

# SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Lt. Commander Edward Lea U.S.N. – Camp Number 2



## Harriet Lane

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Winter 2004

Volume 11

Number 4

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### FROM THE COMMANDER'S TENT

We are coming to the end of an eventful year. Activities during the past year included: 1) Dedication of the monument in the Episcopal Cemetery in Galveston, with attendees including the Commander-in-Chief of our Order; 2) Livingston re-enactment. Our fundraising efforts resulted in raising some \$200 for camp activities; 3) The annual Memorial Day observance at the National Cemetery became a lesson in heat toleration. Boy was it hot. Camp members manned one of the salute cannons along with members of the Ike Turner SCV camp, the color guard paraded the colors and members formed part of the firing party that gave a salute. The camp got good coverage on the evening news, especially of the musket volleys; 4) Dedication of two new state historical placards in the Sabine Pass battleground state park, and the color guard trooped the colors to start the ceremony; 5) Crockett re-enactment; and 6) the Liendo re-enactment.

In June the Camp celebrated its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Camp membership grew to 47, the largest number the camp has had in its history. Next year promises to be even more eventful. A committee is working to obtain a state historical marker honoring LCDR Edward Lea to be placed at his gravesite in Galveston. Local historian and author Ed Cotham has offered to help prepare the narrative. We will also be extending another invitation to the USCGC Harriet Lane to make a port visit to coincide with the dedication ceremony in January 2006. If we can pull this off the event may even eclipse last January's monument dedication, which is saying a lot.

In order to prepare for next year a survey was sent to all Camp members asking for their input on a range of questions. I am happy to report that 50% of the surveys were returned. The results of the survey are presented on pages 14-18 in this newsletter. From the results several things are clear: a) The Camp wants to have speakers at our meetings at least once a quarter; b) There is a great deal of enthusiasm both for our current activities and new activities such as group trips and living history presentations; c) The Camp is delighted with the *Harriet Lane* and have many ideas for its content; and d) We need to improve our recruiting and advertising efforts. The Camp and its officers will be addressing the results of the survey and the wishes of the Camp membership in the coming months. We will need everybody's help to make our shared vision of the purpose and goals of the Camp a reality. I wish everyone the best for the Holiday Season and hope that the New Year will be the best year yet for us all.

Yours in F. C. & L.,

**Steve Schulze** - Camp Commander

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## Membership Muster

Camp Member

Civil War Ancestor

Service Unit

Camp Commander - Mr. Stephen D. Schulze	Pvt. Henry Ludwig Schulze	Co. D, 9 <sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteers
Sr. Vice-Commander - Mr. Scott D. Shuster	Pvt. John S. Darling	Co. F, 171 <sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry
Jr. Vice-Commander - Mr. Michael L. Lance	Pvt. Finas Euen Lance	Co. F, 12 <sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry
Secretary/Treasurer - Mr. Gary E. White ~	Commissary Sgt. William Judson	Co. D, 1 <sup>st</sup> New York Mounted Rifles
Chaplain - Mr. Randall D. Scallan	Chaplain Francis M. Byrd	184 <sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry
Patriotic Instr. - Mr. Harrison G. Moore IV ~ **	Pvt. William Moore	Co. K, 63 <sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Graves Regis. Officer - Mr. Charles Chambers ~	Artificer Horace Chambers	Co. K, 15 <sup>th</sup> NY Volunteer Engineers
Camp Guard - Mr. James S. Hackett	Cpl. Thadeus Hendrickson	4 <sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry
Camp Historian - Mr. Dale H. Leach	Pvt. Sylvester Leach	23 <sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Mr. Michael Boyd	Pvt. Thomas Howey	Co. A, 38 <sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry
Mr. Edward F. Brodie	Hosp. Steward Thos. Jeff. Eaton	114 <sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry
Mr. William D. Campbell **	Cpl. William Moore Campbell	Co. I, 12 <sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry
Mr. Clifford Dale Cates ^^	**	**
Mr. Allan D. Dannatt	Pvt. Lewis Harris	Co. E, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Iowa Infantry
Mr. Stephen D. Forman **	Pvt. John Henry Arnold	Co. C, 20 <sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry
Mr. James M. Foster	Pvt. Xavier Henkel	Co. C, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Illinois Light Infantry
Dr. Albert Gunn	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. C, 74 <sup>th</sup> New York Infantry &
		Co. G, 40 <sup>th</sup> New York Infantry
Mr. Albert Gunn III	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. C, 74 <sup>th</sup> New York Infantry &
		Co. G, 40 <sup>th</sup> New York Infantry
Mr. Andrew R. Gunn	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. C, 74 <sup>th</sup> New York Infantry &
		Co. G, 40 <sup>th</sup> New York Infantry
Mr. Olin E. Hartley	Pvt. William Gass	Co. A, 168 <sup>th</sup> Penn. Militia Infantry
Mr. Harrold Henck Jr. ~ **	Pvt. Philip Jacob Apffel	Co. A, 46 <sup>th</sup> Iowa Volunteer Infantry
Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes +	Pvt. Warren White	Co. K, 44 <sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Infantry
Mr. Thomas A. Jackson	Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield	2 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry
Mr. Thomas I. Jackson	Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield	2 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry
Mr. William S. Jackson	Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield	2 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry
Mr. Robert Julian ~ **	--	--
Rev. Hubert J. Kealy	Pvt. Richard James Kealy	Co. K, 52 <sup>nd</sup> Penn. Volunteer Infantry
Mr. Erik Z. Krause	Sgt. Burton Millard	Co. G, 5 <sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry
Mr. Dean Letzring **	Pvt. Alexander McLain	Co. E, 7 <sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry
Mr. Frank S. Moore ~	Pvt. William Moore	Co. K, 63 <sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Mr. Gilbert M. Morse	Pvt. Charles W. Magan	25 <sup>th</sup> Missouri Infantry
Mr. Thomas H. Penney	Cpl. Thomas Penney	Co. G, 8 <sup>th</sup> Illinois Cavalry
Mr. James R. Perry	Pvt. James R. Cook	Co. C, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Wisconsin Infantry
Mr. Jay M. Peterson	Pvt. William Herbert Trull	Co. D, 26 <sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry
Mr. Lee A. Phillips	Cpl. Isaiah Green	Co. C, 37 <sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry
Mr. C. John Powers ~	Pvt. James Albert Powell	Co. C, 146 <sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry
Mr. Henry W. Satterwhite	Lt. General Wesley Merritt	Commander 3 <sup>rd</sup> Brigade (regulars)
Dr. Harold E. Secor	Pvt. Isaac Secor	Co. D, 28 <sup>th</sup> Massachusetts
Mr. Bartley N. Stockton	William R. Reck	Co. F, 74 <sup>th</sup> New York &
		Co. H, 40 <sup>th</sup> New York Infantry &
		Co. F, 5 <sup>th</sup> Regt., Excelsior Brigade
Mr. Stephen W. Tanner	Cpl. Jacob John Tanner	1 <sup>st</sup> Nebraska Infantry
Mr. Chapman Traylor	Cpl. John Anderson Laws	Battery B, 1 <sup>st</sup> Btn Tenn. Lt Artillery
Mr. Nash Traylor	Cpl. John Anderson Laws	Battery B, 1 <sup>st</sup> Btn Tenn. Lt Artillery
Mr. Kenneth W. Vaughn	Cpl. Newton B. W. Vaughan	Co. E, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Minnesota Infantry &
		Troop K, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Minnesota Cavalry
Mr. Glenn A. Webber	Pvt. George D. Webber	Co. E, 133 <sup>rd</sup> Illinois Vol. Infantry
Mr. Charles B. White	Cpl. John Henry White	Co. G, 47 <sup>th</sup> Missouri Volunteers
Mr. Robert E. Wickman	Pvt. Hugh Alexander Hoy	Co. D, Bracketts Btn, Minn. Cavalry

~ Charter Member

\*\* Past Camp Commander

++ New Member

^^ Associate Member

## New Member Profile

Introducing **Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes** - I am the great grand son of Warren White who served in the 44th infantry of the US Colored Troops during the Civil War and in the 38th and 24th Infantry of the US Army after the Civil War. I was born in Temple, Texas but I grew up in Denver, Colorado. I am a life long public administrator/educator. I spent my career working for the federal government and in the public school system. My wife Vada and I relocated to Pearland, Texas about three years ago. I am currently working for the Alternative Teacher Certification program.

