

# SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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



## Harriet Lane

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Mar 2016**

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**Volume 22**

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Number 1**  
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### *From the Commander's Tent*

Back in June 2010, my wife and I had just started volunteering at the *Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research*, a Special Collections branch of the *Houston Public Library*, better known among us locals as simply the Clayton Library. On Saturday mornings, we cover the 10:00 am to 12:00 pm shift at the Clayton House, the former home of Will Clayton and family. Well, on that Saturday in June 210, we pulled into the parking lot and noticed what appeared to be Union soldiers scurrying around behind the Clayton House. I usually go to the Clayton Library to research my ancestors, but now I was beginning to think that some of those ancestors had actually returned to set me straight on my family history.....Dream on!

It turned out that the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* were going to have a meeting in the *Carriage House* and that they had arrived early. I invited them to hangout in the *Clayton House* and then let it be known that I could be a member of the SUVCW. I was encouraged to apply for membership, but was given no special instructions. In the weeks to come, I requested my great-grandfather's service and pension records from the National Archives and then sent my application to SUVCW National Headquarters. It was summertime, so I was not surprised that it took more than two months for my application to be acknowledged. I was invited by the *Lt. Commander Edward Lea Camp* to attend their September 2010 monthly meeting and be installed as a member of the SUVCW. Unfortunately, my wife and I had already made plans to visit family in Florida, so I had to wait until the October meeting to be installed. So here we are, 5½ years later and I am about to complete my first year as your Camp Commander.



That meeting back in June 2010 was the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Encampment of *Department of Texas*, and we are now scheduled to have the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Encampment, which will once again be conducted in the *Carriage House* at the Clayton Library. *The Lt. Commander Edward Lea, USN Camp No. 2* is hosting the Encampment and it is our responsibility to provide a venue. We were originally hoping to have the Encampment in Galveston, but as it turns out, the first weekend in June is just not the ideal time for a group like ours to conduct our business in such a popular summertime destination as Galveston.

By reserving the *Carriage House*, we were able to keep to our planned schedule of having the Encampment on Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup>. The *Carriage House* will open at 10:00 am and the opening ceremonies of the Encampment will start at 10:30 am. A box lunch will be provided, and we should have the business meeting and installation of new officers completed by 3:00 pm. As of now, details on any social gatherings or museum visits are tentative. In the meantime, we have the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual *President's Tea* hosted by the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary No. 1* on Saturday, April 30<sup>th</sup> and our participation in the Memorial Day ceremonies at the *Houston National Cemetery* on May 30<sup>th</sup>.

In F. C. & L,

*Brother Coughlin*

Camp Commander

#### Contents

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1... From the Commander's Tent              | 12... Sarah's Sidelines – 2016 Presidents Tea                  |
| 1... Table of Contents                      | 13... A Lousy Account  |
| 2... Membership Muster                      | 13... Confederate Powder Mill                                  |
| 3... Contact Information                    | 14... Profiting from the War                                   |
| 4... Editor and Assistant Editor's Messages | 15... The Best Cure?   |
| 5... Camp Calendar                          | 16... Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – US Navy – Part 2   |
| 5... New Member – Ryan Rosa                 | 19... Profile of a Medal of Honor Recipient – Geo. Frank Robie |
| 6... Ancestor Profile – Seth Chellis Hatch  | 20... Battle of Galveston Commemoration Ceremony Photo         |
| 7... Battle of Galveston Commemoration      | 20... Quote by Joshua L. Chamberlain                           |
| 10... Homestead Heritage Day                |  |

## 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. Edward Caballero, Jr.  
 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 – *Assistant Newsletter Editor*  
 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. Terry E. Dudley  
 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. James A. Koontz  
 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. John R. Loper

### Civil War Ancestor

2<sup>nd</sup> Cpl. Henry A. Sauter  
 Sgt. 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. Dillis Dyer Critser  
 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  
 Cpl. Adam Mehling  
 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  
 Pvt. Michael M. Bean  
 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  
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot  
 Pvt. Sylvester Leach  
 Pvt. Wilson Keffer  
 Pvt. Alexander McLain  
 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. C, 17<sup>th</sup> Regt. Kentucky 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  
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 15<sup>th</sup> Regt., Maine Infantry  
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 --  
 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. K, 1<sup>st</sup> Regt. Michigan Light Artillery  
 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  
 Indepen. Co., Trumbull Guards, OH Inf.  
 Co. B/F, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt. NC Mounted Cavalry  
 Co. A, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Arkansas 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 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, 6<sup>th</sup> Regt. West Virginia Infantry

*(Muster continued on next page)*

Membership Muster (continued from previous page)

Camp Member

Dr. Craig A. Livingston ^  
 Mr. Robert L. Lockwood  
 Mr. George E. Loper  
 Mr. Larry W. Luckett  
 Mr. Justin W. Martin  
 Mr. William W. Martin  
 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. William R. Pozzi ^  
 Mr. Herbert W. Powers Jr.  
 Mr. Michael D. Rappe  
 Mr. Sam J. Reed  
 Mr. Stephen C. Rogers  
**Mr. Ryan Rosa +**  
 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. Ian J. Townsend  
 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. John T. Walter  
 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. Chauncey A. Lockwood  
 Pvt. Fredrick Lohmann  
 Pvt. Merrill J. Stearns  
 Sgt. William Asbury Keck  
 Sgt. William Asbury Keck  
 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  
**Pvt. James E. Rosa**  
 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  
 Major/Surgeon Seth Chellis Hatch  
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws  
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws  
 Pvt. Joseph Henry Wells  
 --  
 Pvt. William Elgie Woodcock  
 Capt. William Sharpe  
 Pvt. Andrew Walter  
 Pvt. Frederick Crouse  
 \*\*  
 Pvt. Hugh Alexander Hoy  
 Pvt. Charles Wilson  
 Pvt. William Young  
 \*\*

Service Unit

\*\*  
 Co. H, 14<sup>th</sup> Regt. Wisconsin Infantry  
 Co. H, 6<sup>th</sup> Regt. West Virginia Infantry  
 Co. E, 37<sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. G, 145<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. G, 145<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania 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. G, 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  
**Co. K, 10<sup>th</sup> New York Cavalry**  
 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  
 62<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Illinois 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. D, 58<sup>th</sup> Regt. Ohio Infantry  
 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  
 + New Member

\* Past Camp Commander  
 ^^ Junior Member

\*\* Past Dept. Commander  
 ^ Associate Member

\*\*\* Life 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) 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>.

