

# SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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



## Harriet Lane

Sep 2015

Volume 21

Number 3

### *From the Commander's Tent*

In my last Commander's message, I ended with mention of an annual report which was due for presentation at the 2015 Department Encampment that was held outside Fort Worth on June 6<sup>th</sup>. A little more than three months have gone by since the Encampment, and it is already time to start discussing the 2016 Department Encampment.

The three Texas Camps rotate as to which Camp gets to host the Department Encampment and for 2016, the Lea Camp will be the host Camp. The first order of business will be selecting a site for the Encampment and initial discussions on this matter took place at our last monthly meeting. The tentative date for the 2016 Department Encampment is Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup>, but we may also have activities on the evening of June 3<sup>rd</sup> and we may even carry over into Sunday, June 5<sup>th</sup>.

Help is needed!

JVC Lance needs help from the Brothers to support the ongoing activities of the Welfare Committee. For those who are not familiar with the Welfare Committee, the main purpose of the Committee is to make periodic contact with all of the Brothers on the Camp roster. This task can best be accomplished if about ten brothers divide up the roster, with each taking responsibility to make contact with 10 – 15 Brothers, especially those brothers, who for whatever reason, cannot attend monthly meetings or other scheduled events. Details on how to best carry out the activities of the Committee can be discussed with JVC Lance.

Many of the Brothers who are long-time members of the Camp have already served on the Welfare Committee, so I am asking that some of the newer members step-up and share a little of their time to help make the Welfare Committee a continuing success.

There are a number of other Camp activities that offer Brothers the opportunity to participate, share their knowledge, their skills and maybe even learn a thing or two. Please feel free to contact me or one of the other Camp officers to further discuss how you can participate.

In F. C. & L,

*Brother Coughlin*

Camp Commander



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## Membership Muster

### Camp Member

**Mr. Thomas F. Coughlin** – *Commander*  
**Mr. William A. Pollard** – *Sr. Vice-Commander*  
**Mr. Michael L. Lance** – *JVC, Historian, Newsletter Ed.*  
**Mr. Gary White** – *Secretary/Treasurer* \* ~ \*\*\*

Mr. Mark H. Andrus  
 Mr. Stephen P. Barrett  
 Mr. Curtiss M. Beinhorn  
 Mr. Ben C. Bonnett  
 Mr. Michael T. Boyd  
 Mr. William C. Boyd  
 Mr. Samuel R. Brasher  
 Mr. William C. Buell  
 Mr. William D. Burdette – *Color Bearer*  
 Mr. Jon P. Calder  
 Mr. Patrick D. Calder  
 Mr. William D. Campbell \*  
 Mr. Ricardo Cardona ^  
 Mr. Lawrence K. Casey Jr. \*\*\*  
 Mr. C. Dale Cates ^  
 Mr. Mark T. Chemay  
 Mr. Thor E. Chester  
 Mr. Robert D. Clements  
 Mr. Walter G. Coffey  
 Mr. William F. Cole \*\*\*  
 Mr. Brandon K. Coons  
 Mr. Larry P. Coons  
 Mr. Steven G. Coons  
 Mr. Stephen M. Crow  
 Mr. Donald G. Deppe  
 Mr. Charles L. Duke  
 Rev. Stephen F. Duncan – *Chaplain*  
 Mr. Thomas M. Eishen – *Signals Officer, Webmaster*  
 Mr. Evan M. Ellis  
 Mr. Karl R. Falken  
 Mr. Jacob L. Fetters ^^  
 Mr. Kyle A. Fetters  
 Mr. J. Maurice Foster  
 Mr. Robert T. Giffin \*\*\*  
 Mr. Jerry D. Gipson  
 Mr. James S. Hackett \*  
 Mr. Samuel F. Hampton \*  
 Mr. Kenneth H. Harrington  
 Mr. Steve M. Hart  
 Mr. Ronnie B. Hayward  
 Mr. Robert L. Heath  
 Mr. Gregory K. Helm  
 Mr. Alan D. Hess  
 Mr. Harrold K. Henck Jr. ~ \*  
 Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes – *Council* \*  
 Mr. Zane F. Hooper ^  
 Mr. Thomas A. Jackson  
 Mr. Thomas I. Jackson  
 Mr. Erik T. Jeffreys  
 Mr. Judd A. Jones  
 Mr. Ernest C. Kobs IV  
 Mr. David K. LaBrot – *Patriotic Instructor, Council* \* \*\*  
  
 Mr. Douglas E. LaBrot  
 Mr. Paul M. LaBrot  
 Mr. Willard W. LaBrot  
 Mr. Zachary C. LaBrot  
 Mr. Dale H. Leach  
 Mr. John P. Lenes – *Guide*  
 Mr. Kurt A. Letzring  
 Mr. Robert L. Lockwood  
 Mr. George E. Loper  
 Mr. John R. Loper

### Civil War Ancestor

2<sup>nd</sup> Cpl. Henry A. Sauter  
 Pvt. Jacob P. Kinney  
 Pvt. Finas Euen Lance  
 Commissary Sgt. William Judson  
 Pvt. Andrew Wilson White  
  
