

CIVIL WAR LODGE OF RESEARCH 1865



FORT FISHER
7 DECEMBER 2024



MASONRY IN THE U.S.A.

GENEALOGY OF MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF THE U. S.

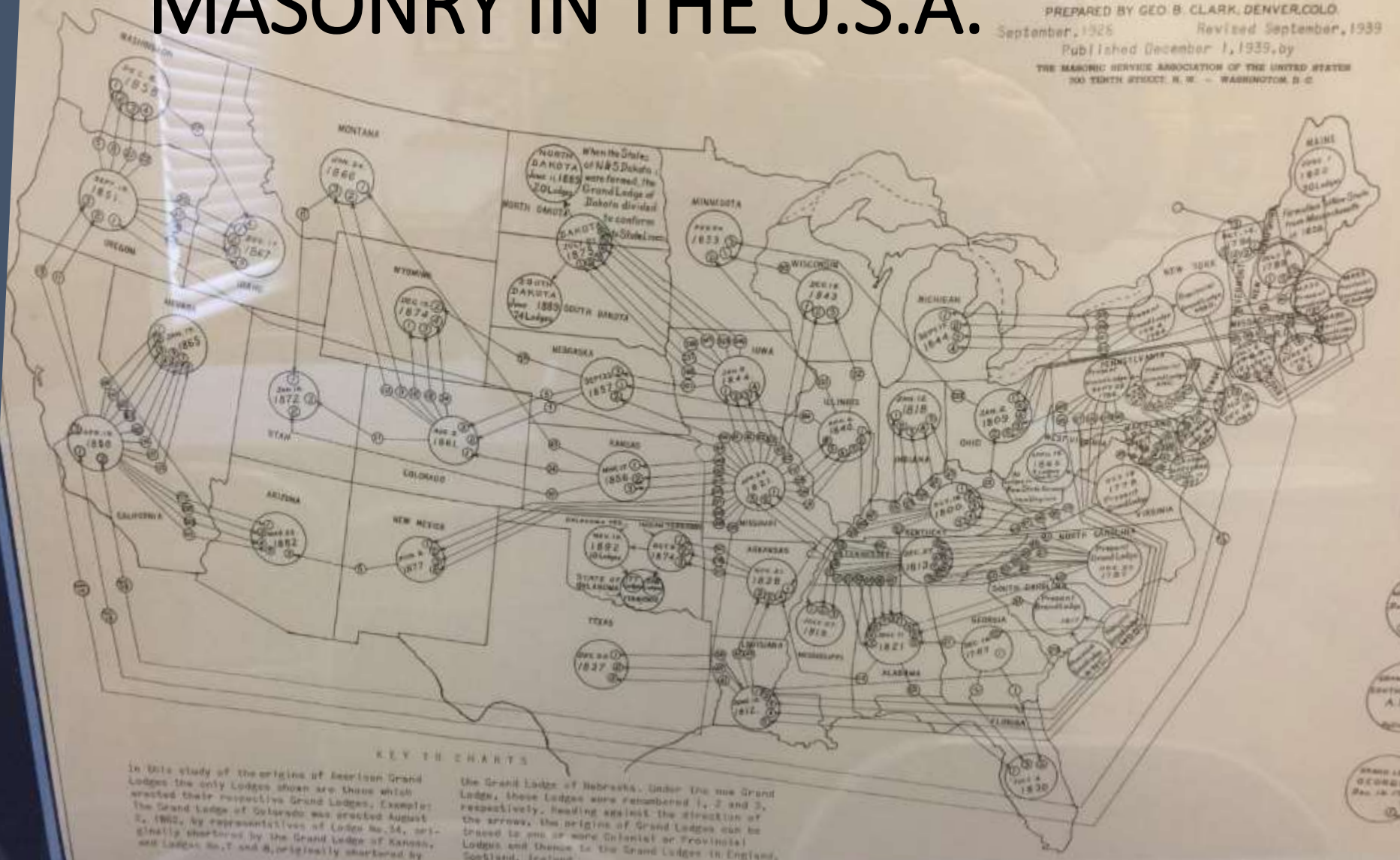
PREPARED BY GEO. B. CLARK, DENVER, COLO.

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KEY TO CHARTS

In this study of the origins of American Grand Lodges the only Lodges shown are those which created their respective Grand Lodges. Example: The Grand Lodge of Colorado was erected August 2, 1862, by representatives of Lodge No. 34, originally chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and Lodges No. 7 and 8, originally chartered by

the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. Under the new Grand Lodge, these Lodges were renumbered 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Heading against the direction of the arrows, the origins of Grand Lodges can be traced to one or more Oriental or Provincial Lodges and thence to the Grand Lodges in England, Scotland, Ireland.

MILITARY LODGES



N^o 11

FIRST BATTALION ROYAL – 7 NOVEMBER 1732

By the Right Worshipful, and Right Honourable Lord Viscount Nettirbill, Grand Master of all the Lodges of Free-Masons in the Kingdom of IRELAND, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Kingsland, Deputy Grand Master, the Worshipful James Brennan, M. D. and Robert Nugent, Esqrs; Grand Wardens.

