

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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



Harriet Lane

Summer 2005

Volume 12

Number 2

From The Commander's Tent

We are almost halfway through another year, so once again it's time to take stock of where we are and where we are going. The Camp continues to grow and prosper with new members and new activities.

The first half of the year has kept the camp very busy. In January, we had our annual commemoration of the *Battle of Galveston*. February saw the Livingston reenactment. In March, Camp members participated in a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the Dick Dowling statue that originally stood in Old Market Square but now resides in the middle of a traffic median in Hermann Park. Brother Hubert Healy led off with the benediction, and Brother Campbell was a member of the color guard (unfortunately he wasn't wearing the right color uniform but since this was more a celebration of the Irish in America than anything else it is only fair to overlook that minor discrepancy.)

April saw Camp members honoring several boy scouts who have attained the rank of Eagle Scout. It looks like the demand for our services in this capacity is likely to increase in the coming months. Also, our full color guard opened the Montgomery County Historical Society's Civil War Conference in Conroe, Texas.

The first of several scheduled guest speakers spoke at the April Camp meeting. Others are scheduled to speak on various topics throughout the remainder of the year. The dates, speakers and topics are listed in the Camp Calendar in this newsletter. Your speakers committee is hard at work searching for additional people and topics for our upcoming meetings. If you know of anyone you would like to have us invite to be a guest speaker, contact any of the committee members.

In May, Camp members participated in the annual Memorial Day Observance at the National Cemetery. The proposal for the historical marker for the grave of Edward Lea was enthusiastically approved by the Galveston Historical Commission and sent on to the State for final approval. We all owe a vote of thanks to Junior Vice-Commander Jim Hackett and the members of his committee for all the hard work they have put in preparing the paperwork and jumping through all the hoops necessary to get to this point. There is still a long way to go until we actually receive the marker, but the hardest work is behind us.

The next six months promise to be just as busy. Upcoming activities include the preparations for the dedication of the historical marker in January 2006, the Veteran's Day Parade in November, battle reenactments and maybe a couple more Eagle Scout Courts of Honor, just to mention a few. We have at least two extremely interesting speakers scheduled for the fall, including author Ed Cotham in November.

With everything going on there is more than enough for everyone to do. Each of you makes an important contribution to the Camp every time you come to a meeting or participate in one of our events. Your continued support is critical to the success of our Order, and is greatly appreciated. I hope to see every one of you before the year is over. Have a happy summer.

Yours in F. C. & L.,
Steve Schulze
Camp Commander

Membership Muster

Camp MemberCivil War AncestorService Unit

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
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. Edward F. Brodie	Hosp. Steward Thos. Jeff. Eaton	114 th Ohio Infantry
Mr. William D. Campbell **	Cpl. William Moore Campbell	Co. I, 12 th Illinois Infantry
Mr. Clifford Dale Cates ^ ^	**	**
Mr. Allan D. Dannatt	Pvt. Lewis Harris	Co. E, 3 rd Iowa Infantry
Mr. Stephen D. Forman **	Pvt. John Henry Arnold	Co. C, 20 th Indiana Infantry
Mr. James M. Foster	Pvt. Xavier Henkel	Co. C, 2 nd Illinois Light Infantry
Dr. Albert Gunn	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. C, 74 th New York Infantry & Co. G, 40 th New York Infantry
Mr. Albert Gunn III	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. C, 74 th New York Infantry & Co. G, 40 th New York Infantry
Mr. Andrew R. Gunn	Pvt. Edward Gunn	Co. C, 74 th New York Infantry & Co. G, 40 th New York Infantry
Mr. Olin E. Hartley	Pvt. William Gass	Co. A, 168 th Penn. Militia Infantry
Mr. Harrold Henck Jr. ~ **	Pvt. Philip Jacob Apffel	Co. A, 46 th Iowa Volunteer Infantry
Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes	Pvt. Warren W. White	Co. K, 44 th U.S. Colored Infantry
Mr. Thomas A. Jackson	Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield	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 ~ **	--	--
Rev. Hubert J. Kealy	Pvt. Richard James Kealy	Co. K, 52 nd Penn. Volunteer Infantry
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. General Wesley Merritt	Commander 3 rd Brigade (regulars)
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. Gregory R. 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. Vaughn	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

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Editor's Message

As mentioned by Commander Schulze in his 'From the Commander's Tent' message on page 1, March through May was a very busy time for the Camp. This period saw more activities occurring than I have seen since joining the Order several years ago. I'm confident this trend will continue.

I attribute the increase in Camp activity to three factors: 1) the aggressively proactive stance of the current officer corps. 2) a steady influx of new recruits, and 3) an increase in the number of members obtaining period dress.

Commander Schulze and his staff have given much effort and thought to discovering how the Camp might interest a larger portion of the membership to participate in Camp activities. These efforts and those of the various committees have had a positive effect. For example, the monthly business meetings have become more enjoyable as interesting guest speakers have been added to the agenda. Also, opportunities for interaction with local communities have increased with programs such as the Eagle Scout Award Certificate presentations and school demonstrations.

The addition of several new Brothers to the Camp during recent months has enhanced the diversity of ideas and talents of the membership as a whole. Several of the latest recruits have quickly acclimated to the goals of the Camp and have already contributed time and effort to the cause. Hopefully, this positive trend will also continue.

Since more and more Camp members are obtaining uniforms, the organized events in which we participate are becoming more numerous, colorful, enjoyable, and impressive. The public never fails to be moved and entertained by the period dress. Requests for the services of our Color Guard for various events continue to increase.

Taken together, the three factors mentioned above serve to make the Edward Lea Camp a viable and vibrant organization. Our increased public exposure, due to the proactive efforts of our leadership, has enhanced recruitment, which in turn has added fresh ideas and uniformed men to the ranks. The circle of success continues as the increased number of uniformed men offers a greater number of opportunities for the Camp to interact with the public. The future looks bright. Come join us and have some fun!