 Pvt. Matthew Barth  
 Pvt. Enoch A. Barrett  
 Pvt. John Lancaster  
 Pvt. John Walker Daniels  
 Pvt. Thomas Howey  
 Pvt. Lyndon Boyd  
 Pvt. James Peden  
 Pvt. Mathias Stonebrook  
 Pvt. Nathan R. Price  
 Pvt. Edward Dailey  
 Pvt. Edward Dailey  
 Cpl. William Moore Campbell  
 \*\*  
 Chaplain Josiah Brown  
 \*\*  
 --  
 Pvt. John A. Watts  
 Cpl. Samuel McClain  
 Pvt. Nicholas Almire  
 Pvt. Jacob E. Brock  
 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Loren Glazier Cowdrey  
 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Loren Glazier Cowdrey  
 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Loren Glazier Cowdrey  
 Pvt.  
 Pvt. Lewis P. Moore  
 Pvt. Joseph Allen  
 Pvt. Isaac Duncan  
 Pvt. Andreas Pfothenhauer  
 Major Gen. James Abram Garfield  
 Pvt. Jacob Lohrer  
 Hospital Steward Louis LaBrot  
 Hospital Steward Louis LaBrot  
 Pvt. Xavier Henkel  
 Pvt. Robert Newton Button  
 Pvt. Peter B. Gipson  
 Cpl. Thadeus Hendrickson  
 Pvt. Samuel Pate Hampton  
 Pvt. James Morfed Aston  
 Pvt. Robert Milton Hart  
 Pvt. Jeremiah Kelley  
 Pvt. Hiram T. Heath  
 Pvt. Robert R. Campbell  
 Pvt. Joseph Hess  
 Pvt. Philip Jacob Apffel  
 Pvt. Warren W. White  
 \*\*  
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield  
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield  
 Pvt. Edward J. Taylor  
 Pvt. John A. Watts  
 Pvt. Robert V. Osteen  
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot  
 Pvt. Charles Edward 'Austin' Laborot  
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot  
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot  
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot  
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot  
 Pvt. Sylvester Leach  
 Pvt. Wilson Keffer  
 Pvt. Alexander McLain  
 Pvt. Chauncey A. Lockwood  
 Pvt. Fredrick Lohmann  
 Pvt. Frederick Lohmann

### Service Unit

Co. A, 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, DC Infantry  
 Co. E, 77<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry  
 Co F, 12<sup>th</sup> Regt. IN Inf., Co E, 59<sup>th</sup> IN Inf.  
 Co. D, 1<sup>st</sup> Regt. New York Mounted Rifles  
 Co. L, 4<sup>th</sup> Regt. New York Heavy Artillery  
  
 Co. B, 52<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 Co. L, 50<sup>th</sup> Regt. New York Engineers  
 Co. F, 50<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 Co. I, 6<sup>th</sup> Regt. PA Heavy Artillery  
 Co. A, 38<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 Co. F, 144<sup>th</sup> Regt., Indiana Vol. Infantry  
 Co. B, 69<sup>th</sup> Regt. Indiana Infantry  
 Co. F, 142<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Ohio Infantry  
 Co. H, 122<sup>nd</sup> Regt. New York Vol. Infantry  
 Co. I, 15<sup>th</sup> Regt. Massachusetts Infantry  
 Co. I, 15<sup>th</sup> Regt. Massachusetts Infantry  
 Co. I, 12<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 \*\*  
 15<sup>th</sup> Regt., Maine Infantry  
 \*\*  
 --  
 Indep Co Trumbull Guards, Ohio Inf.  
 Co. C, 203<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. E, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Indiana Vol. Infantry  
 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. New York Infantry  
 Co. G, 86<sup>th</sup> Regt. Indiana Infantry  
 Co. G, 86<sup>th</sup> Regt. Indiana Infantry  
 Co. G, 86<sup>th</sup> Regt. Indiana Infantry  
 --  
 Co. K, 7<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 Co. D, 48<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Vol. Infantry  
 Co. M, 4<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia, Cav.  
 Co. F, 4<sup>th</sup> Regt. Missouri Infantry  
 --  
 Co. L, 5<sup>th</sup> Regt. Pennsylvania Cavalry  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co. C, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Illinois Light Infantry  
 Co. D, 13<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 Co. B, 1<sup>st</sup> AL & TN Indepen. Vidette Cav.  
 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry  
 Co. G, 47<sup>th</sup> Regt. Missouri Infantry  
 Co. C, 4<sup>th</sup> Regt. Tennessee Vol. Infantry  
 Co. K, 7<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 Co. E, Missouri Home Guard  
 Co. E, 12<sup>th</sup> Regt. New Hampshire Infantry  
 Co. H, 11<sup>th</sup> Regt. West Virginia Infantry  
 Co. C, 101<sup>st</sup> Regt. New York Infantry  
 Co. A, 46<sup>th</sup> Regt. Iowa Vol. Infantry  
 Co. K, 44<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Infantry  
 \*\*  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Texas Cavalry  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Texas Cavalry  
 Co. I, 126<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteer Infantry  
 Independ. Co., Trumbull Guards, OH Inf.  
 Co. B/F, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt. NC Mounted Cavalry  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 23<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. B, 8<sup>th</sup> Regt. West Virginia Infantry  
 Co. E, 7<sup>th</sup> Regt. Michigan Cavalry  
 Co. H, 14<sup>th</sup> Regt. Wisconsin Infantry  
 Co. H, 6<sup>th</sup> Regt. West Virginia Infantry  
 Co. H, 6<sup>th</sup> Regt. West Virginia Infantry

*(Muster continued on next page)*

**Membership Muster (continued)**

**Camp Member**

Mr. Larry W. Lockett  
 Mr. Elliot S. Mason  
 Mr. Riley L. Mason  
 Mr. Randall S. McDaniel  
 Mr. Faber F. McMullen III  
 Mr. Lloyd B. Monroe Jr.  
 Mr. Harrison G. Moore IV \* ~ \*\* \*\*\*  
 Mr. Frank S. Moore ~  
 Mr. Gene P. Munson  
 Mr. Melvin L. Myers  
 Mr. Steven L. Newman  
 Mr. Jon T. Oliver  
 Mr. Donald H. Patrick Jr. \*\*\*  
 Mr. James R. Perry  
 Mr. Herbert W. Powers Jr.  
 Mr. Michael D. Rappe  
 Mr. Sam J. Reed  
 Mr. Stephen C. Rogers  
 Mr. Randall D. Scallan – *Past Chaplain*  
 Mr. John E. Schneider Jr.  
 Mr. Stephen D. Schulze - *Council* \* \*\* \*\*\*  
 Mr. Jeffrey R. Schurwon  
 Mr. Michael D. Seeber  
 Mr. Mark S. Shackelford  
 Mr. Scott D. Shuster – *Dept. Secretary*  
 Mr. James M. Sigler

