

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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

Harriet Lane

Jun 2021

Volume 27

No. 2

From the Commander's Tent

Greetings Brothers!

I trust that many of you are getting back to some of your pre-COVID routines. The Camp has tried to do so during the 2nd quarter by continuing to conduct in-person monthly business meetings – *with the inclusion of virtual attendees via Zoom*. Many thanks to Brother Robert Wolz, National Historian, and Brother Daniel Pourreau for giving interesting presentations following the meetings in May and June respectively. Brother David Appleton has volunteered to speak via Zoom after the upcoming meeting in July. I encourage all Brothers to attend, either in-person or via Zoom, in order to experience these fine presentations! And, as usual, there will be no Camp meeting in August.



Additionally, the Camp was quite active on Memorial Day to honor our Veterans at several area cemeteries. A tip of the kepi goes to Brother Bill Pollard, DSVC/PCC for his efforts in organizing salutes and decorations at the graves of numerous Civil War soldiers and sailors. Thank you, Brother Pollard.

On June 26, 2021, the *Department of Texas, with Louisiana*, conducted its 27th annual Department Encampment – totally online via Zoom. Twenty-nine Brothers plus the National Jr. Vice-Cmdr. Bruce Frail attended. During the Encampment, the new officers for the 2021-2022 term were elected and installed. *Lea Camp* past-Camp Commander Bill Pollard assumed the Department Commander's position.

Finally, I'm pleased to report that several Brothers of the Department have registered to attend the National Encampment in St. Louis, Missouri on August 6-8, 2021. Texas and Louisiana will be represented at the event!

Yours always in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

Michael Lance - Camp Commander

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Membership Muster

Camp Member

Mr. Michael L. Lance - *Cmdr., Historian, Editor*
Mr. Ben C. Bonnett - *SVC, Eagle Scout Coord.*
Mr. Michael D. Rappe - *JVC*
Mr. Stephen D. Schulze * ** *** *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. Charles L. Booker +
 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 Instructor*
 Rev. Stephen F. Duncan - *Chaplain*
 Mr. Thomas M. Eishen – *Signals Off., Web Mstr.*
 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.
 Mr. Ernest C. Kobs IV

Civil War Ancestor

Pvt. Finas Euen Lance
 Pvt. John Walker Daniels
 Pvt. David C. Murphy
 Pvt. Henry Ludwig Schulze

 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. Samuel Hodge Booker
 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 Appfel
 Sgt. William Bell Jones
 Pvt. Warren W. White
 --
 Pvt. Peter Hunsperger
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield
 Pvt. John A. Watts
 Cpl. John Kinsley
 Pvt. Robert V. Osteen

Service Unit

Co F, 12th Reg't, Ind. Inf. & Co E, 59th Reg't, Ind. Inf.
 Co. I, 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery
 Co. E, 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. D, 9th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers

 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. K, 149th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. A, 38th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. F, 144th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 Co. F, 142nd Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 15th Regiment, Maine Infantry
 --
 Co. H, 84th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Independent Co., 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 Independ. Vidette Cav.
 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
 --
 Co C, 9th Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 2nd Regiment, Texas Cavalry
 Independent Co., Trumbull Guards, Ohio Infantry
 Co. K, 58th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. B & F, 2nd Reg't, North Carolina Mounted Infantry

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Membership Muster *(continued)*

Camp Member

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. Michael R. McVey
 Mr. John Miles ^
 Mr. Lloyd B. Monroe Jr.
 Mr. Harrison G. Moore IV * ~ ** *** Mem. Off.
 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. Charles F. Reed – Assist. webmaster
 Mr. Sam J. Reed
 Mr. Sanford C. Reed
 Mr. Stephen C. Rogers
 Mr. Michael P. Satterfield
 Mr. John E. Schneider Jr.
 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
 Mr. Lee R. Wallace

Civil War Ancestor

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
 Pvt. Samuel King Reed
 1st Lt. Axel Hayford Reed
 Pvt. Jacob Wise
 Capt. George Augustus Knight
 Sgt. Jacob H. Welsh
 Lt. Col. Casper Carl Schneider
 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
 Cpl. Andrew Wallace

Service Unit

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
 --
 Co. C, 2nd Kansas Colored Inf. (83rd U.S. Colored Inf.)
 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. F, 1st Arkansas Cavalry
 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
 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 Brig.
 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
 Co. C, 14th Kentucky Cavalry

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Membership Muster *(continued)*

Camp Member

Mr. Tracy I. Wallace - *Guard*
 Mr. Samuel P. Wheeler ^
 Mr. Bruce D. White
 Mr. Gary White * ~ *** *Council*

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
 --
 Pvt. Addison H. White
 Commissary Sgt. William Judson
 Pvt. Andrew Wilson White
 Pvt. George Burkhart 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. A, 13th Tennessee Cavalry, Bradford's Battalion
 Co. D, 1st Regiment, New York Mounted Rifles
 Co. L, 4th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery
 Co. F, 23rd Regiment, Missouri Infantry
 Co. K, 17th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co A, 48th Reg't IN Inf & 5th Inf. Reg't, US Vet Res Corps
 Co. D, 22nd Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. B, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
 30th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia
 --

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

Camp Calendar

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tue	Jun 8	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: Bro. Daniel Pourceau	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Sat	Jun 26	Depart. of Texas w/Louisiana Encampment – 9 a.m.	Online via Zoom
Tue	Jul 13	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: Bro. David Appleton, Secr/Treas. Camp 1 Presentation topic: <i>The Brief Career, Death, and Resurrection of a Groundbreaking Ship</i>	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Tue	Aug 10	No monthly Camp meeting in August	--
Fri-Sun	Aug 6-8	National Encampment	Hilton St. Louis Frontenac 1335 Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO
Tue	Sep	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: Michael Lance Presentation topic: <i>The Phonographer</i>	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Tue	Oct	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: TBD	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX

Volunteer Opportunities

If you feel the inclination to serve the Camp on its mission, here are a few opportunities.

- * **Assistant webmaster** – back-up webmaster is needed to learn how to edit and update the Camp website *(position recently filled by volunteer Brother Charles Reed).*
- * **Assistant newsletter editor** – entails assisting the current Editor by writing after-action reports, submitting photos of activities, and writing articles of interest for the quarterly Camp newsletter. *(position recently filled by volunteer Brother Daniel Pourceau)*
- * **Welfare Committee volunteer** – entails assisting the committee Chair with contacting Brothers of the Camp and other related assignments as needed.
- * **Treasurer trainee** – a volunteer is needed to learn the various responsibilities of Camp Treasurer. The volunteer must be willing to assume the position full-time upon the retirement of the current Treasurer.

If you are interested in any of these volunteer opportunities, or have questions about additional positions, please contact Camp Cmdr. Michael Lance. Camp officers and Committees need volunteers to help keep the Camp strong.

2021 Camp Officers and Staff



Michael Lance
Commander



Ben Bonnett
Sr. Vice-Comdr.



Michael Rappe
Jr. Vice-Comdr.



Steve Schulze
Secretary/Treasurer



Stephen Duncan
Chaplain



Stevenson Holmes
Camp Council



Thomas Coughlin
Camp Council



Gary White
Camp Council



Charles Duke
Patriotic Instructor



Harrison Moore
Civil War Mem. Officer



Michael Lance
Historian



Zane Hooper
Color Bearer



Ben Bonnett
Eagle Scout Coordinator



Tracy Wallace
Guard



William Pollard
Guide

The *Harriet Lane* is published quarterly (March, June, September, and December). Send questions, suggestions or corrections concerning the newsletter to mlance387@gmail.com

Cmdr.	Michael L. Lance	832-797-9058	mlance387@gmail.com
Sr. Vice-Comdr.	Ben Bonnett	936-648-7504	benelect@gmail.com
Jr. Vice-Comdr.	Michael Rappe	713-363-0213	mrappe@comcast.net
Secretary/Treas.	Stephen Schulze	713-729-0348	sdsmcs@swbell.net

Lt. Comdr. Edward Lea Camp USN Camp #2 website

<https://www.camplea.org/>

Lt. Comdr. Edward Lea Camp Facebook page

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/3342856272607059>

SUVCW Department of Texas including Louisiana

<http://www.txsvw.org/>

SUVCW National Headquarters

<http://www.suvcw.org/>

New Member

Introducing: Charles L. Booker

Brother Charles Booker was born in 1952, a native of Natchez, Mississippi. He is a retired U.S. Army Bandmaster, and former Associate Professor at the *University of Arkansas - Fort Smith*. He served the university as Director of Jazz Studies, Director of Bands, and Chair of the Music Department. During his tenure at *UA*, he taught trumpet, band, jazz band, conducting, music theory, orchestration and composition. He studied composition with Hank Levy (*composer/arranger for Stan Kenton*), Dr. Steve Strunk and Dr. James Balentine, and conducting with Dr. Robert Garofalo and Dr. Robert Rustowicz.

