

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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



Harriet Lane

Spring 2005

Volume 12

Number 1

FROM THE COMMANDER'S TENT

Well the first quarter of 2005 has picked up where the last quarter of 2004 left off. Busy. We had a good turnout for the Battle of Galveston ceremony. We were honored to present Brother Vaughan with his World War II Veteran's Certificate during our business meeting after the ceremony. He shared with us some of his adventures on Guadalcanal and elsewhere. I couldn't help thinking how we spend so much time watching fake Hollywood heroics on television and in the movies while seldom acknowledging the real acts of courage and heroism that have been performed by people we see every day. I am glad we had the chance to honor at least one such hero.

On behalf of the Camp I would like to again thank Pam Shuster, Scott Shuster's wife for the homemade historical quilt she donated to the Camp as a fundraiser item. The quilt was auctioned off at the Livingston reenactment and the money will be used for the historical monument in Galveston. Thank You Pam.

Our new speakers committee is up and running. But they can use all our help. If anyone knows of a person they think would be interested in speaking at one of our future meetings, or if you would like to present a topic, please get in touch (E-mail, phone, carrier pigeon, or whatever else works) with one of our committee members or myself and let us know the details (name, phone number, when they [or you] would be available) so we can contact them and make the arrangements. As a reminder, the committee is:

SVC Scott Shuster (chairman) 281-859-7125 PCC Harrold Henck 409-763-0729
PCC Steve Forman 936-588-3664 Brother Steve Holmes 713-436-9741

The camp meeting on Tuesday, April 12th will feature a talk by Russ Schulze. He is married to a descendant of Colonel Beard of the Louisiana Consolidated Regiment, who fell at the Battle of Mansfield. He plans to speak on the Colonel and his family, and will bring memorabilia that have been passed down in the family. The family has been invited by the Beard Camp SCV to a ceremony honoring Colonel Beard in March. He also plans to talk about their experiences at this event. We will hold our normal business meeting/dinner from 7:00 P.M. until 8:00 P.M. The presentation will begin at the conclusion of the meeting. Visitors are welcome to the meeting and presentation. For meetings where we will have a speaker we want to be sure the Spaghetti Warehouse has an appropriate place set up for us. So we need to let them know how many people to expect. So we are asking everyone to let us know if you plan to attend, and especially if you plan to invite someone. Please contact Gary White and let him know how many are coming. We aren't taking formal reservations of course, so don't worry if you forget to call. Just come anyway.

Yours in F. C. & L.,

Steve Schulze - Camp Commander

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Membership Muster

Camp MemberCivil War AncestorService Unit

Camp Commander - Mr. Stephen D. Schulze

Pvt. Henry Ludwig Schulze

Co. D, 9th Illinois Volunteers

Sr. Vice-Commander - Mr. Scott D. Shuster

Pvt. John S. Darling

Co. F, 171st Pennsylvania Infantry

Jr. Vice-Commander - Mr. James S. Hackett

Cpl. Thadeus Hendrickson

4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry

Secretary/Treasurer - Mr. Gary E. White ~

Commissary Sgt. William Judson

Co. D, 1st New York Mounted Rifles

Chaplain - Mr. Randall D. Scallan

Chaplain Francis M. Byrd

184th Ohio Infantry

Patriotic Instr. - Mr. Harrison G. Moore IV ~ **

Pvt. William Moore

Co. K, 63rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Graves Regis. Officer - Mr. Charles Chambers ~

Artificer Horace Chambers

Co. K, 15th NY Volunteer Engineers

Camp Historian - Mr. Dale H. Leach

Pvt. Sylvester Leach

23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Mr. Mark H. Andrus ++

Pvt. Matthew Barth

Co. B, 52nd Illinois Infantry

Mr. Barry D. Barlow ++

Pvt. William Morgan

Co. F, 2nd Missouri Cavalry

Mr. Michael Boyd

Pvt. Thomas Howey

Co. A, 38th Illinois Infantry

Mr. Edward F. Brodie

Hosp. Steward Thos. Jeff. Eaton

114th Ohio Infantry

Mr. William D. Campbell **

Cpl. William Moore Campbell

Co. I, 12th Illinois Infantry

Mr. Clifford Dale Cates ^ ^

**

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Mr. Allan D. Dannatt

Pvt. Lewis Harris

Co. E, 3rd Iowa Infantry

Mr. Stephen D. Forman **

Pvt. John Henry Arnold

Co. C, 20th Indiana Infantry

Mr. James M. Foster

Pvt. Xavier Henkel

Co. C, 2nd Illinois Light Infantry

Dr. Albert Gunn

Pvt. Edward Gunn

Co. C, 74th New York Infantry &

Mr. Albert Gunn III

Pvt. Edward Gunn

Co. G, 40th New York Infantry

Mr. Andrew R. Gunn

Pvt. Edward Gunn

Co. C, 74th New York Infantry &

Mr. Olin E. Hartley

Pvt. William Gass

Co. A, 168th Penn. Militia Infantry

Mr. Harrold Henck Jr. ~ **

Pvt. Philip Jacob Apffel

Co. A, 46th Iowa Volunteer Infantry

Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes

Pvt. Warren White

Co. K, 44th U.S. Colored Infantry

Mr. Thomas A. Jackson

Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield

2nd Regiment Texas Cavalry

Mr. Thomas I. Jackson

Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield

2nd Regiment Texas Cavalry

Mr. William S. Jackson

Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield

2nd Regiment Texas Cavalry

Mr. Robert Julian ~ **

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Rev. Hubert J. Kealy

Pvt. Richard James Kealy

Co. K, 52nd Penn. Volunteer Infantry

Mr. Erik Z. Krause

Sgt. Burton Millard

Co. G, 5th Wisconsin Infantry

Mr. Michael L. Lance

Pvt. Finas Euen Lance

Co. F, 12th Indiana Infantry

Mr. Dean Letzring **

Pvt. Alexander McLain

Co. E, 7th Michigan Cavalry

Mr. Kurt A. Letzring ++

Pvt. Alexander McLain

Co. E, 7th Michigan Cavalry

Mr. Frank S. Moore ~

Pvt. William Moore

Co. K, 63rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Mr. Gilbert M. Morse

