

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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

Harriet Lane

Dec 2020

Volume 26

No. 4

From the Commander's Tent



Greetings Brothers!

As the end of 2020 approaches, the *Lt. Edward Lea Camp* continues to grow and gain momentum. A revitalized Camp Facebook page, the integration of Zoom in monthly Camp business meetings to facilitate remote participation, the introduction of monthly online *Camp* Roundtable discussions, and bi-monthly New Member Orientation meetings via Zoom are just a few examples. 2021 should prove to be a banner year!

A tip of the kepi goes to Brother John Vander Meulen for his outstanding efforts with energizing the Camp Facebook page and for managing our Zoom meetings. My thanks also go out to the many other Brothers who have participated and contributed to our online Zoom discussions and Camp activities. Together, we lift the *Camp* to new heights!

In November, the Camp was fortunate to have the opportunity to attend an outside event during this time of COVID-19 pandemic-induced cancellations and restrictions. The city of Corpus Christi again hosted their annual *Voices of South Texas* event at the historic Old Bayview Cemetery. The *Camp* was well represented there and performed a moving reenactment of a 1917 G.A.R. graveside ceremony. Photos and descriptions of the event are included in the following pages.

The Camp's signature event of the year, our *Battle of Galveston Commemoration Ceremony* at the Episcopal Cemetery in Galveston is quickly approaching. We are looking forward to having you join us there on January 9, 2021. Immediately following the ceremony, the Camp will move to a nearby location for new member initiations and the installation of 2021 officers.

I wish you and your family a safe, memorable and blessed holiday season!

Yours always in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

Michael Lance - Camp Commander

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Membership Muster

Camp Member

Mr. Michael L. Lance - *Cmdr., Hist, Edit.*
Mr. Michael D. Rappe - *SVC*
Mr. Ben C. Bonnett - *JVC, Eagle Sct. Co.*
Mr. Gary White * ~ *** *Secr/Treas.*

 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. Michael T. Boyd
 Mr. William C. Boyd
 Mr. William C. Buell
 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. Donald G. Deppe
 Mr. Grady J. Driver
 Mr. Jonathan M. Driver
 Mr. Terry E. Dudley
 Mr. Charles L. Duke – *Patriotic Instr.*
 Rev. Stephen F. Duncan - *Chaplain*
 Mr. Thomas M. Eishen – *Sig. Off. Web*
 Mr. Karl R. Falken
 Mr. Robert T. Giffin ***
 Mr. Jerry D. Gipson
Mr. Daniel W. Goldberg +
Mr. Thomas L. Gorham +
 Mr. James S. Hackett * - *Council*
 Mr. William F. Haenn III
 Mr. Henry D. Hall Jr.
Mr. Randy L. Hall +
 Mr. Samuel F. Hampton *
 Mr. Kenneth H. Harrington
 Mr. Steve M. Hart
 Mr. Robert L. Heath
 Mr. Alan D. Hess
 Mr. Harrold K. Henck Jr. ~ *
 Mr. Matthew Hoffart
 Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes * - *Council*
 Mr. Zane F. Hooper ^ - *Color Bearer*
 Mr. Bruce G. Hunsperger
 Mr. Thomas I. Jackson
 Mr. Judd A. Jones
 Mr. Ford H. Kinsley, Jr.

Civil War Ancestor

Pvt. Finas Euen Lance
 Pvt. David C. Murphy
 Pvt. John Walker Daniels
 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. John Lancaster
 Pvt. Peter E. Fry
 Pvt. John Glover Sr.
 Pvt. Thomas Howey
 Pvt. Lyndon Boyd
 Pvt. Mathias Stonebrook
 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
 1st Lt. Loren Glazier Cowdrey
 2nd Cpl. Henry A. Sauter
 Pvt. Lewis P. Moore
 Pvt. David Anderson Dunn
 Pvt. David Anderson Dunn
 Cpl. Adam Mehling
 Pvt. Joseph Allen
 Pvt. Isaac Duncan
 Pvt. Andreas Pfothenhauer
 Pvt. Jacob Lohrer
 Pvt. Robert Newton Button
 Pvt. Peter B. Gipson
Pvt. Michael Comer
Pvt. George William Gorham
 Cpl. Thadeus Hendrickson
 Sgt. William F. Grumbine
 Pvt. William Mullinax
Pvt. Henry Huffman
 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
 --
 Pvt. Peter Hunsperger
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield
 Pvt. John A. Watts
 Cpl. John Kinsley

Service Unit

Co F, 12th Regiment, Indiana Inf. & Co E, 59th Reg't, Indiana Inf.
 Co. E, 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. I, 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery
 Co. D, 1st Regiment, New York Mounted Rifles
 Co. L, 4th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery
 Co. G, 106th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. B, 52nd Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co D, 17th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry
 Co. L, 50th Regiment, New York Engineers
 Co. F, 50th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. D, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry
 Co. C, 85th U.S. Colored Troops
 Co. A, 38th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. F, 144th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 Co. F, 142nd Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 15th Regiment, Maine Infantry
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 Co. H, 84th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Independent Company, Trumbull Guards, Ohio Infantry
 Co. H, 107th U.S. Colored Troops
 Co. H, 107th U.S. Colored Troops
 Co. C, 203rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. E, 42nd Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 85th Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. F, 38th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry
 Co. G, 86th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. A, 8th Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry
 Co. K, 7th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. F, 48th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers
 Co. F, 48th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers
 Co. K, 1st Regiment, Michigan Light Artillery
 Co. D, 48th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry
 Co. M, 4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 Co. F, 4th Regiment, Missouri Infantry
 Co. L, 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry
 Co. D, 13th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co B, 1st Alabama & Tennessee Independent Vidette Cavalry
Co. C, 6th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry
Co. B, 153rd Ohio Infantry
 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry
 Co. D, 93rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. E, 6th Illinois Cavalry
4th Michigan Reorganized Infantry
 Co. G, 47th Regiment, Missouri Infantry
 Co. C, 4th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry
 Co. K, 7th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. E, 12th Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry
 Co. C, 101st Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. A, 46th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry
 Co. B, 1st Regiment, Alabama Cavalry
 Co. K, 44th U.S. Colored Infantry
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 Co C, 9th Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 2nd Regiment, Texas Cavalry
 Independent Company, Trumbull Guards, Ohio Infantry
 Co. K, 58th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry

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Membership Muster *(continued)*

Camp Member

Mr. Ernest C. Kobs IV
 Mr. James A. Koontz
 Mr. David K. LaBrot * **

Mr. Brian S. Lang
 Mr. George R. Lang
 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. Lockett
 Mr. Justin W. Martin
 Mr. William W. Martin
 Mr. Randall S. McDaniel
 Mr. Faber F. McMullen III
 Mr. Robert L. McVey
 Mr. John Miles ^
 Mr. Lloyd B. Monroe Jr.
 Mr. Harrison G. Moore IV * ~ ** ***
 Mr. Gene P. Munson
 Mr. Frank S. Nichols Jr.
Mr. Larry D. Nuckels +
 Mr. Samuel A. Packer
 Mr. Donald H. Patrick Jr. ***
 Mr. David L. Peavy
 Mr. James R. Perry
 Mr. William A. Pollard *
 Mr. Daniel B. Pourreau
 Mr. Herbert W. Powers Jr.
 Mr. Sam J. Reed
 Mr. Sanford C. Reed
 Mr. Stephen C. Rogers
Mr. Michael P. Satterfield +
 Mr. John E. Schneider Jr.
 Mr. Stephen D. Schulze * ** *** *Counc.*
 Mr. Jeffrey R. Schurwon
 Mr. Harry D. Scott
Mr. Jeremy Searls +
 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. David M. Staggs
 Mr. Terry T. Sutton
 Mr. Jerry B. Taylor
 Mr. Nelson E. Thibault
 Mr. Chapman P. Traylor
 Mr. Nash S. Traylor
 Mr. Joseph M. Tucker
 Mr. Robert C. Tumey Sr. ***
 Mr. John C. Vander Meulen
 Mr. John A. Wade
 Rev. Ross E. Waggoner

Civil War Ancestor

Pvt. Robert V. Osteen
 Pvt. Michael M. Bean
 Hosp. Stew. Louis Laborot
 Pvt. Chas Edward Laborot
 Pvt. Isaac Samuel Lang
 Pvt. Robert White Lang
 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. Jeffrey Bentley
 --
 Pvt. Harrison Monroe
 Pvt. William Moore
 Pvt. Joseph Stoner
 Musician/Pvt. Julius Oluf Krag
Pvt. John B. Nuckels
 Pvt. Michael Henry Finnegan
 Sgt. Squire Merlin Harris
 Coal Heaver Terence F. Smith
 Pvt. James R. Cook
 Sgt. Jacob P. Kinney
 Pvt. Aaron Ruple Porter
 Pvt. Lifee Holbrook Powers
 1st Lt. Axel Hayford Reed
 Pvt. Jacob Wise
 Capt. George Augustus Knight
Sgt. Jacob H. Welsh
 Lt. Col. Casper Carl Schneider
 Pvt. Henry Ludwig Schulze
 Pvt. Martin V. B. Leonard
 Pvt. William W. Williams
Cpl. Abram Madison McCollum
 Pvt. Lorenzo Seeber
 Pvt. Andrew Stevenson
 Pvt. John S. Darling
 Pvt. William Henry Sigler
 Pvt. Aaron Hendrickson
 Pvt. Dayton E. Smith
 Cpt. George Henry York
 Pvt. Isaac Cherry Sutton
 Pvt. Robert A. Glover
 Pvt. John J. Long
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws
 Pvt. Joseph Henry Wells
 --
 Pvt. Frederick Ferdinand Sewart
 Pvt. William Elgie Woodcock
 Capt. William Sharpe