In F. C. & L,

Michael L. Lance – Editor

Camp Calendar

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
14 Jun 2005	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p. m. Guest Speaker: Janice Thompson Topic: 1900 Galveston Storm/Impact on Houston	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
18 Jun 2005	Department Encampment Lunch at 12:00 p.m. - Meeting at 1:00 p.m. Hosted by Sam Houston Camp #3 at home of Brother Bill Brinkman	4500 Tiffany Nicole St. Round Rock, Texas
12 Jul 2005	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p.m.	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
Aug 2005	No Meeting	
11 Sep 2005	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p.m.	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
11 Oct 2005	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p.m. Nominations for Camp Officers for 2006 Guest Speaker: Dr. Craig Livingston Topic: Vicksburg Campaign	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
22-23 Oct 2005	Reenactment, Battle of Crockett Springs	Crockett, Texas
8 Nov 2005	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p.m. Speaker: Author Edward Cotham, Jr. Topic: The U.S. Marines in the Civil War	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
11 Nov 2005	Veteran's Day Parade	Downtown Houston
19-20 Nov 2005	Civil War Weekend at Liendo Plantation	Hempstead, Texas
13 Dec 2005	Monthly Meeting: 7:00 p.m.	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston

New Member Profile

Introducing

Mr. Randall Scott McDaniel

Mr. Randall Scott McDaniel was recently accepted as a new member of the Edward Lea Camp. He resides in Webster, Texas, is 41 years old, and is employed as an aerospace engineer. He joined the order based on the Civil War service of his great-grandfather, Fernando Cortez Nichols. Mr. Nichols served as a Private with Company A, 7th Regiment Indiana Infantry.

Current Camp Events

Eagle Scout Award Ceremony

Dayton, Texas - 3 April 2005

Since the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910, the Grand Army of the Republic has been a steadfast supporter of scouting. The *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* has continued this tradition by awarding a *Certificate of Achievement* to scouts who attain the rank of Eagle Scout.

On April 3rd, 2005, [Camp Commander Steve Schulze](#) and [Junior Vice-Commander Jim Hackett](#) were privileged to be able to continue this tradition by awarding the *Certificate* to [Scout Mike Stevens](#), of Troop 64, Trinity District, Three Rivers Council, Boy Scouts of America. The *Certificate* was presented to Scout Stevens at the *Eagle Scout Court of Honor* held at the First United Methodist Church in Dayton, Texas. The ceremony was a very impressive affair. In addition to the members of Troop 64, Mike's family and many of his friends were in attendance. Those honoring the new Eagle Scout included his father and grandfather, both of whom also achieved the rank of Eagle Scout.

After the ceremony the Scout Master said that at least two other Scouts are expected to complete their Eagle Scout projects by the end of the year. We look forward to attending those ceremonies also.



Cmdr. Schulze, Eagle Scout Stevens, and JVC Hackett



Brother Letzring PCC with Eagle Scout Satterwhite

Eagle Scout Award Ceremony

Clear Lake, Texas – 10 Apr 2005

An *Eagle Court of Honor* was held on April 10, 2005 at Clear Lake Presbyterian Church in Clear Lake, Texas. This event was held to recognize the achievements of [Scout William Julian Satterwhite](#), during which he received his *Eagle Award*. A *Certificate of Achievement* was also presented to Scout Satterwhite by [Brother Dean Letzring](#).

Current Camp Events *(continued)*



Eagle Scout Award Ceremony

Magnolia, Texas - 7 May 2005

Congratulations also to [Scout Delton Lunceford](#). He was also awarded a *Certificate of Achievement* for attaining the rank of Eagle Scout. He was presented his certificate during ceremonies conducted between 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. in Magnolia, Texas. The presentation was made by [Brother James Hackett](#). The proud parents of this high achiever are Tom and Gina Brewster.

Grave Marker Dedication

Galveston, Texas – 3 Apr 2005

On Sunday, April 3rd, [Brother Kurt Letzring](#) attended a grave marker dedication for Confederate Commodore Levi Charles Harby. The Commodore served aboard the CSS Neptune. The formal ceremony was conducted at the Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetery on Broadway Avenue at 43rd street in Galveston, Texas. The Service was organized by the SCV John Bell Hood Camp. [Brother Bill Campbell](#), who is a member of the John Bell Hood Camp and also the SUV Edward Lea Camp #2, emceed the program. Rabbi Jimmy Kessler officiated the service and Mr. Henry Seale spoke on the son-in-law, Jacob Frank.



Levi Charles Harby was born in Georgetown, South Carolina on Sept. 21 1793. He passed away in Galveston, Texas on December 3, 1870. He served as a Midshipman on the *Saucy Jack* for the U.S. Navy during the War of 1812. Harby was captured by the British and sent to Dartmoor prison in England until the end of the war. He then served in the Bolivian War for Independence and was badly wounded. He took a furlough and came to help Texas gain her liberty. Levi then returned to the U.S. Navy but was reduced in rank because at that time Mexico was considered a friendly nation by the U.S. He resigned his commission as a Captain in the Revenue Service stationed in Galveston. Levi then entered the Confederate States when Texas seceded from the Union and served as a Captain of heavy artillery until after the *Battle of Sabine Pass*. He was also in command of the steamer *Sachem* and the *J. H. Bell*. During the battle of Galveston, he was serving on the *CSS Neptune* which sank after it rammmed the *USS Harriet Lane*. He was the last one to leave the Neptune as his crew stormed the *Harriet Lane*. By the end of the Civil War, he was in command of Galveston Harbor where he lived his last days. Harby never asked for or received a pardon from the U.S. government which he had served for 40 plus years. The only way I can describe Harby is a man who would fight for any cause he believed in. Other than that, he appears to have been just an average man.

