



# SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR PICACHO PEAK CAMP #1 ARIZONA CAMP-at-LARGE



## CAMP NEWSLETTER



January 2006

### **LAST UNION CIVIL WAR SOLDIER CEREMONY**

The ceremony for Pvt. Parker Louis Gordon, Arizona's Last Union Civil War Soldier was held on November 19, 2005, at the Greenwood Cemetery, Phoenix, AZ.

Representatives from the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, National Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War, and Sons of Confederate Veterans were present along with Brothers and their wives of our Camp. The honor guard, composed of members from the Civil War Council (in uniform) did an outstanding job, not only with the 21 gun salute, but with escorting the participants to the crypt of Pvt. Gordon.

Violin music was provided before and after the ceremony by Paula Vessels who did an superb job.

The ceremony was opened with a blessing from our Camp Chaplain, Bob Hannan, followed by a speech from Camp Commander David Swanson.

Brother Dick McNeil, Gordon's great-grandson then gave a presentation about Gordon and his recollection of him. (Dick was accompanied to the ceremony by his wife, Jamie and his sister Susan Cheyney).

After a 21 gun salute attendees were escorted to the crypt by the honor guard.

Greenwood Cemetery did a great job with the crypt engraving. "Arizona's Last Union Civil War Soldier" was engraved just above Pvt Gordon's name. (A cemetery representative advised us that this engraving was the last one done by one of its engravers before his retirement.)

Camp Commander Swanson recited parts of a speech given by the last Commander-in-Chief of the GAR, Perie L. Fouch, during the last encampment of

the organization in 1949. Pvt. Gordon was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

This was a historical moment for our Camp and for the State of Arizona.

### **MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER 19, 2005, CAMP MEETING:**

Location: Coco's Restaurant  
4514 E. Cactus, Phx, AZ

The fall Camp meeting was called to order at noon by Camp Commander David Swanson . In attendance were 37 Brothers, wives, and guests.

Brother Dick McNeil was given a proclamation certificate from the Camp regarding his great-grandfather, Pvt. Parker Louis Gordon.

Our new Camp flag arrived in time for the ceremony and will be a fixture at all Camp meetings with the American flag.

After lunch Brother Bud Collette gave a very nice presentation regarding his and others efforts to ensure that a Korean War veterans received the Medal of Honor that he richly deserved. . .thanks Bro. Bud.

Raffle: We collected \$48.00 and the grand prize winner (hardbound of Sherman's memoirs) was won by Brother Jim Heller. Brother Jim Greaves, as second prize winner, received copies of Harpers Newspapers.

*If any Brothers have items to donate to future raffles, they would be appreciated.*

Officer elections for the following year were held and an installation ceremony was conducted by Installing Officer Rick Cups. The following officers were installed and took office on this date until our next Camp meeting in November 2006: (see page 2)

*(Camp minutes continued)*

- Commander: David Swanson
- Senior Vice-Commander: Bob Hannan
- Junior Vice-Commander: Larry Fuller P.C.C.
- Secretary/Treasurer: Jerry Bloom
- Camp Council: Jim Greaves, Bob Young and Dick Graffin
- Eagle Scout Coordinator: John Conrad
- Chaplain/Historian: Bob Hannan.

Brother Dave Kampf will be our speaker for the February 18, 2006, meeting.

**COMMENTS MADE BY GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC COMMANDER-in-CHIEF, PERIE L. FOUCH**

*By David Swanson*

During the Last Soldier Ceremony, I quoted part of a speech made by the last Grand Army of the Republic Commander-in-Chief, Perie L. Fouch, as he addressed Comrades at the last GAR Encampment in 1949. I have had requests to print this information in the newsletter.

“The records of three hundred fighting regiments show, that of their numbers, one in three was either killed or wounded.

