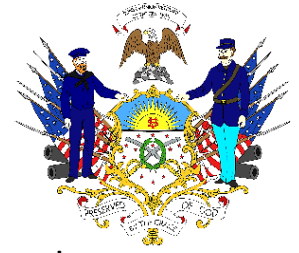




# THE HARRIET LANE

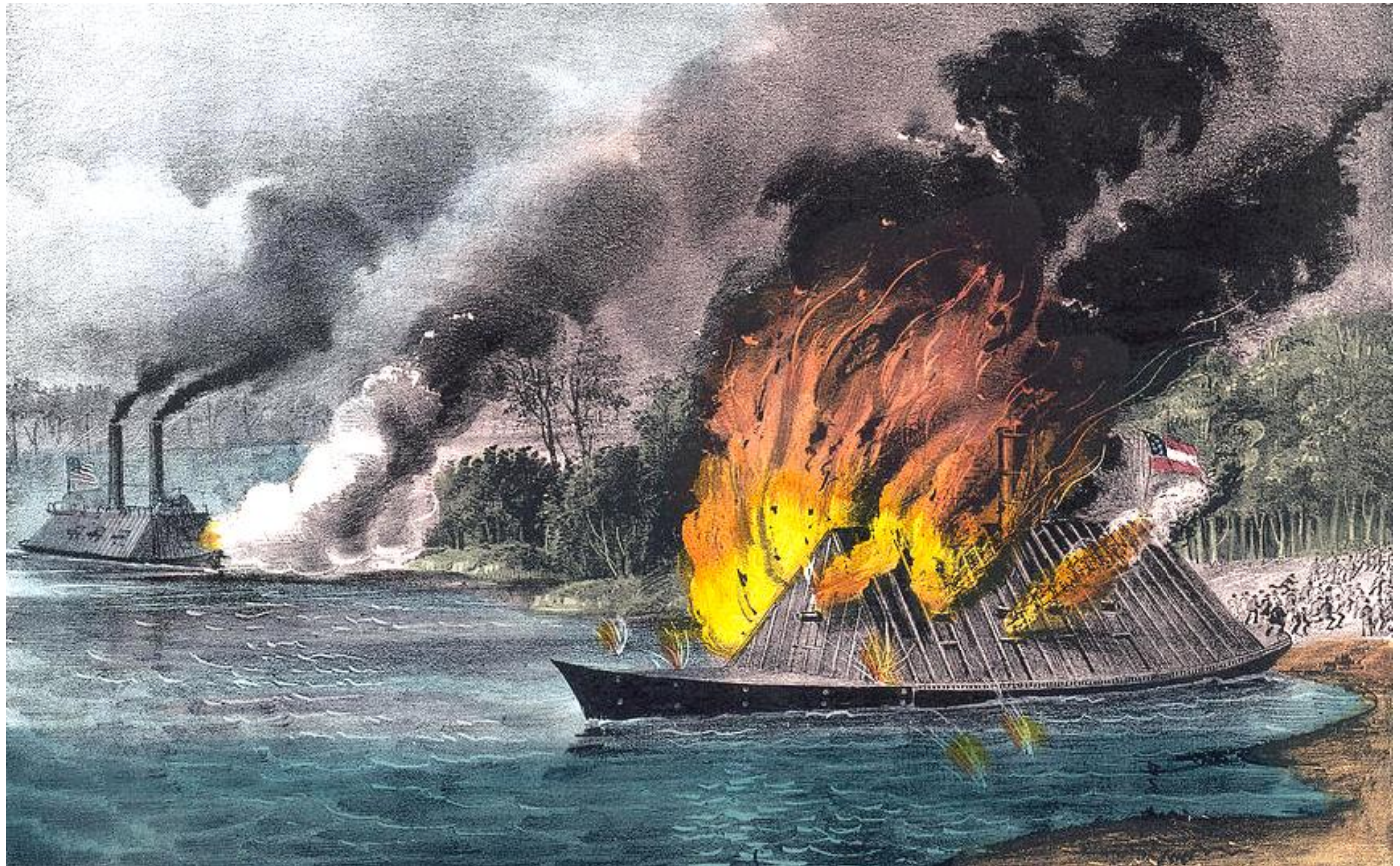


The Official Newsletter of  
Lt. Commander Edward Lea U.S.N. – Camp No. 2 - Houston  
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Dec 2022

Volume 28

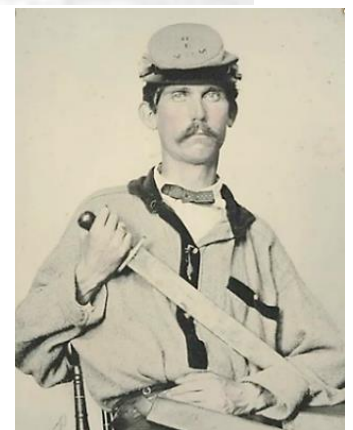
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## Cover Images

*Large:* “Civil War Naval Battle, 1862” – painting by Granger – Destruction of the Rebel ram *CSS Arkansas* by the ironclad river gunboat *USS Essex* on the Mississippi River near Baton Rouge on August 4, 1862.