- > **Camp Cmdr.** Thomas Coughlin 281-468-7931 [tomascoughlin@aol.com](mailto:tomascoughlin@aol.com)
- > **Sr. Vice-Cmdr.** William Pollard 409-938-0052 [bpollard70@peoplepc.com](mailto:bpollard70@peoplepc.com)
- > **Jr. Vice-Cmdr.** Michael L. Lance 832-797-9058 [mlance@cruiseone.com](mailto:mlance@cruiseone.com)
- > **Secretary/Treas.** Mr. Gary E. White 713-501-7823 [gankintx@comcast.net](mailto:gankintx@comcast.net)
- > SUVCW Edward Lea Camp #2 website <http://www.camplea.org>
- > SUVCW Department of Texas website <http://www.txsvw.org>
- > SUVCW National website <http://www.suvcw.org>
- > Sarah Emma Edmonds Detached Tent #4 - DUVCW <http://www.rootsweb.com/~txseeduv>
- > National Auxiliary to the SUVCW <http://www.asuvcw.org>

## Editor's Messages



Brothers,

It gives me great pleasure to announce that **Brother Karl Falken** has volunteered to join the newsletter staff as Assistant Editor. He will fill the vacancy created as **Brother Walter Coffey** steps down. Brother Coffey joined the staff of the *Harriet Lane* in February 2015 and contributed to the newsletter on a regular basis. Thank you for your service, Brother Coffey!

Congratulations and a tip of the Kepi to **Brother Steve Holmes** for volunteering to assume the position of Speakers Committee Chairman. The fine work performed by our previous Speakers Committee Chairman, **Brother David LaBrot**, in identifying and scheduling dynamic speakers for our Monthly business meetings, has made each one interesting, educational, and entertaining. Thank you, Brother LaBrot.

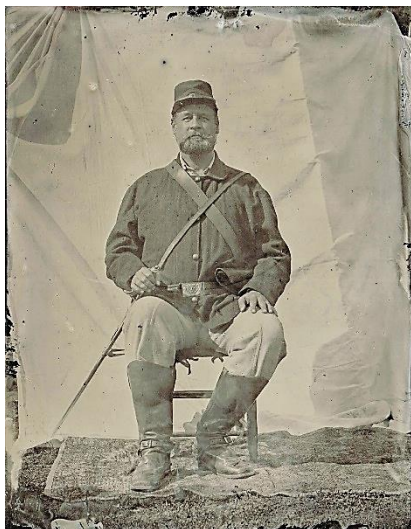
Also, on behalf of the Camp, I would like to thank **Brother Charles Duke** for volunteering to assume the position of Camp Patriotic Instructor. Brother Duke joined the Camp in 2011.

Please reserve space on your calendar for Saturday, April 30<sup>th</sup>. This is the day our superb *Ladies Auxiliary* will be holding their *9<sup>th</sup> Annual President's Tea* in Dickinson, Texas. Let us all support the ladies as they present another edition of their elegant and entertaining *Teas*. Period attire is welcome but not required. Also, I am looking for uniformed volunteers to join me in the Color Guard. This event ultimately supports the worthy charitable events that the *Auxiliary* conducts each year. So Brothers, let us do our part to support the ladies!

In F. C. & L,

*Michael L. Lance*

Editor



At the February 2016 meeting of the Camp, Brother Karl Falken was appointed Media Officer for the camp, and also volunteered to assist Brother Michael Lance in preparing future issues of the *Harriet Lane*.

He joined *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp No. 2* in 2014 and has been an active member in attending functions and promoting the activities. In the role of Media Officer and assistant newsletter editor, he plans to continue Brother Walter Coffey's former role in obtaining personal bios from new members joining the Camp in order to introduce them to the Camp in the newsletter. As he attends related functions, he plans to gather information and pictures to be used in newsletter articles and press releases.

Brother Falken is also the media officer for the Piney Woods Chapter of the *Sons of the American Revolution* and the Public Affairs Officer for squadron SWR-TX-179 of the *Civil Air Patrol*. Time and opportunity permitting, he'd like to bring his experience as PAO to promoting public awareness of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* through the various media outlets currently available and look for new opportunities as well.

*"Since early childhood, I have had a great appreciation for history. I grew up on or near six major Revolutionary War battlefields. My grandmother was in the Daughters of the American Revolution and helped me become aware of what our ancestors contributed to the founding and preserving of this great nation. My parents surrounded me with excellent literature and went out of their way to expose me to positive culture. Today I see many forces attempting to disrupt the fabric of our society and challenge the exceptionalism that makes America work. I want to do my humble part to preserve and foster our national heritage so that my children and others, especially youth, may realize the great purpose I believe God created this nation to fulfill."*

In F. C. & L,

*Karl Falken*

Assistant Editor



## 2016 Camp Calendar

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tue Apr 12 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm Speaker: CC Thomas Coughlin	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Sat Apr 30 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup> Annual President's Tea: 2:30 pm Hosted by the <i>Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary</i>	First Baptist Church of Dickinson 2504 44 <sup>th</sup> St., Dickinson, TX
Tue May 10 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm Speaker: PDC/PCC Steve Holmes	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Sun May 15 <sup>th</sup>	Warren White Memorial Service: 2:30 pm Contact Brother Holmes for information	Bastrop, TX 281-380-2596
Mon May 30 <sup>th</sup>	Memorial Day Ceremony: 9:30 am (Note: Arrive early to find parking)	Houston National Cemetery 10410 Veterans Memorial Dr., Houston, TX
Sat Jun 4 <sup>th</sup>	2016 Department Encampment 10:00 am Department of Texas, including Louisiana	Carriage House - Clayton Genealogical Library 5300 Caroline St., Houston, TX
Tue Jun 14 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm Speaker: Brother Dr. Craig Livingston	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Sat Jun 18 <sup>th</sup>	Tomball Heritage Days - 9:00 am - 4:00 pm Highlighting Tomball during the Civil War	Spring Creek Park, Tomball, TX
Tue Jul 12 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm Speaker: PDC/PCC David LaBrot	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Tue Aug 8 <sup>th</sup>	No Monthly Meeting	--
Tue Sep 13 <sup>th</sup>	Monthly Meeting: 7 pm Speaker: TBA	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX

### New Member



### Introducing: Ryan Rosa

I joined the SUVCW in February of 2016. My connection to the Civil War is through my 2<sup>nd</sup> great-grandfather, James E. Rosa who served as a Private in Company K, 10<sup>th</sup> New York Cavalry. He was joined by his brother Adney Rosa, who died due to disease during the war in what was once known as Acquay, Virginia, and his father (my 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandfather) Levi Rosa. All 3 served in the same company.