Service Unit

Co. B & F, 2nd Regiment, North Carolina Mounted Infantry
 Co. A, 2nd Regiment, Arkansas Infantry
 Co E, 12th & Co L, 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 Co E, 12th & Co L, 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 Scotts Guard, 6th Indiana State Militia
 Co I, 12th Regiment, Tennessee Calvary
 Co. B, 8th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry
 Co. E, 7th Regiment, Michigan Cavalry
 --
 Co. H, 14th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry
 Co. H, 6th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry
 Co. H, 6th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry
 Co. E, 37th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry
 Co. G, 145th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. G, 145th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. A, 7th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. M, 13th Regiment, Indiana Cavalry
 Co. C, 126th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
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 Co. C, 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry (83rd U.S. Colored Infantry)
 Co. K, 63rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 Co. K, 126th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. G, 15th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery
Co. B, 8th Tennessee Cavalry
 Co. G, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry
 6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
USS North Carolina and USS Wyandotte
 Co. C, 3rd Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry
 Co. E, 77th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 Co. E, 1st Michigan Vol. Engineer Regiment
 Co. D, 104th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. K, 2nd Regiment, Minnesota Infantry
 Co. I, 101st Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. A & H, 188th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Co. G, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry
 103rd Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. D, 9th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers
 Shields' 19th Independent Battery Ohio Light Artillery
 Co. C, 2nd Regiment, Missouri Infantry
Co. F, 8th New York Heavy Artillery
 Co. C, 10th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. A. 88th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 Co. F, 171st Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. M, 3rd Reg't NY Cav. & Co. F, 5th Reg't Excelsior Brigade
 Co. F, 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. D, 134th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 Co. B, 5th Regiment California Infantry
 Co. G, 8th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. H, 84th Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. C, 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Battery B, 1st Battalion, Tennessee Light Artillery
 Battery B, 1st Battalion, Tennessee Light Artillery
 Co. I, 3rd Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry
 --
 Co. K, 143rd Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry
 Co. F, 1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry
 3rd Regiment, Wisconsin Cavalry

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Membership Muster *(continued)*

Camp Member

Mr. Lee R. Wallace
 Mr. Tracy I. Wallace - *Guard*
 Mr. Samuel P. Wheeler ^
 Mr. Bruce D. White
 Mr. Dustin Whittenburg
 Mr. Nathaniel D. Wilburn
 Mr. Roy A. Willis
 Mr. Lee H. Wilson
 Mr. Robert A. Yeager Sr.
 Mr. Patrick M. Young
 Mr. Edward Cotham # *Author*

Civil War Ancestor

Cpl. Andrew Wallace
 Cpl. Andrew Wallace
 --
 Pvt. Addison H. White
 Pvt. George Burkhardt Whittenburg
 Pvt. Josephus Ruel King
 Pvt. Joseph C. Upson
 Pvt. Charles Wilson
 Pvt. Daniel Yeager
 Pvt. William Young
 --

Service Unit

Co. C, 14th Kentucky Cavalry
 Co. C, 14th Kentucky Cavalry
 --
 Co. A, 13th Tennessee Cavalry, Bradford's Battalion
 Co. F, 23rd Regiment, Missouri Infantry
 Co. K, 17th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. A, 48th Reg't IN Inf. & 5th Inf. Reg't, U.S. Vet. Reserve Corps
 Co. D, 22nd Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. B, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
 30th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia
 --

Key: ~ *Charter Member*
 + *New Member*

* *Past Camp Cmdr.*
 ^^ *Junior Member*

** *Past Dept. Cmdr.*
 ^ *Associate Member*

*** *Life Member*
 # *Honorary Member*

Camp Calendar

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
2020			
Tue	Dec 8	Hybrid Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: Michael Lance Topic: Year in Review	Trini Mendenhall Community Center & Zoom 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Sat	Dec 12	Camp Roundtable meeting – 10 a.m.	Online Zoom meeting
Sat	Dec 19	Wreaths Across America – 11:00 am <i>(Cancelled - due to COVID-19 precautions)</i>	Houston National Cemetery 10410 Veterans Memorial Dr, Houston, TX
2021			
Sat	Jan 9	Battle of Galveston Commemoration - 11 a.m. Signature event of the <i>Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp</i>	Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery Broadway at 40 th St., Galveston, TX
Sat	Jan 9	Monthly Meeting – 1 p.m. Installation of 2021 Officers Member Initiations	Golden Corral Restaurant 6200 Seawall Blvd. Galveston, TX
Sat	Jan 23	Camp Roundtable meeting – 10 a.m.	Online Zoom meeting
Sat	Jan 30	Member Orientation – 10 a.m.	Online Zoom meeting
Tue	Feb 9	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: Stevenson Holmes	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Sat	Feb 20	Camp Roundtable meeting – 10 a.m.	Online Zoom meeting
Tue	Mar 9	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: TBA	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Sat	Mar 20	Camp Roundtable meeting – 10 a.m.	Online Zoom meeting
Sat	Mar 27	Member Orientation	Online Zoom meeting

Inaugural Camp Roundtable

On November 21, 2020, the first Camp 'Roundtable' meeting was held online via Zoom. The invitation list for this inaugural session was limited to past and present Camp officers. Participation was good with 75% of the invitees able to tune in. The meeting lasted 90 minutes. Each brother contributed valuable insights to lively discussions about new member orientations, initiation ceremonies, graveside ceremonies, the Ladies Pin fundraising project, and other items. The remaining topics on the agenda were reserved for future Roundtable meetings. Attendees included: Dept. SVC William Pollard (PCC), Camp Cmdr. Michael Lance, SVC Michael Rappe, Harrison Moore (PDC, PCC), Stephen Schulze (PDC, PCC), Stevenson Holmes (PDC, PCC), Thor Chester, and John Vander Meulen.

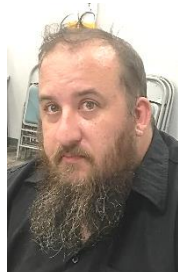
2020 Camp Officers and Staff



Michael Lance
Commander



Michael Rappe
Sr. Vice-Commander



Ben Bonnett
Jr. Vice-Commander



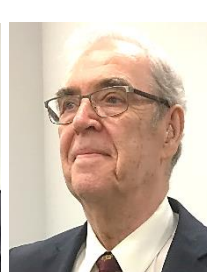
Gary White
Secr./Treasurer



Steve Schulze
Camp Council



Steve Holmes
Camp Council



James Hackett
Camp Council



Stephen Duncan
Chaplain



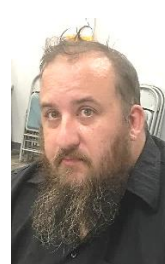
Charles Duke
Patriotic Instr.



Michael Lance
Historian



Harrison Moore
Civil War Mem.
Officer



Ben Bonnett
Eagle Scout
Coordinator



Zane Hooper
Color Bearer



Tracy Wallace
Guard

The *Harriet Lane* is published quarterly (March, June, September, and December). Send questions, suggestions or corrections concerning the newsletter to mlance@cruseone.com

Cmdr.	Michael L. Lance	832-797-9058	mlance@cruseone.com
Sr. Vice-Commander.	Michael Rappe	713-363-0213	mrappel@comcast.net
Jr. Vice-Commander.	Ben Bonnett	936-648-7504	benelect@gmail.com
Secretary/Treas.	Gary E. White	713-501-7823	gankintx@comcast.net

<i>Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp USN Camp #2</i>	https://www.camplea.org/
<i>Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp Facebook page</i>	https://www.facebook.com/groups/3342856272607059
<i>SUVCW Department of Texas including Louisiana</i>	http://www.txsv.org/
<i>SUVCW National Headquarters</i>	http://www.suvcw.org/
<i>National Auxiliary to the SUVCW</i>	https://asuvcw.org/
<i>Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War</i>	https://sarahedmondsduvcw.weebly.com/

2021 Officer Slate

In December, you will be receiving a ballot by email from Secretary Gary White to vote for the slate of Brothers running for the 2021 Camp officer positions. The elected Brothers will be installed at the January 2021 Camp business meeting in Galveston, Texas. The nominees include:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| - For office of Commander | Michael Lance |
| - For office of Sr. Vice-Commander | Ben Bonnett |
| - For office of Jr. Vice-Commander | Michael Rappe |
| - For office Secretary/Treasurer | Stephen Schulze |
| - For Council Membership (3) | Gary White, Stevenson Holmes, Thomas Coughlin |

Please return your ballots to Secretary White in a timely fashion after you receive them. Your participation in the election process is much appreciated.

New Members

***Introducing:* Larry David Nuckels**

Howdy, Brothers! I am Larry Nuckels, resident of Cuero, Texas for the past 41 years where my wife and I raised 3 wonderful children, a boy and 2 girls. I was born in Texas and spent my adolescent years growing up in Point Comfort, Texas. I am the oldest of 3 sons of Lawrence Nuckels who fought in the Philippines during WWII. Since I have always loved history, I attended Texas A&M, Kingsville and graduated in 1971 with a degree in History and English.