Brother Booker received his degrees from the *University of the State of New York* and the *University of Texas* at San Antonio. He later completed courses for Texas teacher certification in secondary music at *Texas State University* and holds a Texas Teaching Certificate. Brother Booker has had more than 90 musical compositions published with his music being performed internationally by schools, universities, community bands, professional bands, and orchestras.

His 21-year career in the U.S. Army included service in the *Fifth Army Band* in San Antonio, Texas, staff arranger for the *Army Field Band*, conductor of Army Bands in Louisiana, Germany, New York City, and director of the *Jazz Ambassadors* in Washington, D.C. As a trumpeter with the Fifth Army Band, Brother Booker performed at the funerals of Presidents Truman and Johnson.



Charles L. Booker

In 1981, as the conductor of the *3rd Armored Division Band* in Germany, Brother Booker conducted ceremonies at Rhein Main Air Force Base for the returning American hostages from Iran. In New York City, he conducted the *Army Band of New York City* at ceremonies for head of states from the U.S., Germany, France, Netherlands, Portugal and China, and his band performed at the centennial activities of the Statue of Liberty.

While an associate conductor of the *Army Field Band* and director of the *Jazz Ambassadors*, Brother Booker performed at the Kennedy Center, in 48 states, India, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Europe, and marched in the inauguration parades of Presidents George H. W. Bush and William J. Clinton. He was also Interim Director of Bands at *Trinity University* from 1996 to 1997 and assistant editor at *Southern Music Company* from 1994 to 1997.

Brother Booker has been recognized by the mayor of Fort Smith (*Mayor's Honors to the Visual and performing Arts, 2006*), the *North Side I.S.D.* of San Antonio, Texas (*Pillars of Character Award, 2008*) and received the *Arkansas Arts Council Award* in music composition for 2009. He is past president of the Arkansas Chapter of the *College Band Directors National Association*, past president of the Arkansas Chapter of the *International Association of Jazz Educators*, current member of the *Texas Bandmaster Association*, the *Association of Concert Bands* and is a past president (2010) of the *Arkansas Bandmaster Association*.

Brother Booker is also a current member of the *Sons of the American Revolution* – and now a member of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*. Between 2007 and 2013, he has released 5 music CD's. He currently teaches orchestration and composition at *St. Mary's University* in San Antonio and performs as an associate conductor with the *Helotes (Texas) Area Community Band*.

When he not composing, Brother Booker spends his time researching family histories. He is married to his wife of 50 years, Claudette, and they have 3 children. They have 9 grandchildren and 4 great-grandchildren.

Editor: Brother Booker joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his 2nd great-grandfather, Private Samuel Hodge Booker, who served with Co. F, 149th Regiment, Illinois Infantry. Welcome, Brother Booker!

Sons of Veterans Reserve Muster

Saturday, May 22, 2021 – Mission Tejas State Park, Houston Co., Texas

Several Brothers of the *Dept. of Texas (with Louisiana)*, *SUVCW* mustered as *Co. K, 1st U.S. Infantry, Sons of Veterans Reserve (SVR)* at Mission Tejas State Park near Grapeland, Texas. A secluded campsite was secured in the hilly wooded park for the event, which began Friday, May 21st and lasted through Sunday, May 23rd. The roster of this *SVR* unit includes several Brothers of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp #2*. Brother Michael Lance, CC, joined the muster at the park on Saturday to represent the *Lea Camp*. Department Secretary/Treasurer Don Gates, Blair Rudy, and Bryan Powers attended to represent *Ellsworth Camp #18*, and Mark Parkison attended to represent *Byrne Camp #1*.



One primary objective of the muster was authenticity. Period-correct tents and camping gear was the order of the day. Cooking was done over an open wood fire – providing 3 meals on Saturday and breakfast on Sunday. Dinner on Saturday, courtesy of Brother Gates, was a delicious stew served with beans and cornbread. Rain was a challenge for the campers on Friday – and it threatened again at dinnertime on Saturday. As luck would have it, the sky opened up just prior to the stew being served! Brother Gates was masterful in keeping the wood fire from being doused by the downpour – and successfully managed to produce a nice meal!

Left: Campsite (period-correct? picnic table in the right background)

Most of Saturday, before dinner, was devoted to learning and practicing drill. Brother Bryan Powers acted as Captain and Sergeant Robert Mathis (*1st U.S., SVR*) served as Sergeant. Both men did a fine job in running the unit through the manual of arms and exercises transitioning back and forth between various marching formations. It was a very enjoyable and educational activity. With the challenges some of us (um...me) had in being in the right place in the formations at the right time, it made me painfully aware of what our citizen soldier ancestors must have experienced when they entered the Union army in the 1860's – *but on a much grander scale!*



Capt. Powers drills the squad



While the unit had insufficient time to secure a firing permit, all participants drilled with a full complement of weapons and accoutrements. After learning how much I didn't know about Civil War drilling, I'm looking forward to the next muster – with the hope of, someday, gaining enough experience and knowledge to feel like a veteran!

Left: Brother Blair Rudy (Ellsworth Camp)

Right: Brother Mark Parkison (Byrne Camp)



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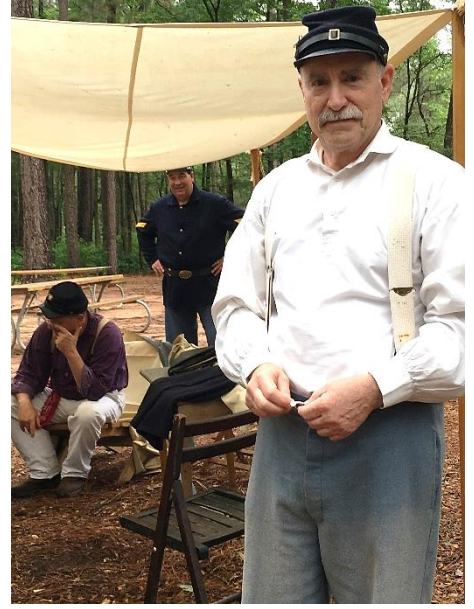
Sons of Union Veterans Muster (continued)



Bro. Bryan Powers (Ellsworth Camp)



Bro. Donald Gates (Ellsworth Camp)



Bro. Michael Lance (Lea Camp)

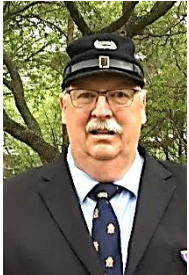


**Front L-R: Bryan Powers, Mark Parkison, Steve Corey (13th U.S.), Robert Burrage and Beck Martin (1st U.S. SVR).
Back L-R: Robert Mathis (1st U.S. SVR), Michael Lance, Blair Rudy, and Donald Gates.**

....respectfully submitted by Brother Michael Lance

Veterans Remembered – Memorial Day 2021

Leading up to, and including Memorial Day, members of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp*, the *Sarah Emma Seelye Ladies SUCVW Auxiliary*, and the *Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War* visited several area cemeteries to place flags and roses to remember and honor numerous Civil War soldiers and sailors. In all, 7 cemeteries were visited, approximately seventy 34-star U.S. flags were placed, approximately 70 red roses were laid, and a musket salute was fired.



