

# SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Lt. Commander Edward Lea U.S.N. – Camp No. 2

## Harriet Lane

Sep 2018

Volume 24

No. 3

### From the Commander's Tent

Greetings Brothers!

As the warm days of summer draw to a close, the activities of the *Edward Lea Camp* will begin to ramp up. Beginning on October 13<sup>th</sup>, the *13<sup>th</sup> annual Texas Heritage Festival* will take place in Bryan, Texas. This event is entitled *Boonville Days* and is sponsored by the Brazos Valley Museum of Natural History. It is a family-friendly heritage festival featuring pioneer history, cowboys, musicians, artists, live animals, and yes, Civil War soldiers!

Three more events will take place in November. On November 10, 2018, the city of Corpus Christi is hosting *Voices of South Texas*. This is a story-telling and cultural event that includes a walking tour incorporating living history exhibits, story-telling by re-enactors portraying famous people, and a tour of Old Bayview Cemetery – where several Union soldiers are buried. The *Edward Lea Camp* will participate at the cemetery with a recruiting/exhibit tent.



Cmdr. William Pollard

The very next day, the *Edward Lea Camp* will combine with *Co. A, 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment U.S. Infantry* at City Hall in downtown Houston on Veterans Day – November 11<sup>th</sup>. As in years past, the combined Federal unit will offer a musket salute to our nation's heroes near the end of the ceremony. Immediately following the ceremonies at City Hall, the Federal Honor Guard will fall in to participate in the downtown *Veterans Day Parade*.

The final event in November is another major activity for the Camp. From Friday through Sunday (November 16-18), Liendo Plantation near Hempstead, Texas will be hosting *Civil War Weekend*. Large-scale Civil War battles will take place each day. Numerous living history demonstrations, exhibits, Sutlers tents, food vendors, and weapons demonstrations will also be taking place. Vendors will be selling crafts, clothing, and miscellaneous unusual items. We encourage you to come out to tour the old plantation, support the Brothers who will be manning the Camp's recruiting tent, or just enjoy the battle re-enactments – it's all good!

On December 15<sup>th</sup>, the Brothers of the Camp will be attending the Wreaths Across America event at the Houston National Cemetery. Come join us in the laying of wreaths at the graves of our veteran heroes.

And of course, our monthly business meetings continue each month on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday. This is your chance to participate in the governance of the Camp and to enjoy comradery and friendships of your like-minded Brothers! The meetings typically conclude with an interesting talk by a guest speaker. For times and addresses for the events mentioned above, please refer to the Camp Calendar on page 4. We hope you will muster to some or all of these events to support our efforts to interact with the general public. Not only will your attendance and participation benefit the Camp, you are most likely going to have a great time!

In F. C. & L,

*William Pollard* - Camp Commander

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## Membership Muster

### Camp Member

**Mr. William A. Pollard** – *Cmdr.*  
**Mr. Michael L. Lance** – *SVC, Hist, Edit.*  
**Mr. Michael D. Rappe** - *JVC*  
**Mr. Gary White** \* ~ \*\*\* *Secr/Treas*

Mr. Michael A. Alvarez  
 Mr. Robert P. Anderson  
 Mr. Mark H. Andrus  
 Mr. John E. W. Baay II  
 Mr. Stephen P. Barrett  
 Mr. Curtiss M. Beinhorn  
 Mr. Michael E. Bierman  
 Mr. Willie E. B. Blackmon  
 Mr. Ben C. Bonnett – *Eagle Sc. Coord.*  
 Mr. Michael T. Boyd  
 Mr. William C. Boyd  
 Mr. Samuel R. Brasher  
 Mr. William C. Buell  
 Mr. William D. Burdette  
 Mr. James L. Burns  
  
 Mr. Edward Caballero, Jr.  
 Mr. William D. Campbell \*  
 Mr. Lawrence K. Casey Jr. \*\*\*  
 Mr. C. Dale Cates ^  
 Mr. Mark T. Chemay  
 Mr. Thor E. Chester  
 Mr. James F. Clay III  
 Mr. Tommy D. Clay  
 Mr. Robert D. Clements  
 Mr. Walter G. Coffey  
 Mr. William F. Cole \*\*\*  
 Michael T. Collins  
 Mr. Steven G. Coons  
 Mr. Thomas F. Coughlin \*  
 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 – *Sig. Off. Web*  
 Mr. Alexander A. England  
 Mr. Karl R. Falken  
 Mr. Timothy S. Favrot  
 Mr. Robert T. Giffin \*\*\*  
 Mr. Jerry D. Gipson  
 Mr. James S. Hackett \*  
 Mr. William F. Haenn III  
 Mr. Samuel F. Hampton \* - *Council*  
 Mr. Kenneth H. Harrington  
 Mr. Steve M. Hart  
 Mr. Robert L. Heath  
 Mr. Alan D. Hess  
 Mr. Harold K. Henck Jr. ~ \*  
 Mr. Matthew Hoffart  
 Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes \* - *Council*  
 Mr. Zane F. Hooper ^ - *Color Bearer*

### Civil War Ancestor

Sgt. Jacob P. Kinney  
 Pvt. Finas Euen Lance  
 Pvt. David C. Murphy  
 Commissary Sgt. William Judson  
 Pvt. Andrew Wilson White  
 Pvt. Samuel G. Kautz  
 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt. Hiram Lorenzo Pierce  
 Pvt. Matthew Barth  
 Cpl. James R. Middlebrook  
 Pvt. Enoch A. Barrett  
 Pvt. John Lancaster  
 Pvt. Peter E. Fry  
 Pvt. John Glover Sr.  
 Pvt. John Walker Daniels  
 Pvt. Thomas Howey  
 Pvt. Lyndon Boyd  
 Pvt. James Peden  
 Pvt. Mathias Stonebrook  
 Pvt. Nathan R. Price  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Joseph Jackson Gravely  
 Col.  
 Pvt. Dillis Dyer Critser  
 Cpl. William Moore Campbell  
 Chaplain Josiah Brown  
 \*\*  
 Pvt. Isaiah Paxton Watts  
 Pvt. John A. Watts  
 Cpl. Dred W. Tucker  
 Cpl. Dred W. Tucker  
 Cpl. Samuel McClain  
 Pvt. Nicholas Almire  
 Pvt. Jacob E. Brock  
 Pvt. Cephas Henry Collins  
 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Loren Glazier Cowdrey  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Cpl. Henry A. Sauter  
 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt. John Phillip Megogney  
 Pvt. Lewis P. Moore  
 Cpl. Adam Mehling  
 Pvt. Joseph Allen  
 Pvt. Isaac Duncan  
 Pvt. Andreas Pfothenauer  
 Pvt. George England  
 Pvt. Jacob Lohrer  
 Sgt. John W. Dittimore  
 Pvt. Robert Newton Button  
 Pvt. Peter B. Gipson  
 Cpl. Thadeus Hendrickson  
 Sgt. William F. Grumbine  
 Pvt. Samuel Pate Hampton  
 Pvt. James Morfed Aston  
 Pvt. Robert Milton Hart  
 Pvt. Hiram T. Heath  
 Pvt. Joseph Hess  
 Pvt. Philip Jacob Apffel  
 Sgt. William Bell Jones  
 Pvt. Warren W. White  
 \*\*