They stood at Antietam, they faced the heights of Donelson and Fredericksburg, and stood among the cedars at Stone’s River, met the fearful shock at Shiloh, became granite columns with the rocks of Chickamauga, formed a living wall against treasons mightiest power at Gettysburg, moved unfaltering in the slaughter pens of Cold Harbor and climbed up the rocky precipice and mountainside to the portals of glory, on Lookout, Kennesaw, and Mission Ridge. We can comprehend the loss of human life, even that comprehension will be but a dim picture of the reality unless our imagination be vivid enough to fill all its lines and spaces with privation and suffering; unless we can call up the summer’s tempest, and winter’s sleet, unless we can behold them fording streams and battling alike with the enemy, ice and swift currents, marching day after day through swamps. Standing on the lonely picket post until too wearied to be even wakeful; unless we can behold the gaunt starvation making hollow the cheek and dimming the light of the eye and unless we can see the long line of shroudless bodies and hear the pitiful cry for water

and the prayer for succor, I believe our imagination will come short of reality.

It was the privation, wounds and death there; it was the suspense, loneliness and suffering here. The roar of cannon and the crash of musketry on the plains and forests of the Southland were echoed by the cries of the orphans and the wail of the widows amid vales and hills of the Northland. The blare of trumpets and the bugle sounding *Charge Yonder* became the dry lamentation and the funeral dirge here.

The outlay was not alone shattered limbs and wasted forms, but desolate hopes, ruined homes and broken hearts; not alone the piled dead yonder, but the sacrifice and sorrow worse than death itself.

In the shadow of 500,000 graves in the daily presence of those that returned diseased and broken down, with Libby still vocal with the echo of suffering, with the memory of Belle Island, Salisbury, Millen and Andersonville lighted as though with lurid fires of hell, standing under the clouds of grief that darkened half a million homes, we proclaim a roll of honor of the Grand Army of the Republic.”

Last Union Soldier Ceremony



From left to right in front of crypt: Janice Swanson, Camp Commander David Swanson, Brother Richard McNeil, his wife Jamie and his sister Susan Cheyney. Honor Guards Al Harrica and Dave Kampf also pictured.



## ANCESTOR INFORMATION

Brother Roy Goodale submitted the following regarding his two grandfathers and the Civil War.

*Editors note: While this is a lengthy article I'm sure you will find it most interesting and well written.*

*The following "note" at the end of the article is a great introduction:*

"Notes: A grandson of the subjects and a retired Air Force Officer, Major Goodale utilized family and other records to contrast the coincidental encounters of his ancestors, John White Critz and Greenleaf Austin Goodale. The latter's civil and postwar experiences were described by Major Goodale in 'A Soldier's Reminiscences: The Journal of Greenleaf A. Goodale', The Journal of the Shaw Historical Library, Vol 8, 1994, 49-84."

### A BATTLE CHRONOLOGY OF TWO GRANDFATHERS 1861-1865

*By Roy L. Goodale*

The Brothers War, a nefarious pseudonym for the Civil War, has revealed numberless accounts of family members on opposing sides during the tragic years 1861-1865. Stranger still is the case of two grandfathers, one Confederate, one Union participating in identical campaigns and sometimes identical battles often on the same day and both surviving the carnage of war, unknown to each other.

Until George Swazey Goodale (1871-1936), a captain in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry met and married Laura Lillilus Critz (1886-1988) in Starkville, Mississippi in 1911, the coincidence might have gone unnoticed. He was a Yankee son of a Maine family, born at Ft. Klamath, Oregon, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1896 who had gone through his baptism of fire during the Philippine Insurrection. She was a southern belle, product of a finishing school and family of comfortable means. He was a Congregationalist; she a Methodist; he a Republican; she from a family of staunch Democrats. Their meeting and marriage was the happenstance of his assignment as Professor of Military Science at the University of Mississippi where he served from 1909-1911. Another curious difference soon came to light without apparent overtones of rancor: the father of each had been a veteran of the civil strife that had raged fifty-one years before.