## Editor's Message

As mentioned by Commander Schulze in his message, this has been one very active quarter for the camp. We successfully participated in one interesting and important event after another. Each one generated memories and knowledge that will last a lifetime.

Many of you offered comments about the *Harriet Lane* newsletter in the recent survey distributed by Commander Schulze. Many of the comments were positive and I thank you all for that. I assure you that your concerns about the content and scope of this newsletter are important to me. I will continue to do my best to address your newsletter needs for the good of the order.

Space is always reserved in each issue for members who wish to tell the story of their ancestors or for other articles of interest. If you care to share your comments or experiences concerning any of our camp activities or other accomplishments, please send them to me.

Obtaining photos of current events is always a challenge. Juggling swords, muskets, flags and other equipment does not leave many hands free for operating a camera. Sometimes I cannot procure any photos of an event. When available, I try to include the best photos to help tell the story. The photos used have to be formatted large enough to display proper detail, which in turn, of course, consumes much page space. Unused photos are then relegated to the camp photo album for viewing. The album is maintained by the Camp Historian and available for viewing at our monthly meetings.

There was critical concern about the inclusion of previously published articles with the local camp news. I usually include certain newsworthy articles or other items of interest because I'm convinced that most members enjoy reading about various topics pertaining to the Civil War era. The *Harriet Lane* is intended to be entertaining as well as informative. However, I will adjust the content somewhat to reflect this concern.

I am looking forward to hearing from each and every one of you soon. This is your newsletter. I encourage you to use it to your best advantage.

In F. C. & L,  
**Michael L. Lance** – Editor

The ***Harriet Lane*** newsletter is published quarterly (Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter). Please send questions, letters, suggestions or corrections concerning the newsletter to Michael L. Lance, 6303 Craigway, Spring, TX 77389 (or E-mail [mlance1963@charter.net](mailto:mlance1963@charter.net)). Publishing deadlines are: Spring issue – Feb 15, Summer issue – May 15, Fall issue – Aug 15, Winter issue – Nov 15.

Camp Commander – Mr. Stephen D. Schulze  
 Senior Vice-Commander – Mr. Scott D. Shuster  
 Junior Vice-Commander – Mr. Michael L. Lance  
 Secretary/Treasurer – Mr. Gary E. White  
 SUVCW Edward Lea Camp #2 website  
 SUVCW Department of the Southwest website:  
 SUVCW National website:

713-729-0348 [sdsmcs@swbell.net](mailto:sdsmcs@swbell.net)  
 281-859-7125 [dshuster@ix.netcom.com](mailto:dshuster@ix.netcom.com)  
 281-320-2132 [mlance1963@charter.net](mailto:mlance1963@charter.net)  
 281-890-7823 [gankintx@flash.net](mailto:gankintx@flash.net)  
<http://www.txsv.org/lea/index.htm>  
<http://www.txsv.org>  
<http://www.suvcw.org>

## Ancestor Profile

### Finas Euen Lance *Ancestor of Brother Michael L. Lance*

Finas Euen Lance was born about 1825 in Gibson County, Indiana. He was the 3<sup>rd</sup> child born to John and 'Nelly' (Lemasters) Lance. On April 17, 1846, he married Elizabeth Leet in Warrick County, Indiana. Like his father, Finas followed farming as his occupation. He and Elizabeth became the parents of 5 children.

On October 1, 1850, Finas was a 25 year old farmer living in Pike County, Indiana when the federal census enumerator visited the Lance farm. He was farming with his 22 year old wife, Elizabeth, and their first 3 children. They were all still lodging on the old family homestead with his elderly parents. The census enumerator reported Finas could not read or write.

Elizabeth, passed away in the latter part of 1859 or early 1860 at about age 31. Finas soon re-married. On May 26, 1860, Lydia Murphy became his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife. Their marriage record listed Finas as being 50 years old (instead of about 35 years old). "This certifies that I joined in marriage as husband and wife 'Ewen' F. Lance and Lydia Murphy on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1860"<sup>1</sup>. About 1862, as the Civil War raged, Finas and Lydia were blessed with the birth of a son, Abraham Lincoln Lance.

On September 27, 1864, Finas would have been about 39 years old when he received a draft summons from the 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional District to serve with the Union Army. On December 8, 1864, he reported to Captain Johnson in Evansville, Indiana to sign up for 1 year. Eleven days later and many miles to the north, Finas was present in Indianapolis to be mustered-in as a Private with Company F, 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Infantry. "Ewing Lance, Co. F, 12 Reg't Ind. Inf., age 44 [sic], height 5 feet, 9 inches, complexion dark, eyes grey, hair black, place of birth Indiana, occupation farmer, was drafted Sept. 27, 1864, held to service Oct. 31, 1864. Mustered out July 17, 1865 as of Co. E, 59 Ind. Inf. To which transferred. From acceptance to muster-out, he held the rank of Pvt. And the rolls on file for that period show him present except as follows: MOR of Co. F 12 Ind Inf dated June 8/65, only roll of that Co. on which borne, assigned to Indiana Oct for transfer to a Regtl organ."<sup>2</sup>

In June 1865, Finas' new regiment, the 59<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry, marched from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia. It then moved up through the Carolinas to Raleigh where it rested awhile before marching on to Washington, DC. For the Grand Review. The regiment was then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky from where it was mustered-out on July 17, 1865. "The proper name of said soldier was, it seems, [was] Finis Ewing Lance; but I never heard him called any name but Ewing, as that was the one he was always called, and I never had seen his name written properly before."<sup>3</sup> "I was well acquainted [with] Finas E. Lance when he went into the Army, was in the same Company & Reg. with him, wrote all of his letters home and read all he received for him. I know he complained and was sick at Louisville, Ky when in camp there, for about one month until he come home."<sup>4</sup> Finas "was discharged July 17, 1865, as of Co. E, 59 Indiana Vol. Inf. To which transferred."<sup>5</sup>

On June 3, 1870, 'F. E.' Lance was enumerated as a 50 year old (instead of about 45) coal miner living in Ohio Township in Warrick County, Indiana. He was living with his 27 year old 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Lydia, their 8 year old son, Abraham L. Lance; and F. E.'s 2 older sons from his previous marriage – 'Benji' [Benjamin Franklin] and Finas E. Lance Jr. The 1870 Indiana census also shows 'F. E.' still could not read or write. On March 12, 1878, he passed away in Warrick County at about age 53 (note: several of Finas' documented ages and dates conflict with each other).

The location of Finas' final resting place was eventually forgotten over time. In 1997, an intense search for it began. A badly weathered military marker was finally found proudly standing, although leaning to the side a bit, at Sharon Cemetery in the city of Newburgh in Warrick County. The inscription read: "Uren Lance – Co. F – 12<sup>th</sup> Ind. Inf." A new VA military gravestone has been recently placed on his grave and a formal dedication is being planned for June 2005.

#### Sources:

1. Jacob Houghland – Minister of the Gospel – Warrick County, Indiana.
2. 'Service and Soldier's Personal Description' document – widow's military pension file – 30 Sep 1904.
3. W. W. Slaughter, M.D. – Physician's Affidavit, widow's military pension file – 29 Mar 1895.
4. Affidavit – William M. Leach of Newburgh, Warrick Co., IN – widow's military pension file – 25 Sep 1891.
5. Military Secretary B. F. Ware – Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D.C. widow's military pension file – 19 Sep 1904.

