



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

Sep 2022

Volume 28

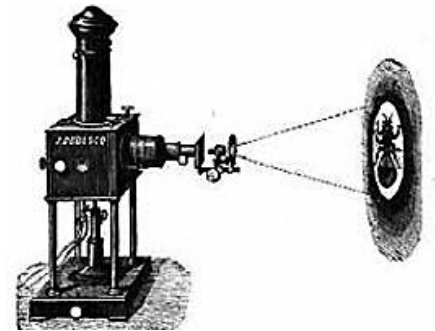
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Mid Inset: Michael L. Lance, PCC and *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary* President, Vali Reyes

Right Inset: Illustration of a Civil War Military Innovation – the Calcium Floodlight

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

141st Annual National Encampment

Friday-Saturday – 12-13 August, 2022 – Grand Rapids, Michigan

Eight Delegates from the *Department of Texas and Louisiana* traveled to Grand Rapids, Michigan to attend the 141st National Encampment of the *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*. The attendees included:

- From the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp #2* of Houston - Michael Lance, DC/PCC; Sr. Vice-Cmdr. and Dept. Signals Officer John Vander Meulen; Camp Secretary/Treasurer and Dept. Chaplain Stephen Schulze; Jr. Vice-Cmdr. Daniel Pourreau; and Camp and Dept. Graves Registration Officer Terry Sutton.
- From the *Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth Camp #18* of Dallas - Camp and Dept. Secretary/Treasurer Donald Gates; and Brother William 'Bill' Swafford.
- From the *Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp #5* of Shreveport - Dept. Assistant Signals Officer Larry Joe Reynolds.

Soon after arriving and settling in at the Encampment hotel, several of the men located the display table that had been reserved for the purpose of showing and selling Department fundraising merchandise: Clara Barton Appreciation Award pins (*Lea Camp*), challenge coins (*Bailey Camp*), and souvenir badges (*Ellsworth Camp*). Several of these items were sold before, between, and after Encampment sessions. A tip of the kepi to the volunteers who manned the table!

During the business portion of the Encampment, the proposed amendment to the *National Constitution and Regulations* that had been put forward by the *Department of Texas and Louisiana* was approved by a nearly unanimous vote. The amendment had been proposed because the recently updated *Regulations* re-instituted wording that excluded Brothers from full membership if that membership was based on descendancy from a cousin. Our amendment proposed allowing 'grandfathering' of those Brothers who were accepted as full members between 2014 and 2022 based on a cousin ancestor. The passing of this 'grandfathering' amendment was hailed by the Department - as it protects the current membership status of Brother Larry Joe Reynolds of the *Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp*.

To illustrate a point during his presentation to the assembled delegates, National Chaplain Jerome Kowalski used a magnificent handmade quilt as a prop. That quilt had been created and graciously donated to the *Lea Camp* by Auxiliary Sister Linda LaBrot in 2019. The *Lea Camp* then gifted that quilt to Chaplain Kowalski that year at the annual Department Encampment in Houston. It was a honor seeing that donation/gift being put to such good use years later!



Left: Mrs. Kowalski helps display the LaBrot quilt as her husband, 'Chaplain Jerry', offers an inspirational message.

In late October 2021, Chaplain Kowalski had again traveled to Houston. He attended and participated in the William Pollard graveside memorial service conducted by the *Lea Camp* at Hayes-Grace Memorial Park Cemetery in Hitchcock. During that program, 'Chaplain Jerry' presented a *Chaplain's Recognition Award* - a neck ornament - to Department Chaplain Stephen Schulze for outstanding service as Chaplain. At the 2022 National Encampment in Grand Rapids this year, Chaplain Kowalski presented Brother Schulze with a *Chaplain's Recognition Award Certificate* - to complement the 2021 neck ornament.