George's father, Greenleaf Austin Goodale was born at Orrington, Main 4 July 1839 and had lived in Iowa in the years before the war. In May 1861 he enlisted in Bucksport's Co. "E", 6<sup>th</sup> Maine Volunteers and was mustered into federal service at Portland 15 July 1861. Greenleaf left for Washington, D.C. soon after where his regiment was attached to Gen. W.F. Smith's brigade, division of the Potomac; and later to the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup>

Division 4<sup>th</sup> Army Corps. Until February 1863 the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine was part of the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, 6<sup>th</sup> Corps. Ordered to the Peninsula, the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the reconnaissance towards Lees Mill, the Battle of Williamsburg, and was on continuous picket duty near Richmond on the Chickahominy until 25 June 1862. Beginning in late June 1862, he would meet Capt. John White Critz' 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia in a strange coincidence of campaigns:

| <u>6<sup>th</sup> Maine Infantry</u>                                 | <u>42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Infantry</u> |
|--|--|
| 25 Jun-1 Jul- Seven Days before Richmond                             | 25 Jun- 1 Jul- Seven Days Battle         |
| 26 Jun 1862-Gaines Mill  | 27 Jun 1862-Gaines Mill                  |
| 30 Jun 1862 – White Oak Swamp  | 30 Jun 1862 – White Oak Swamp            |
| 1 Jul 1862- Malvern Hill and duty at Harrison's Landing until 15 Aug | 1 Jul 1862- Malvern Hill                 |
| 30 Aug 1862- Assist in checking Pope's rout at Bull Run              | 28-30 Aug 1862- 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bull Run |
| 16-17 Sep 1862- Antietam   | 17 Sep 1862- Antietam                    |
| 12-15 Dec 1862, 1863- Fredericksburg                                 | 13 Dec 1862- Fredericksburg              |
| 27 Apr- 2 May 1863- Chancellorsville                                 | 1-4 May 1863- Chancellorsville           |
| 2-4 Jul 1863- Gettysburg   | 1-3 Jul 1863-Gettysburg                  |
| 9-22 Oct 1863- Bristoe Campaign                                      | Oct 1863 – Bristoe Campaign              |

In November 1863, Goodale, then sergeant was relieved of duty with the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine and ordered to report to General Banks, Commanding the Department of the Gulf of New Orleans with the view to his commissioning in the Corps d' Afrique. Had he remained and survived, the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine and the 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia would have met in at least four other battlefield encounters: The Battle of the Wilderness (5-7 May 1864); Spottsylvania (8-12 May 1864); North Anna (23-26 May 1864); and Cold Harbor (1-2 June 1864).

His opponent, John White Critz, son of Archileus and Lavinia Stovall Penn was born in Georgia 27 May 1842 while the family was enroute from the old home at Critz, Virginia to the cotton lands of Alabama and Mississippi. When the war started, it is believed the 19 year-old left his home in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and returned to his grandfather's home in southern Virginia where he enlisted in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia as private at Ridgeway, Patrick County on 8 June 1861. Soon after, on 15 June, he was elected 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant and commanded Co. "A" at various times until wounded at Kernstown on 23 March 1862. On 20 August he was 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant in Co. "H" and was again wounded on 29 August at Second Bull Run after which he was hospitalized and put on sick leave through 31 December 1862. He returned to command

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Co. "H" at various times through 2 June 1863 and commanded Co. "E" from 9 October 1863 through 25 November after which he was promoted to captain of Co. "A" serving as such until hospitalized at Danville, Virginia with chronic diarrhea from 31 May to 2 June 1864 for which he was given 60 days sick leave. Critz was present for duty again on 31 October and apparently served on active duty until the regiment surrendered at Appomattox. Like thousands of others, both grandfathers suffered bouts of diarrhea and were incapacitated though Greenleaf miraculously escaped battle wounds. One wonders if Critz' wounds were inflicted by a minie ball from Goodale's musket in one of these impersonal encounters.