Wednesday, May 26, 2021 – League City, Texas

William 'Bill' Pollard, PCC placed 34-star U.S. flags and red roses at the final resting places of nine Civil War Veterans in the Fairview Cemetery in League City, Texas. A flag was placed adjacent to each headstone, and the rose was rested atop the headstone. Near the foot of each grave, while rendering a "hand salute", words of remembrance and gratitude were spoken.

William 'Bill' Pollard

Thursday, May 27, 2021 – Hitchcock, Texas

About 30 flags were placed at the Hypolite Perthuis Cemetery in Hitchcock, Texas, by *Auxiliary Sisters Vali Reyes, Norma Pollard, and Jana Marsh*. "Val, Norma, and I met at 9 a.m. on the 27th, donned rubber boots, and applied mosquito repellent to walk the cemetery locating the military markers. We've done this for the last few years, (except for last year because of COVID-19).....*Jana Marsh*"

L-R: Vali Reyes, Norma Pollard, and Jana Marsh

Later on the same day, William Pollard, PCC and his wife, Norma Pollard, *Auxiliary #1, SUCVW*, continued on to place 34-Star U.S. flags and red roses at several other Civil War veteran burial sites, including at the combined cemeteries on Broadway Blvd. in Galveston, Texas, and Lakeview Cemetery, also in Galveston. The many graves visited included the final resting place of our Camp's namesake, Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea, as well as that of Medal of Honor recipient, 1st Lt. George Robie of the 7th *New Hampshire Infantry*; and the mass burial site of the Union soldiers and sailors that died during the January 1, 1863 *Battle of Galveston*.

"At each grave, a 34-star U.S. flag was placed adjacent to it, and a single red rose was rested atop the headstone. From



*the foot of the grave, words of remembrance and gratitude were spoken over each veteran while a 'hand salute' was rendered. At the SUCVW monument located in the Episcopal Cemetery, near the mass grave of the Soldiers and Sailors who died on January 1, 1863 during the Battle of Galveston, a 34-Star U.S. flag was placed at each corner, a current (50-star) U.S. flag was placed at the center edge, and a single red rose was rested upon the top. Words of remembrance and gratitude, with a 'hand salute', were spoken as the names of each of the Soldier and Sailor casualties were called out."....*Brother William Pollard*.*

Left: Brother Bill Pollard salutes Veterans at Lakeview Cemetery in Galveston, Texas



Left: Brother Bill Pollard salutes at additional decorated Veteran graves at Lakeview Cemetery in Galveston, Texas.

Monday – May 31, 2021 – Houston, Texas

Lt. Edward Lea Camp #2 Brothers Thomas Coughlin, PDC/PCC, John Vander Meulen, Thomas Eishen, Michael Bierman, Patrick Young, William Pollard, DSVC/PCC, and Sister Susan Barry, President DUVCW, placed 34-star U.S. flags and red roses upon the headstones of the final resting places of 30 Civil War Veterans in the Washington and Glenwood Cemeteries in Houston. At each grave, the attendees were called to “Attention” while assembled at the foot of the grave, a 34-star U.S. flag was placed at the grave by a Brother, and a single red rose was laid upon the headstone by another Brother. Upon returning to the foot of the grave by these Brothers, a “Hand Salute” was rendered, and words of remembrance and gratitude were spoken over each Veteran. At Sarah Emma Seeley’s resting place in the Grand Army of the Republic plot at Washington Cemetery, Sister Barry, also placed a floral wreath and read passages from the DUVCW Rituals over the graves.....[Brother William Pollard](#).



At Sarah Emma Seeley’s resting place in the Grand Army of the Republic plot at Washington Cemetery, Sister Barry, also placed a floral wreath and read passages from the DUVCW Rituals over the graves.....[Brother William Pollard](#).

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Memorial Day at Chalmette National Cemetery *(continued)*

Monday, May 31, 2021 – Chalmette, Louisiana

Brother Thomas Gorham of Metairie, Louisiana visited Chalmette National Cemetery during the afternoon on Memorial Day. The historic cemetery is adjacent to the *Battle of New Orleans National Battlefield*.

“Today it is beautifully decorated with an American Flag on each of the over 14,000 graves. The great majority of the graves are of Union Civil War veterans, reburied here in the decade following the Civil War.”

“However, there are also veterans from every war buried here - from the War of 1812 to Vietnam.”



“The cemetery has been closed to new burials for about 50 years, which makes me all the more proud of the community volunteers who have placed the flags on every grave over the last two days.”....[Brother Thomas Gorham](#)



Memorial Day - Houston National Cemetery

Monday, May 31, 2021 – Houston, Texas

Brothers Daniel Pourreau and Michael Lance joined with members of *Co. A, 13th U.S. Infantry* and the *Texas Rifles* to form a 14-member Honor Guard at the Houston National Cemetery. The unit was commanded by Capt. Don Tucker of the *Texas Rifles*.

The Honor Guard marched in tight, precise formation into the Hemicycle near the end of the program of speeches, wreath laying, and dedications to fire a 3-volley salute. All three shots were made in perfect unison, echoing around the structure – and impressing the relatively sparse crowd inside. After coming to ‘Present Arms’ for *Taps* following the salute, the Honor Guard marched smartly out.



Twelve guns fire as one during a salute to the Nation's Veterans. Capt. Don Tucker, commanding, stands to the rear and a Sergeant, with shouldered musket, is posted (out of view) at the right end facing the line.

Although the public was not invited, several visitors who happened to be in the cemetery during the event, drifted into the Hemicycle to observe the program. No doubt they took stories home to their family and friends about the vintage military action they witnessed on Memorial Day 2021!

*....respectfully submitted by Michael L. Lance
....photo courtesy of Amanda*

Juneteenth Celebration

Saturday, June 19, 2021 – Ashton Villa, Galveston, Texas

For the sixth year in a row, Dr. Stephen Duncan, Chaplain of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp*, portrayed Maj. General Gordon Granger at the *Juneteenth* celebrations in Galveston. The setting was, as usual, the historic fully-restored Ashton Villa on Broadway Avenue. Brother Duncan addressed the assembled crowd and, in character, read *General Order No. 3*. Unlike previous years, the ceremonies were held inside the mansion rather than outside in the front courtyard area where Galveston's official Juneteenth holiday bigger-than-life monument stands.



Ashton Villa, Galveston, Texas



The 'Legislator' statue at Ashton Villa – commemorates the passing of legislation that made June 19th a Texas State holiday on January 1, 1980.

"I don't know if I could explain how cool it feels to read the words 'all slaves are free,'" Duncan said. *"The first time I did that, the people on the lawn started chanting 'Freedom! Freedom! Freedom!' I almost lost it all."*

Brother Duncan, who works as the director of fine arts for Galveston Independent School District, has been a Civil War reenactor since 2011. He signed up through the 69th regiment based out of New York so he could represent his ancestors who fought for the Union. His Union affiliation, and his willingness to purchase a general's outfit for the occasion, landed him the gig as Major General Gordon Granger for the 150th anniversary of Juneteenth celebration in 2015. He said even though it's likely that General Granger didn't read *General Order No. 3* out loud anywhere, hearing the words helps people understand what happened in Galveston.

"We need to know what happened," Duncan said. *"Sometimes we forget in our history to teach all the history. We tend to gloss over things, and you can't gloss over slavery."*

The long-held myth goes that on June 19, 1865, Union General Gordon Granger stood on the balcony of Ashton Villa in Galveston, Texas, and read the order that announced the end of slavery. Though no contemporaneous evidence exists to specifically support the claim, the story of General Granger reading from the balcony embedded itself into local folklore. On this day each year, as part of Galveston's Juneteenth program, a reenactor from the *Sons of Union Veterans* reads the proclamation at Ashton Villa while an audience looks on. It is an annual moment that has taken a myth and turned it into tradition.

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Juneteenth Celebration (continued)

Maj. General Granger's General Order No. 3 reads:

"The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor. The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere."

Right: Dr. Stephen Duncan as Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger moves from the podium after addressing the crowd.



