

# The Haversack

Newsletter of the 7<sup>th</sup> Military District, Sons of Veterans Reserve



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## Commander's Comments

I am back from my vacation at Pensacola, Florida. It's been a busy summer for us in the SVR. One of the hidden treasures I found on my vacation was Fort Barancas at Pensacola. I had always heard about Fort Pickens and its role in the Civil War but not until I decided to stay at the lodging at Pensacola Naval Air Station was I aware that there was another fort across the bay from Fort Pickens; actually there were two but only Fort Barancas still survives. I will write more about this fort and its role in the war later.

In continuing our forum on leadership I wish to speak to you about a subject that often does not come up in leadership conversations and that is of leader loyalty. By this I do not mean the loyalty of a subordinate to a leader, but rather, the loyalty a leader can show his subordinates. When you master that it can lead to that ever elusive prize of leaders; the respect and loyalty of subordinates to their leader. I do not write of that loyalty and respect that is given because a subordinate must give it by virtue of rank and position but rather that respect and loyalty given because the subordinate WANTS to.

Sometimes it is hard, as a leader, to remain loyal. Eventually a subordinate is going to do something that embarrasses the command, or simply is a failure to meet the goal and expectations of the leader. This is when you really need to remain loyal to your top performers. Try to find out the reason for the failure or non-compliance. It has been my experience that 80% of subordinates really want to do a good job. So it is incumbent on the leader to find out the reason for the failure rather than simply dismiss the subordinate because he failed. Generally there are three reasons that someone fails to comply with goals and orders. Either they cannot comply because of a limitation of skill or resources, or they did not understand your intent or they willfully refuse to comply. With the latter reason there really is little other recourse than disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. With the former two reasons, a good leader can take steps to ensure better performance on the next assignment.

If the failure to meet the goal was due to a lack of skill or resources it is the responsibility of the leader to train that individual and give them the resources they need to succeed. Set them up for success rather than for failure. Once they are trained and have the proper resources there is little other reason that they would fail.

If the subordinate failed because they did not understand your intent, then it is up to you to deliver clear and concise instructions and verify that the subordinate understands your intent before you let them embark on the mission. Failures of communication are a major factor in teams not meeting their goals. Conversely, clear communication and understanding are the hallmarks of successful organizations.

I hope this leadership brief will help our members to be better leaders and better soldiers. I consider myself blessed to have such a hardworking staff. Together there is nothing we in the 7th Military District

In FC&L,

Major Eric Peterson  
7th Military District, SVR  
Commanding.



# No Longer a Yankee Stranger

## Major William Wirt Webb of Mandarin

By Bob Nay

### Encountering Major W. W. Webb

A couple years ago I had my first chance “encounter” with Major William Wirt Webb at the Walter Jones Historical Park in Mandarin, Florida. This was during the 150th Anniversary of the sinking of the Union Army Transport Maple Leaf which was torpedoed by a Confederate mine just off nearby Mandarin Point on April 1, 1864. And as for full disclosure, I am a Civil War buff who has allegiances to both the North (Mother’s family) and the South (Father’s family). And being a member of both the Sons of Union Veterans and Sons of Confederate Veterans, I am sometimes called a SOB- Son of Both.



Major Webb, a Union officer in the 4th U.S. Cavalry, had moved to Mandarin in 1875, bought 30 acres on the St. Johns River, built a farmhouse and barn, and started his venture as an orange grower. For some reason I felt an affinity to him almost immediately. I visited his gravesite in the Mandarin Cemetery just down Mandarin Road from his home (and museum). His gravestone only mentioned “William Wirt Webb- 1893.” There was no mention of his military service and his wife Clara was not found at this time. I figured being buried in 1893 in the South, it was best not to mention his Union service. So this second encounter with Major Webb had me hooked.

### Carpetbagger or Yankee Stranger?

The next morning I went to my normal meeting with other retirees at our local McDonalds. I mentioned my encounter with Major Webb and was shortly into a discussion about Northern carpetbaggers with my Southern friends. Someone said this was one carpetbagger (I grew up in Pennsylvania and Ohio although born in Richmond, Virginia) finding favoritism with another carpetbagger (Major Webb). This did rile me a little, and along with my interest in him anyway, I started reading and researching about Major Webb as much as I could. During this research, I found an interesting concept of a “Yankee Stranger” in the book *Beechers, Stowes, and Yankee Strangers* by John and Sarah Foster. The Foster’s contention about some Mandarin residents was that they were not carpetbaggers at all, but Yankee strangers. They finished their book with the following lines:

*“These Yankees came as strangers but are strangers no more. Their contributions to the development of Florida can be celebrated in any age.”*

I whole heartily agree with the Fosters, and my desire is for Major William Wirt Webb to no longer be a stranger to the reader of this short article. William Wirt Webb-was known also as Wirt, so I will refer to him, as such, often.

