The Haversack

Newsletter of the 7th Military District, Sons of Veterans Reserve



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Commander's Comments

Greetings,

Our most sacred of holidays in the SVR, Memorial Day has come and gone. I trust that most of our members in the 7th District obeyed General Logan's orders and attended appropriate ceremonies marking the day and remembering our fallen heroes. Sadly, it has come to my attention that several members of the district decided to boycott the Memorial Day Ceremony at Marietta National Cemetery on very selfish and shallow grounds. The alleged reason given is that they were told that the event coordinator is a racist! This was simply wrong headed action on many levels. First, in America a man is innocent until proven guilty. Many of us know this coordinator and know for a fact that he has never shown any racist tendencies nor as he engaged in racist speech. Second, and probably most importantly, these soldiers seem to have forgotten that Memorial Day is as not about this man, and certainly NOT about you or me or any other member of this command; it is about those men and women who gave their last full measure of devotion in defense of their country, imperfect as it may have been or may still be. Thirdly, when you take this kind of action that thins the SVR ranks at an event that was featuring the SVR and the SUVCW as the heirs of the GAR who founded the cemetery 150 years ago you are not "sticking it to the coordinator"; you are sticking it to your brothers in the SUVCW / SVR who were counting on you to be present. Your actions make the SVR look bad in the eyes of the general public. I will not tolerate this kind of infidelity in our ranks. I won't even go into the obvious fact that this is a betrayal of trust of your fellow soldiers and insubordination to the leaders who ordered the event to take place. One of the hallmarks of being a good soldier is knowing how to disagree without being disagreeable. The good soldier puts the disagreement behind them once the unit is committed to a mission and tries his best to help the unit succeed. Anything less is improper behavior. The Inspector General is conducting an investigation and will shortly advise me on his recommendations on how to handle the incident.

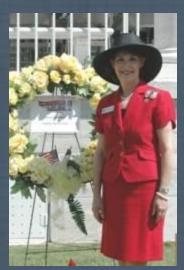
This August we have another 150th anniversary to commemorate; the founding of the GAR. The SUVCW annual encampment is being held in Springfield Illinois this year. I plan to be there and I encourage all members of the 7th Military District to attend. It would be amazing if all of us signed up for the SVR breakfast and all dined together as one district in uniform! I am looking forward to seeing you there.

Finally, I want to thank our brothers who expressed get well wishes during my recent hospitalization for a double pulmonary embolism. Things were a little dicey at first but I quickly recovered thanks to the excellent care I received at Gwinnett Medical Center. I am getting a little stronger every day and I appreciate the patience and care shown to me in my weakened state by our SVR brothers at the Marietta Cemetery Memorial Day event were I attended despite doctor's orders not to exert myself. Know that I am gaining strength every day and I was able to rest a lot on my recent cruise to Alaska which was already planned before my bout with those blood clots. My advice to you, gained the hard way, is that if you experience leg pain that radiates up your calf and thigh after a long flight or car ride do not ignore it. This could be an easily treatable DVT in your leg that will become more serious if it travels to your lungs, heart, or brain. I was lucky and received excellent care. I should be my old self in time for the annual encampment.

I hope to see you in Springfield,

Major Eric Peterson 7th Military District, SVR Commanding.

Memorial Day Marietta National Cemetery XIV Corps HQ Guard



Sister Marguerite Dyal, DUVCW



Brad Quinlan, PDC Eric Peterson, Unknown, DC Bill Miller, Brother Allan Bright, Shane Pinson, Brother Al Platt, PCC, Brother Don Bickham



Jr. Brother Alex Guercia, Brother Alex Platt, PCC

This Memorial Day we were fortunate to hold our Service on the date proclaimed by General John Logan. The day was beautiful with plenty of sun, a few clouds and a huge crowd of Veterans from World War II through the present conflicts. The attendance was more than originally expected and each of the visitors held a small American flag given out by the Memorial Day Committee. Many of our Veterans, not to be out done, carried larger flags on staffs.

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War were in attendance as well and the following Brothers were in their Civil War uniforms as members of the Firing Team or presenting wreaths: Department Commander Bill Miller, Past Department Commander Eric Peterson, Allan Bright, Don Bickham plus two re-enactors, one unknown and Shane Pinson (Firing). Brother Al Platt and his grandson, Alex Guercia were honored to present the Department Wreath. Camp Commander David Beam, Camp 3, was wearing the uniform of Deputy Chief Marietta Police and proudly wearing his Commander emblem.

The speeches given by retired Military Officers and current members of the Armed Forces were in keeping with the order of business for a Memorial Day service, they were to the point and directed at the those Servicemen and Women who passed their Final Muster.

Sister Marguerite Dyal was in attendance representing the National Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War and presented their wreath. As usual, our fair Sisters have been present to honor all those who have served and passed on. Thank you, Sister Marguerite for your participation in representing our Allied Orders.