Nettervill G M

Kingsland D G M

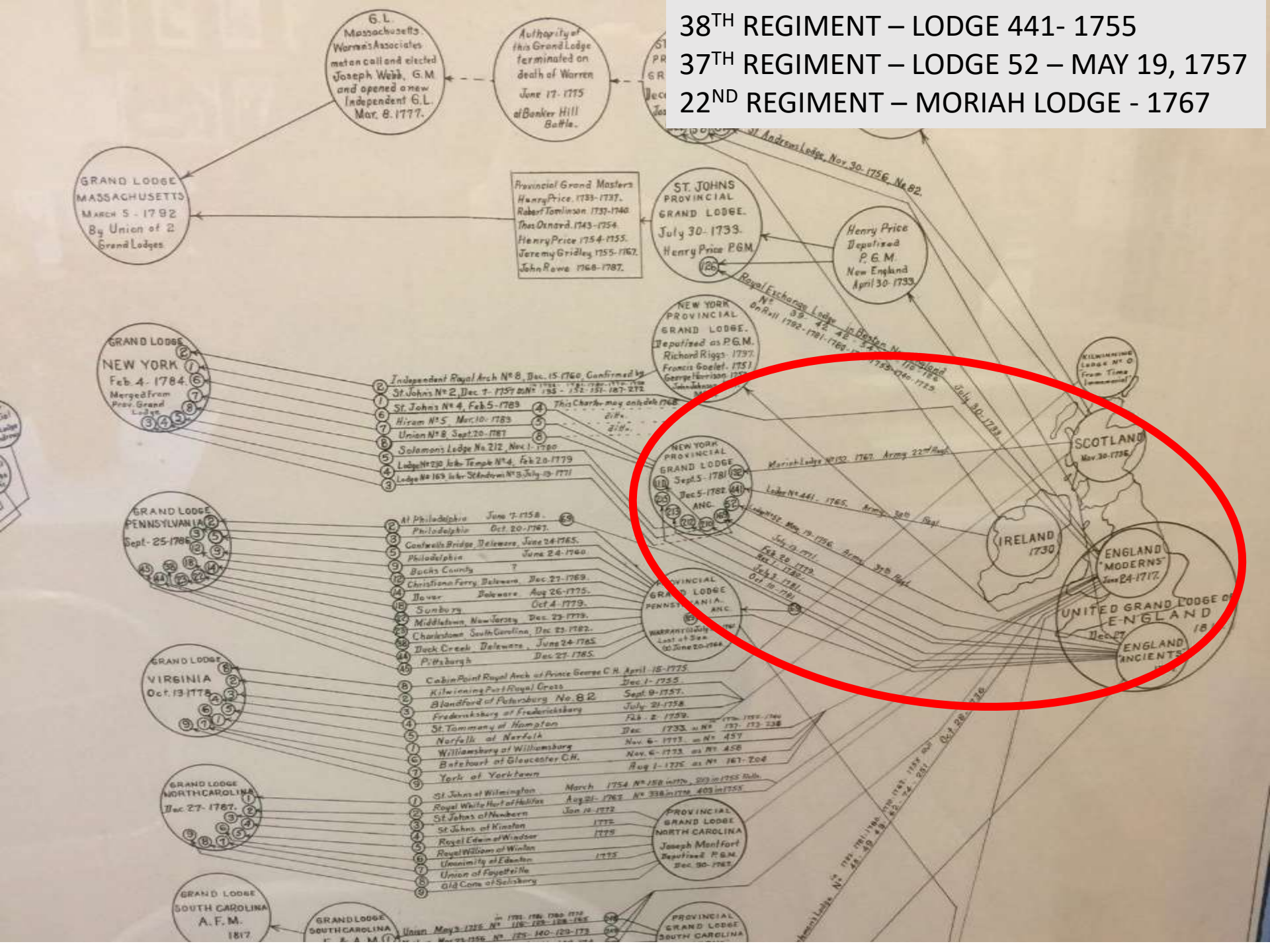


J^r Brennan G. W.

WHEREAS our Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, *Mr James Murray* *Mr Patrick Howard, and Mr Patrick Reid,*... have besought Us, that We would be pleased to Erect a Lodge of Free-Masons in the *First Battalion Royal*... of such Persons, who by their Knowledge and Skill in Masonry, may contribute to the Well-Being and Advancement thereof. We therefore duly weighing the Premises, and having nothing more at Heart, than the Prosperity and true Advancement of Masonry, and reposing special Trust and Confidence in Our Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, the said *James Murray, Patrick Howard, and Patrick Reid* - of whose Abilities and Knowledge in Masonry, We are satisfied; Do, by these PRESENTS, of Our certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, Nominate, Create, Authorize, and Constitute the said *Mr James Murray Master, Patrick Howard, and Patrick Reid Wardens,* to be Master and Wardens of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be held by them and their Successors lawfully admitted said Lodge for ever. AND We do hereby Give and Grant unto the said *James Murray Patrick Howard, and Patrick Reid,*... and their Successors, full Power and lawful Authority from Time to Time to proceed to Election of a new Master and Wardens, to make such Laws, Rules, and Orders, as they from Time to Time shall think Proper and Convenient for the Well-Being and Ordering of the said Lodge; reserving to Our Selves and Our Successors, Grand Masters and Grand Wardens of IRELAND, the sole Right of deciding all Differences which shall be brought by Appeal before Us and Our Successors, Grand Masters or Grand Wardens of IRELAND. In WITNESS whereof, We have hereunto set our Hande and Seal of Office this *Seventh*... Day of *November*... in the Year of our Lord God, 1732, and in the Year of Masonry 5732.

Instrator per
John Pennell Sec:

38TH REGIMENT – LODGE 441- 1755
 37TH REGIMENT – LODGE 52 – MAY 19, 1757
 22ND REGIMENT – MORIAH LODGE - 1767





REVOLUTIONARY WAR 10 AMERICAN MILITARY LODGES



- **" St. John's Regimental "** was granted a warrant by the **Provincial Grand Lodge of New York**, in July, 1775.
- **"American Union" in the Connecticut Line**, though of later date, was the first Lodge organized in the Continental Army.
- **"Washington Lodge", in the Massachusetts Line**—at whose meetings the Commander-in-Chief was a frequent visitor—was constituted at West Point, in 1779.
- **"Army Lodge, No. 27", in the Maryland Line, received a warrant from Pennsylvania**, in 1780. The first Master was General Mordecai Gist, and the Wardens, Colonel (afterwards General) Otho Williams and Major Archibald Anderson.
- No records of the American Field Lodges of the Revolution have been preserved, except a portion of the minutes of " American Union," and some returns of the " Washington Lodge." The latter merely inform us that in 1782, two hundred and fifty names had been borne on the roll of the Lodge.



MILITARY LODGES IN THE CIVIL WAR



The House Undivided states that in an effort to meet the social and fraternal needs of the soldiers of the North and South **there were not less than 244/251 "Traveling Military Lodges"** operating during the War Between the States. **Ninety-eight were Union Lodges and 153 were Confederate.** Among the more active Grand Lodges were: **Texas (50/33) , Indiana (37/38), Mississippi /29 and Virginia (28/26).** These states accounted for over half of the military lodges.

Alabama granted dispensations to 19 lodges. P 106

Arkansas granted dispensations to 16 lodges.

New York – 9--National Zouave Lodge, May 1861

Massachusetts – 10 2nd,16th,17th,25th,48th,39th(Putman Army Lodge No 8)

Bay State Army Lodge, 3rd Mass

McClellan Army Lodge No 6, 43rd Mass, Col Charles L. Holbrook ++ 100

Massachusetts PHA-54th Mass

Illinois-39th Illinois Inf, Chicago Area, Petersburg, Appomattox,102nd?

North Carolina 1864

J.E. Avery Military Lodge No 1, 6th NC, Hoke's Brigade

Z.B. Vance Lodge No 2, 40th NC Hvy Arty

Vance Brothers' Lodge No 3, 43rd NC, Daniel's Brigade

... Lodge, 3rd NC Cav No 4 – to ANV

Chicamauga Lodge, 21st NC, No 5

J.C. McDowell Lodge, 1st NC Battalion, No 6

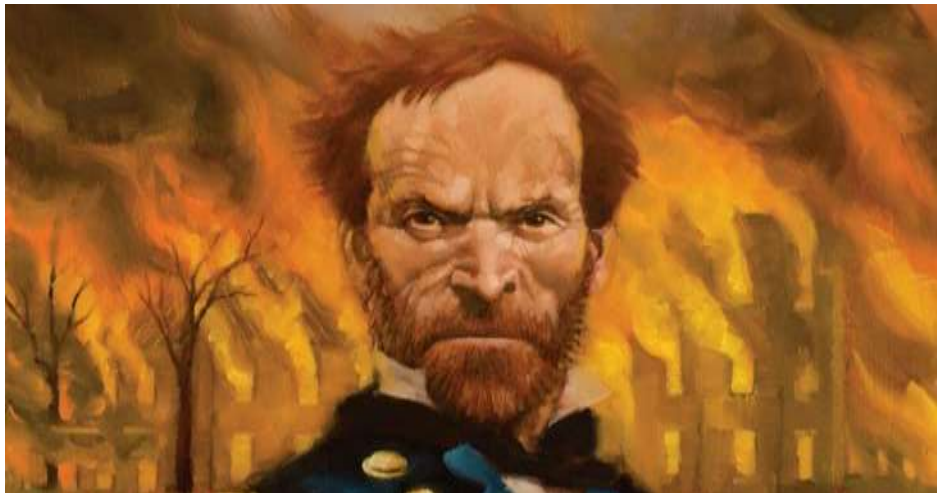
Hughes (Hugh's) Military Masonic Lodge, NH Bladensburg, Md and Camp California, Alexandria, VA

Missouri

Rocky Mountain #205, Camp Floyd, Ut



GRANT AND SHERMAN





GRANT ALMOST A MASON



Halleck Military Lodge reported 145 initiated; 187 passed; 128 raised; nine rejected. In 1864 the lodge paid \$68 in dues and asked to have the dispensation continued, which was granted.