### Service Unit

Co. E, 77<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Ohio Infantry  
 Co F, 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Inf. & Co E, 59<sup>th</sup> Reg't, Indiana Inf.  
 Co. E, 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. D, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, New York Mounted Rifles  
 Co. L, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery  
 Co. I, 73<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Indiana Inf. & Co. H, 9<sup>th</sup> Reg't Indiana Inf.  
 Co. G, 106<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. B, 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co D, 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Connecticut Infantry  
 Co. L, 50<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New York Engineers  
 Co. F, 50<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. D, 5<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Cavalry  
 Co. C, 85<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Troops  
 Co. I, 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery  
 Co. A, 38<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. F, 144<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. B, 69<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Infantry  
 Co. F, 142<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Ohio Infantry  
 Co. H, 122<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. A, Capt. Stockton's Mounted Missouri Militia  
 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry  
 Co. C, 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Infantry  
 Co. I, 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Illinois Infantry  
 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Maine Infantry  
 \*\*  
 Co. H, 84<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Infantry  
 Independent Co. Trumbull Guards, Ohio Infantry  
 Co. H, 107<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Troops  
 Co. H, 107<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Troops  
 Co. C, 203<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. E, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry  
 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New York Infantry  
 Co. F, 38<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. G, 86<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Infantry  
 Co. A, 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, DC Infantry  
 Co. C, 102<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. K, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. K, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Michigan Light Artillery  
 Co. D, 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. M, 4<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia Cavalry  
 Co. F, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Missouri Infantry  
 Co. A, 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. L, 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry  
 Co. I, 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Infantry  
 Co. D, 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co B, 1<sup>st</sup> Alabama & Tennessee Independent Vidette Cavalry  
 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry  
 Co. D, 93<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. G, 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Missouri Infantry  
 Co. C, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. K, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. E, 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry  
 Co. C, 101<sup>st</sup> Regiment, New York Infantry  
 Co. A, 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. B, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Alabama Cavalry  
 Co. K, 44<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Infantry  
 \*\*

*...Muster continued on next page*

## Membership Muster (continued)

### Camp Member

Mr. Bruce G. Hunsperger  
 Mr. Thomas A. Jackson  
 Mr. Thomas I. Jackson  
 Mr. Erik T. Jeffreys  
 Mr. Wyatt A. Jeffreys  
 Mr. Judd A. Jones  
 Mr. Ford H. Kinsley, Jr.  
 Mr. Ernest C. Kobs IV  
 Mr. James A. Koontz  
 Mr. David K. LaBrot \* \*\*

Mr. Brian S. Lang  
 Mr. Dale H. Leach  
 Mr. John P. Lenes - *Guide*  
 Mr. Kurt A. Letzring  
 Dr. Craig A. Livingston ^  
 Mr. Robert L. Lockwood  
 Mr. George E. Loper  
 Mr. John R. Loper  
 Mr. Larry W. Luckett  
 Mr. Thomas J. Marriott  
 Mr. Justin W. Martin  
 Mr. William W. Martin  
 Mr. Randall S. McDaniel  
 Mr. Faber F. McMullen III  
 Mr. Robert L. McVey  
 Mr. Lloyd B. Monroe Jr.  
 Mr. William P. Montague  
 Mr. Harrison G. Moore IV \* ~ \*\* \*\*\*  
 Mr. Gene P. Munson  
 Mr. Melvin L. Myers  
 Mr. Jon T. Oliver  
 Mr. Samuel A. Packer  
 Mr. Donald H. Patrick Jr. \*\*\*  
 Mr. David L. Peavy  
 Mr. James R. Perry  
 Mr. Keith A. Porter  
 Mr. Herbert W. Powers Jr.  
 Mr. Sam J. Reed  
 Mr. Sanford C. Reed  
 Mr. Stephen C. Rogers  
 Mr. Ryan M. Rosa  
 Mr. John E. Schneider Jr.  
 Mr. Stephen D. Schulze \* \*\* \*\*\* Counc.  
 Mr. Jeffrey R. Schurwon  
 Mr. Michael D. Seeber  
 Mr. Mark S. Shackelford  
 Mr. Scott D. Shuster  
 Mr. James M. Sigler  
 Mr. James P. Smith  
 Mr. William S. Smith  
 Mr. Robert E. Smith  
 Mr. Bartley N. Stockton  
 Mr. Jerry B. Taylor  
 Mr. Chapman P. Traylor  
 Mr. Nash S. Traylor  
 Mr. Joseph M. Tucker

### Civil War Ancestor

Pvt. Peter Hunsperger  
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield  
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield  
 Pvt. Edward Jerome Taylor  
 Pvt. Edward Jerome Taylor  
 Pvt. John A. Watts  
 Cpl. John Kinsley  
 Pvt. Robert V. Osteen  
 Pvt. Michael M. Bean  
 Hosp. Stew. Louis Laborot  
 Pvt. Chas Edw'd Laborot  
 Pvt. Isaac Samuel Lang  
 Pvt. Sylvester Leach  
 Pvt. Wilson Keffer  
 Pvt. Alexander McLain  
 \*  
 Pvt. Chauncey A. Lockwood  
 Pvt. Fredrick Lohmann  
 Pvt. Frederick Lohmann  
 Pvt. Merrill J. Stearns  
 Lt. John Hopkins Rice  
 Sgt. William Asbury Keck  
 Sgt. William Asbury Keck  
 Pvt. Fernando Cortez Nichols  
 Pvt. Michael Lewis McMullen  
 Pvt. Jeffrey Bentley  
 Pvt. Harrison Monroe  
 Pvt. James W. Montague  
 Pvt. William Moore  
 Pvt. Joseph Stoner  
 Pvt. Charles Bowden  
 Pvt. James E. Petrie Jr.  
 Pvt. Michael Henry Finnegan  
 Sgt. Squire Merlin Harris  
 Coal Heaver Terence F. Smith  
 Pvt. James R. Cook  
 Pvt. Francis Nagle  
 Pvt. Lfee Holbrook Powers  
 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Axel Hayford Reed  
 Pvt. Jacob Wise  
 Capt. George Augustus Knight  
 Pvt. James E. Rosa  
 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. Aaron Hendrickson  
 Pvt. Dayton E. Smith  
 Pvt. Flemon Trent  
 William R. Reck  
 Pvt. Robert A. Glover  
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws  
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws  
 Pvt. Joseph Henry Wells

### Service Unit

Co C, 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Texas Cavalry  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Texas Cavalry  
 Co. I, 126<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. I, 126<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry  
 Independent Co., Trumbull Guards, Ohio Infantry  
 Co. K, 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. B & F, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, North Carolina Mounted Cavalry  
 Co. A, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Arkansas Infantry  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup> & Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia Cavalry  
 Co E, 12<sup>th</sup> & Co L, 5<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia Cavalry  
 Scotts Guard, 6<sup>th</sup> Indiana State Militia  
 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. B, 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, West Virginia Infantry  
 Co. E, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Michigan Cavalry  
 \*  
 Co. H, 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry  
 Co. H, 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, West Virginia Infantry  
 Co. H, 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, West Virginia Infantry  
 Co. E, 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. C, 91<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. G, 145<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. G, 145<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. A, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Infantry  
 Co. M, 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Indiana Cavalry  
 Co. C, 126<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. C, 2<sup>nd</sup> Kansas Colored Infantry (83<sup>rd</sup> U.S. Colored Infantry)  
 Co. G, 71<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. K, 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. K, 126<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. G, 37<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Infantry  
 Co. A, 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Ohio Infantry  
 Co. G, 2<sup>nd</sup> Arkansas Cavalry  
 6<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia Cavalry  
 USS North Carolina & USS Wyandotte  
 Co. C, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry  
 Co E, 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Missouri Vol Infantry  
 Co. D, 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. K, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Minnesota Infantry  
 Co. I, 101<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. A & H, 188<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry  
 Co. K, 10<sup>th</sup> New York Cavalry  
 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, New York Infantry  
 Co. D, 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Volunteers  
 Shields' 19<sup>th</sup> Independent Battery Ohio Light Artillery  
 Co. C, 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Infantry  
 Co. A. 88<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Ohio Infantry  
 Co. F, 171<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. M, 3<sup>rd</sup> Reg't NY Cav. & Co. F, 5<sup>th</sup> Reg't Excelsior Brigade  
 Co. F, 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry  
 Co. D, 134<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Ohio Infantry  
 Co. H, 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Infantry  
 Co F, 74<sup>th</sup> Reg't New York Inf. & Co. H, 40<sup>th</sup> Regt. New York Inf.  
 Co. H, 84<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New York Infantry  
 Battery B, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Tennessee Light Artillery  
 Battery B, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Tennessee Light Artillery  
 Co. I, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry

*....Muster continued on next page*

## Membership Muster *(continued)*

<u>Camp Member</u>	<u>Civil War Ancestor</u>	<u>Service Unit</u>	
Mr. Robert C. Tumey Sr. ***	--	--	
Mr. John A. Wade	Pvt. William Elgie Woodcock	Co. F, 1 <sup>st</sup> Tennessee Mounted Infantry	
Rev. Ross E. Waggoner	Capt. William Sharpe	3 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Wisconsin Cavalry	
Mr. John T. Walter	Pvt. Andrew Walter	Co. D, 58 <sup>th</sup> Regiment, Ohio Infantry	
Mr. Samuel P. Wheeler ^	*	*	
Mr. Robert E. Wickman	Pvt. Hugh Alexander Hoy	Co. D, Bracketts Battalion, Minnesota Cavalry	
Mr. Lee H. Wilson	Pvt. Charles Wilson	Co. D, 22 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment, New York Infantry	
Mr. Robert A. Yeager Sr.	Pvt. Daniel Yeager	Co. B, 205 <sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	
Mr. Patrick M. Young	Pvt. William Young	30 <sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia	
Mr. Edward Cotham # Author	--	--	
<b>Key:</b>	~ Charter Member	* Past Camp Cmdr.	*** Life Member
	+ New Member	^^ Junior Member	# Honorary Member
		** Past Dept. Cmdr.	
		^ Associate Member	

## 2018 Camp Calendar

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tue	Oct 9	Monthly Meeting: 7 p.m. Speaker: Brother Gary White	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Sat	Oct 13	Boonville Days: TX Heritage Festival: 9 a.m.- 4 p.m. Pioneer history, cowboys, musicians, artists, etc. Texas history display, replica buildings, live animals	Brazos Valley Museum of Natural History 3232 Briarcrest Dr., Bryan, TX Boonville Heritage Park ( <i>shuttles</i> )
Sat	Nov 3	Sarah Emma Edmonds TX tent #4, <i>DUVCW</i> Social: 9:30 a.m. – Meeting: 10.00 a.m. Program: GAR	Pines Presbyterian Church 12751 Kimberley Ln., Houston TX
Sat	Nov 10	<i>Voices of South Texas</i> : 10 a.m. – 2 p.m. Living history exhibits, story-telling & cultural event	Old Bayview Cemetery W. Broadway at Waco St., Corpus Christi, TX
Sun	Nov 11	Veterans Day Ceremony & Parade: 11 a.m. Musket Salute & Marching for America's Heroes	Houston City Hall 901 Bagby St., Houston, TX
Tue	Nov 13	Monthly Meeting: 7 p.m. Speaker: Brother Willie Blackmon	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Fri-Sun	Nov 16-18	Civil War Weekend - 9 a.m. – 4 p.m. daily Skirmishes, Living History Demonstrations, Exhibits	Liendo Plantation 38653 Wyatt Chapel Rd. Hempstead, TX
Tue	Dec 11	Monthly Meeting: 7 p.m. Speaker: Michael Lance – <i>Year in Review</i>	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Sat	Dec 15	Wreaths Across America: 11 a.m. Wreath-laying Ceremony	Houston National Cemetery 10410 Veterans Memorial Dr., Houston, TX
Sat	Jan 5, 2019	Battle of Galveston Commemoration: 11 a.m. Monthly Meeting: afterwards Installation of 2019 Camp Officers	Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery Broadway at 40 <sup>th</sup> St., Galveston, TX
Sat	Feb 2	Sarah Emma Edmonds Texas Tent #4, <i>DUVCW</i> Allied orders Luncheon meeting	TBD



## 2018 Camp Officers and Staff



**William Pollard**  
Commander



**Michael Lance**  
Sr. Vice-Cmdr.



**Michael Rappe**  
Jr. Vice-Cmdr.



**Gary White**  
Secr./Treas.



**Steve Schulze**  
Camp Council



**Steve Holmes**  
Camp Council



**Sam Hampton**  
Camp Council



**Stephen Duncan**  
Chaplain



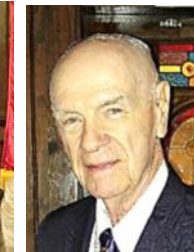
**Charles Duke**  
Patriotic Instr.



**Michael Lance**  
Historian



**Harrison Moore**  
Civil War Mem.  
Officer



**Pete Lenex**  
Guide/Eagle  
Scout Coordin.



**Zane Hooper**  
Color Bearer

Vacant

**TBD**  
Guard

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**

**3115 Lucida Ln., Spring, Texas 77373**

**[mlance@cruseone.com](mailto:mlance@cruseone.com)**

Submission deadlines: Feb. 15<sup>th</sup> for the Mar. issue; May 15<sup>th</sup> for the Jun. issue; Aug. 15<sup>th</sup> for the Sep. issue; and Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> for the Dec. issue.

- |                           |                                   |                     |                                                                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ➤ <b>Camp Cmdr.</b>       | <b>William Pollard</b>            | <b>409-938-0052</b> | <b><a href="mailto:bpollard70@peoplepc.com">bpollard70@peoplepc.com</a></b> |
| ➤ <b>Sr. Vice-Cmdr.</b>   | <b>Michael L. Lance</b>           | <b>832-797-9058</b> | <b><a href="mailto:mlance@cruseone.com">mlance@cruseone.com</a></b>         |
| ➤ <b>Jr. Vice-Cmdr.</b>   | <b>Michael Rappe</b>              | <b>281-579-1650</b> | <b><a href="mailto:mrappe@comcast.net">mrappe@comcast.net</a></b>           |
| ➤ <b>Secretary/Treas.</b> | <b>Gary E. White</b>              | <b>713-501-7823</b> | <b><a href="mailto:gankintx@comcast.net">gankintx@comcast.net</a></b>       |
| ➤                         | SUVCW Edward Lea Camp #2 website  |                     | <b><a href="http://www.camplea.org">http://www.camplea.org</a></b>          |
| ➤                         | SUVCW Department of Texas website |                     | <b><a href="http://www.txsv.org">http://www.txsv.org</a></b>                |
| ➤                         | SUVCW National website            |                     | <b><a href="http://www.suvcw.org">http://www.suvcw.org</a></b>              |
| ➤                         | National Auxiliary to the SUVCW   |                     | <b><a href="http://www.asuvcw.org">http://www.asuvcw.org</a></b>            |

## Membership Survey Results

National Treasurer, Brother David McReynolds, serving as Chairman of the *Strategic Development Committee*, recently posted a notice on the SUVCW website announcing that the results of a recent online survey of the Membership is now available for review. The survey asked Brothers to rank the current performance, effectiveness, priorities, and strengths, of our Order – in addition to asking participants to rank their preferences about possible ways we can build and strengthen the Order moving forward. The C-in-C and the Council of Administration feel strongly that these results should be shared with all Brothers. Brother McReynolds also states that there were no surprises in the survey results. It seems that what the participants felt strongly about are the same subjects that that are being heard and discussed in Camps and Departments around the country. The bottom line is: our Order is at a crossroads with Membership growth being relatively stagnant - meaning our revenue is also stagnant. We must each work hard to do our duty to protect the continuing sustainability of our Order. Please access and review the survey results by [clicking here](#). ....*Editor*

## Ancestor Profile – William High Keim

William High Keim was born June 13, 1813 near Reading, Pennsylvania. He later attended Mount Airy Military Academy in Pennsylvania. In 1836, William Keim married Lucy Randolph and the couple eventually became the parents of 5 children - three boys and two girls.