I am extremely interested in genealogy, and have history on the Rosa (Roosa, Rose) family dating back to the early 1600's. My Grandfather, Raymond Rosa, is the main person who inspired me to take an interest in my family. Dept. Commander Raymond LeMay, of the Dept. of New York SUVCW is the gentleman who peaked my interest in joining the SUVCW.

I work for Union Pacific Railroad as a Conductor/Locomotive Engineer. I have worked for Kansas City Southern Railways and Union Pacific - which add up to about 4½ years of railroading. I enjoy my job but enjoy my family even more.

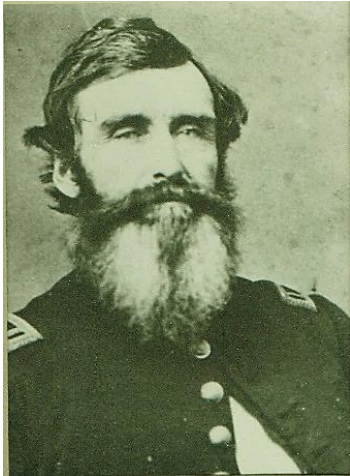
I have a beautiful wife named Katie, a 3½ beautiful girl named Lily, and a wonderful 2 month old named Bridger. My family is my rock, and I consider myself the luckiest man to have them.

I am extremely interested in aviation, and hope to someday obtain my pilot's license. I look forward to being a Brother of the Lt. *Cmdr. Edward Lea U.S.N Camp*.

*Brother Rosa was initiated at the monthly Camp meeting on February 9, 2016*

## Ancestor Profile – Seth Chellis Hatch

1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Seth Chellis Hatch was born November 9, 1810 in Newport, New Hampshire to Dr. Ruben Hatch M.D. and Lucy (Andrews) Hatch. At age 25, in 1835, Seth married Mandana Bixby. Together they moved west to Illinois. Mandana died in 1847.



On August 19, 1853 Seth Hatch married for a second time to a widow - Mrs. Jane Amelia Bates Westlake - in Pittsfield, Illinois. They lived in Griggsville, Illinois where it is believed he was a general practice physician. Seth and Jane eventually had six children together, two of which lived into adulthood and marriage.

During the Civil War, Seth served as the First Assistant Surgeon and eventually the Surgeon in the Field and Staff Company, 62<sup>nd</sup> (Consolidated) Regiment Illinois Infantry. He was mustered in on March 29, 1864 and mustered out on March 6, 1866.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Seth Chellis Hatch**

The 62<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Dubois in Anna, Illinois on April 10, 1862 and served in Tennessee during its first two years of service. On January 9, 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted, and as a veteran organization was assigned to duty at Little Rock, Arkansas until April 25, 1864. At that time, the regiment was moved to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where it remained until July 28, 1865.

Following service at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, the regiment moved by river to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where it was stationed as a part of the District of the Frontier. It was mustered out at Little Rock on March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois for final payment and discharge.

The Regiment lost 3 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 9 Officers and 251 enlisted men to disease for a total of 263 casualties. On December 29, 1878, twelve years after completing his Civil War service, Seth C. Hatch died in Berry, Illinois at the age of 68. His 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Jane, succeeded him for another twenty-eight years and passed away in 1906.

*...Ancestor profile submitted by Brother Ian Townsend*

## Department Encampment 2016

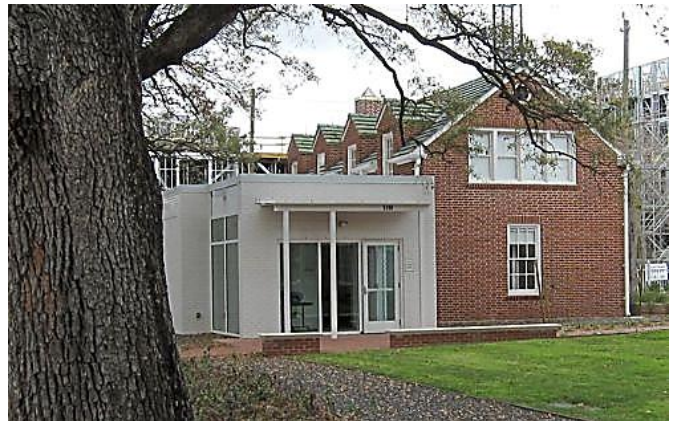
The Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN Camp #2, *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* will be hosting the 2016 Encampment of the *Department of Texas, including Louisiana*. The Encampment will be held Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup> from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. The venue will be the *Carriage House* located at the *Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research*, 5300 Caroline St in Houston.

Clayton Library is located in Houston's Museum District close to Herman Park. There are four buildings on the property: the *Main Building*, which houses the research collection, the historic *Clayton House*, the *Carriage House*, and the *Guest House*. When you pull into the parking lot, the *Main Building* is located to the left, and the *Carriage House* and other buildings are to the right.

The business of the Department will be conducted on Saturday including the installation of Department officers for 2016. Afterwards, an optional tour of the recently updated *Buffalo Soldiers Museum* is planned.

This will be an excellent short-distance opportunity for the Brothers of the *Lt. Edward Lea Camp* to experience the inner workings of the Department. Morning refreshments will be graciously served by the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary #1* and a box lunch will be provided about 12:30 pm. Cost is \$20 per attendee.

**View of the Clayton Carriage House from the right side of the parking lot.**





Battle of Galveston Commemoration

**January 9, 2016 – Episcopal Cemetery – Galveston, Texas – 10:00 a.m.**

While the *Battle of Galveston Commemoration Ceremony* has been conducted annually at the historic Episcopal Cemetery each year for nearly two decades, it continues to be the signature event of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN Camp #2, SUVCW*. On January 9, 2016, it was just as grand and inspiring - while solemn - as ever! The story will be told by the following photos, which were generously donated and uploaded to the Camp website.



Left: Prior to the official beginning of the event, the Union Honor Guard assembled and was then drilled, inspected, made ready, and commanded by Thomas Whitesides of Co. A, 13<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry.



Right: Depart. Cmdr./PCC Steve Holmes, followed closely by Camp Cmdr. Thomas Coughlin, leads the long procession into the ceremonial area.



The Ball HS Army Jr. ROTC Color Guard proudly follows with the National, Depart. & Camp Colors



Brother Stephen Duncan leads the Ball HS Drum Corps which provided the marching cadence.



Union Honor Guard commanded by Thomas Whitesides (*far right*).



Vali Reyes and Jana Marsh of Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary #1



The John Bell Hood Camp #50 SCVCW Honor Guard followed by a UDC contingent.



The Masons of Harmony Lodge of Galveston offered support once again.

