

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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



Harriet Lane

Sep 2016

Volume 22

Number 3

From the Commander's Tent

With more than the usual number of planned events on the calendar, we are entering a busy time period for the *Lea Camp*. The most important event for the month of October is the Headstone Dedication Ceremony at the grave of Pvt. Edward Darke Duffield, Co. D, 45th Missouri Infantry and Co. F, 50th Missouri Infantry. This Headstone Dedication is an event of the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary, No. 1* and the Brothers of the *Lea Camp* have been asked to provide for a Headstone Dedication Ceremony as adapted from the *1917 Service for the Use of the Grand Army of the Republic*. **To carry out a proper service, we will need 14 men in uniform, including the Camp Commander, Chaplain, Color Guard and Honor Guard (firing squad).**



The ceremony will take place Saturday, October 22, 2016 at the Washington Cemetery at 2911 Washington Ave. in the Heights section of Houston. Mustering will begin at 8:30 a.m. and the ceremony will start promptly at 10:00 a.m. and should be completed before 11:00 a.m. Washington Cemetery is accessed by entering through the main gate of the adjacent Glenwood Cemetery at 2525 Washington Avenue. The gravesite is in Section H, Lot No. 40.

As a special consideration, all participating men in uniform will receive a Mourning Cockade Ribbon skillfully crafted by members of the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary*.

Guests and the general public are welcome to attend this event. Both the Glenwood and Washington Cemeteries are considered to be historic places. To learn more, visit their websites at:

<http://www.glenwoodcemetery.org> and <http://washingtoncemetery.org>

As for the weather, Saturday, October 22nd should be one of the finest days of the year, with temperatures ranging from 55° to 72° F, a cloudless sky and a soft breeze from the west. It was once said that, "If Houston had its October weather all year round, then they would have had to build a wall around the place."

On another subject, in my message printed in the June 2016 issue of the *Harriet Lane*, I wrote about my genetic cousin, Daniel Monroe Coffman, also known as Colonel Coffman of Rockwood, Tennessee. On page 11 of this issue, there is a follow-up article on my research concerning the life Colonel Coffman.

In F. C. & L,

Brother Thomas Coughlin

Camp Commander

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Membership Muster

Camp Member

Mr. Thomas F. Coughlin – *Cmdr.*
Mr. William A. Pollard – *SVC*
Mr. Michael L. Lance – *JVC, Hist, Newsltr.*
Mr. Gary White * ~ *** *Secr/Treas*

Mr. Robert P. Anderson +

Mr. Mark H. Andrus
 Mr. John E. W. Baay II
 Mr. Stephen P. Barrett
Mr. Michael E. Bierman +
 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. Lawrence K. Casey Jr. ***
 Mr. C. Dale Cates ^
 Mr. Mark T. Chemay
 Mr. Thor E. Chester
 Mr. Robert D. Clements
 Mr. Walter G. Coffey – *Webmaster*
 Mr. William F. Cole ***
 Mr. Steven G. Coons
 Mr. Stephen M. Crow
 Mr. Donald G. Deppe
 Mr. Terry E. Dudley
 Mr. Charles L. Duke – *Patriotic Instr.*
 Rev. Stephen F. Duncan – *Chaplain*
 Mr. Thomas M. Eishen – *Sign. Off, Webmstr.*
 Mr. Karl R. Falken – *Asst. Newsltr Ed., PAO*

Mr. Timothy S. Favrot +

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. Alan D. Hess
 Mr. Harrold K. Henck Jr. ~ *
 Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes * – *Council*
 Mr. Zane F. Hooper ^
 Mr. Bruce G. Hunsperger
 Mr. Thomas A. Jackson
 Mr. Thomas I. Jackson
 Mr. Erik T. Jeffreys
 Mr. Judd A. Jones
Mr. Ford H. Kinsley, Jr. +
 Mr. Ernest C. Kobs IV
 Mr. James A. Koontz
 Mr. David K. LaBrot * ** – *Council*

Mr. Brian S. Lang

Civil War Ancestor

2nd Cpl. Henry A. Sauter
 Sgt. Jacob P. Kinney
 Pvt. Finas Euen Lance
 Commissary Sgt. William Judson
 Pvt. Andrew Wilson White

1st Sgt. Hiram Lorenzo Pierce

Pvt. Matthew Barth
 Cpl. James R. Middlebrook
 Pvt. Enoch A. Barrett
Pvt. Peter E. Fry
 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
 1st Lt. Loren Glazier Cowdrey
 Pvt.

Pvt. Lewis P. Moore
 Cpl. Adam Mehling
 Pvt. Joseph Allen
 Pvt. Isaac Duncan
 Pvt. Andreas Pfotenhauer
 Pvt. Jacob Lohrer

Sgt. John W. Dittimore

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. Joseph Hess
 Pvt. Philip Jacob Apffel
 Pvt. Warren W. White
 **

Pvt. Peter Hunsperger
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield
 Pvt. Edward J. Taylor
 Pvt. John A. Watts
Cpl. John Kinsley
 Pvt. Robert V. Osteen
 Pvt. Michael M. Bean
 Hosp. Steward Louis Laborot
 Pvt. Charles Edw'd 'Austin' Laborot
 Pvt. Isaac Samuel Lang

Service Unit

Co. A, 8th Battalion, DC Infantry
 Co. E, 77th Ohio Infantry
 Co F, 12th Regt. IN Inf., Co E, 59th IN Inf.
 Co. D, 1st Regt. New York Mounted Rifles
 Co. L, 4th Regt. New York Heavy Artillery

Co. G, 106th Illinois Infantry

Co. B, 52nd Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Co D, 17th Regt. Connecticut Infantry
 Co. L, 50th Regt. New York Engineers
Co. D, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry
 Co. F, 50th Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Co. I, 6th Regt. PA Heavy Artillery
 Co. A, 38th Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Co. F, 144th Regt., Indiana Vol. Infantry
 Co. B, 69th Regt. Indiana Infantry
 Co. F, 142nd Regt., Ohio Infantry
 Co. H, 122nd Regt. New York Vol. Infantry
 Co. C, 17th Regt. Kentucky Infantry
 Co. I, 15th Regt. Massachusetts Infantry
 Co. I, 15th Regt. Massachusetts Infantry
 Co. I, 12th Regt. Illinois Infantry
 15th Regt., Maine Infantry
 **

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 Indep Co Trumbull Guards, Ohio Infantry
 Co. C, 203rd Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. E, 42nd Regt. Indiana Vol. Infantry
 85th Regt. New York Infantry
 Co. G, 86th Regt. Indiana Infantry
 --

Co. K, 7th Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Co. K, 1st Regt. Michigan Light Artillery
 Co. D, 48th Regt. Illinois Vol. Infantry
 Co. M, 4th Missouri State Militia, Cav.
 Co. F, 4th Regt. Missouri Infantry
 Co. L, 5th Regt. Pennsylvania Cavalry
Co. I, 19th Regt. Indiana Infantry
 Co. D, 13th Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Co. B, 1st AL & TN Indepen. Vidette Cav.
 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry
 Co. G, 47th Regt. Missouri Infantry
 Co. C, 4th Regt. Tennessee Vol. Infantry
 Co. K, 7th Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Co. E, Missouri Home Guard
 Co. E, 12th Regt. New Hampshire Infantry
 Co. C, 101st Regt. New York Infantry
 Co. A, 46th Regt. Iowa Vol. Infantry
 Co. K, 44th U.S. Colored Infantry
 **

Co C, 9th Regt. MO State Militia Cav.
 2nd Regt. Texas Cavalry
 2nd Regt. Texas Cavalry
 Co. I, 126th New York Volunteer Infantry
 Indepen. Co., Trumbull Guards, OH Inf.
Co. K, 58th Regt. Pennsylvania Inf.
 Co. B/F, 2nd Regt. NC Mounted Cavalry
 Co. A, 2nd Regt. Arkansas Infantry
 Co E, 12th-Co L, 5th MO State Milit. Cav.
 Co E, 12th-Co L, 5th MO State Milit. Cav.
 Scotts Guard, 6th Indiana State Milit.

