

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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



Harriet Lane

Winter 2005

Volume 12

Number 4

From the Commander's Tent

Here it is, another December. It seems like every year passes more swiftly than the previous year. The past year was certainly a full one. Camp members participated in a variety of activities including:

- The annual January observance at the grave site of Lt. Cdr. Edward Lea.
- Reenactments at Livingston, Crockett and Liendo Plantation. Our fundraising efforts resulted in raising some \$357 for camp activities.
- The annual Memorial Day observance at the National Cemetery. Camp members manned one of the salute cannons along with members of the Ike Turner SCV camp and the color guard paraded the colors.
- Awarding of Letters of Achievement to three Eagle Scouts at their Courts of Honor.
- The Color Guard presented the Colors for the Montgomery County Historical Weekend in Conroe.
- Camp members presented living history programs at local schools.

One activity, unfortunately, did not occur this year. Due to a disagreement with the local fire marshal over whether a cannon is a firearm or a pyrotechnic, the cannon salutes at the Veteran's Day observance and subsequent parade were cancelled. However, two of our members, Brothers Lance and Leach marched as honorary members of the 13th U.S. Infantry, receiving complements from its commander on their military bearing and execution.

In September, Camp members traveled to Sabine Pass to dedicate a memorial stone in memory of Union surgeon Dr. George Mason who died on the blockading squadron and was buried at sea off Sabine. In a sad note, the ceremony was held just two weeks before hurricane Rita devastated the town.

After reaching a high of 52 members, transfers and other losses reduced camp membership back to 47. However, this still equals the record set last year. Among the losses were two particularly sad farewells. Brother Charlie Chambers, the last of the original founding members, moved to Arlington to be near his son. And in July we were saddened to hear of the passing of Brother Ed Brodie. They will both be missed.

Next January 14th we will dedicate our historical marker honoring LCDR Edward Lea. It will be placed at his gravesite in Galveston. The keynote speaker will be *State Land Commissioner* Gary Patterson. Local historian and author Ed Cotham, who helped prepare the narrative for the marker, will also speak. I hope everyone will make a special effort to attend.

May I close with the wish that this Holiday Season and the coming year will be the best yet for us all.
Yours in F. C. & L.

Steve Schulte Camp Commander

Contents

1..... From the Commanders Tent	7..... Battle of Crockett Springs Reenactment
2..... Membership Muster	9..... November Camp Meeting
3..... Editor's Message	11..... Veteran's Day Parade
3..... Camp Calendar	12..... Liendo Plantation Reenactment
4..... New Member – Mr. John Schneider	13..... Book – Champion Hill
4..... Ancestor Profile – Lt. Col. Casper Schneider	14..... Marshalling the Federal Army – Secret Service
5..... September Camp Meeting	16..... Additional photos
6..... October Camp Meeting	

Membership Muster

<u>Camp Member</u>	<u>Civil War Ancestor</u>	<u>Service Unit</u>
Camp Commander - Mr. Stephen D. Schulze	Pvt. Henry Ludwig Schulze	Co. D, 9 th Illinois Volunteers
Sr. Vice-Commander - Mr. Scott D. Shuster	Pvt. John S. Darling	Co. F, 171 st Pennsylvania Infantry
Jr. Vice-Commander - Mr. James S. Hackett	Cpl. Thadeus Hendrickson	4 th Kentucky Mounted Infantry
Secretary/Treasurer - Mr. Gary E. White ~	Commissary Sgt. William Judson	Co. D, 1 st New York Mounted Rifles
Chaplain - Mr. Randall D. Scallan	Chaplain Francis M. Byrd	184 th Ohio Infantry
Patriotic Instr. - Mr. Harrison G. Moore IV ~ **	Pvt. William Moore	Co. K, 63 rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Camp Historian - Mr. Dale H. Leach	Pvt. Sylvester Leach	23 rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Graves Registration - Mr. Gregory R. Stafford	Pvt. John Berry	Co. H, 8 th MO State Militia Cav.
Mr. Mark H. Andrus	Pvt. Matthew Barth	Co. B, 52 nd Illinois Infantry
Mr. Barry D. Barlow	Pvt. William Morgan	Co. F, 2 nd Missouri Cavalry
Mr. Michael Boyd	Pvt. Thomas Howey	Co. A, 38 th Illinois Infantry
Mr. William D. Campbell **	Cpl. William Moore Campbell **	Co. I, 12 th Illinois Infantry
Mr. Clifford Dale Cates ^^	Pvt. Lewis Harris	Co. E, 3 rd Iowa Infantry
Mr. Allan D. Dannatt	Pvt. John Henry Arnold	Co. C, 20 th Indiana Infantry
Mr. Stephen D. Forman **	Pvt. Xavier Henkel	Co. C, 2 nd Illinois Light Infantry
Mr. James M. Foster	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. C, 74 th New York Infantry &
Dr. Albert Gunn	Co. G, 40 th New York Infantry	Co. C, 74 th New York Infantry &
Mr. Albert Gunn III	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. C, 74 th New York Infantry &
Mr. Andrew R. Gunn	Co. G, 40 th New York Infantry	Co. C, 74 th New York Infantry &
Mr. Olin E. Hartley	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. A, 168 th Penn. Militia Infantry
Mr. Harrold Henck Jr. ~ **	Pvt. William Gass	Co. A, 46 th Iowa Volunteer Inf.
Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes	Pvt. Philip Jacob Apffel	Co. K, 44 th U.S. Colored Infantry
Mr. Thomas A. Jackson	Pvt. Warren W. White	2 nd Regiment Texas Cavalry
Mr. Thomas I. Jackson	Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield	2 nd Regiment Texas Cavalry
Mr. William S. Jackson	Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield	2 nd Regiment Texas Cavalry
Mr. Robert Julian ~ **	Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield --	--
Rev. Hubert J. Kealy	Pvt. Richard James Kealy	Co. K, 52nd Penn. Volunteer Inf.
Mr. Erik Z. Krause	Sgt. Burton Millard	Co. G, 5 th Wisconsin Infantry
Mr. Michael L. Lance	Pvt. Finas Euen Lance	Co. F, 12 th Indiana Infantry
Mr. Dean Letzring **	Pvt. Alexander McLain	Co. E, 7 th Michigan Cavalry
Mr. Kurt A. Letzring	Pvt. Alexander McLain	Co. E, 7 th Michigan Cavalry
Mr. Randall S. McDaniel	Pvt. Fernando Cortez Nichols	Co. A, 7 th Indiana Infantry
Mr. Frank S. Moore ~	Pvt. William Moore	Co. K, 63 rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Mr. Gilbert M. Morse	Pvt. Charles W. Magan	25 th Missouri Infantry
Mr. Thomas H. Penney	Cpl. Thomas Penney	Co. G, 8 th Illinois Cavalry
Mr. James R. Perry	Pvt. James R. Cook	Co. C, 3 rd Wisconsin Infantry
Mr. Jay M. Peterson	Pvt. William Herbert Trull	Co. D, 26 th Massachusetts Infantry
Mr. Lee A. Phillips	Cpl. Isaiah Green	Co. C, 37 th Indiana Infantry
Mr. C. John Powers ~	Pvt. James Albert Powell	Co. C, 146 th Illinois Infantry
Mr. Henry W. Satterwhite	Lt. Gen. Wesley Merritt	Commander 3 rd Brigade (regulars)
Mr. John Schneider ++	Lt. Col. Casper Carl Schneider	103rd New York Infantry
Dr. Harold E. Secor	Pvt. Isaac Secor	Co. D, 28 th Massachusetts
Mr. Allen D. Stafford	Pvt. John Berry	Co. H, 8 th MO State Militia Cavalry
Mr. Bartley N. Stockton	William R. Reck	Co. F, 74 th New York &
		Co. H, 40 th New York Infantry &
		Co. F, 5 th Regt., Excelsior Brigade
Mr. Stephen W. Tanner	Cpl. Jacob John Tanner	1 st Nebraska Infantry
Mr. Chapman Traylor	Cpl. John Anderson Laws	Battery B, 1 st Btn Tenn. Lt Artillery
Mr. Nash Traylor	Cpl. John Anderson Laws	Battery B, 1 st Btn Tenn. Lt Artillery
Mr. Kenneth W. Vaughn	Cpl. Newton B. W. Vaughan	Co. E, 3 rd Minnesota Infantry &
		Troop K, 2 nd Minnesota Cavalry
Mr. Glenn A. Webber	Pvt. George D. Webber	Co. E, 133 rd Illinois Vol. Infantry
Mr. Charles B. White	Cpl. John Henry White	Co. G, 47 th 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

