author of Ben Hur) enters western Virginia on raid. **June 17** – Engagement at Boonville MO. **June 19** – A provisional Governor Federal Virginia was named in Wheeling – Francis H Pierpoint. **June 28** – The Central Pacific Railroad Co of CA was incorporated. **June 30** CSS Sumter captured by Raphael Semmes runs blockade to begin career as a Confederate raider.

July 1, 1861 Federal War Department begins mobilization of troops in Kentucky and Tennessee. **July 4** – Special Session of Federal Congress. **July 5** – Engagement at Carthage MO. **July 11** – Engagement at Rich Mtn w VA. **July 13** Confederates Defeated at Corrick's Ford in w VA. **July 17** – Confederate General PT Beauregard received news from spy Mrs. Rose Greenhow in Washington that the Federals were advancing towards Manassas VA. **July 18** – Engagement at Blackburn's Ford VA. **July 21** – Battle of First Bull Run at Manassas VA. **July 26** – Federals surrender Fort Fillmore, NM Terr. **July 27** – Gen'l McClellan assumes command of Division of the Potomac. **July 31** – State convention of Missouri formally elected Hamilton R Gamble as Pro-Union Governor.



June 1, 1862 – Battle of Seven Pines/Fair Oaks concluded. **June 3 to 5** – Evacuation of Fort Pillow TN by Confederates. **June 6** – Battle of Memphis TN. **June 9** – Battle of Port Republic VA. **June 12** – JEB Stuart begins his ride around McClellan with 1200 calvarymen in 4 days. **June 16** – Engagement at Secessionville SC. **June 19** – Slavery in Territories Prohibited. **June 25** – The Seven Days (Campaign before Richmond) Begin. **June 26** – Battle of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam Creek, or Ellerson's Mill. **June 27** – Battle of Gaines' Mill, First Cold Harbor or the Chickahominy. **June 28** – Passage of Vicksburg by Farragut's fleet. **June 29** – Battle of Savages' Station VA. **June 30** – Battle of Frayser's Farm or White Oak Swamp VA.

July 1, 1862 – Battle of Malvern Hill; Federal Income Tax and Railroad Acts approved. **July 2** – Educational Land Grant Approved a.k.a the Morrill Act for Land Grant agricultural colleges in every state. **July 4** – Confederate raider John Morgan begins first raid into Kentucky. **July 15** – CSS Arkansas attacks on Mississippi River north of Vicksburg. **July 17** – (2nd) Confiscation Act approved. **July 22** – President Lincoln presents Emancipation Proclamation to cabinet. John Morgan returns to TN after raid into Kentucky. Former President Martin Van Buren, 79, dies in Lindenwald NY. **July 29** – CSS Alabama leaves Liverpool Eng unarmed fro 'trial' run. Belle Boyd arrested in Warrenton VA as Confederate spy but released for lack of evidence only to continue to spy.



Meeting Schedule

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.





June 3, 1863 – Lee begins movement westward (beginning of Gettysburg Campaign). **June 9** – Battle of Brandy Station VA. **June 14** – Battle of Second Winchester; Assault on Port Hudson LA. **June 15** – Battle of Winchester; Stephenson’s Depot. **June 23** – Tullahoma TN Campaign begins. **June 27** – General Hooker replace by General Meade.

July 1, 1863 – Battle of Gettysburg, First Day. Vicksburg Siege continues. **July 2** - Battle of Gettysburg, Second Day. Vicksburg Siege continues. **July 3** - Battle of Gettysburg ends with Pickett’s Charge. Surrender Conference at Vicksburg. July 4 – Vicksburg Surrenders; Lee Retreats from Gettysburg. **July 8** – Surrender of Port Hudson LA; Morgan’s Raiders cross the Ohio River into Indiana. **July 10** – Siege at Battery Wagner, Charleston Harbor begins. Morgan continues though Indiana towards Ohio. **July 11** – First Assault on Battery Wagner. **July 13** – Draft Riots in NYC and elsewhere; Lee retreats to VA. Morgan crosses into Ohio towards Hamilton/Cincinnati area. **July 16** – Capt. David Stockton of the USS Wyoming took on Japanese vessels in defiance of Japanese orders to expel all foreigners from Japanese territories. **July 18** - Second Assault on Battery Wagner. This was the assault by the 54th MA Colored Infantry as depicted in the Movie Glory. Morgan’s raiders in trouble in Ohio. **July 19** - Morgan turns north away from Ohio River crossing. **July 23** – Federal Failure at Manassas Gap. **July 26** – Capture of John Hunt Morgan and 64 men at Salineville OH near the PA border; all sent to Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus.