Pvt. Charles W. Magan

25th Missouri Infantry

Mr. Thomas H. Penney

Cpl. Thomas Penney

Co. G, 8th Illinois Cavalry

Mr. James R. Perry

Pvt. James R. Cook

Co. C, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry

Mr. Jay M. Peterson

Pvt. William Herbert Trull

Co. D, 26th Massachusetts Infantry

Mr. Lee A. Phillips

Cpl. Isaiah Green

Co. C, 37th Indiana Infantry

Mr. C. John Powers ~

Pvt. James Albert Powell

Co. C, 146th Illinois Infantry

Mr. Henry W. Satterwhite

Lt. General Wesley Merritt

Commander 3rd Brigade (regulars)

Dr. Harold E. Secor

Pvt. Isaac Secor

Co. D, 28th Massachusetts

Mr. Allen D. Stafford +

Pvt. John Berry

Co. H, 8th MO State Militia Cavalry

Mr. Gregory R. Stafford +

Pvt. John Berry

Co. F, 74th New York &

Mr. Bartley N. Stockton

William R. Reck

Co. H, 40th New York Infantry &

Mr. Stephen W. Tanner

Cpl. Jacob John Tanner

1st Nebraska Infantry

Mr. Chapman Traylor

Cpl. John Anderson Laws

Battery B, 1st Btn Tenn. Lt Artillery

Mr. Nash Traylor

Cpl. John Anderson Laws

Battery B, 1st Btn Tenn. Lt Artillery

Mr. Kenneth W. Vaughn

Cpl. Newton B. W. Vaughan

Co. E, 3rd Minnesota Infantry &

Mr. Glenn A. Webber

Pvt. George D. Webber

Troop K, 2nd Minnesota Cavalry

Mr. Charles B. White

Cpl. John Henry White

Co. E, 133rd Illinois Vol. Infantry

Mr. Robert E. Wickman

Pvt. Hugh Alexander Hoy

Co. G, 47th Missouri Volunteers

Co. D, Bracketts Btn, Minn. Cavalry

~ Charter Member

** Past Camp Commander

++ New Member

^ ^ Associate Member

New Member Profile

Introducing: Mr. Mark H. Andrus – “I am a lawyer in a solo practice in Angleton, Texas. I have a B.A. in Economics and History from Rice University. I have an M.B.A. in Accounting and M.S. Economics from Texas A&M University and I was in public accounting before I went to law school. I went to law school at the University of Houston. I am also in Camp #1565 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. My Union ancestor was on my father's side and was from Illinois and my Confederate ancestor was on my mother's side from Lake Jackson, Texas.”

Introducing: Mr. Kurt A. Letzring – Mr. Letzring joins us in memory of his Civil War ancestor, Alexander McLain, who served as a Private with Company E, 7th Regiment, Michigan Cavalry.

Introducing: Mr. Barry Barlow – “I am the great-great-grandson of Pvt. William Morgan, 2nd Missouri Cavalry, Merrill's Horse also known as Michigan Battalion. I began doing my ancestry about 4 years ago. I began with Barlow and have gone back to 1717 where they arrived from Germany as indentured servants to the Governor of Virginia. In searching through all the records and transcripts on both sides of my family it became evident that I have a very proud heritage. All four branches of my family.

My Father was Wm. Barlow and his ancestry goes to the Revolutionary ancestor Ambrose Barlow who was a sergeant in the Virginia Militia. His Mother's name, Harlow goes back to Sergeant Harlow of the Plymouth colony and is responsible for the historical Harlow Old Fort which is still in existence as a tourist attraction. I am also related to Meriwether Lewis through my dad and General Joseph H. Lewis from the War between the States. My Barlow Grandfather during that time was Samuel Barlow and he was in the advanced guard of Morgan's Raiders 2nd KY Cavalry Company C.

On my mothers side I am the grandson of Pvt Wm. Morgan, Merrill's Horse Cavalry and it has been told to my grandfather, and I am in the process of looking, that we are related to Daniel Morgan of the Green Mountain Boys. My Grandmother was named Clymer and she is the collateral descendant of George Clymer, signer of The Declaration of Independence, from Pennsylvania.

I am not sure how long this is supposed to be but I am proud of my ancestry. Just to rattle of a few more ancestors of note and anyone wanting to know more details is welcome to e-mail or call me. George Washington, a house he built for his niece is still lived in by the Barlow family in Glasgow, KY. Maj. John Barlow, War of 1812 veteran and signer of the Kentucky Constitution. Hon. Uriah Harlow, House of representatives, Kentucky. Hon. James Richardson, Kentucky Legislator, Director of Prisons and founder Editor of The Glasgow Times. 3 Uncles who served in WWII. One was Gen. Patton's aid. One was captured on Corregidor, I have the Captains write up of that account. The other was a medical corpsman at FT. Sam Houston. My Grandpa, their brother was the oldest and was working at Ford Motor Company in Detroit when the war broke out and they kept him to make tanks.

My ambition is to get a few more documents and become a Son of the American Revolution, Son of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Son of Confederate Veteran. Eventually I will send newspaper articles and other documents to be included in with the files of these very fine organizations. I have a genuine love of history and I do believe you can't know where you are going if you don't know where you have been. Reading articles about my ancestors has answered some questions I had about personalities of my folks and myself. I hope you have enjoyed reading this. I know I jumped around quite a bit but I write like I talk. Thank you for welcoming me to the camp.”

Historically your friend, *Barry Barlow*

Introducing: Gregory R. Stafford – “I am the 3rd great-grandson of Private John Berry, who served with Company H, 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. I came to join the SUVCW through my interest in genealogy and history. It seemed like the perfect blend of my interests. This led me into another aspect of the hobby - reenacting. Currently I am Commander of Company A, 24th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Sons of Veterans Reserve and am always looking for new members. Before moving to Cypress with my family, I was active with the Captain David L. Payne Camp, Department of Oklahoma and have served in the capacity as Sr. Vice-Commander.”