*Left Inset:* Veterans Day Musket Salute in front of Houston’s City Hall

*Mid Inset:* *Wreaths Across America* Honor Guard with visitor at Houston National Cemetery

*Right Inset:* Vintage photo of an Arkansas Toothpick – Challenger to the title of ‘King of Knives’

The *Harriet Lane* newsletter is published quarterly (March, June, September, and December). Send questions or comments concerning the newsletter to the Editor at: [mlance387@gmail.com](mailto:mlance387@gmail.com)

## Veterans Day 2022

**Friday, 11 Nov 2022 – Houston, Texas**

On Veterans Day 2022, Brothers of *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2* assembled on the grounds in front of Houston City Hall to participate in Houston's official *Veterans Day* ceremony. An eleven-man Federal Honor Guard was formed, commanded by Tommy Attaway of the *Texas Rifles*. The men of the *SUVCW* were augmented by several members of *Co. A, 13th U.S. Infantry* and the *Texas Rifles*. The unit was given the honor of rendering a rifle salute to all Veterans of our nation. The unit, in formation on the grassy area beside the Reflection Pond, pre-loaded during the ceremony, and waited for the cue to salute.

**LOAD!**

L-R: **Joey Alamia,**  
**Tommy Attaway** (in front with sword), **Joe Akers, Roy Eanes,**  
**Michael Rappe,**  
**Michael Lance, John Scott,**  
**Rion Braddock, and**  
**Howard Rose.**

Rear rank and not visible:  
**Daniel Poureau and**  
**Curtis Lewis.**



When the politicians and military dignitaries ended their speeches, the spectators were directed to turn their attention to the grassy area beside the pond.

**FIRE!**

Three booming salute volleys were fired by seven of the men of the Honor Guard. Commander Tommy Attaway loudly barked the orders to *FIRE, LOAD, READY, AIM,* and again *FIRE!* In all three volleys, the seven guns blasted as one!

The shots thundered and echoed through the skyscrapers of downtown Houston. After the third volley, the unit was ordered to *PRESENT ARMS* as *Echo Taps* was sounded by a pair of buglers.

*... continued on next page*



## Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp #2 – Houston (continued)

At the conclusion of the formal ceremonies in front of City Hall, the Honor Guard marched a couple blocks to the parade staging area. They then waited for the procession to begin. Meanwhile, Brother Michael Lance and Curtis Lewis (13<sup>th</sup>



U.S. Infantry) broke away to exchange their muskets for flags – and then returned to wait with the unit.

Soon, the wait was over. The Honor Guard converted to a Federal Color Guard and fell into their assigned position in the parade procession. With Colors waving, the unit smartly marched the parade route. The boys in blue were warmly cheered as they marched by the spectators lining the downtown Houston streets.

As the unit marched past the reviewing stands near the end of the parade route, Michael Lance dipped the Regimental Colors in salute – while at the same time, the rest of the Color Guard saluted by turning their heads to face the stands.

After reaching the end of the parade route, the unit was dismissed, with each man satisfied that he had done his small part to honor the veterans of our Nation!

*Left: The Federal Color Guard marching along the parade route*

*... Report by Michael L. Lance, PCC*

*... Photos by Sarah Rappe*

## Trivia - Origins of Veterans Day



On November 11, 1918, an Armistice was signed – a ceasefire agreement – which stopped the fighting of World War I. Afterwards, annual commemorations of that event focused on honoring the military casualties of WWI and the return to peace.

*Armistice Day* was officially recognized in the U.S. in 1926 by a Congressional resolution. November 11<sup>th</sup> was to be the day set aside for annual commemoration celebrations.

On *Armistice Day* in 1947, World War II veteran, Raymond Weeks, organized a "National Veterans Day" to honor all U.S. veterans. It included a parade and other festivities in Birmingham, Alabama.

In 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower signed a bill changing the name of *Armistice Day* to *All Veterans Day* – later shortened to *Veterans Day*.

Today, *Veterans Day* parades and ceremonies are annual events celebrated across the country in honor of all our Nation's military veterans.

*... submitted by Michael L. Lance, DC/PCC*



## Wreaths Across America 2022

**Saturday – 17 Dec 2022 – Houston, Texas**

Camp SVC John Vander Meulen, JVC Daniel Pourreau, and Brothers Michael Rappe and Michael Lance, PCC, assembled near the Hemicycle at Houston National Cemetery to participate in the *Wreaths Across America* event. While posing for photos with visitors before the start, the unit met a troop of local Boy Scouts. The Scouts enthusiastically agreed to join the men for the laying of wreaths and giving honors to veterans buried in the cemetery.

