

The Parmley Post

Newsletter of Gen James J Byrne Camp 1

Dept of Texas and Louisiana SUVCW

March 2023

From the Editor

Happy (late) St Patrick's Day. I labored hard on the two articles I wrote for this month's newsletter. I hope y'all enjoy them.

Please join us on Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/GenJJByrneCamp1>

In F, C, & L,

Todd Wilber

Commander's Message

Brothers,

I hope you all are having a great spring!

There are two events for the Camp that I would like to bring to your attention.

The first is the Medal of Honor Parade in Gainesville, TX. It is Saturday, April 22nd.

The second is the recruiting event at The Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth, TX on Saturday, May 6th. For those of you who have not been to the museum, You should put this into your plans for this year. It is my understanding that the museum will be closing permanently later this year.

These outside events are an excellent opportunity for you attend a interesting events and this could be your last opportunity to go to the museum.

I hope all members of the Camp will put these two events on their calendars.

Fraternally,

Brother Hal Hughes

Senior Vice Commander's Message

Bros,

I hope to see y'all at the MoH parade on April 22. We will be walking.

If you plan on attending Department Encampment on April 29th please print this form out and send it in:

<https://www.camplea.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2023-Registration-Houston.pdf>

In F, C, & L,

Todd W

Secretary's Report

March 22, 2023

Meeting Minutes

The Camp's meeting took place as a Zoom meeting only.

The meeting was opened by Camp Commander (CC) Hal Hughes at 7:09 p.m. with ten members attending via Zoom. (including Brother John Vander Meulen, Department Signals Officer and Camp 2 Commander).

Old business items were discussed as follows:

Initiation Ceremonies and Membership Badges - CC Hal Hughes offered to purchase and donate 2 membership badges.

Candidates for Camp Membership – No applications for camp membership are in work.

Medal of Honor Parade, Gainesville, TX (Saturday, April 22, 2023) – Brother Todd Wilber offered to purchase and donate two flag belts to walk in the parade with flags. The camp is registered for the parade.

Select delegates for the Department Encampment, Houston, TX (Saturday, April 29, 2023) – Delegates selected by the camp are Brothers Butch Durham and Todd Wilber. Also attending are the CC Hal Hughes and Past Camp Commanders Timothy Phillips and Paul Kendall.

Recruiting Event at Texas Civil War Museum, Fort Worth, TX (Saturday, May 6) – The camp is registered with the museum. The camp plans to arrive and set up at 9:30 AM.

Officer reports:

Message from Camp Commander: Hal Hughes greeted the Camp and welcomed new member Ky White. Brother White told the camp about himself and will be attending the April 20 Camp meeting to be initiated.

Sr Vice Commander: Todd Wilber has been posting on the Camp 1 Facebook page about events, stories and new graves of Union Veterans.

Secretary: Mark Parkison read the minutes of the February 16 camp meeting.

Graves Registration Officer: Todd Wilber reported he is continuing to find new Union veterans graves in Tarrant County and forwarding on to the Graves Registration Officer.

Camp Council: Brother Timothy Phillips reported he will be supporting Taps for Veterans in April at the DFW National Cemetery for a Vietnam Veteran.

New Business:

Initiation of new Brother Ky White – Delayed to April 20 Camp meeting at the VFW hall.

Cleaning Captain William S Parmley's head stone at Oakwood Cemetery, Fort Worth, TX – Deferred to April 20 Camp meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 PM. The next camp meeting will be on Thursday, April 20 at the VFW hall and also via Zoom.

Secretary,

Bro Mark Parkinson

Treasurer's Report

Here is the Treasurer's Report for March:

Previous Balance:	\$2,116.86
Income:	
Supplemental Application:	5.00
New Member Application:	55.00
2023 Member Renewal:	50.00
Sale of Challenge Coins:	35.00
	\$145.00
Expenses:	
Supplemental Application to Dept:	5.00
New Member Application to Dept:	43.00
	(48.00)
Ending Balance:	\$2,213.86

The new estimated amount due to the Department for annual dues is \$874.00, which will need to be paid very soon, leaving the Camp with an effective checking account balance of \$1,339.86

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

David B. Appleton

Camp 1 Ancestor

From Bro David Appleton:

William Henry Hubbard is my great-great-great grandfather on my mother's side.