Editor's Message

I want to wish all Brothers a very happy and joyous **Merry Christmas!** I have truly enjoyed the friendship and camaraderie encountered within the Camp this past year. Many new friendships were formed and others strengthened during the numerous events and meetings. We were also privileged to receive several new members, some of whom have taken an active interest in furthering the goals of the Camp. My only wish is that 2006 will produce more of the same!

Attending the Camp meetings this past year has really been a pleasure. Our *Speaker Committee* has done an outstanding job with scheduling interesting speakers. They deserve much credit and a tip of the Kepi! On December 13, our final meeting this year, **Brother Holmes** has volunteered to step forward to give a talk. He will undoubtedly ensure that the year ends on a positive note with his topic, *My U.S. Colored Troops*. It will likely be a memorable evening.

I have included recaps of the Camp meetings for September, October, and November 2005 in this issue. It is very difficult to capture the atmosphere of the meeting presentations with a keyboard and camera. However, I hope you can get some idea of what the guest speakers have added to our gatherings. I encourage those of you who have not been able to attend many Camp meetings to consider coming out to join us on a regular basis. I think you will agree it that your time was well spent!

In F. C. & L,

Michael L. Lance

Editor

Camp Calendar

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
13 Dec 2005	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p.m. Speaker: Brother Steve Holmes Topic: My U.S. Colored Troops	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
14 Jan 2006	Monthly Meeting & 2006 Camp Officer Installation Dedication of Edward Lea Historical Marker 10:00 a.m.	Galveston, Texas
14 Feb 2006	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p.m. Speaker and topic to be announced	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
14 Mar 2006	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p.m. Speaker and topic to be announced	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston

New Member Profile

Introducing Mr. John Schneider

Please join with me in welcoming [Mr. John Schneider](#) of Clear Lake, Texas as a new member of our Camp. He comes to us based on the service of his great-grandfather, Lt. Col. Casper Schneider (see *Ancestor Profile* below).

John Schneider is currently Senior Counsel with the law firm of *Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P.* where he concentrates in intellectual property law. He is a native of New York City and received his B.S. degree from Lehigh University in 1978. He then went on to earn a law degree from *Fordham University School of Law* in 1984.

Prior to joining *Fulbright* in 2000, Mr. Schneider worked with the firm of *Arnold White & Durkee* in Houston, the firm of *Fish & Neave* in New York, and the *Exxon Chemical Company* in Houston.

Mr. Schneider served on active duty as a lieutenant in the *United States Army* from 1978 to 1981. He continued his military service a member of the *Army Reserve*, completing his career in 2001 as a major in the *Army Judge Advocate General's Corps*.

Mr. Schneider currently resides in Clear Lake with his wife, Nancy, and his three sons - John Jr., Michael, and Conrad Schneider. He is also an active volunteer with the *Boy Scouts* and is affiliated with *St. Bernadette's* church in Clear Lake. He is also a member of the board of directors of the *ARC of the Gulf Coast* and a member of *MOLLUS* (Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States).

Ancestor Profile

Lieutenant Colonel Casper Schneider 103rd New York Infantry Regiment "Seward Infantry"

Lieutenant Colonel Casper Schneider was born in Germany in 1823. He immigrated to the United States in the 1830's and soon established himself as a manufacturer of chemical dyes and the like. He joined the New York Militia in 1845.

By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Casper Schneider had attained the rank of Lt. Colonel with the Militia. In early 1861, he used part of his personal fortune to organize and equip a group of German immigrant volunteers. The organization was designated the *3rd Regiment German Rifles*. Lt. Colonel Schneider was elected Colonel and Regimental Commander.

In March 1861, the *3rd German Rifles* were consolidated with the *Seward Infantry Regiment*, a Federal Unit, commanded by Colonel Baron Frederick W. von Egloffstein. This new regiment was designated the *103rd New York Infantry*. Lt. Colonel Schneider was mustered-in as captain and was soon appointed to Lieutenant Colonel and Battalion Commander.

Casper Schneider served with the *103rd New York Infantry* during its service in Washington DC, Norfolk, Virginia and in North Carolina. He was mustered-out in May 1862 upon completion of his military obligation and was honorably discharged. After his discharge, Mr. Schneider returned to New York to resume his business manufacturing various chemical compounds.

In 1886, he helped found the *Otto Schwartz Post of the Grand Army of the Republic* and served as Post Commander. He died in 1898 on Staten Island, New York.

Current Camp Events – September Camp Meeting

Edward Lea Camp #2 Meeting

Houston, Texas – 13 Sep 2005



The September 13, 2005 Camp meeting was conducted at the Spaghetti Warehouse in downtown Houston. Following the dinner and business portion of the evening, [Mr. John Schneider](#) was sworn in as the newest Brother in the Camp.