June 1, 1864 – Battle of Cold Harbor VA to June 3. **June 3** – Charge at Cold Harbor. **June 8** – Lincoln nominated for second term. Morgan (escaped from Prison on November 1863) raids Mt Sterling KY. **June 10** – Battle of Brice’s Crossroads, Guntown, or Tishomingo Creek MS. **June 11** – Battle of Trevilian Station VA. **June 12** – Army of the Potomac begins move across the James River. **June 14** – Grant’s Army begins crossing of the James River; Gen’l Polk killed. June 15 – Attack on Petersburg Fails. **June 16 - 17** – Assault on Petersburg. **June 18** – Assault on Petersburg Fails – siege begins. **June 19** – USS Kearsarge sinks CSS Alabama of Cherbourg France. **June 22** – Engagement at Petersburg: Attempt against Weldon Railroad. **June 27** – Battle of Kennesaw Mountain GA. **June 30** – Sec of Treasury Salmon Chase leaves cabinet.

July 4, 1864 – Reconstruction Controversy. **July 8** – Reconstruction Proclamation and backing of constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. **July 9** – Battle of Monocacy MD. **July 11** – Confederates invade Washington suburbs (Silver Spring MD). **July 12** - Confederates withdraw from Washington. **July 14** – Battle of Tupelo or Harrisburg MS. **July 17** – Hood replaces Johnston in GA. **July 20** – Battle of Peachtree Creek GA. **July 22** – Battle of Atlanta. **July 24** – Second Battle of Kernstown VA. **July 28** – Battle of Ezra Church GA. **July 30** – Petersburg Mine Explosion and Assault; Capture of Chambersburg PA.

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



H. C. WITWER-YOU CAN LOOK HIM UP

I discovered that a rather famous writer and humorist of the early 20th century was a St. Cloud pioneer. He was working for the St. Cloud Tribune at age 19 or so in 1910. He was from Pennsylvania originally and couldn’t have stayed here too long.

Nonetheless, he deserves to be remembered in the town history. It is a bit sketchy but the facts I have given you so far are true. Here is where you can do a little detective work. I know the picture of the older man is H. C. Witwer but I cannot say positively that he is pictured in this 1910 photo of the old St. Cloud Tribune office. I think he is, do you see him there?



Email me if you can identify him. Other facts include that about 60 short movies were made from his books, his best seller was “Leather Pushers” and in 1925 he made more money than Ring Lardner. You might want to get ahold of some writings by Ring Lardner as he was a great sports writer. H. C. was famous for his Pulp Fiction about baseball and boxing And so working and living among all our Civil War veterans was this up and coming young man. My friend Roger Heiple wondered if he ever wrote about his experiences in St. Cloud. I wondered if you could pick out his writings in the St. Cloud Tribune if in fact he did write original stories for them. There is a lot more to find out.

Commander Michael Urell (Sons of Union Veterans) mi-

Upcoming Events

National

Lincoln Tomb Observance April 14 & 15, 2017. President Abraham Lincoln Hotel & Conference Center, Springfield IL 217-544-8800.

Department

No new events



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.

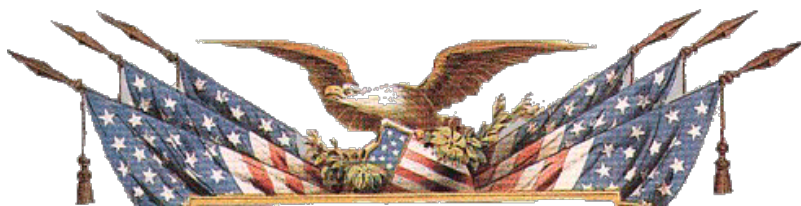
<http://www.fighting69th.org/sutler.html>

<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!



Commander from Page 1



the day but Ron McCracken and Roger Heiple and myself are offering thoughts, words, deeds and through the National Sons of Union Veteran's Funds, the Department of Florida, and the generosity of individual local Camp 4 members we have contributed most of the necessary financing. That is pretty

good for starters.