Mr. Robert E. Smith  
 Mr. Bartley N. Stockton  
 Mr. Terry T. Sutton  
 Mr. Jerry B. Taylor  
 Mr. Chapman P. Traylor  
 Mr. Nash S. Traylor  
 Mr. Joseph M. Tucker  
 Mr. Robert C. Turney Sr. \*\*\*  
 Mr. John A. Wade  
 Rev. Ross E. Waggoner  
 Mr. James B. Weber  
 Mr. Samuel P. Wheeler ^  
 Mr. Robert E. Wickman  
 Mr. Lee H. Wilson  
 Mr. Patrick M. Young  
 Mr. Edward Cotham # *Author*

**Civil War Ancestor**

Pvt. Merrill J. Stearns  
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot  
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot  
 Pvt. Fernando Cortez Nichols  
 Pvt. Michael Lewis McMullen  
 Pvt. Harrison Monroe  
 Pvt. William Moore  
 Pvt. William Moore  
 Pvt. Joseph Stoner  
 Pvt. Charles Bowden  
 Pvt. Samuel Davis Hawkins  
 Pvt. James E. Petrie Jr.  
 Sgt. Squire Merlin Harris  
 Pvt. James R. Cook  
 Pvt. Lifee Holbrook Powers  
 Pvt. David C. Murphy  
 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Axel Hayford Reed  
 Capt. George Augustus Knight  
 Chaplain Francis M. Byrd  
 Lt. Col. Casper Carl Schneider  
 Pvt. Henry Ludwig Schulze  
 Pvt. Martin V. B. Leonard  
 Pvt. Lorenzo Seeber  
 Pvt. Andrew Stevenson  
 Pvt. John S. Darling  
 Pvt. William Henry Sigler

Pvt. Flemon Trent  
 William R. Reck  
 Pvt. Isaac Cherry Sutton  
 Pvt. Robert A. Glover  
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws  
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws  
 Pvt. Joseph Henry Wells  
 --  
 Pvt. William Elgie Woodcock  
 Capt. William Sharpe  
 Pvt. Frederick Crouse  
 \*\*  
 Pvt. Hugh Alexander Hoy  
 Pvt. Charles Wilson  
 Pvt. William Young  
 \*\*

**Service Unit**

Co. E, 37<sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co. E, 12<sup>th</sup>-Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> MO State Milit. Cav.  
 Co. A, 7<sup>th</sup> Regt. Indiana Infantry  
 Co. M, 13<sup>th</sup> Regt. Indiana Cavalry  
 Co. C, 2<sup>nd</sup> KS Col Inf. (83<sup>rd</sup> U.S. Col Inf.)  
 Co. K, 63<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry  
 Co. K, 63<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry  
 Co. K, 126<sup>th</sup> Regt. Pennsylvania Inf.  
 Co. G, 37<sup>th</sup> US Colored Infantry  
 Co. C, 15<sup>th</sup> Regt. West Virginia Infantry  
 Co. A, 53<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Ohio Infantry  
 6<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia Cavalry  
 Co. C, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Wisconsin Infantry  
 Co. D, 104<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 Co. E, 11<sup>th</sup> Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. K, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Minnesota Infantry  
 Co. A & H, 188<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry  
 184<sup>th</sup> Regt. Ohio Infantry  
 103<sup>rd</sup> Regt. New York Infantry  
 Co. D, 9<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Volunteers  
 Shields' 19<sup>th</sup> Indep Batt. Ohio Light Arty.  
 Co. C, 10<sup>th</sup> Regt. Illinois Infantry  
 Co. A, 88<sup>th</sup> Regt. Ohio Infantry  
 Co. F, 171<sup>st</sup> Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. M, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt. New York Cavalry  
 Co. F, 5<sup>th</sup> Regt. Excelsior Brigade  
 Co. H, 39<sup>th</sup> Regt. Kentucky Infantry  
 Co. F, 74<sup>th</sup> Regt. NY Inf., Co. H, 40<sup>th</sup> NY  
 Co. G, 8<sup>th</sup> Regt. Indiana Infantry  
 Co. H, 84<sup>th</sup> Regt. New York Infantry  
 Battery B, 1<sup>st</sup> Btn Tenn. Light Artillery  
 Battery B, 1<sup>st</sup> Btn Tenn. Light Artillery  
 Co. I, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Kentucky Cavalry  
 --  
 Co. F, 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Mounted Infantry  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Wisconsin Cavalry  
 Co. H, 22<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Indiana Infantry  
 \*\*  
 Co. D, Bracketts Btn, Minn. Cavalry  
 Co. D, 22<sup>nd</sup> Regt. New York Infantry  
 30<sup>th</sup> Regt. Pennsylvania Militia  
 \*\*

**Key:** ~ *Charter Member*      \* *Past Camp Commander*      \*\* *Past Dept. Commander*      \*\*\* *Life Member*  
 + *New Member*              ^^ *Junior Member*              ^ *Associate Member*              # *Honorary Member*

The *Harriet Lane* newsletter is published quarterly (*March, June, September, and December*). Please send questions, letters, suggestions or corrections concerning the newsletter to: Michael L. Lance, 7707 Dane Hill Dr., Texas 77389. E-mail [mlance@cruiseone.com](mailto:mlance@cruiseone.com). Content submission deadlines are: Mar issue – Feb 15<sup>th</sup>; Jun issue - May 15<sup>th</sup>; Sep issue – Aug 15<sup>th</sup>; Dec issue – Nov 15<sup>th</sup>.