.....Submitted by Brother Kurt Letzring

Current Camp Events *(continued)*

Civil War Conference 2005

Conroe, Texas – 30 Apr 2005

The Edward Lea Camp was invited to post the Colors at the *Civil War Conference* held at The Conroe Towers in Conroe, Texas on April 30, 2005. [Cmdr. Stephen D. Schulze](#), [JVC James S. Hackett](#), [Sec/Treas. Gary E. White](#), [PCC Dean Letzring](#) (commanding), [Brother Dale H. Leach](#), and [Brother Michael L. Lance](#) mustered just before 8:00 a.m. to form a 6-man Color Guard.



L-R: [Michael L. Lance](#) (hidden behind U.S. Flag), [Stephen D. Schulze](#), [James S. Hackett](#), [Gary E. White](#) (hidden behind Camp Flag), [Dale H. Leach](#), and [Dean Letzring](#) (commanding)

On queue, the squad filed into the conference room and took positions at the front near the podium. Brothers Leach and Lance marched with muskets while Brothers, Schulze, White, and Hackett carried the colors of the U.S., Texas, and the Camp. On command, the Colors were posted on stands. The flag-bearers were then ordered to step back into line to remain at attention for the singing of the National Anthem.

The first speaker took the podium after the Color Guard marched from the front to a nearby exit door. The day-long Conference was then enjoyed by several of the Brothers who then fell in informally with the audience. They later testified that the event was a resounding success. Many interesting and important topics were covered by highly qualified and esteemed speakers, including: author [Edward T. Cotham Jr.](#), [Charles Mitchell](#) (Houston Civil War Round Table), [Craig Livingston](#), PhD, anthropologist [David E. Bruner](#), [Robin Montgomery](#), PhD, [Karen McCann Hett](#), genealogist/family historian [Gladys J. May](#), [Tom Holder](#), [Anna Sheppard](#) (United Daughters of the Confederacy), genealogist [Phyllis Stehm](#), and others.

The historical role played by Montgomery County area and its citizens during the Civil War was the theme running throughout the presentations. Personal stories, family anecdotes and legends all added color and a personal touch to the hard cold facts of the tragic conflict. A genealogical workshop was also offered during the Conference to prepare interested listeners for the exploration of their own personal family history.

Dean,

I just want you to know again that we appreciate so very much all your help (and your men's) to make our conference such a success! There were several comments from our guests about the "balance" that was achieved through having a visible presence of Union men, something we hoped would be apparent to all. AND, the Color Guard's part started off our day in fine form -- thank you so much. Please let your men know we appreciate what they did to further the cause of Civil War history and to help our organization.

Gratefully,

Melinda Cagle and Dr. Robin Montgomery
and MCG&HS, Inc.

....submitted by Michael L. Lance

Current Camp Events *(continued)*

Friendswood Jr. High School Civil War Day

Friendswood, Texas - Friday, 20 May 2005

At 8:00 a.m. on Friday, May 20, 2005, four men in historic military uniforms descended upon Friendswood Junior High School in Friendswood, Texas. This fast moving small squad quickly and efficiently occupied the front office at the school and demanded the immediate surrender of the facility. However, friendly smiles and warm handshakes from the civilians on the premises quickly disarmed the four intruders. Due to the apparent lack of resistance, the *Fabulous Four* were enticed to lay down their weapons and accept the offered hospitality. While distracted by friendly conversation, the invaders themselves were suddenly captured without bloodshed. The humiliation of their capture was exaggerated by the fact that only one uniformed policeman was necessary to foil the invasion.

The embarrassment of the *Fabulous Four* continued as they were ordered to line up for photo ID badges. The lone policeman seemed a wee bit taken aback as he attempted to examine the captured weapons. The prisoners were forced to assist with the inspection of their tools-of-war which included: an 1860 Colt pistol, two Civil War era sabers, and a replica 1853 muzzle-loading black powder British Enfield musket.

After the prisoners were outfitted with proper IDs and their weapons inspected, they were marched single-file through the campus grounds. They were escorted directly to the interrogation hall, which on occasion was utilized as a gymnasium. They appeared decidedly out-of-place as they marched past the multitude of young civilians. All eyes turned in their direction as they passed by and hushed whispers could be detected. No doubt the prestige and reputation of the victorious policeman was enhanced as he paraded his colorful charges along the hallways and sidewalks of the facility and grounds. Upon entering the interrogation hall, the *Fabulous Four* quickly understood the seriousness of their predicament. Several long bare tables were placed together on the floor of the hall. Chairs were placed at the tables. The prisoners were ordered to sit in the chairs to await their fate. Their weapons and other gear were spread out and displayed on the tables as evidence. Escape was first on their mind, but seemed impossible. The prosecution would be represented by the highly competent Mr. George B. Minoso and Coach Jim Grimes.

The accused did not have long to wait. A large group of well-dressed grim-faced young men and women soon filed into the hall and took their places in the bleachers facing the interrogation tables. The prisoners sat silent as they waited for the inevitable. Prosecutor Minoso took the floor and briefly introduced the *Fabulous Four* and described their alleged crimes. The charges and incriminating evidence on hand was pretty damning, but the accused remained confident they could explain their actions and temper the harshness of the impending judgment soon to be rendered against them.