The ceremony program included a vintage aircraft flyover, bagpipers, the presenting of wreaths by veterans of previous wars, a rifle salute, and echo *Taps* by a pair of buglers. After the speeches were over, volunteers laid 48,510 wreaths at the graves of veterans. The Lea Camp men and the Scout troop marched together to the boxes of wreaths near the graves. The Scouts collected about two dozen wreaths and then formed up with the men in blue to give honors.



**R-L: SVC Daniel Pourreau, Michael Lance, PCC, Scout, SVC John Vander Meulen, Scout, Michael Rappe, and Jason Hoffman**

The veterans graves were addressed one at a time. After Brother Vander Meulen called the veteran's name, rank, and service branch, a Scout stepped forward to lay a wreath, then stepped back into formation. All members of the unit then saluted, with rifle or by hand, in a moment of silent reflection. The the unit then turned to march to the next grave and repeated the honors, and so on.

After laying numerous wreaths, the formation marched to a distant section of the cemetery to decorate and honor the graves of two relatives of the Scout leader. She video-recorded the salute ceremony to show other family members. Within a short time, thousands of wreaths decorated veteran's graves across the vast cemetery.



*submitted by Michael Lance, DC/PCC  
... additional photo on page 14*



## Applying For a Veteran Gravestone

After doing years of research on my great-grandfather, Julius Oluf Krag, I discovered that he was buried at Maple Grove Cemetery in Rome, Georgia. Being a military veteran of the Civil War (*15<sup>th</sup> New York Heavy Artillery, Company "G"*), I wanted to mark his grave with a special marker of some sort.

After talking with the cemetery director, I found out that they did have a record of my ancestor's burial, but not his actual location. And it was the same with his wife, Anna Christina Krag. There are records of both burials, but for some reason, not for the actual plot location. With this being known, I asked the Director if he could place a headstone marker, if I provided it, in a location that he assumed most military veterans would be buried.

His response was very positive. A location in the cemetery had already been established for many Civil War Veterans, both Union and Confederate, who were buried with and without headstones. Julius' marker would be placed there as a memorial. I also learned that if I provided the marker or headstone, the cemetery would erect it for me at no charge - as a gesture to honor a fallen veteran.

In the past, I had ordered a veteran's headstone medallion for the grave marker of my brother, Robert Krag Nichols, Sr. The Veterans Administration provided it to me at no charge. He had served in the U.S. Navy from 1953 to 1961. All I had to do to obtain the medallion was provide documentation of my brother's military service.

*Right: Grave marker with veterans medallion*

While reviewing the application for my brother's headstone medallion, I noticed that a headstone would also be provided at no charge by the Veteran's Administration for any military veteran, regardless of his date of death. Only a couple conditions needed to be met, namely: no marker or headstone had been previously placed, and suitable documentation of his military service was provided.

The National Cemetery Administration website for the application process is [www.cem.va.gov](http://www.cem.va.gov). It includes a PDF file of the application for downloading, along with the necessary instructions. Because of the ancestry research that I have done in the past, I already had a copy of Julius Krag's Civil War records, including all his pension information. So for me, it was just a matter of filling out the application by copying some of the information, and forwarding the completed form to the address provided.



It took about 4-6 weeks for the process to be completed. The headstone was shipped directly to Myrtle Hill Cemetery in Rome, Georgia. After being received by Myrtle Hill, it was erected in the veterans location previously mentioned, and photos of the placement were sent to me.

*Left: New military headstone for Julius Oluf Krag at Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Rome, Georgia*

In the future, I would like very much to make the trip to Rome, Georgia and participate in a *SUVCW* Military Veteran Graveside Ceremony and place a *SUVCW* Medallion by the new headstone.



*... submitted by Brother Frank Nichols*

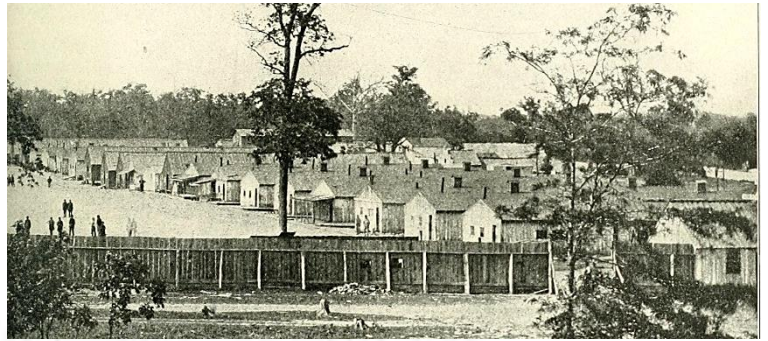
## Ancestor Profile – Cpl. Sheridan Sullivan Sabine

It is my privilege to be a member of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp* of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* through the service of my 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandfather Sheridan Sullivan Sabine. A resident of Chatham, a small village in Sangamon County, Illinois, Sheridan Sabine served as a Corporal in *Co. A, 3<sup>rd</sup> Illinois Cavalry Regiment* during the Civil War.