**Camp Calendar**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
14 Dec 2004	Monthly Meeting – 7:00 p.m.	<b>Spaghetti Warehouse – Houston</b>
8 Jan 2005	Battle of Galveston Commemoration – Camp Mtg & 2005 Camp Officer Installation - 10:00 a.m.	<b>Galveston, Texas</b>
5-6 Feb 2005	Battle of Long King Creek Re-enactment	<b>Livingston, Texas</b>
8 Feb 2005	Monthly Meeting – 7:00 p.m. – Speaker & Topic to be announced	<b>Spaghetti Warehouse – Houston</b>
25 Feb 2005	Horseshoes from The Heart Parade (tentative) 11:00 a.m.	<b>Bellaire, Texas</b>
8 Mar 2005	Monthly Meeting – 7:00 p.m. – Speaker & Topic to be announced	<b>Spaghetti Warehouse – Houston</b>

**Current Camp Events**

***Battle of Sabine Pass***  
**11 Sep 2004.**



After a ceremony marking the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the action began in earnest at Sabine Pass Battleground State Park.

The soldiers of blue and gray marched, the cannons roared and the civilians paraded in their finest period dress.

The scene was much more bucolic than it was in September 1863 when the United States Navy attempted to invade Confederate Texas via the Sabine Pass. The Navy was trying to gain access to the vital rail center of Houston. On September 8, 1863, Confederate Lt. Dick Dowling and 46 of his men used six cannons to defeat four gunboats and halt the invasion.

The September 11, 2004 uniformed participants viciously went at each other to re-enact that important battle.

At left: **Three Southern Belles dressed in their finest were an inspiration to the fighting men.**



....Photos submitted by Camp Cmdr. Stephen D. Schulze

## Current Camp Events (continued)

### *Houston Civil War Round Table*

October 21, 2004

The *Houston Civil War Round Table* celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary on Thursday, October 21, 2004. The *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* - Lt. Commander Edward Lea Camp #2 was invited to attend this landmark event. The prestigious Briar Club in Houston was the setting for the festivities. Five Brothers of the Edward Lea Camp rallied to form a Color Guard to participate in the opening ceremonies. Dressed in full Federal Army uniforms were: [Camp Commander Stephen Schulze](#) (Corporal), [Jr. Vice-Commander Michael L. Lance](#) (Private), [Secretary/Treasurer Gary E. White](#) (Commissary Sergeant), [Past Camp Commander Dean Letzring](#) (Colonel), and [Brother James S. Hackett](#) (1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant).

The *Bayou City Brass Band* was also present dressed in Confederate gray. The band serenaded the assembly with Civil War era music using period brass instruments.

The SUV Color Guard marched single-file into the crowded room on a musical queue offered by the band. 'Colonel' Letzring led the file carrying a sword. He was closely followed by: 'Corporal' Schulze with the U.S. flag, 'Commissary Sergeant' White with the Texas flag, then '1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant' Hackett with the Camp Colors. 'Private' Lance brought up the rear carrying a bayoneted musket.

The squad formed up at the left front of the assembled Civil War Round Table members and guests and remained so during the playing and singing of the National Anthem. On command from 'Colonel' Letzring, the three flags were then inserted into flag stands while 'Private' Lance remained at 'Present Arms'. After the Colors were posted, the Flag Bearers stepped back into line. 'Colonel' Letzring then moved to the opposite end of the line and led the squad as it retreated smartly single-file to the rear of the assembly. We took our positions at a banquet table adjacent to that occupied by the gray-clad band members.

All present were then treated to a fine dinner and a talk by Robert E. Lee biographer, Emory M. Thomas. Mr. Thomas' speaking topic concerned the interesting and sometimes controversial life and subsequent reputation of Robert E. Lee.

The dinner was followed by a champagne toast, a silent auction, a drawing for door prizes, photo taking, and socializing. All-in-all, everyone seemed to have a very enjoyable time. Our hosts were quite congenial and generous with compliments. They also expressed appreciation for our colorful participation in their 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration.



L to R: [Michael L. Lance](#), [Dean Letzring](#), [James S. Hackett](#), [Stephen D. Schulze](#), and [Gary E. White](#)

## Current Camp Events (continued)

### *Battle of Crockett Springs*

October 22-24, 2004

**Crockett, Texas** – The hounds of war were set a-baying today outside of the small town of Crockett, Texas. In what might have been a chance encounter, the daughter of Colonel Will Gibson, C.S.A. was set upon by a contingent of Federal cavalry in an area called *Crockett Springs*. Due to the intervention of Providence and the good sense of her father, she was escorted by several horsemen in Butternut and Gray. These brave *Knights of the South* held off the Federals while the young lady made her escape to the Southern encampment and the waiting arms of her loving father. And so, *The Battle of Crockett Springs* was precipitated.



The first phase of the conflict was primarily limited to long range duels between the artillery of the opposing sides. The bombardments were interspersed with spirited charges by the Horse of both the Federals and the contesting Confederate forces. Both sides sent forward probing attacks without reaching a definitive decision. At the end of the day, the Southern forces still held command of the field.

On the second day, both sides paused for worship before continuing the bloodshed. At about 1:00 p.m., the sound of guns from the batteries of the combatants heralded the onset of phase two of the battle. It was apparent the commanders of the two sides had decided to come to grips with the enemy. The forces of Blue commanded by Colonel Rice advanced in line of battle with flags flying. The blood-red pantaloons of the New York Zouaves led the way.

Midway through the melee, Colonel Gibson, who was bravely leading the Confederate advance, was struck by a fatal volley. The loss of their leader and the steady pressure of the foe finally forced the gallant men and boys who fought under the *Stars and Bars* to fall back. At long last, the Federals finally invested their camp and the battle was over.

....[Battle report by Mr. James S. Hackett – Edward Lea Camp #2](#)



The Edward Lea Camp #2 was represented at the battlefield by Brothers Stephen D. Schulze, Dean Letzring, James S. Hackett, and Randall D. Scallan. Brothers Schulze, Letzring, and Hackett manned a table set up by the camp to display scrapbooks and photos and to offer information about the SUV. Brother Scallan and his lovely wife, both dressed in period costume, worked the event registration table. Brother Scallan also provided Chaplain services at the dinner.

## Current Camp Events (continued)

### *Veteran's Day*

November 11, 2004

On November 11, 2004, cannons roared in downtown Houston, Texas! The report of two replica 1841 six-pounder weapons echoed between the glass towers of the fourth largest city in the nation. I received a first-hand report of office tower employees being startled and nearly panicked to the point of building evacuation by the violent blasts. A large cloud of thick gray smoke wafted slowly across Sam Houston Park and beyond.



However, the cannon discharges were harmless salutes fired by SUV and SCV gun crews to commence the 2004 outdoor Veteran's Day memorial services in Connally Plaza. Blue-clad elements of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Lt. Commander Edward Lea Camp #2 manned one tube and a butternut and gray-clad squad from the Sons of Confederate Sons of the Civil War, Captain Ike Turner Camp #1275 expertly manned the other. (note: see gun position descriptions on page 18).

At left: Edward Lea Camp #2 crew:  
L to R 'Private' Michael L. Lance, 'Commissary Sgt.' Gary E. White, 'Cpl.' Stephen D. Schulze, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Stephen D. Forman, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt. James S. Hackett, and 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt. Dean Letzring.

At right – Ike Turner Camp #1275 crew:  
L to R: 'Pvt.' Stephen Daughdrill, 'Pvt.' Bill Vincent, 'Ordinance Sgt.' Dr. Craig Reese, 'Pvt.' Dr. Woody Reese, and 'Cpl.' Wade Nail. Not in photo: Ike Turner #1275 Camp Cmdr. David Walters

Following the opening cannon salute, the two squads mingled for a while and marked time before the order to "Reload" and "Fire" was given again. The cannons had been re-positioned and aimed a bit to the left for greater effect. The re-positioning was accompanied by the order to load with "a double charge of powder!"





## Current Camp Events (Veteran's Day continued)



The resulting blasts were no doubt appreciated by the assembled throngs enjoying the memorial ceremonies. But, the shots must have been very disconcerting to the unsuspecting thousands inhabiting and working in the downtown area.

The cannons were then maneuvered onto a custom-designed trailer. The gun crews also clambered aboard. The fully loaded flag festooned trailer was then towed by pick-up truck to the Veteran's Day Parade staging area. As we waited for our assigned slot in the parade to approach our position, we were treated to an up-close viewing of most of the various colorful organizations participating in the parade. Our blue and gray uniforms, along with the smartly waving flags and imposing cannons drew the attention of hundreds of eyes, smiles, and waves from the passing procession.