Introducing: Allen D. Stafford – “I am the 3rd great-grandson of John Berry, who served as a Private with Company H, 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. I came to join the SUVCW through my brother Gregory's encouragement. Also, I am a member of the SVR and I currently serve in the capacity as adjutant of Co. A, 24th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.”

Ancestor Profile

The Seven Sons of Orange

By Gary E. White

14 August, 2004

Little did Andrew Judson and his wife, Margaret McGregor Judson suspect when they married on November 12, 1831 at Montgomery, Orange County, New York that some thirty years later they would watch as all seven of their sons marched off to war. They were fortunate enough to see six of them return at the end of the conflict.

The eldest son, 30 year old Grandson, already married for eight years to the former Laura Jane Powlis and the father of three young children, was mustered into Company H of the 124th New York Volunteer Infantry, the "Orange Blossoms" on September 5, 1862 as a Private along with one of his younger brothers, 18 year old Chester, the sixth son. The next day the regiment departed for the front in Virginia. Within two months, and continuing over the course of the next four years the regiment, serving first as a part of the 3rd Corps and after March of 1864 as part of the 2nd Corps saw combat.

At Chancellorsville, Grandson was wounded in the thigh and barely a month later wounded again by a shell fragment at Bristoe Station. VA. If that were not enough, on the night of September 18, 1863 he retired after serving on the picket line only to have a supply wagon roll over him in his sleep, leaving him with a broken collarbone and a separated shoulder. He recovered from all of his injuries in time to take his place in the front rank of his company at Gettysburg where he and the regiment fought the 1st Texas Infantry at the Triangle Field near Devils Den on July 2nd. Ninety of his fellow "Orange Blossoms", including Colonel Augustus Van Horn Ellis, the Commanding Officer of the regiment, were either killed or wounded during the battle.

Chester, during this period, escaped injury but was confined to a hospital in Washington from September, 1862 until April 24, 1863 critically ill. He rejoined the regiment just in time for the Gettysburg Campaign. After Gettysburg, the regiment saw service in the Mine Run Campaign, suffered considerable casualties in the Wilderness, both at Spotsylvania Courthouse and the North Anna and was engaged at Cold Harbor. But the saddest day for Grandson was September 14th, 1864 before Petersburg. At about noon that day, younger brother Chester, now a Corporal, was shot in the head and killed instantly by a Confederate sharpshooter while on picket duty. Sadder still was the fact that, because of the continued presence of sharpshooters, his body was left in the hot sun for the remainder of the day until it could be retrieved after night fell. Chester was buried at Petersburg and is now interred at Poplar Grove National Cemetery in Petersburg. The Chester Judson Post 536, GAR, in Montgomery, New York was named in his honor. Grandson continued service with the 124th until February 1, 1865 when he was transferred to the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps due to his previous injuries. He was discharged, still ranked as a Private, at Washington D.C on June 26, 1865. After the war, he returned to Orange County where he rejoined his wife and children. Grandson died March 29, 1908 and is buried in Montgomery, Orange County, New York.

The second oldest son, born in 1836, was my great grandfather William. He mustered into Captain Conklin's Cavalry Company, part of the 56th New York Volunteer Infantry regiment or the "Tenth Legion" on September 17, 1861 as a Private. The two cavalry companies, after enlargement to battalion strength and then to a full regiment, were transformed into the 1st New York Mounted Rifles in late summer, 1862. By this time William had been promoted, first to Corporal in March of 1862 and later to Sergeant and finally Commissary Sergeant of Company D. He would serve in this capacity until discharged for expiration of his enlistment on September 17th, 1864 at City Point, Virginia.

The regiment, attached first to the 7th and 4th Corps, Department of Virginia and later in the 18th Corps and then the 10th Corps, Army of the James, would see action mostly in southern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina. Their most costly engagements included Zuni, Virginia in October of 1862, at Scott's Mill, Virginia on October 17, 1863 and in operations during the Siege of Petersburg, primarily at Drewry's Bluff in May of 1864. While the regiment acquitted itself well during it's' service, it had the ill fortune to be attached to General Benjamin Butler's Army of the James for most of the conflict.

In September on 1865, the regiment was re-designated the 4th Provisional Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry and finally mustered out of service in November, 1865. After his discharge, William went home to Montgomery where he cared for his parents until the end of the war while all of his brothers remained in uniform. William married Bertha DeHart in Paterson, New Jersey in 1870 and they had six children, of which

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four lived to adulthood. During the post war years William, Bertha and the children moved to Goshen, Orange County, New York. While he made his livelihood as a master carpenter, he maintained his ties to his service as Post Commander of the Francis Cummins Post 176, GAR. in Goshen for many years. William died July 16, 1911 and is buried in Slate Hill Cemetery at Goshen.

The third son, Calvin, born in October, 1837 was mustered into Company C, 56th New York Infantry on September 16th, 1861, joining his younger brothers, Albert, born Christmas day in 1839 and fourth in family order and John, the fifth son, who had joined Company C in August of 1861. Unlike brother William whose regiment, an off-shoot of the 56th, stayed mainly in southern Virginia, the 56th N.Y. Infantry was transferred from Naglee's Brigade, 18th Corps near Yorktown, Virginia to Howells Brigade, Ferry's Division, 18th Corps in late 1862 and would remain stationed in South Carolina with the 18th Corps for the remainder of the war. The unit, with all three brothers mustered present saw action but no casualties in the Siege of Yorktown, at Williamsburg and other engagements of the Peninsula Campaign and would suffer their heaviest loss, 71 killed or wounded, during the Seven Days Battle in Virginia.

Calvin would remain with Company C until discharged as a Corporal in September, 1864 at Hilton Head, South Carolina for the expiration of his enlistment. After his discharge he returned to Montgomery where he married Rachel (Comfort) McIntyre, a divorcee' in 1869 and fathered six children. In 1907, at the age of 70, Calvin sought to have his meager pension raised. Failing to do so by conventional means, he requested intervention by his Congressman. On February 6, 1907 Private Act No. 745 passed both the U S House of Representatives and the U S Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to raise Calvin's pension to thirty dollars per month. Unfortunately, Calvin's newfound wealth was short lived. He died on August 1st of that year and is buried in Montgomery.