➤ <b>Camp Cmdr.</b>	<b>Thomas Coughlin</b>	<b>281-468-7931</b>	<b><a href="mailto:tomascoughlin@aol.com">tomascoughlin@aol.com</a></b>
➤ <b>Sr. Vice-Cmdr.</b>	<b>William Pollard</b>	<b>409-938-0052</b>	<b><a href="mailto:bpollard70@peoplepc.com">bpollard70@peoplepc.com</a></b>
➤ <b>Jr. Vice-Cmdr.</b>	<b>Michael L. Lance *</b>	<b>832-797-9058</b>	<b><a href="mailto:mlance@cruiseone.com">mlance@cruiseone.com</a></b>
➤ <b>Secretary/Treas.</b>	<b>Mr. Gary E. White</b>	<b>713-501-7823</b>	<b><a href="mailto:gankintx@comcast.net">gankintx@comcast.net</a></b>

➤ SUVCW Edward Lea Camp #2 website	<a href="http://www.camplea-suv.org">http://www.camplea-suv.org</a>
➤ SUVCW Department of Texas website	<a href="http://www.txsvu.org">http://www.txsvu.org</a>
➤ SUVCW National website	<a href="http://www.suvcw.org">http://www.suvcw.org</a>
➤ Sarah Emma Edmonds Detached Tent #4 – DUVCW	<a href="http://www.rootsweb.com/~txseeduv">http://www.rootsweb.com/~txseeduv</a>
➤ National Auxiliary to the SUVCW	<a href="http://www.asuvcw.org">http://www.asuvcw.org</a>

\* *Appointed interim JVC by the Camp Council*

Brothers,

When accepting the appointment as interim JVC, I assumed a leadership role with the Recruiting & Welfare Committee. One of the primary goals of this Committee is to reach out to all the Brothers that are unable to attend our monthly business meetings on a regular basis. While the Camp newsletter, the *Harriet Lane*, continues to inform the membership on the various activities and programs conducted by the Camp during the year, the personal touch of a friendly telephone call provides a more personal connection between the Camp and those Brothers.



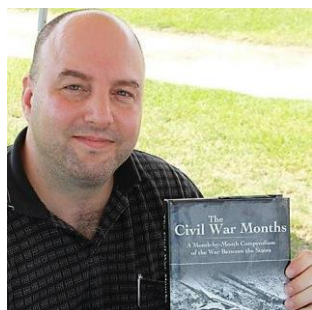
While making some of these phone calls, often to Brothers I have never met in person, I have experienced some very enjoyable conversations. It seems to me that every member, whether he is a regular attendee at the business meetings and functions or not, has a lot to offer in the way of knowledge and interesting stories. After all, we share a common interest in honoring the lives and Civil War service of our heroic ancestors.

Since our Camp has grown tremendously over the last couple years, this Committee has naturally seen its outreach workload increase. With that said, I am in need of volunteers to step forward to assist this Committee. If you are able spare a little time each month to meet a few of your Brothers by telephone, please give me a call or send an email. Your contribution to our outreach program will be greatly appreciated.

In F. C. & L,

*Michael L. Lance*

Editor  
832-797-9058  
[mlance@cruihone.com](mailto:mlance@cruihone.com)



Greetings!

As we roll in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015, we are shifting in our 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary observance from the end of the Civil War to the Reconstruction era. By September 1865, major armed resistance in the southern states had ended, and the process of bringing those states back into the Union had begun. Like the war itself, Reconstruction lasted much longer and caused much more anguish than anyone imagined. The effects of both the war and the post-war era are still felt in our country and our culture today.

Besides the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the months of September, October, and November hold many other anniversaries of major events in the Civil War, including:

- The historic election of Abraham Lincoln as the first Republican president in November 1860
- The Trent affair that almost brought the Union into a dual war with both the Confederacy and England in 1861
- The bloodiest day in American history in the 1862 Battle of Antietam
- The bloodiest battle in the Western Theater in the 1863 Battle of Chickamauga
- The fall of Atlanta and Sherman's "March to the Sea" in 1864

In other news, I am happy to announce that Camp Lea now has a new and improved website! Patterned after the National website, this contains news about Camp meetings, latest and upcoming events, membership guidelines, and newsletters. It also has information about the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary*, which supports Camp Lea. Please visit the site and check out all the new pages and photographs at [camplea.org](http://camplea.org).

Regarding coming events, the annual Civil War Weekend at Liendo Plantation is just around the corner. Liendo is a wonderful place to visit and learn more about the war, and the folks from Camp Lea will be there along with many other camps, both Union and Confederate. I highly encourage everyone to come check it out, or see more details at [Liendo.org](http://Liendo.org).

Until next time—huzzah!

In F. C. & L,

*Walter Coffey*  
Assistant Editor



### 2015 Camp Calendar

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tue Oct 13 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm <i>Speaker: SVC William Pollard</i>	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Tue Nov 10 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm Dr. Everette Gardner, Jr. PCC Johnston Camp SCV Topic: Louisiana Confederate Museum, New Orleans	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Wed Nov 11 <sup>th</sup>	Veterans Day Ceremonies and Parade: 10 am	Hermann Square, City Hall 901 Bagby, Houston, TX
Fri Nov 20 <sup>th</sup> Sat-Sun Nov 21-22 <sup>nd</sup>	Civil War Weekend – 9 am - School Day Civil War Weekend – 9 am - Battles at 2 pm	Liendo Plantation 38653 Wyatt Chapel Rd., Hempstead, TX
Tue Dec 8 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm <i>Speaker: Brother Walter Coffey</i>	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Sat Dec 12 <sup>th</sup>	Wreaths Across America: 11 am	National Cemetery 10410 Veterans Memorial Dr., Houston, TX
Sat Dec 12 <sup>th</sup>	Sarah Emma Seelye Veterans Christmas Party	Veterans Hospital 2002 Holcombe Blvd, Houston, TX
Jan 2016	Battle of Galveston Commemoration Monthly Meeting: Installation of Officers	Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery Galveston, TX
Tue Feb 9 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm <i>Speaker: PDC/PCC David LaBrot</i>	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Tue Mar 8 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm <i>Speaker: TBD</i>	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX

### Ancestor Profile – Nicholas Almire



I am descended from Nicholas Almire, a Prussian immigrant who served in Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Indiana Volunteer Infantry from 1864-65. He was drafted at age 29, and his first march was to Nashville, Tennessee. He was present at Goldsboro, North Carolina in April 1865. I don't know if he saw action, but that was the site of the closing days of General William T. Sherman's Union campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas.

Private Almire was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, 1865. Since the government provided no transportation, Nicholas walked home to Monticello, Indiana, hiding by day and traveling by night to avoid hostile Kentuckians. When Nicholas returned home, his wife and son didn't recognize him because he was so thin.