[Confederate Captain Charles Mitchell](#) (*photo at left*) rose first and spoke for the accused. He was resplendent and fairly dashing in his immaculate red-trimmed artillery uniform. His command of the spoken word seemed to have a positive effect on the young listeners. Among other things, he explained in great detail the various aspects and ramifications of *Pickett's Charge*. The jurors sat silent and took notes. They seemed to become more enthralled with Captain Mitchell as he demonstrated the use and loading techniques of his 1860 Colt revolver and his explanation of the effectiveness of his 'wrist-breaker' saber. When the Captain's time for pleading expired, he introduced:

(Continued on next page)

Current Camp Events – Friendswood Jr. High *(continued)*



Confederate Sailor Robert York (*photo at left*). Most of the assembled jurors did not readily recognize the impeccable gray uniform of the Confederate Navy. Mr. York gave an impressive and impassioned speech about the nearly unknown role of the Confederate Navy during the Civil War. The action of several naval battles seemed to come to life as he expertly described the movements and actions of the men and equipment involved. The ears of the listeners seemed to perk up a bit further as Sailor York portrayed the events leading up to and including the *Battle of Galveston* on New Year's Day 1863. He concluded his pleadings by skillfully playing a couple tunes on his concertina (aka. a 'squeezebox') before introducing:

Federal Colonel Dean Letzring (*photo at right*). It was obvious to all present that the Colonel was an experienced veteran of many actions. His dignified military bearing and air of command caused all present to bend an ear to listen carefully to what he had to say. As expected, Colonel Letzring waxed eloquent as he described the formation and role of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*. He also pleaded the case for taking action with preserving what is left of the battlefields and other historic landmarks from the Civil War era. It was obvious to all that Colonel Letzring was successfully making our case and progressing closer to swaying the jurors toward our cause. He put the finishing touches on his presentation by calling attention to his authentic limited-edition Civil War era saber. The Colonel's final action was to introduce:



(Continued on next page)

Current Camp Events – Friendswood Jr. High *(continued)*

Federal Private Michael Lance (*photo at right*). The Private, while lowest in rank, was tasked with closing the pleadings before the multitude of young jurors. He rose to the occasion by approaching the gallery and giving the listeners some vivid hands-on experience. While describing the various elements of his uniform and numerous accoutrements, he passed a pair of heavy sky-blue woolen trousers among the assembled jurors for them to get a 'feel' of a soldier's uniform. Private Lance also described and demonstrated the use and firing of his Enfield musket. He passed a couple minie balls around the gallery as evidence for all to see and feel. A few selected young jurors were even allowed to hold the musket and some felt the sharpness of the bayonet point. It seemed that the case for the hapless *Fabulous Four* was finally successfully made. They were optimistic that a parole would be quickly forthcoming.



However, to their utter dismay, the accused were then subjected to additional intense and grueling interrogation by the young people sitting in judgment. It was obvious that the jurors were knowledgeable and skilled at intimidating prisoners. But, they may have been a little astonished at the ability of the *Fabulous Four* to parry the intricate questions with facts, dates, and names. Each question was answered in such great detail that no one present could doubt the dedication that these particular prisoners possessed in furthering their cause.

The above proceedings were repeated two more times before fresh sets of well-behaved attentive young jurors. The accused pleaded their case forcefully each time with apparent success until nearly 1:00 p.m. Their arguments each time were consistent and equally persuasive. The prosecution entered the same evidence each session and was determined to have the charges stick. Finally, the jury rendered a verdict.

Based on the evidence presented, the accused were found *GUILTY AS CHARGED!* Our *Fabulous Four* were then condemned to serve hard time again next year, same place, same time. After an initial feeling of relief for having escaped the firing squad, the foursome was then unceremoniously marched back through the school complex to waiting vehicles. They were immediately conveyed to nearby Perry's Grill for a complimentary lunch.

*....respectfully submitted by Michael L. Lance
(Additional photos on page 18)*

Family Commemorative Service

Temple, Texas – 22 May 2005

On Sunday, 22 May 2005, the *1st Texas Sons and Daughters United States Colored Troops - Warren W. White Chapter* held its first annual commemorative service at the Branford-Dawson Chapel in Temple, Texas. This service was conducted in honor of the life and legacy of our ancestor [Warren W. White](#) who served in the United States Colored Troops during the Civil War and in the U.S. Army after the Civil War. The program was part of the celebration of *U.S.C.T. Freedom Founders Day*, May 22, 1863. Activities included acknowledging those people of color who served in the United States Army during the Civil War. More than thirty descendants and friends of Warren W. White attended the service. It was organized and conducted by [Brother Steve Holmes](#) and his cousin Robert Martin of Temple.

....submitted by Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes

Current Camp Events *(continued)*



Brother Jakes Oath

Houston, Texas - 10 May 2005

Brother Kurt Letzring was officially sworn-in as a new member of the Camp by Commander Stephen D. Schulze. The ritual took place during the regularly scheduled Camp business meeting on May 10, 2005.

Colonel James Hamilton Beard CSA

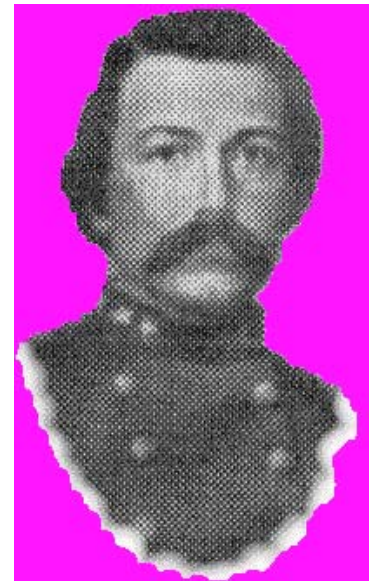
Presented by Russell Schulze Sr. and Russell Schulze Jr.
Houston, Texas – 12 Apr 2005

The connection between a significant Confederate Colonel and the Edward Lea Camp was brought to light at the April 2005 monthly camp meeting. Russell Schulze Jr., the 4th great-grandson of Colonel James Hamilton Beard, and his father, Russell Schulze Sr., were the honored guest speakers at the April business meeting. Russell Jr. is also the nephew of Edward Lea Camp Commander Stephen D. Schulze.

James H. Beard was born July 28, 1833 in Lowndes County, Alabama. His parents both passed away in a typhoid epidemic when he was just 11 years old. James then became a protégé of Colonel Charles Edwards DeSoto Parish, a Louisiana pioneer. James later served as a steamboat captain and ran several mills for Colonel Edwards.