On June 19, 1971, I joined the U.S. Army National Guard and after graduating from college in August 1971, I traveled to Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. To complete Basic and AIT as a Combat Engineer. In January 1972, I completed active duty and returned to my Engineer Company in Victoria, Texas. Several years later our company changed over to ARMOR, and we had to learn about Tanks

In March 1972, I began working for the State of Texas as a Child Protective services Investigator in Wharton, Texas. While in Wharton, I met and married Barbara, and we had 2 of our 3 children during the 7 years we resided there, while I continued working with Child Protective Services.

On June 18, 1977, I completed my 6-year commitment to the U.S. Army National Guard and was Honorably Discharged as a Specialist five (E-5) Co. B, 6th BN, 112th ARMOR.

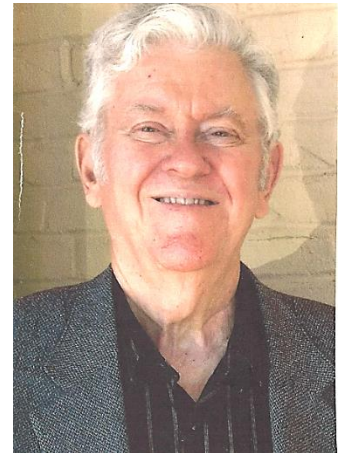
In January 1979, I was promoted to a Child Protective Supervisor in Cuero, Texas where I moved with my family. Our 3rd child was born a year after we moved to Cuero. I continued working as a Supervisor for Child Protective Services, transferring to the Victoria, Texas office in 1985. In the late 90's, I was promoted to Area administrator for the Texas Workforce Commission in Victoria Texas where I worked until I retired in 2002. After retiring, I went to work for Hospice of South Texas, as a Licensed Clinical Social Worker and worked for them several years.

Since retirement, I have been involved in several organizations. As co-chair of the History Appreciation Committee of the DeWitt County Historical Commission, I have been involved in a number of reenactments of local historical figures during our annual *Lives Remembered* program. For the last 3 years, I have participated with another commission member in a reenactment and readings of the *Declaration of Independence* on the 4th of July. We usually dress in colonial apparel.

I am also a board member of the Cuero Municipal Library and the Dewitt County Alliance. I am also a member of the Church of Christ and regularly lead the congregation in acapella gospel singing. I also enjoy backyard vegetable gardening.

I am very Honored to be accepted as a member of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*, Lt. Commander Edward Lee Camp and am looking forward to meeting all the Brothers!

Editor: Brother Nuckels joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his great-grandfather, Pvt. John B. Nuckels, who served with Co. B, 8th Tennessee Cavalry. Welcome, Brother Nuckels!



Larry D. Nuckels

***Introducing:* Daniel Wright Goldberg**

Brother Goldberg joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his 2nd great-grandfather, Pvt. Michael Comer, who served with Company C, 6th Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. Welcome, Brother Goldberg!

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***Introducing:* Randy Leon Hall**

Greetings fellow members of the *Sons of Union Veterans*. I am Randy Hall, resident of Cypress, Texas for the last 20 years. I was born and raised in Michigan. I joined the U.S. Air Force in 1976 and spent 20 wonderful years in it.

My main job in the Air Force was as a C-130 Hercules loadmaster. That consisted of doing the weight and balance, off/on loading of cargo, airdrop of personnel and equipment, and the care of passengers. I logged over 5,000 flying hours and visited 5 continents. I am a Desert Storm veteran. I recently retired from teaching Air Force JROTC at Aldine senior high school after 15 plus years.

Nelson R. L. Hall

I met my wife, Cynthia, while in the Air Force. She is also an Air Force veteran of 20 years and we just celebrated our 25th wedding anniversary. My hobbies include being a swim instructor and competitive swimming - competing in national events for the national senior games and the Veteran's Administration. I teach classes for Lone Star university for the ALL program. I also enjoy classic cars. I really enjoy ancestry.com finding out about family history. I have traced my family lineage on both sides back several centuries, finding some pretty interesting characters!



My great-grandfather on my mom's side, Henry Huffman, was born on May 23, 1848, in Wales, Michigan. He died on July 27, 1936, at age 88, and was buried in Memphis, Michigan. Henry joined the Union Army in 1864 in Michigan and served in 1864 and 1865 with Michigan's 4th infantry during the civil war.

Brother Hall joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his great-grandfather, Pvt. Henry Huffman, who served with the 4th Michigan Reorganized Infantry. Welcome, Brother Hall!

***Introducing:* Michael Phillip Satterfield**

My name is Michael Satterfield. I was born in Southern California and nearly three years ago moved to Texas, ultimately landing in Bryan/College Station. My interest in the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* goes back to my interest in history and through researching my family back to the early days of Colonial America.

While I never served in the military, I have had many family members that did serve when called upon. In doing my research, I found that I had family on both sides of the Civil War. It seems some of them even fought in the same battles against each other. I am a firm believer in the idea that "*The farther back you can look, the farther forward you are likely to see*". Today, studying the tumultuous and complex times of the Civil War seems to be more important than ever before.

As for myself, am a writer, designer, and small business owner who enjoys classic cars, photography, reading, and travel. I was married this past September to my amazing wife, Jennifer.

My work as a journalist and photographer has taken me around the world. Upon returning to the U.S. in 2016, I decided to leave California and return to the ancestral home of my family - Texas. I am an Eagle Scout, a Master Mason, a member of the SCVCW, and currently researching for admission into the *Sons of the American Revolution*. I am looking forward to meeting other members and learning more about how the SUVCW is preserving American history.

Brother Satterfield joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his 4th great-grandfather, Sgt. Jacob H. Welsh, who served with Co. G, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. Welcome, Brother Satterfield!



Michael P. Satterfield

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New Members *(continued)*

Introducing: Thomas L. Gorham

Hello Brothers. I am pleased and honored to be one of the newest members of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea, USN, Camp #2 of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*, and to share a little about myself. I was born and raised in San Diego



County, California; the son and nephew of WWII Veterans, and grandson of a career Army man, a veteran of both the Span-Am War and WWI. I've been married to my high school sweetheart for 52 years and have 2 children and 5 grandkids.

Thomas L. Gorham

I graduated college in 1970 with an *AFROTC* commission and went on active duty that year, serving two tours in Southeast Asia in the waning days of the Viet Nam war. Afterward, with two little kids in tow, I transferred to the reserves, eventually retiring as an O-5 in 1991.

After active duty, I had a career as a manager for Procter & Gamble, most of the time based in Cincinnati, Ohio. After retiring from P&G, my wife and I lived the gypsy life as full time RV'ers for several years. Earlier in 2020, a combination of age, health, and the COVID-19 pandemic, convinced us it was time to put down roots again, so we settled in the suburbs of New Orleans, near our daughter and three grandsons.

I have used the enforced downtime of 2020 to indulge my interest in family history. In addition to joining the *SUCWV*, I have joined the *Sons of the American Revolution (SAR)*, and have applications in process with the *Sons of the Spanish American War*, and the *Society of Mayflower Descendants*. I am also a life member of both the *Reserve Officer Association* and the *Military Order of the World Wars*.

My interest in the *SUCWV* was peaked when I stumbled on a *G.A.R.* monument in Judsonia, Arkansas last summer while visiting my father-in-law (a WWII Navy veteran who, sadly, passed away in October). I discovered that at least two of my 2nd and 3rd great-grandfathers served in the Union Army. However, I based my *SUVCW* membership application on the service of a 2nd great-uncle, because he was in the bloodline previously documented for my *SAR* membership.

I currently have no plans to participate in person at Camp events in the Houston area, but hope that might change in 2021. In the meantime, I appreciate the option to attend virtually. I'm looking forward to being able to further the *SUCWV* efforts to honor and remember our Veteran ancestors.

Brother Thomas L. Gorham joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his 2nd grand-uncle, Pvt. George William Gorham, who served with the Union Army in Co. B, 153rd Ohio Infantry. Welcome, Brother Gorham!

Introducing: Jeremy Joseph Searls

Brother Searls joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his 3rd great-grandfather, Cpl. Abram Madison McCollum, who served with Co. F, 8th New York Heavy Artillery. Welcome, Brother Searls!

Trivia – Give and Take

December 1863 saw black soldiers under Brig. Gen. Edward A. Wild execute Daniel Bright of the 62nd George Infantry. Confederate Brig. Gen. George E. Pickett responded by hanging Pvt. Samuel Jones of the 5th U.S. Colored Troops. Federal forces then made hostages of Mrs. Phoebe Munden and Mrs. Elizabeth Weeks. Enraged, Gov. Zebulon Vance of North Carolina demanded that the women be released. Union Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, to whom the matter was referred, graciously consented to let their husbands take their places.

...source: Civil War Curiosities by Webb Garrison, 1994, pg. 62

Ancestor Profile – John J. Long

This is a profile of a man who volunteered to serve in the Army during one of the deadliest conflicts in our nation's history. That decision and its consequences had quite an impact on his life thereafter. In fact, they have influenced my life to a certain extent as well. That's because the man I have written about is my great-grandfather, John J. Long.

John J. Long was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1834. He was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Long and was definitely not an only child. According to 1860 census data, Jacob and Elizabeth Long also had six other sons and one daughter.

When the Civil War created a need for military expansion, the Long family helped to satisfy that need in a rather significant way. On 1 September 1862, John and three of his younger brothers (William, Robert, and Jacob) mustered into federal service. All four brothers enlisted in Company C, 139th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment at the rank of Private for a term of three years.

In the waning days of Summer 1862, John and his brothers could hardly have imagined the fate that awaited them. Places like Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, and Spotsylvania probably didn't mean a great deal to any of them at the time. That would change in the weeks and months ahead, however, as their volunteer regiment became involved in some of the most intense fighting of the war. While John and all of his brothers would be affected by the devastation of the war, some would be affected to a much greater extent than others. None of them, however, would experience the ill effects of war more than brother William.