But what about the follow through. Greater efforts by all will be necessary. Kudos to Roger Heiple for his agreeing to display his world-class Florida G. A. R. Memorabilia at the Women's Club Building. I will bring my slide projector and a loop of slides showing old St Cloud and the veterans. But can we get an honor guard together with rifles? How about a large group of GAR and Union Army attired gentlemen, and ladies singing "Camping Tonight" and the sound echoing against the

GAR Building walls? The old Veterans would have loved it. Catch the fever! Roger has volunteered to bring his Bose CD Player and some great post Civil War music.

Hamilton Disston had some great ideas for St. Cloud (right) how about you? We really shouldn't think small because, think about it, the St. Cloud G.A.R. did not. That building hosted both Department and National Encampments. The Department of Florida has committed to attend and we hope we will get further National commitments. We would love to have you attend and we are very near Disney World.



So let me reiterate, we do need your help. Please contact me Michael.urell11@gmail.com with any ideas you might have or any activities you might want to get involved in. Let's make it a great event!

Mike Urell, L. L. Mitchell Camp 4 Commander

Pea Ridge from Page 3

one slave son, Sidney Morgan, by a slave woman, and thus was biological grandfather of African American inventor Garrett Morgan (1877-1963)

Morgan remained interested in the military. He raised a militia artillery company in 1852, but it was disbanded by the state legislature two years later. In 1857, with the rise of sectional tensions, Morgan raised an independent infantry company known as the "Lexington Rifles," and spent much of his free time drilling his men.

Civil War service

Like most Kentuckians, Morgan did not initially support secession. Immediately after Lincoln's election in November 1860, he wrote to his brother, Thomas Hunt Morgan, then a student at Kenyon College in northern Ohio, "Our State will not I hope secede[. I] have no doubt but Lincoln will make a good President at least we ought to give him a fair trial & then if he commits some overt act all the South will be a unit." By the following spring, Tom Morgan (who also had opposed Kentucky's secession) had transferred home to the Kentucky Military Institute and there began to support the Confederacy. Just before the Fourth of July, by way of a steamer from Louisville, he quietly left for Camp Boone, just across the Tennessee border, to enlist in the Kentucky State Guard. John stayed at home in Lexington to tend to his troubled business and his ailing wife. Becky Morgan finally died on July 21, 1861.

In September, Captain Morgan and his militia company went to Tennessee and joined the Confederate States Army. Morgan soon raised the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment and became its colonel on April 4, 1862.

Morgan and his cavalymen fought at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, and he soon became a symbol to secessionists in their hopes for obtaining Kentucky for the Confederacy. A Louisiana writer, Robert D. Patrick, compared Morgan to

Francis Marion and wrote that "a few thousands of such men as his would regain us Kentucky and Tennessee."

In his first Kentucky raid, Morgan left Knoxville on July 4, 1862, with almost 900 men and in three weeks swept through Kentucky, deep in the rear of Major General Don Carlos Buell's army. He reported the capture of 1,200 Federal soldiers, whom he paroled, acquired several hundred horses, and destroyed massive quantities of supplies.[7] He unnerved Kentucky's Union military government, and President Abraham Lincoln received so many frantic appeals for help that he complained that "they are having a stampede in Kentucky." Historian Kenneth W. Noe wrote that Morgan's feat "in many ways surpassed J.E.B. Stuart's celebrated 'Ride around McClellan' and the Army of the Potomac the previous spring." The success of Morgan's raid was one of the key reasons that the Confederate Heartland Offensive of Braxton Bragg and Edmund Kirby Smith was launched later that fall, assuming that tens of thousands of Kentuckians would enlist in the Confederate Army if they invaded the state.

As a colonel, he was presented with a Palmetto Armory pistol by the widow of Brigadier General Barnard Elliott Bee Jr.. That pistol is now owned by the Museum of the American Civil War.

Morgan was promoted to brigadier general (his highest rank) on December 11, 1862, though the Promotion Orders were not signed by President Davis until December 14, 1862. He received the thanks of the Confederate Congress on May 1, 1863, for his raids on the supply lines of Union Major General William S. Rosecrans in December and January, most notably his victory at the Battle of Hartsville on December 7.