We finally entered the line and slowly progressed along the parade route. A brisk breeze continued to keep our Colors waving straight. As we passed by the appreciative waving, clapping, and cheering spectators, I heard at least one good-natured "Damn Yankee" comment and numerous shouts of "Thank You". The sight of the waving Confederate flag carried by gray-clad Mr. David Williams (SCV - Albert Sidney Johnston Camp #67, Aide-de-Camp) as he walked alternately alongside and behind the trailer seemed to encourage many observers to cheer for the acknowledgement of their Southern heritage. Pieces of candy were tossed in our direction and everyone seemed to be delighted and impressed by our colorful Civil War uniforms. I cannot imagine there could be a more enjoyable way to honor our veterans, past and present!

## Current Camp Events (Veteran's Day continued)



Standing L to R: [Dean Letzring](#), [Stephen Daughdrill](#), [Bill Vincent](#), [Dr. Craig Reese](#), [Dr. Woody Reese](#), [Wade Nail](#), [Stephen D. Forman](#), [James S. Hackett](#), [Stephen D. Schulze](#), and [Gary E. White](#).  
Kneeling L to R: [Martin Wisenbaker](#) and [Michael L. Lance](#).

Upon reaching the end of the parade route, our vehicle returned to our initial loading point and the volunteers dispersed. Edward Lea Brothers, Schulze, Lance, White, and Hackett retired to the Spaghetti Warehouse for lunch and refreshments. Martin Wisenbaker (SCV - Granbury's Texas Brigade #1479) joined them.

I want to personally thank the SCV Ike Turner camp for giving us the opportunity to participate with them and their big guns at this event. Their camaraderie and spirit of friendly cooperation enhances the enjoyment of all in our quest to honor our forefathers.

*(Additional event photos on pages 20-22)*

*....respectfully submitted by [Michael L. Lance – Jr. Vice-Commander](#), [Edward Lea Camp #2](#)*

The SUVCW Edward Lea Camp #2 still needs volunteers to fill the important positions of: [Camp Color Bearer](#) and [Camp Guide](#). If you have an interest in supporting our Camp by serving in either of these open positions, please notify Camp Commander Steve Schulze.

## Current Camp Events (continued)

### *Liendo Plantation*

November 19-21, 2004

On the morning of Friday, November 19, 2004, Brothers [Dale Cates](#) and [Michael L. Lance](#) donned uniforms and



L to R: [Dale Cates \(Confederate Cavalry\)](#) and [Michael L. Lance \(Union Infantry\)](#).

traveled the short distance to Liendo Plantation near Hempstead in Waller County, Texas. During the Civil War, Camp Groce was established at Liendo, where cavalry, artillery, and infantry were recruited. It was later converted to a prisoner of war camp and housed troops captured at the battle of Galveston. From September 1 to December 1, 1865, the plantation was the camping place of General George A. Custer and his command.



Front view of Liendo Plantation  
'Pvt.' [Michael L. Lance](#)

Brother [Stephen D. Forman](#) arrived later in the morning and assisted at the event registration booth. The plantation grounds were teaming with school children from all parts. Many living history exhibits and demonstrations were performed by folks in period dress or Civil War uniforms. Brothers Lance and Cates found themselves surrounded several times by mobs of questioning, note-taking students. Many did not have a clue about the reason for our different colored uniforms. We set them straight!

Saturday was a complete washout due to rain. Brother Forman camped on the grounds throughout the weekend



to participate in the re-enactment battles. On Sunday, he was joined by Brothers [Stephen D. Schulze](#) and [Dean Letzring](#). Prospective member [Kurt Letzring](#) and his sister also attended on Sunday (EMS trained Kurt assisted with the care and treatment of a spectator who suffered a heart attack during a battle on Sunday).

Brothers Letzring (in photo at left) and Schulze manned the camp table and auctioned off two items: a 2-volume photographic collection donated by Dean Letzring and a replica Marine Officer's saber donated by Brother Jim Hackett. Unfortunately, the poor weather kept the crowds thin and the raffles only took in \$60.00.

setting up in the morning. He was fascinated by the sword and announced that he was determined to win it. He initially bought \$5.00 worth of tickets. During the course of the day he kept coming back and buying additional tickets, for a total of \$11.00 worth. And he was on hand for the drawing after the battle. While watching the battle, I ran into a woman in ante-bellum costume who I recognized from Sabine Pass. Her name is Lucy Garcia, and she is a member of the *Order of the Confederate Rose* from that area. She came by the tent after the battle, and I asked her to draw the winning ticket. When she saw the sword, she asked if she could buy some tickets as she thought her son would love to receive it. Needless to say Chris was not pleased that I allowed the last minute sale. After having Chris stir up the tickets, Lucy drew the winning ticket, which turned out to be one of hers. You should have seen Chris' face drop. But Lucy graciously gave the sword to Chris, much to his delight. He headed for his car literally hugging the box with the sword in it to his chest."... (Stephen D. Schulze).

*(Continued on next page)*

**Current Camp Events** (Liendo Plantation continued)



Above: a busy camp street scene bordered by sutlers.



A nice example of the colorful Zouave uniforms



Smoke obscures the view as a Federal company tentatively advances.

Below: Amid a cloud of smoke, a throng of Zouaves advance. Below: Rebel Cavalrymen survey the battlefield.



## Tomb of the Unknowns

The *Tomb of the Unknowns* at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Va., is also known as the *Tomb of the Unknown Soldier*, and has never been officially named. The *Tomb of the Unknowns* stands atop a hill overlooking Washington, D.C. On March 4, 1921, Congress approved the burial of an unidentified American soldier from World War I in the plaza of the new Memorial Amphitheater. The white marble sarcophagus has a flat-faced form and is relieved at the corners and along the sides by neo-classic pilasters, or columns, set into the surface. Sculpted into the east panel which faces Washington, D.C., are three Greek figures representing Peace, Victory, and Valor. Inscribed on the back of the Tomb are the words:



*HERE RESTS IN  
HONORED GLORY  
AN AMERICAN  
SOLDIER  
KNOWN BUT TO GOD*

The Tomb sarcophagus was placed above the grave of the Unknown Soldier of World War I. West of the World War I Unknown are the crypts of unknowns from World War II, Korea and Vietnam. Those three graves are marked with white marble slabs flush with the plaza.

### *THE UNKNOWN OF WORLD WAR I*

On Memorial Day, 1921, four Unknowns were exhumed from four World War I American cemeteries in France. U.S. Army Sgt. Edward F. Younger, who was wounded in combat, highly decorated for valor and received the Distinguished Service Medal in "The Great War, the war to end all wars," selected the Unknown Soldier of World War I from four identical caskets at the city hall in Chalons-sur-Marne, France, Oct. 24, 1921. Sgt. Younger selected the Unknown by placing a spray of white roses at one of the caskets. He chose the third casket from the left. The chosen 'Unknown Soldier' was transported to the United States aboard the *USS Olympia*. Those remaining were interred in the *Meuse Argonne Cemetery* in France. The Unknown Soldier lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda from his arrival in the United States until Armistice Day, 1921. On Nov. 11, 1921, President Warren G. Harding officiated at the interment ceremonies at the Memorial Amphitheater at *Arlington National Cemetery*.

### *THE UNKNOWN OF WORLD WAR II AND KOREA*

On Aug. 3, 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a bill to select and pay tribute to the Unknowns of World War II and Korea. The selection ceremonies and the interment of these Unknowns took place in 1958. The World War II Unknown was selected from remains exhumed from cemeteries in Europe, Africa, Hawaii and the Philippines. Two Unknowns from World War II, one from the European Theater and one from the Pacific Theater, were placed in identical caskets and taken aboard the *USS Canberra*, a guided-missile cruiser resting off the Virginia capes. Navy Hospitalman 1st Class William R. Charette, then the Navy's only active-duty Medal of Honor recipient, selected the Unknown Soldier of World War II. The remaining casket received a solemn burial at sea.