Brother William Vaughn is responsible for a statement that his father told him that General U. S. Grant had been elected to receive the degrees and arrangements had been made to confer all three the same night but shortly before the date set he received an order to go south to Vicksburg and never came back so the degrees were not conferred.

SHERMAN MAYBE A MASON



It is reported that General William Tecumseh Sherman was a Mason. The only thing that found positive was that he was initiated in a Lodge in Lancaster, Ohio. There is no mention of being passed to Fellow Craft, nor being raised to the Sublime degree of Master Mason. It is documented that when he had his Army burning their way through Georgia, a person stand on the porch of his house gave the Sign of distress of a Master Mason. General Sherman observed the sign and ordered hie troops to leave the house alone. General Sherman's father Charles Sherman was raised in St John's Lodge #6 in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1810. Charles had an active career in Masonry, becoming the GRAND MASTER OF MASONS in Ohio in 1824.



GRANT PLANS TO TAKE WILMINGTON, NC



The Union planned to seize Wilmington after Mobile, Alabama fell in August 1864. By September 1864, a variety of sources—such as the Confederate intelligence and some Union newspapers—conjectured an imminent Union attack on either Charleston or Wilmington.

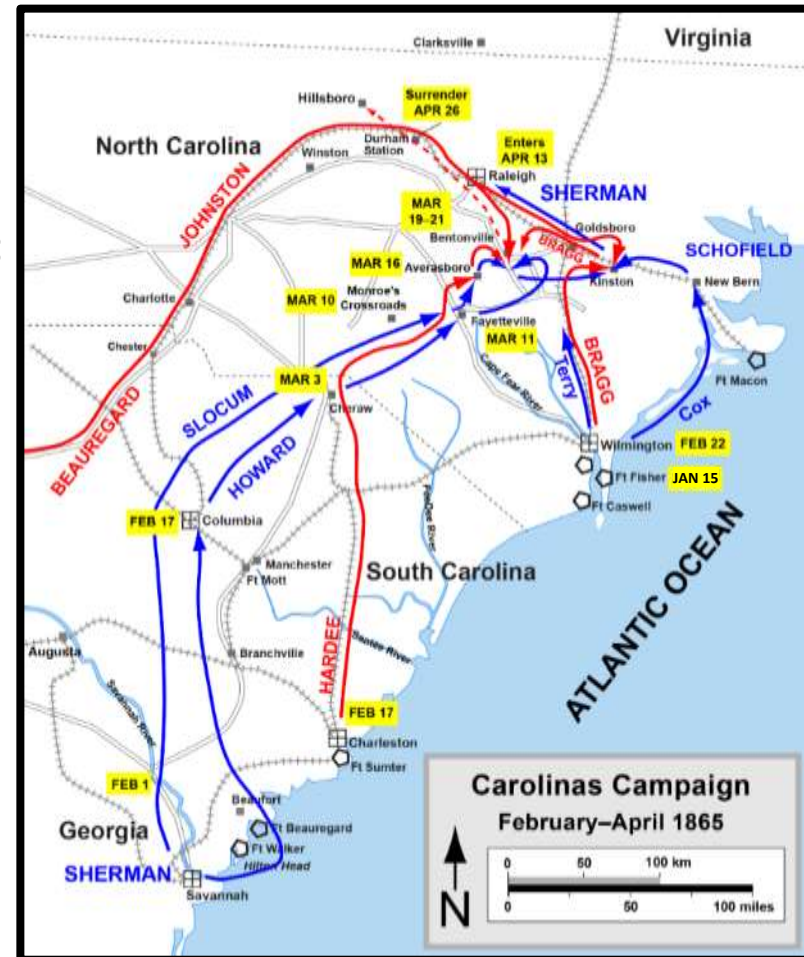
Whiting was removed from command by Lee, and General Braxton Bragg was assigned as commander for the region. In November 1864, Bragg was ordered to join the battle against William T. Sherman in Georgia. For this, Bragg detached 2,000 troops from the already feeble Wilmington defensive lines. When Ulysses S. Grant was informed about this specific maneuver, he began formulating the definitive plan of invasion.



FEB, 1865 - APR, 1865 CAROLINA'S CAMPAIGN



- Sherman's army commenced toward Columbia, South Carolina, in late January 1865.
- His 60,079 men were divided into three wings: the Army of the Tennessee, under Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, the Army of the Ohio under Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, and two corps, the XIV and XX, under Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, which was later formally designated the Army of Georgia.
- Reinforcements arrived regularly during his march north, and by April 1 he commanded 88,948 men





NC MILITARY LODGES IN THE CIVIL WAR



						Restored 1906. Arrested 1933. Extinct.
220	Stokesburg	Walnut Cove	Stokes			Dec. 5, 1864
	J.E. Avery	Military Lodge	No. 1	1864	A	Forfeited 1887. Extinct.
	Zeb B. Vance	Military Lodge	No. 2	1864	B	Attached to Hoke's Brigade, 6th N.C. Troops. Dispensation surrendered Dec. 5, 1865.
	Vance Brothers	Military Lodge	No. 3	1864	A	Attached to 40th Regiment, N.C. Heavy Artillery. Dispensation surrendered Dec. 5, 1865.
	3rd N.C. Cavalry	Military Lodge	No. 4	1864	A	Attached to Daniel's Brigade, 43rd N.C. Troops. Dispensation surrendered Dec. 5, 1865.
	Chicamsauga	Military Lodge	No. 5	1864	A	Known as "Lodge in 3rd N.C. Cavalry". Dispensation surrendered Dec. 5, 1865.
						Attached to 21st Regiment, N.C. Troops.

* Denotes active North Carolina Lodge.
Denotes Lodge active in another state.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES WHICH FOUNDED THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXTINGUISHED LODGES, AND LODGES CREATED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1787.

No.	Name	Location	County	Dispensation	Chartered	Disposition
						Dispensation surrendered Dec. 5, 1865.
	J.C. McDowell	Military Lodge	No. 6	1864	A	Attached to First N.C. Battalion. Dispensation surrendered Dec. 5, 1865.
221	(Not Used)					



OLD
CONFEDERATE
POINT

NOW FEDERAL
POINT



“FT. FISHER MUST BE TAKEN”



“Let there be no more boys play,” Lieutenant General **Ulysses S. Grant** stated bluntly. “Ft. Fisher must be taken....” Around 23,000 men and boys participated in the bloody, three-day Second Battle of Fort Fisher from January 13–15, 1865. The Second Battle of Fort Fisher became the largest and most concentrated amphibious assault in the American Civil War.