.....Continued on next page





Camp Cmdr. Coughlin addresses the assembly from the podium.



Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary President Vali Reyes offers a few comments.



R-L: PDC/PCC David LaBrot and Auxiliary Sisters Vali Reyes and Jana Marsh. UDC members are far left.



The Confederate Honor Guard at parade rest. Once again this unit respectfully supported our event.



Auxiliary Sisters Jana Marsh and Vali Reyes sprinkle rose petals at the grave of Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea.



The Sisters pause for a photo behind the Union Monument honoring those who fell during the Battle of Galveston on January 1, 1863





The grave of Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN decorated with a small U.S. flag and wreaths – with scattered rose petals on the ground in front. The TX Historical Marker visible in the foreground was dedicated by the Camp in 2010.



The nearby monument honoring the Confederates who died during the 1863 Battle of Galveston is decorated by numerous small flags.



A mighty musket volley salute to honor the Sailors and Soldiers who gave their all in Battle on Jan 1, 1863

...Additional photo on back page



**February 13, 2016 - Jesse Jones Park**

The *Redbud Hill Homestead* at Jesse Jones Park in Humble, Texas came alive this Saturday morning. Hundreds of re-enactors and visitors filled the clearing deep in the woods of the park on *Homestead Heritage Day*. The Homestead and associated structures were hand built in the style of the 1820s and '30s using early methods and tools, such as an axe, drawknife, froe, wedges, mallet, and adze.

**Right: The log cabin homestead with open wood fires for cooking.**



All morning and much of the afternoon was spent with idle visiting and lounging for the Federal (and Rebel) soldiers. Brothers Dale Leach, Karl Falken, Bob Lockwood, and Michael Lance linked up with men from the 13<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry to form a company – with Sgt. Tom Whitesides commanding.

Between periods of drill, cigar smoking, and general loafing, there was ample time for the Union men to visit with the numerous living history re-enactors and watch demonstrations, including: a general store, a blacksmith shop, cotton spinning, a corn de-kernelling machine (or whatever it is called!), a puppeteer, soap making, musicians, gun cleaning, a Civil War attire and accoutrements demonstration, etc. An old-fashioned lunch was cooked onsite and served up hot.

**Right: Sgt. Whitesides (sitting) is flanked by Brothers Leach (left) and Lockwood (far right) and Curtis Lewis of the 13<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry – just killing time. Stacked muskets in the foreground.**



A Federal command post, of sorts, was established on one side of the clearing. It consisted of period correct amenities - a wooden table and stools, a portable writing desk, and accessories. As we shed our accoutrements to get comfortable in 'Camp', our stacked muskets nearby became the racks to hold it all.

**Left: Sgt. Curtis Lewis of the 13<sup>th</sup> U.S. - waiting to enlist new recruits.**

Meanwhile, as the village bustled with activity, the men in blue made their plans to forage for supplies at the Rebel homestead, by force if necessary, and to liberate slaves for good measure. They were well aware that a Rebel force was not far off, and a hot action was likely.

**Nothing like a good cigar to calm the nerves while anticipating the upcoming battle – Brother Dale Leach**



Eventually, the federals marched by double file into the village from the woods with full confidence of success. Their intelligence source had described the amount and placement of ample supplies and foodstuffs at the homestead, including: fresh smoked jerky, whisky, pigs, and other valuables. The unit marched

.....Continued on next page  
Vol. 22, No. 1



right up to the homestead without opposition. Cmdr. Whitesides then confronted the master of the property. Heated words were exchanged, resulting in an order from the commander to commence foraging activities. While a few men stood guard, the rest scattered to plunder the smoke house, the pig sty, and several other targets.

**Right: The source of intelligence for the Union foragers was the soldier in the rear with the tallest gray kepi – none other than our favorite Yankee spy, Brother Karl Falken!**

While the troops were busy foraging, Cmdr. Whitesides successfully liberated one of the slaves. But his master did not take this lightly and rushed forward to reclaim his property. He was immediately dispatched by one of the Federal guards. The womenfolk of the homestead then raised quite a ruckus and a howl.

With the gunshot, the band of Rebels lurking nearby rushed in from the woods to defend their friends. The foraging Federals were forced to quickly drop their accumulated contraband and take up their arms. Hot musketry then commenced, with the Rebels moving from tree to tree while the Union men did their best to form up a line. But the element of surprise favored the Rebels and all the Federals could do was conduct an organized fighting retreat. During the melee, the liberated slave was shot in the back by the Rebels as he sprinted to join the retreating blue line.

**Below left: The loudest and most obnoxious Rebel fighter was the one with the oversized hat! He combined the Rebel yell with an extreme Mexican twist. All the men in blue aimed for him....and unfortunately missed! The guy in red...who knows?**



**Right: Pretty ladies working the cotton with a smile.**



**Below: Brother Falken, as spy, infiltrated the Rebel lines posing as an itinerant gun cleaning expert.**

**Below: a fully functioning blacksmith operation.**



*...Respectfully submitted by Brother Michael Lance*



**2016 TEA PARTY**  
**A CIVIL WAR EVENT**  
**9<sup>th</sup> Annual President's Tea**



**Saturday, April 30, 2016 ~ 2:30 pm – 4:30 pm**

**Civil War Presentations**  
*Afternoon Tea, Music, and Reflections of the Era*

*Hosted by*  
**~ Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary No. 1 ~**  
*Auxiliary to*  
**Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865**

*Admission*  
*Adults \$20 (at the Door \$25) ~ Children \$10*

**First Baptist Church of Dickinson**  
**2504 44<sup>th</sup> Street in Dickinson, Texas 77539**

For information contact:  
281-414-2077 or 832-264-4698



## A Lousy Account

One of the unfortunate consequences of serving in the military during the Civil War was the soldier's inevitable introduction to members of the lice family. Most military personnel, whether Union or Confederate, would likely have entered the forces lice-free - but with the poor and dirty living conditions and with the inadequate facilities for them to bathe and launder their clothing, lice soon spread. The only effective remedy the men had was to boil their garments. The layered wool clothing typically worn by the soldiers, often for long stretches at a time, provided the proper temperature and humidity for body lice. "Soldiers on the march often had to go for weeks without bathing. Lice were no respecters of rank, so all ranks from Private to General had them.

Humorous names for the tiny pests soon became common, including: Bragg's body guards; cooties; crums; grey backs; pants rabbits; seam squirrels; Tennessee travellers; blue bellies; rebels; tigers; Zouaves; vermin, and big fat fellows. Other lice-related terms entered the military vocabulary, i.e. skirmishing or fighting under the black flag, which referred to the practice of lice picking. Discarding infested clothing was called "paroling the lice or giving the vermin a parole". Another was to turn the garment inside out for "executing a flanking movement."