Albert, like his brothers John and a month later, Calvin, joined Company C of the 56th New York Infantry. Unlike both of them, Albert saw additional service in Company I, 168th New York Infantry and as Corporal, later Sergeant, Company M, 2nd New York Veteran Cavalry. Due to illness contracted in June of 1862, Albert spent two months confined to a Baltimore hospital before being released on a medical discharge. He was sufficiently recovered to re-enlist with Company I in December of 1862 and serve until the unit was mustered out at the end of October 1863. At the time he remained a private.

A short three weeks later, on November 23, 1863, Albert and his youngest brother, Theodore, born in 1844 and now nineteen, joined Company M of the 2nd New York Veteran Cavalry, the recently re-organized 30th New York Infantry Regiment which was first known as the "Empire Light Cavalry" The regiment served first at Washington D.C. in the 22nd Corps, moving to the 19th Corps, Department of the Gulf in February of 1864 and assigned to varying brigades within that Corps until early 1865 when they became part of the 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Gulf. They were first engaged in the Red River Campaign in Louisiana in March of 1864 losing 77 members of the regiment killed, wounded or missing, mostly during the battles at Campti, Pleasant Hill and Bayou Salina. Albert, now a Sergeant, was unscathed during the battle at Pleasant Hill, but received a head wound at Chattie River in July. He sustained additional injuries in falls from horses at both Fall River, Louisiana and at Mobile, Alabama. Fortunately, they were not of a serious nature. Twenty-two of his regiment were not so lucky. After the regiment mustered out, those members confined to the U S General Hospital at New Orleans were placed aboard the steamer "North America" for transportation back to New York. As the ship cruised northward off the coast of Florida on December 22, 1865, it was caught in a storm and sunk. The loss from drowning was over two hundred, mostly invalid soldiers from eleven New York units, the 2nd Veteran Cavalry among them.

Albert had already mustered out with the regiment in November, 1865 at Talladega, Alabama. After his return to Orange County, Albert married Sarah A. Powlis in May 1867 and fathered 12 children. He was killed in an accident June 12, 1898 in Middletown, New York and is buried at Montgomery.

John, born in December 1841, mustered into Company C, 56th New York joining Albert and Calvin. But while Calvin mustered out in September of 1864 and Albert left the unit in August of 1862, John not only remained until discharged in February of '64, he re-enlisted the next day in the same unit. John saw action similar to that of Calvin in the early days of the war. He was also present, having been promoted to Sergeant, during the operations of the regiment, part of the 1st Brigade, Coast Division in and around Honeyhill, Coosawhatchie and Deveaux Neck, South Carolina where in the ten days between November 30 and December 9, 1864 the unit suffered 33 killed, 113 wounded and 4 missing.

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John and the regiment mustered out at Charleston on October 17, 1865. John traveled back to Orange County after his discharge and remained there until 1868 when he moved to Missouri where he would meet his future wife, Ida McKilip. They married in Leavenworth, Kansas in August of 1879 but had no children. After Ida died in 1897, he moved several times to Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, and Washington and finally to St. Cloud, Florida where, in 1920 he was joined by his brother Theodore. John died there on November 29, 1925 in is buried in the Mt. Peace Cemetery (now St. Cloud Cemetery) in St. Cloud, Florida.

Theodore, the youngest of the seven, waited until shortly after his nineteenth birthday to join his brothers in the Union Army. He, with brother Albert, enrolled November 23rd, 1963 in Company M, 2nd New York Veteran Cavalry as a private. His service was not that different from that of Albert, although Theodore was wounded twice during the battle at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, once in the head and again with a through and through wound to the lower right leg. After treatment and a brief stay at the field hospital in Morganza, Louisiana, Theodore returned to the regiment and remained there until discharged, again with brother Albert on November 8, 1865 at Talladega, Alabama.

Theodore also missed the disaster of the sinking of the "North America". He returned home to Montgomery and two years later married Catherine Briggs in Bloomingburg, New York. Catherine died in 1900 in Montgomery. Theodore moved for a time to New Jersey and in 1920 moved to St. Cloud, Florida to join his only surviving brother, John. Theodore died March 21 1932 in St. Cloud and is buried next to John in St. Cloud Cemetery.

Over the course of the war, all seven of the Judson brothers demonstrated dedication, courage and loyalty to their families, their units and their country. Given the nature and duration of the conflict, the fact that six made it home safely is remarkable. I am proud that my eligibility for membership was based on the service of my great grandfather, William Judson.

Editor's Message

I want to sincerely thank the Camp for allowing me to serve as Junior Vice-Commander during the previous two terms. I enjoyed the challenge of the job and greatly appreciate your confidence in me. I also herewith congratulate your newly elected officer, [Mr. James S. Hackett](#), into this position. I know he will prove to be an asset to our Camp due to his genuine interest in history and in furthering the goals and aims of our Order. I am confident he will work in earnest to take the Jr. Vice-Commander position to a higher level.

In F. C. & L,
[Michael L. Lance](#) – Editor

Camp Calendar		
<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
8 Mar 2005	Monthly Meeting – 7:00 p.m.	Spaghetti Warehouse – Houston
12 Apr 2005	Monthly Meeting - 7:00 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Russ Schulze - Topic: Col Beard, CSA	Spaghetti Warehouse
30 Apr 2005	Montgomery County Historical Weekend - 10:00 a.m.	Conroe, Texas
10 May 2005	Monthly Meeting - 7:00 p.m.	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
30 May 2005	Memorial Day Observance - 10:00 a.m.	Houston National Cemetery
14 Jun 2005	Monthly Meeting - 7:00 p. m.	Spaghetti Warehouse, Houston
18 Jun 2005	Department Meeting – Lunch at 12:00 p.m. Meeting at 1:00 p.m. - Hosted by Sam Houston Camp #3 at home of Jim & Janet Rice	Round Rock, Texas