Hubbard, William Henry, Private, Company C, Musician, 17th Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Age 31, Married, born in Waterville, Maine.

Residence: Augusta, Maine, farmer

5'7", light complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair

Mustered in: August 22, 1863, in Waterville, Maine, as a conscript (other records indicate he was a substitute)

Transferred to: 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, June 4, 1865

Mustered out: September 11, 1865, honorably discharged at Washington, D.C.

The Seventeenth Maine Infantry Volunteer Regiment was mustered into service on August 18, 1862, and entered federal service in the Civil War as a part of the First Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. In the scheme of division and corps badges instituted shortly after the Battle of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863, the 17th Maine wore a red diamond shape on their caps. Indeed, they were so proud of this badge that the regimental history, written years later, is entitled *Red Diamond Regiment*. When the regiment was transferred and became part of the Third Division of the Second Corps on March 24, 1864, the men were allowed to keep wearing their red diamond badges, even though the badge of the Second Corps was a trefoil (like on the ace of clubs).

Pvt. William H. Hubbard, whether conscripted or as a substitute, was to replenish the losses incurred by the 17th Maine Regiment at Gettysburg in July 1863.

Following his enlistment, he traveled to the Regiment and the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, and was thereafter involved in the Bristoe Campaign, the Mine Run Campaign, the Overland Campaign (which included the Battle of the Wilderness, the

Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, and the Battle of Cold Harbor), the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (including the Siege of Petersburg), and the Appomattox Campaign (which effectively brought an end to the war).

At Petersburg, the Regiment was not directly involved in the Battle of the Crater, but was, at various times, posted to Fort Sedgwick (nicknamed "Fort Hell"). It was at Petersburg that he was injured in the ankle by shrapnel.

He applied for, and received, a disability pension based on his service in March 1882.

Following the end of the war, he lived in Lisbon, New Hampshire, before moving to Nashua, New Hampshire in 1884. He died on November 22, 1906, at the age of 74(!) of injuries suffered in workplace accident at the Jackson Company's mill, where he had worked as a carpenter for eleven years. He got caught in the shafting, was whirled around, and suffered serious bruising about the head and neck as well as a broken right arm.

His funeral was attended by members of the John G. Foster Post No. 7 of the G.A.R., of which he was a member, who performed their burial ritual. The four pallbearers were also from the Post. He was buried in Edgewood Cemetery in Nashua, next to his first wife. (His second wife, who died the following April, is also buried there.)

Of the four photographs included here: one is a studio photo of him taken during his time as a Musician in the Regiment; one is a photo taken in late 1864 or early 1865 (notice the bare trees) of the Regimental Officers and Band (William H. Hubbard is standing resting his horn in front

of him about 1/3 of the way from the left, immediately above the handwritten name "Hubbard"); the third is of William Hubbard as a member of J.G. Foster Post No. 7 of the G.A.R.; and the last is one taken last spring when I was able to visit his grave in Edgewood Cemetery in Nashua, NH.



Patriotic Instructor's Message

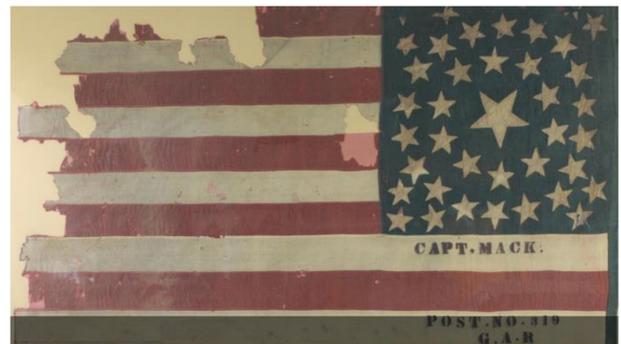
The Second Major Battle of the Civil War -- Wilson's Creek, Missouri

by Bro Butch Durham

Your Camp Patriotic Instructor recently traveled through Southwestern Missouri, near Springfield, and came across this National Battlefield. Missouri entered the Union in 1821 as a slave-holding state by virtue of the Missouri compromise, which admitted Maine as a free state but placed no such restriction on Missouri.