Cpl. Sabine's wartime service was brief. He mustered-in at Camp Butler, Illinois, near Springfield, Illinois, on August 21, 1861, and was mustered-out in April 1862.

### Camp Butler in 1862

Cpl. Sabine was not wounded in battle: rather, it seems that my ancestor was one of the many soldiers of the Civil War who endured the ravages of disease.



Sent into the Missouri theater with his unit in 1861, we have a record of him being hospitalized due to scarlet fever at a post hospital in Rolla, Missouri on January 10, 1862. The following month - on February 16<sup>th</sup> - he was recorded as furloughed. Then he dropped from the unit rolls two months after that. However, because he never received his proper discharge paperwork, we have a rich vein of official correspondence from 1865, in which he sought - and was eventually granted - his correct and complete discharge documentation.

In a somewhat comedic footnote to history, we also have 1865 correspondence from Cpl. Sabine requesting reimbursement for a sorrel horse, originally his own, which he brought on campaign with him in 1861. He had left it behind, for a fellow soldier's use, upon returning home in 1862. That fellow soldier, though, turned out to be no good. Here's an excerpt from Cpl. Sabine's letter on the matter:

*"I have a horse somewhere in MO. The last that I heard from is it was in Springfield in the hands of one Jack Brooks belonging to the same company that I did. Co. A 3rd Cav Ills. Vol. I have a letter from one of the company & he stated that Brooks was considered a deserter there he is about six feet high black hair & eyes rather stooped shoulder & has a good deal of blow about him."*

The horse, no doubt, wished to labor toward the Union cause — but the deserter Brooks took him to parts unknown. In lieu of the horse's reappearance, Cpl. Sabine requested \$125 from the government. Sadly, we do not know the fate of the horse or of this request.

The scarlet fever which struck Cpl. Sabine while on campaign was apparently debilitating. Not only did he never return to service, but we also have him affirming in an 1865 letter that he was unable to travel; and he eventually died too soon, in 1876, at the age of only 37. Though he did not fall in battle, nor even during the war, Sheridan Sabine is another of the war's victims: a man taken young, because he made the decision to serve his country.

The erstwhile Cpl. Sabine's final years were productive despite the ravages of his illness. He remained as civic-minded a citizen as he was when he volunteered for war. He succeeded his father as U.S. Postmaster for Chatham, Illinois; and he even found time, in 1872, to file U.S. Patent No.131635, on an "Improvement in Wash-Boilers." Though his body was rendered infirm, his mind, and his heart for his country and community, continued to labor toward the civic good.

Sheridan Sabine's service is in itself a footnote in the grand epic of the Civil War. He won no glory on any battlefield, and he wrote his name in no book of martial valor. Yet he did the most essential thing: he did his duty. And he paid for it, eventually, with his life. For his willingness to say yes to patriotic obligation, to endure its consequences, and to remain active and devoted in service to his fellow citizens even in his ailing years, I am proud to be his descendant. I am also proud to be an inheritor of a country handed down by millions like him: modest men from modest places, who live modest lives until the day they are called to their best selves in the hardest times. Our task is not just to remember them, *but to deserve them.*

*... submitted by 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandson Joshua S. Trevino*





## Weapons of War – the ‘Arkansas Toothpick’

In the early 1800's, while traveling through the lowlands of Arkansas and the Mississippi Delta, European journalists often took note of the rough nature of inhabitants they encountered. Exaggerated stories were written about seeing men and older boys picking their teeth with giant knives. This, no doubt, led to the dubbing of the name 'Arkansas Toothpick', to the oversized blade the travelers witnessed.

An 'Arkansas Toothpick' is typically described as a heavy dagger with a pointed, straight 12-20 inch blade. It usually had a double quillon guard (a cross guard at the base of the handle to protect the fingers from slipping onto the blade) and were sometimes quite ornate. With their formidable appearance and large size, they challenged the Bowie knife for the title of 'king of knives'.



***“Long enough to use as a sword, sharp enough to use as a razor, wide enough to use as a paddle, and heavy enough to use as a hatchet.”***

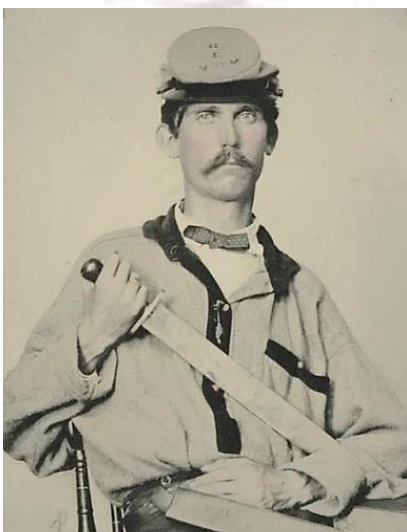
A “Bowie knife” is a large knife with a blade with a clipped point (the end of the blade curves upward), while the “Arkansas toothpick” is a knife with a straight blade coming to a sharp point.