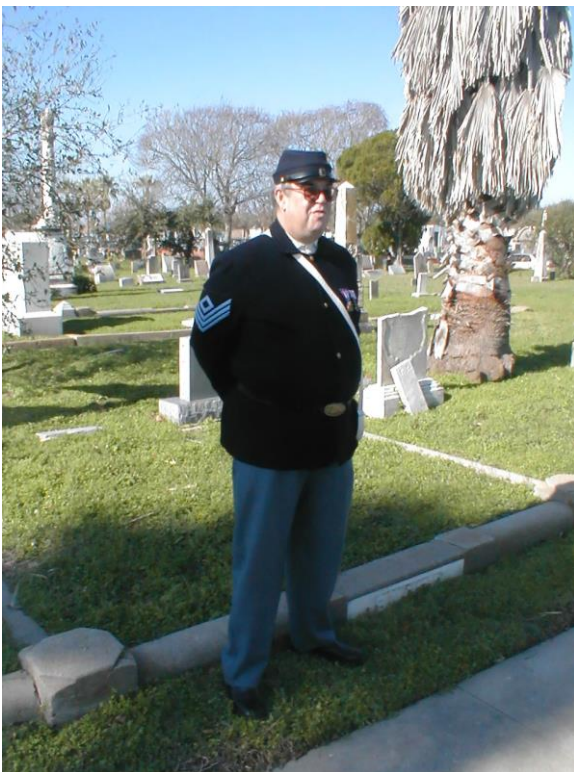
Current Camp Events

Memorial Service – Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea
Galveston, Texas - 8 Jan 2005



On January 8, 2005, several members of the Camp assembled at the Episcopal Cemetery in Galveston, Texas to participate in our annual graveside tribute to Lt. Commander Edward Lea, USN, and the Battle of Galveston Commemoration ceremony. Once again Mother Nature treated us to perfect weather for donning our woolen blue uniforms.

The U.S. flag, the Texas flag, and the Camp Colors were all posted behind the grave and flapped smartly in the brisk breeze. They served as a fitting backdrop as the Brothers formed up in line to listen to Camp Commander [Stephen Schulze](#) offer the formal ceremonial passages. The reading was somber and respectful. With the absence of anyone in 21st century garb in sight, the scene and actions of the small assembled group could have easily resembled a ceremony that might have taken place a century earlier.



Following the formal tribute by Commander Schulze, Jr. Vice-Commander [James S. Hackett](#) moved to the front. He offered a wonderful synopsis of Lt. Commander Lea's role in the Battle of Galveston. His stirring talk emphasized the bravery and dedication to service exhibited by the servicemen of the Civil War era.

With the assistance of Jr. Vice-Commander Hackett, Brother [Kenneth W. Vaughn](#) then placed a beautiful wreath at the grave of Lt. Cmdr. Lee.



Current Camp Events - Memorial Service *(continued)*



After the laying of the wreath at the grave of Lt. Commander Edward Lea, the assembly then marched along the narrow sidewalks to gather again before the recently dedicated marble monument honoring the Union Soldiers and Sailors who fell during the Battle of Galveston. The flags were posted once again to the rear of the monument. Brother [Michael L. Lance](#) with his arms served as guard on one side of the monument and Commander Schulze was positioned on the other, both facing the assembly. Commander Schulze then addressed the formation with a detailed commemoration speech. His talk was augmented with supporting historical comments by Secretary/Treasurer [Gary E. White](#).

Following the formal talks, the event participants posed for photos behind the monument. Camp Commander Stephen D. Schulze took the photo at right.

Brothers L-R: Dale Cates, Michael L. Lance, Kenneth W. Vaughn, James S. Hackett, Mark H. Andrus, Scott D. Shuster, Gary E. White, and Dean Letzring.



All nine event participants then retired to the Golden Corral Restaurant in Galveston for a buffet luncheon and business meeting. Although the meeting room that we had reserved for our use had been captured by a villainous 21st century civilian group, we endured the noise and distractions of the busy restaurant to have a successful meeting. An enjoyable time was had by all!

Brothers L-R: Scott Shuster, Michael L. Lance, Gary E. White, Stephen D. Schulze, James S. Hackett, Kenneth W. Vaughn, Mark H. Andrus, Dean Letzring, and Dale Cates.



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Current Camp Events - Memorial Service (continued)



Senior Vice-Commander, [Scott Shuster](#), rose to read and present a WWII Recognition Award to Veteran Brother [Kenneth W. Vaughn](#).

Mr. Vaughn treated us to some fascinating stories regarding his World War II service. It was thrilling to listen to our very own hero speak about his close-call adventures. His recollections ended much too soon for this listener! Our enthusiastic applause expressed only a small measure of our thanks and gratitude for Mr. Vaughn's heroism and service to our country.

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

Battle of Long King Creek

Livingston, Texas
5-6 Feb 2005



The 4th annual Battle of Long King Creek reenactment was held at Pedigo Park in Livingston, Texas the weekend of February 5th and 6th. Despite the fact that it was Super Bowl weekend, Mardi Gras weekend, and a cold and wet weekend there was a pretty good turnout to see the Yankees and Confederates slug it out once more.

The Camp set up its recruiting tent again this year. It was manned by Commander Schulze, JVC Hackett and Brother White (photo at left). This year we were located near the sutlers tents. While this made it a shorter trip to the food court it also meant everyone had to work harder (and shout louder) to attract visitors to our location. Nevertheless, the

raffle managed to raise \$125.00 for the camp treasury. This was down from last year, but nevertheless a respectable result. This was due to the quality of the items raffled off. The centerpiece of the raffle was the beautiful quilt donated by Pam Shuster, which brought in \$80.00. JVC Hackett donated a book on the Battle of Gettysburg, which also generated a lot of interest and a number of bids. Thanks to both for their generosity and support of the Camp.

In addition to the recruiting/fund raising effort, our own intrepid re-enactor Steve Forman played a key role in both days' battles. As commander of the dismounted U.S. cavalry, he led the Union forces in their victory over the Southerners on Saturday. The climax of the battle including Steve's dispatching a number of the Southern foe (some of whom were members of his SCV Camp) with his sword.

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Current Camp Events – Battle of Long King Creek *(continued)*



Federal soldiers prepare for battle on a road near the Union camp. Brother Stephen D. Forman commanding (2nd from right).

A Confederate line takes aim and fires



The SUV Edward Lea Camp #2 tent was visited by an impeccably attired federal Naval Captain (photo at left) and his two charming daughters.