William was about 24 years old when he enlisted and is the only one of John's brothers who died during the war. He was killed in action at the *Battle of Cold Harbor* that took place near Mechanicsville, Virginia. An exhaustive search for his grave site proved to be inconclusive, which suggests that William might be one of the unidentified soldiers buried at *Cold Harbor National Cemetery* in Mechanicsville or possibly *Richmond National Cemetery*.

Brother Robert enlisted at age 20 and was discharged for medical reasons on 3 March 1864. He died in Parker, Pennsylvania on 8 April 1925 and is buried at the Allegheny Church Cemetery in Butler County.

Brother Jacob enlisted at age 18 and was discharged in accordance with a General Order on 17 July 1865. He died in Nebraska on 4 January 1902 and is buried at Kearney Cemetery in Buffalo County. By late Spring of 1864, Jacob was the only one of the four brothers still fit for duty.

Ten weeks after Robert was discharged and three weeks before William was killed, John sustained a battlefield injury that drastically changed his life and status in the Army. That pivotal event took place at the *Battle of Spotsylvania Court House* in Northern Virginia. On 12 May 1864, the fifth day of the battle, John was seriously wounded. As a consequence, he was never the same as he had been prior to that fateful Spring day. A short time after he was wounded, John underwent surgery on the battlefield during which his left leg was amputated.

In the July-September 2020 *Harriet Lane [Lea Camp newsletter]*, Brother Dan Pourreau mentioned some of the weapons used during the Civil War. His interest in those weapons piqued my curiosity about the type of bullet that might have caused John's injury. My research revealed that one particular bullet, known as the Minié ball, was widely used by both Union and Confederate troops during the war. Its use at the *Battle of Spotsylvania Court House* is quite evident. According to Chris Mackowski in his article "Spotsylvania Court House: Day 5," for example, "one Union soldier absorbed an estimated 'five thousand' minié balls." This tragic case illustrates that the bullet was not only used during the battle, but that it was used in great quantity.

The Minié ball was named after one of its designers, a French Army officer named Claude-Etienne Minié. It was popular for a number of reasons. The bullet, for instance, was relatively



John J. Long



Minié ball

...continued on next page

Ancestor Profile – John J. Long *(continued)*

simple to load, its degree of accuracy was good, and it could travel a considerable distance. The Minié ball was also very effective. As Allen W. Howey noted in his article "Weaponry: The Rifle-Musket and the Minié Ball," the "*soft lead bullets shattered bone and ripped tissue. Overworked Civil War surgeons often had to amputate limbs wounded by Minié balls.*" This destructive nature of the Minié ball and its use at the *Battle of Spotsylvania Court House*, strongly suggest it was this type of bullet that caused the injury to John's left leg.

John was discharged from the Army on 28 June 1865. On that day, he was still recuperating at U. S. G. Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The hospital in Pittsburgh was not the first hospital he spent time in. John was initially taken to a Washington area hospital where he arrived about two weeks after he was wounded. One of the things he accomplished while being treated involved financial matters. On 2 June 1865, John applied for a pension. Although he did not include his rank on the application, official records indicate that he was a Private at that time. The records also show that John left the Army at the rank of Private, the same rank at which he had enlisted around three years earlier. In fact, his brothers Robert and Jacob were also discharged at the rank of Private, and his brother William was a Private when he was killed.

While John did not receive any promotions, he did receive something of a rather notable nature from the Army for his wartime service. It was the only award mentioned in his service record. [The publication] *Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, Vol. 2*, by J. H. Beers & Co., provides some revealing details about it. According to the book's authors, John "*received a medal from General Grant for conspicuous bravery in placing the Union flag on some works that had been captured.*" The level of recognition John received for his action implies there was a sizeable amount of risk involved and that the flag's symbolic quality was very meaningful to the soldiers in blue.

Despite the nature of his disability, John seems to have done remarkably well in civilian life. In the 1880s, for example, John was homesteading in Logan County, Colorado. Around 1889, he married Willie B. Dix of West Virginia, who was 18 years younger than him. Like John, Willie also came from a large family in which her father, Nathan Dix, made a living as a wheelwright and wagon maker. The couple lived in a sod house that John built and eventually became the parents of three daughters (Elizabeth, Jessie, and Alta). Elizabeth's middle name is Mary. The names John and Willie chose for their first daughter are notably telling. Elizabeth is the first name of John's mother and Mary is the first name of Willie's mother.

Around 1891, the Long family moved to Denver, Colorado, where they lived in a house at 1532 South Washington Avenue. John and Willie lived out the rest of their days in the Mile-High City. Willie passed away on 16 March 1901 at the age of 49. John passed on at St. Luke's Hospital in February 1911 at the age of 77. John and Willie are buried next to each other at Fairmount Cemetery, one of the city's oldest cemeteries and the final resting place of other Civil War veterans. Willie's conspicuous grave marker towers well above John's. His headstone is relatively modest in nature and includes the name of the company and regiment he served in during the war.

Some of the organizations John belonged to are quite noteworthy. He was a member of two very prominent fraternal organizations. One of these was the *Independent Order of Odd Fellows* (IOOF). John joined the IOOF around 1862 and remained a member for the rest of his life. His membership in the IOOF indicates that he was involved in helping improve people's lives through various forms of assistance the organization provides. In a personal communication (email, 30 September 2020), from Justin C. Bailey, the state's IOOF Grand Secretary, I learned a little about the scope of the IOOF in Pennsylvania around the time when John became a member. He informed me that there were "*over 1,200 Lodges in PA and tens of thousands of members.*" These numbers are rather substantial, and they highlight the social significance of the IOOF in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The other prestigious organization John belonged to was the *Grand Army of the Republic* (GAR). He was a member of *A. Lincoln Post No. 4* in Denver. John received a major assignment there on 29 November 1905. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of his Department Commander-in-Chief. John's membership in the GAR was beneficial in a number of ways. It afforded him the opportunity to meet and socialize with other veterans who had similar wartime experiences. It also promoted public awareness that has helped preserve his memory, the memory of his brothers, and the memory of his fellow comrades in arms as well.

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Ancestor Profile – John J. Long *(continued)*

This profile is somewhat revealing in relation to John's personality. One of the most apparent aspects of John's identity was patriotism. In that regard, he influenced future generations. John's oldest daughter Elizabeth, for instance, was a Navy Nurse during the First World War. She later joined the *American Legion* and was a member of *Post 255* in National City, California. Elizabeth's daughter, Eleanor, was a very patriotic person too. She served in the *Women's Army Corps* during the early days of the Cold War. Eleanor's son, Nelson, is also a Cold War veteran. He belongs to a number of patriotic organizations and is very proud to be a descendant of John J. Long.

Sources: Service and death records were obtained from ancestry.com. General Index Cards and John's pension application were obtained from fold3.com. Burial records were obtained from FindAGrave.com. From Newspapers.com, I obtained John's obituary in the Denver Post (Feb 16, 1911, pg. 3), details about his homestead in the National City Star News (Jan 22, 1959, pg. 1C), and information relating to his injury in The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial (May 18, 1864, pg. 1/Jun 1, 1864, pg. 2). Other sources that provided useful information are U. S. Census data and a G.A.R. roster [from] Lincoln Post 4 in Denver, Colorado dated June 18, 1910. Discharge information was obtained from History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-5, Vol. IV, 1870, pg. 391 and Register of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865, Vol. 12, pg. 752-753. Details about John's medal are in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, Vol. 2, 1914, pg. 950, and information about John's Department level appointment is mentioned in Journal, Volumes 40-41, by the Grand Army of the Republic, 1906, pg. 403. Allen W. Howey's article describing the Minie ball is in the October 1999 issue of Civil War Times Magazine and Chris Mackowski's article about Minie ball use at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House can be found at <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/certain-death>. Photo Credits: Pvt. John J. Long, 1860s, Courtesy Carlisle Barracks.

....submitted by descendant Brother Nelson Thibault

Camp Facebook Group Page Debut

In October, 2020, a Facebook Group Page was created for Brothers of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN, Camp 2*. Membership is also open to all other Brothers of the *Department of Texas*. The goal of the page is to provide a forum for members to stay in-touch with each other, communicate information related to our fraternity, and collaborate on historical and genealogical research about our Civil War ancestors. During the first two months, 26% of the Brothers of the *Lea Camp* have joined the group. The new page and its contents can also be viewed by Brothers who do *not* have a Facebook account, as well as the general public.

The page also serves as a way to promote the cause of the *SUVCW* to the viewing public. Brothers have made several postings to date - revealing rich accounts of Civil War history, the units our ancestors served in, and the weapons they used in battle. Not only do such postings honor our ancestors, but they also provide intrigue for the viewing public - which helps promote interest in the *SUVCW*.

To join, visit the home page at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/3342856272607059> and click on "Join Group." Brother Vander Meulen serves as the Administrator for the page and SVC Brother Rappe serves as the Moderator.

Trivia – The Young and the Fair

Approximately 6,000 battles, skirmishes, and engagements were fought during the Civil War. There were over 2,000 boys who were 14 years old or younger in the Union ranks. At least 300 of those were age 13 or under!

The combatants also included an estimated 300 women who disguised themselves as men and fought in the ranks. Sarah Wakeman signed on as a boatman doing manual labor on a coal barge traveling on the Chenango Canal. Shortly after making her first trip, she encountered recruiters from the 153rd New York Infantry. The offer of a \$152 bounty was too good to refuse. On Aug. 30, 1862, Wakeman enlisted under the name of Lyons Wakeman.