The 'toothpick' was balanced and weighted for throwing, as well as for thrusting and slashing. Because of its large size, it was sometimes carried in a holster across the back. The weapon was meant to be heavy enough to be used as a hatchet for cutting wood, but sharp enough for shaving and combat service.



***Right: Images of two other ‘toothpick’ designs***

While soldiers on both sides of the war often carried these oversized weapons, at least initially, they were especially popular among the Confederates. The large blades tended to be discarded in the field as impracticable as the war progressed.



***Left: Pvt. John L. Wood, Co. D, 3<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Volunteer Regiment, with an “Arkansas Toothpick,” a weapon similar to the Bowie knife. It may have been his personal blade, or possibly a studio prop, since many soldiers wanted to look tough and dangerous in their souvenir photos.***

Many jurisdictions have knife legislation that regulates the length of a blade or the dagger-like profile of the Arkansas toothpick that can be owned or carried. Some U.S. localities have legislation specifically mentioning the "Arkansas toothpick". These laws were passed in the late 1830s in Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia in an attempt to prevent dueling

*... submitted by Michael L. Lance, PCC*



## From the Chaplain's Desk

### Military Mass in the Civil War

The holidays are upon us. Christmas and Chanukkah were both celebrated in the ranks of the Union Army during the Civil War. The services were modified as needed by the experience of camp and bivouac. Father Corby of the Irish Brigade cites an example of a "Military Mass" which is a little different than one might have expected. On a high holy day in a parish one would expect a "sung" high mass with choir, altar servers, incense, and bells. (Something we seminarians at Notre Dame called "Smell, bells, and yells." When I was a student there.) Here is a bit from Father Corby's memoirs on how a "Military" Mass would be conducted.

"... Imagine the entire camp, the "church tent," and the great avenue leading to this tent lined on either side with green trees - put down for the occasion - all decorated with fresh branches, flags and other military emblems - a preparation like that made for a triumphal entry into a city. The congregation is composed exclusively of officers and soldiers, "rank and file," each one armed as for dress parade. The officers carry dress swords suspended from their belts, and wear



the full insignia of their office. The cavalry men carry their heavy sabres in the same way, and on their boots the well-known formidable spurs that rattle and click at every motion of the foot. ... A very pleasing sight ..."

They fell in to the signal from drums or fife and march together to the church tent.

*Left: Father Thomas Mooney conducting mass for the 69<sup>th</sup> New York State Militia (69<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment, later the 69<sup>th</sup> U.S. Regiment) encamped at Fort Corcoran, Washington, DC.*

"Here the priests, vested in rich silk vestments embroidered with gold and artistic needle-work, begin Holy Mass in the presence of several thousand men and officers on whose bright, neat uniforms the gold ornaments sparkle in the sunlight while dress swords, many of them diamond hilted, make a pleasing contrast to the burnished saber and polished steel bayonet.

Here we have no organ on the 'tented plain,' nor the shadow of a lady to supply the parts of alto, contralto, mezzo-soprano, or soprano. All is stern manhood wrought up to its highest tension of honor and duty; duty to fellow men, duty to country, duty to family and kindred; but, above all, duty to the great God seated on the rock of ages directing the destinies of all nations."

The music was provided by the military bands. When not in the presence of the enemy, cannon would be used during the portions where bells normally rang in the high mass. Soldiers would 'present arms' during the solemn portions of the mass. Such a 'military Mass' was rare and spectacular. Usually Sunday liturgies were much smaller as troops were on duty. Daily Mass was said quietly in the manner of Low Mass in the parishes of home.

*... submitted by Chaplain Stephen Duncan*





## The Sutler ... Friend or Foe?

Union officers typically enjoyed superior dining facilities and food while in camp – and even while on the march – as compared to the conditions available to the common soldier. The officers had another advantage as well. With their higher wages, they could afford the luxury of boarding at local plantations if they wished. The locals were usually eager to provide lodging in exchange for northern greenbacks, as the value of their own currency became increasingly worthless.

However, needy locals were not always available to feed and house the officers. And the enlisted men often found themselves in hostile territory that was not conducive or safe for hunting. At times like this, the officers and enlisted men alike, had no other choice but to turn to an officially authorized camp follower – the sutler.

Sutlers were, in reality, traveling salesman. They happily provided whatever the army did not – including food and supplies of all kinds. They were usually unpopular and considered a necessary evil – because of the high prices they charged for their goods. Typically, one sutler was sanctioned per regiment. He followed the troops on their marches, and sometimes even into battle. Their wagons were stocked with everything that might appeal to a hungry, bored, cold, or lonesome trooper.