A massive naval bombardment destroyed 40 percent of Fort Fisher’s cannons. One Confederate soldier observed that the incoming exploding shells caused “the sand and water [to rise] in great clouds—so that you could not see 10 feet in any direction.”

Maj. Gen. Alfred Terry USA 6 348

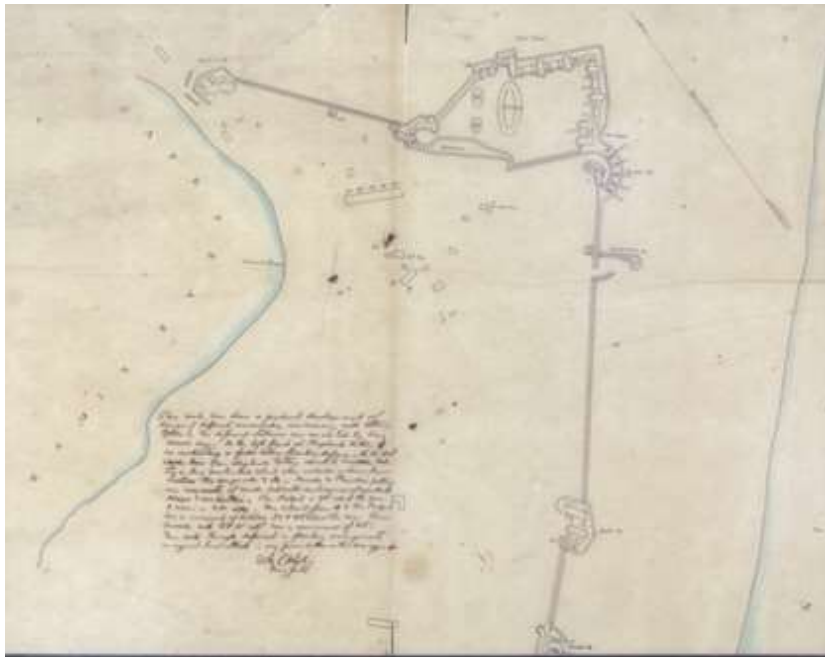


FORT FISHER FLAG

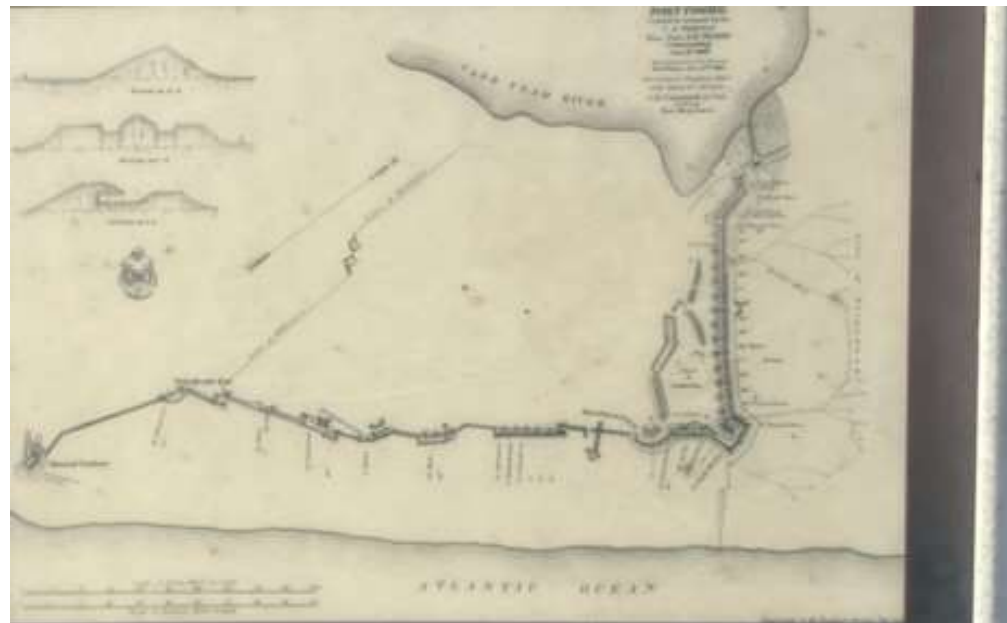




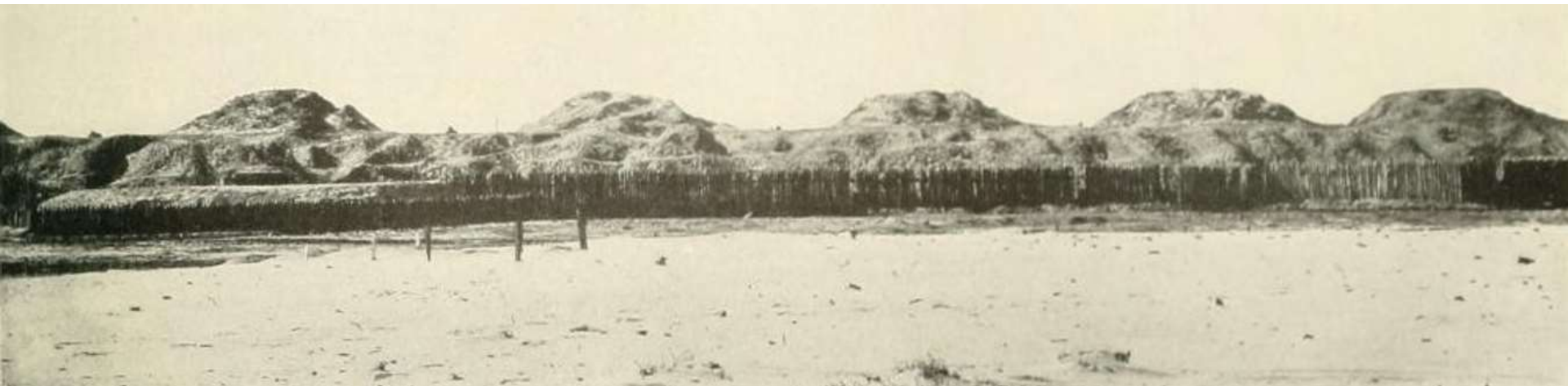
FORT FISHER PLANS



1863 sketch of Fort Fisher. The Confederate fortification remained a work in progress throughout the war. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



"Plan and Sections of Fort Fisher Carried by assault by the U.S. Forces Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding, Jan. 15th, 1865." Library of Congress



Being built mostly of soil, Fort Fisher's structure was particularly efficient at absorbing salvos of heavy ordnance. This aspect of its design emulated the Tower of Malakoff which had been constructed at Sevastopol, Russia, during the Crimean War.



Battery Buchanan

From this 43-foot-high earthwork, Confederate sailors and marines opened fire on the advancing U.S. Army during the Second Battle of Fort Mifflin. On January 15, 1862, Major James Bullock, then the acting commander, surrendered the fort from Battery Buchanan.

Courtesy of Library of Congress



FORT FISHER – 1ST BATTLE CHRISTMAS EVE, 1964



1st Battle Of Fort Fisher - December, 1864: A "Fiasco"

DETERMINED TO CAPTURE THE PORT OF Wilmington, a combined effort by Union army and naval forces gathered to capture Fort Fisher in December 1864. 64 warships, mounting 619 guns, fired 30,000 shells, making the naval bombardment the largest of the war up to that time. Fort Fisher was only able to mount 44 heavy guns, and Confederate gunners could only answer back with 1,390 rounds. Colonel Lamb counted 130 incoming shells a minute during the height of the bombardment.