[Photo left:](#) Camp Cmdr. Stephen D. Schulze administers the oath to new member John Schneider

The meeting was well attended this month due to the long anticipated presentation given by guest speaker [Charles Mitchell](#). And, the Brothers in attendance were not disappointed!

Charles Mitchell is a former Vice-President of the *Houston Civil War Round Table* and currently volunteers as Webmaster for the Department and our Camp. He is very knowledgeable about Civil War matters and speaks in an easy-to-follow conversational manner. His chosen subject for the evening was the story of Confederate General James Longstreet.

Mr. Mitchell gave a convincing argument explaining his belief in the need to rehabilitate the reputation of General Longstreet. He began with a chronological biography of the General, beginning with his early childhood and family life. The story was continued on to include a discussion of Longstreet's training and experiences at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. (which included his ties to future General and U.S. President Grant). From West Point, Mr. Mitchell moved through Longstreet's early military assignments and promotions during the Mexican War, including his wounds.

[Charles Mitchell](#)

James Longstreet was soon assigned to the *Army of the West* in Texas. Mr. Mitchell then explained Longstreet's failed attempt to enlist in the Confederate Army in Alabama at the eruption of the Civil War, and then his successful entry into the *Army of Northern Virginia*. Longstreet quickly rose in rank to become second in command to General Robert E. Lee. The story of how General Longstreet obtained the nickname 'Pete' as well as his movements and results of his Civil War campaigns were also well described by Mr. Mitchell. Longstreet was eventually wounded by his own men, but recuperated. His role at Appomattox Court House and why he did not tender his signature to the Confederate surrender was also portrayed.



Mr. Mitchell continued the Longstreet saga by relating the story about the General's *almost* return to Texas. It seems Longstreet's return was stopped at New Orleans as he visited with friends. Apparently that visit was so agreeable to the General that he brought his family to New Orleans to stay! He was engaged in many endeavors there, including: working as a cotton factor, a stint with the *New Orleans Customs Agency*, and the local militia. The intrigue of Louisiana politics played a major factor in Longstreet's eventual fall into disfavor, according to Mr. Mitchell. Five other significant factors contributing to his declining fortunes were also discussed. Longstreet was about 80 years old when he married his 32 year old wife. She played an important role in promoting his legacy until she died in 1963. Mr. Mitchell also discussed the recent efforts to fund and erect a monument to General Longstreet at Gettysburg. He showed a photo of the monument and explained its design aspects. On behalf of the Camp, I would like to warmly thank Mr. Mitchell for his generous donation of time and for sharing his expert knowledge of General Longstreet with us.

(Additional photos on page 16)

.....Michael L. Lance - Editor

Current Camp Events – Camp Meeting

Edward Lea Camp #2 Meeting

Houston, Texas – 11 October 2005

The October 11, 2005 camp meeting was held as usual at the Spaghetti Warehouse Restaurant in downtown Houston. The meeting room was unusually crowded this time due to the scheduled appearance of [Dr. Craig Livingston](#). He had previously volunteered to make a presentation to the camp. His dissertation followed the regular business meeting.

Dr. Livingston is a professor of American History at Montgomery College in Conroe, Texas. He has held this position since the college opened in 1995. True to his billing, Dr. Livingston delighted the assembly with his interesting and animated talk entitled: *Vicksburg – One Movement in the Symphony of 1863*.

With the aid of a large hand-drawn paper wall map and a poster-size writing board, the professor eloquently gave an expert overview of the grand strategies of several opposing Civil War leaders. The movements of the various forces commanded by generals: Lee versus Mead in the Eastern theater; Bragg versus Roscrans in and around Tennessee; and the Pemberton/Johnston duo versus Grant in the Mississippi River Valley were explained and portrayed with clarity and expertise. The discussion ultimately honed in on the military actions revolving around the siege of the Confederate stronghold at Vicksburg, Mississippi and the eventual fall of that important river fortress to Grant's forces.



Accompanying Dr. Livingston with his presentation were two accomplished young musicians: his son, violinist [Nathan Livingston](#), and his niece, pianist [Kendra Sherman](#). This duo delighted the audience with a few Civil War era tunes. After passing out written lyrics, Dr. Livingston, along with talented vocalist [Lorrlyn Nelson](#) and the two musicians led a group sing-along. All voices were raised for an uninhibited rendition of the Federal tune, *The Battle Cry of Freedom*, and an original 1860's version of *Dixie's Land*, for a little flavor of the South. One has to wonder if patrons in other areas of the restaurant were inclined to join in!

The audience is enthralled and delighted as violinist Nathan Livingston and pianist Kendra Sherman skillfully perform Civil War era tunes.

(Additional photos on page 16)



Current Camp Events – Battle of Crockett Springs

Crockett, Texas – 21-23 October 2005

Knowing that it would be a full and exciting weekend, I arrived early Friday morning at Crockett, Texas. After setting up the camp display, I walked around the various encampment areas; including the *Heritage Village*. This was made up of various lifestyle exhibits including: blacksmithing, candle making, etc. There was a large exhibit by the *Buffalo Soldiers* showing camp life during the Indian War period.

At 10:00 a.m., the students from area schools began arriving. [Brothers Lance and Cates](#) joined me with talking to many of them. They were most interested in the weapons of the era and [asked] how many men we had killed! It was very interesting to see the enthusiasm of the young people.

That afternoon, I assisted [Brother Scallan](#) with re-enactor registration. The turn-out was quite good considering many of these people suffered from the hurricanes of recent months. There was, however, a shortage of gunners on both sides. This being the case, I volunteered to crew one of the Federal guns.

Saturday was a special day for me. After [Brother Leach](#) and his son arrived, I reported to gunner Russell Ross for training on his mountain howitzer. I was given the position of 'Jerk'. We fired 18 rounds without a misfire during the first day's battle which was won by the North.

Upon the dawn of the last day, I was asked to continue with the gun battery as I had the first day. I was joined by [Brother Forman](#) of our SUV Camp. We both had a great time even though we were killed when the Southern troops overran our position. [Camp Commander Schulze](#) had arrived to finish up the day and did a great job of selling tickets for the raffle which was won by Brother Steve Forman! We all went home that afternoon feeling good about our Camp and looking forward to Liendo.

(Photos on page 17)

.....Submitted by Jr. Vice-Commander James S. Hackett

Cavalry [Private Dale Cates](#) and I, infantry [Corporal Michael L. Lance](#) conducted a successful spy mission on June 21, last. We penetrated deep behind Rebel lines to Crockett, Texas on the eve of an impending battle. Our mission was to survey the terrain and evaluate the strength and disposition of the enemy.

Fortunately for us, other well-placed Union spies were also positioned amongst and unbeknownst to the Rebels encamped at Crockett.