Here are some interesting points about the battle of Wilson's Creek and its aftermath. I am particularly struck by the role of State Guardsmen on one side of this battle. As a State Guardsman myself, this gives one pause to contemplate the harsh realities of a state taking up arms against its (former) federal government and conscripting State-level troops to do so.

Wilson's Creek was the first major Civil War battle fought west of the Mississippi River, and the site of the death of Nathaniel Lyon, the first Union general killed in action. The costly Southern victory on August 10, 1861, focused national attention on the war in Missouri.



Grand Army of the Republic flag of Captain Mack Post No. 319, Greene County, Missouri

Early on August 10, 1861, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and Col. Franz Sigel attacked Gen. Benjamin McCulloch's and Gen. Sterling Price's Southern forces, encamped along Wilson Creek.

Lyon engaged Missouri State Guardsmen before dawn, and Sigel's artillery drove Southern cavalry from their encampment in a farm field. Southern troops later attacked Lyon's positions on "Bloody Hill" three times, but failed to break the Union line. During the second assault, Lyon was mortally wounded. McCulloch's men surprised and quickly overran Sigel. Heavy casualties and low ammunition forced Union forces to retreat.

After the battle, Southern forces transformed the farmhouse of John Ray into a makeshift field hospital. Soldiers recovered Gen. Lyon's body and carried it to the Ray house, where the family carefully laid the body out on their best bed.

Wilson's Creek was a tactical victory for the South, but the Southerners could not seize the advantage that victory could have given. The Southern win did focus greater national attention on the war in Missouri. The state ultimately saw more strife than any other in the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the Civil War.

Medal of Honor Recipients at Wilson's Creek

On December 21, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln signed into law the Act of Congress creating the Medal of Honor. It was the only military award authorized during the American Civil War. At that time, the Medal of Honor was presented for meritorious actions that would not necessarily be recognized by the Armed Services today. A

total of 1,520 Medals of Honor were awarded during the Civil War.

Five soldiers received the Medal of Honor for heroism at Wilson's Creek: Nicholas Bouquet; Lorenzo Dow Immell; John McAllister Schofield; William M. Wherry; Henry Clay Wood.

Here is a very brief focus on one of these five men – John Schofield.

John McAllister Schofield

Major, 1st Missouri Infantry

Entered the service at West Point, New York (United States Military Academy Class of 1853)

Born 29 September 1831 in Gerry, New York

Awarded the Medal of Honor 2 July 1892

Citation: Was conspicuously gallant in leading a regiment in a successful charge upon the enemy

A War Department report detailed Schofield's actions at Wilson's Creek:

“He had been told by General Lyon to take charge of the left while the General himself would lead the right, and Major Schofield, having lost his horse, passed over to the left and, shouting to the somewhat disordered ranks to follow him, rushed towards the enemy and was soon engaged in the thickest of the fight. Indeed, his position for a while was most threatening. He had intended to lead the left at 'charge bayonets' upon the enemy, but the firing of the enemy became so sharp that some of the men who were following him in the rear returned the fire, and Major Schofield for a time seemed destined to be killed in the cross-fire.”

For his special act of gallantry on this occasion. . .Major Schofield was complimented and particularly mentioned in the report of Major Sturgis, General Lyon's successor.

Schofield became commanding general of the United States Army in 1888 and was promoted to Lieutenant General in 1895. He died on March 4, 1906 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He is the namesake of Schofield Barracks, now part of U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii.

Source: National Park Service, retrieved at <https://www.nps.gov/wicr/index.htm>



Lt. Gen. John McAllister Schofield (Carte-de-Visite by E. & H.T. Anthony, New York, N.Y.)
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Museum Collection, WICR 30699

Featured Article

United American Veterans

by

Todd M Wilber

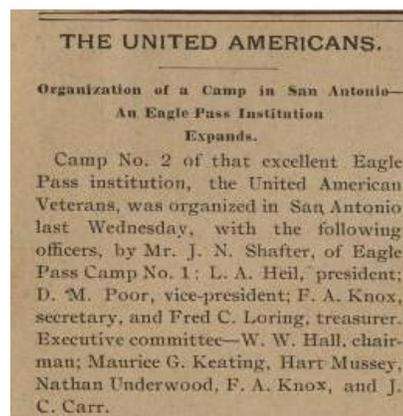
There were two organizations in Texas claiming the title of United American

Veterans. Both groups were dedicated to uniting the blue and the gray and promoting patriotism.