By Stephen D. Schulze - Photos contributed by James S. Hackett.

(Note: additional event photos on pgs 16-20)

Current Camp Events – Battle of Long King Creek *(continued)*

An Unexpected Encounter

Prior to the main battle, your reporter witnessed an unexpected encounter as a troop of Union Horse was moving from their encampment to support the advance of the boys in blue. While passing through a small wooded area (photo at right), they were ambushed by a contingent of Rebels. Upon hearing gunfire, the Union commander sent a company of foot soldiers to clear out the woods. This led to a spirited exchange lasting about thirty minutes. The woods were never completely cleared until sometime after the battle was decided in favor of the Union forces. While the conflict was in full flower, the 'bushwhackers' continued to harass the Union artillery in the rear.



.....Submitted by James S. Hackett

Livingston After Action Report

On Friday of the last instance, the 5th Kansas was called back into action, after suffering through the hard times of winter with shortages of food and sufficient shelter and medical supplies, due to roving Rebel patrols.

Illness had taken its effects upon our ranks and our numbers were down. We mustered 14 men into service. Being the only officer present, I was pressed into command by the NCO's.

Camp was set up with Trooper Horn's family at one end of the Camp and Sgt. Green and former 1st Sgt. Ross at the other end.

A late meal on Friday was provided to the men by Mrs. Lee, who had admitted to the shortage of beef due to the roving rebels who had raided their farm and stolen all the cows and hogs while her husband Daniel was off attending to the war. She did say there was abundance of wild turkey, to which she was able to secure for our nourishment, being the excellent shot that she is.

Saturday morning began with the men having breakfast while I attended the Officers Call. General Dan Barfield was in command of all Union Forces. Captain Brian Glass was in command of the Federal Dismounted. We had remnants of three companies. The Federal Infantry included the 13th U.S. and the 1st Texas U.S.

Weapons inspection was conducted at 10:45 A.M. followed by 30 minutes of drill. The unit formed up at 1:15 P.M. I breveted Sgt. Green to 1st Sgt. and placed him at the head of the 1st Section with Cpl. W. Lee at the end, and Cpl. W. Anderson heading the Second Section and former 1st Sgt. R. Ross at the end of the line. We had some recruits but interspersed them with veteran troopers. At the time of battle we were able to field 16 rifles. Adding our numbers to the other two platoons, we fielded 48 dismounted. We were to come out onto the field after the cannons opened up. However, fighting started off in the woods. It seemed that a small force of Confederates had

(Continued on next page)



Stephen D. Forman

engaged our Federal Cavalry and infantry. We went onto the field without Cavalry support or Infantry support. The enemy was before us. Captain Glass had us move forward in front of our guns, the 5th Kansas being the left flank. We advanced, firing by files from the right while advancing, through heavy mud and water. We were opposing what appeared to be 15th Texas Cavalry who were immediately in our front. The 1st U.S. Dismounted was to our right. They appeared to be facing the 11th Texas Cavalry. The 6th Texas U.S. Dismounted was on the far right nearest the woods.

We were forcing the issue and pressing the rebels. We were facing greater numbers - the Rebs had us three to one. Our mounted were still in the woods and our infantry was being held in reserve. The Rebs with their superior numbers began pressing us. We were now being engaged in the front and our left. I maneuvered the men to a left oblique and began advancing on the 15th Texas who had split their company to try to outflank us. The 1st U.S. Dismounted then moved to our right flank, leaving a gap between them and the 6th U.S. Dismounted. Finally the Federal Cavalry came through the gap to engage Confederate Cavalry.

The 5th Kansas held their ground valiantly before overpowering numbers. Our infantry had still not taken the field and we now had Confederate infantry joined into the fight. The Rebs began advancing. I gave the order to fire by files from the right and retire. We continued this movement until we had gotten back to about 45 yards from our own artillery. Finally, our Infantry came onto the field into the gap we provided on our right. As they advanced on our right flank, we held until the Rebs tried to advance on them. We then advanced, regaining the ground we previously had to withdraw from. Our men were fighting fiercely, continuing on even when wounded. We now advanced on the 15th Texas again, and then wheeled to the left to take on the force that had split off. We advanced on them with our men placing their shots accurately, and we killed them all. We then right-wheeled and began advancing on the Confederates who had retreated to their artillery.

We continued to press, but were running low on ammunition. Some of the wounded Rebs were still trying to fight, so I gave them the taste of Union steel. The Rebs had now left the field. Gen. Barfield had me accompany him and Captain Glass to discuss terms of surrender. Confederate Commander Gibson did not come out to officially surrender. We secured the field and were victorious.

We marched back to camp, but this victory was costly. We had several wounded members. Back at camp, I commended the men for their valor and dismissed them to take advantage of the sutlers and encouraged them to go to the dance and revel in their victory.

On Sunday of the last instance we had a very large breakfast. All of the men had pooled their rations and Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Lee cooked the breakfast with the assistance of two lovely young ladies.

It appeared that the Rebs who had run away the day before had returned with reinforcements. We formed up at 1:00 P.M. Our numbers were down from the battle before. Captain Glass and his troops had taken so many casualties that there were none of them left capable to take the field. This left us with ten of the 5th Kansas and 10 of the 6th U.S. for all of the Dismounted Cavalry.