On October 1, 1857, James married Katherine Thomkies and they settled near Kingston in DeSoto Parish. In 1860, Mr. Beard was operating a store in Shreveport when Louisiana seceded from the Union. He then became instrumental in forming the first infantry company from the Shreveport area called *The Shreveport Grays*. The State of Louisiana rewarded him with a commission as Captain of *The Shreveport Grays*.

The '*Grays*' soon became part of the 1st Special Battalion and went to Virginia. Captain Beard later returned to Louisiana and formed the 11th Infantry Battalion. This became the Consolidated Crescent Regiment with Beard as its Colonel. On April 8, 1864 Beard's command along with Colonel Henry Gray's 28th Louisiana Infantry made the first charge against the forces of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks at the *Battle of Mansfield*, the high-point of the *Red River Campaign*. Colonel Beard was subsequently struck by a Federal minie ball and fell mortally wounded. His brother carried his body from the battlefield and in a borrowed wagon took him home about 15 miles up the road to his wife and two children, one of which was only 11 days old. Mr. Beard was buried near his home in Kingston. His widow, Kate, dedicated the rest of her life to the commemoration of the Confederacy. *The United Daughters of the Confederacy* chapter in Desoto Parish was named the *Kate Beard Chapter* in her honor. To this day, descendants of Colonel Beard continue to be very history minded. The previous month many of them gathered for a rededication of the monument honoring



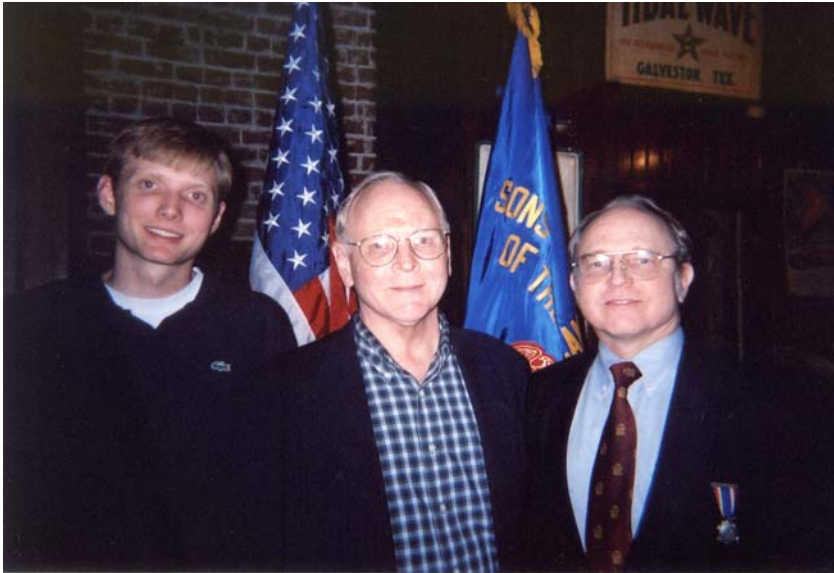
Col. James Hamilton Beard

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Current Camp Events – Colonel Beard (continued)

Colonel James Hamilton Bird in Louisiana.

The story of Colonel Beard's service to the Rebel cause was eloquently presented to the Camp at the Spaghetti Warehouse Restaurant by Russell Schulze Sr. and Jr. Their talk was highlighted with several mementos that belonged to Colonel Beard and his family, including: a photo of him as a young man in his cadet's uniform; the framed original Captain's commission document issued by the State of Louisiana; and a photo of his home plantation in Louisiana. Mr. Schulze also passed around several neatly handwritten letters penned by Colonel Beard as well as an artistic penciled sketch of an army camp scene. His fascinating Civil War era mementos also included a lock of hair sent to Colonel Beard by his daughter, Corinne.



Mr. Schulze Sr. eloquently described the deployment and movements of Colonel Beard's command during the *Battle of Mansfield*. His portrayal included descriptive maps showing the battlefield layout and the spot where he eventually fell to a federal minie ball.

It was obvious that everyone attending this interesting and informative presentation enjoyed it very much.

On behalf of the Camp, I would like to thank Russell Schulze Sr. and Jr. for their generous donation of time and their sharing of their wonderful family heritage with us!

L-R: Russell Schulze Jr., Russell Schulze Sr., Cmdr. Stephen Schulze

...Respectfully submitted by Michael L. Lance

Memorial Day – 30 May 2005



The Opening Salvo

The Edward Lea Camp continued the tradition begun by the members of the GAR by participating in the *Memorial Day Commemoration* at the Houston National Cemetery. The Camp contingent included [Commander Steve Schulze](#), [SVC Scott Shuster](#), [JVC Jim Hackett](#), [Secretary/Treasurer Gary White](#), PCC (and prospective Department Commander) [Harrison Moore](#), PCC and [Past Department Commander Dean Letzring](#), PCC [Steve Forman](#) and [Brother Kurt Letzring](#). Brother Hackett arrived late due to having to pick up debris (including part of his neighbor's roof) due to a tornado that cut through his neighborhood the previous night. We're glad no one in his family was hurt.

As in past ceremonies, the Camp members paraded the National and Camp colors during the parade of organizations, and manned one

(Continued on next page)

Current Camp Events – Memorial Day *(continued from previous page)*



Above: All Three Cannon Crews Positioned and Awaiting the Order to Fire

of the cannons for the salutes that opened and closed the ceremony. This year the battery was larger. In addition to the two 6 pounder Napoleons of the Ike Turner Camp, SCV, Livingston, Texas, a contingent from the J. N. Dark Camp, SCV from Kountze, Texas brought a 10 pounder Parrott smoothbore gun. The three guns made a spectacular display, especially when they were fired simultaneously to start the ceremony. Many people stopped by to examine the guns and talk with the participants. Some even thanked participants who are veterans of today's armed forces for their service. It was a moving experience for all.