Sarah Rosetta Wakeman, aka: Private Lyons Wakeman

Index of Ancestor Profiles Published from 2003 Through 2020

Editor's note: One Ancestor Profile is typically published in each issue of the *Harriet Lane* newsletter. Below is an index of the Brothers who have honored their Civil War ancestors with a profile so far. *Will your ancestor be memorialized next?*

<u>Camp Member</u>	<u>Ancestor Profiled</u>	<u>Newsletter Issue</u>
Anderson, Robert	Hiram Lorenzo Pierce	Sep 2016
	Dewitt C. Anderson	Jun 2017
Brodie, Edward F.	Thomas Jefferson Eaton	Summer 2004
Casey, Lawrence K.	Josiah Ingraham Brown	Summer 2009
Cates, Dale	Green Berry Cates	Winter 2007
Chester, Thor	Andrew Pope High	Sep 2012 & Sep 2015
	Benjamin High	Sep 2012
	William High Keim	Sep 2018
Coffey, Walter	Nicholas Almire	Sep 2015
Colley, Richard	David Winn	Mar 2012
Driver, Grady & Jonathan	David Anderson Dunn	Mar 2020
Forman, Stephen D.	John Henry Arnold	Spring 2004
Giffin, Robert	Robert Newton Button	Mar 2015
Hackett, James	Thaddeus Nelson Hendrickson	Fall 2008
Hampton, Samuel F.	Samuel Pate Hampton	Fall 2007
Henck, Harrold	Philip Jacob Apffel and John (Johann) Apffel	Summer 2003
Jeffreys, Erik	Edward Jerome Taylor	Jun 2015
Lance, Michael L.	Finas Euen Lance	Winter 2004
	Alonzo Bush	Winter 2008
	John Wesley Lance	Mar 2018
Lang, George R.	Robert White Lang	Dec 2018
Marriott, Thomas	James Montgomery Rice and John Hopkins Rice	Jun 2018
Moore, Harrison G.	William Moore	Winter 2003
Prime, John Andrew	Israel Day Prime	Sep-Dec 2017
Richards, Jason	Samuel John Bacon	Mar-Jun 2011
Satterwhite, Henry W.	George Wesley Merritt	Fall 2004
Schneider, John	Casper Schneider	Winter 2005
Schulze, Stephen	Henry Ludwig Schulze	Sep 2019
Shuster, Scott D.	John S. Darling	Spring 2003
	James C. Welsh	Summer 2007
Thibault, Nelson	John J. Long	Dec 2020
Townsend, Ian	Seth Chellis Hatch	Mar 2016
Vander Meulen, John	Frederick Ferdinand Sewart	Jun 2020
	Isaac Logan	Sep 2020
Webber, Glenn A.	George D. Webber	Fall 2003
	Silas Moffett	Dec 2019
White, Gary	7 Judson Brothers – Grandson, Chester, William, Calvin, Albert, Theodore, and John Judson	Spring 2005
Whitlock, Harry L.	Alexander Whitlock	Spring 2007

....Submit your ancestor profiles to the Editor at mlance@cruiseone.com - First come, first served.

Saturday – 7 Nov 2020 – Corpus Christi, Texas

On Saturday, November 7, 2020, members of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN Camp #2* assembled at the historic Old Bayview Cemetery in Corpus Christi, Texas to attend the annual *Voices of South Texas* event.

The City of Corpus Christi was host to the event and had invited numerous heritage organizations to participate. Visitors from the general public, who was admitted into the cemetery at 10 a.m., were treated to educational and interesting displays, demonstrations, and stories told by period-dressed re-enactors throughout the grounds. The volunteers portrayed the historic individuals buried there.

The subject of the *Lea Camp's* attention at the event was Maj. James Downing, a Union Army veteran who was interred

at the cemetery in 1891 (see story on page 17). In addition to a new military marker, an impressive Texas State historical marker (see page 18) had been installed at his gravesite.

At 11:30 a.m., Ms. Judy Turner (*Daughters of the Republic of Texas*) took the podium and introduced the *SUVCW*, the *Lea Camp*, and further explained to the gathering crowd of spectators of what they were about to witness.

Judy Turner introduces the Camp and the ceremony

The *Lea Camp* immediately followed with a re-enactment of a 1917 version of a *Grand Army of the Republic* graveside memorial service to honor Maj. Downing.



Nine Brothers of the *Camp* assisted Cmdr. Michael Lance with conducting the service. They included: William Pollard (*PCC*) as *Officer of the Day*, Stephen Schulze (*PDC, PCC*) as *Chaplain*, SVC Michael Rappe, Lee Wallace as *Guard at the Grave*, John Vander Meulen as *Reader of the Veterans Biography*, Thor Chester, Stephen Coons, Larry Nuckels, and Terry Sutton.

On the order given by *Officer of the Day*, William Pollard, Brothers Lee Wallace and Tracy Wallace marched forward to post the Colors beside the grave.

Lee and Tracy Wallace posting the Colors



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Voices of South Texas (continued)

Camp Cmdr. Michael Lance then began the ceremony with a few opening remarks followed by a call for *Department of Texas* Chaplain Stephen Schulze to render the Divine Blessing.



Cmdr. Michael Lance at the podium



Chaplain Stephen Schulze offers the Divine Blessing

Following a few more remarks, Cmdr. Lance, Brother John Vander Meulen assumed the podium to read the biography of Maj. Downing. Afterwards, Cmdr. Lance called for the *Officer of the Day* to set up the tools of the soldier at the grave. Brother William Pollard responded to the call by marching to the grave and placing a musket, haversack, cartridge box, and canteen against the marker – followed by a salute of respect to the buried soldier.



John Vander Meulen reads the soldiers Biography



William Pollard places tools of the soldier at the grave

Brother Pollard then stepped back and ordered a Guard to be posted at the grave. Brother Lee Wallace responded to the order by marching forward and taking a position beside the grave.

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During the ceremony, Brother Thor Chester placed an evergreen wreath at the grave and offered a salute of respect.

Lee Wallace posted as Guard

Norma Pollard of the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary #1* followed and placed a red rose at the grave. She also offered a gesture of respect during a brief pause at the foot of the grave.

Brother Larry Nuckels, then marched forward to place a grapevine wreath at the grave. He also paused to offer a salute of respect before returning to his position.

Finally, Cmdr. Michael Lance marched slowly forward to place a small U.S. Flag beside the grave marker.



Thor Chester ready to lay an Evergreen Wreath



Norma Pollard, SUVCW Auxiliary, approaches to place a Red Rose

Near the end of the service, the 4 muskets of the Honor Guard offered a 3-volley salute. The guns were manned by Brothers Tracy Wallace, Michael Rappe, Stephen Schulze, and Michael Lance.

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Voices of South Texas (continued)

The Honor Guard was commanded by Brother William Pollard. The tree branches immediately in front of the musket volleys swayed from the force of each shot. Taps was then sounded as the Honor Guard presented arms.

Larry Nuckels moves towards the grave to place a grapevine wreath

At the conclusion of the cemetery-wide *Voices of South Texas* event, the Brothers left the cemetery and reassembled at the nearby historic *Britton-Evans Centennial House* (see story on page 19) in Corpus Christi. A private room at the restored mansion was made available to the Camp by Judy Turner so that a new member Initiation Ritual could be conducted. Brothers Terry Sutton and Larry Nuckels were then formally initiated and received their membership badges.

After group photos were taken on the front steps of the Centennial House, most of the Brothers left to reassemble yet one more time. The final venue was the U & I Restaurant in Corpus Christi where a leisurely early dinner was enjoyed along with friendship and camaraderie.



Cmdr. Michael Lance approaches to place U.S. flag at grave



Officer of the Day, William Pollard



Honor Guard fires 1 of 3 Salute Volleys



Honor Guard at 'Present Arms' during sounding of Taps

...report submitted by Michael Lance, photos submitted by Judy Turner and Sarah Rappe. Additional photo on pg. 26

Voices of South Texas Honors Maj. James Downing

On April 28, 1891, James Downing died in Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas at age 48. He had been born in Devonshire, England on December 4, 1842. In 1849 or 1850, his parents moved their family to Cape Breton Isle, Nova Scotia, Canada - and from there, they relocated to Boston, Massachusetts in 1852 or 1853.



Therefore, from an early age, James imbibed from the teachings of historic ground the breath and spirit of Americanism that marked his subsequent life. As a boy, his energy, activity, and capacity developed into a fine and commanding presence. This prepared him for appointment to valuable positions of public trust. However, all was laid aside at the outbreak of the Civil war. He resigned his public positions to become one of the first of the nation's defenders.

Maj. James Downing

James Downing mustered into the Union Army from his adopted state of Massachusetts. He served with the *1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery* and as an officer of Co. I, 35th United States Colored Troops. remained with that regiment during the engagements at Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, North Anna River, Totopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Shady Grove, and the memorable five days engagement at Petersburg in June 1864. It was during the siege of Petersburg that Downing had the misfortune of becoming a prisoner of war. He subsequently suffered all the extremes of prison life commonly experienced in Southern POW camps.

Sick and emaciated, he was finally relieved by prisoner exchange. However, he recovered sufficiently to He was with his gallant corps at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox. For his gallant and meritorious services, he attained a promotion to Sergeant of artillery. Thereafter, he advanced successively to 2nd Lt. and then to 1st Lt. in the *36th U. S. Infantry* - and was sent to Texas. In performing his duties of administering military affairs, he made warm friends of the people of Nueces and the adjoining Texas counties. For gallantry, he was eventually brevetted Major. After he returned to civil life, he cast his fortunes with Texas, marrying at age 25 to Miss Mary Blucher.