After a long ride on that sunny, pleasant day, we were pleased to find [Officer Randy Scallan](#) (*photo at left*) and [Sergeant James S. Hackett](#) (*photo at right*) hard at work at the registration table under an open-sided canvas tent. They had successfully gained the confidence and trust of the Confederates and commanded a strategic position with which to aid our



mission (note: Officer Scallan has long been suspected of being a double agent but seemed on this occasion to be loyal to the Union cause). They quickly explained to us the physical layout of the Rebel camp and the prevailing mood of the enemy.

We were also fortunate in that earlier intelligence sent to our lines by imbedded spies proved to be accurate. Their reports detailed how the Rebels had recently suffered from a severe lack of clothing. They had been reduced to commandeering the uniforms from Federal prisoners and casualties in order to properly clothe some of their troops. I say fortunate because, although my companion was clad in gray with a pistol in his belt and a Bowie knife on his right hip, I was dressed in Federal blue with a bayoneted musket (*photo at right*). Any suspicion I attracted towards us was neutralized by the appearance of Private Cates. The Rebel's naive acceptance of me dressed in an apparently 'captured' blue uniform was well received by this Union spy! After our briefing from Officers Hackett and Scallan, Cates and I moved out to observe the activities of the Confederate encampment. There was, in fact, a lot of commotion nearby. We took a few moments to converse at the Buffalo Soldier tents before moving on to observe Beth Byron. She was demonstrating traditional spinning and weaving techniques. Nearby, we noted the products displayed in an



(Continued on next page)

early carpentry and woodworking shop. Other activities critical to the efficient operation of the outpost that we closely observed included: a laundry and soap operation; field telegraphers sending messages; a mountain howitzer crew in training; a surgical and medical operation; a small arms demonstration; and some colorful Mexican dancers.



The most remarkable and shocking event of all was the appearance of our President, Abraham Lincoln. He was tall and resplendent in his suit of black and high stovepipe hat. He had apparently been recently captured and was now on his way, hopefully, to a point for parole. The Rebels graciously offered him an opportunity to speak and he drew a large crowd. The throng pressed close to hear his every word. His wit and cunning belied the dire straits of his capture. The Rebel soldiers and citizens were very respectful. I quietly moved around the assembly to a point slightly to the left and behind Mr. Lincoln to stand guard (*photo at left*). My watchful eye was cast wide over the mob in my feeble attempt to ward off any danger. Luckily, any further action on my part was not needed. To my great surprise, Mr. Lincoln was treated with the respect and near reverence by all the Southern sympathizers. I quickly realized that any attempt to liberate Mr. Lincoln on my part would be futile. My cover as a Union spy was still intact!

I retreated back to join Private Cates at the registration tent. We figured the end of our mission was near at hand. Then we noticed the commotion of a crowd gathering off across the camp to our left. Cates and I ambled over to have a look. The mob was standing near a low wooden fence line. The land on the far side of the fence was a large slightly rolling open pasture of several acres bordered by woods. All of a sudden, nearby cannons began to roar. These cannons were quickly answered by reports of cannons from the far side of the pasture. The distant cannons were concealed along the edge of the woods. I also observed Rebel soldiers from this camp crouching behind nearby bales of hay just beyond the fence. Then, in the distance, we saw numerous mounted troopers charging toward us. We could see the white puffs of smoke from their small arms rising in the breeze.



I had to make a decision, and fast! The idea of firing upon approaching Union Cavalry was abhorrent! However, since I was posing as a Rebel, I had to act like one. So, I leaped over the fence and ducked behind a bale of hay on the left flank. I intended to fire high to avoid hitting any boys in blue. I fired and re-loaded as quickly as I could. All the while, I was trying to come up with a plan to get out of my predicament. I do not know which way Private Cates went. As the horsemen drew closer, I was deeply shocked to see that the attackers were dressed in gray! This Rebel camp was being attacked by another Confederate force. I thereafter lowered my aim while pretending to be blinded by the heavy smoke. I got off several more shots before the two Rebels groups realized their error and all firing halted. Since we could not take the chance of being detected as spies by the arriving Rebel forces, Private Cates and I immediately took our leave. We successfully made our way back to the Union lines and submitted our reports. I understand that the battle the following day at Crockett Springs resulted in a victory for the Federal forces. I am pleased to have participated in our espionage mission and am hoping that our efforts aided our Commanders in some small way to the Federal victory.

.....respectfully submitted by Cpl. Michael L. Lance

spies by the arriving Rebel forces, Private Cates and I immediately took our leave. We successfully made our way back to the Union lines and submitted our reports. I understand that the battle the following day at Crockett Springs resulted in a victory for the Federal forces. I am pleased to have participated in our espionage mission and am hoping that our efforts aided our Commanders in some small way to the Federal victory.

Current Camp Events – Camp Meeting

Edward Lea Camp #2 Meeting

Houston, Texas – 8 November 2005

On November 8, 2005, our camp meeting was held as usual at the *Spaghetti Warehouse* in downtown Houston. Following our dinner and the regular business portion of the meeting, we were treated once again to a

wonderful guest speaker. Celebrated author [Ed Cotham](#) set up a slide show and expertly narrated the Civil War scenes portrayed by the slides. The storyline followed the events set forth in Mr. Cotham's latest book entitled: *The Southern Journey of a Civil War Marine: Henry O. Gusley's Illustrated Note-Book*. This new book will be published by the University of Texas Press for an expected February 2006 release. The following introductory excerpt from his new book closely follows the lecture Mr. Cotham gave at our Camp meeting.



and 18 months of time, was in reality a journal that had been seized by Confederate authorities from a U.S. Marine captured on September 8, 1863, after the Battle of Sabine Pass.

Over the course of almost two months, the readers of the News, then one of the most influential newspapers in the South, were treated to the full contents of Henry O. Gusley's remarkable narrative. This diary, or "Note-Book" as Gusley described it in the published version, recorded the private thoughts and experiences of one very articulate and witty Marine. Never intended for general publication, Gusley's journal was originally created only as a convenient way for the Pennsylvania Marine to record his wartime experiences for the future amusement of his friends and family. He had no idea that his writings would eventually be front-page material in an enemy newspaper. The Note-Book covered an eventful period in its author's life. During the period chronicled in his Note-Book, Gusley took part in a series of military operations up and down the Mississippi River and all along the Gulf Coast from Florida to Texas. These battles included large engagements at New Orleans and Vicksburg, as well as smaller conflicts in the coastal waters of Louisiana and Texas.