(Muster continued on next page)

Membership Muster (continued)

Camp Member

Mr. Dale H. Leach
 Mr. John P. Lenex - *Guide*
 Mr. Kurt A. Letzring
 Dr. Craig A. Livingston ^
 Mr. Robert L. Lockwood
 Mr. George E. Loper
 Mr. John R. Loper
 Mr. Larry W. Lockett
 Mr. Justin W. Martin
 Mr. William W. Martin
 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. Samuel A. Packer +
 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. Jerry B. Taylor
 Mr. Ian J. Townsend
 Mr. Chapman P. Traylor
 Mr. Nash S. Traylor
 Mr. Joseph M. Tucker
 Mr. Robert C. Tumeys Sr. ***
 Mr. John A. Wade
 Rev. Ross E. Waggoner
 Mr. John T. Walter
 Mr. Tod Warrington
 Mr. Samuel P. Wheeler ^
 Mr. Robert E. Wickman
 Mr. Lee H. Wilson
 Mr. Patrick M. Young

 Mr. Edward Cotham # *Author*

Civil War Ancestor

Pvt. Sylvester Leach
 Pvt. Wilson Keffer
 Pvt. Alexander McLain
 **
 Pvt. Chauncey A. Lockwood
 Pvt. Fredrick Lohmann
 Pvt. Frederick Lohmann
 Pvt. Merrill J. Stearns
 Sgt. William Asbury Keck
 Sgt. William Asbury Keck
 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.
Pvt. Michael Henry Finegan
 Sgt. Squire Merlin Harris
 Pvt. James R. Cook
 --
 Pvt. Lifee Holbrook Powers
 Pvt. David C. Murphy
 1st Lt. Axel Hayford Reed
 Capt. George Augustus Knight
 Pvt. James E. Rosa
 Chap. 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. 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
 Capt. Oliver Rawson Post
 **
 Pvt. Hugh Alexander Hoy
 Pvt. Charles Wilson
 Pvt. William Young

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Service Unit

23rd Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 Co. B, 8th Regt. West Virginia Infantry
 Co. E, 7th Regt. Michigan Cavalry
 **
 Co. H, 14th Regt. Wisconsin Infantry
 Co. H, 6th Regt. West Virginia Infantry
 Co. H, 6th Regt. West Virginia Infantry
 Co. E, 37th Illinois Volunteer Infantry
 Co. G, 145th Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. G, 145th Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. A, 7th Regt. Indiana Infantry
 Co. M, 13th Regt. Indiana Cavalry
 Co. C, 2nd KS Col Inf. (83rd U.S. Col Inf.)
 Co. K, 63rd Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry
 Co. K, 63rd Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry
 Co. K, 126th Regt. Pennsylvania Inf.
 Co. G, 37th US Colored Infantry
 Co. C, 15th Regt. West Virginia Infantry
 Co. A, 53rd Regt. Ohio Infantry
Co. G, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry
 6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 Co. C, 3rd Regt. Wisconsin Infantry
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 Co. D, 104th Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Co. E, 11th Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. K, 2nd Regt. Minnesota Infantry
 Co. A & H, 188th Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 Co. K, 10th New York Cavalry
 184th Regt. Ohio Infantry
 103rd Regt. New York Infantry
 Co. D, 9th Regt. Illinois Volunteers
 Shields' 19th Indep Batt. Ohio Light Arty.
 Co. C, 10th Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Co. A, 88th Regt. Ohio Infantry
 Co. F, 171st Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. M, 3rd Regt. New York Cavalry
 Co. F, 5th Regt. Excelsior Brigade
 Co. H, 39th Regt. Kentucky Infantry
 Co. F, 74th Regt. NY Inf., Co. H, 40th NY
 Co. H, 84th Regt. New York Infantry
 62nd Regt. Illinois Infantry
 Battery B, 1st Btn Tenn. Light Artillery
 Battery B, 1st Btn Tenn. Light Artillery
 Co. I, 3rd Regt. Kentucky Cavalry
 --
 Co. F, 1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry
 3rd Regt. Wisconsin Cavalry
 Co. D, 58th Regt. Ohio Infantry
 Co C & D, 20th Regt. Connecticut
 **
 Co. D, Bracketts Btn, Minn. Cavalry
 Co. D, 22nd Regt. New York Infantry
 30th Regt. Pennsylvania Militia

 **

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

Editor's Message

Brothers,

Wow! It has been a long hot summer with a very limited number of local *SUVCW* events. However, with the coming cooler weather of Fall, that is about to change. Our current Camp calendar lists an impressive number of upcoming activities and events. Everyone should be able to find something of interest to attend and/or participate in. I encourage you to mark your calendars to join us whenever and wherever you can! *You are always welcome....and we look forward to seeing you!*



In F. C. & L,

Michael L. Lance

Editor

Attending the monthly business meetings on the 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January and August) continues to be a great way to interact with Brothers having similar interests in the Civil War - and genealogy in general. Whatever passion you have about the Civil War era and what your ancestor may have experienced long ago, there will likely always be others in attendance eager to listen to you, share ideas, and enhance your understanding and appreciation for our heroic forebears.

Each monthly meeting is immediately followed by an interesting presentation by a guest speaker - often a Brother with special knowledge about an historic event, personality, or topic. Each presentation has proved to be entertaining and educational.

Further, I invite you to share your knowledge about your favorite topic with the *Camp* by volunteering as guest speaker at an upcoming meeting. You could not possibly find a friendlier, more supportive and appreciative audience anywhere!

So, check out the Camp Calendar on the next page and put a few of the *SUVCW* activities on your own personal calendar. *You will be glad you did!*

SUVCW National Graves Registration Project

The *SUVCW National Graves Registration Project* was established in 1996. The goal of the *Project* is to identify the final resting places of all Civil War veterans. Hundreds of people have already devoted thousands of hours of time and energy visiting cemeteries, recording, verifying, researching, and entering the final resting places of Civil War veterans.

However, additional help is still needed. You can assist with the *Project* by registering your own ancestor's graves. Please note that even if you do not have an ancestor who served in the Civil War, they still need your help.

The *Project*, as originally set up, did not allow for members of the *SUVCW* and the general public to search and view the results on the internet. As the number of registrations grew over time, it became apparent that duplication of effort and wasted time was reaching unacceptable levels - because volunteers could not readily know what work was already completed and what still needed further investigation.

To remedy this issue, the *National Graves Registration Database* was activated February 22, 2005. It is now available to everyone. It makes all original registrations available for viewing by the general public, as well as allowing for new registrations to be entered through an online program.

For the time being, only new graves registrations will be entered through the "submitter" area online. Updated or additional information concerning previously submitted registrations should continue to be submitted to the National Graves Registration Officer.

It is hoped that this online database program will promote increased interest in the *SUVCW National Graves Registration Project*. Due to mass burials, unreported battlefield losses, burials at sea, and other circumstances, we can never expect to register *all* Union graves, but we will continue to honor the "boys in blue" to the best of our ability.

Editor's note: as of September 25, 2016, I had difficulty accessing the grave information submission page on the website. I have requested assistance from National and will report any progress in the next newsletter.

2016 Camp Calendar

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tue Sep 13	Monthly Meeting: 7 p.m. Speaker: SVC Pollard Topic: Report on the 2016 Nat'l Encampment, Springfield, IL	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Sat Oct 1	Boonville Days: 9 a.m. – 4 p.m. Living history event	Brazos Valley Museum of Natural History 3232 Briarcrest Dr., Bryan, TX
Sat Oct 8	Open House: 11 a.m. – 4 p.m. Genealogy and family research assistance	Clayton Library of Genealogical Research 5300 Caroline St., Houston, TX
Tue Oct 11	Monthly Meeting: 7 p.m. Speaker: Cmdr. Coughlin Topic: The Saltville Massacre	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Sat Oct 22	Headstone dedication ceremony: Pvt. Edward Duffield: 10 a.m. Sponsors: <i>Lea Camp</i> and <i>Sarah Emma Seelye Aux.</i>	Washington Cemetery 2911 Washington Ave., Houston, TX
Thu Oct 27	TX State Genealogical Society – Free pre-Conference Res. Day Civil War history & assistance finding CW ancestors: 10 a.m.	Dallas Public Library -General. & History Div. 1515 Young St., Dallas, TX
Fri Oct 28-30	2016 TX State GS Family History Conference: 8:30 a.m. daily 70+ sessions, 35 speakers, workshops, more... (Fee)	Crowne Plaza Dallas Downtown 1015 Elm St., Dallas, TX
Tue Nov 8	Monthly Meeting: 7 p.m. (Election Day) Speaker: TBD	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Fri Nov 11	City of Houston Veterans Day Ceremony & Parade Ceremony at 10 a.m. - Parade at 11:30 a.m.	Houston City Hall 901 Bagby St., Houston, TX
Fri Nov 18	Civil War Weekend - School Day: 9 a.m.	Liendo Plantation
Sat Nov 19	Civil War Weekend continues: 9 a.m. each day - suttlers, living history exhibits, battle reenactments, more...	38653 Wyatt Chapel Rd., Hempstead, TX
Sun Nov 20		
Sat Dec 10	Sarah Emma Seelye Veterans Christmas Party: 2 p.m. Hot Chocolate Brunch, gifts, Christmas songs, more...	DeBaKey VA Hospital 2002 Holcombe Blvd., Houston, TX
Tue Dec 13	Monthly Meeting: 7 p.m. Speaker: TBD	Spaghetti Warehouse 901 Commerce St., Houston, TX
Sat Dec 17	Wreaths Across America Ceremony: 11 a.m. Laying of wreaths by Camp Honor Guard	Houston National Cemetery 10410 Veterans Memorial Dr., Houston, TX
Sat Jan 14	Battle of Galveston Commemoration: 11 a.m. Monthly Meeting: Installation of Officers: 12 p.m.	Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery Broadway at 40 th St., Galveston, TX

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 - Editor
7707 Dane Hill Dr.
Spring, Texas 77389
E-mail: mlance@cruiseone.com

Submission deadlines are: February 15th for the March issue; May 15th for the June issue; August 15th for the September issue; and November 15th for the December issue.