Nicholas and his wife, Catherine, had one son prior to Nicholas's service. They had at least five more children after his service. Nicholas died on January 14, 1883 from a sore on his leg that wouldn't heal, and vomiting due to a stomach ailment. He stated that his illnesses were caused by his service in the army.

Unfortunately, Catherine's applications for a military pension were never approved. She cared for their children and Nicholas's ailing mother by taking in others' laundry. She died in poverty on February 12, 1892 at age 54. Her pension claim was labeled "abandoned" and closed.

The oldest son of Nicholas and Catherine, Jacob Henry Almire, was born on August 14, 1861. He married Louisa Grisez, and they had nine children. Their fifth child was Isabella Almire. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Isabella married Leonard Swansborough; the name was later shortened to Swansbro. Leonard and Isabella had a child in 1924 named Leonard, Jr., who was my grandfather. He married Rosella Alessio, and their daughter Anita is my mother.

This my heritage, and I'm honored to be a new member of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*.

*...submitted by Brother Walter Coffey*

## Ancestor Profile – Andrew Pope High

Andrew Pope High was the fifth child born to John Price High and Elizabeth Warner. Andrew enlisted as a Private with the Union Army on July 5, 1863. He, as with all the men in the 129<sup>th</sup>, signed up for six months service. Private High was assigned to Company E of the 129<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry (OVI). The Company was mustered in on August 10, 1863, at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, by Captain Douglas, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry. It was eventually demobilized on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1864. While serving as a Private, Andrew died from illness on December 23, 1863 at Tazewell in Claiborne County, Tennessee. His death occurred less than a year after his brother, Benjamin, died at Arkansas Post.

Benjamin served as a Sergeant in company F of the 96<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry. He was one of the 10 men in his unit that died that day during the assault. A total of 1,000 Union men died in the Arkansas Post battle. Both Andrew and Benjamin were brought home to be buried in the family plot.

### **Private Andrew Pope High (1848 – 23 Dec 1863)**

The 129<sup>th</sup> Regiment Infantry, Ohio Volunteer Infantry (OVI) was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio on August 10, 1863. It moved to Camp Nelson in Kentucky and was attached to DeCourcy's Brigade, Willcox's Left Wing Forces, Department of the Ohio and immediately went to the field. A march through Kentucky under DeCourcy to Cumberland Gap was ordered. The March took from August 20 to September 8, 1863. Cumberland Gap was captured the next day.

The 129<sup>th</sup> OVI was then attached to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, 9<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, Army of the Ohio until January 1864. The 129<sup>th</sup> had labored at Cumberland Gap picketing and foraging until December 1, then marched to Clinch River by December 2, 1863. The 129<sup>th</sup> OVI became part of the District of the Clinch, Dept. of the Ohio and performed Patrol duty along Clinch River until December 29, 1863. Then it moved on to Tazewell, and thence to Cumberland Gap, and saw duty there until January 11, 1864. Due to operating during the severity of winter, the regiment lost many men by exposure.

The regiment was then ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky. It participated in a skirmish at Barboursville, Kentucky on February 8, 1864. Finally, it was ordered to Cleveland, Ohio to be mustered out March 10, 1864. The 129<sup>th</sup> OVI began with 926 men. The number who mustered out is unknown. The regiment lost 25 enlisted men from disease. In all, approximately 11,237 Ohio soldiers died from wounds received on the various battlefields, while another 13,354 men perished from diseases.

*....submitted by Brother Thor Chester*



## Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors Monument - The Tallest Civil War Monument?



The Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors Monument is a 284' 6" neoclassical monument built on Monument Circle, a circular, brick-paved street in the center of downtown Indianapolis, Indiana. The monument is the first in the United States to be dedicated to the common soldier. It is also the largest outdoor memorial and the largest of its kind in Indiana. It was designed by German architect Bruno Schmitz and built over a 13-year period, between 1888 and 1901. The monument's original purpose was to honor Hoosiers who were veterans of the American Civil War; however, it is also a tribute to Indiana's soldiers who served during the American Revolutionary War, territorial conflicts that partially led to the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, and the Spanish-American War. In the years since its public dedication on May 15, 1902, the monument has become an iconic symbol of Indianapolis, the state capital of Indiana. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places on February 13, 1973.

The obelisk-shaped monument is built of oolitic limestone from Owen County, Indiana. It rests on a raised foundation surrounded by pools and fountains. Broad stone steps on its north and south sides lead to two terraces at its base. Stone tablets above the bronze entrance doors on the obelisk's north and south sides bear inscriptions commemorating Indiana's soldiers. An inscription above the tablets reads: "To Indiana's Silent Victors." An observation deck is accessible by stairs or elevator from the interior. In addition to its commemorative statuary and fountains, made primarily of oolitic limestone and bronze, the basement of the monument contains the Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum, a museum of Indiana history during the American Civil War. At the time of the monument's dedication in 1902, its cost was \$598,318. It has been estimated that construction of a similar structure in 2014 would exceed \$500 million. The Indianapolis monument is approximately 15 feet shorter than New York City's 305-foot Statue of Liberty.

*....Respectfully submitted by Brother Michael Lance (source: Wikipedia online)*

**HOUSTON, TEXAS – Sep 8, 2015**

**Excerpts of Keynote Presentation given by Brother Faber McMullen  
Monthly business meeting of the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN Camp 2, SUVCW**

There is something about the American Civil War that we just can't put down. It is sort of like the person who is determined to write a novel, but can never find just the right ending for the novel. I am both a member of the *Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War* and the *Sons of the Confederate Veterans of the Civil War*. Because I was raised in the south (native Texan) I understand Faulkner's quote that "For every Southern boy fourteen years old, not once but whenever he wants it, there is the instant when it's still not yet two o'clock on that July afternoon in 1863". That moment is so sacred because that was the moment right before Pickett's disastrous charge wasted the lives of thousands of the sons of the south. If that charge had not happened, the young southern boy thinks, "Maybe, just maybe, the boys in grey could have won this thing". I remember as a boy watching movies about civil war battles and just hoping for a second that somehow the south would win this time. When the movie was over, and reality hit again, I was always relieved that the Union had in fact been preserved and America had survived to become the greatest nation on earth. But the question lingers in our minds, "How in the world did it come down to that? How did two noble parts of the same nation reduce themselves to killing one another? How and why did brother turn on brother?"