Submitted By

Steve Schulke

Camp Commander

(Additional photos on page 20)

Trivia – "Pook Turtles"

"Pook Turtles" was the nickname given to seven ironclad Union gunboats designed by Samuel M. Pook to operate on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. On August 7, 1861, the War Department contracted with James B. Eads to construct the vessels and have them ready for their crews in 65 days. Within two weeks, more than 4,000 people in seven states were employed in the construction of the boats, cutting trees for lumber, building 21 steam engines and 35 boilers, and rolling the iron armor. Four were built at Carondelet, near St. Louis, MO, and three in Mound City, Ill.

The workers worked night and day and on October 12, 1861, the first of the gunboats, the *St. Louis*, was launched. By January 15, 1862, all seven were accepted by the War Department. The gunboats, which cost \$100,000 each, were all named for cities on western rivers. Besides the *St. Louis*, there were the *Carondelet*, *Cincinnati*, *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Cairo*, and *Pittsburgh*. Each round-nosed, flat-bottomed vessel was 175 feet long and 51.5 feet wide and drew only 6 feet of water. Plated with 2.5 inch-thick iron, the gunboats had flat sides, with front and rear casemates sloping at a 35-degree angle, and carried 13 heavy guns each.

Propelled by a stern paddle wheel that was completely covered by the rear casemate, the coal-powered, Pook Turtles proved to be underpowered and cumbersome - but also very deadly. These ironclad gunboats became the backbone of the Union river fleet. In early 1862 they were instrumental in the capture of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, Fort Donaldson on the Cumberland River, and Island no. 10 on the Mississippi River. The Pook Turtles also participated in the successful campaigns against Fort Pillow and Memphis.

On December 11, 1862, the *Cairo* was sunk by Confederate torpedoes (mines) in the Yazoo River while participating in operations against Vicksburg. The next year, nine days after Vicksburg surrendered, the *St. Louis* was also sunk in the Yazoo by torpedoes. Of the 512 tons each Turtle weighed, 122 tons was in the 2.5 inch-thick plate armor.

(Source: <http://civilwar.bluegrass.net/ShipsBlockadesAndRaiders/pookturtles.html>)

Brief History of the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea, USN Camp #2

1994-1996

The Lt. Commander Edward Lea, USN Camp 2 was issued its' provisional charter by the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* at Houston, Texas on July 16, 1994. It was the second Camp chartered in Texas. The seven founding members met that evening at the Houston Public Library in downtown Houston and drafted the Camp By-Laws, elected Officers and began the tasks of organizing the Camp. By mid-1995 the Camp had attained the requisite 15 members and was granted its' Camp Charter. As the Camp expanded, it began to seek out places in Houston and the surrounding communities to fulfill the mission of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*: preservation and recognition of the Union participants of the Civil War and the continuing education of present and future generations about the war and those who fought it. Beginning in January, 1995 the Camp began honoring those Union soldiers who were killed during the Battle of Galveston, including the Camp's namesake, Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea, with a ceremony at Trinity Episcopal Cemetery in Galveston. The Camp's first project was the preservation of Camp Groce in Hempstead, Texas. Camp Groce, originally a Camp of Instruction for Confederate forces in the region, was transformed into a Union Prisoner of War Camp shortly after the Battle of Galveston in January, 1863. Prisoners from that battle as well as subsequent battles at Sabine Pass, Matagorda and Calcasieu, Louisiana were interred at Camp Groce. It was abandoned shortly before the end of the war. The Lea Camp, in conjunction with the Waller County Historical Commission and other like minded organizations, worked for almost two years to complete the purchase of the site of the prison camp. Unfortunately, a last minute requirement of the seller resulted in the termination of the project in late 1996.

1997-1998

1997 saw the Camp install and dedicate a new headstone for George Roby, a Medal of Honor recipient buried in Galveston. The Camp was honored to have two living recipients attend the ceremony as well. In 1998 the Lea Camp researched, restored and re-dedicated the Winfield Scott Hancock Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic burial plot in Lakeview Cemetery in Galveston, receiving State recognition through a Proclamation endorsed by then Governor George W. Bush. The Camp also placed headstones on seventeen unrelated graves in three separate cemeteries in the Houston-Galveston area.

1998-2001

The years between 1999 and 2001 brought the Camp many new members and allowed the Camp to continue restoring headstones and honoring Union ancestors of many throughout the region. In 2001 the Camp restored and re-dedicated the second Winfield Scott Hancock Post 2, GAR plot in Lakeview Cemetery.

2002-2004

During 2002 and 2003 the Camp initiated a project to install and dedicate a monument to the Union casualties at the *Battle of Galveston*. Despite many unforeseen obstacles, on January 10, 2004 the Camp, along with participants from area historical and military organizations, dedicated the Union Battle of Galveston monument in Trinity Episcopal Cemetery in Galveston. Among the guests were the Commander-in-Chief of the *Sons of Union Veterans* and author Edward Cotham. In July 2004, the Camp celebrated its' tenth anniversary.