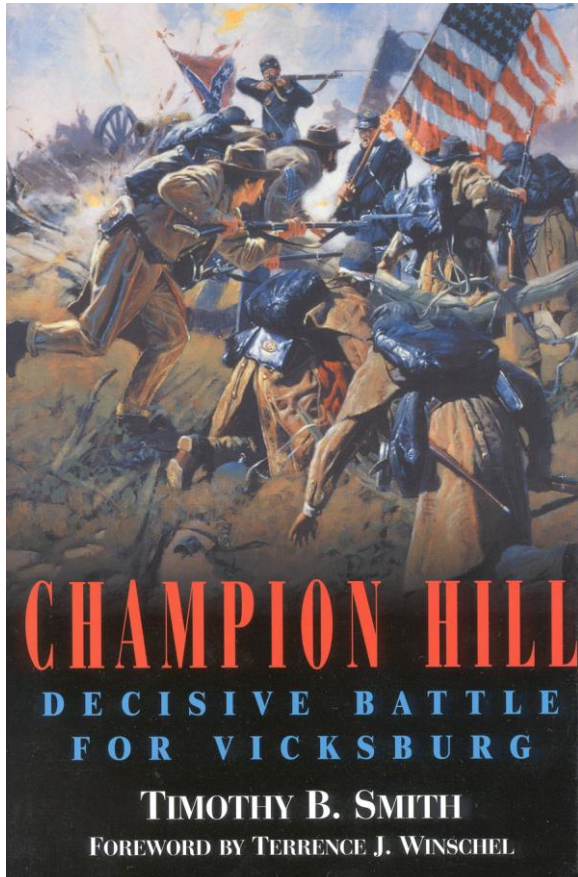
Gen. Barfield advised us that we were to protect our artillery to the end. We went onto the field being the Union Left Flank again. After a short artillery barrage all the Dismounted entered on the field. The two platoons entered on as a unit. We decided to not cross the water, but to use it to our advantage in defense. The Confederates engaged us, but did not advance on us through the water. Our Cavalry came to our right, then moved behind us and rode around our left flank to gain our front and advanced. The Confederate Cavalry then moved through the opening and woods to our left. We refused left to cover their advance, grounded rifles and responded with revolvers, holding them and our cavalry, then attacked them forcing them back through opening.

The 11th Texas Cav. Dismounted had now moved to the woods and used it as cover to pour down fire upon our ranks and to flank our artillery. I moved our men to the left flank to put us between the Confederates and the left flank of our guns. We were taking heavy casualties all along our lines. When I realized all of our men were down, as well all of the Dismounted Rebs who attacked, I was accosted by six mounted Rebs. I told them they would have to shoot me as I would not surrender. They however were out of bullets. I engaged a saber fight with the mounted major, but was mortally wounded.

Your Most Obedient Servant
1st Lt. Stephen D. Forman
Commanding 5th Kansas U.S. Cavalry

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.

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Marshaling the Federal Army – Boys of the War Days

By Charles King - Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers - (Part 6)

Time and again of late years, Grand Army men have made this criticism of the organized militia. "They look like mere boys." But it is a singular fact that, man for man, the militia of to-day are older than were the "old boys" when they entered service for the Civil War. In point of fact, the war was fought to a finish by a grand army of boys. Of 2,778,304 Union soldiers enlisted, over two million were not twenty-two years of age – 1,151,438 were not even nineteen.

So long as the recruit appeared to be eighteen years old and could pass a not very rigid physical examination, he was accepted without question; but it happened, in the early days of the war, that young lads came eagerly forward, begging to be taken – lads who looked less than eighteen and could be accepted only on bringing proof, or swearing that they were eighteen. It has since been shown that over eight hundred thousand lads of seventeen or less were found in the ranks of the Union army, that over two hundred thousand were no more than sixteen, that there were even one hundred thousand on the Union rolls who were no more than fifteen.

Boys of sixteen or less could be enlisted as "musicians". Every company was entitled to two field musicians; that made twenty to the average war-time regiment. There were 1981 regiments – infantry, cavalry, and artillery – organized during the war, and in addition, there were separate companies sufficient in number to make nearly seventy more, or two thousand and fifty regiments. This would account for over forty thousand boy musicians. Here, at last, the supply far exceeded the demand; there were mere lads of twelve to fourteen all over the land vainly seeking means of enlistment. There were three hundred boys of thirteen or under who actually succeeded in being mustered into the Federal military service.

Many of the fine regiments that took the field early in 1861 had famous drum-and-fife corps made up entirely of boys. In those days, too, each regiment had two or more "markers", who, with the adjutant and sergeant-major, established the alignment on battalion drill or parade, and these were generally mere lads who carried a light staff and fluttering guidon instead of the rifle. There were little scamps of buglers in some of the old regular cavalry regiments and field-batteries, who sometimes had to be hoisted into the saddle, but once there, could stick to the pigskin like monkeys, and with reckless daring, followed at the heels of the squadron leader in many a wild saber charge.

There were others, too, that were so short-legged they could not take the service stride of twenty-eight inches and were put to other duties. One of the most famous of these was little Johnny Clem, who at the age of eleven went out as drummer in the Twenty-second Michigan, and before long was made a mounted orderly with the staff of Major-General George H. Thomas and decorated with a pair of chevrons and the title of lance-sergeant.

Another Western boy who saw stirring service, though never formally enlisted, was the eldest son of General Grant, a year older than little Clem, when he rode with his father through the Jackson campaign and the siege of Vicksburg. There were other sons who rode with commanding generals, as did young George Meade at Gettysburg, as did the sons of Generals Humphreys, Abercrombie, and Heintzelman, as did "Win" and Sam Sumner, both generals in their own right to-day, as did Francis Vinton Greene, who had to be locked up to keep him from following his gallant father into the thick of the fray at Gettysburg, but "lived to fight another day" and win his own double stars at Manila.

And while the regulations forbade carrying the musket before reaching one's eighteenth, they were oddly silent as to the age at which one might wield the sword, and so it resulted that boys of sixteen and seventeen were found at the front wearing the shoulder-straps of lieutenants, and some of them becoming famous in an army of famous men.

Two instances were those of two of the foremost major-generals of later years – Henry W. Lawton, of Indiana, and Arthur MacArthur, of Wisconsin. Lawton, tall, sinewy, and strong, was chosen first sergeant, promoted lieutenant, and was commanding a regiment as lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war and when barely twenty. MacArthur's case was even more remarkable. Too young to enlist, and crowded out of the chance of entering West Point in 1861, he received the appointment of adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin when barely seventeen, was promoted major and lieutenant-colonel while still eighteen, and commanded his regiment, though thrice wounded, in the bloody battles of Resaca and Franklin. The "gallant boy colonel," as he was styled by General Stanley in his report, entered the regular army after the war, and in 1909, full of honors, reached the retiring age (sixty-four) as the last of its lieutenant-generals.