Nearly a year of war had elapsed in separate campaigning by the opposing regiments before they faced each other in battle. While Critz' 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia was busying itself in the Shenandoah Valley at Kernstown, Virginia during March 1862 and skirmishes at McDowell and Cross Keys in May and June of that year, the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine had advanced on Richmond and then Yorktown, fighting battles at Williamsburg on 5 May where it occupied the center of the line, and thereafter picket duty on the Chickahominy. In the seven days before Richmond (25 Jun—1 July), the men would meet in battle for the first time.

With orders to join Gen. Robert E. Lee in defense of Richmond, the 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia, part of "Stonewall" Jackson's "foot cavalry", moved from Gordonsville and Louisa Court House and on 27 June 1862 advanced on Federal positions at Gaines Mill. On the 27<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> June, the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine was engaged at Golding's Farm and Savage Station and on 30 June opposed the 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia at White Oak Swamp. Again on 1 July, the regiments were part of divisions locked in combat at Malvern Hill.

Bloodied in the Peninsula, the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine retreated to Harrison's Landing which it occupied until 15 August. Here Goodale was promoted Corporal and his regiment moved into works at Centerville. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia meanwhile was engaged on 9 August at Cedar Mountain and on 20-30 August helped defeat union General Pope whose rout was prevented by units including the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine.

Throughout these battles, casualties had sometimes been light though disease—diarrhea, diphtheria and malaria principally—and marches and countermarches together with desertions, had taken their toll on both regiments. Maneuvered about to meet tactical threats as they arose and led by replacements for senior officers, killed or wounded in battle, the opposing regiments, parts of larger brigades and divisions were disengaged between early September and 16 September 1862.

While Critz' 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia was withdrawn to attack a federal garrison at Harper's Ferry between 12-15 September, the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine was engaged in campaigns to

cover a Federal retreat to Fairfax Court House and actions at Sugarloaf Mountain and Crampton's Pass, South Mountain in Maryland. Goodale's and Critz' regiments came together again on 16 September 1862 as Lee began gathering his army to resist General George B. McClellan's advance near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia of Jones' Brigade, deployed in the West Woods near the Hagerstown Pike. The 6<sup>th</sup> Maine, part of Hancock's 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of Franklin's VI Corps, which had been held in reserve, moved to Sharpsburg on 16 September and entered the East Woods near the northeast of a cornfield. Here the contending regiments, often less than a mile apart, faced each other across what became known as "the bloody cornfield" at Antietam where earlier that day thousands had slaughtered each other. The 42<sup>nd</sup> lost 10 killed and mortally wounded, 36 wounded and 1 captured. By the following day barely fifty men survived to shoulder a musket. The 6<sup>th</sup> Maine luckily suffered but four casualties, most from the incessant shell fire they were subjected to. One wonders: did the two grandfathers meet across the bloody field?

Burnside's attempt to get at Richmond by crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg in December 1862 was bloodily repulsed in frontal attacks and he was replaced by "Fighting Joe" Hooker who reorganized the corps of the Union Army including creation of a "light division" of five picked regiments for "special" emergencies, one of which was the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine. In another part of the field on 14 December, the 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia was involved in heavy skirmishing. Here inconclusive contests would occur until the following Spring. On 3 May 1863, the "light division" including Goodale's company of the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine was deployed in a final desperate frontal attack against defenders of a stone wall at Mayre's Heights in what became known as the "Slaughter pen" for the thousands of Union casualties that dotted the slope. In a journal kept by Sergeant Goodale he later described the terrible ascension of the "heights" by his company: "...at nearly every step men were shot and tumbled forward to the ground, we survivors passing over their dead and dying bodies, not heeding their groans but pressing forward...and finally reached the summit."

Unfortunately, Critz left no known diaries or journal depicting his ordeals of the time. Both regiments were engaged in the campaign following at Chancellorsville in May 1863 though in different parts of the line. Critz' regiment, like most in the Confederate Armies, suffered from lack of shoes, clothing and supplies and severe casualties from the hard campaigning. Goodale's, better supplied but exhausted from forced marches, was involved in operations at Franklin's Crossing (April-2 May); Salem Heights (3-4 May); Bank's Ford (6 May); Brandy Station and Beverly Ford (9 June). The 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia was withdrawn to fight actions at Winchester on 14-15 June 1863.