The answers are many and they are complex. If they were not, we would not be back each month talking about them; remembering our heroes.... remembering our dead. The story starts at the beginning. Our founding fathers were desperate to create a nation, to rid themselves from the shackles of a monarchy. They disagreed on much, but they all agreed that tremendous differences needed to be laid aside or the birthing of the nation would never happen. Benjamin Franklin in his infinite wisdom declared at the Constitutional Convention, "Let us all hang together or we will all hang separately." Essayist John J. Chapman said that slavery was the "sleeping serpent" that lay coiled up under the table at the Constitutional Convention of 1787. In the 1850s it awoke, and in 1861, it envenomed our country. Slavery had existed in all of the American colonies. It was in no way confined to the south. But, by the early 1790's it was waning. But then in horrific irony, the cotton gin was invented in 1792 and by 1810 the cotton production in the American colonies had increased 187 times! Cotton needed to be planted, and then it needed to be picked. The demand for human slaves skyrocketed.

By 1860, one out of every seven Americans was owned by another American. It is important to not judge our

political ancestors by the present. Slavery had been around for millennia, and although many were uncomfortable about it, they just didn't know what to do about it. The industrialization of the north increased dramatically during the early 1800's. This decreased the demand for slaves in the north dramatically. The south stayed much as it had been since pre-colonial days. Revisionists often forget that it was the north that changed from the way things had always been at the time of the Constitutional Convention. Curiously, the 1<sup>st</sup> Awakening and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Awakening resulted in a north that was much more religiously fervent than the south. Evangelicals began social movements, and increasingly slavery was equated with sin. In the eyes of religious zealots, it was a contagion of evil that needed to be exterminated regardless of the outcome. One such evangelical Presbyterian was Rev. Charles Finney, second president of Oberlin College, who admitted men, women, blacks, whites, slaves and free. He and his student body formed the Underground Railroad. Non-believing Unitarians got on the abolitionist bandwagon as well, and all were determined to bring about God's Kingdom on earth by abolishing slavery. John Brown was sort of a loser that fancied himself to be a divine emissary on earth. He felt called of God to rid the country of the sin of slavery.



Brown is an interesting study because he did indeed attract the attention of such heroes as Harriet Tubman (who was dubbed "Moses" by her people), and Frederick Douglass who was so brilliant that some racists insisted that he could not be a black man in that he was so articulate. The statements of Tubman echoed Patrick Henry as she proclaimed, "I had reasoned this out in my mind; there was one of two things I had a right to, liberty or death; if I could not have one, I would have the other; for no man should take me alive." Fredrick Douglass understood that this institution was not only injurious to the black American, but it would have devastating effects on the perpetrators as well. He said, "No man can put a chain about the ankle of his fellow man without at last finding the other end fastened about his own neck." As religion fueled the abolitionist movement, so it fueled the vindication that each side sought for their cause.

*(Continued on next page)*

In the north, churches held large war rallies. They became recruiting grounds for fresh troops. Bands played. Flags were waved. People cried. And soldiers joined. The spirit of war took on a religious fervor. Major John Haldermon of the First Kansas assured his men "that if any of them were killed in the line of battle they were sure to go to heaven." All orthodox Christians know that "There is salvation in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved." As the north wrapped Jesus in the flag, the south went comparatively quiet on spiritual matters.

In the south, pastors dodged the whole slave question. They told congregations that such matters were temporal matters and were not to be discussed by the church. Others argued that slavery was a spiritual good because it had brought heathen Africans to a saving knowledge of the gospel. The pastors were not interested in losing their jobs. Those that did bring up the evils of slavery were dismissed, and shown the exit door to the town. All readers should remember that being a citizen of the United States carries a different set of duties, privileges, and responsibilities than those that come with being a citizen of heaven. Things become quite muddled when a citizenry wraps these two kingdoms too tightly with one another.

The civil war is complicated. Economic, social, political, and religious factors were key contributors to its inevitability. Noted historian Shelby Foote constantly reminds his readers that those that argue that it was only about slavery are just as wrong as those that argue it had nothing to do with slavery at all. He explains that it was more a case of one form of society waging war on another form of society. Unfortunately the south still retained the slavery card in its hand, having built much of its economy dependent upon chattel slavery. That is a horrific thought. However, this writer holds in disrespect those that call the conflict "The War of Rebellion". This is just as wrong as those who call it "The War of Northern Aggression". It was Americans trying to figure out the next step. One of the main things to be "figured out" was the manner and the means to get that "serpent" out from under the table so it could be killed.

This writer would remind the reader that those who fought in the Civil War (Confederate and Union) had the formation of the country fresh in their minds. They had talked to their grandparents who had fought in the American Revolution. Their own parents had fought the British in the War of 1812. Their parents remembered the British invasion which burned down the Whitehouse. Southerners rightly felt they were fighting a second American Revolution. One must remember that it was the North that had changed the terms of the deal, so to speak. It had changed. It had progressed. It had moved on. It had become what America was to become. Foote accentuates this idea

of perspective when he reminds us that that neither the southern soldier nor the union soldier really gave much of a damn about slaves.

It is important to remember that both sides of the conflict had men of noble character and likewise men who were not deserving of the uniforms that they wore. By act of Congress, all Confederate participants (other than perhaps President Jefferson Davis) were deemed to be American veterans. As such, they are deserving of the honor and respect of all Americans. This is a war that we just can't get out of our minds. I fear the removal and desecration of all things "Confederate" from our national landscape. It is injurious to our national health. It is a precursor to perhaps the total erasure of American history. Ours is a great country. We have been down many rocky roads with one another. We must each compromise our own agenda for the greater good. Our country may not be at all perfect, but it has produced a greater freedom and a prosperity for the individual than the world has never known. Let us love her, and keep her, and may God bless us as we encourage each other in unity, and May God Bless America!