United American Veterans of Eagle Pass

On Columbus Day 1892, the United American Veterans of Eagle Pass was born. Its aim was to unite veterans of both Blue and Gray “into one common brotherhood” under the starry flag. They hoped to give posterity an “example of love, union, and fellowship” which will be “blazoned on the pages of time as a crowning wreath of every veteran in the land.” It was to be Americanism in its truest sense (11).

Membership was open to those that had served honorable in the Union or Confederate armies. Those that served on the American side in the Mexican-American War were also welcome. Prospective members could not have deserted or have been dishonorably discharged (13). The annual meeting was held in October. Washington’s birthday, Decoration Day, and Fourth of July were the yearly celebrations.



Sept 1893

Local chapters were called camps. Eagle Pass was Camp No. 1. The camp started with twenty-six charter members. By 1913, the camp was down to six (18). Camp No. 1 escorted the body of the late US Consul Jessie W. Sparks from Mexico to the United

States in August, 1896. Consul Sparks had been a founding father of the United American Veterans (8). Camp No 1's leadership for the first four years: 1892-3: J.A. Bonnet, president (CS); J.N. Shafter, vice president (US) (14). 1893-4: J.N. Shafter, president (US); J.W. Sparks, vice president (CS) (15). 1894-5: same as previous year (16). 1895-6: J.N. Shafter, president (US); Edward Buckley, Vice president (CS) (17).

San Antonio was Camp No. 2. It was formed in September, 1893. Its inaugural leadership was: L.A. Heil, president; D.M. Poor, vice president; F.A. Knox, secretary; and Fred C. Loring, treasurer (11). Camp 3 was possibly Houston. Camp 4 was to be organized in Nogales (12).

It looks like every camp of the Eagle Pass branch of United American Veterans was semi-autonomous. It does not look like there was a president over the entire organization. The last mention found of the group is in 1913.

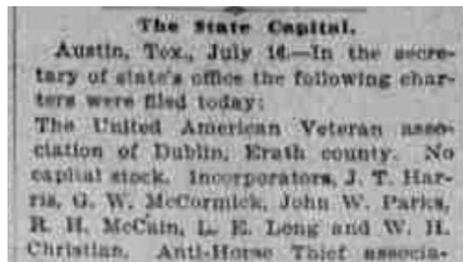
United American Veterans of Dublin

In April 1894, at a joint meeting of Union and Confederate veterans in Dublin, the United American Veterans association of Texas was born. It was to be "an alliance of the Grand Army of the Republic and United Confederate Veterans association to perpetuate the memory of the American soldier in all that he symbolizes to the coming generations of valor and glory without reference to whether he wore the blue or the gray" (1).

GAR Parmley Post 4 hosted a meeting on May 14, 1894 to introduce the new organization to Fort Worth. Post 4 commander W.W. Gavin presided over the assembly. Seated on the stage were GAR Department SVC John Roach, ex-Confederate 'General' J.T. Harris, UCV R.E. Lee Camp Captain C.C. Cummings, Rev.

Harry Cassil, the Hon. Henry Furman, and previous Parmley Post commanders. J.T. Harris was given the honor of opening the meeting with an address. Harris spoke on wanting to perpetuate the good feeling and understanding that had developed between the veterans of both sides and hoped the "the animosity of that strife of the past with its bitterness" will not be passed on to future generations. John Roach then gave an eloquent speech on comradeship and talked about the leadership of the United American Veterans. The meeting concluded with a desire to start a local branch of the organization (1).