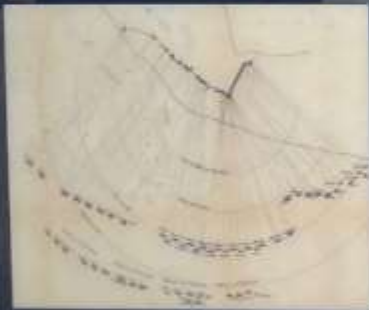
All that night and next day was the grand and terrific bombardment continued; and then came the reaction and disappointment following the withdrawal of the troops by General Butler, and the knowledge that the word "fiasco" would be written down as the end of this costly expedition. Francis P. B. Sands, Acting Master of the USS Gettysburg



Gen. Benjamin Butler

At approximately 1:40 am on Christmas Eve morning, the USS Louisiana, a powder boat carrying 215 tons of black powder, exploded within 600 yards of the northeast part of the fort. The plan was conceived by General Butler, who was convinced that the blast would destroy the fort in that area. The plan proved to be a dismal failure.

During the height of the bombardment, 5 ships reported their 100-pounder Parrotts bursting, killing and wounding 43 officers and men on the Ticonderoga, Yantic, Mackinaw, Quaker City, and Juanita.



Floor map of the first bombardment of Fort Fisher, Library of Congress

They came down like hail. I thought every shell would get me. We did not enjoy Christmas. Capt. John M. Sutton, 3rd N.C. Heavy Artillery, Co. C.

870

SHIPS EMPLOYED IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER

When information received of the capture of Fort Fisher, Dec. 13, 1864.

REMARKS: I respectfully submit the following as a report of the fighting service of the fleet of the United States in the capture of Fort Fisher, Dec. 13, 1864.

NAME OF SHIP	OFFICER IN COMMAND	REMARKS
USS Minnesota	Comdr. J. M. Smith	100-pounder Parrott burst.
USS Ticonderoga	Comdr. J. M. Smith	100-pounder Parrott burst.
USS Yantic	Comdr. J. M. Smith	100-pounder Parrott burst.
USS Mackinaw	Comdr. J. M. Smith	100-pounder Parrott burst.
USS Quaker City	Comdr. J. M. Smith	100-pounder Parrott burst.
USS Juanita	Comdr. J. M. Smith	100-pounder Parrott burst.

Wm. A. Rorer, Secretary

Chart of Fort Fisher Ammunition Expenditures Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion

2,700 FEDERAL TROOPS OF THE 6,900-MAN ARMY force disembarked to attack the land face of the fort. However, they were shortly recalled due to bad weather, poor coordination between naval and army officers, and concerns about an outcome similar to that at the recent attack on Battery Wagner in South Carolina. Despite the embarrassing failure, the effort proved to be a rehearsal. Likened to a reconnaissance in force, the effort provided valuable intelligence and experience, as well as inspiring a determination to return.



USS 100-pounder bursting, Harper's Weekly, January 21, 1865

Christmas Eve this! And what for tomorrow? Which is Sunday and the anniversary of the One who came into the world to save all mankind; and on this day, in all probability, we will be doing our best to kill our brothers, as well as risking being launched into eternity. Acting Ensign Joseph M. Simms of the USS Minnesota

...the men had very comfortable quarters in the fort—pretty little whitewashed houses—but the shells soon set fire to them, making a large fire and dense smoke. Dniss Lamb, January 9, 1865

FORT FISHER – 1ST BATTLE CHRISTMAS EVE, 1964



In December 1864, Union Major General Benjamin Butler, together with the Expeditionary Corps of the Army of the James, was detached from the Virginia theater for an amphibious mission to capture Fort Fisher. He was joined by Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter, who commanded Union naval forces already in the region.

After being informed about the large Union army heading toward Wilmington, General Lee ordered Major General Robert Hoke's Division to Fort Fisher. Also, Hoke took command of all Confederate forces in the Wilmington area.

The Union attack started on December 24, 1864 with a naval bombardment. The firepower of Fort Fisher was temporarily silenced because some of its gun positions exploded. This allowed the Navy to land Union infantry. The landing force was intercepted by the arrival of Hoke's troops. The Union attack was effectively thwarted and, on December 27, Benjamin Butler ordered the withdrawal of his 1,000 soldiers who were still on the beach. This was in disobedience to Grant's orders, which were to besiege the fort if the assault failed. Because Butler disobeyed his orders, he was relieved of command by Grant.

GEN TERRY TAKES COMMAND ADM PORTER - NAVY



Butler was replaced by Major General Alfred Terry, and the operation was dubbed "Terry's expedition." Admiral Porter was again in charge of the naval attack. They waited until January 12, 1865, for the second attempt.

The new attack started with a heavy, continual bombardment from Porter's 56 ships. This initially targeted both of Fort Fisher's fronts. On January 13, Porter shifted fire to the fort itself, while Terry's infantry force of 8,000 soldiers commanded by Adelbert Ames landed north of the fort. By mid-afternoon, the fort was effectively isolated. Porter's ships fired throughout the night and the following day. On January 15, a second force of 1,600 sailors and 400 Marines commanded by LCdr. Kidder Breese was landed to the northeast of the fort.

GEN ALFRED HOWE TERRY



On January 13, 1865, Terry sent Adelbert Ames Division against the northern part of the fort. He sent a division of United States Colored Troops to hold off Confederate forces under Braxton Bragg to the north of Fort Fisher. After hand-to-hand fighting, the Union troops took control of the fort. For his part in the Battle of Fort Fisher, Terry was promoted to major general of volunteers and brigadier general in the regular army. Reinforcements arrived in February and John M. Schofield arrived to take overall command of the campaign against Wilmington, North Carolina. After the fall of Wilmington, the Fort Fisher Expeditionary Corps was renamed the X Corps, with Terry remaining in command, and participated in the final stages of the Carolinas Campaign.

He was part of the Campaign in Montana in which Custer was killed at the Little Big Horn.



ADM DAVID DIXON PORTER



Promoted as the second U.S. Navy officer ever to attain the rank of admiral, after his adoptive brother David G. Farragut.

Porter began naval service as a midshipman at the age of 10 years under his father, Commodore David Porter, on the frigate USS John Adams.