General Granger and his forces arrived in Galveston more than two years after Lincoln signed the *Emancipation Proclamation* and more than 2 months after Robert E. Lee's famous surrender. A document that is widely misunderstood, Lincoln's proclamation was a military strategy with multiple aims. It prevented European countries from supporting the Confederacy by framing the war in moral terms and making it explicitly about slavery, something Lincoln had previously backed away from. As a result, France and Britain, which had contemplated supporting the Confederacy, ultimately refused to do so because of each country's antislavery positions. The proclamation allowed the Union Army to recruit Black soldiers (nearly 200,000 would fight for the Union Army by the war's end), and it also threatened to disrupt the South's social order, which depended on the work and caste position of enslaved people.

The Emancipation Proclamation, some forget, was not the sweeping, all-encompassing document that it is often remembered as. It applied only to the 11 Confederate states - and did not include the border states that had remained loyal to the U.S. - where it was still legal to own enslaved people. Despite the order of the proclamation, Texas was one of the Confederate states that ignored the proclamation. And even though many enslaved people escaped behind Union lines and enlisted in the Federal Army themselves, enslavers throughout the Confederacy continued to hold Black people in bondage throughout the rest of the war. General Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, in Appomattox County, Virginia, effectively signaling that the Confederacy had lost the war, but many enslavers in Texas did not share this news with their human property. It was on June 19, 1865, soon after arriving in Galveston, that Granger issued the announcement, known as *General Order Number 3*, that all slaves were free and word began to spread throughout Texas, from plantation to plantation, farmstead to farmstead, person to person.

A 92-year-old formerly enslaved man named Felix Haywood recalled with nostalgic jubilation what that day meant to him and so many others: *"The end of the war, it come jus' like that—like you snap your fingers ... Hallelujah broke out ... Soldiers, all of a sudden, was everywhere—comin' in bunches, crossin' and walkin' and ridin'. Everyone was a-singin'. We was all walkin' on golden clouds ... We was free. Just like that we was free."*

Completed in 1859, the villa had served as regional headquarters for both the Union and the Confederate armies during the Civil War, moving back and forth between each of them while the battles that would determine the future of Texas, and of the country, were won and lost. The Juneteenth celebrations have been held annually since the Texas House Bill 1016 passed in 1979, a piece of legislation championed by state legislator Al Edwards Sr., that made Juneteenth an official state holiday.

...submitted by Michael L. Lance - with excerpts from Celebrating Juneteenth, by Clint Smith, published online June 18, 2021 by the Paris Review, and an online article by Spectrum News 1

...additional photo on page 26

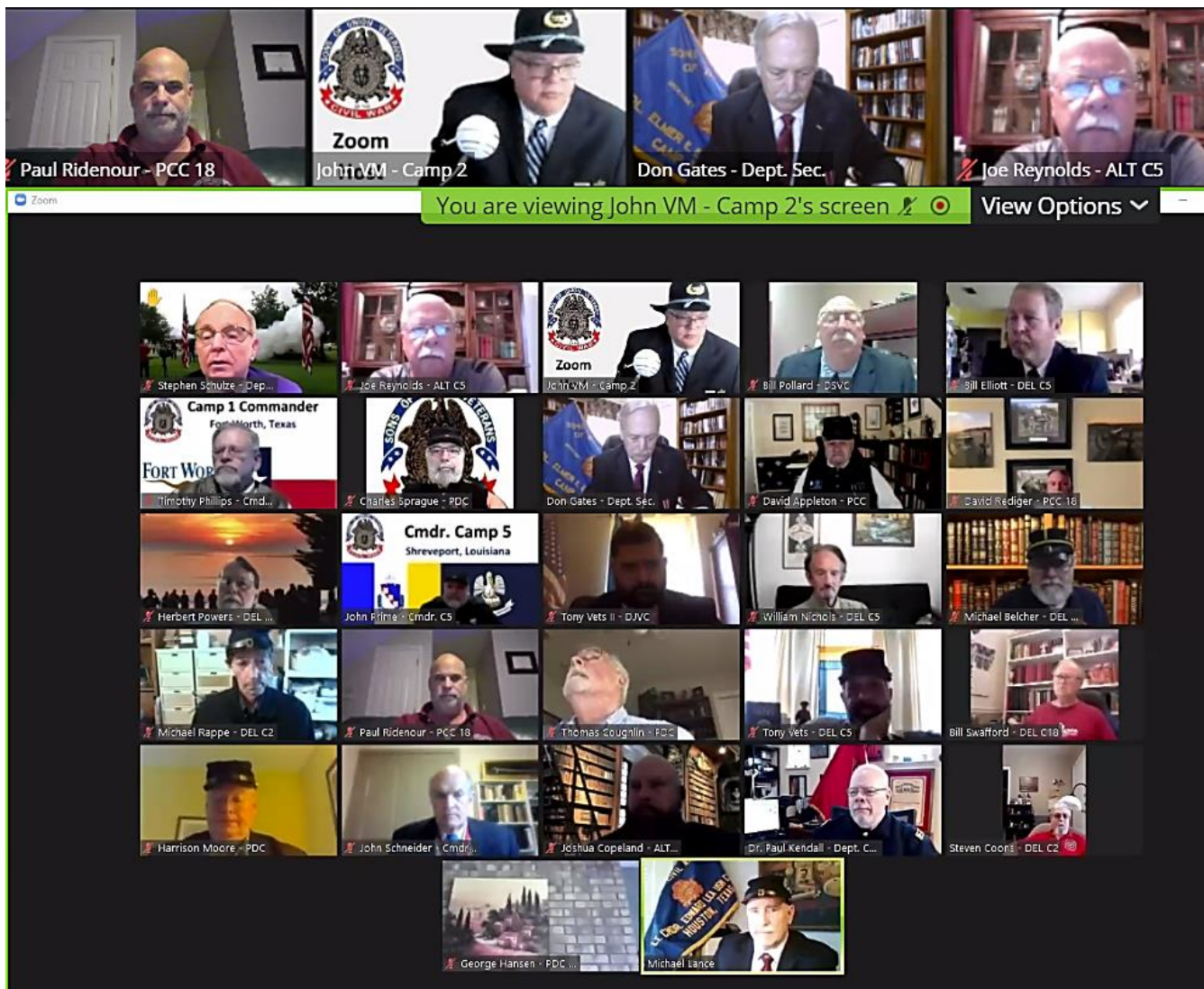
2021 Department Encampment

Saturday, June 26, 2021 – Virtual via Zoom

The 27th annual Encampment of the *Department of Texas with Louisiana*, was successfully conducted online via Zoom. Twenty-nine Brothers of the *Department* attended. National JVC Bruce Frail also attended on behalf of CinC Brian Pierson, and presided over the installation of Department Officers for the 2021-2022 term. Prior to the Encampment, Department Cmdr. Paul Kendall appointed Brother John Schneider (*Ellsworth Camp*, Dallas) to chair a Nominating committee, which also included Brothers Timothy Phillips (*Byrne Camp*, Fort Worth), Michael Lance (*Lea Camp*, Houston), and John Prime (*Bailey Camp*, Shreveport). The slate of nominees included:

- For Department Commander **Brother William Pollard**, PCC, Lt. Cmdr. *Edward Lea Camp 2*, Houston
- For Department SVC **Tony 'Bo' Vets II**, PCC, Brig. Gen. *Joseph Bailey Camp 5*, Shreveport
- For Department JVC **Rick Erder**, PCC, Col. *Elmer Ellsworth Camp 18*, Dallas
- For Department Sec./Treas. **Donald Gates**, PDC, Col. *Elmer Ellsworth Camp 18*, Dallas

The above nominees were elected to their respective offices by acclamation and were duly sworn-in by NJVC Bruce Frail. Many thanks were extended to Brother Paul Kendall (*Byrne Camp*) for the service he rendered while in command during the 2020-2021 term - as he became the *newest* Past Department Cmdr..



Above: Sample screen shot of the Zoom platform images during the Encampment.