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

Introducing: Timothy Semmes Favrot

As a lifelong student of the Civil War, and a family historian with a specific interest in my Union army ancestor, I have known about the *SUVCW* for many years, but there was no local camp in my area for me to join. I have wanted to join the *SUVCW* for quite a long time, and this desire has only increased in recent years due to a perception that our great nation seems to be losing more and more collective memory of and appreciation for the sacrifices, heroism and patriotic deeds of our ancestors. I want to help preserve and perpetuate these memories.

In addition, I have recently been researching the poignant true story of a Union soldier from Maine who was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor and cared for until his death by a Confederate doctor, who tracked down the Union soldier's family in Maine nine years after the war ended and returned the dead soldier's personal effects to his family. In trying to track down the G.A.R. records of the local G.A.R. camp in the Union soldier's hometown in Maine as part of my research, I came upon the *SUVCW* national website. In looking at the website, I realized that I could join the *SUVCW* - even though there is no local camp in my area, so I printed out an application and submitted it. I'm glad to finally be here!



I want to promote, preserve and perpetuate the memories of the sacrifices, heroism and patriotic deeds of our ancestors. More specifically, I want to learn more about and perpetuate the memory of my own great-great grandfather who served in the Union army, as he is pretty much totally forgotten by the rest of my extended family. Finally, I would love to locate the G.A.R. records which I am seeking in researching the story mentioned above.

My great-great grandfather, **John W. Dittmore**, enlisted at age 18 in the *Spencer Grays* of Owen County, Indiana, which became Company I, 19th Indiana Infantry. He eventually attained the rank of Captain. The 19th Indiana was part of the famous *Iron Brigade*, and Captain Dittmore fought in all of the regiment's engagements, including Gettysburg. He was wounded, captured, and lost a leg at the *Battle of the Wilderness* in May 1864. I spent an entire day re-tracing his footsteps over the three-day *Battle of Gettysburg*. I also located the site of his wounding at the *Wilderness* battlefield, which resulted in my confirming some family oral history as the circumstances of his wounding.

I am a self-employed attorney and have been practicing law for 30 years. During the year, I live in both New Orleans, La. and Big Sky, Montana. My wife of 17 years, Catherine, and I have four children: Tim, age 14, Eliza, age 12, Brandon, age 9 and Lauren, age 7.

I am also a member of the *Sons of Confederate Veterans*, and since this past Spring I have served as the Commander of the *Charles Dreux Camp #110, S.C.V.* I am also in the process of applying for membership in the *Sons of the American Revolution* and the *Society of Colonial Wars*.

I also serve as the President of *Memorial Hall Foundation*, which is the fund-raising arm of the *Civil War Museum* in New Orleans, and I serve on the board of the *Civil War Museum*. I also serve as President of the *Friends of Magnolia Mound Plantation*, an antebellum plantation home in Baton Rouge, La., which is open to the public and which was owned by one of my ancestors. I also serve as President of *Historic Highland Cemetery, Inc.*, which oversees the oldest cemetery in Baton Rouge, La., where many of my ancestors are buried. I am on the Board of the *Louisiana Historical Society*, founded in 1835, and on the Board of the *Beauregard-Keyes House*, which was once the home of both Mexican War hero and Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard and noted American author Frances Parkinson Keyes. I am the Alumni Historian for the *Psi Alabama Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon* fraternity, founded in 1847, and write articles on Chapter history for the Chapter's semi-annual newsletter, *Sighs of Psi*.

I am editing for publication Volume VII of the *Favrot Family Papers*, covering the period 1840-1860, which are on deposit at Tulane University.

I am also actively involved in opposing the misguided efforts underway in New Orleans to annihilate four of the city's prominent Confederate monuments. I was also actively involved as a member of the board of the *Louisiana Living History Foundation* in putting on the 200th Anniversary re-enactment of the *Battle of New Orleans* in January 2015, which was the largest War of 1812 re-enactment since the War of 1812; I am a descendant of a veteran of that battle."

...Submitted by Brother Semmes Favrot

Editor's note: Brother Favrot was briefly introduced in the June 2016 issue of the Harriet Lane. His full introduction shown above was received subsequent to the publishing of the previous newsletter.



***Introducing:* Ford H. Kinsley, Jr.**

Ford H. Kinsley, Jr. is a native of Dushore, Pennsylvania. He learned about the *SUVCW* while teaching Genealogy Merit Badge classes for *Boy Scouts*. He joins the Camp based on the Civil War service of his 3rd great uncle, **Corporal John Kinsley** who served with Company K, 58th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. Corporal Kinsley died from wounds received in action on October 17, 1864 at Fort Monroe.

Ford Kinsley is a 29 year veteran of the United States Marine Corps, retiring in June of 2000 as the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina and as the Sergeant Major of the Eastern Recruiting Region. He has been the Commandant of Cadets for the Marine Military Academy in Harlingen, Texas since his retirement from active duty.

Brother Kinsley and his wife Tessie will be celebrating their 42nd wedding anniversary in October 2016. They have 5 children and 6 grand-children.



***Introducing:* Robert P. Anderson**

I was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, but raised in southwest Houston since age 2. I graduated from Sharpstown high school in 1976, and in 1980, I graduated from Texas A&M University with a bachelor's degree in Industrial Distribution. I worked in Houston and Lafayette, Louisiana before settling in Austin in 1983, where I met married Linda. I have 2 grown daughters and a grand-daughter.

I am self-employed and own a small business: *Anderson Industrial Sales*. We sell and install storage and material handling equipment for warehouses, distribution centers, manufacturing plants, retail stores, schools, and government facilities.

I became interested in the *SUVCW* as a result of my genealogy hobby and my interest in history. Two of my great grandfathers who served during the Civil War were: Lt. Dewitt Anderson (60th Illinois Vol. Infantry) and Sgt. Hiram Pierce (106th Illinois Vol. Infantry). I have been doing "ancestry" research for about 5 years and have been amazed to discover what my forefathers endured and accomplished.

Up until two years ago, my vocational hobby was soccer - officiating high school and amateur adult levels. I also enjoy reading, fishing, sailing and shooting guns, but no hunting - dead animals are too messy!

Brother Anderson lives in Austin, Texas and joins the Camp based on the service of his great-grandfather, 1st Sergeant Hiram Lorenzo Pierce, who served with Co. G, 106th Illinois Infantry.



***Introducing:* Samuel A. Packer**

Brother Samuel Packer joins the *Camp* based on the Civil War service of his 3rd great-grandfather, **Pvt. Michael Henry Finegan**. Private Finegan was born in Philadelphia and served with Captain O'Brien's Company G, Arkansas 2nd Cavalry Regiment. He enlisted September 7, 1862, at Van Buren, Arkansas, and was honorably discharged on August 20, 1865. He lived the rest of his life in Red Willow County, Nebraska, where he married Mary Jane Bryan

Brother Packer's great-grandfather, Harold Finnegan, was very interested in genealogy in the 1970s, long before the internet made it so easy. His hand-written notes about his grandfather's service in the Civil War prompted Brother Packer and his mother, Wendy, to do more research. Wendy identified additional records on Ancestry.com and learned about the *SUVCW* there. Brother Packer hopes his membership in the *SUVCW* will give him an opportunity to learn more about the Civil War and the service of several other family members.

Brother Packer is currently a high school student in The Woodlands and his studies include AP U.S. History, which he enjoys immensely. He is a *Life Boy Scout*, plays competitive baseball, and plays bass clarinet in his school's marching band. His father is the son of 1st generation Eastern European immigrants, and his mother is the daughter of American parents who can trace their family trees back to colonial times - and even to the *Mayflower*. Sam has a younger brother who is also very interested in the Civil War.

Ancestor Profile – Sgt. Hiram Lorenzo Pierce

Great-grandfather Hiram Lorenzo Pierce was born August 7, 1834 in Nathanville, New York. His family migrated to central Illinois in the early 1840s and settled near Athens in Menard County. In September 1862, Hiram enlisted with the 106th Regiment Illinois Infantry.

On December 20, 1862, Hiram, along with 2 entire companies of the Regiment, were captured by Confederates led by Nathan Bedford Forrest at Carroll Station, Tennessee. The Lincoln, Illinois newspaper reported that *"the men were held for about 3 days, fed cornbread and fat meat, and then paroled before Christmas."*

Hiram returned to duty in time to participate in the siege and battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi. While en-route to Vicksburg, their steamboat came under fire from Rebel infantry. Seven of his compatriots were killed. After Vicksburg, the Regiment saw action at Bayou Forche near Little Rock, Arkansas, and then served as occupation troops in that state. When he mustered out in the summer of 1865, Hiram's rank was Sergeant.