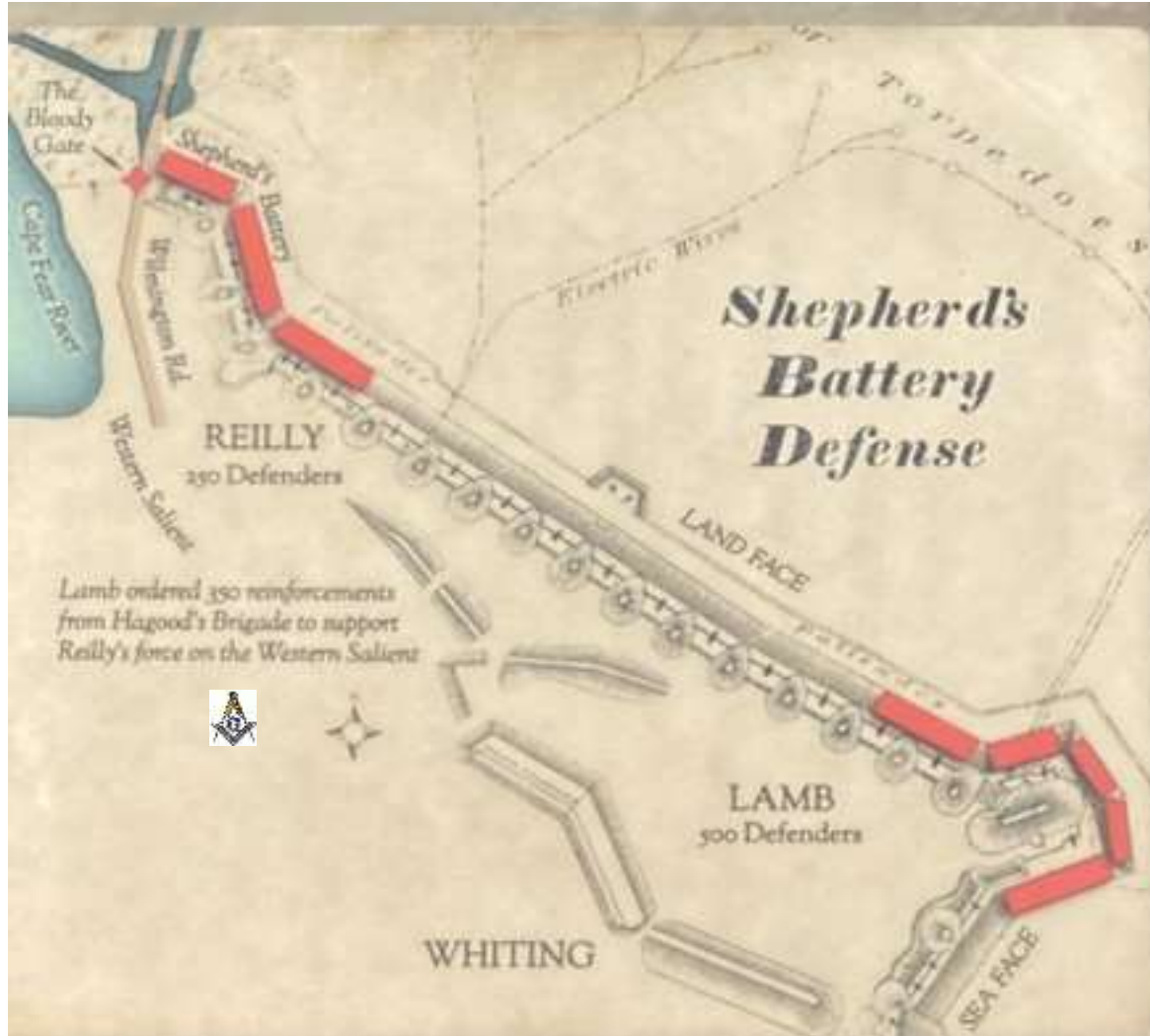


SCHRAPNEL AND SHELL WERE THICK IN THE SAND FROM THE BOMBARDMENT





DEFENSE OF FORT FISHER





ZEB V. VANCE MILITARY LODGE NO 2



40th Regiment Heavy Artillery, North Carolina State Troops was organized at Bald Head, Smith's Island, North Carolina, in November, 1863, from heavy artillery companies formed in 1861 and 1862.

In 1865 the unit was converted to infantry and assigned to Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Hardee's Corps.



<p>Hoke's Division</p> <p>MG Robert F. Hoke</p>	<p>Clignman's Brigade</p> <p>Col Hector McKethan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8th North Carolina – Ltc. Rufus A. Barrier • 31st North Carolina – Ltc. Charles Knight • 51st North Carolina – Cpt. James W. Lippitt • 61st North Carolina – Col. William S. Devane
	<p>Colquitt's Brigade</p> <p>BG Alfred H. Colquitt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6th Georgia – Col. John T. Lofton (k) • 19th Georgia – Col. James H. Neal • 23rd Georgia – Col. Marcus R. Ballenger • 27th Georgia – Cpt. Elisha D. Graham • 28th Georgia – Cpt. John A. Johnson
	<p>Hagood's Brigade</p> <p>Col Robert F. Graham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7th South Carolina Battalion – Ltc. James H. Rion • 11th South Carolina – Col. F. Hay Gantt • 21st South Carolina – Cpt. D.G. DuBose • 25th South Carolina – Cpt. James Carson • 27th South Carolina
	<p>Kirkland's Brigade</p> <p>BG William Kirkland^[2]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17th North Carolina – Ltc. Thomas H. Sharp • 42nd North Carolina – Col. John E. Brown • 66th North Carolina – Col. John H. Nethercutt
	<p>Cavalry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd South Carolina – Col. Thomas J. Lipscomb
	<p>Artillery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Battalion North Carolina Light Artillery, Co. A – Cpt. Andrew J. Ellis • Southerland's North Carolina Battery – Cpt. Thomas J. Southerland • Paris's (Virginia) Battery, Staunton Hill Artillery – Cpt. Andrew B. Paris



UNION PLAN OF ATTACK



I Knew That Desperate Work Was In Store

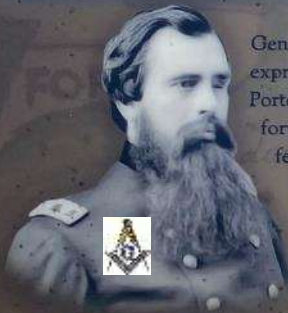
Lt. Frank H. Lay, 117th New York

ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL BATTLE PLAN, 2,600 sailors and 400 marines were to attack the sea face of Fort Fisher, while 3,700 troops were to assault the land face. Admiral Porter described his plan as follows: "[T]he sailors will be armed with cutlasses, well sharpened and with revolvers. . . and board the fort on the run in a seaman-like way. The marines will form in the rear and cover the sailors. . ."



Gen. Alfred Terry

THE SIGNAL FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE infantry assault was made at 3:25 p.m. Gen. Adelbert Ames described the scene: "My three brigades were in line, one behind the other, ranging from three to five hundred yards from the fort. The left of each line nearly opposite the middle of the land face of the fort, the right near the river. . . A column of 2,000 sailors and marines were to make a gallant assault on the sea angle simultaneously with ours, thereby to create a diversion, greatly to our advantage."

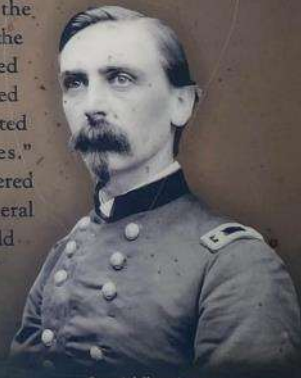


Gen. Newton Martin Curtis

Gen. Newton Martin Curtis expressed his reservations about Porter's plan and tactics: "If you go forward as you are, you will be fearfully punished, and the only good your column will do us will be to receive the fire which otherwise would come to our lines. . ."



Plaguing the expedition was a dispute between the division commander, Gen. Adelbert Ames, and his first brigade commander, Gen. Newton Martin Curtis, that compromised the chain of command and threatened the success of the mission. Ames stated the overall commander, Gen. Alfred Terry, had given him, "the unrestricted command of the fighting forces." Curtis, on the other hand, remembered things differently claiming, "General Terry informed me that. . . I should receive all orders from him direct." The issue was never resolved.