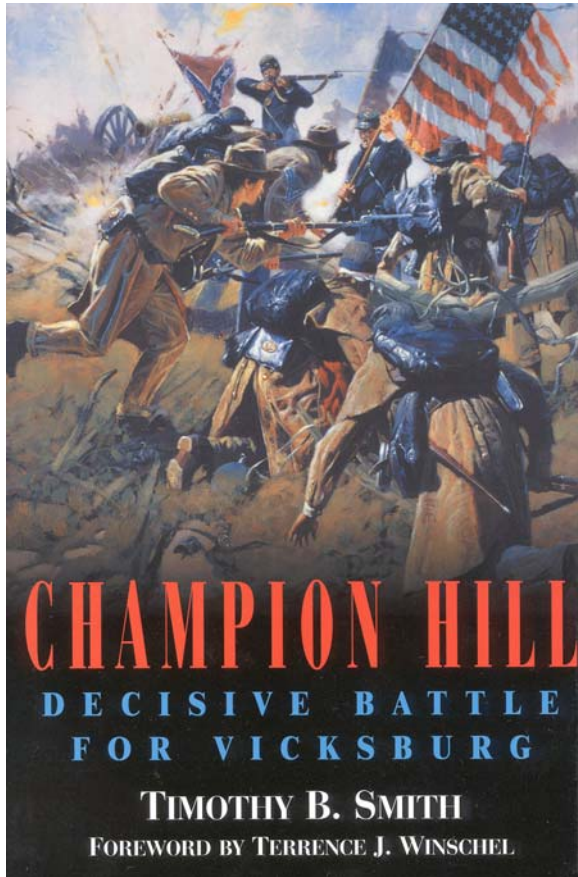
2005-

The Lt. Commander Edward Lea, USN, Camp 2 continues to work diligently to carry out its' mission. In early 2005 the Camp celebrated the attainment of its' fiftieth member. The next project of the Camp, the placing of a State Historical Marker at the gravesite of Lt. Commander Edward Lea in Galveston, is well underway for dedication in January, 2006. The members of the Lea Camp are proud to continue honoring those who valiantly fought for what they believed was right, preserve the memory of their sacrifices and educate today's citizens about the War Between the States.

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.

Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg

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 sdsmcs@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 sdsmcs@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 – Military Information

By Charles King - Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers - (Part 8)

One of the gravest difficulties with which the Union generals had to contend throughout the war was that of obtaining reliable information as to the strength and position of the foe. Except for Lee's two invasions, Bragg's advance into Kentucky, and an occasional minor essay, such as Morgan's raids in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, and Early's dash at Washington in 1864, the seat of war was on Southern ground where the populace was hostile, and the only inhabitants, as a rule, who would furnish information were deserters or else the so-called "intelligent contrabands," whose reports were in many cases utterly unreliable.

Renegade or "refugee" natives many a time came into the Northern lines cocked, primed, and paid to tell fabulous tales of the numbers and movements of the Southern armies, all to the end that the Union leaders were often utterly misled and bewildered. It may have been the fact that they were fooled once too often that made some of these generals so skeptical they would not believe their own officers, eye-witnesses to the presence of the foe in force, as when Jackson circled Pope and dashed upon his communications at Manassas; when Longstreet loomed up against his left at Second Bull Run, and when Jackson again circled Hooker and Howard and crushed the exposed right flank at Chancellorsville. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that from the very dawn of the war until its lurid and dramatic close, the Southern leaders had infinitely the advantage in the matter of information.

The Southern people were practically united, devoted to their cause and all that it comprised. The North was filled with spies, special correspondents, paid agents, Southern sympathizers by the score, "copperheads" innumerable, and among the border States and in Louisiana and Mississippi, whither Union armies had penetrated in force, the blue lines enclosed hundreds of homesteads of Southern families whose men were with their regiments in Virginia or Tennessee, leaving the women and the faithful blacks, the household servants, to look after what was left of their once fertile and productive fields and the hospitable old mansions of their forefathers.

It followed that the South often knew pretty much everything worth knowing of the disposition and preparations of the Union forces – often, indeed, of their carefully guarded plans. It followed that, on the other hand, the Northern generals had as often to guess at the opposing conditions, since so very much of the information paid for proved utterly worthless.

With an overwhelming force at his back, well organized and equipped, better disciplined than were the Southern troops late in 1861, and their equal at least in experience, McClellan's splendid divisions, fully one hundred and forty thousand strong, were held up in front of Washington by not more than forty-seven thousand Confederates, all because agents induced the overcautious commander to believe he was confronted by fully two hundred thousand men. Again, on the Peninsula, when McClellan could have smashed through to Richmond by simple weight of numbers – such had been the casualties of battle in the Southern lines – the specter of Southern superiority in numbers unnerved the young leader, and the story of thousands of Southern reinforcements drove him to change of base and the shelter of the gunboats on the James. A few weeks later and the same tactics told on Pope and his subordinates. "Old Jack" was at their heels or on their flanks, with sixty thousand men – "the flower of the Southern infantry," said prisoners who had ridden, apparently accidentally, into the Federal lines.

Again, after Antietam, what tremendous tales of Southern strength must have held McClellan an entire month along the north bank of the Potomac, while Stuart, with less than two thousand troopers, rode jauntily round about him unscathed. It was not until well along in 1863, when the Federals began to wake up to the use of cavalry, that fairy tales gave way to facts, and Hooker and Meade could estimate the actual force to be encountered, so that by the time Grant came to the Army of the Potomac in 1864, he well knew that whatsoever advantage Lee might have in fighting on his own ground, and along interior lines, and with the most devoted and brilliantly led army at his back, the Union legions far outnumbered him. Then, with Grant's grim, invincible determination, there were no more footsteps backward.

Yet even Grant had very much to contend with in this very matter. Southern families abounded in Washington; Southern messengers of both sexes rode the Maryland lanes to Port Tobacco; Southern skiffs ferried Southern missives in the black hours of midnight under the very muzzles of the anchored guns in the broad reaches of the Potomac; Virginia farm boys, or girls – born riders all – bore all manner of messages from river to river and so to the Southern lines southeast of Fredericksburg, and thus around to Gordonsville and the Confederate Army.

The Northern newspapers, under the inspiration of professional rivalry, kept the Southern cabinet remarkably well informed of everything going on within the Union lines, and not infrequently prepared the Confederate generals for the next move of the Union army. It was this that finally led the vehement Sherman to seek to eliminate the newspaper men from his military bailiwick, about as hopeless a task as the very worst

....continued on next page

Marshaling the Federal Army – Military Information *(continued)*

assigned to Hercules. Grant, with his accustomed stoicism, accepted their presence in his army as something inseparable from American methods of warfare, adding to the problems and perplexities of the generals commanding, heralding their movements, as did the Virginia maids and matrons, and impeding them, as did the Virginia mud.