Lice were sometimes a source of entertainment, and even income for some. Wagers were placed on races. Sam Watkins noted that "there was one fellow who was winning all the money; his lice would run quicker and crawl faster than anybody's lice. We could not understand it! The lice were placed in plates - this was the race course - and the first that crawled off was the winner. At last we found out (his) trick; he always heated the plate."

John Casler, a member of the Stonewall Brigade, wrote about his time as a prisoner at Fort McHenry: "There was an ant bed in the lower end of the yard, and every day there would be from five to ten prisoners around that bed, picking off lice and having them and the ants fighting. They would have a regular pitched battle, and would get up bets on them. Sometimes the ants would drag the louse off, but often times a big louse would stand them off. It was great sport for the prisoners."

One Rebel claimed that "I pulled off a shirt last night and threw it down; this morning I saw it moving first one way and then another; I thought at first a rat was under it, but upon inspection found it was the lice racing about hunting for a soldier." An Alabama soldier wrote to his wife; "If you were here the Boddy lice would eat up both of the children in one night in spite of all we could do; you don't have any idea what sort of a animal they are."

....submitted by Brother Michael Lance

## Confederate Powder Mill

I discovered a little Civil War history at Spring Creek Park in Tomball. A stone Texas Historical Marker was placed at the northwest corner of the park in 1966 to commemorate the site where a mill once made cannon powder for the Confederate army. The mill operated from 1861 until 1864, when a violent explosion killed multiple employees.



The mill was part of manufacturing complex on Spring Creek that included a wagon-building shop, a repair shop, and a blacksmith shop that produced cavalry hardware. The complex covered about 4 acres that is now part of the Powder Mill Estates subdivision, adjacent to Spring Creek Park.

Mill workers made black powder by mixing charcoal, sulfur and saltpeter and dissolving the mixture in water. After the water evaporated, the thin cake that was left behind was processed into powder.

In April 1864, an explosion destroyed the mixing room of the mill, totally obliterating all the men who worked there. While most of the victim's identities are unknown today, the marker does mention three: William Bloecher, Adolph Hillegeist, and Peter Wunderlich. These three men were working in an area adjacent to the mixing room, and were critically burned. They were taken to the nearby Hillegeist home for care, but Blöcher and Hillegeist died that night, and Wunderlich died the next morning.

The powder mill never reopened, but people reportedly would still go there to retrieve gunpowder to use to eliminate ant beds. While the historical marker dates the explosion to 1863, church and gravestone records indicate the disaster happened in 1864. And further, it is very likely that it was not William Bloecher who was burned and died, but rather his father, Johann Jost Blöcher. The German immigrants who built and worked at the powder mill supported the Confederacy, but not necessarily its stance on slavery. By their belief system, the German immigrants were opposed to slavery, but because of religious convictions, they had respect for authority. As a result, they likely supported their local government - which was the Confederacy at the time.

....Respectfully submitted by Brother Michael Lance

*The following advertisement was published Thursday Morning, July 31, 1862 in The Daily Evansville Journal - Evansville, Indiana.*

**ATTENTION, SOLDIERS  
And the Friends of Soldiers.**

We call the attention of all having friends or relations in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of [our] nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language "has been saved by the Bitters".

*Philadelphia, August 23, 1862*

[To] Messrs. Jones & Evans - Well, Gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Main," from which I landed on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June. Since that time, I have been about as low as anyone could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more, I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.



I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances: and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advise [sic] me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinborn, of Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them, the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears - to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours,  
Isaac Malone

**Beware of Counterfeits!**

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson," is on the wrapper of each bottle. Price per bottle 75 cts, or half doz. For \$4.00. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, don't be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory  
No 631 Arch St.  
Jones & Evans  
(Successors to C.M. Jackson & Co.,) Proprietors  
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

*....submitted by Brother Michael Lance*

*See related story on next page...*



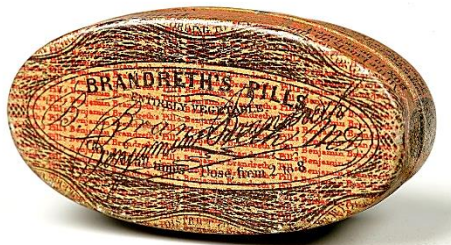
## The Best Cure?

The greatest wartime killers were not devastating minie balls or piercing bayonets, but rather microscopic bacteria. Disease caused roughly 60% of all Union soldier deaths. Ten out of eleven black Union soldiers who died succumbed to disease, not a bullet. No one in America at that time could have imagined that invisible microbes caused fatal epidemics. Doctors and regular folks alike had a hazy theory that illness was transmitted through "miasmas," or foul air, and that health could be achieved through the balance of four bodily substances called "humors". Ignorance of the roots of disease combined with poor conditions in Civil War camps and hospitals to cause many deaths – deaths that could be prevented today.

The most common fatal diseases amongst Union (and Confederate) soldiers were diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid, pneumonia and tuberculosis. These diseases, which mostly affect the lungs and intestines, are transmitted through contaminated food and water and contact with an infected person. Bad food, bad water and close quarters were the hallmarks of a Civil War soldier's life. A staple of the soldier's diet was a flour-and-water cracker called hardtack that provided them with barely any nutrients or energy, lowering their immune systems. When soldiers did have protein in the form of salted or canned meat, it was often spoiled. Encampment water sources with latrines dug nearby were often contaminated with the soldiers' waste. Several soldiers shared one tent, allowing disease to spread fast. Of course, there was also the battlefield: a bullet wound could become infected with gangrene or blood poisoning in the field hospital.

Camp doctors would often prescribe drugs called purgatives which, basically, make you poop. That's not a good idea for a soldier who already has dysentery, diarrhea or typhus! Doctors at the time believed purgatives helped the body expel illness. To avoid untrustworthy doctors, soldiers often treated themselves. Only their medicines were quite different from those of today. We now call them "patent", "proprietary", or "quack" medicines. There is no real evidence that any of them worked. In fact, it is very likely that some of them actually damaged those who took them - and their formulas were kept secret.

Three medicines that were often marketed to soldiers were: Brandreth's Pills, Hostetter's Bitters, and Holloway's Ointment. Soldiers who took these drugs (and survived) often gave testimonials to the companies that made them. The companies used the soldiers' words to advertise their miracle cures to other soldiers. In an ad for Brandreth's Pills, "*Sixty Voices from Army of Potomac*" stated that the pills "*protect from the arrows of disease, usually as fatal to Soldiers as the bullets of the foe.*" Hostetter's Bitters, its producers swore, were "*a positive protective against the fatal maladies of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure rivers and bayous.*" Holloway claimed his pills could "*so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach...*" that Union soldiers could handle whatever their environment threw at them.