Thanks are in order for Past Department Commander Eric Peterson for attending after being released from the hospital two days prior, we pray all goes well with you. Speaking of illness, I pray that our Brothers who were suddenly taken ill that they were unable to honor their ancestors and the thousands of American Servicemen and Women buried in the National Cemetery, are feeling better. I also hope that the virus that afflicted our Brothers is found and eradicated so as not to interfere with them in the future.

GOD BLESS AMERICA, GOD BLESS OUR VETERANS

Submitted by Br. Al Platt XIV Corps HQ Guard

Memorial Day Overton County 10th Tennessee (U.S.) Volunteer Infantry



L to R: John Halsell, Mike McCormick, Tommy Phillips, Jim Loftis, Bill Heard, Ted Sheldon and Dave DuBrucq





A Salute is fired by Phillips Independent Battery

Members of the 10th Tennessee held a memorial service at Good Hope Cemetery in LIvingston, Tennessee on May 21st, 2016 in honor of four Union soldiers buried there, including Overton Gore, ancestor of Army of the Tennessee Camp 64 JVC Jim Loftis. An address was delivered by Capt. Dave DuBrucq followed by taps and a Salute by Phillips Independent Battery

Submitted by Capt. D. DuBrucq 10th Tennessee (U.S.) Volunteers

Memorial Day Fort Negley 10th Tennessee (U.S.) Volunteer Infantry



L to R: Capt. Dave DuBrucq, CC, 1st Sgt. Roger Tenney, CC, Br. Kraig McNutt, Pvt. Gary Burke, Pvt. George Michael Huttick, 2nd Lt. George Andrew Huttick, Pvt. Sam Gant, PDC,









The 10th Tennessee (U.S.) Volunteer Infantry supported Memorial Day activities at Fort Negley, as they have done for several years. With threat of incliment weather, the activities were held in the Visitors Center. Captain Dave DuBrucq, Commanding, provided a heartfelt message to the guests present focusing on the meaning of Memorial Day.

Submitted by 2nd Lieutenant George Andrew Huttick 10th Tennessee (U.S.) Volunteers

Andrew Jackson Clements

Andrew Jackson Clements was born on December 23, 1832 in Clementsville, Jackson County (now part of Clay County), Tennessee to Christopher & Polly Fraim Clements. He attended a private school and Burritt College in Spencer, TN, studied medicine, and commenced practice in Lafayette, TN. His first wife Nancy Jones, daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth Green Jones, died in 1858.

Elected on August 1, 1861 as a Unionist to the Thirty-seventh Congress representing the 4th congressional district of Tennessee. His election to this position was not recognized by the state of Tennessee as the state had seceded from the Union. The people of Tennessee were expected to vote on delegates to the provisional Congress of the Confederacy. Instead, the voters of the 4th district disregarded the acts of secession and cast their ballots for Representatives to the Congress of the United States. On August 13, 1861, Macon County Sheriff Nathaniel B. Claiborne submitted the Macon County election results, this was the only county in the district to submit the election returns as required by law. The other counties failed or refused to submit their returns as they were either open rebels or in sympathy with the rebellion. Three other Unionist Congressmen were elected from Tennessee and two were captured by the Confederates, however Clements escaped capture and made his way to Washington, DC, first appearing before Congress on December 3, 1861. Members of the 9th Kentucky Infantry, who were from his congressional district in Tennessee, successfully petitioned the US Government to recognize his election and allow him to represent them in Washington. The House referred his papers to be reviewed by the Committee of Elections. After review, his election was agreed to without division and Clements took his oath of office.

After his term expired, Tennessee's Congressional seats in Washington were left vacant for the remainder of the Civil War. Dr. Clements continued to help the Union cause as a doctor/surgeon for the Ninth Kentucky Infantry (Union) and the First Tennessee Mounted Infantry (Union) during the Civil War, though he was never enlisted. He had close ties to these two regiments as his uncle John Milton Fraim helped organize the Ninth Kentucky and had an enlistment camp (Camp Anderson) on his farm in the Flippin community of Monroe County, KY. Also, many members of that regiment were his constituents from Tennessee who helped elect him to Congress. Two of his younger brothers enlisted in the First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Christopher Columbus and George Washington Clements.

After the war, he served as a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives from 1866 to 1867. On January 3, 1867 he married Matilda Ann Harlin, daughter of Alexander and Priscilla Ray Harlin. They had four children: Mollie, Carlos, Carrie, and Fred. After serving in the state legislature, he resumed the practice of his profession and established a school on his estate. The family later moved to Glasgow, KY.

Clements died of pneumonia, in Central State Hospital, Lakeland, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on November 7, 1913 at 80 years of age. He was buried in an unmarked grave, in the Clements family plot, in the Glasgow Municipal Cemetery, Glasgow, Kentucky. No direct descendents of this family exist as none of Andrew's children ever married or had children.