In 1870, after the war, Hiram was elected Sherriff of Lincoln County, Illinois. In 1886, he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. In 1894, Hiram moved his family to Saginaw, Texas. And then, six years later, they moved again, this time to Broken Arrow, Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Hiram was the founding *Superintendent of Schools* there and also served as *Justice of the Peace* until his death in 1926.

Dewitt Anderson, another great-grand father, was born in January 1839 in Jefferson County, Illinois. In February 1862, he mustered into the 60th Regiment, Illinois Infantry as a Private at Anna, Illinois. The 60th Illinois saw significant action in the *Chattanooga-Ringold Campaign* into North Georgia beginning in November 1863 and continuing until the capture of Atlanta in September 1864. They marched with Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas. The Regiment's final battle was at Bentonville, North Carolina in March 1865 – just prior to Johnston's surrender to Sherman at *Bennett Place* in April 1865.

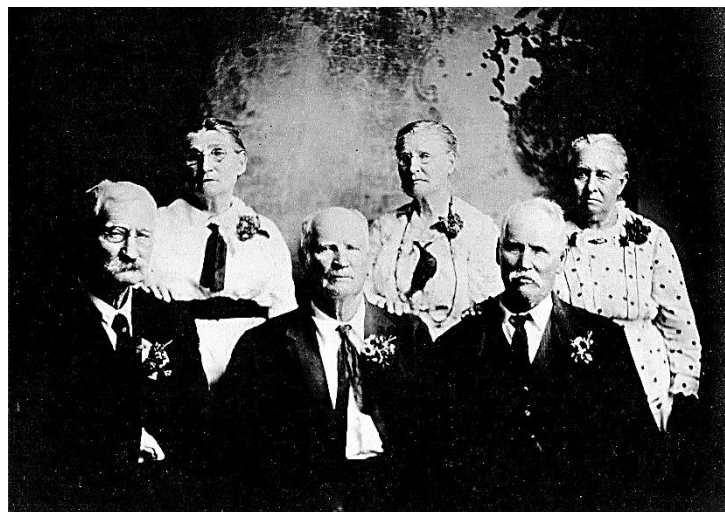
At some point, Dewitt was a POW held in Libby Prison in Richmond Virginia. He was evidently exchanged or paroled since he received a promotion to Lieutenant in April 1865. After the war Dewitt returned to Jefferson County, Illinois and farmed outside Mt. Vernon until his death in 1901.

Between these two families, there were 10 men who served the Union during the Civil War. Two died during the war and of the eight that survived, four of them were POWs at some point.

Two of Dewitt's brothers served during the war: Colonel William Black Anderson (Brevet General at the end of the war); and Private Edward Anderson. Edward died from disease in July 1862 while in Tennessee.

Dewitt also had 2 half-brothers who served the Union: Captain Luke Wilbanks who also served with the 60th Regiment, Illinois Infantry. He died near Nashville in February 1863; and Private John Wilbanks who also served with the 60th Illinois. He survived the war.

Near Right: **Col. William Black Anderson**
Far Right: **Pvt. Edward E. Anderson**



Hiram Lorenzo Pierce had 4 brothers who served the Union during the war: Private Sherman Nathan Pierce who also served with the 106th Illinois Infantry. He died in 1925; Corporal Milo L. Pierce who served with the 2nd Illinois Cavalry. He died in 1919; Private Barton Winters Pierce who served with the 7th Regiment, Illinois Infantry. He died in 1908; and Private Senaca Deloss Pierce who served with the 59th Regiment, Illinois Infantry. He died in 1893.

Ca. 1918: Three surviving Pierce veterans:

L-R: Uncle Milo L. Pierce, Great-grandpa Hiram Lorenzo Pierce, and Uncle Sherman Nathan Pierce

....submitted by Brother Robert Anderson

Juneteenth Celebration

A year after celebrating the 150th anniversary of Juneteenth, community leaders in Galveston called for continued remembrance and education about the importance of the historical day when Texas slaves were declared free in Galveston.

Former state Rep. Al Edwards spoke to the crowd attending the annual Juneteenth celebration at a Prayer Breakfast (which was named in his honor). The location was the historic *Ashton Villa* at 2328 Broadway in Galveston. Representative Edwards encouraged those in attendance to continue teaching about the history of slavery in the country.

From the 2nd floor balcony of the Ashton Villa, Brother Stephen Duncan, portraying Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, read aloud *General Order #3* which freed the slaves in Texas. He was flanked by Brothers Zane Hooper and SVC William Pollard. On Saturday June 18, 2016, the *Galveston Dailey News* ran an article describing the event – under the headline:

County Celebrates 151st Anniversary of Juneteenth

L-R: guard Brother Zane Hooper, Brother Stephen Duncan as Major Gen. Gordon Granger, and SVC William Pollard



...submitted by Brother Stephen Duncan

Tomball Heritage Festival

Saturday, June 18, 2016 - Tomball, Texas



The 1st annual *Tomball Heritage Festival* was held from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Spring Creek Park in Tomball, Texas on Saturday June 18, 2016. *Harris County Precinct #4*, sponsored and promoted the event to encourage the public to learn about Civil War era lifestyles and the recently discovered *Spring Creek Park Cemetery*. Union and Confederate camps were set up by re-enactors from several heritage organizations. The *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN Camp #2*, *SUVCW*, the *1st Texas Naval Squadron*, and *Co. A, 13th U.S. Infantry*, among others, participated in a morning skirmish and an afternoon battle. The *Capt. Ike Turner, Camp 1275 SCV* provided two of the cannons used during the battles. The sympathies of the more vocal spectators leaned heavily in favor of the Confederates.

Many other family-oriented living history attractions were also enjoyed by the park attendees, including: archery; basket weaving; blacksmithing; Cemetery tour; Funeral Museum exhibit; mule and oxen teams; quill writing; spinning and weaving; and woodworking demonstrations. *Precinct #4* shuttle buses continuously carried park visitors and volunteers around the park. A fine BBQ brisket lunch was also provided to the volunteers and reenactors by the *Precinct*.

Right: A pair of longhorns thrilled the children – from a distance!



Conscription of Four Union Men

As fate would have it, four Union men - Dale Leach, Thomas Coughlin, Michael Lance, and another named 'John', had recently infiltrated Confederate lines on a spying/sabotage mission near Tomball, Texas. As excitement rose over an impending fight for possession of the nearby Confederate powder mill, Rebel authorities ramped up the conscription of every man of fighting age to defend the area, willing or not!

It was well known that the infamous mill produced black powder to supply Rebel artillery. The four federal spies/saboteurs had specifically targeted this mill and had secreted a mine at the base of the wall adjacent to the mixing room. The resulting explosion and destruction of the mill was subsequently recorded in history as an unfortunate 'accident'.

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The four Union men were in the process of extracting themselves from the vicinity of the mill just as the Confederates raised the alarm about approaching Federal forces. The four spies were simply in the wrong place at the wrong time! They were immediately swept up in the Rebel recruiting net and assigned to accelerated training on a cannon. As they reluctantly progressed through their training drills, they kept their true identities and their allegiance to the Union secret.



Left: Cannon training for the new conscripts – all wearing blue kepi's: 'John', at position #1, holds the sponge beside the wheel on the left, Brother Lance, at position #2, holds the 'worm' (and his ear) beside the wheel on the right; Brother Coughlin, at position #4, wearing fancy dark tinted glasses tends the lanyard; and Brother Leach on the far left at position #3, tends the vent.

Midway through the training process, the Union Army attacked. A hot skirmish immediately developed to the front of the Rebel defensive position, which included the Confederate 'training cannon'. The Rebels responded by unleashing the fury of their battery.

Union sharpshooters, from the relative safety of a long ditch at the front, immediately targeted the crews of the big guns. One-by-one, the Rebel artillerymen were picked-off. Eventually, the four Union 'new recruits' were ordered to assume positions on the gun to continue its firing.

Leach, Coughlin, Lance, and 'John', continuing their deception, stepped forward to man the cannon. Unbeknownst to the distracted and harried Rebel officers, the 'new recruits' cleverly sighted the cannon to fire well beyond the advancing Yankee line, and successfully delivered one off-target volley after another. In this manner, they effectively neutralized at least one Rebel cannon during the fight. As the Rebel forces began to retreat in disarray, the four Union men also feigned a retreat, but actually moved back and towards the right flank. As they ran, they searched for an opportunity to make a dash towards the Union line and freedom. In the confusion, opportunity called!



A disciplined Federal Company proves to be A formidable fighting force.



Courageous Rebels charge the Union line. Many would fall.



After shedding their gray uniforms in the woods, the four liberated Federals cautiously approached the Union line. Waving a white blouse tied to a long stick, they successfully secured passage back into friendly territory.