### Brandreth's Pills

Though the formulas for these drugs were a mystery to Civil War soldiers, they are not a mystery to us now. Hostetter's Bitters claimed its disease-fighting ingredients were exotic herbs; however, the ingredient that probably affected soldiers who drank it the

most was whiskey. One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters was about 47% alcohol. Some soldiers taking this "medicine" undoubtedly believed they were convalescing when in reality they were just intoxicated. Depending on the illness, the alcohol in Hostetter's may have made things worse. Brandreth's pills and Holloway's Ointment were medically ineffective, but also fairly safe. Brandreth's Pills had a vegetable base. Holloway's products were similar. According to the book "*Popular Medicines: An Illustrated History*," and Jim Schmidt of the blog Civil War Medicine (and Writing) "*the pills contained aloes and rhubarb, with small amounts of saffron and pepper; the ointment was principally olive oil, lard, and waxes.*"



### Holloway's Ointment

permanently compromised as a result of their wartime hardships, and some became addicted to their wartime remedies.

Quack medicines like these became even more popular among Civil War veterans after the war. The health of many of these soldiers was



### Hostetter's Bitters

[Source: History Detectives, New York Historical Society article: "Civil War Medicine: Pills, Ointments, and Bitters for Soldiers", June 14, 2013 by Rachel Walman - slightly edited and adapted for this column....and photos added....editor.](#)

The Medal of Honor is the U.S.A.'s highest military honor, awarded for personal acts of valor above and beyond the call of duty. It was first awarded during the Civil War after President Lincoln signed a bill containing a provision for the medal for the Navy on December 21, 1861. It was "to be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and Marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry and other seamanlike qualities during the present war."



**Left: Navy Version of the original Medal of Honor (1862)**

*With this issue of the Harriet Lane, in honor of Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN - the namesake of our Camp, I am continuing to present a review of the recipients of the Medal of Honor who served in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War....editor*

- **Gurdon H. Barter** –Volunteered for service in the U.S. Navy and was assigned as a Landsman to the Union steam frigate *USS Minnesota*. His enlistment is credited to the state of New York. On January 15, 1865 the North Carolina Confederate stronghold of Fort Fisher was taken by a combined Union storming party of sailors, marines, and soldiers under the command of Admiral David Dixon Porter and General Alfred Terry. Barter was one of 9 crewmen from the *USS Minnesota* who received the Medal of Honor for their actions during the battle. His citation reads:

*"The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Landsman Gurdon H. Barter, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the U.S.S. Minnesota in action during the assault on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, 15 January 1865. Landing on the beach with the assaulting party from his ship, Landsman Barter advanced to the top of the sand hill and partly through the breach in the palisades despite enemy fire which killed and wounded many officers and men. When more than two-thirds of the men became seized with panic and retreated on the run, he remained with the party until dark, when it came safely away, bringing its wounded, its arms, and its colors."*

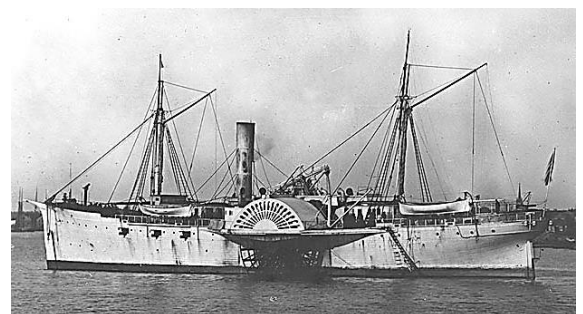
- **Thomas Barton** – a Seaman. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1831. Barton enlisted in the Navy in June 1861 and on October 3, 1862, was serving aboard the *USS Hunchback* during the Joint Expedition against Franklin, VA. Barton extinguished an ignited howitzer shell which had fallen onto the deck. For this action, Barton was promoted to acting master's mate and awarded the Medal of Honor on April 3, April 1863. His citation reads:

*"On board the U.S.S. Hunchback in the attack on Franklin, Va., 3 October 1862. When an ignited shell, with cartridge attached, fell out of the howitzer upon the deck, S/man Barton promptly seized a pail of water and threw it upon the missile, thereby preventing it from exploding."*

- **David L. Bass** – Was a Sailor born in Ireland and later immigrated to the U.S., settling in New York. He joined the U.S. Navy and by January 1865 was serving as a Seaman on the *USS Minnesota*. He participated in the assault on Fort Fisher near Wilmington, North Carolina. With a landing party from the *USS Minnesota*, he advanced through heavy fire toward the fort, reaching the surrounding palisades. Most of the men then made a panicked retreat, but Bass stayed on the field until darkness fell, when he and the remainder of the attacking force made an orderly withdrawal, carrying out wounded comrades, abandoned weapons, and battle flags. For these actions, he was awarded the Medal of Honor on June 22, 1865. His citation reads:

*"On board the U.S.S. Minnesota in action during the assault on Fort Fisher, 15 January 1865. Landing on the beach with the assaulting party from his ship, S/man Bass advanced to the top of the sand hill and partly through the breach in the palisades despite enemy fire which killed and wounded many officers and men. When more than two-thirds of the men became seized with panic and retreated on the run, he remained with the party until dark, when it came safely away, bringing its wounded, its arms, and its colors."*

- **Philip Bazaar** - a resident of Massachusetts, was a Chilean immigrant who joined the Union Navy at New Bedford, MA. He was assigned to the *USS Santiago de Cuba*, a wooden, brigantine-rigged, side-wheel steamship under the command of Rear Admiral David D. Porter. In the latter part of 1864, Gen. Grant ordered an assault on Fort Fisher, a Southern stronghold that protected the vital trading routes of Wilmington's port. Rear Admiral Porter was in charge of the naval assault and General Benjamin F. Butler was in charge of the land assault. After the failure of the first assault, Butler was replaced by Major Gen. Alfred Terry. A second assault was ordered for January 1865.



**USS Santiago de Cuba**

*....continued on next page*



Seaman Bazaar was aboard the *USS Santiago de Cuba* and served in both assaults on the fort. On January 12, 1865, both ground and naval Union forces attempted the 2<sup>nd</sup> assault. Bazaar and 5 other crew members, under the direct orders from Rear Admiral Porter, carried dispatches to Major General Alfred Terry during the battle while under heavy fire from the Confederates. Bazaar and his comrades were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions.