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2021 Encampment of the Department of Texas (with Louisiana) ...continued

The four Camps of the Department were represented at the Encampment by:

- Byrne Camp #1** Paul Kendall (DC), Timothy Phillips (CC), David Appleton (PCC, Sec./Treas.), and Michael Belcher (Delegate).
- Lea Camp #2** Thomas Coughlin (PDC, PCC), Stephen Schulze (PDC, PCC), Michael Lance (CC), William Pollard (DSVC, PCC), Steven Coons (Delegate), Karl Falken (Delegate), Larry Nuckels (Delegate), Herbert Powers (Delegate), Michael Rappe (JVC), John Vander Meulen (Delegate), and Harrison Moore IV (PDC, PCC).
- Bailey Camp #5** John Prime (CC), Tony Vets II (DJVC, PCC), William Elliott (Delegate), William Nichols (Delegate), Tony Vets Sr. (Delegate), Joshua Copeland (Alternate), and Larry Reynolds (Alternate).
- Ellsworth Camp #18** Donald Gates (DS/T, PDC), George Hansen (PDC, PCC), Charles Sprague (PDC, PCC), John Schneider (PDC, PCC), David Rediger (PCC), Paul Ridenour (PCC), and Bill Swafford (Delegate).

Many thanks and a tip of the kepi goes out to Brother John Vander Meulen who acted as coordinator and facilitator for the Zoom session. Job well done!

...report respectfully submitted by Michael L. Lance

Trivia – Hand Grenades and Greek Fire

Two kinds of hand grenades were made, but they saw little use in combat. One of them, patented in August 1861, carried a percussion cap and an activating ‘plunger’ that was not inserted until it was about to be thrown. Rated as effective at a distance of about twenty-six yards, this explosive piece was known by the name of its inventor, *Ketchum*.

A more sophisticated grenade, ‘*The Excelsior*’, was developed in 1862 by W. W. Hanes. Its cast-iron shell held fourteen nipples, to each of which a percussion cap was attached before it was thrown. Hanes insisted, correctly, that at least one cap was sure to trigger an explosion. In practice, men trying to use his device often hit a cap accidentally and had a hand or arm blown off. As a result, it seems never to have been used in battle.

Soldiers who may or may not have heard of the *Ketchum* grenade or the *Excelsior* sometimes improvised similar weapons. At Vicksburg, Confederates in Louisiana units stuck short, lighted fuses into 6 and 12-pounder shells, then rolled them into ranks of Union sappers.

One demonstration of this weapon was enough to make believers of opponents. Confederate Capt. John M. Hickey said that when one of the city’s forts was stormed, “*the air was made black with hand grenades which were thrown at us by every Federal soldier who got inside the works*”. Similar explosive devices were made on the spot by Federals at Knoxville.

Lincoln, who frequently prodded his commanders to try innovations, was intrigued by an incendiary chemical called ‘*Greek Fire*’. He put his life at risk by watching two 13-inch shells that were charged with it spew fire over a circular area about fifty feet in diameter. At his insistence, a few of these shells were used experimentally by Federal forces.

Confederates denounced this early form of chemical warfare as ‘*inhuman*’. Yet when they sent teams of arsonists into New York City in a plot to burn its major buildings, *Greek Fire* was used to start the blazes. The expedition ended in failure because the chemical didn’t ignite properly.

...source: *Civil War Curiosities by Webb Garrison, 1994, pg. 144 and 146*

Coston Signal Flares

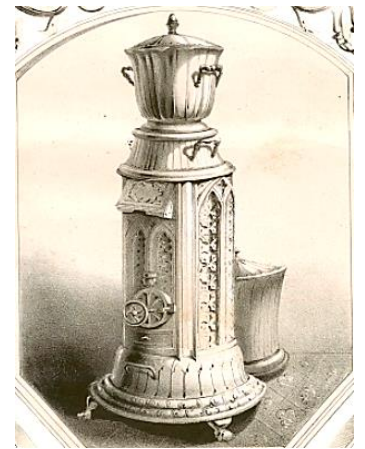
This is the story of Martha Jane Hunt-Coston. She was born in Baltimore in 1826. A few years later, her widowed mother relocated to Philadelphia, taking young Martha and her siblings along. At age 15 or 16, Martha took the bold step of eloping with Benjamin Franklin Coston, a promising young inventor.

Benjamin Coston seemed to have a bright future ahead of him. At a relatively young age, he was appointed Master in the Naval Service and was soon placed in charge of the Naval Laboratory in Washington, DC. In that capacity, he was instrumental in the development of *Hale's Rocket* and a cannon percussion primer. However, a dispute arose between Benjamin and the Navy concerning his compensation for their use of the new primer he had created – ultimately leading to his resignation in 1847. In addition to the compensation dispute, Benjamin was already experiencing health problems – most likely caused by inhaling chemicals used during his experiments.



Benjamin Franklin Coston

Because of his reputation as an inventor, Benjamin did not stay unemployed long. He soon accepted the position of President of the Boston Gas Company, where in short order he developed the Sylvic gas light. The process that he used to generate gas from rosin further aggravated his weakened health condition.



Sylvic gas light

While the improvements Benjamin made with gas lighting were a major success in enhancing home and commercial lighting, the toxic effects of the chemicals he used soon proved fatal to him. He died in November 1848 at age 27, thus making 21-year old Martha a widow with 4 young children.

After her husband's death, Martha admitted that *"through her own ignorance and the duplicity of others,"* particularly a relative who *"misplaced"* her money, she found herself penniless. She *"did not know how to dig"* and was *"ashamed to beg."*

In that distressed state, Martha began sorting through her late husband's papers. In his effects, she found working papers about his novel idea for a system of signaling flares. His new system was apparently not quite developed into a finished product. She discovered *"numerous packets, carefully sealed and labeled,"* one of which contained the drawings for a pyrotechnic night signal.

So Martha decided to take on the challenge of continuing her late husband's project - creating signaling flares that were bright and long-lasting enough for ship-to-ship or ship-to-land signaling over great distances - but convenient enough to be used in a coded combination of colors. In her late life autobiography, entitled: *A Signal Success*, Martha wrote:

At last I came upon a large envelope containing papers and a skillfully drawn plan of signals to be used at sea, at night for the same purpose of communication that flags are used by day. This chart was colored and showed that to each signal was attached a number and letter, explanatory of the particular colored fire used. My course lay clear before me. I saw the immense value of the invention.

My old friends in Washington were greatly interested in my efforts to make known my husband's invention,

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Coston Signal Flares *(continued)*

and insisted on entertaining me in their homes until further steps could be taken. Just at this time of suspense and anxiety, my second child, a beautiful boy, strikingly like his father and named after him, was taken ill, and after a long and painful illness expired.

It would consume too much space for me to go into all the particulars of my efforts to perfect my husband's idea. The men I employed and dismissed, the experiments I made myself, the frauds that were practiced upon me, almost disheartened me.

I had finally succeeded in getting a pure white and a vivid red light, but a third color was essential. Blue I had set my heart on, in order to use the national colors, but I could not obtain it of equal intensity and strength with the other colors, and, considering the long distances at which these signals needed to be seen, this was a primary consideration.

As the months rolled on, I grew desperate. I had eked out my little means as well as I could and now I stood face to face with penury. My children, lovely and good, were growing fast, and had other needs than those of clothes and food, and my determination to succeed grew with the obstacles that arose.

At this time [August 1858], the whole country was in a ferment over the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, and tremendous was the excitement on the day when the first cable dispatch flashed under the sea from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.

Cyrus W. Field received a great ovation in New York City, and at night there was a grand display of fireworks, which took place from the City Hall. Fiery portraits of the Queen and the President, wreaths, rockets, Roman candles, banners, eagles, wheels, showers of colored stars, and finally ships of fire were represented paying out cables of highly-tinted lights.

This display suggested to me that among the New York pyrotechnists I might find someone capable of helping me. I opened communications with several of them, under a man's name, fearing they would not give heed to a woman, asking for a strong, clear blue or green light, but not saying for what purpose I wished to make use of it.

One man in an intelligent reply said he had several years before invented a pure blue, but threw it on one side on account of its being too expensive for ordinary use. I replied urging him to recover the color if possible; if not, to try green.