But now, the four 'new recruits' were 'experienced' artilleryman - and were almost immediately pressed into service on a similar cannon during another concentrated attack by the Federal forces.

Left: Nearly hidden in the tree line, a cannon roars....manned by Brothers Coughlin, Leach, and Lance - and 'John'. A split second later, the smaller naval gun seen in the foreground was fired by men of the 1st Texas Naval Squadron.

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Leach, Coughlin, Lance, and 'John', maintained a continuous and effective barrage upon the Confederate lines as the Union forces swept forward. The day was won for the Union!



A lone Rebel cavalryman surveys the field of battle for opportunities.



The 1st Texas Naval Squadron formed an effective skirmish line

Additional photo on back page

....report (somewhat based on a fact or two) respectfully submitted by JVC Michael Lance

One Mississippi

Monday, June 20, 2016 – Galveston, Texas – After-action report #1

The production crew for Amazon's made-for-TV series *One Mississippi* came to the west side of Galveston Island in June 2016. They brought (or contracted locally) film crews, actors, casting personnel, a stunt coordinator, make-up artists, etc. to shoot a few scenes for the 2016 season. The filming included a scene about a Civil War re-enactment. The casting department had solicited area re-enactor groups to work as extras for the battle scene.

Responding to the casting call were a few members of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN, Camp #2, SUVCW*, including: Brothers Dale Leach, Karl Falken, Stephen Duncan, Zane Hooper, and Michael Lance. *Company A, 13th U.S. Infantry* was represented by Lanny Low and Rion Craddock. The rest of the Union force was filled by other re-enacting organizations, including the *Texas Rifles*, and several unsuspecting extras that were drafted on the spot and quickly outfitted with uniforms and (non-firing) muskets. The Federal line consisted of about 25 men in total, including the main actor, Remy, acting as the commanding officer. Two other actors from the series, who interacted with Remy were also in the Federal line. The center of the Union line consisted of two Color bearers and German Orellana, acting the part of a drummer boy. Brother Duncan realistically filled the role of Chaplain.

The actual shooting of the scenes was done in small bite-size pieces – over-and-over again. The day was very hot and humid. Luckily, the show had also contracted the adjacent Bahia Oaks BBQ café. The café served as a base for the extras to use between the filming scenes. The A/C in the café was very welcome and the food and beverages provided by the show were abundant. The men stripped off their jackets and accoutrements during these 'time-outs' to cool off. Usually after about 30-60 minutes, a member of the film crew entered the café to call out the Union soldiers - or the Confederate soldiers – or both. Sometimes the call would be for other groups, such as nurses or spectators. There were four filming segments involving the Union soldiers.



SUVCW Sep 2016

The first segment was simply a shot of the entire Federal line standing at 'Order Arms' glaring at the Confederate line. The Confederate line was doing likewise. After this scene was filmed, a break was called. It seemed like an easy job!

L-R kneeling: Brothers Karl Falken and Michael Lance, and drummer German Orellana

L-R standing: Brother Dale Leach, unknown, director Ken Kwapis, Brothers Steve Duncan and Zane Hooper

The second segment included only the Union soldiers. Standing in line at 'Order Arms' for a few moments, the men then responded to orders (given by the director) to "Load....Prime....Aim.....Fire.....Recover".

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After the volley was fired, we went back to 'Order Arms'. Then the director loudly called the same orders to the (absent) Confederate line. After he shouted the order for the Rebels to "Fire", four of our Union men (the ones with the non-firing muskets) fell to the ground shot. Then Remy, the primary actor, called "Company, Port Arms.....At the double-quick, forward march". The line moved forward smartly to the drummer's cadence. After a few paces, one of the supporting actors in the line was shot and fell violently backwards. Some dialogue was then exchanged between Remy and the other characters. After the line advanced a few more paces, the scene ended. Then we repeated it over and over about 5 times! Then another break was called. Thank goodness for A/C! The Confederate soldiers were then called out to film their corresponding portion of the same scene while the Union soldiers took shelter in the cafe.

The third filming segment included both the Confederates and Federals. The lines were directed to close with each other at a trot and engage in hand-to-hand combat. It was actually a lot of musket swinging and dodging combat! The Confederates were instructed to fall. Near the end of the scene, I and another Yankee captured the Rebel Color bearer at musket-point. As I grabbed the staff of their Colors, a Rebel officer ran up on me from behind and clubbed me over the head with his pistol, knocking me out cold. Thus ended my brief re-enacting acting career! My Yankee accomplice then shot the Rebel officer. After several retakes of the same action, another break was called. On film, this action was actually far in the background - as the focus of the scene was on the dialogue and interaction between the main actors in the foreground.

The final scene began after a smoke machine spread a veil of simulated black powder smoke across the field. The ground was littered with dead and dying soldiers. Several nurses and Chaplain Duncan were tending to the wounded while the few dazed surviving Yankees watched over the fallen wounded Rebels. Then, on the director's command to "Resurrect", everyone rose to their feet, shook hands, slapped shoulders, took selfies, and were all friends again in 2016! And as before, this scene was repeated numerous times.....to the consternation of at least one knocked-silly Yankee who had to struggle to regain his feet each time!

....submitted by Brother Michael Lance

Monday, June 20, 2016 – Galveston, TX – After-action report #2

We did a film shooting on Monday, June 13, 2016 in Texas City for the show, *One Mississippi*. I was a member of a federal Color Guard which consisted of five re-enactors: me, Brother Zane Hooper (SUVCW), John Olivier - who commanded the confederates during the subsequent battle filming on Monday June 20th, and two extras. Together with the actor Noah, who plays Remy on the show, we marched in a simulated Mardi gras parade which is associated with the battle re-enactment in the show. Tig, who is Remy's sister and a primary character of the show, was the queen of the Mardi gras. We rendered her honors as we passed by. I played snare drum, Zane carried the Massachusetts flag, an extra carried the Colors of the 42nd, and another extra served as a guard. Remy was our commander.

Remy and Ken Kwapis, the director, were very open to learning real military commands that would have been used in the 1860's. It went rather well. The *Ball High School* band sent 16 members in uniform and we followed them in the parade. We tried to keep in step with them. Several times we marched with no noise or talking since they were shooting live dialog. We were not nearly so well in step then!

We had arrived in Texas City for that shoot at 5:45 am. We boarded the shuttle buses with all our equipment to be transported to the set. We were ready for an early shoot, but the filming did not begin until almost 9 am! We finished at noon and the band went home. Then we waited around until 8 that evening to film another scene. But the director ultimately decided to cut that scene and not shoot at all. It was a very, very long hot day!

The following Monday, on June 20th, we arrived in Galveston at 6 a.m. to participate in the filming of the battle scene. I brought my staff tent, my A-tent, my dining fly, and set dressing materials to the set. Again, it was scheduled to be an early shooting. I suggested adding a Union/Confederate parking sign - which they decided was a great lead-in to the shot. My Cooper Mini was given Mississippi plates and got a role as a confederate car (smile).

I had been in contact with associate producers, casting agents, and the director for almost three weeks prior to the filming. The original story had just two lines about the battle and, together, we worked out the battle that we filmed on Monday. Not a wise way to fight, but certainly pretty for the camera and on the field. I loved how well the Union line looked. All in all, it was a lot of fun. Other than suffering from heat exhaustion, I had a blast. I was very, very proud of the Union forces as you guys marched to young German Orellana's drumming. He is a college student and has drummed for us for several years now. I'm trying to talk him into becoming a member of the *Camp*, but so far unsuccessfully - but he always shows up to drum for us whenever asked.

....submitted by Brother Stephen Duncan - Union Consultant, One Mississippi

Commander Coughlin searches for the grave of Col. Daniel Monroe Coffman....

"Near the end of a 20-day stay in Central Tennessee, Kathryn and I were able to head over into East Tennessee and do some genealogical research. Our first stop was at the Oak Grove Cemetery in the town of Rockwood located in Roane County. This is where my genetic cousin Daniel Monroe Coffman is supposedly buried alongside his wife, Romaine Coffman.



**Brother Coughlin
at the monument**

Upon arriving in the Oak Grove Cemetery, we took the first turn to the right and within 30-seconds located the grave marker for Romaine Coffman. The marker is unusual in its design and from among the many other monuments it was easy to spot, even from more than 100 feet away. Unfortunately, there was no marker for Daniel to be found - and there was nothing to else that confirms that he was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery.

If I were posting on Facebook, this is where I would insert a sad face!"



**Bronze plaque and
supporting frame**

...submitted by Camp Cmdr. Thomas Coughlin

Notes about Civil War Uniforms

Later in the war, soldiers of all branches were issued loose-fitting un-lined blue sack coats with 4 brass buttons, based on the civilian work jacket. This jacket style would remain in service through the Indian Wars. Most of the artillery and cavalry units preferred to wear the shorter color-trimmed shell jackets because of their appearance and comfort - red for artillery and yellow for cavalry. By mid-war, volunteers were issued a lined version of the sack-coat.