On December 14, Morgan married Martha "Mattie" Ready, the daughter of Tennessee United States Representative Charles Ready and a cousin of William T. Haskell, another former U.S. representative from Tennessee.

Confiscation Acts

The Confiscation Acts were laws passed by the United States Congress during the Civil War with the intention of freeing the slaves still held by the Confederate forces in the South.

The Confiscation Act of 1861 authorized the confiscation of any Confederate property by Union forces ("property" included slaves). This meant that all slaves that fought or worked for the Confederate military were confiscated whenever court proceedings "condemned" them as property used to support the rebellion. The bill passed in the United States House of Representatives 60-48 and in the Senate 24-11. The act was signed into law by President Lincoln on August 6, 1861.

The Confiscation Act of 1862 was passed on July 17, 1862. It stated that any Confederate official, military or civilian, who did not surrender within 60 days of the act's passage would have their slaves freed in criminal proceedings. However, this act was only applicable to Confederate areas that had already been occupied by the Union Army.

Though U.S. President Abraham Lincoln was concerned about the practical legality of these acts, and believed that they might push the border states towards siding with the Confederacy, he nonetheless signed them to make them law. The growing movement towards emancipation was aided by these acts, which eventually led to the Preliminary and Final Emancipation Proclamations of September, 1862 and January, 1863.

"The Union defeat at the First Battle of Bull Run on July 1, 1861 jolted Congress into a realization that the Civil War might not be the swift, neat confrontation they hoped for – and that disunionists might need to be held legally liable for their actions. "In the first summer of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln called the Thirty-seventh United States Congress into special session on July 4, 1861. On August 6, the last day of this short first session, Congress passed and Lincoln signed the First Confiscation Act. This law authorized the federal government to seize the property of all those participating directly in rebellion. Enacted in the wake of the first battle of Bull Run, this hurriedly passed law did not break much new ground. It was essentially a restatement of internationally recognized laws of war and authorized the seizure of any property, including slave property, used by the Confederacy to directly aid the war effort."

When the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress convened in December 1861, public pressure was mounting in the North for another, more vigorous confiscation bill. Senator Lyman Trumbull, a Republican from Illinois and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, quickly emerged as the most important figure on confiscation. On December 2, 1861, Trumbull took the floor to introduce a new confiscation bill. This bill envisioned the seizure of all rebel property, whether used directly to support the war, or owned by a rebel a thousand miles away from any battlefield.

After several months of debate, Congress came to a stalemate over the confiscation of rebel property. Between the two warring camps, a group of confiscation moderates brokered a compromise bill that, unfortunately, proved mostly unworkable. These moderates were led by John Sherman of Ohio, Daniel Clark of New Hampshire, and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts in the Senate, and Republican Thomas Eliot of Massachusetts in the House. The moderates sent Trumbull's bill to a select committee, where they reworked it into a much less radical bill providing a much greater role for the judiciary than the radicals wanted. On July 17, President Lincoln signed the Second Confiscation Act into law, after first insisting that Congress pass an "explanatory resolution" to the act. This resolution reflected President Lincoln's concern that permanent property confiscation was a "corruption of blood" prohibited by the Constitution and provided that property seized from individual offenders under the act could not be seized beyond the lifetime of the offender. President Lincoln had fully intended to veto the bill if Congress did not pass his resolution, and in an effort to ensure his objections were an official part of the congressional record, after signing the bill he also sent the veto message he had prepared to Congress."



Provisions

The First Confiscation Act, signed into law on August 6, 1861 stated that:

- Weapons must be seized from all citizens with intent to rebel.
- Weapons are to be retrieved from the field of battle so as not to be returned to rebellious persons.

The Second Confiscation Act came in March 1862 and contained provisions such as:

- The Union Army has the right to take any and all personal property from rebellious persons.
- Captured fugitive slaves are not to be returned to their owners, but are to be forfeit to the Union Army.

Implementation

The Union Army was given primary control over implementation of the acts. However, Congress reached a stalemate that impeded the implementation of these Acts.

Response

As evidenced by the ensuing Civil War between the Northern and Southern states, many of the citizens who intended to secede did not take kindly to the demand to surrender their arms. Due to the Congressional stalemate, the rebellious citizens were able to continue to be a part of the fight to secede.