From 1848 to 1849, Keim served as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mayor of Reading, Pennsylvania. From late 1858 to early 1859, he was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania's 8<sup>th</sup> district after he was elected to fill a short-term vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones after Jones's defeat in the election of 1858. From May 1860 to Dec. 1861, Keim held the position of Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

On April 20, 1861, as the Civil War broke out, Keim enlisted in the Union Army for a term of 3 months. Due primarily to his political ties to Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin, he was immediately commissioned as a Major General of Pennsylvania Volunteers. When his term of enlistment expired on July 21, 1861, he was honorably mustered out, and returned home to Reading.



As the war dragged on, it became evident that a quick victory was not in sight. So, William Keim decided to re-enlist on December 20, 1861 - this time for a term of 3 years. Governor Curtin commissioned him as a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

### **Brigadier General William High Keim**

General Heim was then sent by order of the governor to defend the towns of Chambersburg, PA, Hagerstown, MD, Harper's Ferry, VA, and the upper Potomac. He served as 2<sup>nd</sup> in command to Major Gen. Robert Patterson (*see bio on next page*). He would march with Gen. Patterson into Virginia, where they served together for 3 months.

Keim commanded a Pennsylvania brigade during the Peninsular Campaign in the advance upon Richmond, Virginia. He then commanded the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division in Major General Robert Patterson's Department of Pennsylvania (aka. Patterson's Command). However, his men did not engage in the *First battle of Bull Run*, as Patterson failed in his mission to block the linking up of Confederate Generals, Joseph E. Johnston and P.G.T. Beauregard at Manassas.

Unfortunately, William Keim contracted camp fever (typhus) on the Peninsula. He requested and was granted a furlough to return home. However, his family had since moved to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His health continued to worsen and had apparently declined to the point that by the time he was able to finally rejoin his family, he had very little time left. On May 18, 1862, William High Keim passed away of typhus. He was buried in the Charles Evans Cemetery in Reading, Pennsylvania.

*...Submitted by Brother Thor Chester, 3<sup>rd</sup> cousin 3 times removed of Gen. Keim*

## Curiosity – Extraordinary Multi-lingual Ability

Union Col. Frederic Utassy, the flamboyant Hungarian commander of the *Garibaldi Guard*, is believed to have been the only regimental commander who frequently issued orders in seven different languages! Fifteen European countries were listed as the place of birth of men in his 39<sup>th</sup> *New York Regiment*!

In the early months of the war, new recruits would not be accepted for military service unless they had a working knowledge of the English language. However, as the manpower pool shrank and as more and more recent European emigrants accepted bounties in order to become U.S. soldiers, this requirement was dropped.

Therefore, numerous line officers couldn't have handled their men very well had they not sometimes used a language other than English. Utassy, was, however, the only colonel known to have been fluent in more than half a dozen languages.



**Col. Utassy**

## Major General Robert Patterson

Robert Patterson was born Jan. 12, 1792, in City Tyrone, Ireland. He and his father immigrated to the United States in 1798 after his father had been banished from Ireland for insurrection. As a young man, Robert Patterson went into the banking business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Patterson served in the U.S. military during the *War of 1812*. In June 1815, after the hostilities with the United Kingdom had ended, he mustered-out of the service in order to begin a wholesale business in Pennsylvania. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, soon becoming influential in Pennsylvania politics. His business prospered, allowing him to extend his interests to the West and South.



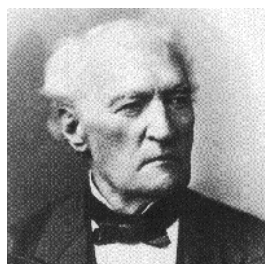
During the Mexican War (1846-1848), Robert Patterson rejoined the U.S. Army. He served on Gen. Winfield Scott's staff as a Major General of Volunteers. He commanded troops that fought in conjunction with Scott's brilliant march to Mexico City and at the *Battle of Cerro Gordo* in April 1847. Patterson also successfully protected the American base at Vera Cruz from attacking Mexican forces.

### Major General Robert Patterson - ca. mid-1840's

At the conclusion of the Mexican War, Patterson returned to the business world. He obtained a sugar plantation in Louisiana and 30 cotton mills in Pennsylvania.

When the Civil War began, General Scott mustered Patterson into the Union volunteer service. He was commissioned Major General of Pennsylvania Volunteers and placed in command of the *Department of Pennsylvania*.

In May 1861, Patterson was given the responsibility of keeping Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's forces from joining the main CSA army in the *First Bull Run* campaign. However, he responded timidly and poorly to instructions from Scott to retake the U.S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry. This failure to act effectively gave the Confederates the opportunity to evacuate the arsenal, destroy the buildings, and join the main Confederate army already engaged in Battle at Manassas - aka. *First Battle of Bull Run*. Johnston's re-enforcement of the Confederate troops at Manassas helped to turn the tide against the Union Army.



As a consequence, General Scott ordered Patterson to be relieved of command. An honorable discharge was issued just 6 days later - on July 27, 1861 - only 3 months after he had been commissioned!

### Robert Patterson - later in life

Following the Civil War, Patterson penned a booklet, entitled: "*A Narrative of the Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah in 1861*" (1865). Meanwhile, he focused his energies on working his business interests. Patterson died in Philadelphia, PA, on August 7, 1881.

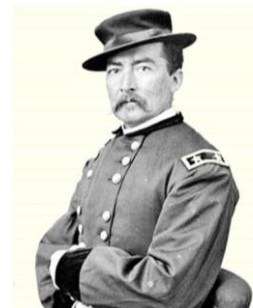
....Submitted by Brother Michael Lance

## Curiosity – Extraordinary Bravery

Field officers of infantry units, both North and South, customarily rode horses. Many of them stayed well behind the battle lines where they were out of the range of enemy fire. Naturally, there were many exceptions to this cautious behavior, otherwise there would not have been so many casualties among their ranks.

Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan ignored established traditions at Cedar Creek, Virginia in 1864. According to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Sheridan "took his colors in his hand, and where the fire was hottest, led the men on, his horse plunging wildly under him".

### Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan





**August 9-12, 2018 - Framingham, Massachusetts**

Back in March, I decided that the 137<sup>th</sup> Annual Encampment of the Allied Orders of the *Grand Army of the Republic* would be a must attend event. After all, the venue was going to be the Sheraton Framingham Hotel & Conference Center located at 1657 Worcester Road (State Hwy Route 9) in Framingham, Massachusetts. Over 70 years ago, I came into this world just 16 miles to the west of the Encampment venue. The hospital where I was born is on Route 9 where it passes through the city of Worcester. Step number one was to book a room.