Four Unknown Americans who died in the Korean War were disinterred from the National Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii. Army Master Sgt. Ned Lyle made the final selection. Both caskets arrived in Washington May 28, 1958, where they lay in the Capitol Rotunda until May 30. That morning, they were carried on caissons to *Arlington National Cemetery*. President Eisenhower awarded each the Medal of Honor, and the Unknowns were interred in the plaza beside their of World War I comrade.

### *THE UNKNOWN OF VIETNAM*

The Unknown service member from the Vietnam War was designated by Medal of Honor recipient U.S. Marine Corps Sgt. Maj. Allan Jay Kellogg Jr. during a ceremony at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, May 17, 1984. The Vietnam Unknown was transported aboard the *USS Brewton* to Alameda Naval Base, Calif. The remains were sent to

## Tomb of the Unknowns (continued)

Travis Air Force Base, Calif., May 24. The Vietnam Unknown arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland the next day. Many Vietnam veterans and President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan visited the Vietnam Unknown in the U.S. Capitol. An Army caisson carried the Vietnam Unknown from the Capitol to the Memorial Amphitheater at *Arlington National Cemetery* on Memorial Day, May 28, 1984. President Reagan presided over the funeral, and presented the Medal of Honor to the Vietnam Unknown. The President also acted as next of kin by accepting the interment flag at the end of the ceremony. The interment flags of all Unknowns at the *Tomb of the Unknowns* are on view in the Memorial Display Room.



*(Note: The remains of the Vietnam Unknown were exhumed May 14, 1998. Based on mitochondrial DNA testing, DoD scientists identified the remains as those of Air Force 1st Lt. Michael Joseph Blassie, who was shot down near An Loc, Vietnam, in 1972. The identification, announced June 30, 1998, is under review. It has been decided that the crypt that contained the remains of the Vietnam Unknown will remain vacant.)*

The *Tomb of the Unknowns* guard takes 21 steps - alluding to the twenty-one gun salute, which is the highest honor given any military or foreign dignitary. For the same reason, after his about face, he hesitates 21 seconds before beginning his return walk. His gloves are moistened to prevent his losing his grip on the rifle. He carries the rifle on the shoulder away from the Tomb. After his 21 step march along the path, he executes an about face and moves the rifle to the outside shoulder. The guards are changed every thirty minutes, twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year.

For a person to apply for guard duty at the Tomb, he must be between 5' 10" and 6' 2" tall and his waist size cannot exceed 30". They must commit 2 years of life to guard the Tomb, live in a barracks under the Tomb, and cannot drink any alcohol on or off duty for the rest of their lives. They cannot swear in public for the rest of their lives and cannot disgrace the uniform or the tomb in any way. After two years, the guard is given a wreath pin that is worn on their lapel signifying they served as guard of the Tomb. Only 400 pins are presently worn. The guard must obey these rules for the rest of their lives or give up the wreath pin.

The shoes are specially made with very thick soles to keep the heat and cold from their feet. There are metal heel plates that extend to the top of the shoe in order to make the loud click as they come to a halt. There are no wrinkles, folds or lint on the uniform. Guards dress for duty in front of a full-length mirror. Every guard spends five hours a day getting his uniforms ready for guard duty. During their first six months of duty, a guard cannot talk to anyone nor watch TV. All off duty time is spent studying the 175 notable people laid to rest in *Arlington National Cemetery*. A guard must memorize who they are and where they are interred. Some of the notables buried in the cemetery include: President Taft, Joe F. Lewis (the boxer), and Medal of Honor winner Audie Murphy (the most decorated soldier of WWII) of Hollywood fame.

As *Hurricane Isabelle* approached and threatened Washington, D.C. in 2003, the U.S. Congress took two days off. The military members assigned to duty guarding the *Tomb of the Unknown Soldier* at that time were given permission to temporarily suspend their assignment. They respectfully declined the offer replying, "No way, Sir!" Marching in the pelting rain and soaked to the skin of the tropical storm, they said that guarding the Tomb was not just an assignment, it was the highest honor that could be afforded to a serviceperson. The Tomb has been patrolled continuously 24/7, since 1930.

*.....Submitted by Michael L. Lance, JVC - Edward Lea Camp #2*  
(sources: <http://www.mdw.army.mil/fs-a04.htm> and personal notes.)

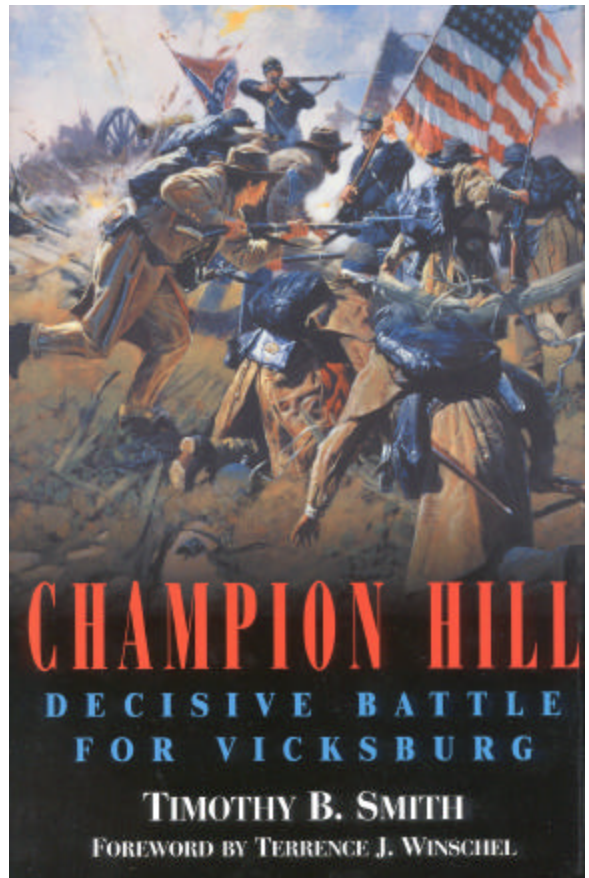
## Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg

*Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg*, by Timothy B. Smith, is the first full-length account of the high stakes military chess game that played out across the state of Mississippi in the spring of 1863. The campaign climaxed on May 16 at Champion Hill, where the decisive land engagement of the Vicksburg campaign was fought.

Many months earlier, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant set out to capture Vicksburg. After several high profile attempts ended in failure, Grant boldly determined to cross the Mississippi River south of the city and advance inland. Opposing him was John C. Pemberton, who moved his Confederate army out to confront Grant just 20 miles east of Vicksburg. It was a fateful decision that spun the campaign (and the course of the war) in an entirely new direction. The Union victory at Champion Hill sealed the fate of both Vicksburg and her large field army, and propelled Grant into the national spotlight. He went on to win again at Chattanooga, command the armed forces of the United States, and confront Robert E. Lee in Virginia.

Smith's balanced and objective approach includes a detailed examination of the complex movements of the armies and the inland battles they waged, including Port Gibson, Raymond, and Jackson. His entertaining and lucid style introduces readers to a wide array of soldiers and civilians who found themselves swept up in one of the war's most decisive campaigns.

Timothy Smith holds a Ph.D. from Mississippi State in history and works for the National Park Service as a ranger at Shiloh National Battlefield Park. *Champion Hill* is based upon many years of primary research and includes a keen appreciation of the wooded and ravine-strewn terrain upon which the armies fought. Enhancing the study are more than three dozen original maps that clearly chart the course of this fascinating and little-understood battle.



The camp is in the process of designing and obtaining a Historical Marker to be placed at Lt. Commander Lea's grave in the Trinity Episcopal Cemetery in Galveston, Texas. The formal dedication of the Historical Marker is planned for January 2006. The Camp is soliciting donations to help defray the costs of the project. The just released book: *Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg* will be offered as a special 'Thank You' for donations of \$35 or more. The newly released 520 page 1<sup>st</sup> edition hard-cover books are each signed by the author. They include 74 photos, 38 maps, a bibliography, and index.

To make a donation to the Historical Marker Fund and receive your copy of *Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg*, please contact Camp Commander Stephen D. Schulze at [sdsmcs@swbell.net](mailto:sdsmcs@swbell.net) or Michael L. Lance at [mlance1963@charter.net](mailto:mlance1963@charter.net). Thank you for your support.