The Yankee Note-Book quickly became one of the most popular sections in the Galveston newspaper. To promote this unexpectedly popular feature, the News chose to publish Gusley's Note-Book in serial fashion, tantalizing its readers with excerpts that usually covered no more than one to two months at a time. It quickly became the talk of the town. After the first installment, eager readers demanded that the Note-Book's contents be published at least twice on succeeding days so that they would not miss a word of Gusley's experiences. Thus, for example, the young Marine's journal for the period May 4-5, 1862, was published in the Tri-Weekly News both on September 29, 1863, and again the following day.

To his enthusiastic Texas readers in 1863, Gusley's narrative was something of a revelation. Here, for all to read in the newspaper, were nothing less than the candid observations of an enemy. But reading these private reflections was more than an exercise of voyeurism. Contrary to the initial expectations of his Texas readers, the Note-Book's author did not sound much like an enemy. In fact, the private views Gusley expressed in his journal on subjects ranging all the way from slavery to the Lincoln Administration were not much different from those of his new Confederate audience. On many occasions the Note-Book read more like a simple travelogue or a study of classic poetry and literature. It was certainly nothing like the inflammatory rhetoric that was a common feature in most Northern speeches inserted in Southern newspapers to stoke the fires of secession. The Note-Book also failed to meet some readers' preconceptions inasmuch as it was not the ravings of a fanatical abolitionist, as many Texans would have expected. Instead, what gradually emerged in the pages of

(Continued on next page)

the "Yankee Note-Book" was a literate, candid, and often humorous examination of the war as seen through the eyes of one very small cog in the immense Union war machine.

At first, the identity of the Note-Book's author was kept a mystery from its readers, ostensibly because the News feared that publication of its writer's name might "operate prejudicially to the author." It was not clear whether this prejudice was feared to come from Southerners, Northerners, or literary critics. But, in any event, the anonymous status of the Note-Book's author soon changed when Gusley wrote a letter to the newspaper from his place of confinement at Camp Groce near Hempstead, enclosing five dollars and asking for copies of all of the issues in which his narrative was printed. The Galveston newspaper complied with this remarkable subscription request and an unusual public and published correspondence then followed between the prisoner-turned-celebrity and Willard Richardson, the editor of the newspaper.

As preserved so fortunately in the pages of Richardson's newspaper, Gusley's Note-Book contains many wonderful and historically valuable descriptions of important military events. Perhaps even more significant, however, are the Note-Book's vivid descriptions of ordinary daily life on board two active Union warships. For these reasons, the preservation of Gusley's journal in the pages of a Texas newspaper was indeed a remarkable stroke of luck for modern historians. But in an even more remarkable coincidence, in addition to Gusley's narrative, a number of remarkably detailed sketches have been independently preserved that provide a visual representation of many of the same places and events that Gusley visited and witnessed. These sketches have survived because yet another Union participant in a nearby ship (a ship to which Gusley himself was eventually transferred) felt the same compulsion that Gusley did to record his wartime experiences and environment in a tangible form.

Dr. Daniel D.T. Nestell, who served as Acting Assistant Surgeon on board the steamer Clifton, was (like Gusley) a keen observer of life aboard ship in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. What Gusley preserved in words, Dr. Nestell preserved in his drawings. As the reader will soon recognize in these pages, Nestell was extremely talented as a sketch artist. We are indeed fortunate that more than eighty of his sketches are today preserved in the Special Collections of the Nimitz Library of the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. Combined here for the first time, Gusley's words published in a Texas newspaper and Nestell's pictures preserved at the Naval Academy together provide an unequalled glimpse into the U.S. Navy's campaigns along the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast.

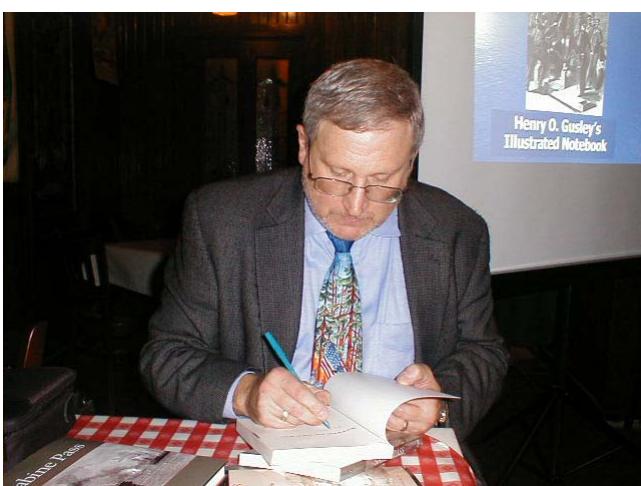
In many ways, the written and pictorial descriptions that Gusley and Nestell produced serve the same function as if they had jointly written a series of picture postcards home from the war they experienced. Together, they document some spectacular Union successes (like the capture of New Orleans), as well as some of the most embarrassing incidents (like the Confederate victories at Galveston and Sabine Pass) in the U.S. Navy's long history. They also provide some fascinating and unique glimpses into every day life in the naval forces operating along the Gulf Coast ("Uncle Sam's nephews in the Gulf" as Gusley affectionately referred to them). Ultimately, Gusley's words and Nestell's drawings serve to provide a valuable record of the conflict that so divided and yet in a strange way ultimately served to unite the states that today comprise America. That may ultimately be the most important value that publication of Gusley's diary served. The Texans who read the pages of the young Marine's diary in the newspaper during the fall of 1863 must have been struck with the

same impression that we have reading it today. Gusley comes across as a person to whom almost anyone could relate, a man whom it would be easy to call a friend. Changing enemies into friends would, of course, not be an overnight transformation. But reading Gusley's narrative may perhaps have begun at least part of the transition process through which his Texas readers would eventually begin to regard former enemies like Henry Gusley as fellow countrymen.

After Mr. Cotham finished his excellent lecture, he provided personalized autographs for purchasers of two of his other books: *Sabine Pass - The Confederacy's Thermopylae*, and *Battle on the Bay - The Civil War Struggle for Galveston*. Our Camp is very lucky to have this close association with such an accomplished author.

Mr. Edward T. Cotham, Jr. - Author

(Additional photos on page 20)



Current Camp Events – Veteran's Day

Veteran's Day

Houston, Texas – 11 November 2005

The *Edward Lea Camp #2* was graciously invited to participate with the polished *Company A, 13th U.S. Infantry* in the Veteran's Day parade through downtown Houston. Brothers [Private Dale H. Leach](#) and [Corporal Michael L. Lance](#)



took the challenge and linked up with this crack unit as it assembled downtown before the commencement of the parade. While waiting for the parade to begin, [1st Sergeant Thomas Whitesides](#) patiently provided much-needed instruction on weapons handling and marching techniques to the newcomers. Mr. Whitesides also expertly acted as commander of the unit.