As the National Encampment approached, I booked non-stop round-trip flights on Southwest Airlines, reserved a rental car and arranged for limo service to and from Houston Hobby Airport. My wife Kathryn would be joining me on the trip. After the Encampment, we planned to visit family in Massachusetts for about five days. The flight to Boston on August 9<sup>th</sup> was completely full.

**Brother Thomas Coughlin**

If there were no delays, I thought that I would arrive at the Sheraton Framingham about 9 p.m. and I would walk through the front doors of the hotel about 9:03 p.m. As I approached the check-in counter, I noticed *Department of Texas*, Secretary-Treasurer Don Gates, PDC standing at the counter. It turns out he was in the process of leaving a message to be given to me upon my arrival. So far, things were going smoothly.

The Encampment got underway on Friday morning, August 10<sup>th</sup>, with a *Joint Memorial Service and Encampment Opening*. Credentials were required to enter the meeting hall and a guard in period uniform was stationed at the door. The head table and podium were located on a stage at one end of the hall. In the far left corner was the arrangement of Colors. I had carried the *Department of Texas* flag with me on the trip and the first thing I had to do was place our flag in with all the others.



**Above: Red Departmental Colors en masse**



Seating was arranged perpendicular to the head table, with four or five rows of chairs running along each side of the room. The altar was placed in front of the head table near the center of the room. Anyone who approached the stage were to pass or stand behind the altar when addressing the head table.

**Left: Brother Thomas Coughlin, back row, 3<sup>rd</sup> from right and Brother Donald Gates, back row, 4<sup>th</sup> from right.**

Microphones on stands were strategically located within the hall. The Quarter Master's tables ran across the back wall opposite the head table.

*...Continued on next page*



For the Joint Memorial Service, National Chaplain Jerome Kowalski (Chaplain Jerry) shepherded his sheep into two groups. Ewes were to sit on the right and the rams were to sit on the left. However, some rams resisted and took seats on the right!

The Memorial Service was a solemn affair. The participants included: National officers and Chaplains of the *Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War*, the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* and the Chaplain of the *Department of Massachusetts*. At the completion, there was a break, after which we got down to the business of governance.

Joining Secretary/Treasurer Donald Gates and myself were *Department of Texas* delegates, Brothers David Krueger and Bill Swafford - both hailing from *Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp #18*. The break for lunch was long enough to allow some of us to ride over to the next town, Natick, and have some great seafood at a Legal Seafood Restaurant.

There was more governance to deal with during the afternoon session.

In the evening, we enjoyed live entertainment followed by the presentation of gifts to the out-going C-in-C, Mark R. Day. The Departments presented in an order determined by drawing Department names out of the proverbial hat. The *Department of Texas* was one of the last to be drawn. The presentations were finally completed around 11:00 p.m. Then we joined a reception which was already underway elsewhere in the hotel. It was a late night, but I was looking forward to an early morning which would start with the *Sons of Veterans Reserve* breakfast.

Saturday, day two: *Sons of Veterans Reserve* breakfast. The room was full - which made the event more intimate - especially when it was time for the National Officers to deliver their remarks and make their announcements. After the breakfast, the Encampment continued with more governance and reports by Departments and other entities within the Order.

The highlight of Saturday afternoon was the election of National Officers for the next term. The incoming administration includes:

- **Donald W. Shaw** SVC-in-C was elected as C-in-C
- **Ed Norris** JVC-in-C and Dept. of Massachusetts PDC. moved up to SVC-in-C
- **Brian C. Pierson** PDC, was elected as JVC-in-C.

In a contested election, two positions on the *Council of Administration* were filled by **Peter J. Hritsko, Jr.**, PDC and **Bruce D. Frail**, PDC. Running a close third was *Department of Texas* favorite, **Harry W. Reinke, IV**, DC of Illinois.



After the close of business, we all looked forward to the 2018 Annual Encampment Banquet. The Master of Ceremonies was W. Faron Taylor, *SUVCW* Chief of Staff.

**L-R: Susan Gates, Donald Gates PDC, Kathryn Coughlin, Thomas Coughlin DC, David Krueger**

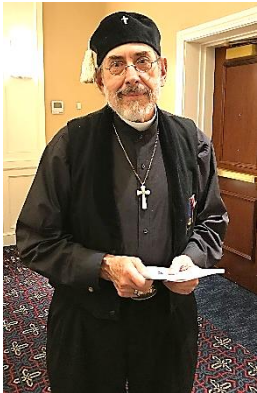
I was impressed with the performance of the banquet staff, especially in the speed with which they got the plated food to the tables. As for the food preparation and presentation, I found it to be quite good. The program for the banquet included:

....Continued on next page

## My First National Encampment (continued)

- Posting of the Colors by Co. E, 15<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Vol. Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Military District, *Sons of Veterans Reserve*
- Invocation by Connie Horning, National Chaplain of the *Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*
- Pledge of Allegiance by the entire Assembly
- Recognition of National Officers
- Recognition of distinguished Guests - Cindy Hilliard, Chief of Staff *Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* and W. Faron Taylor, Chief of Staff of *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*
- Address by Ramona Greenwalt, National President of *Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*
- Address by Mark R. Day, C-in-C of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*
- Greetings from Ellen M. Higgins, President of *Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Women's Relief Corp* and *Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic*
- Greetings from Sarah W. Meyer, National President of *Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865*
- Greetings from Paul Gramling, C-in-C of the *Sons of Confederate Veterans of the Civil War*
- *A Tribute to Mothers and Fathers* by Ellen M. Higgins, Representative of *Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic*
- Presentation of the *Mary Walker Award* by Mark R. Day, C-in-C of *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*
- Benediction - Jerry Kowalski, National Chaplain of *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*
- The Battle Hymn of the Republic by the entire Assembly
- Retiring of the Colors by Co. E, 15<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Vol. Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Military District, *Sons of Veterans Reserve*
- Live music was provided by *Shades of Gray*, <https://shadesofgray.hearnow.com/>

When the band, *Shades of Gray*, played *Dixie*, at least three people stood: SCV C-in-C Paul Gramling, his wife, and my wife Kathryn, who is a member of *Terry's Texas Rangers Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy*. Later, C-in-C Gramling told me that from his vantage point, he could see that a few others were also standing. After the banquet, it was off to a reception being held elsewhere in the hotel - and what would prove to be another late night!



Sunday morning, Aug. 12: Before checking out of the hotel, we attended a Sunday worship service conducted by Chaplain Jerry Kowalski.

**Left: Chaplain Jerry Kowalski after the Sunday worship service**

The rest of the day was very busy, including: a visit to a nearby cemetery to do some Civil War related research; visiting the Civil War Monument in Webster, MA; visiting a cemetery in Dudley, MA that contains the graves of some of my direct ancestors, distant cousins and other people whose ancestors lived in County Tipperary, Ireland; visiting my older brother who is in a nursing home; and then getting in one more cemetery before heading to Cape Cod where we spent 5 days with my younger brother and his wife.

Monday on Cape Cod was spent by going to the *Massachusetts National Cemetery* to visit the graves of my parents. I stopped by the cemetery office and introduced myself. I was told that there were seven Union unknowns buried in the cemetery. That seemed a little odd, since the *Massachusetts National Cemetery* at Bourne is a relatively new cemetery! Anyway, my wife and I visited and photographed all seven grave markers.

**Right: Civil War Unknown buried at MA Nat'l Cemetery at Bourne**

The trip back to Houston is a long story that will have wait until some other time!