### Right: Sutler's tent

Pies, baked goods, ginger cakes, tobacco, candy, nuts, cheese, mending materials for clothing and boots, magazines, newspapers, writing materials, envelopes, stamps, playing cards, racy postcards, regulation army hats, cavalry boots, flannels, gloves, socks, suspenders, pineapples, oranges, lemons, sardines, and medications might be readily available to the soldier who had cash to depart with. Although selling alcohol was illegal, some sutlers accepted the risk and sold it when they could. The penalty for getting caught could include losing their concession.



Traveling with active armies was a difficult and hazardous business. At any moment, sutlers could be exposed to hostile action. That is how they justified the steep prices they charged for their goods. Some pricing examples include: \$1.00 for a pound of butter, which was often of dubious quality; meat pies cost \$0.25 cents each; cheese was \$0.50 per pound; condensed milk cost \$0.75 a can; \$1.25 was charged for a plug of tobacco; and molasses cakes and cookies cost a quarter for a half dozen.

To the soldiers, the sutlers were simply viewed as scoundrels getting rich at their own expense. The high risk explanation was not appreciated. All they saw were profiteers who who did not conform to military rules and who were exposed to enemy fire only by accident. In a highly charged military camp, such indignation sometimes grew into violence. Soldiers were poorly paid - when they were paid at all - and they resented becoming indebted to salesmen.



### Left: Sutler's wagon

To further inflame emotions, some sutlers would only give change in the form of tickets that were redeemable exclusively in their own stores. This tactic further diminished the value of the soldiers dollars.

Unsurprisingly, some sutlers were subjected to angry reprisals. Rampaging troops would pillage the offender's supply tents, sometimes stealing, sometimes simply destroying. On occasion, a sutler would be run out of camp and warned his life would be at risk if he returned. Those bellicose soldiers were rarely prosecuted for such unseemly behavior. The Civil War sutler – a friend or a foe? At best, a necessary evil, indeed!

... Submitted by Michael L. Lance, PCC



## Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy (Part 27)

The *Medal of Honor* is the highest military honor awarded by the United States 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."

Right: **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.



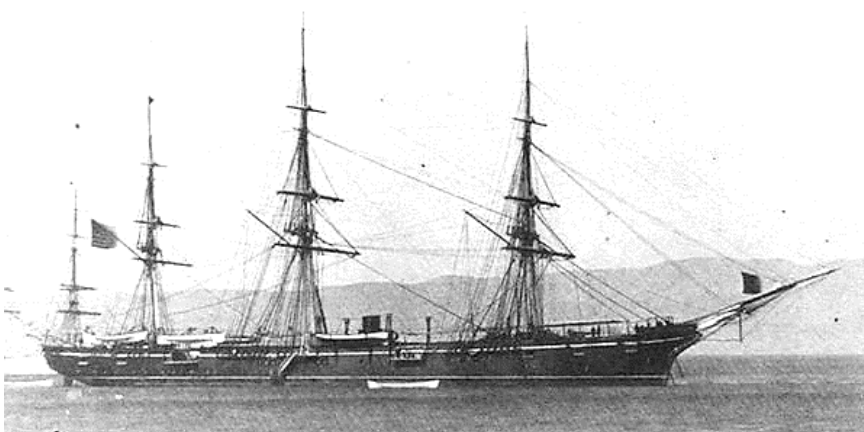
- **Robert H. King - Landsman** - Robert Henry King was born in New York in 1845. He served as a Landsman aboard Picket Boat No. 1 during the Civil War. He earned his medal in action on October 27, 1864, aboard Picket Boat No. 1. His medal was issued on December 31, 1864. He died in Albany, New York on April 10, 1865, and is now buried in Albany Rural Cemetery. His Medal of Honor citation states:



*King served on board the U.S. Picket Boat No. 1, in action, 27 October 1864, against the Confederate ram, CSS Albemarle, which had resisted repeated attacks by our steamers and had kept a large force of vessels employed in watching her.*

Left: **Robert Henry King - ca. 1864**

- **Samuel W. Kinnaird - Landsman** - Samuel W. Kinnaird was born in May 1840 in New York City, New York. He was still living in New York when he joined the U.S. Navy. He served during the war as a Landsman on the sloop-of-war *USS Lackawanna*. At the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, *Lackawanna* engaged the *CSS Tennessee* at close range. Kinnaird displayed "presence of mind and cheerfulness" which helped maintain his shipmates' morale. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor. Kinnaird died in New York City in April 1923 at age 82. His citation reads:



**USS Lackawanna - ca. 1862**

*Served as a landsman on board the U.S.S. Lackawanna during successful attacks against Fort Morgan, rebel gunboats and the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Showing a presence of mind and cheerfulness that had much to do with maintaining the crew's morale, Kinnaird served gallantly through the action which resulted in the capture of the prize rebel ram Tennessee and in the destruction of batteries at Fort Morgan.*

- **John Lafferty - Fireman** - John Lafferty is one of only 19 people in history to receive the Medal of Honor two times. According to his first citation, he was born in June 1842 in New York City, New York. However, his second citation indicates he was born in 1845 in County Tyrone, Ireland.