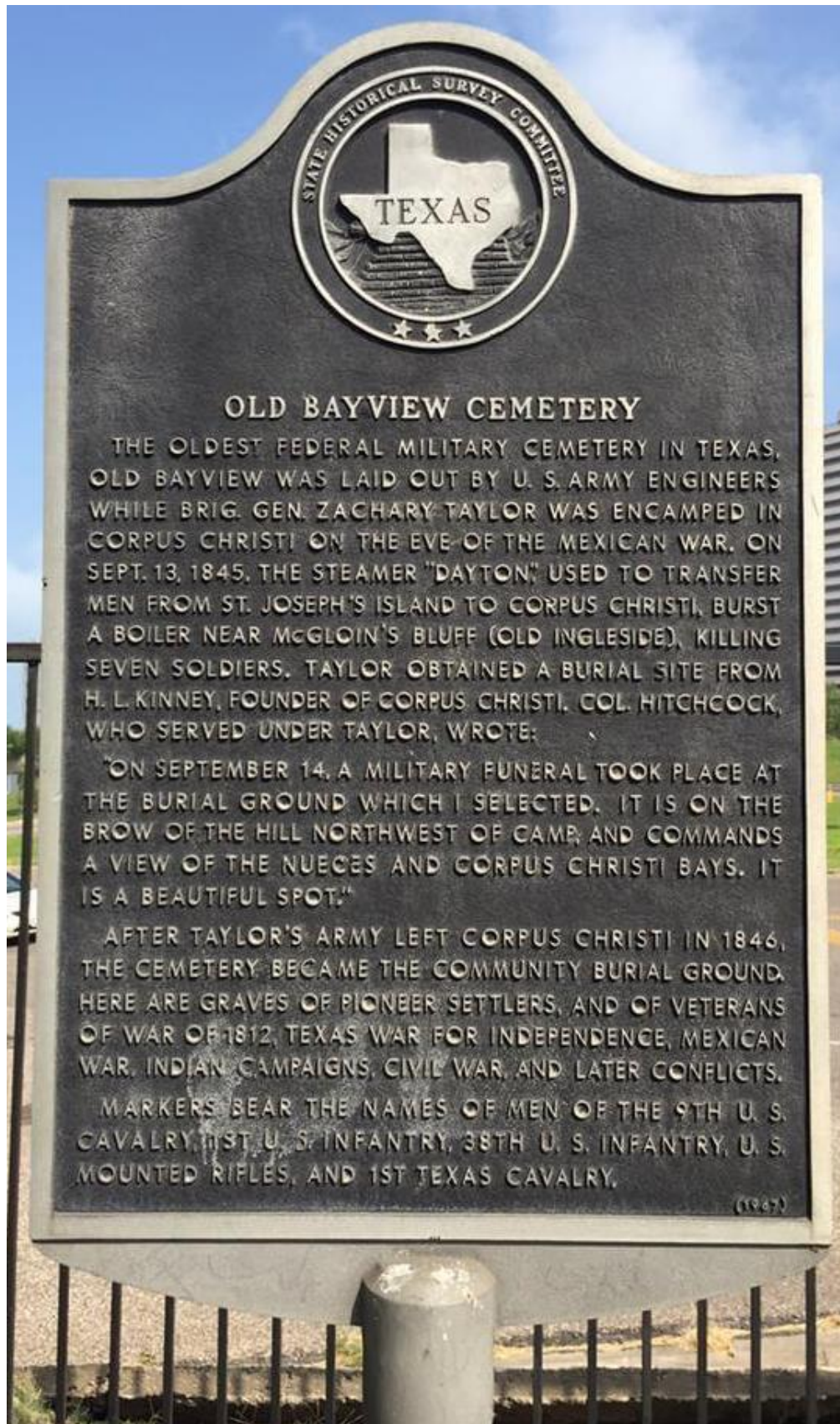
The characteristics that fitted James Downing for advancement earlier in the large city of Boston, secured him responsible and important positions of trust and confidence in his adopted Texas locality. For many sessions and years, he was elected and re-elected as an Alderman and was a leading member of the Corpus Christi City Council. He served as Mayor Pro-tem of Corpus Christi during an important period in that city's history.

Subsequently, Downing was elected to become Marshal of Corpus Christi. It was soon recognized that the county owed its peace, safety of property, and its riddance of an element of lawlessness to Marshall Downing's untiring efforts, vigilance and disregard of danger. The active history of the fire department also recognizes Downing as its chief engineer for many years. In fact, it is believed that no other man ever lived in the community who exceeded Downing in public spirit, energy, and the bringing of fine administrative ability to every public measure undertaken by him.

It was James Downing's misfortune to lose a limb by the unfortunate discharge of a pistol while engaged in the service of the U. S. government as Deputy Collector of Customs, at Carrizo, Texas. He continued to serve with the customs service, holding the position of Deputy Collector until the time of his death. His death was untimely and unanticipated, as it was thought and believed by his friends that his fine constitution would carry him through the complications of physical ills that had attacked him.

In his death, the community recognized the loss of a true, tried, valued and consistent friend, neighbor and citizen. Devoted in his friendships, his circle did poignantly miss the rare and genial presence of the man whose breadth of heart had compass of charity and love for all. Downing's final resting place is in the historic Old Bayview Cemetery in Corpus Christi, Texas.

... edited and submitted by Michael L. Lance – based on the biography prepared for the November 7, 2020 graveside memorial service honoring Major James Downing



Britton-Evans Centennial House

Corpus Christi was founded in the mid-1800s. It was originally built as two parts – a lower, sea level commercial development along the bay - and a higher, residential area along a bluff overlooking the bay. The Texas Greek Revival-style Britton-Evans house was one of the first homes completed on this upper level.

The home was built in 1849 by Forbes Britton, who was a partner in the shipping firm of Britton, Mann and Yates. The company operated a freight line between Corpus Christ and the port of Galveston. The firm specialized in shipping cured hides from Mexico.



Britton-Evans House ca. 1961

Britton served in the Texas Legislature from 1857 to 1861 before selling the home at the onset of the Civil War. In 1862, the Confederate army requisitioned the house as a hospital before Federal troops took the city in 1866. The Federal army continued to use the house as a hospital as well as officer's mess hall.

George F. Evans, an import-export merchant, bought the house in 1880 and it remained the Evans family home for the next 56 years. Today, it is the oldest surviving residence in the coastal town of Corpus Christi.

Contemporary image of the Britton-Evans Centennial House

The historic home has been restored and is maintained by the *Corpus Christi Area Heritage Society*. The home, known as the Centennial House, serves as a museum and archive, providing an example of the life of a wealthy Corpus Christi family in the 1850s.



....submitted by Judy Lynn Turner, Daughters of the Republic of Texas

Fixing the Political Climate

A message from Katrina of Jesse Jones Park started with: "*With the current political climate, my director is asking that this be a private event*". The way that I interpreted her statement does not bode well for the Confederate-side of Civil War re-enacting. As we all know, there is history to be told here but telling just the Federal side does not anywhere near tell the whole story.

The way that we conduct re-enacting events may be changing - all of the turmoil from the past couple years and the cancelations caused by COVID have hit the hobby hard. We may be relegated to small, living-history events for a while. It will be necessary for the members of the hobby to really become historians and tellers of the tales of life for those Civil War soldiers from both sides.

The best way to become that true historian is to read the personal accounts. Diaries will, of course, provide the best stories. Right now I am reading *Hardtack and Coffee*, written in the 1880s by a Union veteran. Another book that was suggested to me is *Si Klegg and his Pard*. Both of these are from the Union side.

Please share any other books or articles that we may consume to broaden our knowledge of what life was like for those soldiers who we portray.

....submitted by re-enactor Steve Corey, Co. A, 13th U.S. Infantry and Texas Rifles

Three Reasons to Visit Your Ancestors Graves

As an amateur genealogist, I find myself working to discover and preserve the faith and life stories of my ancestors. While doing research I came across an essay by John Patrick Weiss describing three reasons to visit a cemetery. Weiss suggests there are two deaths. The first death is when we pass away. For a time, our families will reminisce about us, but over time their memory will fade leaving each succeeding generation only an echo of their life story. Sadly, each generation that passes will eventually be completely forgotten and when that happens, there is a second death.

Inspired by his writing, here are my three reasons to visit the graves of your ancestors.

The first reason is to pay our respects by honoring who they were, recognize what stock we came from, and to give thanks for the cultural and spiritual heritage that helped shape who we are today. My ancestors were pioneer homesteaders, farmers, carpenters, mechanics, ministers, landlords, bankers, builders, computer programmers, morticians, policemen, railroad men, and housewives. They served in the military, managed grocery stores, postal services, and delivered milk. Many of them were people of Christian faith who believed God made them to be redeemed and to have meaning and purpose. They fell in love, got married, raised families, prayed for loved ones, gave to charities, and supported their church. By exposing our children and grandchildren to their stories, the next generation learns about their heritage and memories are created that delay the second death.



Brother Vander Meulen on far right behind the Sewart monument

The second reason is to remind us that life on this earth is short. I remember how this reality set in during the last years of my parent's life. They both were plagued by disease and were very motivated to take on the difficult and uncomfortable task of writing their wills and explaining their wishes. It made me think about their lives, where they came from, their marriage, their struggles, their success stories, etc. We all spend a significant part of our lives avoiding the reality and inevitability of death. Visiting the graves of our ancestors puts things back in perspective.