The parade staging area soon became very congested. Numerous formations of various types were ready and waiting to enter the parade procession. School bands, ROTC units, Veteran's groups from different eras, and Cadet units from various military branches, were all well represented. After a very long wait in the staging area, our unit was finally called to march into parade position.

Photo above L-R: Pvt. Howard Rose; Pvt. Dale H. Leach; Pvt. Patrick Gant; Color Sgt. Gary Gillette; Pvt. Bobby Gant; 1st Sgt. Thomas Whitesides; Cpl. Michael L. Lance

The 13th U.S. Regiment marched along very smartly, elbow to elbow. The front line remained straight throughout the march with all eyes faced forward. The second line followed in-step closely behind. A gentle cool breeze gracefully lifted the replica 1862 U.S. flag to full length. Bayonets were affixed on all six muskets. At various points along the parade path, Sgt. Whitesides ordered changes of musket carrying positions, including: *Shoulder-Arms – Support-Arms – and Right Shoulder Shift-Arms*. Applause and cheers were usually heard from spectators along the parade route each time the unit repositioned the weapons.

After completing the parade route, the unit dispersed after making plans to reform at the downtown Spaghetti Warehouse for lunch. We soon enjoyed a pleasant meal and interesting conversation. We all felt we did our part in celebrating the memory of our Civil War ancestor veteran's!

.....respectfully submitted by Michael L. Lance

The SUVCW Edward Lea Camp #2 still needs volunteers to fill the important positions of: [Graves Registration Officer](#), [Camp Color Bearer](#), [Camp Guard](#), 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 – Liendo Plantation

Liendo Plantation

Hempstead, Texas – 18 November 2005

Dearest Sister,

I hastily write you these few lines with a weakening hand and dimming vision. I regretfully must inform you and mother of my recent and unexpected misfortune.

Last week, as you know, I gleefully ventured forth from the tedious and strenuous labors of the old farm homestead. At that time, I envisioned a bright future filled with adventure, excitement, and fortune. And, in fact, all seemed to be such as I made my way out to the Liendo Plantation recruiting depot near Hempstead.

Soon after arriving at Liendo with my long-time friend, Dale Cates, we were issued handsome uniforms, a musket, and many other fine military accoutrements. Dale and I then proudly cavorted around the Plantation grounds with our chests out and heads held high. We tried our very best to sound and act like seasoned soldiers as we spoke with many of the wide-eyed children on the premises. Our feet seemed to barely touch the ground as we reveled in our brief celebrity. We enjoyed the liberty to roam the encampment and converse at will. But, alas, all was soon to change.

In the late morning of November 18, some excitement raced through all conversation. Rumor had it that a strong Rebel force was brazenly approaching our happy outpost. About 1:00 p.m., I observed a company of Federal soldiers forming up on the far side of an adjacent field. A large excited throng of civilians of all description was also gathering on the near side of the field. All eyes were focused on the movement of the Federal soldiers in an obvious attempt to gain a glimpse of some action.

I briskly marched toward the military unit. As I drew close, I was ordered to fall into line. And I did so in a smart fashion. My pulse raced and my vivid imagination brought forth visions of gallantry and heroism. Little could I know of the dreadful results that would follow such a dash into armed conflict.

Our hastily assembled line was soon ordered cautiously forward. We advanced, halted, knelt, loaded, and fired several times. The enemy was generally screened by distance and a fence line. We soon heard the report of their distant cannon from beyond a slight rise. Our cautious advance was soon upgraded to a quicker step and the firing became hotter. My inexperienced hands worked feverishly with my musket to follow the loading and firing commands. I did not have the time to properly aim at a specific target. We just loaded and fired towards the Rebels as we advanced.

After about five or six volleys, my wretched rifle fouled. I did all I could in my power to restore my firearm to proper function. It was of no use. While struggling thus with my rifle, a Rebel ball slammed into my left shoulder. I went down in a heap. The pain was minimal, but I could not foster the strength to rise. My gallant Company continued its advance upon the enemy without me. With my ears I could follow the action to some degree. I distinctly heard the dreadful Rebel yell above the din of battle. I fretted after my comrades. With great effort, I struggled to lift my head a bit.

Through bleary eyes, I observed a heroic double-quick charge of our brave boys in blue upon the Rebel line and battery. Just before losing consciousness, I was horrified to see our entire Company struck down by a deadly Rebel cannon discharge.

It was only a few moments ago that I regained some semblance of awareness. My wound is not very painful as I lie here upon the bloody ground. But, I fear my demise is drawing near due to loss of blood. I do not suffer much, sister, so please do not worry mother much about me. I only ask you to tell her I was a brave soldier who did his duty.

My strength is now beginning to quickly ebb so I must end this note here with the hope that you and mother will again soon find happiness and peace. I remain always,

Your loving brother,

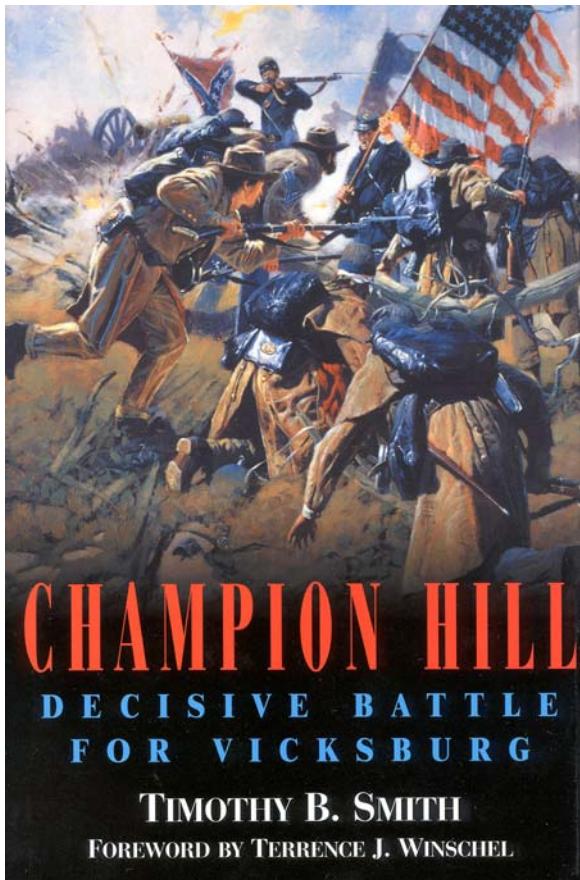
Michael L. Lance

(Additional photos on page 20)

Michael Lester Lance



Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg



Limited Quantities Still Available

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. *Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg* will be offered as a special 'Thank You' for donations of \$35 or more. The 520 page 1st 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 sdsmps@swbell.net or Michael L. Lance at mlance1963@charter.net. Thank you for your support.