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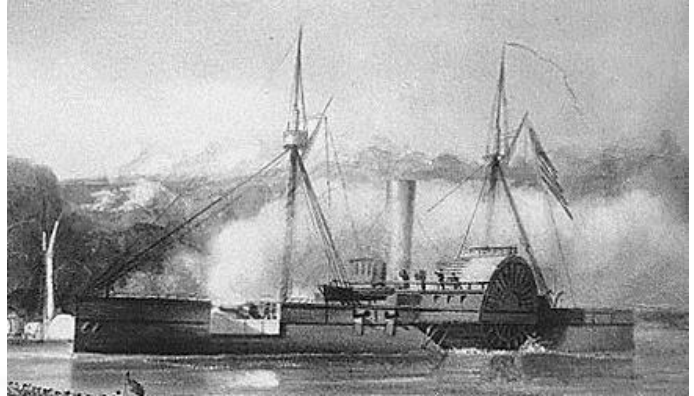


## Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy *(Part 27 continued)*

During his Civil War service, he enlisted as John Lafferty, and his first Medal is recorded under this name. However, when he later re-enlisted in the Navy, he used the name of John Laverty, which appears to be his real name, and is used on his government-issued headstone.

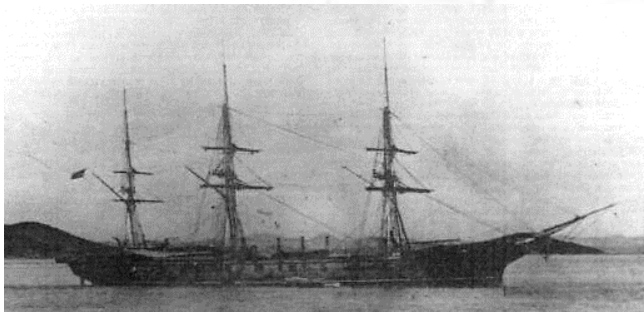
*Left: USS Wyalusing*

His first award was earned while serving as a Fireman on the *USS Wyalusing*, a double-ended, side-wheel gunboat. He participated in the action to destroy the rebel ram *CSS Albemarle* in the Roanoke River on May 25, 1864. Lafferty was one of five *Wyalusing* crew members to be awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery during that action. His citation states:



*Served on board the U.S.S. Wyalusing and participated in a plan to destroy the rebel ram Albemarle in Roanoke River, 25 May 1864. Volunteering for the hazardous mission, Lafferty participated in the transfer of two torpedoes across an island swamp and then served as sentry to keep guard of clothes and arms left by other members of the party. After being rejoined by others of the party who had been discovered before the plan could be completed, Lafferty succeeded in returning to the mother ship after spending 24 hours of discomfort in the rain and swamp.*

After reenlisting, Lafferty, as Laverty, earned his second award in 1881 while serving aboard the *USS Alaska*, a wooden hulled screw sloop built in 1868 in Peru. His second citation states:



*Serving on board the U.S.S. Alaska at Callao Bay, Peru, September 14, 1881. Following the rupture of the stop-valve chamber on that vessel, Laverty hauled the fires from under the boiler.*

Laverty died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in November 1903, and was buried in the Naval Asylum Plot at Mount Moriah Cemetery in Philadelphia.

- **Bartlett Laffey - Seaman** - Bartlett Laffey was born in County Galway, Ireland. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy from Massachusetts in March 17, 1862, and was assigned to the stern-wheel gunboat *USS Marmora*. On March 5, 1864, the Confederates launched a heavy attack on Union positions at Yazoo City, Mississippi. In the midst of heated battle, Laffey landed a 12-pound howitzer and her crew. Despite enemy rifle fire which cut up the gun carriage and severed the rammer, Laffey bravely stood by his gun and contributed greatly to turning back the fierce Confederate assault. He died at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in March 1901. His Medal of Honor citation states:

*Off Yazoo City, Miss., March 5, 1864, embarking from the Marmora with a 12-pound howitzer mounted on a field carriage, Laffey landed with the gun and crew in the midst of heated battle and, bravely standing by his gun despite enemy rifle fire which cut the gun carriage and rammer, contributed to the turning back of the enemy during the fierce engagement.*

*Note:* Two warships in the U.S. Navy have been named in honor of Bartlett Laffey. His granddaughter, Miss Eleanor Fogarty, christened the first *USS Laffey (DD-459)*, a Benson class destroyer, in 1941. That ship was lost during the Naval Battle of Guadalcanal in 1942. The second ship was *USS Laffey (DD-724)*, an Allen M. Sumner class destroyer which was built in 1943 and served until 1975. The second *USS Laffey* is now preserved as a museum ship and is registered as a National Historic Landmark.