The third reason is that it helps us take a fresh look at the future. There is nothing quite like walking through the cemetery of your ancestors and pondering your future direction. You have a silent audience of departed souls to remind you that your choices matter. Seeing their gravestones while reflecting can help the mind concentrate. You will be able to ask the hard questions. Am I being a good parent or grandparent? Should I get serious about my health? What decisions can I make today that will provide a good legacy to my children and grandchildren? These are good questions to contemplate. Don't rush yourself. Just stroll around for a bit. Breathe in the air and appreciate the moment. Touch the gravestones and consider what advice they would offer if they were alive today. Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, recognize that your life has meaning and purpose too.

....submitted by Brother John Vander Meulen

Trivia – Giving it Up

On July 4, 1863, after 48 days of siege, Confederate Gen. John C. Pemberton surrendered the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. For the next 81 years, the city of Vicksburg did not celebrate the Fourth of July.

Smallpox Virus Vaccinations During the Civil War

Smallpox was one of the many diseases challenging medical personnel during the Civil War. Fortunately, unlike most other diseases, the surgeons of the time knew of an effective way to prevent smallpox. They primarily used vaccination as a preventative method - and also controlled any outbreaks by isolating victims of the virus.

The vaccination process was developed in 1798 by Edward Jenner. Initially, to prevent smallpox, people were vaccinated with cowpox serum - since cowpox is a closely related to smallpox, and because it successfully created a resistance to smallpox in humans. The vaccine was administered through a series of small cuts or scratches in the skin, usually in the arm. The cowpox virus was obtained from cowpox-infected cows.

During the early 1800s, by practicing vaccination and isolation, smallpox outbreaks became relatively rare. As a consequence, by the 1840's, Americans began to neglect getting vaccinated – creating a generation of Americans who had never been exposed to the disease. The incidence of smallpox infections began to rise shortly before the Civil War.

During the war, there were nearly 19,000 reported cases of smallpox in the Union Army. The death rates from the disease were approximately 23% for the white troops and 35% for the colored troops. Quarantine, vaccination, and the destruction of infected clothes and bedding were the primary tools used to control the spread of smallpox in the armies. Since the disease was known to be contagious, most hospitals had a separate ward, or even a separate hospital, to isolate smallpox patients.

Both Union and Confederate regulations required vaccination of all troops. However, in the rush to send large numbers of men into battle, the individual states often disregarded that regulation. Because there had been no systemic vaccination of the civilian population, many of the recruits had never been vaccinated or exposed to smallpox. It was just a matter of time before a serious outbreak would debilitate the troops.

The best and purest source for vaccine was from cows or calves. The crust from the cowpox pustules on the cows were used as the source of the virus for vaccinating. However, the pressing demands and chaos of war often led authorities to obtain scabs from vaccinated humans. The Union medical dispensaries of the northern cities supplied vaccine virus in the form of crusts taken from vaccinated infants, each with a certificate listing the dispensary and the child's name. Crusts were also supplied from cows.

In the Confederacy, many programs were set up to assure an adequate supply of vaccine scabs for the army. Every hospital had a medical officer whose job was to search the surrounding populace for children on whom they could propagate the virus. Ads were taken out in local papers offering free vaccination to children if the crusts were then allowed to be harvested from them. Both white and African American children were used to supply scabs. In at least one instance, a small group of African American children were kept vaccinated to provide usable material. The children were vaccinated in six places in each arm. In two weeks the crusts were removed, wrapped in tin foil, and shipped to army surgeons. Late in the war, a shortage of virus material led to an authorization to pay private physicians \$5 per usable scab.



The look of a successful smallpox vaccination

Surgeons often harvested scabs from recently vaccinated men to vaccinate other soldiers by transferring scabs or pus from one person to the scratched arms of the next. The soldiers did the same among themselves, sharing the crusts and using knives to make the incisions in their arms. Some men even sent scabs home for the use of their families. Unfortunately, in most cases, the appearance of the scab and the proper number of days from the initial vaccination were not taken into account, so positive results were not always achieved.

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Smallpox Virus Vaccinations During the Civil War *(continued)*

In fact, unfavorable results from smallpox vaccinations were quite common. Even pure vaccine, obtained from official Army dispensaries, had instances of complications. Loss of effectiveness because of faulty preservation of the crusts or contamination of the samples were the primary causes of faulty vaccination results.

Occasionally, the vaccine did not “take” – meaning it did not produce the reaction at the vaccination site that was expected from a successful vaccine. In other cases, the site of the vaccination became overly sore and swollen, and abnormal pustules developed. These uncharacteristic developments made the surgeons question whether the vaccine had been effective.

Harvesting scabs from recently vaccinated men was often problematic because many vaccinations took place in hospitals. Crusts taken from men who were already sick with other illnesses tended to spread disease rather than prevent it. The surgeons also noted that vaccinating men who were already in poor condition from other ailments were susceptible to increased suffering from the effects of smallpox vaccinations - even death. Often, vaccination was not done until smallpox appeared in a hospital or prison. Vaccinating for smallpox at this time was effective, but it increased the chance of spreading other diseases in these already weakened populations.

Doubly dreadful, and quite common, was the use of scabs that were syphilitic in nature. This occurred both in the hospitals and among the soldiers who self-vaccinated. Misdiagnosing a scab, or harvesting crusts from the arm of a soldier who had syphilis, would spread this disease to everyone in the chain that was vaccinated from that source.

Civilians were discouraged from self-vaccination because of the possible ill effects of contaminated vaccines. A general mistrust of the vaccination process began to grow. For the most part, the preventive measures of vaccination and isolation taken by the Union and Confederate Medical Departments limited the occurrence of smallpox during the war. Major outbreaks were averted. The success of the vaccination of soldiers during the war led to widespread vaccination of the civilian population after the war, further helping to control the disease.

Recently, scientists have been analyzing Civil War-era leather vaccination kits that had been found stored at the *Mütter Museum of Medical History* in Philadelphia. While giving a tour to a new employee, the director of the museum spotted the vaccination kits in a drawer meant to hold phlebotomy instruments.

Civil War physician's vaccination kit

Immediately recognizing what they were, the director had the kits sent to the *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* in case they still carried smallpox. Civil War-era doctors had



carried those custom-built cases to inoculate soldiers and citizens from smallpox in the 1860s. After the war, the kits were donated to the museum by the physicians who used them. Knowing that doctors back then did not wash or sanitize their instruments properly because of a lack of knowledge about germs, it was logically suspected that they did not wash the tools in their vaccination kits before donating them to the museum.

In fact, viral molecules from the scabs, blisters, pus, and other biological traces were still lingering on the lancets, tin boxes, and glass slides tucked inside the kits. Using modern sequencing techniques, scientists recreated 5 different genomes of viral vaccines that were used to fight smallpox in the 1860s. Their research indicates that the smallpox vaccines used in the U.S. during the 19th century were significantly different from those that were used to finally eradicate smallpox in the 20th century.

...submitted by Brother Michael L. Lance

Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy (part 20)

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 on December 21, 1861 containing a provision for the medal for the Navy. 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

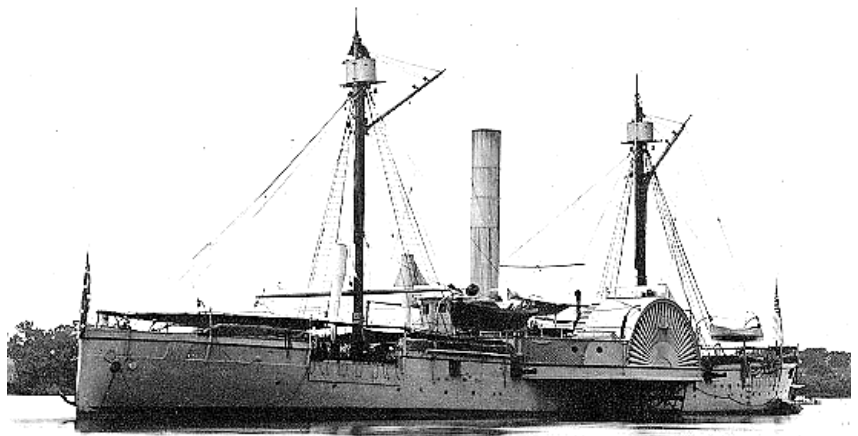
- **George H. Harrison – Seaman** – George Harrison was born April 9, 1841 in Middleton, Massachusetts. He joined the U.S. Navy in March 1862. On June 19, 1864, he was serving on the sloop of war *USS Kearsarge* when she sank the commerce raider *CSS Alabama* off Cherbourg, France. Harrison was awarded his Medal of Honor for gallantry under fire while crewing the ship's 11-inch pivot gun. He was discharged from the Navy in November 1864, but re-enlisted a few months later, serving until 1867. Harrison died January 18, 1919 and was buried in Forestdale Cemetery in Malden, Massachusetts. His Medal of Honor citation reads:

Served on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, 19 June 1864. Acting as sponger and loader of the 11-inch pivot gun during the bitter engagement, Harrison exhibited marked coolness and good conduct and was highly recommended for his gallantry under fire by the divisional officer.

- **Edward W. Hathaway – Seaman** – Edward Hathaway was born July 9, 1839 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was still living in that city when he joined the Navy. He served as a Seaman on the *USS Sciota*. The *Sciota* was one of the "ninety-day gunboats" rushed through construction at the beginning of the Civil War. On June 28, 1862, *Sciota* was heading down the Mississippi River to participate in an attack on Vicksburg when it came under heavy fire. Hathaway "displayed exceptional courage" after being severely wounded. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor. His citation reads:

On board the U.S.S. Sciota prior to the battle Vicksburg, on 28 June 1862. Struck by a bullet which severed his left arm above the elbow, Hathaway displayed exceptional courage as his ship sustained numerous damaging hits from stem to stern while proceeding down the river to fight the battle of Vicksburg.