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### National Archives now accepts Online Orders

The National Archives' most frequently requested genealogical records may now be ordered online. Using "Order Online", you can order copies of passenger arrival records; copies of specific pages from the Federal Census; copies of Eastern Cherokee applications; copies of Federal land entry files; Federal military pension files for the Revolutionary War through the Civil War; and military service records for the Revolutionary War through the Spanish American War - all from the comfort of your own home. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has made all of its form requests available online at: [http://archives.gov/research\\_room/orderonline.html](http://archives.gov/research_room/orderonline.html). The site requires that you register as a user and pay with a credit card.

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## Survey Results

First of all, let me thank everyone who took the time to fill out and return the survey. I sent out 41 surveys. One came back because the address was out of date. I did not send surveys to three Brothers for whom I do not have a current address (if you did not receive a survey please contact Brother Gary White or myself to be sure we have the correct address, phone numbers and E-mail address so we can be sure you are receiving everything you should). I have received 20 surveys out of the 40 that made it to their addressees. A 50% response rate is outstanding! Again thank you so much. Here are the results. (note: not everyone answered every question of course, and some gave more than one answer to some questions, so the numbers won't add up to 20 in a lot of cases.).....*Camp Commander* **Stephen D. Schulze**

### MEETINGS:

The camp currently holds meetings once a month (except August). How often do you feel the camp should meet?

Monthly	17
Quarterly	1
Semi-Annually	0
Other	2 Bi-monthly or combine with other events

Do you currently attend meetings (for those who live in the Houston/Galveston area)?

Yes, on a regular basis - 7      Yes, occasionally - 6      No - 7

Why you choose not to attend?

Night driving (most frequent answer, especially for our older members)  
 Too far to drive  
 Work commitments/frequent travel  
 Boring or not interested  
 Live out of area (some Brothers said they would try to attend whenever they were in town.)

What might the camp do to encourage you to attend at least some meetings?

Interesting speakers/program  
 Ride to meetings  
 Closer to home  
 Field trips

What do you like most about the meetings?

Fellowship/camaraderie (11 responses)  
 Exchange of ideas and discussions  
 Speakers and programs  
 Activities reports  
 Common interests  
 Event Planning

What do you like least about the meetings?

Meetings run too long (most frequent answer)  
 Dreariness of surroundings  
 Lack of qualified topics and presentations  
 Formality of Business Meeting (is strict adherence to Robert's Rules really necessary?)  
 Cigar Smoke

Should the camp continue to meet at the Spaghetti Warehouse?

Yes - 16      No - 3

*The consensus here is not that people like the Spaghetti Warehouse (poor service, bad food and dreary surroundings were cited) but that it is centrally located and no one could offer a better suggestion. Several Brothers said that if we start having speakers we need to find a location with better facilities for these meetings.*

### SPEAKERS:

Should the camp invite speakers to its meetings?

Yes - 19      No - 0

Response from Cmdr: MESSAGE RECEIVED AND UNDERSTOOD. LOUD AND CLEAR!

(Continued on next page)



What type of topics would you like to see presented?

- History of GAR
- Anything related to the Civil War (*or War Between the States if you prefer*)
- Houston in the 1860's
- Local War Between the States history
- Battlefields and battlefield preservation
- Cemeteries and cemetery preservation
- Excavation projects
- Anything related to camp goals and interests
- Social and Economic history of the Civil War period
- Brother presentations on the history of their ancestor's regiment, including any available pictures or other artifacts.
- Roundtable discussions on different topics led by Brothers.

How often should we have a speaker?

- Every meeting 3
- Every other meeting 6
- Once a quarter 7
- One business meeting a quarter, with speakers the other meetings. 2
- Twice a year 0
- Other (whenever possible) 1
- No response 1

Do you know anyone who you would like the camp to invite to speak?

Yes - 1 (Dean Letzring, Steve Forman) No at the present time – 16 No response – 3

Would you be willing to help locate and recruit speakers?

Yes - 8 No- 3 Maybe – 2 No Response – 7

Would you be willing to be a speaker?

Yes – 9 No – 6 No Response – 5

Can you offer any suggestions on where we can go to find speakers?

- TV Personalities with interest in Civil War period
- Speaker's bureau
- Colleges and college professors
- History teachers (secondary schools)
- Civil War Roundtable
- Local museums
- Civil War Publications
- Local Reserve Units/Active or retired military
- SCV
- Other genealogical societies, historical, civic or patriotic groups
- Camp members

**CAMP ACTIVITIES:**

What type of activities would you like to see the camp engage in?

- Reenactments 7
- Parades 13
- Commemorative ceremonies 13
- Living history presentations 10
- Social events 4
- Group trips 10

Other comments and suggestions included:

- Joint activities with the Civil War Roundtable
- An annual event for couples.
- Cemetery tours
- Memorial services at cemeteries
- Short trips to sites of interest
- Joint activities with historical and genealogical societies

*(Continued on next page)*

Do you feel you are being included in the activities of the camp through the newsletter (Harriet Lane) and other mailings (*this was primarily for Brothers who don't live in the Houston/Galveston area*)?

Yes – 10      No – 0      No Response – 10

Would you participate in a camp event if it was located in a place that was within a reasonable distance from your home?

Yes – 8      No – 0      Depends on the event and location – 3

What type of events would interest you?

- Ceremonies
- Reenactments such as Liendo
- Ft. McKavett
- Fort Concho
- Museum of Southern History
- Battlefield Trips
- Gary White's cemetery tour

How far would you be willing to travel?

10 miles or less – 1      No more than 50 – 6      No more than 100 – 2      Any Distance – 2

Do you know of any events or activities in your area that you would be interested in and think the camp might be interested in?

- Museum of Southern History
- Liendo
- Fort Concho in San Angelo (Christmas in Fort Concho, December 3<sup>rd</sup> through 5<sup>th</sup>)
- Gary's cemetery tour

**CAMP PROJECTS:**

Erection of new monuments or historical markers – 12      Community service projects - 9

Other Suggested Projects:

- Reenactments at media events to gain publicity
- Participate in school history projects
- Send speakers to libraries, schools, other groups, etc.
- Visit old soldiers at rest homes – keep contact with them and report at meetings

Should the camp undertake joint projects with other organizations?

Only Camp planned and controlled projects      1  
 Consider joint projects      13  
 Seek out other organizations for joint projects.      4

What methods should the camp employ to raise funds for the projects?

Raffles at events      12  
 Raffles where members sell tickets      4  
 Solicitation of contributions      10  
 Bake sales or similar events      1  
 Hosting public events      2  
 Providing speakers to other organizations for a fee      8  
 Other ideas: Offer Civil War Logo items (caps, T-shirts, etc.) for sale - Sell honorary CW ranks  
 (*We would have to consult with the National Organizational as to the legality of either of these ideas before proceeding.*)

**NEWSLETTER:**

Overall, what is your opinion of the camp newsletter, the "Harriet Lane"

Outstanding      2  
 Great      3  
 Excellent      2  
 Informative      1  
 Very Good      1  
 Quite Good      1  
 Good      1  
 Love It      1  
 Enjoy reading it      2  
 Wife enjoys it also      1  
 No response      5

*(Continued on next page)*

What do you like best about it?

- Stories about ancestors
- Articles relating to Camp members
- Historical articles
- All of it
- News of Camp events
- Good stories
- Real life articles

What do you like least about it?

- That it wasn't my idea
- Too long
- Too many reprints of previously published general articles
- Too many articles outside of Camp/Department
- Needs more Camp news and pictures

Do you have any suggestions for improving it?

- Include stories about our ancestors during the war
- Comment received: Must require a great deal of effort. Is it sustainable?

How often should it be published?

Monthly – 0      Quarterly – 18      Semi-annually – 0      No Response – 2

Have you ever contributed an article?

Yes – 8      No – 10

Would you be willing to prepare an article for a future edition?

Yes – 10      No – 4      Maybe – 2

If yes, what topics might you be interested in writing about?