### Genealogy and Military Service

William Wirt Webb was born in 1838 in New York to James W. and Eliza M. Webb. In 1860, he was living in the city of Washington, working as a single 22 year old clerk, and living with his parents and siblings. Soon the Civil War called many a young man to join the Army, and Wirt Webb joined the Washington Rifles on April 1, 1861 as an infantry private. One month later he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st (later the 4th) U. S. Cavalry. He was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland in the western theater of the Union. Much of his early time was spent on recruiting duty in New York City and other places, but by 1864 he was in the thick of the Atlanta Campaign during which he earned two brevets for gallantry and meritorious service. After the end of the Civil War, he remained with the 4th U.S. Cavalry serving in Louisiana and Texas as a Captain, until he was discharged on medical disabilities (eye problems) in 1873, retiring with the rank of Major.

## Genealogy and Military Service

Backing up a little to 1863, Wirt was stationed in New York City and met a young, educated lady named Clara Dickson, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Gold Dickson of New York. Wirt and Clara were married in the St. John's Episcopal Chapel in NYC and within the next 8 years had three children: Wirt, Daisy, and William. Clara's ancestors on both sides of her family- the Dicksons and the Golds (sometimes spelled Gould)- had long and interesting genealogies. Additionally, Clara's first cousin- Andrew Dickson White- was a co-founder of Cornell University and its first President- her family had a strong educational focus and she carried it on to her own family and I believe to her community. As for Wirt, he had a sister, Camilla, who met Baron Henry van Havre of Belgium while both were working in Washington. They were married in 1867, and she became Lady Camilla and lived in Antwerp, Belgium.

## Becoming a Full-Fledged Floridian

In 1873, the Webb's moved back to Syracuse, New York where many of Clara's family resided. Wirt obtained a job as a bookkeeper while receiving further treatment on his eyes. While the treatment helped, he found out his eyes were not good enough for the detailed work of a bookkeeper. Having served in the South while in the service and probably having read articles by Harriet Beecher Stowe about the positive lifestyle in Mandarin, he did further research and decided to become an orange grower in Mandarin. The following is from a letter he wrote to his sister Camellia in 1875:

*"For you must know I am a full-fledged Floridian now. I have secured a place on the St. Johns River at Mandarin, about 1/4 mile from Mrs. Stowe's famous winter home. The terms of payment are very favorable as I have 3 years. Of course my intention is to have a grove of orange trees and the place I have is admirably adapted to that purpose. I made up my mind long since that the north was no place for me. In the first, my long service South had completely weaned me from the north & northern way, and I had so many friends & acquaintances South, and none scarcely at the North that I felt constantly homesick to get back- added to all this was my firm connection formed after one year passed in Syracuse- that it was no place for a poor man and hence you see me here- fully launched out as an orange grower. You needn't think that it is a wild & crazy act, for it is the result of two long years of constant study and personally inspecting many bearing groves, and the best methods of bringing these into bearing- Florida is scarcely known- less actually than any other state in the Union."*

Over the next decade, the Webbs had settled into the little village of Mandarin on the St. Johns River. He added on to his farmhouse, built a barn in 1876, and re-built what would become known as Webb's Wharf. It was a 1000 foot dock stretching into the St Johns which included an innovative and efficient wooden rail track over which a small cart could be pushed to carry oranges, strawberries, and vegetables from the farm area to the ships at the end of his wharf.



**Left:** 2015 picture of Major Webb's home in the Walter Jones Historical Park, Mandarin, Florida; **Previous Page:** while not known for sure, this may be a Civil War photo of Major Webb

(Pictures courtesy of Mandarin Museum & Historical Society)



In addition, he partnered with a builder of a schooner to start a minor shipping (goods and people) business in the local area. All this required much work with his sons and son-in-law plus black residents he hired to help with the farm and shipping of his produce. He even hired a black female servant to help with the household chores of the day. His wife Clara wrote a poem (one of many) which described the trials and tribulation of being an orange grower:

*“When our orange trees come into bearing  
Our heads may be white as the snow,  
And it may not very much matter,  
Whether we come or go.  
But we’ll talk of the good time coming  
Of the pockets well lined with gold;  
And hope that the harvest will ripen.  
Before we grow feeble and old.”*