Gen. Adelbert Ames

CHAP. LVIII. CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER, N. C. 403

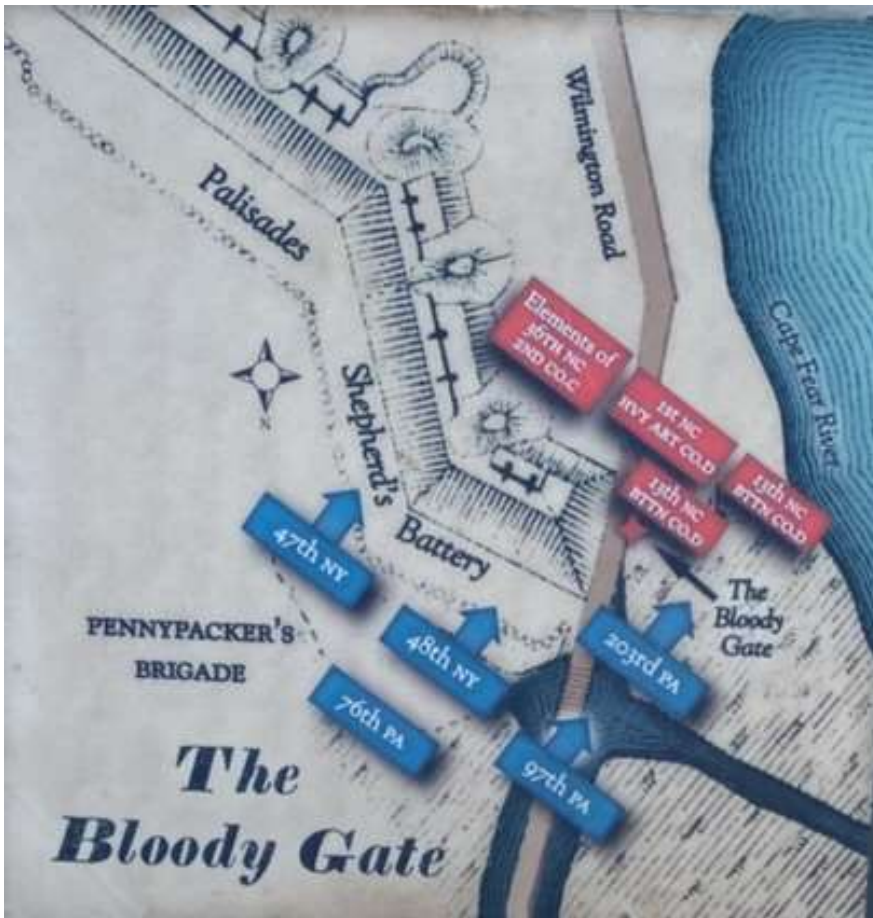
Abstract from returns of the expedition forces, Bel. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding, for January 16, 1865.

Command	Present for duty		Aggregate present	Aggregate strength of all arms	Pieces of artillery
	Officers	Men			
General headquarters	13	13	26		
Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Ames)	150	8,797	8,947	10,845	
Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Terry)	180	8,140	8,320	9,585	
Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps (S. Smith)	55	1,586	1,641	2,085	
15th New York Independent Battery (Linn)	3	63	66	153	4
Light Company E, Heavy U. S. Artillery (Merrill)	4	52	56	135	
Independent Signal Corps (Bischoff)	1	25	26	23	
Artillery Corps (Bradley)	1	11	12	13	
Total	448	8,637	9,085	21,954	38