*....Submitted by Brother Thomas Coughlin, DC  
....Additional photo on page 18*

## The Grand Army of the Republic Highway

U.S. Route 6, also known as the *Grand Army of the Republic Highway*, was so designated to honor the memory of Civil War veterans. It is a main route of the U.S. Highway system.

It all began back in 1925, when the 1<sup>st</sup> segment of highway that was to be designated U.S. 6 extended from the tip of Cape Cod at Provincetown, Massachusetts to Brewster, New York. Soon thereafter, U.S. 6 was extended to Erie, Pennsylvania. The portion of the highway that ran through Pennsylvania came to be known as the *Roosevelt Highway*. Soon, the entire length of U.S. 6, as it existed at that time, would be named the *Roosevelt Highway*.



In 1931, U.S. 6 was further extended to Greeley, Colorado. Its path combined quite a few separate numbered and unnumbered segments - including U.S. 32 across part of Illinois and all of Iowa, and U.S. 38 across part of Nebraska.

Not long afterwards, Major William L. Anderson, Jr., of the U.S. Army conceived the idea of designating U.S. 6 the *Grand Army of the Republic Highway* to honor the Union forces of the Civil War. Based on his recommendation, the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* began promoting the idea in April 1934. At the *GAR National Encampment* in 1936, a proposal was made to select U.S. 6 as the memorial highway.



By 1937, Route 6 had been extended from Provincetown, Massachusetts all the way across the country to Bishop, California - and then turned south to terminate at Long Beach, California. It ended at the Long Beach Traffic Circle at the east end of town. With a distance of 3,652 miles, U.S. 6 was the longest U.S. Route in the country. Because the highway passed through, or near, the major metropolitan areas of New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, as well as many small cities and towns, it was often called 'Main Street, USA'.

**Left: GAR designated U.S. 6 sign near Long Beach, CA**

Because the highway was owned by the individual States that it passed through, the *SUVCW* approached each state and asked them to act on the renaming proposal. The first state to do so was Massachusetts. Governor Charles F. Hurley signed a bill on February 12, 1937, naming the Massachusetts segment, the *Grand Army of the Republic Highway*. Other States along the route gradually adopted the name also - California in 1943, Indiana in 1946, and Pennsylvania Governor James Duff renamed that state's segment of U.S. 6 in 1948.

With the approval of then Governor Lehman, the New York State Legislature passed a law designating the New York portion of Route 6 as the *Grand Army of the Republic Highway*. It was done: "*in grateful recognition of the valued services rendered by the Union Veterans of the Civil War.*"

**Sign on U.S. 6 near Ely, Nevada**

The formal dedication of the *Grand Army of the Republic Highway* finally took place in Long Beach, California on May 3, 1953. The occasion was a gathering of the five related service organizations, including the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*. The five organizations had previously held their own meetings, but they came together on that Sunday afternoon to place a bronze plaque on the outside wall of the Memorial Auditorium in Long Beach which identified that location as the westerly end of U.S. Route 6. The plaque is inscribed with:



*....Continued on next page*



## The Grand Army of the Republic Highway

**GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC HIGHWAY U.S. 6  
THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE WESTERN END OF A COAST TO  
COAST HIGHWAY, EXTENDING A DISTANCE OF THREE THOUSAND  
SIX HUNDRED FIFTY-TWO MILES THROUGH FOURTEEN STATES.  
IT WAS ERECTED BY THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE  
CIVIL WAR IN MEMORY OF THE HEROIC SERVICES AND UNSELFISH  
DEVOTION OF THE UNION SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES WHO  
LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES ON THE ALTAR OF SACRIFICE DURING  
THE CIVIL WAR. NATIONAL HIGHWAY FIRST PROPOSED BY  
MAJOR WILLIAM L. ANDERSON, JR., U.S.A. OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
FOR WHAT THEY DID AND DARED, LET US REMEMBER THEM TODAY.  
DEPARTMENT COMMANDER  
MELVILLE R. RIGGS  
NATIONAL HIGHWAY CHAIRMEN  
WILLIAM L. ANDERSON, MASS., J. CLARK MANSFIELD, PA  
DR. RALPH R. BARRETT, CALIF. VERNON E. GHENEY, CALIF.  
DEDICATED MAY 3, 1953**

Roadside signage displaying the new *GAR* designation was placed in all 14 states through which Route 6 passed. However, during the 1960's and 1970's, the signs - along with the memory - of the *GAR Highway* gradually disappeared. Then, probably in the early 1990s, the name was revived - and it now appears again on signs in all 14 states!

*Right: Grand Army of the Republic Highway designation sign located on the westbound approach to the Sagamore Bridge, one of 2 highway bridges that cross over the Cape Cod Canal.... Photo by Brother Thomas Coughlin - August 2018*



*....Submitted by Brother Michael Lance*

## Curiosity – Extraordinary Coincidence

Everyone knows that Abraham Lincoln's life was at risk day after day during an era when there was little concern about security of the President. Not so familiar is the fact that his oldest son, later president of the Pullman Company, barely escaped accidental death during the war years.

Shielded from battle because he was the son of the President, college student Robert Todd Lincoln was at a New Jersey railroad station waiting to board a train. Forced by the mass of other passengers to lean from the platform against the side of the train, he suddenly felt it begin to move. The motion of the train spun young Lincoln off his feet and caused him to slide downward into the open space between the car and the platform. Suspended helplessly, he suddenly felt a hand grab his coat and lift him to safety.

Turning around to thank the bystander who had rescued him, he recognized the famous actor Edwin Booth – brother of the man who a few months later took the life of his father.

*....Source: Civil War Curiosities, page 207, author Webb Garrison, Rutledge Hill Press, 1994*



*Editor: The following article gives a nice descriptive account of what it might have been like for our Civil War ancestors who faced a battery of cannon when advancing on the enemy (lightly edited and photos added for clarity).*

“When I was in Officer Basic Training in the 1980s, one of the instructors showed us a video tape of some testing that was done at the *U.S. Army Artillery School* at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. They were interested in the actual effectiveness of different types of shells and loads from the Civil War. So they took one of the old cannons out to a firing range, set up some standard military small arms targets and tried it out.



As you might imagine, grape shot and canister at ranges up to a couple of hundred yards were devastating. The targets had multiple large holes in them. The narrator actually did some analysis comparing the wound/kill rates with machine gun fire, and gave some historical examples where massed artillery firing grape and canister broke up large infantry attacks, such as *Pickett's Charge* at Gettysburg.

**Left: grape shot**

The really interesting and surprising thing was the results from testing solid shot (just hunks of metal) against infantry targets at longer ranges - up to 500 yards as I recall. As you might expect, if a ball passed through a formation of infantry, nothing much slowed it down. It just left big holes in the targets that it hit. But when the ball “splashed” on the ground in front of the infantry targets, it kicked up a spray of rocks, wood, and dirt that fanned out and damaged targets on either side of where the ball passed through the line as it “skipped” over the ground. Additionally, when the ball struck the wood backing on the [test] targets, the wood fragmented and sprayed backwards as well, damaging targets behind. It was much more devastating and frightful than any of us had imagined.

The narrator discussed this in historical context. He said that contemporary medical accounts of the much of the wounds [suffered by] Infantry exposed to long range artillery came from secondary shrapnel - either from the ball hitting the ground, hitting trees in front of or above the Infantry, or from bones [of] soldiers that had been hit directly.