Unable to receive a military marker from the Veterans Administration, Chad Comer had an old illegible marble headstone "recycled" and had Dr. Clements' information, as well as his family's information, carved on the stone. The headstone was set in the Clements family plat (WCIR A 3-10) on April 12, 2016. Comer is a distant relative and a member of SUVCW Fort Donelson Camp # 62, Tennessee.

Submitted by Br. Chad Comer



Historical Regulations ...

FROM CASEY'S INFANTRY TACTICS Article II COMMANDS

There are three kinds.

- 69. The command of caution, which is attention.
- 70. The preparatory command, which indicates the movement which is to be executed.
- 71. The command of execution, such as march or halt, or in the manual of arms, the part of command which causes an execution.
- 72. The tone of command distinct, and of a loudness should be animated, proportioned to the number of men under instruction.
- 73. The command attention is pronounced at the top of the voice, dwelling on the last syllable.
- 74. The command of execution will be pronounced in a tone firm and brief.
- 75. The commands of caution and the preparatory commands are herein distinguished by italic, those of execution by CAPITALS.
- 76. Those preparatory commands which, from their length, are difficult to be pronounced at once, must be divided into two or three parts, with an ascending progression in the tone of command, but always in such a manner that the tone of execution may be more energetic and elevated; the divisions are indicated by a hyphen. The parts of commands which are placed in a parenthesis, are not pronounced.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

General Rules and Division of the School of the Soldier.

- 77. THE object of this school being the individual and progressive instruction of the recruits, the instructor never requires a movement to be executed until he has given an exact explanation of it; and he executes, himself, the movement which he commands, so as to join example to precept. He accustoms the recruit to take, by himself, the position which is explained teaches him to rectify it only when required by his want of intelligence and sees that all the movements are performed without precipitation.
- 78. Each movement should be understood before passing to another. After they have been properly executed in the order laid down in each lesson the instructor no longer confines himself to that order; on the contrary, he should change it, that he may judge of the intelligence of the men.
- 79. The instructor allows the men to rest at the end of each part of the lessons, and oftener, if he thinks proper, especially at the commencement; for this purpose he commands REST.

- 80. At the command REST, the soldier is no longer required to preserve immobility, or to remain in his place. If the instructor wishes merely to relieve the attention of the recruit, he commands, in place—REST; the soldier is then not required to preserve his immobility, but he always keeps one of his feet in its place.
- 81. When the instructor wishes to commence the instruction, he commands ATTENTION; at the command, the soldier takes his position, remains motionless, and fixes his attention.
- 82. The School of the Soldier will be divided into three parts: the first, comprehending what ought to be taught to recruits without arms; the second, the manual of arms, the loadings and firings; the third, the principles of alignment, the march by the front, the different steps, the march by the flank, the principles of wheeling, and those of change of direction; also, long marches in double quick time and the run.
- 83. Each part will be divided into lessons, as follows:

PART FIRST.

LESSON 1. Position of the soldier without arms: Eyes right, left and front.

LESSON 2. Facings.

LESSON 3. Principles of the direct step in common and quick time.

LESSON 4. Principles of the direct step in double quick time and the run.

PART SECOND.

LESSON 1. Principles of shouldered arms.

LESSON 2. Manual of arms.

LESSON 3. To load in four times, and at will.

LESSON 4. Firings, direct, oblique, by file, and by rank.

LESSON 5. To fire and load, kneeling and lying.

LESSON 6. Bayonet exercise.

PART THIRD.

LESSON 1. Union of eight or twelve men for instruction in the principles of alignment.

LESSON 2. The direct march, the oblique march, and the different steps.

LESSON 3. The march by the flank.

LESSON 4. Principles of wheeling and change of direction.

LESSON 5. Long marches and double quick time, and the run, with arms and knapsacks.

COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT INFORMATION!

Click this link:

http://www.suvcw.org/?p=1965

SVR Regulations

REGULATIONS OF THE SONS OF VETERANS RESERVE

2011

Section 3. The SVR shall be governed by the Constitution and Regulations of the Order (Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War) and the Regulations of the SVR, herein incorporated in these Regulations by reference. The responsibilities of the SVR shall include participation in ceremonies, programs, and parades such as Remembrance Day, Lincoln Birthday, Memorial Day, Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, and National Encampment programs, and at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, special ceremonies and parades on behalf of and representing the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Individual units of the SVR and individual members of the SVR units may participate in non-SVR or SUVCW sponsored National Civil War re-enactments, living histories and educational demonstrations. Non-SVR members of independent Civil War re-enactment units may participate with the SVR at SVR or SUVCW sponsored events and/or programs.