Officers had to purchase their own equipment, and thus tended to wear tailor-made uniforms. Their frock coats had shoulder straps, (nicknamed sardine boxes by the men), and for dress occasions, epaulettes on the shoulders. Lieutenants and captains wore single-breasted coats with between seven and nine buttons. Senior officers and generals wore double-breasted coats with black velvet facings. The buttons were placed in orders of twos and threes according to rank.

On campaign, many officers, including Ulysses S. Grant wore sack coats, either purchased privately or of the type issued to enlisted men. Shoulder boards were taken from their frock coats and added to their sack coats to show rank. High-ranking mounted officers would sometimes wear dark blue double-breasted shell jackets. These jackets had the same domed buttons and velvet collar and cuffs as the frock coat.

The most common color for the army-issue shirt (or blouse) was gray, followed by navy blue or white. The pullover shirt was made of coarse wool and had 3 buttons. Often, a soldier's family would sew a white linen or plaid flannel shirt and send it to their men to replace the coarser army-issued item. Early in the war, some volunteer regiments wore bright red overshirts as uniforms, modeled on the shield-front shirt worn by Victorian firefighters.

Overcoats were single-breasted for infantry and double-breasted for cavalry - and included a rain cape. On campaign, the rain cape was sometimes replaced by a rubber poncho that doubled as a groundsheet.

Officers' greatcoats were made of dark blue wool and had black braid on the front and on the cuffs. Cadets and the state militias occasionally wore gray greatcoats, depending on: the region, individual unit officers' preferences, and other variables.

As late as 1861, the 7th New York National Guard Regiment, (among others), wore cadet gray tail-coats with dark blue epaulettes with white fringes - and matching gray trousers - topped off with 1830s style shako cap.

When the 7th New York arrived in Washington City, in 1861, they were decked out in single-breasted 9-button shell jackets that featured black cuff flashing and shoulder straps with piped collar trim. Their heads were covered with cadet gray kepis having piped crowns with dark blue bands. They also wore white dress gloves, which gave them the nickname of "Kid Glove" when they arrived in Washington City.

...submitted by Brother Michael Lance

New Orleans, LA – Sep 2016

Brother Sam Wheeler hails from New Orleans, Louisiana. Besides being a member in good standing with the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp, SUVCW, he is also an active member with the Beauregard Camp No. 130, SCV in Metairie – immediately north of New Orleans.

"I am currently fighting to save three Civil War monuments in New Orleans, including: *General Robert E. Lee* at Lee Circle; *Jefferson Davis* at Jeff Davis Blvd. & Canal St.; and *P. G. T. Beauregard* at the Esplanade Avenue entrance to City Park. The *Beauregard* Monument is listed by the National Park Service on the *National Register of Historic Places*."

We have a *G.A.R.* monument in the New Orleans area as well which is located at the *Chalmette National Cemetery* on the Chalmette Battlefield where General Jackson defeated the invading British. The Cemetery was established in 1864 for Union soldiers who died in Louisiana during the War. Fortunately, this monument is outside of the jurisdiction of the City of New Orleans so it is safe from the current threats being waged by the City of New Orleans to remove monuments and landmarks.

Another important Civil War site in the New Orleans area is *Camp Parapet*, which is open 1 day per year; this year *Camp Parapet Day* is on October 29, 2016 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. This site includes the last remaining work of the up-river defenses of New Orleans, a powder magazine. During Union occupation, this site was used to train U.S. Colored Troops. Just outside New Orleans, this landmark is also safe from their threats.

Other monuments and landmarks in New Orleans that are under the threat of removal by the current administration, and particularly their key supporter in the monument removal effort, "*Take 'Em Down NOLA*", include:

- The *Andrew Jackson* monument at Jackson Square - because of the "Trail of Tears."
- The *World War 1 Arch* - because the names of the soldiers are listed by regiment, which were segregated in WW1.
- The monument to *US Supreme Court Justice Edward Douglas White* - because of his opinion in *Homer v. Plessy*.
- The monument to *Bienville*, the founder of New Orleans - because he allegedly "introduced the slave trade" to New Orleans and Louisiana.
- The list goes on.

Back to the monuments under immediate threat of removal: Mayor Mitchell Landrieu called for the removal of several monuments last June, including *Lee*, *Davis*, and *Beauregard* as public nuisances. Long ago, the Associations that formed to construct these beautiful monuments took from 13 to 22 years collecting donations from veterans, widows, and citizens to pay for the construction. Their hard work paid off.



The soaring monument to Gen. Lee

The monument to General Lee includes a 16-foot tall bronze statue that sits on top of a 60-foot tall marble Doric column. The statue was sculpted by Alexander Doyle and is one of his greatest works. When he cast it, it was the largest statue to ever be cast in the United States.

It was unveiled on February 22, 1884, the date chosen to correspond with George Washington's birthday. It took the Monument Association 14 years to complete this monument. It is listed on the *National Register of Historic Places*.



Lee statue on top

...Continued on next page



A grand monument to Jefferson Davis

The Jefferson Davis Monument includes a statue that is "cast in bronze, is heroic, and represents Mr. Davis as addressing an audience. It stands a little over 8 feet high, and, with the neutral ground above the sidewalk and a sloping mount, brings the monument to a total elevation of a little over 25 feet above sidewalk level." The statue was sculpted by Edward V. Valentine. It was unveiled February 22, 1911 after 13 years of work. It is eligible to be listed on the *National Register of Historic Places* and its application is pending.



Closer view of the Davis Statue



The Beauregard Monument is a huge equestrian statue on a granite pedestal sculpted by Alexander Doyle. It guards the *New Orleans Museum of Art* entrance to City Park and can be seen driving toward it on Esplanade Avenue, the street on which Beauregard lived. It was unveiled November 11, 1915 after 22 years of hard work by the Monument Association.

Left: Monument to P. G. T. Beauregard

The New Orleans City Council voted to have these 3 Civil War monuments removed - along with a reconstruction era monument, the *Liberty Place Monument*, after very little discussion. Immediately following the vote by the City Council to remove them, *Camp Beauregard No. 130 of the SCV*, the *Monumental Task Committee*, the *Louisiana Landmarks Society*, and the *Foundation for Historical Louisiana*, filed a lawsuit to prevent the City from removing the monuments."

So far, the actions taken by the aforementioned groups to save the monuments have prevented the City of New Orleans from removing the Lee, Beauregard, and Davis monuments - as well as the *Liberty Monument*. Among the reasons serving as the basis of their actions is the assertion that the removal of the monuments will violate federal statutes intended to protect historic structures.

To support our request for an injunction, we obtained a report from a rigging and crane expert who believes moving the monuments would be very difficult and would likely damage them. Our other expert says repairing antique bronze monuments is problematic due to oxidation (rusting) of the iron infrastructure with which they are built and the unknown composition of the bronze alloy. The district court refused to grant an injunction banning removal of the monuments. However, earlier this year the *U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit* granted a temporary injunction that will last as long as our appeal of the district court's ruling is pending. So far as we know, ours is the only such injunction granted by a federal appeals court anywhere in the country.

This is probably the most critical time in our effort to save the monuments. We have to simultaneously plan for a future in which we obtain a long lasting injunction from the *Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals*, but also look further down the road to a world in which we may have to seek to reclaim the monuments from the City's storage facility. Whichever way the *Fifth Circuit* rules, *Beauregard Camp* and its partners need your financial help. We have already spent well in excess of \$100,000, a significant portion of which is still owed to the attorneys working with us.

Therefore, any contribution you can make will be gratefully received. You can easily make a donation on the web page for *Beauregard Camp No. 130*, or by sending a check to us by mail. As I mentioned, I am a member of the *Beauregard Camp No. 130* where I'm the current treasurer. I'm also a board member of the *Monumental Task Committee*. Both of these organizations are accepting tax-deductible donations to support our lawsuit. If anyone in the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp* is interested in donating to this cause, please give them my contact information.

....submitted by Brother Sam Wheeler, Treasurer of Beauregard Camp No. 130 SCV, Arabi, LA

Certificate of Commendation and Essay Contest



I feel that it is important to keep the *SUVCW* in the public view in a positive light. Two programs that we currently use to do this are the *ROTC/JROTC* and *Eagle Scout* award programs. To receive a *SUVCW ROTC/JROTC* award, a deserving cadet must "show a high degree of patriotism to his/her Nation and has demonstrated a high degree of academic performance and leadership." It is left to the *ROTC* unit command staff to determine which cadet best meets these criteria. The *SUVCW* also generally grants a *Certificate of Commendation* to any active *Eagle Scout* whose Scoutmaster formally requests it – with the presumption that the Scout has already demonstrated these qualities in achieving his *Eagle Scout* status.