*... to be continued next issue with Part 28*

## Upcoming Camp Activities

<b>Nov 5, 2022</b>	<b>Voices of South Texas - Living history event</b> Old Bayview Cemetery, 1202 Ramirez St., Corpus Christi, Texas – 10 a.m.
<b>Nov 8, 2022</b>	<b>Camp Business Meeting - Speaker: Richard B. McCaslin, author and professor</b> Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas – 7 p.m.
<b>Nov 11, 2022</b>	<b>Veterans Day - Musket Salute and Parade</b> Houston City Hall, 901 Bagby St., Houston, Texas – 10 a.m.
<b>Nov 12, 2022</b>	<b>Veteran's Day – Graveside ceremony</b> Glenwood Cemetery, 2911 Washington Ave., Houston, Texas – 11 a.m.
<b>Dec 13, 2022</b>	<b>Camp Business Meeting - Speaker: Thomas K. Lindsay, Ph.D., on Lincoln/Douglas debates</b> Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas – 7 p.m.
<b>Dec 17, 2022</b>	<b>Wreaths Across America - Wreath laying by Camp Honor Guard</b> Houston National Cemetery, 10410 Veterans Memorial Dr., Houston, TX – 11 a.m.
<b>Jan 7, 2023</b>	<b>Battle of Galveston Commemoration Ceremony – Annual Signature Event of the Lea Camp</b> Episcopal Church Cemetery, 4001 Ave K at Broadway, Galveston, Texas – 10 a.m.
<b>Jan 7, 2023</b>	<b>Camp Business Meeting - Installation of 2023 Camp Officers</b> Golden Corral Restaurant, 6200 Seawall Blvd., Galveston, Texas – 1 p.m.
<b>Feb 14, 2023</b>	<b>Camp Business Meeting</b> Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas – 6:30 p.m.
<b>Mar 14, 2023</b>	<b>Camp Business Meeting</b> Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas – 6:30 p.m.
<b>Apr 11, 2023</b>	<b>Camp Business Meeting</b> Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas – 6:30 p.m.

## 2022 Camp Officers, Staff, and Social Media Links

Commander	<b>Ben C. Bonnett</b>	<a href="mailto:benelect@gmail.com">benelect@gmail.com</a>	Camp Council	<b>Gary E. White</b>
Sr. Vice-Commander	<b>John C. Vander Meulen</b>	<a href="mailto:txsuvso@txsuv.org">txsuvso@txsuv.org</a>	Camp Council	<b>Stevenson T. Holmes</b>
Jr. Vice-Commander	<b>Daniel B. Pourreau</b>	<a href="mailto:joincamp2@txsuv.org">joincamp2@txsuv.org</a>	Camp Council	<b>Thomas F. Coughlin</b>
Secy./Treas.	<b>Stephen D. Schulze</b>	<a href="mailto:camp2secretary@txsuv.org">camp2secretary@txsuv.org</a>		
Chaplain	<b>Stephen F. Duncan</b>		Civil War Mem. Off.	<b>Harrison G. Moore IV</b>
Patriotic Instructor	<b>Charles L. Duke</b>		Facebook Mgr.	<b>John C. Vander Meulen</b>
Historian	<b>Michael L. Lance</b>		Webmaster	<b>Thomas M. Eishen</b>
Color Bearer	<b>Zane F. Hooper</b>		Zoom Facilitator	<b>John C. Vander Meulen</b>
Guide	<b>Thomas F. Coughlin</b>		Newsletter Editor	<b>Michael L. Lance</b>
Guard	<b>Tracy I. Wallace</b>		Assist. Newsletter Edit.	<b>Daniel B. Pourreau</b>
Signals Officer	<b>John C. Vander Meulen</b>		Assistant Secretary	<b>Lee R. Wallace</b>
Eagle Scout Coord.	<b>Ben C. Bonnett</b>		Assistant Webmaster	<b>Charles F. Reed</b>
Website – Houston Camp	<a href="https://www.camplea.org/">https://www.camplea.org/</a>			
Website – Dept. of TX and LA	<a href="http://www.txsuv.org/">http://www.txsuv.org/</a>			
Facebook – Houston Camp	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/LtCmdrEdwardLeaCamp2HoustonSUVCW/">https://www.facebook.com/LtCmdrEdwardLeaCamp2HoustonSUVCW/</a>			
Facebook – Dept. of Texas	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/SUVCW.TX.LA/">https://www.facebook.com/SUVCW.TX.LA/</a>			





## Rendering Honors

**Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp No. 2 and local Boy Scout Troop**

**R-L: Michael L. Lance, Scout, John C. Vander Meulen, Scout, Michael D. Rappe, Jason D. Hoffman, Scouts  
Houston National Cemetery**

***“When you say that person’s name,  
it brings them to the forefront of your mind,  
so every time you say a person’s name who’s passed away,  
in essence it’s my belief that they haven’t really passed away;  
they’re still here,  
you just haven’t seen them for awhile.”***

**Mike Imperio**

Local Director

Richmond National Cemetery

14 Dec 2018