In ten days, I received a package at my country house near Philadelphia, containing the desired colors, and I persuaded a friend to drive to a mountain some five miles distant, and burn them to show me the color. The trial was a success; the green fire brilliant and intense. I at once entered into negotiations with the pyrotechnist, and having received satisfactory references took him into my confidence, and engaged him to make further experiments.

Martha Jane Coston

When Martha had begun working on the project in late 1848, she had recalled that her late husband had worked on this invention while working at the Washington Navy Yard – and that he had given a test set of the signals to a particular naval officer for later testing. With difficulty, Martha finally got in contact with that officer and requested the return of her late husband's signal flares. Eventually, the officer returned the box of signals, damaged, and without any documentation as to the "written recipes for their manufacture."



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Coston Signal Flares *(continued)*

Now, nearly 10 years later, after finalizing her working agreement with the New York pyrotechnist, Martha began one of the most challenging “testing” periods of her life. She used her Washington D.C. social and U.S. Navy connections to pursue what she considered the “one hope for her whole future”. With determination, she approached Secretary of the Navy, Isaac Toucey, about having her new signals tested. To her relief, “he readily consented to a trial of the signals.” Martha requested that tests be carried out in the *Home Squadron*, which fell to the flagship *Wabash* under Commodore (later Admiral) Paulding.

At the conclusion of the testing period, Martha received a letter from Commodore Paulding, informing her that “the signals proved utterly good for nothing.” Paulding also mentioned in the letter that he thought the signals were a very good idea and encouraged her to continue work to perfect the invention.

Martha was generously offered the use of the Washington Navy Yard - and its talent - to continue work on perfecting the signaling flare invention. She accepted the offer. After 6 months, another test was done, again with dismal results. In addition to Martha being hindered by her limited knowledge of pyrotechnics and chemistry, hints surfaced of lingering political animosity against her husband regarding the very old dispute with the Navy involving the cannon percussion primer. The Yard was under the direction of John A. Dahlgren and his staff, some of whom were associated with the percussion primer incident. But other Navy personnel, in particular Secretary Toucey, steadfastly continued to believe “that the invention if properly carried out would be of incalculable service to the government.”

The experimentation and testing period had consumed nearly 10 years of Martha’s life. She worked steadfastly towards the goal of perfecting a “recipe” for a flare that burned red, white, and blue (then green). Martha’s reference above to the men she employed, the experiments she made herself, and the frauds practiced upon her represent some of her most trying obstacles. She had to rely on those who had expert knowledge of pyrotechnics and chemistry - all of whom were men. Based on gender alone, she felt ignored, not taken seriously, and sometimes deceived.

Finally, in 1859, after a month of successful testing by a special board of Naval Examiners, a favorable impression was made. The board’s report stated: “The Application of the ‘Coston night signals’ to the navy day signal books gives a perfect code of night signals. They offer precision, fullness, and plainness, at a less cost for fireworks than it is thought we now pay for confusion and uncertainty.” In the opinion of the examiners, which included Capt. Charles McCauley, Commander John Rogers, and Lt. Henry Lewis, the Coston signals were “decidedly superior.” The report summarized with these three points: 1) the Coston signals were better than any other known to them; 2) the Board strongly recommended them for the use of the navy; and 3) Signals being the means whereby orders are given, or wants made known at sea, a good code of them plainly intelligible to the persons addressed is absolutely necessary to the efficient conduct of a fleet.

Right: The false floor of this signal flare boxed set is perforated with 5/8” holes laid out in a grid. The grid is divided into 7 equally spaced compartments – each housing 14 flares of the same type. Each flare is hollow, 3” long, with a wood stem, is filled with powder, and sealed with a paper topping. The cartridges exhibit unique color combinations to represent numerals and letters used in military signaling.



In the 1860's, G.A. Lilliendahl was the owner of a fireworks manufacturing company in New York City that held production rights to make the small signaling flares called: *Coston's Composition Night Signals* (a.k.a. the *Coston's Telegraphic Night Signal System*).

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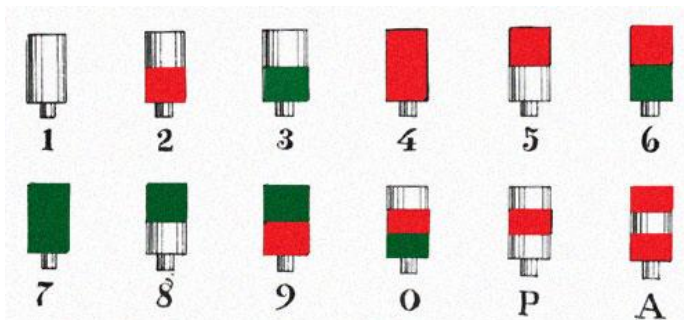
Coston Signal Flares (continued)

A flash of white indicates the numeral	1
A flash of white followed by red	2
A flash of white followed by green	3
A flash of red	4
A flash of red followed by white	5
A flash of red followed by green	6
A flash of green	7
A flash of green followed by white	8
A flash of green followed by red	9
A flash of white, red, and green	0
A flash of white, red, and white	P
A flash of red, white, and red	A

EXAMPLE CODE			
(Let the colors used be Red, White, Green, indicating the numbers 1,2,3 respectively)			
1	Are you ready	23	Fire over our heads
21	I am ready	31	Cease Firing
3	Repeat	32	Shell to our right
11	Enemy to our front	33	Shell to our left
12	Enemy to our left	111	Shells fire over enemy
13	Enemy to our right	112	Shells fire to short
21	Send troops to our left	113	Gunboats cover our retreat
22	Send troops to our right	etc.	etc., etc.

Above: This chart shows example message codes.

Above left: This chart shows the color(s) assigned to each numeral or letter. Each flare was designed to emit a colored flash or a combination of colored flashes. The letter P = 'prepare' [or preparatory], and when answered by a flare emitting red, white, and red flashes, indicating the letter A = 'assent'.



Left: Coston flare cartridges were colored to signify their powder content. The cartridge representing the numeral #1 will burn white only, the one representing #2 will burn white then red, the one representing #3 will burn white then green, the one representing #4 will burn red only, etc.

Even though the Navy subsequently agreed to purchase Martha's patent for the signaling flare system, they initially failed to do so. From 1859 until the beginning of the Civil War, the Navy used stall tactics to delay the purchase of her patent. Meanwhile, the Navy did, in fact, continue to purchase large orders of her signal sets!

Right: two pistol styles used to fire the Coston signal flares

Impatient with waiting for the U.S. Navy to ante up, Martha decided to market her flare patent to governments in Europe. In August 1859, she sailed across the Atlantic with her 2 sons. Before embarking, she had successfully secured patents in England, France, Holland, Austria, Denmark, Italy and Sweden. She remained in Europe until 1861, conducting intense negotiations with the governments in London and Paris.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Martha immediately returned to the U.S. She went directly to Washington, DC, determined to push a bill before Congress authorizing the purchase of her patent. She firmly believed that her signals



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Coston Signal Flares *(continued)*

would prove a 'valuable auxiliary' for the Navy and "the night would lose half its terrors at sea, when in the darkness and through the storm ships could talk to each other."

The Coston Signal Company factory quickly furnished flares to the first 600 Union ships outfitted for the war – before Congress had purchased her patent.

Finally, on August 5, 1861, the U.S. Navy purchased the patent. Martha had originally asked \$40,000, but the Senate approved only \$30,000, and paid her just \$20,000. As part of the deal, during the Civil War, the Coston Manufacturing Company would supply the signal flare sets to the Navy - *at cost*. But the rising cost of materials caused by wartime inflation, resulted in Martha's company often supplying the sets at a loss.

The Navy actually tried to produce the flares themselves, but they were unable to do so at a cost lower than the Coston Signal Company manufactured them. In 1875, the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, wrote a letter to Martha, stating in part:

It was the universal testimony of the officers of the navy that the signals were of greatest possible service— indispensable, in fact - and always thought that you were very patriotic in continuing to furnish them at gold prices, taking pay in largely depreciated paper. After the patent was purchased an attempt was made to manufacture the signals in the Navy-yard, but they cost more than your prices.