The Webbs seemed to have melded well into the community and became productive residents of Mandarin- not at all the image of a Northern carpetbagger. He was no longer a Yankee stranger, and his contributions to the development of Mandarin were very positive. Major W. W. Webb was included in Wanton Webb’s (no relationship that I know of) *Historical, Industrial, and Biographical Florida* of 1885:

*“Major W. W. Webb, Orange-Grower. Standing on the threshold of Major Webb’s home, one looks down the garden walk, which is lined on either side with orange-trees, and out on Webb’s Wharf, which extends 1000 feet directly west into the waters of the St. Johns. All the river-steamers coming to Mandarin land here on signal and the ocean-steamers of the Charleston, S. C., line also come direct to the Waverley Dock. It is from this wharf that thousands of boxes of oranges, vegetables, and strawberries are shipped every season to Northern cities. A railroad and car, extending the whole length afford easy transportation to the end of the dock. Major Webb is a native of New York, and about 45 years of age. He has been identified with Mandarin for over nine years. His grove consists of 600 orange trees, more than 200 of which are bearing (when he purchased the land it already contained 100 orange trees which were in poor, neglected condition because they were not maintained during the Civil War period). Major Webb’s name is associated with that of Mandarin quite prominently. He has been a resident for several years, and is one of the most enterprising men in the village.”*

In the early 1880s, Harriet Beecher Stowe (of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* fame) and her husband Calvin, who lived close to the Webbs, organized many in the community to build a new church (Episcopal) in the village. Wirt, an Episcopalian himself) took on a key role as a member of the building committee where he negotiated and coordinated with the contractor and probably the architects also. Clara additionally helped by crocheting wash cloths that were sold to buy nails for the building of the church. The Episcopal Church of Our Saviour was completed in November 1883, which is still located approximately half way between the Webb’s home and the Stowe’s house on the St. Johns River.



Memorial Sunday 2015, the NE Florida Sons of Union Veterans conducted a Memorial service at the Mandarin Cemetery. Pictured above is the honor guard and two young ladies after placing flowers at Major Webb's gravesite (Author's photo)

There was not much written about the Webb family and its activities within Mandarin which further highlights that the Webbs did not come to Mandarin for political or unearned economic opportunities, but to settle into a community and make a regular living in the orange growing farm business. Wirt and Clara seemed to be educated and hardworking people. In addition to their farming, family, and church activities, they most likely (but unknown) were both active members in their small community. Their oldest son, Wirt Dickson Webb, had attended Cornell University studying civil engineering for a couple years. His daughter Daisy had married Hector Reid and had three children (sadly they were all born after grandpa Wirt had died). Their youngest child, William Warren (Willie) Webb, married Lucy Evelyn Grossenbacher, and had a daughter, and a son who died in WWII in France. After having raised a good family, developed a successful orange and berry farm, and become a good Mandarin resident, William Wirt Webb passed away in September 1893. He was buried in the Mandarin Cemetery just a short distance from his home.

## Major William Wirt Webb's Legacy Lives On

The next 11 years did not go well for Clara and her family. The freezes in the 1890s destroyed the orange industry in Mandarin. The railroads extended the tourist industry further south causing additional economic issues for Mandarin and NE Florida. Many came into hard economic times and had to leave Mandarin to earn a living elsewhere. While Clara and her family did not have to leave Mandarin, they could not afford to pay the taxes on their property and thus eventually Walter Jones, a Mandarin store owner and postmaster, obtained the land. Clara was able to stay in her home until she passed away in 1904. She is buried next to her husband Wirt in the Mandarin Cemetery along with her father, Andrew Dickson, and many of her children and grandchildren. During this research, no known descendants of the Webbs have been found. Thankfully the Walter Jones family maintained the original Webb homestead which has become part of the Mandarin Museum & Historical Society at the Walter Jones Historical Park.

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### Author Notes:

During this research of Wirt Webb, *I thought I had adopted him, until someone said that Wirt most likely had adopted me.* Maybe so. Please visit the Mandarin Museum at Walter Jones Historical Park where the history of the Webbs lives on. A book is soon to be published called **"I Am A Full Fledged Floridian Now"-The Life and Times of Major William Wirt Webb of Mandarin, Florida."** Contact the Mandarin Museum & Historical Society ([www.mandarinmuseum.net](http://www.mandarinmuseum.net) or 904-268-0784).