Critz' company with Jones' Brigade, was again engaged near Gettysburg at Culp's Hill on 2 July 1863

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where forces of the contending armies were gathering for the queen of all battles. Goodale's company of the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine of Sedgwick's VI Corps in a forced march of 37 dusty exhausting miles from Manchester, Maryland to Gettysburg took up positions in reserve east of Big Round Top on the Taneytown Pike guarding the extreme left of the Union army. With the repulse of Pickett's charge, Lee's army slowly withdrew west and south on 5 July towards Fairfield. Greenleaf would see action again near Funkstown, Maryland on 10-13 July but the contending regiments would not meet again in battle until the Bristoe Campaign in October 1863.

While the 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia and 6<sup>th</sup> Maine would meet in at least five other campaigns—the last Cold Harbor in June 1864—the grandfathers would not meet in battle again. On the last of October 1863, Sergeant Goodale was relieved of duty with Co. "E" 6<sup>th</sup> Maine and was ordered to report to General Bank's Department of the Gulf with view to his commissioning in the Corps d' Afrique. The latter was an agglomeration of newly-formed regiments of black troops being organized in New Orleans. On his departure he was commended by Lt. Col. Benjamin F. Harris, Commanding Regiment; Major George Fuller, Charles A. Clark, Adjutant and Capt. Benjamin J. Buck, Co. "E" 6<sup>th</sup> Maine Vols. for his close attention to duty in camp and his gallantry and bravery on the field in the severest engagements of the war at Williamsburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Greenleaf considered that Providence alone had spared him the devastating attrition accorded his old 6<sup>th</sup> Maine from subsequent battles in 1864 where the few survivors were finally mustered out on expiration of their terms of service and transferred to the 7<sup>th</sup> Maine on 15 August 1864. Somehow, despite battle casualties, desertions, and disease in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Virginia, John White Critz survived the Lynchburg Campaign (June 1840); Monocacy (9 July 1864); 3<sup>rd</sup> Winchester (19 September 1864); Fisher's Hill (22 September); Cedar Creek (19 October); The Petersburg Siege (December 1864-April 1865); and action at Fort Stedman (25 March 1865) and was possibly present at the surrender at Appomattox Court House 9 April 1865.

Goodale left his company of the 6<sup>th</sup> Maine on 7 November 1863; served out the balance of the war in Louisiana and Mississippi at places like Ship Island, Camp Parapet, Forts St. Philip and Jackson; Chalmette, and Pass Manchac as 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant and captain in the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Infantry Corps d' Afrique, later the 77<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry (colored); and still later as the 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Artillery (heavy). He led expeditions against bushwhackers operating around Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, sat on courts martials and performed guard and garrison duty. In 1866 he entered the regular army as 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant 23rd Infantry, a regiment he would serve with for the next 33 years throughout the Indian wars of

the West and the Philippine Insurrection. In 1870 while at Ft. Klamath, Oregon, he met and married Fidelia Beach, a school teacher who bore him two sons and a daughter before her death in 1881 at Ft. Bayard, New Mexico. In 1866 he remarried a distant cousin, Margaret Montgomery of Wakefield, Massachusetts. After a career of 42 active years with the army, he retired in 1903 as brigadier general, U.S.A. and lived in Wakefield, Massachusetts until his death in 1915. It is possible he may have learned something about his oldest son's marriage to Laura Critz in 1911, of her father, an opponent years before, and wondered if they had ever met in battle.

What happened to Capt John White Critz in the immediate postwar years is uncertain. He probably returned to Oktibbeha County, Mississippi where he farmed, prospered and acquired business property in and around Starkville and where on 27 September 1880 he married Adele Rives Walker (1858-1945), raised three boys and three girls and died there 23 May 1896 at age 54.