This is a very abridged version of the talk given to the *Edward Lea Chapter of the Sons of the Union* on Sept 8, 2015, but it gives the basic thoughts that I had. I very much appreciate the honor of speaking before my Camp.

Sincerely,  
Bro. Faber F McMullen III

*Faber F McMullen III of Navasota, Texas graduated from the following institutions: St. Thomas Episcopal School in Houston, Texas A&M with a BBA in Finance Class of 1978, N. C. State Univ. with a Master of Economics 1979, and the University of Houston Law School – with a Doctor of Jurisprudence 1989. Brother Faber is scheduled to graduate with a Master of Theological Studies in December 2015 from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary (same school as did Dr. Red Duke, Mike Huckabee, Journalist Bill Moyer, and noted pastor of Atlanta, Dr. Charles Stanley).*

*Brother Faber is the founder and former CEO of Drillers Supply Inc in Houston, Texas. He sold the company in 1989 and moved to the McMullen Ranch in Navasota, Texas. While currently ranching, he still takes a few legal cases to keep diesel in his truck, and also serves on an as-needed basis as a Pastor Associate of First Baptist Church in Navasota.*

*Brother Faber also serves as the Chaplain to the Grimes County Greys Chapter of the SCVCW.*



Sarah's Sidelines

2015 Membership Roster of the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary No. 1*

<u>Name</u>		<u>Ancestor</u>	<u>Service Unit</u>
<b>Valencia Reyes</b>	President	Pvt. Martin Leonard	Battery 19 <sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Artillery
<b>Norma Pollard</b>	Vice President	Pvt. Sheldon Robison	Co E, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Regt. Little Rock, AR
<b>Jana Marsh</b>	Secr/Treas/Historian	Pvt. Evans R. Vandegrift	Co L, 11 <sup>th</sup> Regt., Leavenworth, KS
<b>Betty Hampton</b>	Chap/Patriotic Instr.	--	--
<b>Sue Lenes</b>	Assist Guide1/Ins Guard	--	--
<b>Cindy Mayes</b>	Guide 2, Assoc. member	--	--
<b>Diana Campbell</b> PAP	Advisor/National Aide	--	--
Heather Clark		Pvt. Evans R. Vandegrift	Co L, 11 <sup>th</sup> Regt., Leavenworth, KS
Mary Gillaspia		Pvt. Martin Leonard	Battery 19 <sup>th</sup> Ohio Vol. Artillery
Linda LaBrot		--	--
Kristen Lenes Hooten		Pvt. Wilson Keffer	Co B, 7 <sup>th</sup> W. Virginia Cavalry
Karlie Carter		--	--
Kellie Lenes Powers		Pvt. Wilson Keffer	Co B, 7 <sup>th</sup> West Virginia Cavalry
Terri Spencer		Pvt. Martin Leonard	Battery 19 <sup>th</sup> Ohio Vol. Artillery
Kelley Gillaspia		Pvt. Martin Leonard	Battery 19 <sup>th</sup> Ohio Vol. Artillery



**Auxiliary President Vali Reyes**

.... submitted by Secretary/Treasurer Jana Marsh

Forever In Memory

*Karen Chemay* - With sadness of heart, I must report the passing of the loving wife of Brother Mark Chemay. Karen Chemay passed away Wednesday, August 12, 2015 in Hammond, Louisiana.

She was a resident of Hungarian Settlement in Albany, Louisiana, where she grew up on the family farm. Karen graduated from Albany High school in 1972 and continued her education at Southeastern Louisiana University where she graduated in 1978. Mrs. Chemay then worked as a school teacher for 24 years and spent most of her career in Albany Upper Elementary.

She and Brother Mark Chemay were married July 26, 1980 at St. Margaret Catholic Church. She was a devout Catholic and very devoted to her church. She was a member of the St. Margaret Ladies Auxiliary.

Mrs. Chemay loved animals, but her favorites were hummingbirds. She was a very special aunt, wife, sister, and a great friend to many.

She was laid to rest on August 17, 2015 at St. Margaret Catholic Church Cemetery in Hammond.

....Respectfully submitted by Brother Michael Lance



*Marriell Cook Lee* - I am writing to you today to let you know about the death of Sister Vesta Marriell Cook Lee, who was one of the Charter members of my Tent. Vesta died on July 3, 2014, unfortunately I didn't find out about her death until this past Thursday. Here is some information about her:

Vesta Marriell Cook Lee was born March 14, 1920 in Granite City, Illinois. She passed away July 3, 2014 in Bellville, Texas at Colonial Bell Nursing Home at age 94. Vesta's family moved from Wayne, Michigan to Houston, Texas, where she completed her education and later became employed at four major Retail and Wholesale Credit Department stores as a credit manager and bookkeeper. While living in Roswell, New Mexico she became Supervisor and assistant to the Mother Superior at The Catholic Hospital, until her husband retired from the US Air Force.

Sister Vesta Lee was a gr-granddaughter of Corporal Israel B. Cook of Company E, 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Vesta's favorite pastimes were genealogy, flower arranging, sewing, and volunteering her time. She also held various offices in numerous patriotic organizations. Vesta had a passionate desire to pass on an ethical Christian and Patriotic heritage to her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren because of the strong patriotic influence of her father, having served in the armed forces during World War I, as well as her husband and brother serving in World War II.

A memorial service was held for Sister Lee at the First Baptist Church of Bellville on Wednesday, July 9, 2014. She was then laid to rest in the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas.

*...Submitted by Martha Class - President/Registrar/Webmaster of Sarah Emma Edmunds Detached Tent #4 Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War*

### Lincoln Begins the Thanksgiving Tradition



On 3 October 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation setting aside the last Thursday in November "as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to our beneficent Father... with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience..."

This proclamation was issued exactly 74 years after the first thanksgiving proclamation issued by George Washington in his first year as president. But before Lincoln's decree, Thanksgiving had been observed on different days in different states. Secretary of State William H. Seward requested that Lincoln make this a unified national holiday.