The Author, Bob Nay, is the Patriotic Instructor, Gen John Logan Camp, Department of Florida, SUVCW; Recorder, MOLLUS, Florida Commandery; Sons of Veterans Reserve (SVR), Pvt. Amzi D. Harmon Camp, 7th Military District; Board Member, Mandarin Museum & Historical Society



# 14th Corps Guard and 7th MD Officers serve at the Chartering of The Department of Georgia, DUVCW



Clockwise from upper left: Major Peterson and NP Ellen Higgins ; 2LT George Andrew Huttick and PNP Barbara Stone ; Pvt. George Michael Hutick; Pvt. Marvin-Alonzo Greer

Center: Color Guard Pvt McGilvray. SGT Alan Bright, Pvt Ray Wozniak, Pvt Jack Abrams

On the 25th of July the 14th Corps Guard and the 7th District Commander, Major Eric Peterson and 7th District PIO 2LT George Huttick had the honor of serving during the historic chartering of the Department of Georgia, DUVCW. Members of the SVR served as the color guard during opening and closing ceremonies as well as several members serving as VIP escorts during the proceedings.

We were much honored to have Past National President of the DUVCW Ellen Higgins present to preside over the installation of officers of two new camps and the chartering of the Department of Georgia. Just as in the SUVCW in order to charter as a department, a minimum of three tents (we call ours camps) must exist within the borders of the department. Amanda Stokes Tent #2 has existed for a number of years in Georgia and the SVR has participated in many events with them. The two newly chartered tents are: Clara Barton Tent #3, and Emma Stephenson Tent #4. The Presidents of those tents are: Maribeth Brannen #2, Linda Hartung #3 and Loriann White #4.

This is the culmination of years of hard work for these ladies. Sarah Meyer was the founding president of Amanda Stokes Tent #2, and was installed as the founding President of the Department of Georgia, DUVCW.

Following the installation of officers for the Department and the new tents there was a lunch reception at The Olde Towne Athletic Club in Marietta. The whole affair was conducted with a grace and elegance we have become accustomed to when working with our sisters in the SUVCW. The color guard did such a good job that they were invited to perform similar duties this may for the National Society, Daughters of the Union 1861-65 on May 21, 2016 in Atlanta.

Submitted by Maj. Peterson, Commanding

# Fort Barrancas, Hidden Civil War Treasure

While travelling this summer I chanced upon a little known, at least to me, civil war treasure ensconced within the confines of Pensacola Naval Air Station. Fort Barrancas was constructed in 1839 as a seacoast fort opposite Pensacola Bay from Fort Pickens. Now, I had always known of Fort Pickens but until this past summer I had not heard of Fort Barrancas.



This National Historic Landmark was built on the site of Fort Saint Carlos de Barrancas which had been built by the Spanish in 1787. Below the hill from the fort the Spanish had built a water battery known as "Batterie de San Antonio". The battery was renamed Batterie San Carlos upon the US Army expanding and building Fort Barrancas. There have been numerous forts on this site since 1698. The Spanish lost possession of the area to the British 1763 as part of the treaties ending the Seven Years War. Although not officially our allies the Spanish attacked the area in 1781 and took it back from the British during the American Revolution.

By 1812 the area was under American Control and was the scene of a victory over the British at The Battle of Pensacola in 1814. The US Government purchased the area from the Spanish in 1821 and decided to build a navy yard at Pensacola. Expansion of the fort into a Masonry structure continued from 1839 -1844. Fort Barrancas along with Forts Pickens and McRee commanded the entrance to Pensacola Bay with interlocking fields of fire.

January 8th 1861, more than three months before the American Civil War officially started at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, a company of 50 U.S. Army soldiers stationed at Fort Barrancas, under the command of John H. Winder fired upon rebel militia. This militia was Florida state troops under Colonel William Henry Chase demanding that the U.S. troops surrender the fort. Lieutenant Adam J. Slemmer, acting commander in Winder's absence, had the troops fire shots meant to repel the militia. Lt Slemmer knew that Fort Pickens was easier to defend, so he spiked the guns at Barrancas, loaded ammunition and supplies on a flatboat, and moved his company across the bay to Fort Pickens. The Union held this fort throughout the Civil War.

The Confederacy stationed soldiers from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi at Fort Barrancas. While a small company of soldiers could man the fort successfully, the Confederate Army fortified the position with additional sand batteries along the coast, to be operated by the garrison. General Braxton Bragg took command of Confederate Pensacola on March 11, 1861, and continued work on the batteries.