**Stacked mortar cannonballs & tongs**

The standard tactic of the time to counter this was to spread the Infantry formation into a wide skirmish line, only one man deep. This complicated the aiming problem for the opposing artillery (easy to miss high or low) and reduced the chances of secondary shrapnel effects from the guy in front of you getting hit. As the range closed, and the artillery switched to canister and grape, the infantry would try to close the distance as fast as possible to reduce their time of exposure. The problem was that at close range (under 300 yards or so), the effectiveness of both artillery and the rifled muskets in use at the time went way up. This is one of [the] reasons that the casualty rates in the U.S. Civil War were so high. This problem never really got solved until the advent of the tank in WWI.”

*Editor: after receiving comments from readers, the author of the above followed up with this comment:*

“As some commenters have pointed out, this answer is not entirely complete because I didn’t discuss bursting shells, which were used extensively by both sides [during] the Civil War. This is because the film I saw did not test them on the range. My recollection is that the testers did not want to fire old ammunition because of stability concerns, and did not want to try to recreate modern copies - because the original designs would not be considered safe by modern standards. A bursting shell is a hollow iron shell filled with gunpowder or some other explosive that explodes either when it hits something or after a certain amount of time elapses after the shell is fired. The fuses on Civil War shells were pretty crude. There were a lot of duds and a lot [of shells] exploded prematurely - sometimes in the barrel of the cannon. But when they worked, they were devastating.

*....Source: Mr. Tony Dennis, VP Engineering, 2002 present, Aug 19, 2018 via <https://www.quora.com/>*

**The Hardee Hat** - This hat was black with an eagle badge keeping the left side of the brim pinned up. For parades, an eagle feather was added, with brass attachments designating the soldier's regiment, company and branch of service - bugle for infantry, cannons for artillery, or sabers for cavalry.

**Hardee Hats**

Western units, such as the *Iron Brigade* preferred the Hardee hat since its wide brim provided protection from the sun and rain. These hats were often personalized by the men, usually shaped with a center crease - which was the precursor of the cowboy hat.



**Kepis** - Kepis were worn on campaign and for fatigue duty. The design varied from a tight-fitting cap to a tall floppy Forage cap (*aka. Bummer's cap*) – sometimes described by the troops as resembling a feedbag.



**Bummer's cap**

The leather peak could be stiff and rectangular or crescent shaped (known as the McDowell pattern). The hat band was sometimes a contrasting color to the normal blue: with yellow for cavalry, red for artillery, or green for medics and soldiers belonging to the Irish Brigade. Officers' kepis might have black or gold braid to display their rank. Early in the war, kepis were supplied with a waterproof cover.

**Kepi**



Some soldiers purchased a "Havelock" which, like the contemporary Foreign Legion cap, had a neck flap to protect the wearer from the sun.

**Havelock**

The Havelock was made of a grayish-blue cotton mesh and was not liked much by the soldiers, who usually used them to filter tea or coffee. So their issue was discontinued in the later years of the war.

**Civilian Hats** - Many soldiers would replace their regulation kepis with civilian hats - normally in black. Some popular styles include: the slouch hat with either a flat or round top, the pork pie hat, bowler hat, or smoking cap (worn in camp when off-duty).



**Slouch hat – flat top**



**Slouch hat – round top**



**Bowler hat**



**Smoking cap**

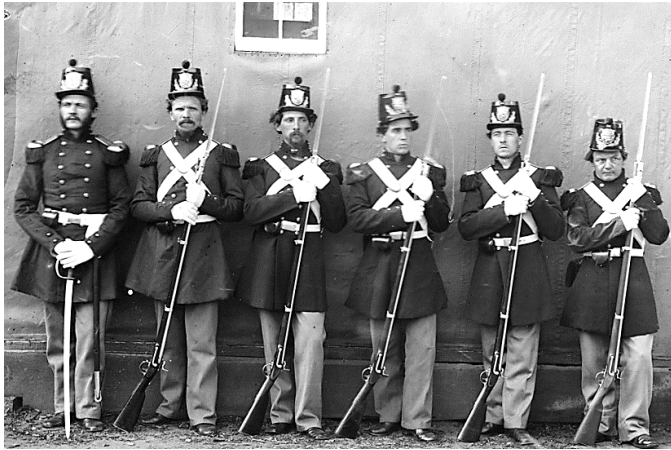


**Pork pie hat**

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**Shakos** – This tall cylindrical design was influenced by the French army. These hats have a visor and are usually adorned with some kind of ornamental (usually metallic) plate or badge on the front above it. A feather, plume, or pompom would be attached on top of the hat. They were understandably the ornamental peak of the military uniform.



*Left: Shakos worn by a unit of Marines*

Soldiers and Marines were commonly issued shakos before the Civil War. However, during the war, these bulky hats were typically replaced in the field with the much more comfortable Kepi or forage cap. Some units of Marines and mounted Artillery retained shakos for ceremonial purposes.

**Plug or Beehive Hat** – This hat has a distinctive low, rounded crown and a 3” wide brim. Around the base was a twisted gilt and black silk hat cord as per regulations. The example on the right retains 1 of the 2 "acorn" tips at the ends of the cord. The rounded body rises just over 4". It was a very popular form of slouch hat and is seen extensively in period photography. However, only a handful of original specimens survive today.

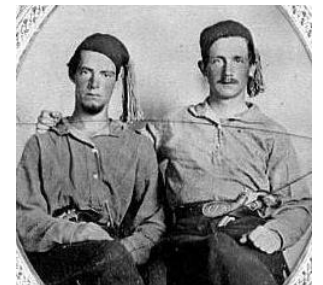


*Above: Plug or Beehive Hat*

**Zouave Fez** – this tasseled Algerian-inspired cap looked “like a red woolen saucepan”. It perfectly complemented the brightly-colored uniforms of the Zouaves. For dress wear, the Zouave soldiers might substitute a wrap-around white turban in place of the Fez – and others wore a variation of the French kepi.

*Right: Zouave Fezzes*

Zouaves were brought to public attention by Elmer E. Ellsworth, who ran a drill company called the "Zouave Cadets". The drill company toured nationally. "Zouave" units were then raised on both sides during the Civil War, including a regiment under Ellsworth's command, the *New York 'Fire Zouaves'*.



**Whipple Hat** – This was one of the more unusual types of headwear issued early during the Civil War. It was a hat/Havelock combination. In order to provide protection from the elements, hatters in several states developed what generally became known as the ‘Havelock hat’ or ‘Improved Military Cap’. They were considered superior to the ordinary white linen ‘Havelock’ supplied to thousands of early volunteers, both North and South.

*Right: Whipple Hat*

The concept of a hat/cap with a built in Havelock sounds like a great idea, but, partially due to its rather ‘ugly’ design, these hats fell short of their advertised potential.



**Sailor’s Cap** – These were round, flat caps without visors. Sailors were allowed to decorate the tops of their caps with all sorts of intricate designs and symbols, and many did, considering the free time they had on their hands doing blockade duty.