- Ancestor Profile
- History of GAR
- Life of the common soldier
- Equipment and uniforms
- Battle history and battlefields
- Local interest as it relates to Camp activities
- Chaplain's Corner
- Participation of my relatives in the USA and CSA
- Medical services
- Regimental history
- Indian Wars in Minnesota 1862-1865

Are you able to access the Newsletter on the internet?

Yes – 8      No – 5      Occasionally – 1      Haven't tried – 1      No Response – 5

**RECRUITING AND RETENTION:**

Is the camp doing all it can to recruit new members?

Yes – 7      No – 5      Don't know – 1      No Response – 7

What would you suggest we should do to make our recruiting efforts more effective?

- More publicity
- Obtain prospect's E-mail addresses and send them copies of the Harriet Lane
- Continue to participate in events such as Liendo
- Contact special interest groups
- Make goals and interests known in the community
- Ads in freebie publications
- Try to get other organization's mailing lists
- Talk up the Order with family and acquaintances
- Produces fliers or brochures to distribute at events

What type of recruiting efforts do you think have been or would be effective?

Advertisements in publications	12	Recruiting at events (Liendo, etc)	11
Word-of-mouth	9	National or Department website	5
Camp website	6		

*(Continued on next page)*

How can the camp better advertise itself?

- Newspapers 8
- Special interest publications 9
- Local neighborhood newsletters 8
- Internet website 4
- Radio and/or television 7
- By our good works for charity 1

Should the camp establish an advertising budget?

- Yes - 5 (generally 10% of budget)
- No - the camp can't afford it - 2
- No (allocate funds on case by case basis) - 12
- National should do more - 1

Why did you decide to join the SUVCW?

- Fellowship 5
- Perpetuate ancestor's memory 11
- Interest in history 1
- Interest in Civil War 4
- Preserve the history of the War Between the State 1
- Honor the Memory of those who served 3

**Miscellaneous Veteran's Day Photos**



Co. A, 13<sup>th</sup> U.S. Inf. passed by our gun position. L to R: '1<sup>st</sup> Sgt' Tom Whitesides, 'Pvt.' Lanny Low, 'Pvt.' Trey Weeks, and 'Pvt.' Howard Rose. Not in photo: 'Color Sgt' Gary Guillett, 'Pvt.' Bobby Gant, and 'Pvt.' Patrick Gant.

'Pvt.' Michael L. Lance – Guard Edward Lea Camp #2

It takes a minimum of six men to feed and service an artillery piece. Each man has specific duties. The #1 man works the right side of the muzzle, ramming home each load, and sponging with a wet bore sponge immediately after each round is fired. The #2 man works the left side of the muzzle, receiving each load from the Number Five man 'powder monkey' and placing it in the mouth of the muzzle for the Number One man to ram. The #3 man works the right side of the breech, servicing the vent during cleaning and priming. The #4 man places the primer in the vent and pulls the lanyard when the command to fire is given. The #5 man (powder monkey) carries the charge from the ammunition chest to the Number Two man, and assists the Gunner in pointing the piece. The Gunner sights the piece, supervises the safe servicing of the piece by the other crew members, and gives the command to fire.

*(Photos continued on next page)*



Mr. Stephen D. Schulze (on left) and Mr. Stephen D. Forman (on right) review responsibilities, techniques and safety aspects of gun positions #3 and #4 from Dr. Craig Reese (center).



Both gun crews - loaded, ready, in position, and waiting for the command to fire



Mr. James S. Hackett  
Edward Lea Camp #2



Posing for the camera while marking time before the second firing of the cannon. L to R: [Mr. Dean Letzring](#), [Mr. James S. Hackett](#), [Mr. Michael L. Lance](#), [Mr. Stephen D. Forman](#), and [Mr. Martin Wisenbaker](#).

At left: [Mr. Gary E. White](#) – at the #1 gun position.



At right: [Mr. Dean Letzring](#) at the #2 gun position and [Mr. Gary E. White](#) at the #1 gun position.





### Mission accomplished!

R & R at the Spaghetti Warehouse restaurant in Houston.

L to R: [Gary E. White](#), [Stephen D. Schulze](#), [Michael L. Lance](#), and [Stephen D. Forman](#) of SUV Edward Lea Camp #2. [Martin Wisenbaker](#) of SCVCW Granbury's Texas Brigade #1479.

## Marshaling the Federal Army – Sherman's 'March to the Sea' By Charles King - Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers - (Part 5)

Sherman's "*march to the sea*" is unique among marches. The army had good training for its undertaking. Its commander had led it from Chattanooga to the capture of Atlanta, and had followed the Confederate general, Hood, northward. Shortly after Sherman abandoned the pursuit of Hood, he detached Stanley's Fourth Corps and Schofield's Twenty-third Corps to the assistance of Thomas, in Tennessee. This march of nearly three hundred miles was one of the most arduous of the war, though lacking in the picturesqueness of that to the sea; it included the severe battle of Franklin, and had victorious ending at Nashville.

Sherman's army marched from Atlanta and vicinity on November 15, 1864. The men set forward, lifting their voices in jubilant song. As to their destination, they neither knew nor cared. That they were heading south was told them by the stars, and their confidence in their leader was unbounded.

It was a remarkable body of men – an army of veterans who had seen three years of constant field-service. Through battle, disease, and death, nearly every regiment had been greatly reduced. He was a fortunate colonel who could muster three hundred of the thousand men he brought into service. Thirty men made more than an average company; there were those which numbered less than a score. It was also an army of youngsters. Most of the older men and the big men had been worn down and sent home.

To each company was allowed a pack-mule for cooking utensils (frying-pans and coffee-pots), but frequently these were dispensed with, each soldier doing his own cooking after even more primitive fashion than in his earlier campaigns. All dispensable items of the army ration had been stricken out, the supply being limited to hard bread, bacon, coffee, sugar, and salt. A three days' supply of bread and bacon was issued at intervals to last the soldier ten days, the "*foragers*," of whom more anon, being his dependence for all else. Coffee, the greatest of all necessities to the soldier, was liberally provided, and the supply seldom failed. The soldier's personal effects were generally limited to his blanket, a pair of socks, and a piece of shelter tent, though many discarded the latter with contempt. In addition to his gun and cartridge-box with its forty rounds, the soldier carried his haversack, which with his food contained one hundred and sixty rounds of cartridges. After every occasion calling for expenditure of ammunition, his first concern was to restock, so as constantly to have two hundred rounds upon his person.

..... (Continued on next page)

The train with each corps had been reduced to the lowest possible number of wagons. Nothing was transported but ammunition, commissary supplies, and grain for the animals – the latter only to be used when the country would not afford animal subsistence. In addition, to each regiment was allowed a single wagon to carry ammunition, a single tent-fly to shelter the field-desks of the adjutant and quartermaster, a small mess-kit for the officers in common, and an ordinary valise for each of them. In case of necessity (not an uncommon occurrence on account of crippled horses and bad roads), some or all of these personal belongings were thrown out and destroyed.

The army marched in four columns, usually ten to fifteen miles apart, on practically parallel roads. The skirmishers and flankers of each corps extended right and left until they met those of the next corps, thus giving a frontage of forty to fifty miles. As a consequence, the widely dispersed forces were soon ready for handling as a unit. At a river, two or more corps met, to utilize a pontoon train in common.

The day's itinerary was much the same throughout the march. Soon after daybreak the bugle sounded the reveille, and the men rolled their blankets and prepared their meal. An hour later, at the call of the assembly, they fell in, and soon took up the line of march, reaching the end for the day in the middle of the afternoon or early evening. The rear brigade awaited the movement of the wagon train and fell in behind. It frequently did not reach the halting-place until midnight, and sometimes much later. The average distance covered daily was something more than sixteen miles.

The men marched *"at will,"* with little semblance of military order, yet each knew his place. Good-natured badinage, songs, school-day recitations, discussions as to destination – these served to pass the time. Seldom was halt made for a noon-time meal, the men eating as they marched. At an occasional halt, some gathered over their cards; some put a few stitches in a dilapidated garment; some beat the sand and dust out of their shoes, and nursed their blistered, travel-worn feet. The evening was pleasantly passed around the camp-fire.