Also, the *Harriet Lane* newsletter of the *Lea Camp* received the coveted *Marshall Hope Award* for 'Most Outstanding Camp Newsletter' during the Encampment. A flag streamer and certificate (*see photo on page 12*) was presented to editor Michael Lance, PCC by National CinC Michael Paquette.

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141st National Encampment (continued)

Between sessions, Dept. Cmdr. Michael Lance and Dept. Signals Officer John Vander Meulen were approached by James Crane, Chairman of the *National Encampment Site Committee*. Brother Crane inquired whether or not the *Dept. of Texas and Louisiana* would be interested in hosting the National Encampment in Texas in 2025. He suggested that Texas would likely be a popular destination for delegates from around the country, and offered to assist with the planning and organizing of the event.

Right: Michael Lance (on left) accepts the Marshall Hope Award

National Sr. Vice Commander-in-Chief, Bruce Frail, who attended the 2022 Encampment of the *Department of Texas and Louisiana* in Jefferson, Texas, was elected as the National CinC for the 2022-2023 term. He assisted at our Encampment by installing the Department Officers for 2022-2023. We wish him much success and harmony as he assumes his position of leadership of the Order! In addition, we wish success and a productive year to Sister Allison Pollitt, the National President of the *Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*. She was elected to serve a second term as President of that Allied Order.



Another appointment of note: Congratulations and a tip of the kepi to Brother John Vander Meulen of the *Lea Camp* for his appointment to the position of Assistant National Secretary for Proceedings. It is wonderful to see Brothers of the *Department of Texas and Louisiana* step up to work and contribute to the success of the Order!

During the more informal Campfire Program following the elections, Brothers of the Department anxiously waited for their turn to present gifts to outgoing CinC Michael Paquette and *Auxiliary* President, Allison Pollitt. The order of presentations was determined by a drawing of Department names – and Texas was the last name drawn! A Clara Barton Appreciation pin and Certificate were presented to Sister Pollitt for her service rendered, and several Texas-themed items were gifted to PCinC Paquette. All in all, the Encampment was enjoyable, educational, and a great opportunity to meet and speak with Brothers from around the country. Most attendees were looking forward to next year's Encampment in Nashua, New Hampshire.



Delegates representing the *Department of Texas and Louisiana*

*L-R: Michael Lance, Daniel
Pourreau, John Vander Meulen,
Donald Gates, Stephen Schulze,
Bill Swafford, Larry Joe
Reynolds, and Terry Sutton.*

... submitted by Michael Lance, DC/PCC

Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary Honors Past Camp Commander

Tuesday – 20 Sep 2022 – Friendswood, Texas



Dept. Cmdr. Michael Lance was honored at a special lunch meeting held Tuesday afternoon on September 20, 2022. The event was hosted by Sisters of the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary*. The ladies presented Brother Lance with gifts of a pocket watch, a handmade cockade, and a certificate – in appreciation for his three years of leadership as commander of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp*.

Left: Michael Lance, PCC and Auxiliary President Vali Reyes

Below L-R: SVC John Vander Meulen, Samuel Hampton, PCC, Sisters Jana Marsh, Secretary, President Vali Reyes, Terry Spencer, and Chaplain Betty Hampton, and Michael Lance, PCC

... submitted by SVC John Vander Meulen



Trivia - Hardtack

While cracker-like hardtack was nutritious, a hungry man could eat his ration of five in a short time and still be hungry. They were made of wheat flour, water and salt, and could last a long time – *if kept dry*. Also sometimes called ‘sheet iron crackers’ or ‘tooth duller’, most soldiers did not like eating hardtack because it was so hard. In the field, the crackers sometimes became wet, which fostered mold. In addition, it wasn’t uncommon for insects to lay eggs in the hardtack – leading to the nickname ‘worm castles’. Soaking in coffee helped soften the crackers and kill the worms.