Brother Karl Falken

The *Sons of the American Revolution (SAR)*, another heritage organization, also has a *ROTC & JROTC Recognition Program*. It awards an outstanding cadet from each applying *ROTC* squadron with the *SAR JROTC Bronze Medal*. In addition, the *National SAR* presents a *JROTC Medallion* to a Cadet that includes a cash award of \$2,000, along with an invitation to attend the *SAR Congress* to receive his/her award. While the *U.S. Navy Sea Cadet Corps (NSCC)* is not eligible to receive the *SAR ROTC* award, its deserving Cadet is instead recognized with a *SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal*. The *SAR* also has the *Arthur M. & Berdena King Eagle Scout Award*. To receive this award, an *Eagle Scout* must be 19 years old or younger, must complete an application form, produce a 4-generation ancestor chart, and write a 500-word patriotic-themed essay. The *SAR* also has an annual national award with 3 levels of cash prizes: \$4,000, \$6,000 and \$10,000.

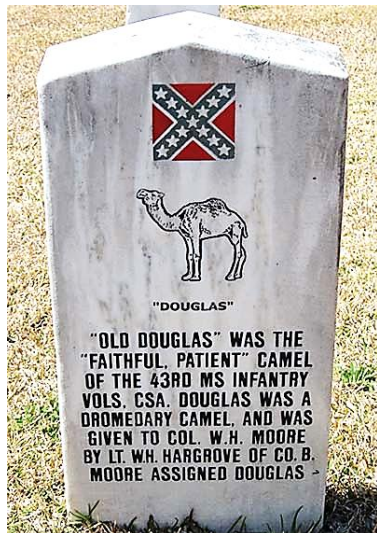
At the 2016 *Department of Texas* encampment, the idea of expanding the *SUVCW* awards program to include the Cadets in organizations such as the *Civil Air Patrol* and the *NSCC* was discussed favorably. A resolution that was approved at the 2015 *Department* encampment was brought forth by Brother William Pollard at this year's encampment for further action. However, an organizational change precluded its consideration at the time.

I propose that the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp #2* immediately consider implementing an *Essay Contest* program and a locally-prepared *Certificate of Commendation* – possibly with a cash prize. These are proven practices which would provide the *SUVCW* with good publicity. Following the *SAR* pattern, we could encourage promising Cadets and scouts to research their family history, and practice patriotism, by including the requirement of preparing a 4-generation family genealogy chart. In 2016, the *Department of Texas* led the nation in the number of *ROTC/JROTC* awards presented. Perhaps, through a successful implementation of the aforementioned program, we will soon encourage the *Order* to consider adopting an *Award and Essay* program on a wider scale as well.

....submitted by Brother Karl Falken

Civil War Mascots

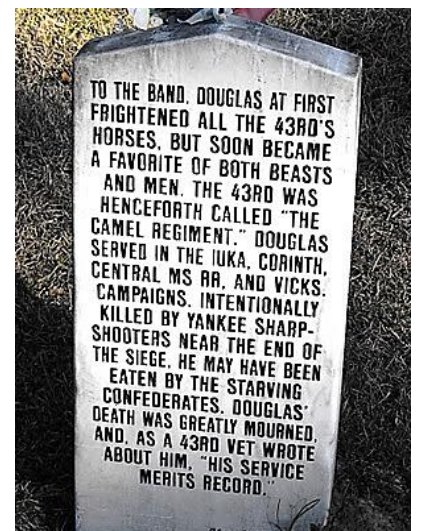
Douglas the Camel



Company A, 43rd Regiment, Mississippi Infantry somehow obtained a camel. The huge animal was named 'Old Douglas' and was obtained for the purpose of transporting the baggage of the officers' mess. The camel obediently carried his loads and usually did not get into trouble. The 43rd soon became known as the "Camel Regiment".

'Old Douglas' could not be restrained on a picket line - but he would not wander far away. He usually grazed within sight of his company. While he became friends with the other horses in his camp, outside horses were reluctant to meet him. Unfortunately, 'Old Douglas' did spook the horses of a wagon train one time. He blundered into their line of march and caused a stampede. Several men were injured in the melee. From that point

on, 'Old Douglas' was under orders to stay out of camp. He was later killed in action by a skirmisher during the Siege of Vicksburg.



....respectfully submitted by JVC Michael Lance

Civil War Profiteers

Elisha Brooks was one of the original *Brooks Brothers*. His siblings included Edward, Daniel and John Brooks. The *Brooks Brothers Company*, still a favorite clothier of movie stars and presidents alike, was founded in 1818 by their father, Henry S. Brooks.

The *Brooks Brothers* clothing company became the first recipient of a government contract for military uniforms. The sudden influx of new recruits in 1861 created an overwhelming need for uniforms. Brooks managed to ramp up production to fill the order quickly. In just a matter of weeks, recruits were receiving the new government-issued uniforms produced by Brooks.

While delivery was fast, quality was sadly lacking! Many uniforms were missing buttons and/or button holes. Some were barely threaded together and fit poorly. Even worse, most were made from a *wool substitute*, consisting of sawdust, scraps of cloth, and threads that were glued and ironed together. These sub-par quality uniforms often fell apart in the first rain. *Brooks Brothers* was paid for 48,000 of these questionable-quality uniforms before a government board of inquiry finally required Elisha Brooks to testify why he had used sub-standard materials. Brooks stated:

"I think that I cannot ascertain the difference without spending more time than I can now devote to that purpose."

L-R: Edward, Elisha, Daniel, and John Brooks, ca. 1850

In the meantime, *Brooks Brother's* had contracted to supply other military items to the government, including: belts, shoes, tents, felt hats, ponchos, and blankets. A reporter for the *New York Tribune* described these accoutrements as:

"Shoddy, poor, sleazy stuff, woven open enough for sieves, and then filled with shearman's dust. ... Soldiers, on the first day's march or in the earliest storm, found their clothes,

overcoats, and blanket, scattering to the wind in rags or dissolving into their primitive elements of dust under the pelting rain."

During the New York draft riots in 1863, which threatened to consume the metropolis, the *Brooks Brother's* manufacturing facilities and warehouses were looted and burned. Some felt it was a form of retribution for Brooks' "shoddy" treatment of the men that were bleeding and dying, in order that Elisha Brooks and his brothers could reap huge profits.

Elisha Brooks, meanwhile, found a peaceful retreat inside his home, *Inwood*, which was well insulated from the chaos downtown. On August 29, 1869, a reporter from the *New York Herald* described the Brooks' estate as such:

"Mr. Elisha Brooks, clothier, of the firm of the well-known Brooks Brothers, has a place directly over the road from Mr. Hays. The house stands back from the river about 200 feet, and is a large stuccoed mansion, appearing like brown stone, in fine order, and worthy of occupancy by the first lord of the soil. Mr. Brooks' place is one of the finest on the Hudson. The structure alone, without the elegant grounds, would be a fit abode for kings.

The drive is lined by flower lots, sylvan glades and verdant lawns. The bedding out plants are especially luxuriant, having all the colors of the spectrum, and all the sweetness of tropical spring. The Hawthorne Peach trees bore some 1,200 peaches at the earliest part of June, and the strawberry pit was very prolific. The grapery produced a fine crop, and some 500 pounds of large and beautiful clusters still hang on the vines.

Near the grapery, is an artificial pond containing trout and goldfish. The ground is terraced to the Hudson, and at the termination of a broad path a Gothic boathouse lies concealed in a rosy dell. Mr. Brooks keeps six horses, and has some good ones for the road..."

The *Brooks Brother's* company managed to survive and profit handsomely from the Civil War. Their ties to the powers that be ran deep. They designed elegant uniforms for Union Generals Grant, Hooker, Sheridan, and Sherman. Lincoln was actually wearing a *Brooks Brothers* coat when he was assassinated in Ford's Theater.

War profiteering was rampant in much of the contracting that occurred during the Civil War. Sadly, anything an Army needed - from livestock, ordinance, food, or transportation - was generally over-priced and of sub-standard quality. Today, Brooks Brother's suits are worn by celebrities and Presidents alike, from Eisenhower to Obama, and the company has a reputable brand name known internationally.

....respectfully submitted by JVC Michael Lance

The *Medal of Honor* is the USA'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)**

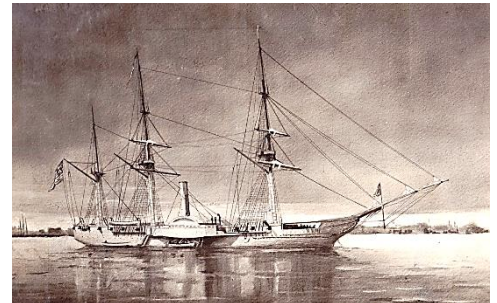
With this issue of the *Harriet Lane*, in honor of Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN - the namesake of our Camp, I am continuing to present a review of the recipients of the Medal of Honor who served in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War....editor

- **John Breen** – Boatswain's Mate. John Breen was born in 1827 in Ireland. He moved to New York and first enlisted into the United States Navy in 1852 under the name Charles Mercer. He was discharged after 3 years - but later reenlisted under his correct name at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. During this service he was assigned to various vessels including the *U.S.S. Brandywine*, the *U.S.S. Seymour* and the *U.S.S. Commodore Perry*. It was aboard the *U.S.S. Commodore Perry* that Breen earned the Medal of Honor for his action on October 3, 1862 in successfully repelling Confederate ground troops positioned at the Blackwater River.