Consequences

"Essentially, the Confiscation Act of 1862 prepared the way for the Emancipation Proclamation and solved the immediate dilemma facing the army concerning the status of slave," even though the act was not heavily enforced.

Morgan's Raid

Hoping to divert Union troops and resources in conjunction with the twin Confederate operations of Vicksburg and Gettysburg in the summer of 1863, Morgan set off on the campaign that would become known as "Morgan's Raid". Morgan crossed the Ohio River, and raided across southern Indiana and Ohio. At Corydon, Indiana, the raiders met 450 local Home Guard in a battle that resulted in eleven Confederates killed and five Home Guard killed.

In July, at Versailles, IN, while soldiers raided nearby militia and looted county and city treasuries, the jewels of the local masonic lodge were stolen. When Morgan, a Freemason, learned of the theft he recovered the jewels and returned them to the lodge the following day.

After several more skirmishes, during which he captured and paroled thousands of Union soldiers[citation needed], Morgan's raid almost ended on July 19, 1863, at Buffington Island, Ohio, when approximately 700 of his men were captured while trying to cross the Ohio River into West Virginia. Intercepted by Union gunboats, less than 200 of his men succeeded in crossing. Most of Morgan's men captured that day spent the rest of the war in the infamous Camp Douglas Prisoner of War camp in Chicago, which had a very high death rate. On July 26, near Salineville, Ohio, Morgan and his exhausted, hungry and saddlesore soldiers were finally forced to surrender. It was the farthest north that any uniformed Confederate troops would penetrate during the war.

On November 27, Morgan and six of his officers, most notably Thomas Hines, escaped from their cells in the Ohio Penitentiary by digging a tunnel from Hines' cell into the inner yard and then ascending a wall with a rope made from bunk coverlets and a bent poker iron. Morgan and three of his officers, shortly after midnight, boarded a train from the nearby Columbus train station and arrived in Cincinnati that morning. Morgan and Hines jumped from the train before reaching the depot, and escaped into Kentucky by hiring a skiff to take them across the Ohio River. Through the assistance of sympathizers, they eventually made it to safety in the South. Coincidentally, the same day Morgan escaped, his wife gave birth to a daughter, who died shortly afterwards before Morgan returned home.

Though Morgan's Raid was breathlessly followed by the Northern and Southern press and caused the Union leadership considerable concern, it is now regarded as little more than a showy but ultimately futile sidelight to the war. Furthermore, it was done in direct violation of his orders from General Braxton Bragg not to cross the river. Despite the raiders' best efforts, Union forces had amassed nearly 110,000 militia in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; dozens of United States Navy

gunboats along the Ohio; and strong Federal cavalry forces, which doomed the raid from the beginning. The cost of the raid to the Federals was extensive, with claims for compensation still being filed against the U.S. government well into the early 20th century. However, the Confederacy's loss of Morgan's light cavalry far outweighed the benefits.

Late career and death

After his return from Ohio, Morgan returned to active duty. However, the men he was assigned were in no way comparable to those he had lost. Morgan once again began raiding into Kentucky. However his men lacked discipline, and he was unwilling or unable to control them, leading to open pillaging along with high casualties. The raids of this season were in risky defiance of a strategic situation in the border states that had changed radically from the year before. Union military occupation of this region, long denied to major Confederate armies, had progressed to the point that even highly mobile raiders could no longer count on easily evading them. Northern public outrage at Morgan's raid across the Ohio River may well have contributed to this state of affairs.

His "Last Kentucky Raid" was carried out in June 1864, the high-water mark of which was the Second Battle of Cynthiana. After winning a minor victory on June 11 against an inferior infantry unit in the engagement known as the Battle of Keller's Bridge on the Licking River, near Cynthiana, Kentucky, Morgan decided to take a chance the following day on

another contest against superior Union mounted forces that were known to be approaching. The result was a disaster for the Confederates, resulting in the destruction of Morgan's force as a cohesive unit, only a small fraction of whom escaped with their lives and liberty as fugitives, including the General and some of his officers.

After the flashy but unauthorized 1863 Ohio raid, Morgan was never again trusted by General Bragg. Nevertheless, on August 22, 1864, Morgan was placed in command of the Trans-Allegheny Department, embracing at the time the Confederate forces in eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia. Yet around this time some Confederate authorities were quietly investigating Morgan for charges

of criminal banditry, likely leading to his removal from command. He began to organize a raid aimed at Knoxville, Tennessee.