Union soldier John D. Billings wrote: *“When they were poor and fit objects for the soldiers’ wrath, it was due to one of three conditions: first, they may have been so hard that they could not be bitten; it then required a very strong blow of the fist to break them; the second condition was when they were moldy or wet, as sometimes happened, and should not have been given to the soldiers: the third condition was when from storage they had become infested with maggots.”*



... contributed by Michael L. Lance, PCC

Weapons of War - Calcium Floodlights

In 1825, English physicist and chemist, Michael Faraday, demonstrated that if an oxygen-hydrogen flame were directed against a piece of quicklime, the heated lime would produce a brilliant yellowish glow. Soon, chemical 'lamps' using super-heated balls of lime, or calcium oxide, were designed – supplying a useful incandescent glow for illumination. By the 1830's, these 'lamps', called limelight or calcium lights, were being used in lighthouses and theaters. Before the Civil War began, the use of calcium lights to illuminate the streets of New York City was advocated. After the Civil War broke out, it was suggested that calcium lights could be used by Union forces as a way to facilitate night combat - by illuminating fortified positions held by Confederates.

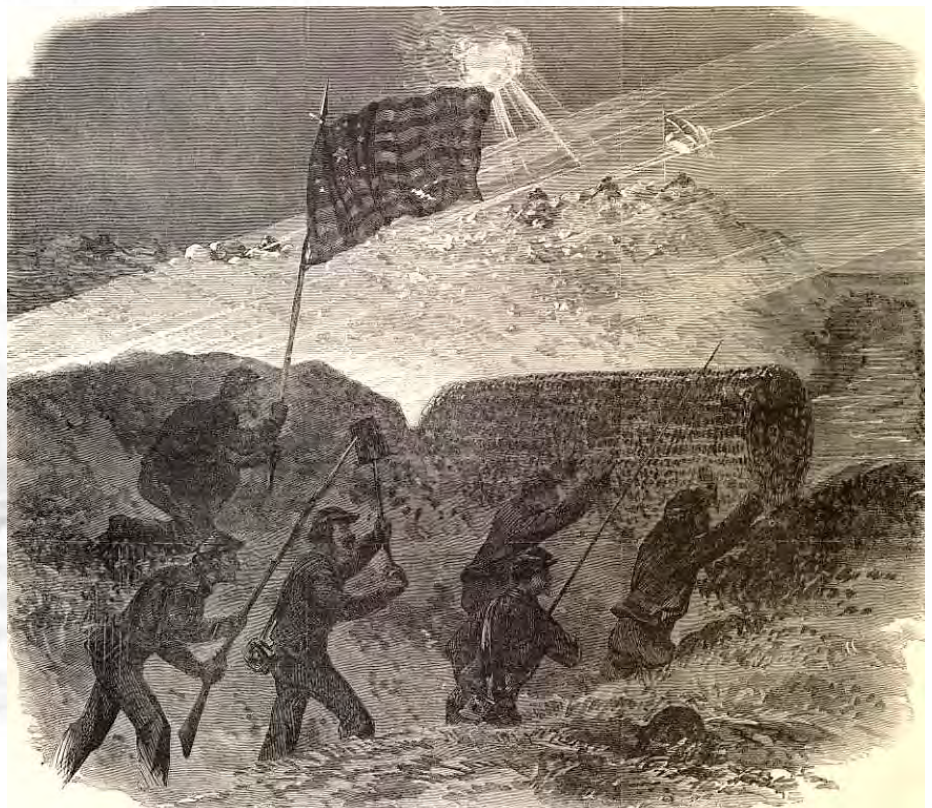
In July 1863, Union commanders saw other advantages of using 'limelight' as they moved against Charleston, South Carolina. The Confederate's first line of defense for the city was Morris Island, located at the entrance to Charleston Harbor. The island was defended by Fort Wagner, which included a strong battery. Approaching it was difficult and deadly. In fact, the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry suffered over 50% losses that month while attempting to capture the fort. Union commanders surmised that their two limelights could be used to give their gunners an advantage by illuminating Confederate targets at night. They also figured the lights would give their own engineers greater visibility while constructing offensive works.