Other writers have described the "Intelligence Bureau" of the rank and file, by means of which the troops seemed well supplied with tidings of every Union move of consequence – tidings only too quickly carried by daring and devoted sons of the South, who courted instant death by accepting duty in the secret service, and lived the lonely life, and in many an instance died the lonely, unhallowed death of the spy. Men who sought that calling must have had illimitable love for and faith in the cause for which they accepted in ignominy that, justly or unjustly, attaches to the name. Men like Major Andre and Nathan Hale had succeeded in throwing about their hapless fate the glamour of romance and martyrdom, but such halos seem to have hovered over the head of few, if any, who, in either army during the bitter four years' war, were condemned to die, by the felon's rope, the death of the spy.

The Old Capitol Prison in Washington was long the abiding place of men and women confined by order of our "Iron Secretary" on well-founded suspicion of being connected with the Southern system, and in the camp of the Army of the Cumberland, two sons of the Confederacy, men with gentle blood in their veins and reckless daring in their hearts, were stripped of the uniforms of officers of the Union cavalry, in which they had been masquerading for who can say what purpose, tried by court martial, and summarily executed.

Secret service at best was a perilous and ill-requited duty. In spite of high pay it was held in low estimation, first on general principles, and later because it was soon suspected, and presently known, that many men most useful as purveyors of information had been shrewd enough to gain the confidence, accept the pay, and become the informants of both sides. Even Secretary Stanton was sometimes hoodwinked, as in the case of the "confidential adviser: he recommended to Sheridan in the fall of 1864.

Sheridan had the born soldier's contempt for such characters, and though setting the man to work, as suggested, he had him watched by soldier scouts who had been organized under Colonel Young of Rhode Island, and when later there was brought to him at midnight, in complete disguise, a young Southerner, dark, slender, handsome, soft-voiced, and fascinating in manner – a man who "had had a tiff with Mosby," they said, and now wished to be of service to the Union and act in concert with Stanton's earlier emissary, "Mr. Lomas of Maryland," Sheridan's suspicions were redoubled. The newcomer gave the name of Renfrew – that under which the Prince of Wales (Baron Renfrew) had visited the States in the summer of 1860 – and was an artist in the matter of make-up and disguise. Sheridan kept his own counsel, had the pair "shadowed," and speedily found they were sending far more information to the foe than they were bringing to him. They were arrested and ordered to Fort Warren, but in most mysterious fashion they escaped at Baltimore. A few weeks later and Stanton found reason to believe that his friend Lomas was closely allied with the conspirators later hanged for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and then it dawned upon Sheridan that Renfrew was probably none other than John Wilkes Booth.

At best, therefore, the information derived from such sources could never be relied upon, at least by Union generals, and Sheridan's scout system was probably the most successful of all those essayed during the war. It was also most daring and hazardous, for the men took their lives in their hands, and the chance of immediate and ignominious death when they donned, as they had to, the Confederate uniform and penetrated the Confederate lines. There, if suspected and arrested, their fate was sealed. Yet it was one of these who successfully bore to General Grant, Sheridan's urgent "I wish you were here," when, on the 5th of April, 1865, the latter saw slipping away the chance of penning Lee's harassed and panting army at Amelia Court House. The courier had to ride southward across a dozen miles of dubious country. It was nip and tuck whether "Yank" or "Reb" first laid hands on him, and when he finally reached the wearied leader, and, rousing to the occasion, Grant decided to ride at once through the darkness to Sheridan's side, and set forth with only a little escort and the scout as guide, two staff-officers, thoroughly suspicious, strapped the latter to his saddle, linked his horse with theirs and cocked their revolvers at his back. That scout rode those long miles back to Jetersville with these words occasionally murmured into his ears, "At the first sight or sound of treachery, you die." Not until they reached Sheridan at midnight were they sure it was not a device of the desperate foe. Volumes could be written of the secret service of the Union armies – what it cost and what it was really worth – but the South, it is believed, could more than match every exploit.

.....to be continued next issue

Source: *The Photographic History of the Civil War – Volume 8 – pgs 18-30 - by Charles King, Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, published by The Review of Reviews Company, 1911.*

Additional Photos – Friendswood Jr. High *(continued from page 10)*



Confederate artillery Captain Charles Mitchell demonstrates the complicated loading and firing procedures of his 1860 colt revolver. His testimony is enhanced by a new-fangled voice amplifying device held by Prosecutor George B. Mioso.



Federal infantry Colonel Dean Letzring proudly offers his authentic 1-of-1000 limited-edition saber up for evidence. It is obvious to the jurors that his soft-spoken testimony rang true and all present moved forward in their seats to hang on his every word.



Federal infantry Private Michael L. Lance holds up for all to see, an unspent minie ball from his British-made Enfield musket. The evidence was then passed among those sitting in judgment in an attempt to prove the innocence of the quartet.

Additional Photos – Friendswood Jr. High *(continued from previous page)*



Private Lance then demonstrated the loading and firing techniques of his musket. He also mounted the bayonet and moved closer to the spectators to plead the case for the defense.

Confederate Sailor Robert York was very influential in pleading the case for the accused. His ace card was definitely his attempt to lull the jurors to our cause by playing a few sentimental tunes on his concertina. Victory seemed assured at that point.



The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

--Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) Address at Gettysburg, (Gettysburg Address) 1863

Additional Photos – Memorial Day *(continued from page 13)*



Federal cannon crew receives expert loading and firing briefing from Craig Reese, SCV.

L-R: Cmdr. Stephen Schulze, PCC Stephen Forman, Craig Reese, PCC Harrison Moore, and PCC Dean Letzring.

Cannon Crew in position and prepared to do its duty.

L-R: Dean Letzring, Gary White, Stephen Forman, and Stephen Schulze.



Brother Gary White assists the Confederate crew with the loading of a cannon onto a trailer.

Photographs provided by Brother Kurt Letzring