This, and not the thanksgiving observations at Plymouth, Massachusetts, or Jamestown, Virginia, began the American tradition of an annual national Thanksgiving holiday. Ironically, the tradition began amidst the most terrible war in the nation's history.

The following year, Lincoln issued another annual proclamation for Thanksgiving to be observed on Thursday, 24 November 1864. Among those observing the holiday was the Federal Army of Potomac laying siege to Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. The 120,000-man army enjoyed feasts of turkey, chicken, fruits, and pies in the siege lines.

Despite their lack of food, the besieged 57,000-man Confederate Army of Northern Virginia ceased firing out of respect for the Federal holiday. Captain James F.J. Caldwell of the 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina wrote, "We lay in grim repose, and expected the renewal of the mortal conflict. The conviction everywhere prevailed that we could sustain but one more campaign."

*....submitted by Brother Walter Coffey*

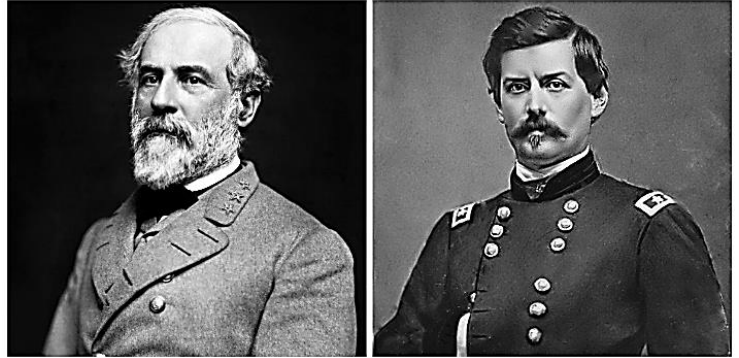
## Antietam: America's Most Terrible Day

The bloodiest single day in American history took place on September 17, 1862 near the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland along a creek called Antietam.

General Robert E. Lee led his Confederate Army of Northern Virginia on its first northern invasion in early September. Lee noted that there was strong pro-Confederate sentiment in Maryland. A Confederate invasion of the North would reduce the burden of war on Virginia's resources and allow Lee's troops to resupply in the rich northern farmlands. And a Confederate military victory on northern soil could earn foreign recognition for the Confederacy and influence the upcoming northern midterm elections by prompting voters to elect anti-war politicians.

Despite outnumbering Lee by nearly two-to-one, Major General George B. McClellan moved his Union Army of the Potomac north with extreme caution. Along the way, Union soldiers found a discarded copy of Lee's Special Order No. 191, which revealed that Lee had divided his army. These lost orders were forwarded to McClellan, but he waited a full day before acting; this delay proved fateful.

### **Confederate General Robert E. Lee and Union General George B. McClellan**



Learning that McClellan was suddenly closing fast, Lee dispatched a force to stall him at South Mountain while hurrying to unite his army. On the morning of September 17, the main portion of Lee's army formed a defensive line at Sharpsburg, Maryland, along Antietam Creek. The Union army advanced that morning and the battle began.

After a blistering Union artillery barrage, the Union infantry advanced on the Confederate left in places later known as "the Cornfield" and "Dunker Church." The superior Union numbers soon overwhelmed the Confederates under General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and the situation turned desperate.

Jackson ordered his last reserves forward to stop the Union advance. These were Texans under General John Bell Hood, and they stopped the Federals at a cost of sixty percent of their manpower. The fight surged back and forth across the cornfield fifteen times, with about 8,000 men killed or wounded by 10 a.m. The Union assaults then shifted to the center of the Confederate line.

Savage fighting at the Confederate center began near mid-morning and focused on a sunken road. The Federals advanced in lines four deep while the Confederates in the road desperately fired, reloaded, and fired again and again to keep from being overrun.

The Union assaults gradually shifted to the Confederate right, where they found a clear line of fire down the sunken road. This angle became known as "Bloody Lane" as the Federals poured fire down the Confederate line and inflicted heavy casualties. Only the timely arrival of Confederate reinforcements under General James Longstreet prevented a rout.

Finally, Federals under General Ambrose Burnside edged around the Confederate right and furiously attacked a bridge spanning Antietam Creek. The Confederate flank crumbled, opening a clear path to destroy Lee's army. However, reinforcements under A.P. Hill arrived from Harpers Ferry. Although they were exhausted by the long march, Hill's men poured into the line and stopped the Union advance just in time. By nightfall, both sides fell back and the fighting ended.

Neither side gained or lost ground in this battle. Lee had narrowly escaped destruction, but he defiantly kept his troops in position the next day, awaiting a renewed Union attack. McClellan, unaware of how close he was to total victory, did not attack and a vital opportunity to end the war was lost.

Antietam was the bloodiest single day in American history. The Federals suffered 12,469 casualties (2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing) out of about 75,000 effectives, while the Confederates lost 13,724 (2,700 killed, 9,024 wounded, and 2,000 missing) from roughly 40,000. Since the Confederates had less manpower to draw from, these losses were particularly devastating for the South.

..... (Continued on back page page)





BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Despite his numerical superiority, McClellan eventually allowed Lee's forces to withdraw back across the Potomac into Virginia. While Lee won a tactical victory at Antietam by holding his ground for two days in the face of a larger enemy, his return to Virginia indicated that the Maryland campaign had ended in Union victory.

News of the battle and Lee's withdrawal discouraged Great Britain from formally recognizing the Confederacy. British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston wrote to his foreign minister, "We must continue merely to be lookers-on till the war shall have taken a more decided turn." President Abraham Lincoln pleaded for McClellan to pursue Lee into Virginia and finish him off. But McClellan refused, arguing that his men and horses were exhausted. Once again, Lincoln was thwarted by McClellan's reluctance to finish a fight. Antietam may have been a missed opportunity for the Federals to destroy Lee's army and end the war.

....submitted by Brother Walter Coffey

*"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present.  
The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion.  
As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew.  
We must disenthral ourselves, and then we shall save our country."*

**Abraham Lincoln**

From his Second Annual Message to Congress  
Lawyer, Orator, Legislator, U.S. President