Right: Union Engineers construct offensive works under the cover of darkness while Confederate defenders are visible in the 'limelight'.

At first, the lights proved to be less than perfect for those tasks. But as the Union siege lines closed in on Fort Wagner the following month, the calcium lights - chemical lamps using superheated balls of lime, or calcium oxide, to create an incandescent glow - were again deployed. This time, the Confederates unfortunately found themselves directly 'in the limelight'!

The desired effect of the brilliant light was to not only to illuminate Confederate targets for the Union artillery, but also to blind the Confederate gunners and riflemen so they could not effectively return fire. The lights hindered Confederate operations by making any movement on the fort parapets, or by Rebel riflemen manning openings in their bunkers, visible from Union lines. In addition to focusing on the battery and defensive works at Fort Wagner, the Federals used the calcium lights to illuminate the Confederate ironclads anchored just offshore. The lights also aided in detecting the approach of Rebel spar torpedo craft.

Not only did the bright lights hinder defensive fire from the fort, but it also hampered the Rebels in making needed repairs to their battery. Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard issued an order for his forces to find the location of the lights and concentrate long-range cannon fire on them until they could be extinguished. In response, Confederate Battery Haskell, further inland on James Island, aimed the fire of its big guns towards the calcium lights – with minimal effect.



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Weapons of War - Calcium Floodlights *(continued)*

During the night of September 7, 1863, the Confederates retreated from Fort Wagner, ending the siege of Morris Island, thus eliminating one of the Union's major obstacles to taking Charleston. Union Lt. Col. Henry Martyn Hoyt, later wrote about his 52nd Pennsylvania Vol. Infantry during the 50-day siege of Fort Wagner ... mentioning the calcium lights:

Operations were suspended during the day, for now, everybody was under the musketry of fire of Wagner, at will," he wrote. "At dusk . . . the process involved great vigilance and more dodging than always comported with dignity. Here . . . was a squad of busy men with shovels – here a party filling sand bags . . . repairing yesterday's damage . . . there was . . . Professor Grant pouring his powerful calcium light on the ragged eminences of Fort Wagner. Early on the morning of September 5th, the work is done, and everything is ready for a final test of the effect of shell on a sand fort. A hundred guns open with their great throats on Wagner, from sea and land. For forty hours its sand boils as a great cauldron; its sand-bags, guns, carriages, and splinters are thrown high in air. All this while no man can live in its parapet, and its garrison lies smoldering in its bombproofs.

Once Morris Island and its powerful fort was subdued and occupied, the next Union objective in the harbor during the siege of Charleston was nearby Fort Sumter. The Union Navy focused its "limelight" on that fort as well - with good

effect, pounding it into rubble. The 'limelight' illumination again prevented the Confederates from repairing their fortifications during the hours of darkness.

Left: Fort Sumter in the 'limelight' while under bombardment.

The Rebels could again be easily seen and targeted by Union gunners because of the glow of the calcium floodlights. In addition, the lights, also known as "Drummond lights," were used as searchlights on the surrounding waters to spot Confederate warships and blockade runners.

In early 1865, a Union limelight was instrumental in detecting a Confederate ironclad fleet moving along the James River under cover of darkness. A Southern officer later noted that a planned sneak attack was made impossible in part because of the Union's "powerful calcium light." The proven success of 'limelight' in stopping Confederate blockade runners during 1864 and 1865, prompted the Navy to order 300 calcium lights to be installed as standard issue aboard all ironclads in service in the area.

... submitted by Michael L. Lance, PCC



Union Chaplaincy in the Civil War

In July 1861, just after the outset of the Civil War, Congress adopted a bill that permitted each regiment's commander, on a vote of his field officers, to appoint a regimental Chaplain - so long as he was "a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination." They were paid the equivalent of a Captain of Horse. During the Civil War this changed rather drastically, particularly in two ways.