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). 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. James S. Hackett
 Secretary/Treasurer – Mr. Gary E. White
 SUVCW Edward Lea Camp #2 website
 SUVCW Department of the Southwest website:
 SUVCW National website:

713-729-0348 sdsmps@swbell.net
 281-859-7125 dshuster@ix.netcom.com
 281-495-4235 jrvic6@yahoo.com
 281-890-7823 gwhite18@houston.rr.com
<http://www.txsuv.org/lea/index.htm>
<http://www.txsuv.org>
<http://www.suvcw.org>

Marshaling the Federal Army – The Federal Secret Service

By George H. Casamajor - (*Part 10*)

There was one fact that became evident with startling emphasis to the American people the moment secession was established, and this was that it was not political ties alone that had held the Union together. Financial, commercial, and domestic bonds had, in seventy years, so stretched from North to South that to divide and disrupt the social organism was a much more difficult feat to accomplish than mere political separation upon a point of Constitutional interpretation. An unparalleled state of public confusion developed in the early months of 1861, which was all the worse because there was little or no uncertainty in the individual mind. Probably every citizen of the country capable of reason had reached conviction upon the points at issue.

Not only the government at Washington but the whole world was astounded that the new Confederacy could bring at once into the field a military force superior in numbers to the standing army of the United States. Every department at the capital was disorganized by the defection of employees whose opinions and ties bound them to the cause of the South. Legislators in both houses, cabinet officers, and judges volunteered their services in the making of the new nation. Ministers and consuls hastened from foreign countries to enter its councils or fight for its existence. Army and Navy officers left their posts and resigned their commissions for commands under another standard. The Episcopal bishop of Louisiana exchanged the surplice for the uniform and rode at the head of an army corps.

Opinion was positive, but it did not separate along geographic lines. Thousands in the North believed sincerely in the justice of the Southern cause. Business men dealing largely with the South realized that hostilities would reduce them to poverty. Northern men established in Southern territory, solicitous for their fortunes and their families, found that an oath of allegiance would mean the confiscation of their property and the ruin of their hopes. Political combinations and secret societies in the most loyal parts of the Union were aiding the new Government to establish itself on a firm basis. Individuals, for reasons more or less advantageous to themselves, were supplying men, money, materials of war, and supplies to the Confederacy.

This review of existing conditions is necessary to understand the full scope of the secret service which was necessary in order that the Federal Government might comprehend and grapple with the situation. Congress had not anticipated the emergency and made no provisions for it, but the Constitution gives the President extraordinary powers to suppress insurrection, and these were employed at once and with energy. Most important was the organization of that branch of the military service whose function it is to obtain information as to the adversary's resources and plans, and to prevent like news from reaching the opponents. But the work of fighting was only a portion of the task. All communication between the North and South was carefully watched. The statutes of the post-office were arbitrarily changed and its sacredness violated, in order to prevent its use as a means of conveying information. Passengers to and from foreign countries were subjected to new passport regulations. A trade blockade was instituted. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended in many places, and all persons who were believed to be aiding the South in any way were arrested by special civil and military agents and placed in military custody for examination. Most of this, it will be evident, had to be accomplished by means of detection known as "secret service."

The Federal Government was, in the beginning, lacking in any organized secret service. The Department of State, the Department of War, and the Department of the Navy each took a hand in early attempts to define the line between loyalty and disloyalty to the Union cause, but upon that of State fell the greater share of the effort. Secretary Seward engaged a force of detectives, and sent them to Canada and frontier places to intercept all communication between the British dominion and the South. He assigned other secret agents to the specific task of stopping the sale of shoes for the Confederate army. The police chiefs of Northern cities were requested to trail and arrest suspected persons. No newspaper editorial that might be construed as containing sentiments disloyal to the Union appeared in print but some one sent a copy to Washington, and, if necessary, the offending journal was suppressed.

The Police commissioners of Baltimore were arrested, as was also a portion of the Maryland legislature. So active was the multifarious work of the secret service that the prisons at Forts Warren, Lafayette, and McHenry were soon overflowing with prisoners of state and war. Distracted wardens pleaded that there was no room for more, but it was not until the middle of February, 1862, that relief was afforded. By this time the Government felt that the extent of all forms of activity in the Southern cause within the existing Union were well understood and under control. The President was anxious to return to a more normal course of administration and issued an order for the release on parole of all political and state prisoners, except such detained as spies or otherwise inimical to public safety. Henceforth, important arrests were made under the direction of the military authorities alone.

(Continued on next page)

Marshaling the Federal Army – The Federal Secret Service (*Continued from previous pg*)

These, meanwhile, had not been idle, since detective work in regard to the plans and movements of the foe has always been one of the most important departments of warfare. The organization of the Federal military secret service involved no complicated machinery. In every military department the commander appointed a chief detective who gathered about him such a force of soldiers and civilians as he required to perform the work of espionage and investigation. These detectives were responsible to the heads of the military departments. Besides these, the War Department employed special agents who reported directly to the secretary.

The imagination is apt to enwrap the character of the detective or spy in an atmosphere of mystery and excitement, against which these individuals are generally the first to protest. An aptitude for the work naturally implies an amount of fearlessness and daring which deadens the feeling of danger and affords real pleasure in situations involving great risk. We must picture the successful secret-service agent as keen-witted, observant, resourceful, and possessing a small degree of fear, yet realizing the danger and consequences of detection.

His work, difficult as it is to describe precisely, lay, in general, along three lines. In the first place, all suspected persons must be found, their sentiments investigated and ascertained. The members of the secret service obtained access to houses, clubs, and places of resort, sometimes in the guise of guests, sometimes as domestics, as the needs of the case seemed to warrant. As the well-known and time-honored shadow detectives, they tracked footsteps and noted every action. Agents, by one means or another, gained membership in hostile secret societies and reported their meetings, by which means many plans of the Southern leaders were ascertained. The most dangerous service was naturally that of entering the Confederate ranks for information as to the nature and strength of defenses and numbers of troops. Constant vigilance was maintained for the detection of the Confederate spies, the interception of mail-carriers, and the discovery of contraband goods. All spies, "contrabands", deserters, refugees, and prisoners of war found in or brought into Federal territory were subjected to a searching examination and reports upon their testimony forwarded to the various authorities.