On October 9, a Confederate force of 1000 troops landed east of Fort Pickens, but was repelled by Union forces. Fort McRee and Fort Barrancas exchanged heavy cannon fire with Fort Pickens on November 22-23, 1861 and January 1, 1862. But, in May 1862, after learning that the Union Army had taken New Orleans, Confederate troops abandoned Pensacola.

The Fort was made a National Historic Landmark and incorporated into The Gulf Islands National Seashore in 1971 to be managed by the National Park Service. After a 1.2 Million Dollar restoration the Fort was opened to the public in 1980.

I really enjoyed visiting this fort with my family and to see one of these forts in its original state is wonderful. Visiting Fort Sumter was somewhat of a disappointment compared to Fort Barancas as Fort Sumter had had modern construction superimposed upon it whereas Ft. Barrancas has not.

If you are traveling near the Pensacola area I highly recommend you stop at Fort Barrancas. It doesn't take too long to tour the fort and you can visit the Naval Aviation Museum nearby after you finish touring the fort.

Submitted by Maj. Peterson, Commanding





# Tactics ...

## FROM CASEY'S INFANTRY TACTICS

### Article I.

#### POSTS OF FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

33. The field officers, colonel, lieutenant-colonel and majors, are supposed to be mounted, and on active service shall be on horseback. The adjutant, when the battalion is manœuvring, will be on foot.
34. The colonel will take post thirty-five paces in rear of the file closers, and opposite the centre of the battalion.
35. The lieutenant-colonel and the senior major will be opposite the centres of the right and left wings respectively, and twelve paces in rear of the file closers. The junior major will take post thirty paces in rear of the file closers, and five paces to the right of the centre of the battalion; and he will, under the direction of the colonel, have the command of the companies of skirmishers.
36. The adjutant and sergeant major will be opposite the right and left of the battalion respectively, and eight paces in rear of the file closers.
37. The adjutant and sergeant major will aid the lieutenant-colonel and senior major, respectively, in the manœuvres.
38. The colonel, if absent, will be replaced by the lieutenant-colonel, and the latter by one of the majors. If all the field officers be absent, the senior captain will command the battalion; but if either be present, he will not call the senior captain to act as field officer, except in case of evident necessity.
39. The quarter-master, surgeon and other staff officers, in one rank, on the left of the colonel, and three paces in his rear.
40. The quarter-master sergeant, the commissary sergeant, and the hospital steward on a line with the front-rank of the field music, and two paces on the right.

#### POSTS OF FIELD MUSIC AND BAND.

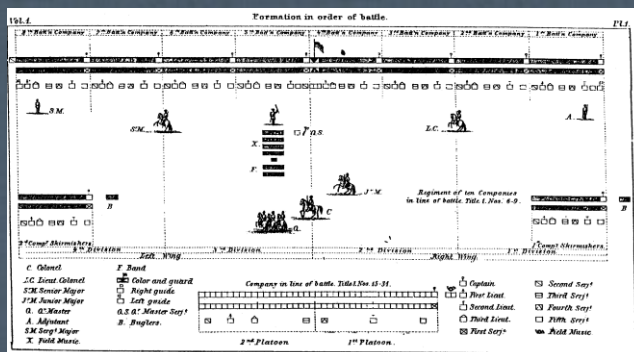
41. The buglers or musicians of the battalion companies will be drawn up in four ranks, and posted twelve paces in rear of the file closers, the left opposite the centre of the left centre company. The senior principal musician will be two paces in front of the field music, and the other two paces in the rear. In the companies of skirmishers, the buglers will be in one rank, in a line with the front-rank of the company, and four paces from its right flank.
42. The regimental band, if there be one, will be drawn up in two or four ranks, according to its numbers, and posted five paces in rear of the field music, having one of the principal musicians at its head.

## COLOR-GUARD.

43. In each battalion the color-guard will be composed of eight corporals, and posted on the left of the right-centre company, of which company, for the time being, the guard will make a part.
44. The front-rank will be composed of a sergeant to be selected by the colonel, who will be called, for the time, color-bearer, with the two ranking corporals, respectively, on his right and left; the rear-rank will be composed of the three corporals next in rank; and the three remaining corporals will be posted in their rear, and on the line of file closers. The left guide of the color company, when these three last named corporals are in the rank of file closers, will be immediately on their left.
45. In battalions with less than five companies present, there will be no color-guard, and no display of colors, except it may be at reviews.
46. The corporals for the color-guard will be selected from those most distinguished for regularity and precision, as well in their positions under arms as in their marching. The latter advantage, and a just carriage of the person, are to be more particularly sought for in the selection of the color-bearer.