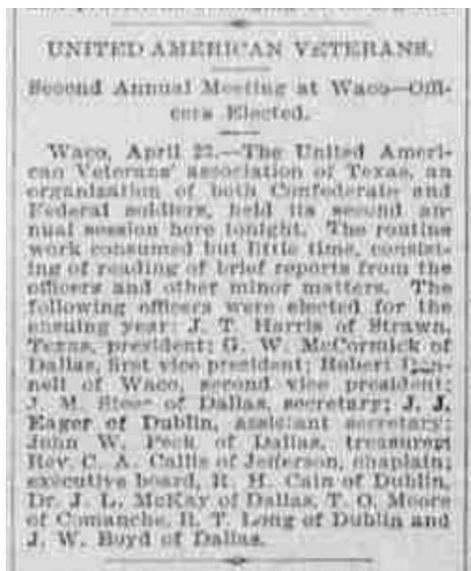
The inaugural leadership of the United American Veterans: 'General' J.T. Harris of Dublin, president (CS); G.W. McCormack of Dallas, first vice president (US); L.E. Gillett of Dublin, second vice president (CS); W.H. Christian of Stephenville, secretary (US); R.H. McCain of Dublin, treasurer (CS); T.O. Moore (CS), John Roach (US), J.W. Parks (US), R.T. Long (CS), and Ed Ketchum (US), executive committee (1).



July 1894

The charter for the United American Veterans was filed in the Secretary of State's office on July 16, 1894 (2). The first annual meeting took place in Dublin in the second week of August and the organization "perfected" (3). The second annual meeting was in Waco in April, 1895 (6,7). J.T. Harris was reelected president (7). Membership was open to all those who served honorable in the

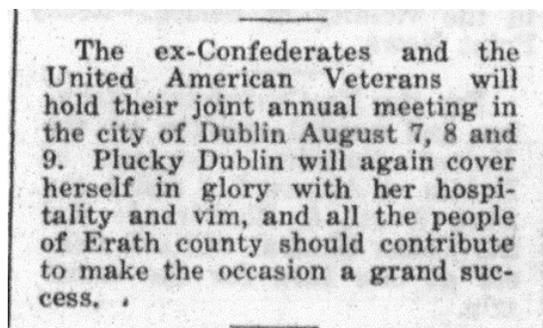
Civil War. Membership was also extended to those who served in the Texas War for Independence and the Mexican-American War (4,6).



April 1895

Local chapters were known as pickets. The Fort Worth Picket was formed on October 8th, 1894. C.C. Cummings was the first commander. Rev. Henry Cassil of St Andrew's church was elected chaplain. It was decided the best way "to signalize the institution" was to worship together at St Andrew's church. A patriotic church service was held on October 21st (5). Jefferson had a Picket led by 'Colonel' Horace Welch (6).

The last two mentions found of the Dublin branch of United American Veterans are in 1936 and 1939. The local Dublin newspaper mentions the joint reunion of ex-Confederates and the United American Veterans (9,10).



July 1936

There was an emissary from the Eagle Pass organization to the founding of the Dublin association. The groups had the same goals and ideals but they never joined forces. When looking at old newspaper articles, it took a bit to realize there were actually two separate entities. The irony is, two organizations intent on uniting the Blue and the Gray split the state between North and South. The Eagle Pass group predominated in the southern part of the state and the Dublin group the northern half of the state.

Sources

1. Ft Worth Daily Gazette, 15 May 1894, p. 6
2. FTWDG, 17 Jul 1894, p. 5
3. FTWDG, 2 Sep 1894, p. 20
4. The Galveston Daily News, 16 Jul 1894, p. 7
5. FTWDG, 23 Oct 1894, p. 6
6. FTWDG, 22 Apr 1895, p. 3
7. FTWDG, 24 Apr 1895, p. 1
8. The Daily Herald (Brownsville), 6 Aug 1896
9. The Stephenville Empire Tribune, 17 Jul 1936, p. 4
10. TSET, 21 Jul 1939, p. 4
11. Eagle Pass Guide, 2 Sep 1893, p. 1
12. EPG, 18 Nov 1893
13. EPG, 16 Sep 1893
14. EPG, 30 Sep 1893
15. EPG, 24 Feb 1894, p. 1
16. EPG, 27 Oct 1894
17. EPG, 26 Oct 1895, p. 1
18. San Antonio Express, 19 April 1913, p. 9

(via newspapers.com, Chronicling America, or Portal to TX History)

GAR History

GAR Sam Houston Post 55

by
Todd M Wilber

Sam Houston Post 55 was based out of Dublin which is in Erath County. The post was organized on June 20th, 1891 with ten charter members. By January of 1892, it had fifty-nine members. Membership peaked at eighty-three (7). In its heyday, Post 55 was one of the largest GAR Posts in Texas.