The East, too, had boy colonels, but not so young as MacArthur. The first, probably, was brave, soldierly little Ellsworth, who went out at the head of the Fire Zouaves in the spring of 1861, and was shot dead at Alexandria, after tearing down the Confederate flag. As a rule, however, the regiments, East and West, came to the front headed by grave, earnest men over forty years of age. Barlow, Sixty-first New York, looked like a beardless boy even in 1864 when he was commanding a division. The McCooks, coming from a famous family,

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were colonels almost from the start – Alexander, of the First Ohio, later major-general and corps commander; Dan of the Fifty-second Ohio; Edward, of the Second Indiana Cavalry; and gallant “Bob”, of the Ninth Ohio, name brigadier-general before he was killed in August, 1862.

With the close of the second twelve months of the war came the first of the little crop of “boy generals”, as they were called, nearly all of them young graduates of West Point. The first of the “boy generals” was Adelbert Ames, of the class of ‘61, colonel of the Twentieth Maine, closely followed by Judson Kilpatrick, colonel of the Second New York Cavalry, and by Wesley Merritt, whose star was given him just before Gettysburg, when only twenty-seven.

With Merritt, too, came Custer, only twenty-three when he donned the silver stars, and first charged at the head of the Wolverine Brigade on Stuart’s gray squadrons at the far right flank at Gettysburg. A few months later, James H. Wilson, Emory Upton, and Ranald Mackenzie, all young, gifted, and most soldierly West Pointers, were also promoted to the stars, as surely would have been gallant Patrick O’Rorke, but for the bullet that laid him low at Gettysburg. That battle was the only one missed by another boy colonel, who proved so fine a soldier that New York captured him from his company in the Twenty-second Massachusetts and made him lieutenant-colonel of their own Sixty-first. Severe wounds kept him out of Gettysburg, but May, 1864, found him among the new brigadiers. Major-general when only twenty-six, he gave thirty-eight years more to the service of his country, and then, as lieutenant-general, Nelson A. Miles passed to the retired list when apparently in the prime of life.

The South chose her greatest generals from men who were beyond middle life – Lee, Jackson, Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard, and Hardee. Longstreet and A. P. Hill were younger. Hood and Stuart were barely thirty. The North found its most successful leaders, save Sherman and Thomas, among those who were about forty or younger.

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

Trivia – Bone Saw

There were approximately 60,000 partial or complete surgical removals of limbs during the Civil War. Most were necessary due to the irreparable damage caused by soft lead projectiles. The doctors were often compelled to use a bone saw, which looked very much like a common hacksaw. The doctors were often called ‘butchers’, or ‘sawbones’, or other choice names. The wounded soldiers probably did not know that an amputation within 24 hours of the injury gave them an 80 percent chance of survival. After 48 hours, the survival rate easily dropped to near 40 percent. Two basic methods of amputation were used – circular and flap.

The first step in a circular amputation involved slicing the skin in a perpendicular manner just below where the bone was to be cut. The surgeon then cut away an inverted cone of muscles and tendons. A doctor’s assistant then pulled the flesh up while the surgeon sawed through the bone.

A single-flap amputation used a diagonal cut across the limb. After cutting the bone and closing blood vessels, the surgeon pulled the flesh over the bone to create a cleaner, more uniform closure than that of the circular method. A double-flap amputation required a V-shaped cut of skin and flesh up into the limb. The assistant peeled the two flaps back allowing for a high cut of the bone.

For all the criticism heaped upon army surgeons, three of four amputees survived the procedure. Most of the wounded would probably not have lived long without it. It has been estimated that of all the field surgeries conducted during the war, 75 percent were amputations.

The SUVCW Edward Lea Camp #2 still needs volunteers to fill the important positions of: [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.

Website of Interest - *Getting Records of Military Personnel*

An individual's complete service record is available to the former service member or, if deceased, to his/her next of kin (parents, spouse, or children). Limited information (such as dates of service, awards, and training) is available to anyone. Not available to the general public is information which would invade an individual's privacy; for example, medical records, Social Security number, or present address. The St. Louis Center receives many requests for service records each week, so a request will be processed with greater speed and accuracy if the requester uses a Standard Form 180, "Request Pertaining to Military Records", which can be downloaded from: http://www.archives.gov/research_room/obtain_copies/standard_form_180.pdf

If requesting the records of a relative, a requester should mention the relationship to the former member (brother, uncle, or other). There is no charge for this service to former service members or their next of kin. For others, a nominal fee is charged for research and reproduction costs. You may submit more than one request per envelope or fax, but submit a separate request (either SF 180 or letter) for each individual whose records are being requested.

Send by Mail: National Personnel Records Center, Military Personnel Records, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

Send by Fax: 314-801-9195 The Center will respond in writing by U.S. Mail. For additional information, see <http://www.military.com/Resources/ResourcesContent/0,13964,31457,00.html>

Additional Photos - *Battle of Long King Creek* (continued from page 10)



Confederate artillery practice (notice the Yankee spies in the background?)

(Continued on next page)



The troops queue up to draw their pay.



The Confederate forces gather into an impressive force.

(Continued on next page)



The surgeon readies his knife. Another Rebel boy will probably lose a limb.

A representative of Her Majesty's troops observing the conflict.



Elements of the 13th U.S. Regiment reports for duty. They are one smartly trained outfit!

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Notice the authentic Civil War era golf cart in the background? We spare no expense....



Rebel skirmish line inflicts some damage (the rifleman in the center must be skeet shooting!)

(Continued on next page)



.....Photos contributed by Stephen D. Schulze

I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man live so that his place will be proud of him

--Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)

Happiness consists more in small conveniences or pleasures that occur every day, than in great pieces of good fortune that happen but seldom to a man in the course of his life.

--Benjamin Franklin

Sources for Volume 12, number 1

Pg XX: [Marshalling the Federal Army – Boys of the War Days \(part 6\)](#) - *The Photographic History of the Civil War – Volume 8 – pgs 190-196* - by Charles King, Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, The Review of Reviews Company, 1911.

Pg XX: [Trivia – Bone Saw](#) – *The History Buff's Guide to the Civil War* - pgs 131-132 – by Thomas R. Fligel – Cumberland House, 2003.