In the state of New York, the Irish Brigade under Gen. Michael Corcoran, and later Gen. Meagher, sought out Catholic priests to serve as chaplains, most notably Very Rev. William Corby, CSC from the University of Notre Dame. For many Americans at the time, "Catholics" were not considered Christians. NINA signs (*No Irish Need Apply*) were altogether too common in New York City. Anti-Irish sentiment was high among the Protestant American community. One legacy of the Irish Brigade is the appellation "Fighting Irish" to the University of Notre Dame's teams.

In Pennsylvania, the predominantly Jewish regiment "Cameron's Dragoons" elected a Jewish Chaplain who was rejected (*he had no official ordination*). Then they elected an ordained rabbi, who was also rejected since he was not Christian. The American Jewish press let its readership know that Congress had limited the Chaplaincy to those who were Christians and argued for equal treatment for Judaism before the law. This initiative by the Jewish press irritated a handful of Christian organizations, including the YMCA, which resolved to lobby Congress against the appointment of Jewish Chaplains. To counter their efforts, the *Board of Delegates of American Israelites*, one of the earliest Jewish communal defense agencies, recruited Reverend Fischel to live in Washington, minister to wounded Jewish soldiers in that city's military hospitals, and lobby President Abraham Lincoln to reverse the Chaplaincy law. Although today several national Jewish organizations employ representatives to make their voices heard in Washington, Fischel's mission was the first such undertaking of this type. According to Fischel, Lincoln asked questions about the Chaplaincy issues, "fully admitted the justice of my remarks . . . and agreed that something ought to be done to meet this case." Lincoln promised Fischel that he would submit a new law to Congress "broad enough to cover what is desired by you in behalf of the Israelites." Lincoln kept his word, and seven months later, on July 17, 1862, Congress finally adopted Lincoln's proposed amendments to the Chaplaincy law to allow "the appointment of brigade Chaplains of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religions."

In historian Bertram Korn's opinion, Fischel's "patience and persistence, his unselfishness and consecration . . . won for American Jewry the first major victory of a specifically Jewish nature . . . on a matter touching the Federal government." Korn concluded, "Because there were Jews in the land who cherished the equality granted them in the Constitution, the practice of that equality was assured, not only for Jews, but for all minority religious groups."

Jewish and Catholic service members served the Union with honor. At the Battle of Gettysburg, in the Wheatfield, Fr. Corby gave his famous *General Absolution*, which so impressed the Protestant officers that it began a change of heart throughout the Union.

Today the Irish are remembered quite differently than they were at the beginning of the war. All this was made possible by people who saw beyond their own understanding of Chaplaincy and church.

Right: Stephen Duncan as Father Corby, CSC giving general absolution in the Wheatfield - 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg



... submitted by Chaplain Stephen Duncan

Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy (Part 26)

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)**

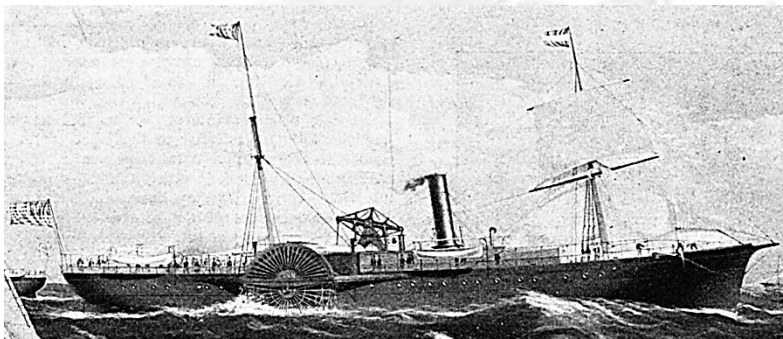
Editor: With this issue of the Harriet Lane, in honor of Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea, USN - the namesake of our Camp, I am continuing to present a review of the recipients of the Medal of Honor who served in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War.