Post leadership for 1892 was: H. H. Andrews, Commander; S.J. Weaver, SVC; John Sullivan, JVC (1). 1893: John Roach, Commander; G.W. Andruss, Sr, SVC (9). 1894: G.W. Andruss, Commander; John Sullivan, SVC; H.M. Long, JVC (10). 1896: S.J. Weaver, Commander; James McInroe, SVC; Morgan Barr, JVC (11). 1897: John Roach, Commander; Ed Roach, SVC; H.H. Andrew, JVC (12). 1898: Connor, Commander. 1899: J.C. Bigger, Commander.

Sam Houston Post Grand Army.
DUBLIN, Tex., Jan. 12.—Sam Houston post No. 55 Grand Army of the Republic is much elated, believing that they have won the flag offered by the last state encampment to the post that should make the greatest gain in recruits during 1891. The post here is undoubtedly one of the most flourishing in the state. It was organized June 20, 1891, with ten charter members and now numbers fifty-nine.
The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: H. H. Andrews, commander; S. J. Weaver, S. V. C.; John Sullivan, J. V. C.; G. N. Arnold, chaplain; John Roach, adjutant; G. W. Andruss, Q. M.; Tom Baya, officer of the day; D. D. H. Moore, officer of the guard; J. M. Trout, sergeant major.
Later—News has just reached here that Sam Houston post did not succeed in winning the flag, it having been won by the post at Denison. Sam Houston, however, stands second, and will keep the victor moving to hold its place.

Mary Houston-Morrow, the daughter of Sam Houston, was elected the sponsor of

the post (2). Post 55 gave her a beautiful camp badge when she was introduced to them in 1892 (3).

In April 1894, Post 55 hosted the department encampment. J.C. Bigger of Dublin was made Department JVC. The encampment decided against a proposition to merge the Sons of Veterans and the GAR. They also decided against individual post badges and the printing rosters for each post. They passed a resolution decrying the fraud in the pension system. The question of veterans not being able to pay their dues was handed back to the local posts to figure out for themselves (4). It was the biggest department encampment up to that time.



Some forty GAR members took a river trip in Austin on San Jacinto Day, 1898. Afterwards, they stopped by and visited the Confederate Soldiers Home. Veterans of both sides spent time talking and shaking hands. They then gathered to hear speeches including one from Post 55 Commander Connor (5).

On Grand Army Day at the Texas State Fair in 1899, Post 55 Commander J.C. Bigger was the principal orator. His speech

raised a kerfuffle when he ventured into current politics. The crowd was not enthused. Bigger's speech was followed by one by Department Commander John Roach (also from Dublin). Roach gave a speech that stated the GAR was not a partisan political machine. He then gave examples of the diversity of politics within the organization (6). His speech was well received by the crowd.

In 1914, there was a prospect of war with Mexico. Post 55 sent resolutions to the War Department in Washington offering their services in any capacity if war broke out. The War Department sent a note acknowledging with thanks their offer of their services in case of war (13).

Sam Houston Post 55 surrendered its charter after Memorial Day 1916. When William H. Christian died on 26 April 1916, Thomas Bays remained the only member left residing in the Dublin area (7,14). Bays served in Company B, 2nd Texas Cavalry US. He passed on December 10, 1924 (8).

Sources

1. The Galveston Daily News, 15 Jan 1892, p. 6
2. The Abilene Reporter, 25 Mar 1892, p. 8
3. TAR, 25 Mar 1892, p. 4
4. TGDN, 8 Apr 1894, p. 12
5. Austin-American Statesman, 22 Apr 1898, p. 5
6. AAS, 7 Oct 1899, p. 1
7. The Dublin Progress, 19 May 1916, p. 1
8. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/105670472/thomas-green-bays>
9. TDP, 20 Jan 1893
10. TDB, 1 Feb 1924, p. 5
11. TDB, 6 Nov 1896
12. TDB, 18 Dec 1896
13. TDB, 29 May 1914
14. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/14984163/william-henry-christian>

(via newspapers.com, Chronicling America, or Portal to TX History)

GRO's Report

I am still working on Tarrant Co. 26 undocumented bluebellies so far.