- **George H. Bell** – a Sailor who was born March 12, 1839, in Sunderland, England. Bell began his maritime career at age 14. While docked in New York City on May 12, 1861, just after the onset of the Civil War, Bell enlisted in the U.S. Navy. In July, he began serving on the *USS Santee* as an Able Seaman, but was quickly promoted to Coxswain due to his sailing experience. At Galveston Bay, Texas, on November 7, 1861, he distinguished himself during a mission to destroy the Confederate ship *Royal Yacht*. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor on July 10, 1863. The citation reads:

*"Served as pilot of the U.S.S. Santee when that vessel was engaged in cutting out the rebel armed schooner Royal Yacht from Galveston Bay, 7 November 1861, and evinced more coolness, in passing the 4 forts and the rebel steamer General Rusk, than was ever before witnessed by his commanding officer. Although severely wounded in the encounter, he displayed extraordinary courage under the most painful and trying circumstances."*

**George Bell wearing his Medal of Honor, circa 1900**

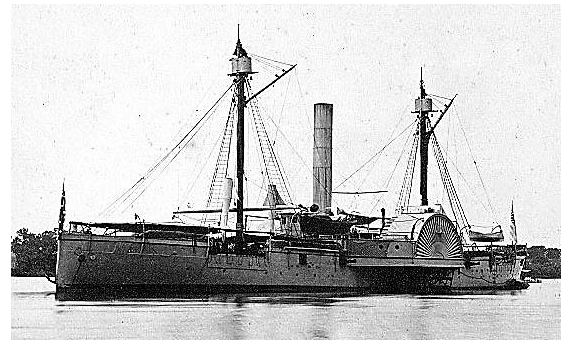


- **Asa Betham** – Coxswain. Betham enlisted in the Navy from New York City in July 1861. In 1864, he was assigned to the Union side-wheel gunboat *USS Pontoosuc*. On January 15, 1865, the North Carolina Confederate stronghold of Fort Fisher was taken by a combined Union storming party of sailors, marines, and soldiers under the command of Admiral David Dixon Porter and General Alfred Terry. Betham was a member of the naval storming party. His citation reads:

*"The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Coxswain Asa Betham, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the U.S.S. Pontoosuc during the capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, North Carolina, 24 December 1864, to 22 January 1865. Carrying out his duties faithfully during this period, Coxswain Betham was recommended for gallantry and skill and for his cool courage while under the fire of the enemy throughout these various actions."*

- **Charles J. Bibber** - Gunner's Mate. He was born in Portland, Maine in 1838. He enlisted into the Navy on May 2, 1864 and was aboard the *USS Agawam* when it exploded a powder boat near Fort Fisher on December 23, 1864. The crew skillfully assisted in towing the powder boat to shore before it was detected by the enemy. His Medal of Honor citation states:

*"Bibber served on board the U.S.S. Agawam, as one of a volunteer crew of a powder boat which was exploded near Fort Fisher 23 December 1864. The powder boat, towed in by the [USS] Wilderness to prevent detection by the enemy, cast off and slowly steamed to within 300 yards of the beach. After fuses and fires had been lit and a second anchor with short scope let go to assure the boat's tailing inshore, the crew again boarded the [USS] Wilderness and proceeded a distance of 12 miles from shore. Less than 2 hours later the explosion took place, and the following day fires were observed still burning at the forts."*



**USS Agawam, July 1864**

- **John F. Bickford** - Captain of the Top. He was born in 1843 in Tremont, Maine, and joined the Navy from Boston in January 1862. He rose to the rank of Captain of the Top (roughly equivalent to the modern day rank of petty officer) and was assigned to the *USS Kearsarge*. He participated in the *Kearsarge's* historic engagement with the *CSS Alabama* on June 19, 1864. After the battle, he was promoted to Acting Master's Mate. His citation states:

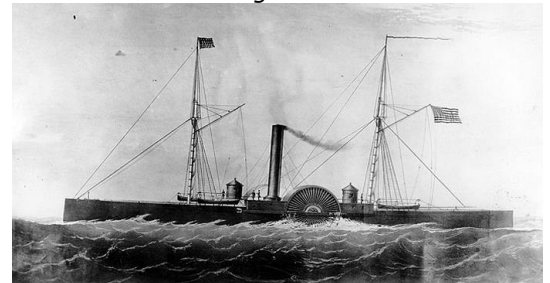
*"Served on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. Acting as the first loader of the pivot gun during this bitter engagement, Bickford exhibited marked coolness and good conduct and was highly recommended for his gallantry under fire by his divisional officer."*

*...Continued on next page*

- **William Blagheen** – Ship’s Cook. He was also known as William Blagden. As a Union Navy sailor, he was a recipient of the Medal of Honor for his actions at the Battle of Mobile Bay. Mr. Blagheen was born in 1832 in Devon, England and immigrated to the United States. He was living in New York City when he joined the U.S. Navy. He served during the Civil War as a ship’s cook on the *USS Brooklyn*. At the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, he helped supply ammunition to *Brooklyn’s* guns as part of the ship’s powder division. He remained at his position near the shell whips (devices used to lift artillery shells up to the gun deck) despite heavy fire. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor four months later, on December 31, 1864. Blagheen deserted the same month his medal was issued and apparently returned to New York. He is known to have applied for a pension in late 1890, which was rejected on account of his desertion. His official Medal of Honor citation reads:

*"On board the U.S.S. Brooklyn during successful attacks against Fort Morgan, rebel gunboats and the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay, on 5 August 1864. Stationed in the immediate vicinity of the shell whips which were twice cleared of men by bursting shells, Blagheen remained steadfast at his post and performed his duties in the powder division throughout the furious action which resulted in the surrender of the prize rebel ram Tennessee and in the damaging and destruction of batteries at Fort Morgan."*

- **Robert M. Blair** – Boatswain’s Mate. Blair volunteered for service in the U.S. Navy and was assigned to the Union side-wheel gunboat *USS Pontoosuc* in 1864. His enlistment is credited to the state of Maine. On January 15, 1865, the North Carolina Confederate stronghold of Fort Fisher was taken by a combined Union storming party of sailors, marines, and soldiers under the command of Admiral David Dixon Porter and General Alfred Terry. Blair was exposed to enemy fire while serving on the deck of the *Pontoosuc*. His Medal of Honor citation states:



**U.S.S. Pontoosuc**

*"The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Boatswain's Mate Robert M. Blair, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the U.S.S. Pontoosuc during the capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, North Carolina, 24 December 1864 to 22 January 1865. Carrying out his duties faithfully throughout this period, Boatswain's Mate Blair was recommended for gallantry and skill and for his cool courage while under the fire of the enemy throughout these actions."*

- **Robert Blake** – Contraband. Robert Blake was a Union Navy sailor during the American Civil War and a recipient of the Medal of Honor. He was the 2<sup>nd</sup> African American to perform a Medal of Honor action (William Harvey Carney was the first), however Blake was the 1<sup>st</sup> African American to actually receive the Medal. It was presented to him in 1864, while Carney did not receive his until 1900. But, because Carney's Medal of Honor action occurred first, Carney, not Blake, is usually credited with being the first African American Medal of Honor recipient. Robert Blake was born into slavery in Virginia. In June 1862, his owner's plantation was burned during a Union naval expedition up the Santee River. About 400 slaves from the plantation, including Blake, were taken as contraband onto Union ships and sent to North Island in Winyah Bay. While on North Island, Blake answered a call for 20 single men to serve on the *USS Vermont*.