But a day seldom passed without its trials. Frequently a Confederate force appeared in front; the cavalry advance was driven back, while a regiment or brigade, and a few pieces of artillery, moved rapidly to the front. A half-hour later the foe had vanished; a grave or two was dug beneath the shadow of the trees; and ambulance received a few wounded men, and the march was resumed.

Again, the rain fell in torrents the day long, and, sometimes for days. The men marched in soaked clothing. The roads were quagmires, and thousands of men labored for hours tearing down fences and felling saplings to make a corduroy road, over which the artillery and wagon trains might pass.

At another time the march lay across or near a railway which could be of much use to the Confederates. The soldiers lined up along its length and, lifting the ends of the ties, literally overturned the iron way. The ties were piled together and fired; the iron rails were thrown upon them, and, after they were well heated in the middle, they were wrapped around trees, or twisted with cant-hooks.

General Sherman reduced foraging to a system in the West, and, more especially during his rapid and extended marches, foraging became a necessary means of subsistence for men and animals. As the general expressed it, *"No army could carry food and forage for a march of three hundred miles, and there being no civil authorities to respond to requisition, this source of supply was indispensable to success."*

In preparing for his march to the sea, he issued specific instructions for foraging *"liberally upon the country,"* and these were reasonable in the interest of his men, and humane as regarding the people who were to be foraged upon. Each brigade commander was to send out a foraging party under a discreet commissioned officer, to gather in from the region adjacent to the route traveled whatever might serve as subsistence for man and beast, also wagons, horses, and mules for conveying the supplies to the troops; the animals were then to be utilized in the artillery and wagon trains to replace those worn out. Entering dwelling-houses was forbidden. With each family was to be left a reasonable portion of food, and discrimination was to be made in favor of the poor. As a matter of fact, few soldiers saw or heard of these regulations until after the march was ended. But, with the remarkable adaptability of the American soldier, they became on the instant *"a law unto themselves,"* and in spirit and deed carried out the provisions of their commander, of which they had not heard. These foraging parties numbered twenty-five to fifty men each. They set out usually before the troops broke camp, and extended their expeditions three to five miles on either flank. They brought in their supplies in every manner of vehicle – wagons, carts, and carriages, drawn indiscriminately by horses, mules, oxen, or cows, strung together with harness, rope, or chains; a complete set of harness was seldom found. The supplies thus obtained were turned over to the brigade commissary for issue in the regular way to the

..... (Continued on next page)



various regiments. The result was general dissatisfaction. At no time was there a sufficiency for all. The men provided a remedy. Probably every regiment in the army sent out its independent foragers – a class known in history as “*Sherman’s Bummers*,” and there were no more venturesome men. They had no official being, but were known to all, from commanding general down, and their conduct was overlooked unless flagrant.

The forager or “*bummer*” at first was usually afoot; sometimes he rode a horse or mule which had been “*condemned*” and turned out of the wagon train. His search at the first farm was for a fresh mount; with this, success was assured. The forager frequently found a willing ally in the plantation negro, who would guide him to a swamp where animals had been taken, or to a spot where provisions had been buried. In some instances what appeared to be a grave was pointed out, which would yield treasures of preserves, choice beverages, and jewelry.

Nearly all the inhabitants had gone farther into the interior, taking with them what of their possessions they could; in such cases, the deserted buildings were utterly despoiled. The few people who remained were old men, women, and children. To these the forager was usually respectful, even sympathetic, and in some instances he laid the foundations for a personal friendship which exists to this day. But with all his good nature, the forager was diplomatic, and he so skillfully directed his conversation that he frequently acquired knowledge of sources of supply at the next plantation, and even of movements of the Confederate soldiery, which was esteemed of value at headquarters.

If the foragers were fortunate, the meal of their squad or company was incomparable – turkeys, chickens, smoked meats, sweet potatoes, preserves, sorghum, and not infrequently a jug or keg of whiskey. The cellars of some abandoned mansions yielded even richer store – cobwebbed wine-bottles dating back to the ‘30’s.

Thus lived Sherman’s army for eighteen days on its march through Georgia. But this season of feasting was followed by a dismal fortnight of almost famine on the outskirts of Savannah, before entrance to the city was obtained. In the subsequent march through the Carolinas, foraging was resumed as in the interior of Georgia, but, except in a few favored localities, the provisions were neither so plentiful nor so choice.

The forager experienced a startling transformation in April of 1865. The war was over. Sherman’s men were marching from Raleigh, North Carolina, for the national capital to be disbanded. The citizens no longer fled at their approach, but flocked to the road to see them pass. Among them were scores of Lee’s or Johnston’s men, still clad in their “*butternut*” uniforms. The forager’s occupation was gone, and he was now in his place in the ranks, and he stepped out, now and again, to buy eatables, paying out “*Uncle Sam’s greenbacks*.”

Sherman’s last two campaigns may be called a march in three acts. The march to the sea began at Atlanta and ended at Savannah, a distance of three hundred miles, consuming eighteen days. After a period of rest began the march through the Carolinas, ending at Goldsboro, four hundred and twenty-five miles, in the words of Sherman, “*concluding one of the longest and most important marches ever made by an organized army*,” and culminating in the close of hostilities with the surrender of General Johnston.

After a few days the march to Washington was begun, a further distance of three hundred and fifty miles, and May 24, 1865, the troops marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in presence of applauding thousands, then to be at once disbanded and never to assemble again.

The total distance marched between Atlanta and Washington, in less than six months, was about one thousand miles. General Sherman claimed for his army, in its various marches, beginning at Vicksburg and ending at Washington, a total of twenty-eight hundred miles, including the many detours.

*(To be continued next issue)....*

## Civil War Website of Interest - Lost Order Mystery

**"I have all the plans of the rebels..."**

**General George McClellan**...in a telegram to President Lincoln, September 13, 1862

Visit the *Lost Order Mystery Website*, where the circumstances surrounding the pivotal event of the American Civil War are analyzed, discussed, and developed with the assistance of you, the Internet visitor. Travel back in time and explore this most significant and mysterious episode of the Civil War.

<http://bhere.com/plugugly/lost/index.html>

**A thoughtful mind, when it sees a Nation's flag, sees not the flag only, but the Nation itself; and whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag the Government, the principles, the truths, the history which belongs to the Nation that sets it forth.**

~ Henry Ward Beecher

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### **Trivia - Anesthetics**

In one of the greatest leaps in medicine before or since, ether and chloroform were discovered in the 1840's. Chloroform was more widely used. Patients were finally spared the pain if invasive surgery and doctors could work on a stationary subject. The anesthetic was poured onto a cloth and held over a patient's nose and mouth. As soon as the patient went limp, the operation commenced. Anesthetics also proved helpful when cleaning and redressing deep wounds or burns.

It is a myth that Civil War operations occurred without anesthetics. The screaming, writhing patient, however, is based on truth. Amputations were usually performed in open areas. To speed processing, patients were placed in queue, often within sight of the table. For those who were not already near madness from the agony of their severe wound, the news of impending surgery and the sight of the limbs, blood, and instruments of an operating area sent them into violent hysteria.

Chloroform was widely available North and South, but there are accounts where even alternatives such as ether, alcohol, and opium were not available, and the patient underwent treatment fully awake. As witnessed before the age of anesthetics, patients consequently suffered lasting mental trauma more often than not. A considerable percentage succumbed to cardiac arrest during the procedure and expired.

Stonewall Jackson received chloroform for the removal of his left arm. On his deathbed, Jackson described being anesthetized as *"the most delightful physical sensation I ever experienced."*

### **Sources for Volume 11, number 4**

Pg 23: [Marshaling the Federal Army – Sherman's March to the Sea \(part 5\)](#) - *The Photographic History of the Civil War* – Volume 8 – pgs 210-220 - by Fenwick Y. Hedley, Brevet Captain United States Volunteers, and Adjutant, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, The Review of Reviews Company, 1911.

Pg 26: [Trivia – Anesthetics](#) – *The History Buff's Guide to the Civil War* - pg 132 – by Thomas R. Flagel – Cumberland House, 2003.