In life the grandfathers never met, engaged as they were in the impersonal conflict of battle and separated by birth, geography, and politics. What John would have thought of a daughter of the South marrying the son of an officer of black troops can only be conjectured. Perhaps nothing in the healing balm of reconciliation that grew with the years in the two sections in which the horrors of battle if not political differences were better forgotten.

In her youth, the author's mother recalls how on special occasions Captain Critz allowed his awe-struck children to feel a spent "minie ball" imbedded in his shin which he had lived with from some fateful day years before when some bluecoat, possibly another grandfather from Maine had put it there.

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### Sons of Union Veterans set rededication service

*The following newspaper article from the "Journal Star", Peoria Ill, was submitted by Charlotte Rice, wife of Brother Rollin Rice.*

"His funeral was one of the largest military funerals held in Peoria during the Civil War. The grave of Col. William A. Thrush will be the site of a short rededication service by the local Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War [in 2005]. . .

Thrush was killed Oct. 3, 1862, while leading his men of the 47<sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Corinth, Miss.

According to May's 'Students' History of Peoria,' the services for Thrush drew 10,000 people to the Second Presbyterian Church and services were conducted in the open air..."

*Editor's note: This was only slightly less than the crowd at our Last Soldier ceremony!*

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### CAMP MEETING DATES FOR 2006

The Camp meeting dates will be the third Saturday of the following months: February, May, August and November. Since we always have meetings during these months it is easier to remember that we will also always have meetings on the third Saturday of each.

*The 2006 meeting dates are:*

February 18, May 20<sup>th</sup> (Armed Forces Day), August 19<sup>th</sup> and November 18<sup>th</sup>.

Please mark these dates on your calendar and plan on attending your Camp meetings.

### Annual Lee/Jackson Luncheon

Col. Sherod Hunter Camp # 1525 SCV is hosting its annual Lee/Jackson luncheon and all Brothers of our Camp are invited. This event has always been lots of fun, although apparently we have not done very well in the past with the Lee/Jackson trivia contest...so study up! Details follow:

January 21, 2006, 11:30 a.m. at Bill Johnson's Big Apple Restaurant, 16801 N. 19 Ave; cost \$14.00 per person. Make checks out to Col. Sherod Hunter Camp #1525, SCV and mail before 1-15-06 to: *Camp 1525 SVC, PO Box 5994, Peoria, AZ 85358* And as usual, Yankee Pot Roast will not be served!

### NEW CAMP FLAG



Camp Commander David Swanson and Senior Vice Commander, Bob Hannan display the new Camp flag. Bob donated an original GAR flag post top to the Camp for its flag.

### Camp Officers for 2006

*Commander:*

David A. Swanson (480) 515-2798  
E-mail: DavidJan1854@cs.com

*Sr. Vice-Commander:*

Bob Hannan (480) 380-9153  
E-mail: hsuvcw82az@aol.com

*Jr. Vice-Commander:*

Larry Fuller (480) 945-9816

*Secretary/Treasurer:*

Jerry Bloom (602) 955-3091

*Camp Council:*

Dick Graffin: (602) 870-1728  
Jim Greaves (623) 544-8977  
E-mail: jimgreaves@mindspring.com  
Bob Young (602) 841-7037  
E-mail: Bob.Young1@cox.net

*Chaplain:*

Bob Hannan(480) 380-9153

*Camp Historian:*

Bob Hannan (480) 380-9153

*Eagle Scout Coordinator:*

John Conrad (480) 488-4703  
E-mail: jrconrad@post.harvard.edu

*Newsletter Editor/Publisher*

David A. Swanson

**!!!LAST CALL!!!**

**DUES, DUES, DUES**

If you have not already sent in your 2006 dues, please do so by using the form on page seven.

**Keep your membership in the SUVCW.**

**A separate dues notice is not sent.** By promptly sending them in (today), you will save your Camp the needless expense of **hiring a bounty hunter!**





**HERE'S HOPING YOU AND YOUR FAMILY  
HAD A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS. . .**

**WISHING ALL A VERY HAPPY AND  
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!!!!!!**