- **John Kelley – Second Class Fireman** – John Kelley was born in Ireland and served as Second Class Fireman aboard the side-wheel merchant steamer, *USS Ceres*, during the Civil War. On July 9, 1862, he earned his Medal of Honor in action aboard the *USS Ceres*. Operating in North Carolinian waters, *Ceres* took on the steamer *Wilson* while covering the landing of an Army raiding party near Hamilton, North Carolina. Jackson survived the war and died in Jackson, Michigan on September 12, 1927. He is interred at Mount Evergreen Cemetery in Jackson – and his medal is now located in the Naval Historical Center in Washington, DC. The citation states:

For extraordinary heroism in action as Second Class Fireman on board the USS Ceres in the fight near Hamilton, Roanoke River, North Carolina, 9 July 1862. When his ship was fired on by the enemy with small arms, Second Class Fireman Kelley returned the raking fire, courageously carrying out his duties through the engagement and was spoken of for good conduct and cool bravery under enemy fires, by the commanding officer.

- **Thomas Kendrick – Coxswain** – Thomas Kendrick was born in 1839 in Bath, Maine. He was still living in that city when he joined the Navy. He served during the Civil War initially as a coxswain on the *USS Bienville*, a wooden side-wheel paddle steamer. He volunteered to join the *USS Oneida* for the *Battle of Mobile Bay*. On August 5, 1864. Kendrick showed "courageous devotion to duty" during the battle and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions.

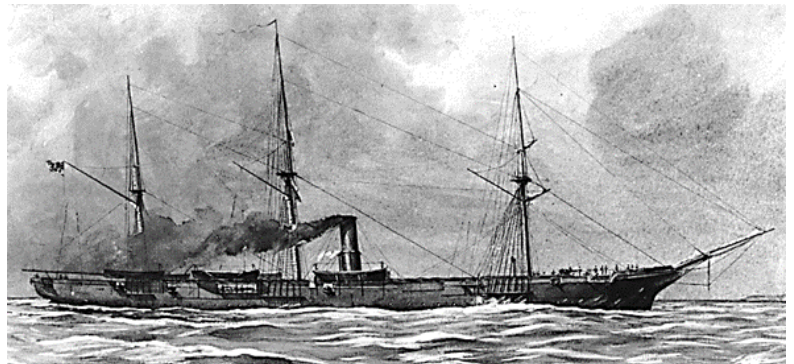


Left: **USS Bienville**

Below: **USS Oneida**

Kendrick's *Medal of Honor* citation reads:

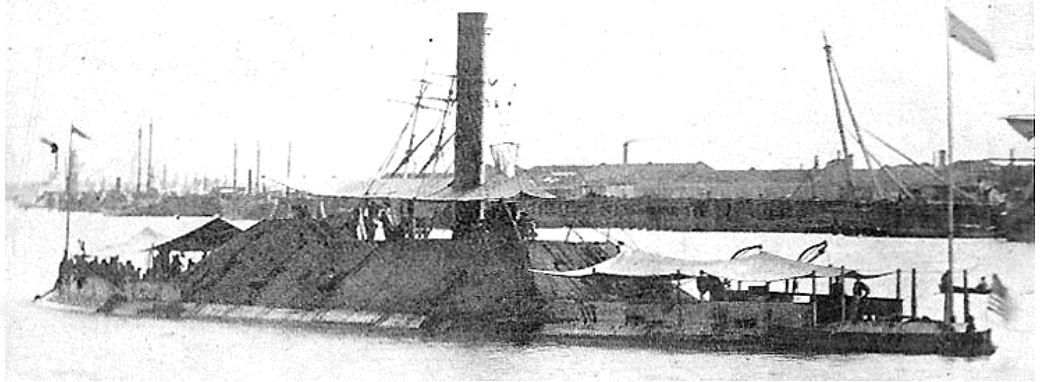
Served as coxswain on board the U.S.S. Oneida in the engagement at Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Volunteering for the Mobile Bay action from Bienville, Kendrick displayed courageous devotion to duty, and his excellent conduct throughout the battle which resulted in the capture of the rebel ram Tennessee and in the damaging of Fort Morgan, attracted the attention of the commanding officer and those serving around him.