Congressional records dated as late as 1876 show Martha making repeated attempts to get the compensation promised her by the Navy for selling the flares at or below cost during the war. Approximately 100,000 sets (1,200,000 flares) were furnished by the Coston Signal Company to the Navy during the conflict. It was estimated that \$120,000 was due to her, but the government offered only \$15,000. Years later, she would reflect:

We hear much of the chivalry of men towards women; but let me tell you, gentle reader, it vanishes like dew before the summer sun when one of us comes into competition with the manly sex. To me it was a most bitter thing to find in that lofty institution of our country, the navy, men so small-minded that they begrudged a woman her success, though achieved after long years of struggle and patient industry. And this notwithstanding the fact that many of the officers had been benefited personally by the use of the signals - for not a few of them were made rich through prize-money won by capturing the blockade-runners at night, which they did not do in a single instance without the aid of the Coston Signals.

Martha further reiterated: "nearly all the blockade-runners were caught by their use [the signal flare], as they generally made their runs by night, and the United States navy vessels' gave chase after communication with each other by means of the signals."

Here is another example of the use of Coston signal flares during the Civil War: On October 27, 1864, Capt. J. F. Green wrote to Lt. Cmdr. E.O. Matthews, who was commanding a naval battery, stating:

Sir: I have concluded to furnish the army with the navy night signals for "Rams in sight and near" and "Blockade runners going out." Signals as follows:

"Rams in sight and near". One rocket followed by Coston's No. 7.

"Blockade runner going out". One rocket followed by Coston's No. 0.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J.F. Green,

Captain and Senior Officer, [USS John Adams off Morris Island, SC]

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Coston Signal Flares *(continued)*

After the war, the Coston flare was used heavily by the *U.S. Lifesaving Service* - the forerunner of the *United States Coast Guard*. During the war, Martha's flares helped to win battles – and afterwards, saved the lives of countless shipwreck victims. In fact, Coston flares were the main nocturnal signaling device used up to the mid-20th century. Her company, the *Coston Signal Company*, sold signals to navies, shippers, and yacht clubs around the world - at least until 1985. The pyrotechnic formula she developed is still the basis for flares used today.

Even with her ultimate success, Martha declared that she always had to be '*ready to fight like a lioness*' against chauvinism. As a woman, she claimed to be constantly ignored or underpaid. Yet she persevered, and became living proof that a woman could be an inventor in any situation. She characterized herself as an exemplary patriot and humanitarian. In the preface of her autobiography, *A Signal Success*, Martha wrote that it was her "*intense and heartfelt desire to accomplish something for the good of humanity.*"

On April 5, 1859, she presented her accomplishment to the world in the form of Patent No. 23,536 - a pyrotechnic night signal and code system. The patent was granted to Martha J. Coston - *as administratrix of B. Franklin Coston*. The patent clearly states B. Franklin Coston as the inventor - although he had been dead for more than 10 years. It may have been a calculated business decision that caused Martha to patent under her deceased husband's name. She may have concluded that she could benefit from the established reputation of her late husband - a well-known successful Navy inventor.



Martha Jane Hunt Coston

Many years later, Martha received a letter from Admiral David D. Porter, commanding officer of the attack on Fort Fisher. In the last paragraph, he mentioned another role played by the Coston signals, writing:

I shall never forget the beautiful sight presented at ten o'clock at night when Fort Fisher fell. I was determined to be a little extravagant on that occasion, and telegraphed by the signals to all creation that the great fort had fallen and the last entrance to the Southern coast was closed. The order was given to send up rockets without stint and to burn the Coston Signals at all the yard-arms, mast-heads, along the bulwarks, and wherever on shipboard a light could show. The sea and shore were illuminated with a splendor seldom equalled [sic]. . .

What could there be more beautiful than the Coston signals on that occasion, and what more could I say of them?

Yours truly and respectfully,

David D. Porter

Admiral U.S. Navy .

On April 26, 1865, another colorful pyrotechnic display lit up the night sky above the capitol in Raleigh, North Carolina. The occasion was the surrender of Confederate Gen. Joseph Johnston to Gen. William Sherman. The spectacle was not a result of traditional fireworks – *but rather were Coston flares!*



....respectfully submitted by Michael L. Lance

Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy (part 22)

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.*"

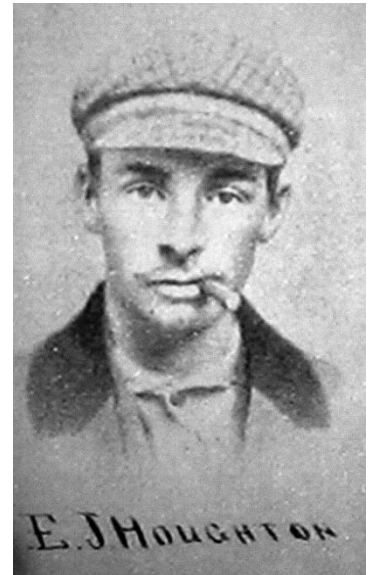
Navy Version of the original Medal of Honor (1862)

Editor: 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.



- **Edward J. Houghton – Ordinary Seaman** – Houghton served in the action of U.S. Picket Boat No. 1 on October 27, 1864 against the Confederate ram *Albemarle*. His Medal of Honor citation states:

The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Ordinary Seaman Edward J. Houghton, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the U.S. Picket Boat No. 1 in action near Plymouth, North Carolina, 27 October 1864, against the Confederate ram Albemarle, which had resisted repeated attacks by our steamers and had kept a large force of vessels employed in watching her. The picket boat, equipped with a spar torpedo, succeeded in passing the enemy pickets within 20 yards without being discovered and then made for the Albemarle under a full head of steam. Immediately taken under fire by the ram, the small boat plunged on, jumped the log boom which encircled the target and exploded its torpedo under the port bow of the ram. The picket boat was destroyed by enemy fire and almost the entire crew taken prisoner or lost.



- **Peter Howard – Boatswain's Mate** – Peter Howard was born in 1829 in France. He joined the U.S. Navy from Boston in May 1861. In 1863, he earned the Medal of Honor for his actions while serving on the paddlewheel frigate, *USS Mississippi*. In March 1863, the *Mississippi* was ordered up the Mississippi river for operations against Port Hudson. She sailed with 6 other ships which were lashed together in pairs. The *Mississippi* sailed alone and was accidentally grounded while attempting to pass the forts guarding Port Hudson. Under enemy fire, her captain made every effort to refloat her, but was unsuccessful. Her machinery was destroyed, her battery was spiked, and she was set on fire to prevent Confederate capture. When the flames finally reached the *Mississippi's* magazines, she blew up and sank. Three of the *Mississippi's* crew, including Boatswain's Mate Peter Howard, was awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions during the abandonment. The *Mississippi* lost 64 men, while the accompanying ships were able to save 223 others of her crew. A few months later, Boatswain's Mate Peter Howard was promoted to Acting Ensign. He was discharged from the Navy in 1867 and died in 1875. His Medal of Honor citation states:

Served on board the USS Mississippi during the action against Port Hudson, 14 March 1863. Running aground during the darkness and in the midst of battle while exposed to a devastating fire from enemy shore batteries, the Mississippi was ordered abandoned after a long and desperate attempt to free her. Serving courageously throughout this period in which a steady fire was kept up against the enemy until the ship was enveloped in flames and abandoned. Howard acted gallantly in his duties as boatswain's mate. Soon after the firing of the Mississippi and its abandonment, it was seen to slide off the shoal, drift downstream and explode, leaving no possibility of its falling into enemy hands.