Following the war, Breen and his wife, Ellen Grant, relocated to Milwaukee where he continued a career as a sailor. He died December 13, 1875 of acute pneumonia. His Medal of Honor citation reads:

"On board the U.S.S. Commodore Perry in the attack upon Franklin, Va., 3 October 1862. With enemy fire raking the deck of his ship and blockades thwarting her progress, Breen remained at his post and performed his duties with skill and courage as the Commodore Perry fought a gallant battle to silence many rebel batteries as she steamed down the Blackwater River."

- **Christopher Brennan** – Acting Master's Mate. Mr. Brennan was born in 1832 in Ireland. He joined the U.S. Navy from Boston, Massachusetts in May 1861. He initially served as a seaman on the *U.S.S. Colorado*. At the Battle of Forts Jackson and St. Philip near New Orleans on April 24, 1862, he joined the *U.S.S. Mississippi* and manned one of that ship's guns through the engagement. His commanding officer stated that he "was the life and soul of the gun's crew." For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor a year later on July 10, 1863. Brennan reenlisted twice more, and was promoted to Acting Master's Mate in November 1863. He deserted from the Navy in August 1864, and the remainder of his life is unknown.



Right: **U.S.S. Mississippi – Dec. 1841 - the first U.S. ocean-going side-wheeler.**

Brennan's Medal of Honor citation reads:

"On board the U.S.S. Mississippi during attacks on Forts Jackson and St. Philip and during the taking of New Orleans, 24–25 April 1862. Taking part in the actions which resulted in the damaging of the Mississippi and several casualties on it, Brennan showed skill and courage throughout the entire engagements which resulted in the taking of St. Philip and Jackson and in the surrender of New Orleans."

- **Andrew Brinn** – Sailor. Andrew Brinn was born in 1829. He was a Scottish sailor who received the country's highest award for bravery during combat aboard the *U.S.S. Mississippi* at Port Hudson on March 14, 1863. He received his award on July 10, 1863. The citation reads:

"Served on board the U.S.S. Mississippi during her abandonment and firing in the engagement at Port Hudson, 14 March 1863. Remaining under enemy fire for 2½ hours, Brinn remained on board the grounded vessel until all the abandoning crew had landed. After asking to be assigned some duty, he was finally ordered to save himself and to leave the Mississippi which had been deliberately fired to prevent her falling into rebel hands."

- **James Brown** - Quartermaster. James Brown was born in 1826 in Rochester, New York. He later enlisted into the U.S. Navy and served during the Civil War. He was awarded a Medal of Honor for bravery during combat aboard the *U.S.S. Albatross* at Fort DeRussy on May 4, 1863. He received his award on April 16, 1864. The brief citation simply states:

"Served on board the U.S.S. Albatross during action against Fort DeRussy in the Red River Area on 4 May 1863."

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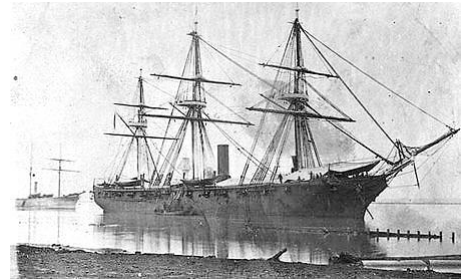
- **John Brown** - Captain of the Forecastle. Born in 1826 in Glasgow, Scotland, Brown's birth name was Thomas Hayes. He immigrated to the U.S. and was living in New York when he joined the U.S. Navy. He served during the Civil War on the *U.S.S. Brooklyn*. At the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, he "fought his gun with skill and courage" despite heavy fire. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor 4 months later. Brown's official Medal of Honor citation reads:

"On board the U.S.S. Brooklyn during action against rebel forts and gunboats and with the ram [C.S.S.] Tennessee in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Despite severe damage to his ship and the loss of several men on board as enemy fire raked her decks from stem to stern, Brown fought his gun with skill and courage throughout the furious battle which resulted in the surrender of the prize rebel ram Tennessee and in the damaging and destruction of batteries at Fort Morgan."

- **Robert Brown** - Captain of the Top. Robert Brown was born in 1830 in Norway. He immigrated to the U.S. and was living in New York when he joined the U.S. Navy. He served during the Civil War on the *U.S.S. Richmond*. He was awarded the Medal of Honor 4 months later for his action at the Battle of Mobile Bay. His citation reads:

Right: U.S.S. Richmond at Baton Rouge in 1863. Crew of 259

"On board the U.S.S. Richmond in action at Mobile Bay on 5 August 1864. Cool and courageous at his station throughout the prolonged action, Brown rendered gallant service as his vessel trained her guns on Fort Morgan and on ships of the Confederacy despite extremely heavy return fire. He participated in the actions at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, with the Chalmette batteries, at the surrender of New Orleans and in the attacks on batteries below Vicksburg."



- **William H. Brown** - Landsman. William Brown was born in 1836 in Baltimore, Maryland. He joined the U.S. Navy from Maryland on March 23, 1864. He was assigned as a landsman aboard the *U.S.S. Brooklyn* as part of Rear Adm. David Farragut's West Gulf Blockading Squadron. On August 5, 1864, during the Battle of Mobile Bay, Admiral Farragut led a squadron of 18 Union ships, including the *Brooklyn*, into the Confederate-held Mobile Bay. As the squadron came under fire from Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, and 4 Confederate ships, Brown served the *Brooklyn's* shell whip, a device which lifted boxes of gunpowder from below decks up to the gun deck. He continued in his duties keeping the guns supplied with powder throughout the battle, despite intense hostile fire. The squadron successfully forced the surrender of the Confederate ships, and land forces soon captured the defending forts. Brown was awarded the Medal of Honor 4 months later for his actions during the battle. He died at age 59 or 60 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. His citation reads:

"On board the U.S.S. Brooklyn during successful attacks against Fort Morgan, rebel gunboats, and the ram [C.S.S.] 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, Brown 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."

- **Wilson Brown** - Landsman. Wilson Brown was born in 1841 at Natchez, Mississippi. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy from his home state in March 1863 and was assigned as a landsman to the *U.S.S. Hartford*, the flagship of Rear Adm. David Farragut's West Gulf Blockading Squadron. On August 5, 1864, during the Battle of Mobile Bay, Admiral Farragut led a squadron of 18 Union ships, including the *Hartford*, into the Confederate-held Mobile Bay. As the squadron came under fire from Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, and Confederate ships, Brown and 5 other sailors worked on the *Hartford's* berth deck loading and operating the shell whip, a device which lifted boxes of gunpowder up to the gun deck. As they worked, a Confederate shell exploded in their midst. Brown was blown through a hatch and landed unconscious on the deck below; the dead body of another man landed on top of him. The only other of the 6 men to survive was Landsman John Lawson, who was thrown against a bulkhead and momentarily stunned. After regaining consciousness, Brown and Lawson continued in their duties, keeping the ship's guns supplied with powder through the remainder of the battle. They both were awarded the Medal of Honor 4 months later. Brown died January 24, 1900 at age 58 or 59. His citation reads:

"On board the flagship U.S.S. Hartford during successful attacks against Fort Morgan, rebel gunboats and the ram CSS Tennessee in Mobile Bay on 5 August 1864. Knocked unconscious into the hold of the ship when an enemy shell burst fatally wounded a man on the ladder above him, Brown, upon regaining consciousness, promptly returned to the shell whip on the berth deck and zealously continued to perform his duties although 4 of the 6 men at this station had been either killed or wounded by the enemy's terrific fire."

...to be continued next issue



The Smoke & Fury of Battle

As the battle erupted to their front, four recently conscripted Union saboteurs work a cannon behind the Rebel line prior to their escape. Even though the unwilling unit was under the watchful eyes of Rebel observers, all rounds were deliberately delivered well beyond the attacking Federal forces...*their comrades!*

R-L: After the shot: Brother Michael Lance clears the tube with the wad screw while 'John' prepares to douse any embers with the rammer sponge. Brother Coughlin (barely visible behind 'John') had inserted the primer and yanked the lanyard to fire the gun after Brother Dale Leach (not visible) poked a hole in the powder charge with a vent pick.

*“The art of war is simple enough.
Find out where your enemy is.
Get at him as soon as you can.
Strike him as hard as you can,
and keep moving on.”*

Ulysses S. Grant
(1822 - 1885)

Soldier 1839-1854 and 1861-1869

6th Commanding General of the United States Army (1864 – 1869)
18th President of the United States – 2 terms - Republican (March 1869 – March 1877)