Section 4. The standing National Military Affairs Committee created under Chapter III, Article VII of these Regulations shall be composed of five (5) Brothers of the Order (SUVCW) appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. The Committee shall have continuity of membership with the Commander-in-Chief appointing in 1997 three (3) Brothers to serve two (2) years and two (2) Brothers to serve one (1) year and, in subsequent years, appointing two (2) Brothers in even numbered years and three (3) Brothers in odd numbered years to serve two (2) years. The Chair of the National Military Affairs Committee shall be appointed from among the committee members by and shall serve at the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief. The duties of the Committee shall include preparation of the initial Regulations in 1997 and subsequent modifications of the Regulations through proposed amendments, general oversight of the SVR and, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, appointment of the Commanding Officer of the SVR. The Regulations and any amendments thereof must be approved by the Commandery-in-Chief at the National Encampment.

Section 5. The Commanding Officer of the SVR shall be appointed by the National Military Affairs Committee with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. The appointment shall be made for a period of not more than three (3) years and may be renewed for an additional three (3) year terms subject to the same procedures used for the original appointment. The duties of the Commanding Officer of the SVR shall be to administer and command the SVR pursuant to the Regulations of the SUVCW and the Regulations of the SVR. The rank of the Commanding Officer of the SVR shall not be higher than that provided for in the Regulations and based upon the total membership of the SVR.

In no case may the rank of the Commanding Officer be higher than Major General. Current and past Commanding Officers holding ranks higher than that permitted by the Regulations, may retain their current rank for the remaining period of the SVR appointment, adhere to the rank permissible under the Regulations, transfer to the Inactive Reserve, or retire from the SVR at their current rank. The Commanding Officer of the SVR may be relieved by a two-thirds majority of the National Military Affairs Committee, subject to the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief.

Section 6. The SVR shall be administered by a national body known as the National Military Department, Sons of Veterans Reserve (NMD, SVR). The Commanding Officer of the SVR may appoint a NMD staff consistent with the Regulations. All NMD appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the SVR. The period of all such appointments shall be concurrent with that of the Commanding Officer of the SVR. Current holders of such appointments, who hold ranks higher than the maximum provided for such appointment in the Regulations may adhere to the stated ranks, transfer to the Inactive Reserve at their current ranks or retire from the SVR at their current ranks. All NMD staff shall serve at the pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the SVR.

The following Regulations as established by the National Military Affairs Committee (NMAC) and approved by the National Encampment of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW), shall govern the operation of the National Military Department (NMD), Sons of Veterans Reserve (SVR).

Article I

National Military Department

 The NMD, SVR shall be composed of a National Headquarters and the following seven Military Districts:
 A. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

B. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington D.C. and West Virginia.

C: THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT: Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio.

D: FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

E: FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT: Reserved

F: SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT: Arizona, Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

- G: SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee and Florida.
- The number and composition of the NMD, SVR Military Districts may be modified at the discretion of the NMAC.



Final Muster

Brevet Corporal Leland Smith, Amzi D. Harmon Company

Private John M. Vaughn III, Amzi D. Harmon Company

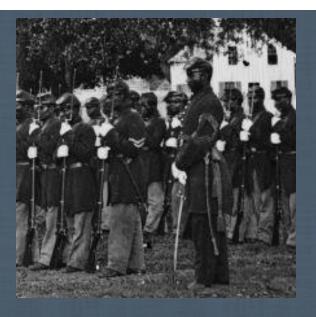


The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

Civil War Factoids

- In two days at Shiloh, on the banks of the Tennessee River, more Americans fell than in all previous wars combined.
- During the Battle of Antietam, 12,401 Union men were killed, missing or wounded, nearly double the casualties of D-Day.
- Andersonville prison in southwest Georgia held 33,000 prisoners in 1864, making it the 5th largest city in the Confederacy.
- African Americans constituted less than 1 percent of the northern population, yet by the war's end made up 10 percent of the Union army. A total of 180,000 black men, more than 85 percent of those eligible, enlisted.
- At the start of the war, the value of all manufactured goods produced in all the Confederate states added up to less than one-fourth of those produced in New York State alone.
- In 1864, Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to lieutenant general, a rank previously held by General George Washington, and led the 533,000 men of the Union army, the largest in the world.

Submitted by Capt. D. DuBrucq 10th Tennessee (U.S.) Volunteers





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 (SUVCW).

The 7th Military District consists of 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

- 2nd Military District, SVR
- 3rd Military District SVR
- 4th Military District, SVR
- 6th Military District, SVR
- 7th Military District, SVR

Departments in our District

- <u>Department of Tennessee</u> (includes MS and AL)
 - ocludes MS and AL)

 @TNSUVCW
- <u>Department of Georgia and South Carolina</u> 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)
- Army of the Tennessee #64 (TN)
- National SUVCW

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 2016Edition 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!

NEXT ISSUE SEPTEMBER 2016