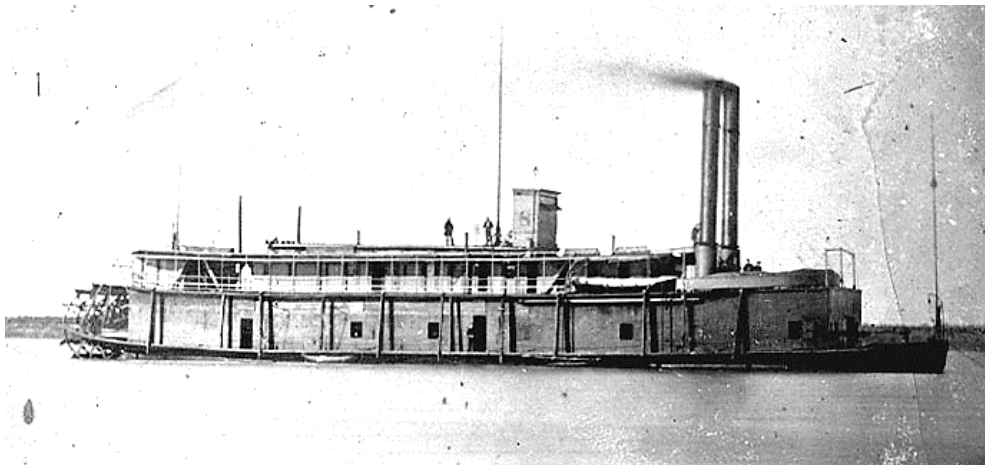
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- **Michael Huskey – Fireman** – Michael Huskey was born in 1841 in Ireland. As a young boy, he immigrated to the U.S. with his family in 1848 or 1849. The Huskeys originally settled in Lockport, New York, but later moved to nearby Royalton. Early during the Civil War, Huskey joined the U.S. Navy as a fireman - feeding coal to the boilers aboard steamships. By March 1863, he was serving on the gunboat *USS Carondelet*, which was assigned to the Mississippi River Squadron. The *Carondelet* participated in the campaign to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi. She was among a group of Union ships which attempted to bypass Vicksburg and reach the Yazoo River from the Mississippi River by steaming through Steele's Bayou. During the attempt, the ships came under fire from Confederate soldiers on shore. Also, in an effort to trap the Union ships, the Confederates chopped down trees to fall across the channel. During the engagement, the tugboat *USS Ivy*, which carried the commanding Union admiral, became stuck. Despite the Confederate fire, Huskey volunteered for a rescue party which successfully freed the *Ivy*. Meanwhile, Union troops led by General William T. Sherman cleared the Confederate soldiers from the area. But the bayou ultimately proved impassable, and the federal ships were forced to turn back. For his actions during the expedition, Michael Huskey was approved for the Medal of Honor, but he died of illness at a hospital in Memphis, Tennessee in October 1864. He had not received his Medal of Honor before his death - and it is unclear whether he was even aware of the award. Huskey's place of burial is unknown. According to a Niagara County, New York historian, Hudson was most likely among the "unknowns" buried in Memphis National Cemetery. Officials from Niagara County recently submitted a request to the *Department of the Navy* to receive the unclaimed Medal of Honor for Huskey. The Navy denied the request, stating a lack of security in the building the county wanted to display the medal - as well as the cost of creating the medal. The navy did however send an embossed letter to the county regarding Huskey's Medal of Honor - which they referred to as "an embarrassment". Although county officials were not happy with the outcome, they included the letter in a display that was later dedicated – in place of the Medal. Fireman Huskey's official Medal of Honor citation reads simply:

Carrying out his duties gallantly, Huskey volunteered to aid in the rescue of the tug Ivy under the fire of the enemy, and set forth general meritorious conduct during this hazardous mission.

- **John Hyland – Seaman** – John Hyland was born in Ireland in 1819. During the Civil War, he served from Illinois as Seaman on the *U.S.S. Signal*. He survived his war wounds and attained the rank of Assistant Gunner. Hyland died in 1867 at Manistee, Michigan. His Medal of Honor citation states:

Served as seaman on board the USS Signal which was attacked by field batteries and sharpshooters and destroyed in Red River, 5 May 1864. Proceeding up the Red River, the USS Signal engaged a large force of enemy field batteries and sharpshooters, returning their fire until the ship was totally disabled, at which time the white flag was raised. Although wounded, Hyland courageously went in full view of several hundred sharpshooters and let go the anchor, and again to slip the cable, when he was again wounded by the raking enemy fire."



The *USS Signal* was a small 190-ton stern wheel steamship. In 1863, it was acquired by the U.S. navy and outfitted as a gunboat. She also served as a dispatch vessel and convoy escort.

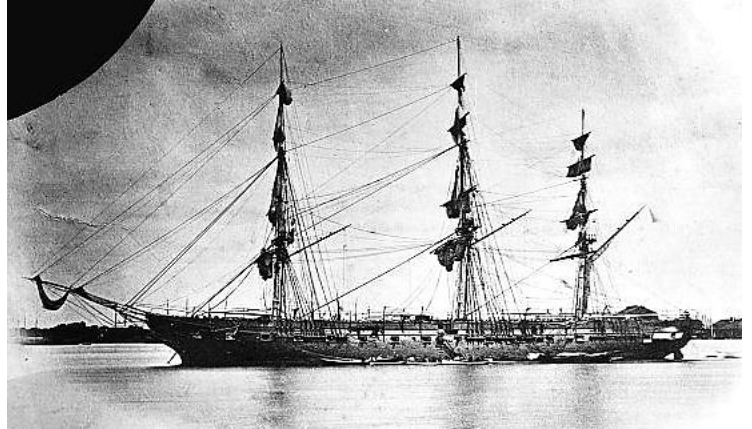
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Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy *(part 22 continued)*

- **Joseph Irlam – Seaman** – Joseph Irlam was born 1840 in Liverpool, England. He later immigrated to the U.S. and was living in New York when he joined the U.S. Navy. He served during the Civil War as a seaman on the *USS Brooklyn*. At the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, he was stationed at the ship's wheel when *Brooklyn* took heavy fire. After several members of the gun crews became casualties, he ordered two of his assistants to take their places, leaving himself with only one aide for the remainder of the battle. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor four months later. His official Medal of Honor citation reads:

Stationed at the wheel on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn during action against rebel forts and gunboats and with the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. When heavy enemy fire struck down several men at their guns and replacements were not available, Irlam voluntarily released 2 men who were stationed with him and carried on at the wheel with the assistance of only one of the crew throughout the furious battle.

USS Brooklyn



- **John Irving – Coxswain** – John Irving was born in 1839 in east Brooklyn, New York. He was still living in that state when he joined the U.S. Navy. He served during the Civil War as a Coxswain on the *USS Brooklyn*. At the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, he "fought his gun with skill and courage" despite heavy fire. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor four months later. His official Medal of Honor citation reads:

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

- **Thomas Irving – Coxswain** – Thomas Irving was born in 1842 in England. He later immigrated to the U.S. and was living in New York when he joined the U.S. Navy. He served during the Civil War as a Coxswain on the *USS Lehigh*. On November 16, 1863, the *Lehigh* was in Charleston Harbor providing support for Union troops on shore when she ran aground on a sand bar and came under heavy fire from Fort Moultrie. Despite intense Confederate artillery fire, Thomas Irving and fellow sailor, Gunner's Mate George W. Leland, rowed a small boat trailing a hawser from *Lehigh* to another Union ironclad, the *USS Nahant*. Both times, the cable snapped due to friction and hostile fire. Officers were about to give an "abandon ship" order when three more sailors volunteered to make one more attempt. This last effort was successful, and *Nahant* was able to tow *Lehigh* off the sandbar to safety. For this action, all five sailors involved in the operation were awarded the Medal of Honor. Irving was promoted to acting Master's Mate before leaving the Navy in January 1865. His official Medal of Honor citation reads:

Served on board the U.S.S. Lehigh, Charleston Harbor, 16 November 1863, during the hazardous task of freeing the Lehigh, which had grounded, and was under heavy enemy fire from Fort Moultrie. Rowing the small boat which was used in the hazardous task of transferring hawsers from the Lehigh to the Nahant. Irving twice succeeded in making the trip, while under severe fire from the enemy, only to find that each had been in vain when the hawsers were cut by hostile fire and chaffing.

....to be continued next issue



**Stephen Duncan portrayed Maj. General Gordon Granger during the 42nd annual Juneteenth Celebration
Ashton Villa, Galveston, Texas
19 Jun 2021**

“The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor. The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.”

**Maj. General Gordon Granger
Union Army
General Order No. 3
Galveston, Texas
19 Jun 1865**