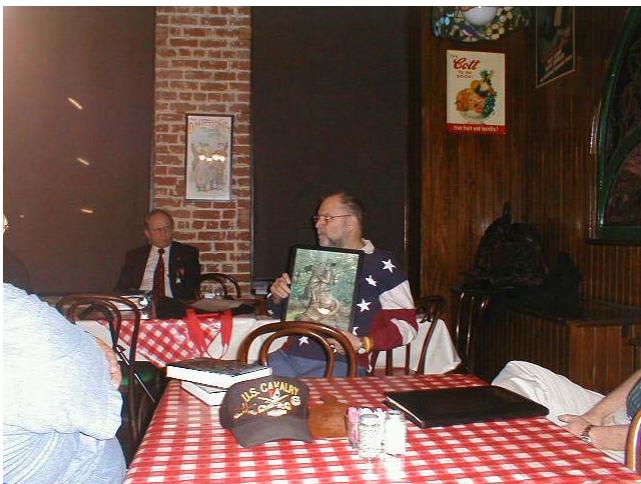
As the conflict progressed, the activities of the baser elements of society placed further burdens upon the secret service. Smuggling, horse-stealing, and an illicit trade in liquor with the army were only the lesser of the many crimes that inevitably arise from a state of war. Government employees and contractors conspired to perpetrate frauds. The practice of bounty-jumping assumed alarming proportions. Soldiers' discharges were forged and large sums collected upon them. Corrupt political organizations attempted to tamper with the soldiers' vote. The suppression of all this was added to the already heavy labors of the secret agents.

There were, from the very beginning, several strongly concentrated centers of suspicion, and of these probably the most important and dangerous was located within the higher social circles of the city of Washington itself. In the spring of 1861, the capital was filled with people suspected of supplying information to the Confederate authorities. These Southern men and women did not forget the cause which their friends and families in the home-land were preparing valiantly to defend. Aristocratic people still opened their doors to those high in office, and who could tell what fatal secrets might be dropped by the guests, or inadvertently imparted, to be sent to the leaders of the South? Nor were the activities confined entirely to homes. At office doors in the department buildings, the secret agents watched and waited to learn some scrap of information; military maps and plans were often missing after the exit of some visitor.

Such vital information as this was constantly sent across the Potomac: "In a day or two, twelve hundred cavalry supported by four batteries of artillery will cross the river above to get behind Manassas and cut off railroad and other communications with our army whilst an attack is made in front. For God's sake heed this. It is positive." And again: "Today I have it in my power to say that Kelley is to advance on Winchester. Stone and Banks are to cross and go to Leesburg. Burnside's fleet is to engage the batteries on the Potomac, and McClellan and Company will move on Centreville and Manassas next week. This information comes from one of McClellan's aides."

....to be continued

Additional Photos - Camp Meeting – 13 Sep 2005 *(Continued from page 5)*



Guest speaker Charles Mitchell shows a photo of the new Gen. Longstreet monument - with Camp Cmdr. Stephen Schulze in the background.



Secretary Gary E. White meticulously keeping the minutes - with Charles Mitchell in the background.



L-R around table: John Schneider, Dale Leach, Stevenson Holmes, Gary White, Michael Lance, Charles Mitchell Scott Shuster, Harry Bounds, and Dean Letzring.



L-R around table: Harry Bounds, Dean Letzring, Randy Scallan, Liz Scallan, Stephen Schulze, Jim Hackett, Thomas Jackson, and John Schneider.

Additional Photos - Camp Meeting – 11 Oct 2005 *(Continued from page 6)*



Photo left: Violinist Nathan Livingston, pianist Kendra Sherman, and Camp Cmdr. Stephen Schulze.

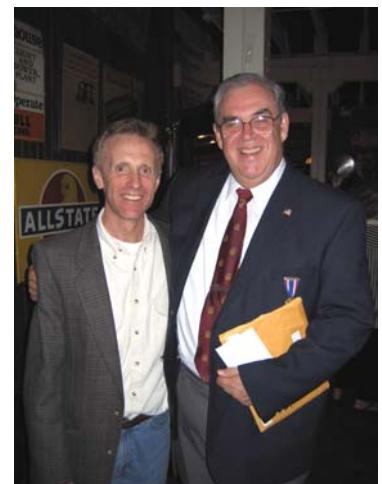


Photo right: Guest speaker Craig Livingston and Jr. Vice-Cmdr. James Hackett.

Additional Photos – Battle of Crockett Springs (Continued from page 7)



Photo left: Stephen D. Schulze in front of the tent of the Edward Lea Camp.



Photo right: Dale H. Leach pauses before the Buffalo Solider camp.



JVC James S. Hackett schmoozing with President Lincoln. One has to wonder who asked who for an autograph!

Photo right: It looks like a cannon ambush is being planned by Brothers Stephen D. Forman and James S. Hackett.



(Continued on next page)

Additional Photos – Battle of Crockett Springs (*Continued from previous page*)



Photo left: Rebel Cavalry eagerly awaiting the order to charge.

Photo below: A charging line of Federal troops overwhelm a line of Rebels. They continue to charge into the teeth of the opposing cannons.



Photo above: A surgical team battles to save a life. The casualties come in at a furious rate.



Photo right: The smoke becomes thicker as a line of Rebel cannons attempt to blunt an oncoming attack by a Federal line of infantry.



(Continued on the next page)

Additional Photos – Battle of Crockett Springs (*Continued from previous page*)

Photo right: A well organized and commanded line of Rebel infantry shows its discipline under fire.



Photo left: Under heavy fire, a battered Rebel company hastens to re-load. The cannons in the background are the coveted prize of the attacking Federal forces.



Photo left: The Rebel artillery crews fight for their lives as the Federal assault becomes hotter.

Additional Photos – Camp Meeting – 8 Nov 2005 *(Continued from page 9)*



Dinner has been consumed and the lecture is over. An untidy dinner table cannot hinder conversation and camaraderie at our Camp meetings. L-R: Brother Stevenson Holmes, 2 guests; SVC Scott Shuster, and Brother Dale Cates.



L-R: Brother Michael L. Lance standing beside guest speaker and author, Edward T. Cotham Jr.

Additional Photos – Liendo Plantation *(Continued from page 12)*



Dale Cates at-ease beside a Rebel cannon with a line of sutler's tents in the background.



Dale Cates and Michael L. Lance pause next to the Liendo monument. The plantation is just visible behind the flags.

(Continued on next page)

Additional Photos – Liendo Plantation (*Continued from previous page*)



Photo left: Cpl. Stephen D. Schulze attempts to gain some military intelligence from a group of young ladies. They apparently cannot resist a dashing man in uniform!

Photo below: A wounded Rebel receives a gentle helping hand to the rear.



Photo above: The Edward Lea camp is well represented. L-R: Gary E. White, Dean Letzring, Kurt A. Letzring, and Stephen D. Schulze.

Photo right: Weary Rebel musicians retreat to the rear after valiantly doing their best to inspire their comrades.



Additional Photos – Liendo Plantation *(Continued from previous page)*



The Fury of Battle

Photo submitted by Dale H. Leach