Bumbled upon one in Erath Co, too.

In F, C, & L,

Todd W

March in the Civil War

1861

- **March 2** - After forcing the resignation of Governor Sam Houston, Texas formally joins the Confederacy
- **March 4** - Abraham Lincoln becomes the 16th President of the United States of America
- **March 15** - Lincoln meets with his Cabinet to discuss whether or not to resupply Fort Sumter

1862

- **March 3** - The Union Army arrives at New Madrid, Missouri
- **March 6** - Lincoln asks Congress to provide funds to states willing to begin the gradual abolition of slavery
- **March 7/8** - Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern), Arkansas
- **March 8** - CSS *Virginia* engages and destroys the USS *Cumberland* and the USS *Congress*
- **March 9** - USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* battle at Hampton Roads, Virginia
- **March 11** - Lincoln relieves McClellan from his position as general-in-chief of the Federal Armies
- **March 14** - New Bern, North Carolina captured
- **March 14** - Union forces capture New Madrid, Missouri

- **March 18** - George W. Randolph appointed Confederate Secretary of War
- **March 23** - Battle of First Kernstown, Virginia
- **March 24** - Riot at abolition meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio
- **March 26** - Engagement at Apache Canyon, New Mexico Territory
- **March 28** - Battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico Territory

1863

- **March 3** - Abraham Lincoln signs the Conscription Act, creating the first national military draft in American history
- **March 11** - Confederates at Fort Pemberton block Union attempt to bypass Vicksburg's defenses
- **March 14** - USS *Mississippi* runs aground near Port Hudson. The ship's crew scuttles the vessel in order to keep it from falling into Confederate hands
- **March 17** - Engagement at Kelly's Ford, Virginia
- **March 24/25** - Union amphibious expedition skirmishes with Confederates, Steele's Bayou, Mississippi
- **March 26** - West Virginia votes for gradual emancipation in the state
- **March 27** - Skirmish at Palatka, Florida

1864

- **March 1** - Federal cavalry raid by Judson Kilpatrick and Ulric Dahlgren on Richmond, Virginia
- **March 5** - Confederate government orders all vessels to give half freight capacity to government shipments
- **March 9** - U.S. Grant promoted to Lieutenant General
- **March 12** - Red River Expedition begins in Louisiana

- **March 20** - Confederate raider CSS *Alabama* arrives at Cape Town, South Africa
- **March 21** - Nevada and Colorado territories admitted into the Union
- **March 22** - Fighting at Bald Spring Canon on Eel River, California
- **March 25** - Attack on Paducah, Kentucky by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest

1865

- **March 2** - Engagement at Waynesboro, Virginia
- **March 4** - Abraham Lincoln inaugurated for second term as President
- **March 6** - Battle of Natural Bridge, Florida
- **March 6** - Lincoln appoints Hugh McCulloch as United States Secretary of the Treasury
- **March 7-10** - Battle of Kinston (Wyse's Fork), North Carolina
- **March 10** - Engagement at Monroe's Cross Roads, South Carolina
- **March 13** - Jefferson Davis signs law authorizing black men to serve in Confederate Army
- **March 16** - Battle of Averasborough, North Carolina
- **March 18** - Confederate Congress adjourns
- **March 19** - Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina
- **March 22** - Wilson's Raid on Selma, Alabama
- **March 25** - Battle at Fort Stedman, Virginia
- **March 27** - Siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama begins
- **March 27** - Lincoln meets with Generals U.S. Grant and William T. Sherman at City Point, Virginia
- **March 29** - Appomattox Campaign begins
- **March 29** - Engagement at Lewis Farm

- **March 30** - Cavalry skirmish at Montevallo, Alabama during Wilson's Raid
- **March 31** - Battle of White Oak Road, Virginia
- **March 31** - Engagement at Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia

--From the American Battlefield Trust

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/day-civil-war>



The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) is a fraternal organization dedicated to preserving the history and legacy of veteran heroes who fought and worked to save the Union in the American Civil War. Organized in 1881 and chartered by Congress in 1954, SUVCW is the legal heir and successor to the Grand Army of the Republic. <https://suvcw.org/>