By December 25, 1863, Blake had been transferred to the gunboat *USS Marblehead* and was serving as a steward to Lt. Cmdr. Richard Worsam Meade. Early that morning, in the Stono River in South Carolina, the *Marblehead* came under fire from a Confederate howitzer at Legareville on Johns Island. As Lt. Cmdr. Meade jumped from his bed and ran onto the quarter deck to give the order to return fire, Blake followed behind him, handed him his uniform, and urged him to change out of his night clothes. Blake then went to the ship's gun deck and was immediately knocked down by an exploding Confederate shell. The explosion had killed a powder-boy manning one of the guns. Blake had no assigned combat role and could have retreated to relative safety below decks, but he instead chose to take over the powder boy's duties. He stripped to the waist and began running powder boxes to the gun loaders. When Lt. Cmdr. Meade asked him what he was doing, he replied "Went down to the rocks to hide my face, but the rocks said there is no hiding place here. So here I am, Sir." The Confederates eventually abandoned their position, leaving a gun behind. For his actions during the firefight, Blake was awarded the Medal of Honor 4 months later, on April 16, 1864. Blake was later promoted to seaman, and re-enlisted for another term in the Navy. During his 2<sup>nd</sup> enlistment, he served again on the *USS Vermont*. Nothing is known of his further life. His citation reads:

*"On board the U.S. Steam Gunboat Marblehead off Legareville, Stono River, 25 December 1863, in an engagement with the enemy on John's Island. Serving the rifle gun, Blake, an escaped slave, carried out his duties bravely throughout the engagement which resulted in the enemy's abandonment of positions, leaving a caisson and one gun behind."*

*...to be continued next issue*



## Profile of a Medal of Honor Recipient – George Frank Robie



1<sup>st</sup> Lt. George Frank Robie was born in Candia, New Hampshire on June 17, 1844. His ancestors had lived there since the settlement of the country in 1675. He was a descendant of a patriotic family. His forefathers served under Gen. Stark at Bennington and other battles of the Revolutionary War.

Lt. Robie was one of the first to answer the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to defend the capital, having enlisted in the Eighth Mass. Infantry for three months, that being the second regiment to march through Baltimore on their way to defend the capital. At the expiration of this term of service, he returned to Manchester, where his parents resided, and assisted in enlisting Company D of the Seventh. He was appointed sergeant, and later first sergeant of his company.

After serving two years, he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer for three years. He was slightly wounded in the battle of Olustee, Fla., was especially honored for bravery in a reconnaissance toward Richmond in the fall of 1864, and was awarded a medal of honor by congress.

Upon the recommendation of his regimental commander, he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company G, to date from October 28, 1864, and commanded Company B at the muster-out of the regiment.

He was a member of Louis Bell Post, G.A.R., of Manchester, N.H. Withdrawing from that post later, he was a charter member of a post in Galveston, Tex., where he had resided most of the time since the war. He died June 5, 1891, at Galveston, Tex., of rheumatism contracted during his service.

*...source: "The Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion" by Henry F. W. Little, Lieutenant Seventh N.H. Volunteers, Regimental Historian. The book was published by the Seventh New Hampshire Veterans Association in 1896.*

*....submitted by Auxiliary Sister Linda LaBrot*

***Editor's note:*** Lt. Robie was just 17 years old when he enlisted in the Union Army. He enlisted with and served alongside his 43 year old father. The elder Robie did not survive the war.

*Lt. Robie's war time heroics were recognized by Congress in 1870 when his nomination for the Congressional Medal of Honor was approved. However, the soldier had moved on to Galveston by this time and went by his middle name, Frank. So, while a 'George Robie' was awarded the medal - it took until 1883 before 'Frank Robie' of Galveston was located and identified as 'George Frank Robie' - the actual medal recipient!*

*In 1891, Lt. Robie was working in Galveston, Texas as a bookkeeper when he passed away at age 46 of liver disease (according to The Daily News of Galveston County). He was quietly buried at New Cemetery at Broadway and 43<sup>rd</sup> in Galveston. He apparently was forgotten as time passed.*

*However, on Saturday, November 7, 1997, the Lt. Edward Lea Camp USN Camp #2 SUVCW conducted a very well attended Memorial Dedication Service for Lt. Robie at the cemetery. The new grave marker pictured above - which features a circular photo of the soldier under his life dates - was freshly placed at his grave in time for the event.*

*The Dedication Ceremony was featured at the top of the front page of The Daily News (Galveston County) and included a photo of Brother Harrison Moore playing the bagpipes. Numerous photos and a few newspaper clippings covering the event are included in the Camp's scrapbook.*



**Lt. George Frank Robie**





**The Battle of Galveston Monument** – decorated with wreaths and flags. This marble monument was procured by the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN Camp #2, SUVCW, and installed at the Trinity Episcopal Cemetery on Galveston Island. It was formally dedicated January 10, 2004 and serves to honor the 22 Union sailors and 2 Union soldiers who died during the January 1, 1863 Battle of Galveston. The name of each federal sailor is engraved beneath the name of the ship he served on. The ships include: *USS Westfield*; *USS Harriet Lane* (the namesake of this newsletter); *USS Owasco*; and *USS Sachem*. The 2 soldiers were Privates serving with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

*"In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays. Forms change and pass; bodies disappear; but spirits linger to consecrate ground for the vision-place of souls...This is the great reward of service. To live far out and on, in the life of others; to give life's best for such high sake that it should be found again unto eternal life."*

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain  
 "Lion of the Round Top"  
 (1828 - 1914)

Civil War Brevet Major General - awarded the Medal of Honor  
 32<sup>nd</sup> Governor of Maine (1867-1871)