- **Charles Hawkins – Seaman** – Charles Hawkins was born in 1834 or 1835 in Scotland. When the Civil War broke out, he was living in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Hawkins enlisted in the Union Navy from New Hampshire and served on the *USS Agawam*. He was one of a volunteer crew of a powderboat. On December 23, 1864, less than two hours after Hawkins boarded the powderboat, it was exploded during an attack on Fort Fisher. To prevent detection by the enemy, the powderboat had been towed close to the fort by *USS Wilderness*, a wooden-hulled, side-wheel steamship. The following day, fires were observed still burning at the fort. Hawkins died February 29, 1908, in Rhode Island and was buried in Saint Mary's Cemetery in West Warwick, Rhode Island.



USS Agawam

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Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy *(part 20 continued)*

- **Joseph B. Hayden – Signal Quartermaster** – Joseph Hayden enlisted in the U.S. Navy in December 1862. He was assigned to the Union sloop-of-war *USS Ticonderoga*. His enlistment is credited to the state of Maryland. On January 15, 1865, the North Carolina Confederate stronghold of Fort Fisher was taken by a combined Union storming party of sailors, marines, and soldiers under the command of Admiral David Dixon Porter and General Alfred Terry. For his service, Hayden was awarded a Medal of Honor citation, which reads:

The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Quartermaster Joseph B. Hayden, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the U.S.S. Ticonderoga, as Quartermaster in charge of steering the ship into action, during attacks on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, 13 to 15 January 1865. Quartermaster Hayden steered the ship into position in the line of battle where she maintained a well-directed fire upon the batteries to the left of the palisades during the initial phases of the engagement. Although several of the enemy's shots fell over and around the vessel, the Ticonderoga fought her guns gallantly throughout three consecutive days of battle until the flag was planted on one of the strongest fortifications possessed by the rebels.

- **John Hayes – Coxswain** – John Hayes was born in the Colony of Newfoundland, but left his home at an early age to work on British and American merchant vessels in the years leading up to the Civil War. He joined the U.S. Navy in December 1861 and served throughout the Civil War. In June 1864, Hayes was serving as the 2nd Captain of the number two gun of the *USS Kearsarge*. The ship was pursuing the *CSS Alabama*, a successful commerce raiding ship. On June 19, 1864, the *Kearsarge* found the *Alabama* off of the coast of the French port of Cherbourg. The two ships battled, and the *Alabama* was destroyed in less than an hour. The accuracy of the gun operated by Hayes was instrumental in sinking the *Alabama*. Hayes received the Medal of Honor for his actions during the battle.

John Hayes – later in life

Hayes was discharged from the Navy in August 1868. Later that year, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin and served on several ships that sailed the Great Lakes. He soon abandoned his naval lifestyle and settled down on a farm in Wisconsin and married. Near the end of his life, Hayes moved to Blirstown, Iowa, to be near his daughter. He died in January 1911. His citation reads:

Served on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, 19 June 1864. Acting as second captain of the No. 2 gun during this bitter engagement, Hayes exhibited marked coolness and good conduct and was highly recommended for his gallantry under fire by the divisional officer.



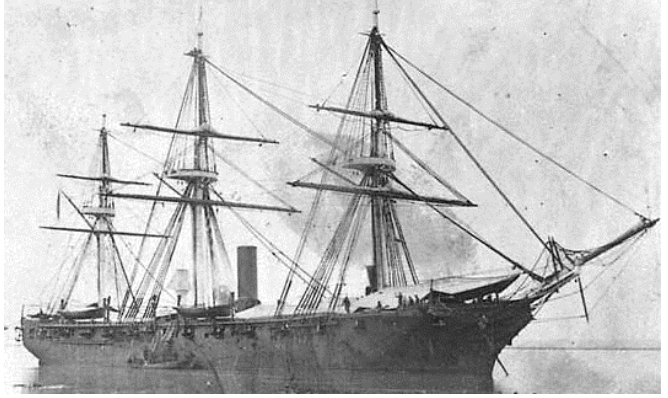
- **Thomas Hayes – Coxswain** – Thomas Hayes was born in 1840 in Rhode Island. He served in the U.S. Navy from Rhode Island during the Civil War. He was a recipient of America's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor, for his actions during the Battle of Mobile Bay. His citation reads:

As Captain of No. 1 gun on board the USS Richmond during action against rebel forts and gunboats and with the CSS Tennessee in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Cool and courageous at his station throughout the prolonged action, Hayes maintained fire from his gun on Fort Morgan and on ships of the Confederacy despite extremely heavy return fire.

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Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy *(part 20 continued)*

- **John Hickman – 2nd Class Fireman** – John Hickman entered service in the U.S. Navy from Pennsylvania. He eventually rose to the rank of 2nd Class Fireman during the Civil War. He served on the *USS Richmond*, which was dispatched towards Port Hudson, Louisiana, as a part of a squadron of Union vessels that attempted to strengthen the blockade of Confederate ports in the Gulf of Mexico. On March 14, 1863, he committed the act that would merit him the Medal of Honor. On that day, the squadron attempted to head up the river towards the enemy port, with their ship 2nd in line. The *Richmond* was hit and damaged by a 6-inch solid rifle shot which shattered the starboards safety-valve chamber and port safety valve as it rounded a bend beneath the fortifications. The ship was forced to withdraw, as the steam room was filled with hot steam. After realizing the ship was in danger of exploding, Fireman Joseph Vantine, 2nd Class Fireman John Hickman, 1st Class Fireman Mathew McClelland, and Fireman 1st Class John Rush, wrapped a wet cloth around their faces and entered the hot steam room to haul out the fires, relieving each other when they were overcome by heat. Their actions saved the ship. Hickman's citation states:



U.S.S. Richmond

Served on board the U.S.S. Richmond in the attack on Port Hudson, 14 March 1863. Damaged by a 6-inch solid rifle shot which shattered the starboard safety-valve chamber and also damaged the port safety-valve, the fireroom of the U.S.S. Richmond immediately became filled with steam to place it in an extremely critical condition. Acting courageously in this crisis, Hickman persisted in penetrating the steam-filled room in order to haul the hot fires of the furnaces and continued this action until the gravity of the situation had been lessened.

- **William Hinnegan – 2nd Class Fireman** – Hinnegan was born in 1841 in Ireland. He emigrated to the United States as a boy and joined the U.S. Navy from New York City. He served as a Fireman 2nd Class served on the *U.S.S. Agawam*. He was one of a volunteer crew of a powder boat which was exploded during an attack near Fort Fisher on December 23, 1864. This act earned Hinnegan the Medal of Honor. His citation reads:

President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Fireman Second Class William Hinnegan, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the U.S.S. Agawam, as one of a volunteer crew of powder boat which was exploded near Fort Fisher, North Carolina, 23 December 1864. The powder boat, towed in by the Wilderness to prevent detection by the enemy, cast off and slowly steamed to within 300 yards of the beach. After fuses and fires had been lit and a second anchor with short scope let go to assure the boat's tailing inshore, the crew again boarded the Wilderness and proceeded a distance of 12 miles from shore. Less than two hours later the explosion took place, and the following day fires were observed still burning at the forts.

- **George Hollat – 3rd Class Boy** – George Hollat was born in 1846. He was living in New York when he joined the Navy. He served during the Civil War as a 3rd class boy on the *USS Varuna*. At the Battle of Forts Jackson and St. Philip near New Orleans on April 24, 1862, *Varuna* was rammed twice by the Confederate steamer *CSS Governor Moore* and eventually sunk. Hollat "remained steadfast and courageous at his battle station" throughout the close-range fight. He was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1863, but his medal remained unclaimed and in the possession of the Department of the Navy as of 1898. His citation reads:

Hollat served as third class boy on board the U.S.S. Varuna during an attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 24 April 1862. He rendered gallant service through the perilous action and remained steadfast and courageous at his battle station despite extremely heavy fire and the ramming of the Varuna by the rebel ship Morgan, continuing his efforts until his ship, repeatedly holed and fatally damaged, was beached and sunk.

...to be continued next issue



Front row L-R: Terry Sutton, Larry Nuckels, and William Pollard
Middle row L-R: Steven Coons, Stephen Schulze, Sarah Rappe, and John Vander Meulen
Back row L-R: Norma Pollard, Michael Rappe, Michael Lance, and Thor Eric Chester

Learning About War the Hard Way

So I repeated the instructions and warned the men at the guns and the crew generally to bow or stand off from the ports when a shot was seen coming. But some of the young men, from a spirit of bravado or from a belief in the doctrine of fatalism, disregarded the instructions, saying it was useless to attempt to dodge a cannon-ball, and they would trust to luck. The warning words, "Look out!" "Down!" were again soon heard; down went the gunner and his men, as the whizzing shot glanced on the gun, taking off the gunner's cap and the heads of two of the young men who trusted to luck, and in defiance of the order were standing up or passing behind him. This shot killed another man also, who was at the last gun of the starboard side, and disabled the gun. It came in with a hissing sound; three sharp spats and a heavy bang told the sad fate of three brave comrades. Before the decks were well sanded, there was so much blood on them that our men could not work the guns without slipping.

Captain Henry Walke
USS Carondelet - 1862