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Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients – U.S. Navy *(Part 26 continued)*

- **Barnett Kenna – Quartermaster** – Barnett Kenna was born in 1827 in Canterbury, England. He joined the U.S. Navy from Boston in November 1861. He served during the war as Quartermaster on the *USS Brooklyn*, a steam screw sloop-of-war. 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*. Kenna was discharged in January 1866 and died in May 1890 at age 62 or 63. He was buried at Cherry Hill Cemetery in Gloucester, Massachusetts.



Captured foe: CSS Tennessee, a casemate ironclad ram - 1865

Quartermaster Kenna's *Medal of Honor* citation reads:

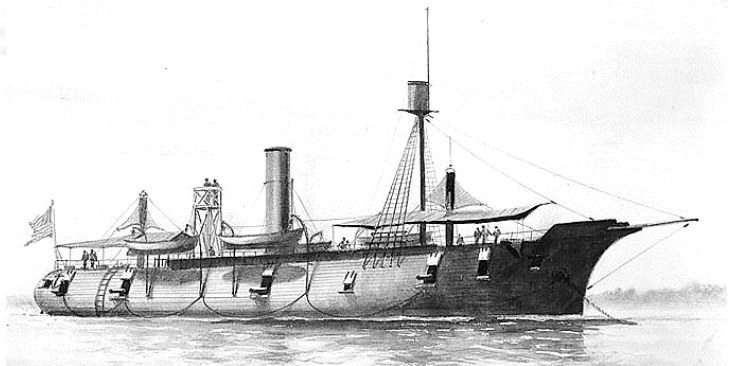
On board the U.S.S. Brooklyn during action against rebel forts and gunboats and with the ram Tennessee, in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Despite severe damage to his ship and the loss of several men on board as enemy fire raked her decks from stem to stern, Kenna fought his gun with skill and courage throughout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

- **Charles Kenyon – Fireman** – Charles Kenyon was born in Marcy, Oneida County, New York in 1840. He served as a Fireman during the Civil War aboard the *USS Galena*, a wooden-hulled broadside ironclad. He earned his *Medal of Honor* during action on the James River, Virginia when his vessel attacked Drewry's Bluff on May 15, 1862. *Galena* was substantially damaged during the battle because her armor was too thin to prevent Confederate shots from penetrating. Kenyon's date of death and burial location are unknown. His *Medal of Honor* Citation states:

For extraordinary heroism in action, serving as Fireman on board the USS Galena in the attack upon Drewry's Bluff, 15 May 1862. Severely burned while extricating a priming wire which had become bent and fixed in the bow gun while his ship underwent terrific shelling from the enemy, Kenyon hastily dressed his hands with cotton waste and oil and courageously returned to his gun while enemy sharpshooters in rifle pits along the banks continued to direct their fire at the men at the guns.

Right: USS Galena

In 1863, *USS Galena* was reconstructed without most of her armor. In 1864, she was transferred to the *West Gulf Blockading Squadron* and participated in the *Battle of Mobile Bay* and the subsequent *Siege of Fort Morgan*. In September 1864, she was briefly assigned to the *East Gulf Blockading Squadron* before being sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for repairs. The repairs were completed in March 1865 and *Galena* joined the *North Atlantic Blockading Squadron* in Hampton Roads. After the war, she was decommissioned at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1869, she was transferred to Hampton Roads, condemned in 1870, and broken up for scrap in 1872.