On September 4, 1864, he was surprised by a Union attack and was shot in the back and killed by Union cavalrymen while attempting to escape during a raid on Greeneville, Tennessee.

Morgan was buried in Lexington Cemetery. The burial was shortly before the birth of his second child, another daughter.



Group of "Morgan's Men" while prisoners of war in Western Penitentiary, Pennsylvania: (l to r) Captain William E. Curry, 8th Kentucky Cavalry; Lieutenant Andrew J. Church, 8th Kentucky Cavalry; Lieutenant Leeland Hathaway, 4th Kentucky Cavalry; Lieutenant Henry D. Brown, 10th Kentucky Cavalry; Lieutenant William Hays, 20th Kentucky Cavalry. All were captured with John Hunt Morgan in Ohio. 1863

Amzi D. Harmon Company Sons of Veterans Reserve, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Official Circular 2017 series Battle at Narcoossee Mill

Sergeants Urell and Shaffer set up Thursday and will participate with Tent 11, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War in Friday March 24, 2017 Education Day at the annual Battle At Narcoossee Mill, 4700 Chisholm Trail, St. Cloud, Florida with a school program of authentic camps, display tables, sutler's row, and related demonstrations. Saturday March 25 continues the authentic camps and displays for the public with a "Colors" ceremony, a ladies tea, officers call, music by "7 lbs of bacon" string band performing Civil War era music, a battle (will the Union prevail?) 2-3:00 (be prepared for a \$7 per adult charge), artillery night fire, and a barn dance.

The Sunday schedule is 9:00 Colors, 10:00 church, 11:00 Officer's Call, music, 1:00 inspections, and a 2:00 battle (looking grim for the Union).

The website for address, directions, and description is <http://www.BattleAtNarcoosseeMill.com>

The purpose of this circular is to remind members of Amzi D. Harmon Company of this event, of multiple Camps in the Department participating, and to encourage Brothers to attend. If you plan to attend, please let Company Commander Ward know. Muster upon arrival with Sergeant Urell or Sergeant Shaffer.

Communications (cell telephone):

Captain Ward (561) 801-1946 (cell)

The mission is to remember Civil War combatants and encourage public awareness by providing visual displays and actions, and by being available for discussion, and to identify prospective members.

Issued March 24, 2017.
James Ward, Commander

Attested:
Harvey Linscott, Adjutant



Photograph © 2014 Laurel Edwards



Admission: \$7.00 Adults, \$5.00 Children 5-12, Children under 5 free

Venue: Chisholm Park, on the shores of East Lake Tohopekaliga

Free parking, close to the event
See Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Medical, and Civilian Reenactors

See the Traveling Florida Confederate Memorial Wall

Listen to period music by "7 lbs of Bacon" string band

Visit authentic Union and Confederate camps

Stroll "Sutler Row" with over 20 Sutlers, Vendors, and Historical Displays

Try the BBQ pork sandwiches
Get a great view of the battle from ample bleacher seating.

Friday, March 24, 2017

9:30 am - Education Day Tours Begin

Saturday, March 25, 2017

07:00 am - Reveille
09:00 am - Colors (In Camp by Unit)
09:30 am - Park opens to spectators
10:00 am - Ladies' Tea
11:00 am - Officers' Call
01:00 pm - Music by "7 lbs of Bacon" string band

01:00 pm - Camps Closed for Battle
01:00 pm - Weapons and Authenticity Inspections

02:00 pm - Battle Begins
03:00 pm - Battle Ends - Camps Re-open

07:30 pm - Artillery Night Fire at Dusk

08:00 pm - Re-enactors Barn Dance

Sunday, March 26, 2017

07:00 am - Reveille
09:00 am - Colors (In Camp by Unit)
09:30 am - Park opens to spectators
10:00 am - Reenactors' Church Service

11:00 am - Officers' Call
01:00 pm - Music by "7 lbs of Bacon" string band

01:00 pm - Camps Closed for Battle
01:00 pm - Weapons and Authenticity Inspections

02:00 pm - Battle Begins
03:00 pm - Battle Ends - Camps Re-open

05:30 pm - Camps Close