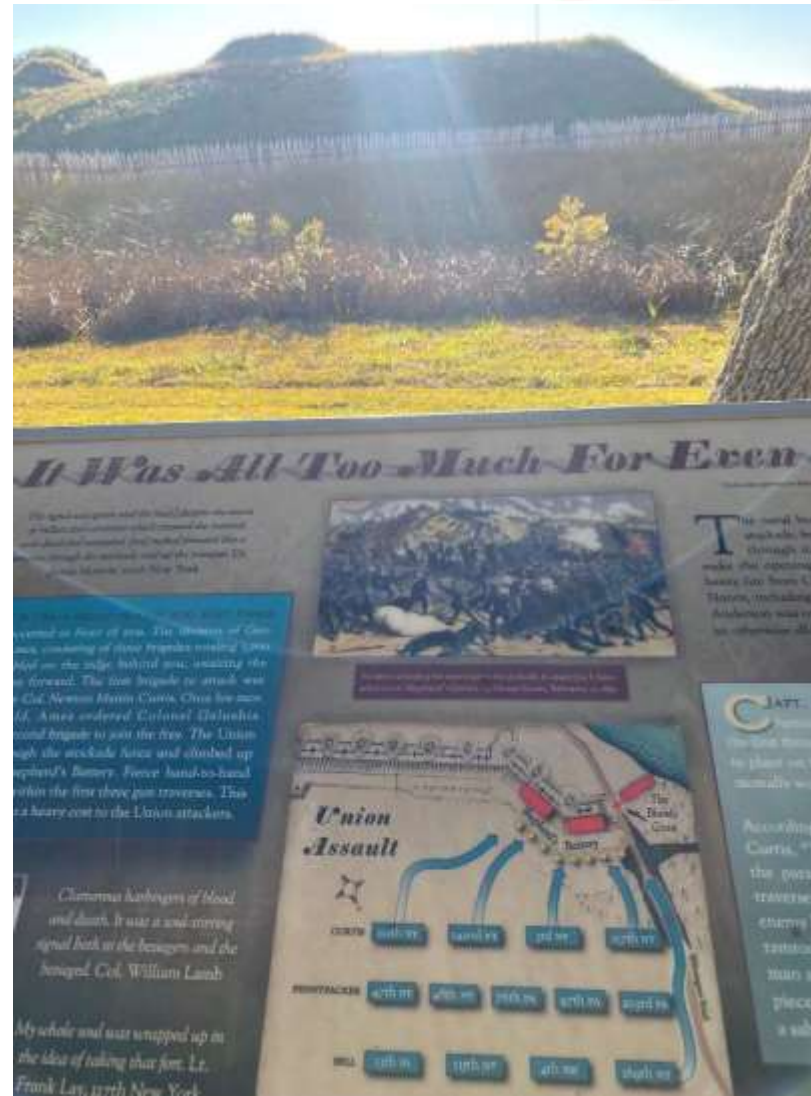
UNION ATTACK JAN 13, 1865





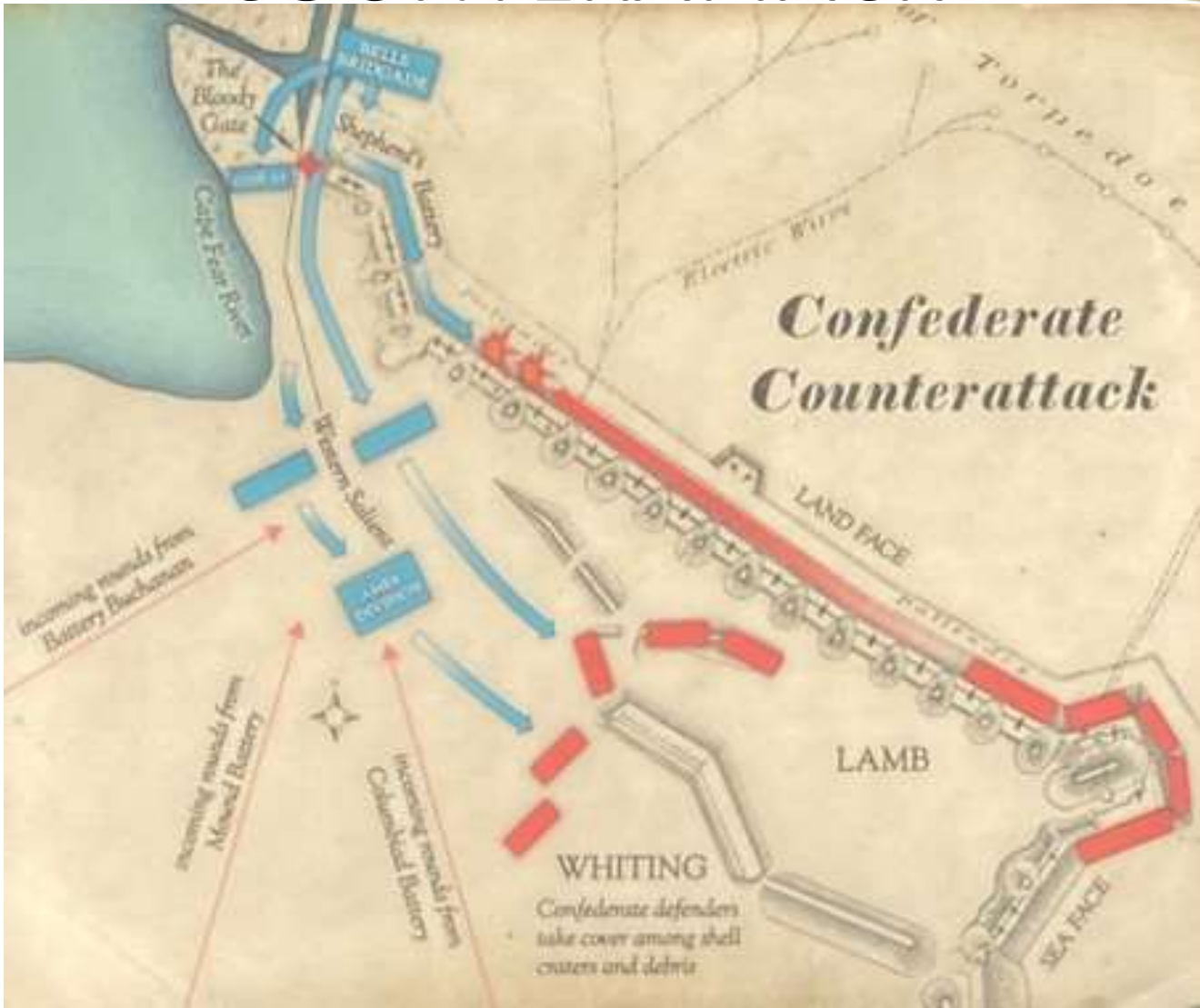


AS SEEN TODAY





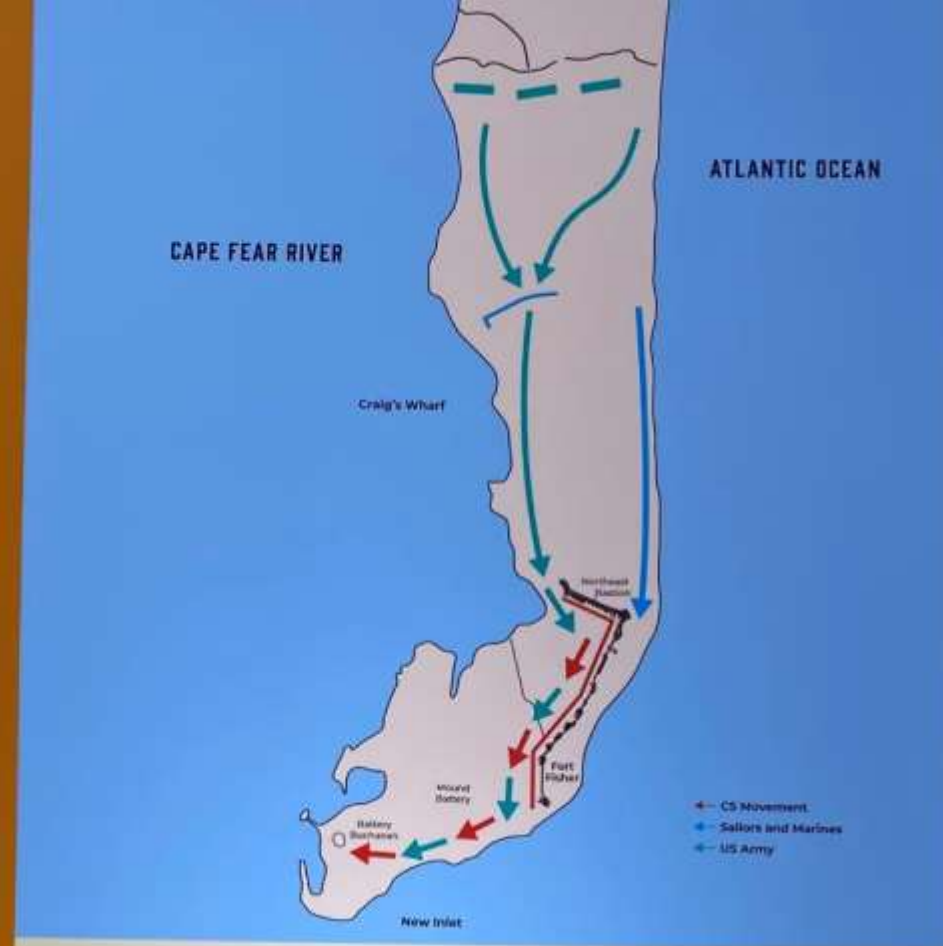
CONFEDERATE COUNTERATTACK





JAN 15, 1865 SURRENDER

“VICTORY CROWNED OUR LABORS”



After they successfully defeated the naval attack on the Northeast Bastion, Colonel **William Lamb** and his soldiers turned towards the river and saw U.S. flags on Shepherd's Battery. More than 3,000 U.S. soldiers led by Brigadier General **Adelbert Ames** had broken through the fort's land face.

For hours, soldiers were locked in close-quarters combat on top of Fort Fisher's sandy traverses. Confederate sailors and marines tried to slow the advancing enemy with cannon fire from the fort's sea face. Both sides suffered heavy casualties. "I don't know how many they killed, but two men on either side of me were shot down," Captain **Kinchen Braddy**, 36th North Carolina Regiment, stated.



FORT FISHER NOW



When the United States military captured Fort Fisher in January 1865, Major General **Ulysses S. Grant** sent photographer **Timothy O'Sullivan** to document the earthen fort.

O'Sullivan's photographs of Fort Fisher help us visualize what this massive fortification once looked like. Only about 10 percent remains today.

Look closely! Some photos show damage and wreckage, eerie reminders of the horrific battles fought here.

Timothy O'Sullivan

Courtesy of Library of Congress







FEB 22,
1865