*Sailor’s Caps*

*...Submitted by Brother 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.*"



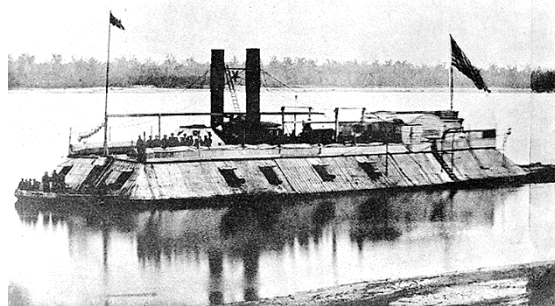
*Left: Navy Version of the original Medal of Honor (1862)*

*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*

- **William Doolen** – Coal Heaver. William Doolen was born as 'William Dolan' in 1841 in County Kildare, Ireland. He immigrated to the U.S.A. and was living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when he joined the U.S. Navy. Doolen served during the Civil War as a coal heaver on the *USS Richmond*. At the *Battle of Mobile Bay* on August 5, 1864, he "rendered gallant service" despite heavy fire, even after receiving a serious wound to the head. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor four months later. Doolen died on September 14, 1895, at age 53 or 54 and was buried in Cheyenne, Wyoming. His official Medal of Honor citation reads:

*"On board the U.S.S. Richmond during action against rebel forts and gunboats and with the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Although knocked down and seriously wounded in the head, Doolen refused to leave his station as shot and shell passed. Calm and courageous, he rendered gallant service throughout the prolonged battle which resulted in the surrender of the rebel ram Tennessee and in the successful attacks carried out on Fort Morgan despite the enemy's heavy return fire."*

- **John Henry Dorman** – Seaman. John Henry Dorman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on September 17, 1843. He enlisted into the U.S. Navy and served during the Civil War. John Dorman was recognized for his action aboard the *USS Carondelet* during the *Battle of Fort Henry* on February 6, 1862 and during the *Siege of Vicksburg* on May 22, 1863. The *Carondelet* was an ironclad river gunboat built in St. Louis in 1861. She was designed for service on the western rivers. She had a shallow draft and carried a variety of heavy guns and a light howitzer, and was therefore well suited for riverside bombardment and ship-to-ship combat against Confederate gunboats. Seaman Dorman received his Medal of Honor on April 18, 1864. He died May 29, 1921 and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio. His citation reads:



**USS Carondelet**

*"Carrying out his duties courageously throughout the actions of the Carondelet, Dorman, although wounded several times invariably returned to duty and constantly presented an example of devotion to the flag."*

- **Patrick Dougherty** – Landsman. Patrick Dougherty was born in Ireland in 1844. He immigrated to the U.S.A. and was living in New York when he joined the U.S. Navy. He served during the Civil War as a landsman on the *USS Lackawanna*. At the *Battle of Mobile Bay* on August 5, 1864, the *Lackawanna* engaged the *CSS Tennessee* at close range and the powder boy at the gun Dougherty was manning became a casualty. Dougherty voluntarily took over the powder boy's duties, supplying gunpowder to his artillery piece throughout the battle. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor four months later. His Medal of Honor citation reads:

*"As a landsman on board the U.S.S. Lackawanna, Dougherty acted gallantly without orders when the powder boy at his gun was disabled under the heavy enemy fire, and maintained a supply of powder throughout the prolonged action. Dougherty also aided in the attacks on Fort Morgan and in the capture of the prize ram Tennessee."*

*.....Continued on next page*



- **Henry Dow** – Boatswain's Mate. Henry Dow was born in Scotland in 1840. He enlisted into the U.S. Navy from Illinois and served during the Civil War. He received the United States' highest award for bravery during combat for his action aboard the *USS Cincinnati* during the *Siege of Vicksburg* on 27 May 1863. He was honored with the award on July 10, 1863. His citation reads:

*“Served on board the U.S.S. Cincinnati during the attack on the Vicksburg batteries and at the time of her sinking, 27 May 1863. Engaging the enemy in a fierce battle, the Cincinnati, amidst an incessant fire of shot and shell, continued to fire her guns to the last, though so penetrated by enemy shellfire that her fate was sealed. Serving courageously throughout this action, Dow carried out his duties to the end on this proud ship that went down with “her colors nailed to the mast.”*

- **Adam Duncan** – Boatswain's Mate. Adam Duncan was born in Sullivan, Maine in 1833. He joined the U.S. Navy from Boston. He served during the Civil War as a boatswain's mate and gun captain on the *USS Richmond*. Duncan was a recipient of the Medal of Honor for his actions at the *Battle of Mobile Bay* on Aug. 5, 1864. He "fought his gun with skill and courage" despite heavy fire. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor four months later. Duncan was discharged in November 1864, having served a total of 6 years in the Navy. His citation reads:

*“As captain of a gun on board the U.S.S. Richmond during action against rebel forts and gunboats and with the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Despite damage to his ship and the loss of several men on board as enemy fire raked her decks, Duncan fought his gun with skill and courage throughout the prolonged battle which resulted in the surrender of the rebel ram Tennessee and in the successful attacks carried out on Fort Morgan.”*

- **James K. L. Duncan** – Ordinary Seaman. James K. L. Duncan was born in Pennsylvania in 1845. He attended Monmouth College with the class of 1866 but did not return to college after leaving to join the U.S. Navy during the Civil War. Duncan received the country's highest award for bravery during combat for his action aboard the *USS Fort Hindman* on March 2, 1864. He died in 1913 and was buried at Wood National Cemetery in Wisconsin. His Medal of Honor citation states:

***USS Fort Hindman - 1862***

*“Served on board the U.S.S. Fort Hindman during the engagement near Harrisonburg, Louisiana, 2 March 1864. Following a shell burst at one of the guns which started a fire at the cartridge tie, Ordinary Seaman Duncan immediately seized the burning cartridge, took it from the gun and threw it overboard, despite the immediate danger to himself. Carrying out his duties through the entire engagement, Duncan served courageously during this action in which the Fort Hindman was raked severely with shot and shell from the enemy guns.”*



- **William Dunn** – Quartermaster. William Dunn volunteered for service in the U.S. Navy from Maine and was assigned to the Union monitor *USS Monadnock*. On Jan. 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. Dunn's citation reads:

*“The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Quartermaster William Dunn, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the U.S.S. Monadnock in action during several attacks on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, 24 and 25 December 1864; and 13, 14, and 15 January 1865. With his ship anchored well inshore to insure perfect range against the severe fire of rebel guns, Quartermaster Dunn continued his duties when the vessel was at anchor, as her propellers were kept in motion to make her turrets bear, and the shooting away of her chain might have caused her to ground. Disdainful of shelter despite severe weather conditions, he inspired his shipmates and contributed to the success of his vessel in reducing the enemy guns to silence.”* .....To be continued next issue



## Civil War Memorial

This Civil War Memorial stands in downtown Webster, Massachusetts in front of the town hall. It is one part of a series of war monuments called *Honor Court*.

The contract to create this memorial was awarded to J. W. White & Sons of Quincy, MA in October 1906. It consists of a central tower with a bronze statue of a soldier on top. Four other 125% scale bronze statues of soldiers stand at each of the four corners: an infantryman, artilleryman, cavalryman, and sailor. The imposing work was unveiled in 1907.

The monument also contains the names of the men from Webster who served the Union during the Civil War. My 1<sup>st</sup> cousin, 3 times removed, Dennis Breen, is listed on the monument.

Breen served as a Corporal with Co. H, 34<sup>th</sup> Reg't. Massachusetts Inf. and was KIA on June 18, 1864 at the *Battle of Lynchburg, VA*.

....Submitted by Brother Thomas Coughlin, DC

*“The people fairly went wild; they set fire to the cotton along the levees, and seemed determined that nothing valuable should fall into our hands. They did not apparently remember that, so far, our navy had respected private rights and protected those made homeless by the actions of wild mobs.”*

**David Dixon Porter**

*(b. 1813 Chester, PA - d. 1891 Washington, DC)*

Midshipman, Lieutenant, Commander, Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, Admiral  
**United States Navy Rear Admiral during the Civil War**