## GENERAL GUIDES.

47. There will be two general guides in each battalion, selected, for the time, by the colonel, from among the sergeants (other than first sergeants) the most distinguished for carriage under arms, and accuracy in marching.
48. These sergeants will be respectively denominated, in the manœuvres, right general guide, and left general guide, and be posted in the line of file closers; the first in rear of the right, and the second in rear of the left flank of the battalion.





# Unit Photo Contest!!!



Submit a picture of your entire unit!  
Prize: Braggin' Rights!

## Rules:

- Photos can be submitted by anyone in any 7<sup>th</sup> MD Unit
- Winner is judged on:
  - % Participation by Unit Members (# in photo / # on muster)
  - % In Uniform (only SVR members count)
  - No extra credit for portrayals of famous folks! (some units have multiples...)
  - How Current the photo is... dated photos get less credit!
  - Credit if you are actually all at an event!
- Submissions due by the Next Edition of the Haversack!

## Civil War Factoids

### “Best” Nicknames – Union Generals Edition!

- Major General Benjamin Butler: "Spoons" from his alleged penchant for swiping the silver whilst on occupation duty in New Orleans, and "Beast" for alleged insults which he had inflicted on the women of New Orleans. Both names were conferred by the Confederacy.
- Major General Henry Halleck: "Old Wooden Head" which replaced his prewar nickname of "Old Brains" when he turned out to be a less able commander than his intellectual attainments had suggested.
- Major General George H. Thomas: Probably the most nicknamed general of the war, he was known as "Old Slow Trot" inspired by his slow but certain manner of conducting operations, "Old Pap" because of his deep concern for the welfare of his troops, "The Rock of Chickamauga" because of his steadfast defense of the line, saving the Union Army from a rout and "The Sledge of Nashville" for the way he smashed John Bell Hood at the Battle of Nashville in December of 1864, an action that essentially crushed the once proud CS Army of Tennessee.
- Major General Judson Kilpatrick: "Kill Cavalry" for his penchant for getting his cavalry in very tight spots.
- Major General Nathaniel Banks: "Commissary Banks" by the Confederacy since his constant disasters proved a steady source of supply for them.
- Major General Abner Doubleday: "Forty-Eight Hours" because of his lack of alacrity in the conduct of operations.
- Major General George Sykes: "Tardy George" because of his penchant for having "the slows".
- Major General Edwin Vose Sumner was nicknamed "Bull Head" because a musket ball is once alleged to have bounced off his head.

Submitted by Capt. DuBrucq

The Haversack is published quarterly as the newsletter of the 7th Military District, Sons of Veterans Reserve.

The Sons of Veterans Reserve (SVR) is the ceremonial uniformed military component of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUCVW).

The 7th Military District the states of Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

Any letters, articles, etc., published in The Haversack do not necessarily represent the views and/or opinions of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, officers, membership, guests, or the editor/publisher.

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### On Facebook...

#### SVR

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- [7th Military District, SVR](#)

#### Departments in our District

- [Department of Tennessee](#)  
(includes MS and AL)
- [Department of Georgia and South Carolina](#)

#### Camps in our District

- [Gen. John A. Logan #4 \(NC\)](#)
- [Gen. James B. Mcpherson #1 \(GA\)](#)
- [Elias Moon #2 \(GA\)](#)
- [Kennesaw Mountain #3 \(GA\)](#)
- [Charles Devens Jr. #10 \(SC\)](#)
- [Sultana Camp #1 \(TN\)](#)
- [Maj. Gen James H Wilson #1 \(AL\)](#)
- [Maj. Wm. A. McTeer #39 \(TN\)](#)
- [Pvt. Richard Taylor #53 \(TN\)](#)
- [Fort Donelson #62 \(TN\)](#)

- [National SUCVW](#)

Click the link, and “Like” them!

(you'll get lots of updates of what is going on!)

### We want articles (with pictures!)

#### Thanks to all the contributors of this edition!

#### So... What's needed...?

Articles for the Spring 2015 Edition of the Haversack!

- Unit Activities
- Biographical Sketches
- Research methods
- Civil War era jokes / cartoons

Some editing may be done to long articles to fit in the space available

Email updates and articles (with pictures!) to [GAHuttick@netscape.net](mailto:GAHuttick@netscape.net)!

**NEXT ISSUE DECEMBER 2015**