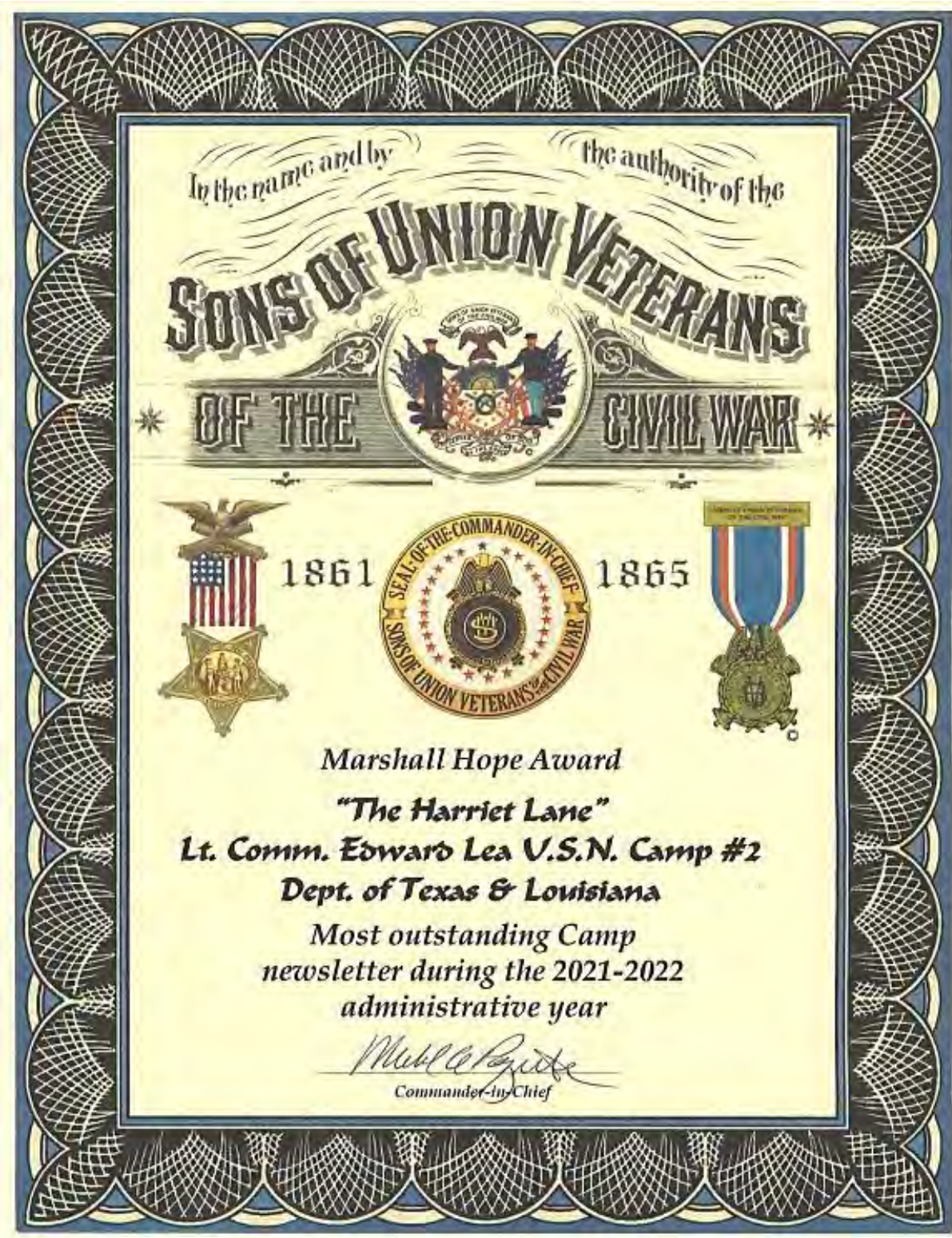
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Upcoming Camp Activities

Oct 1, 2022	Boonville Days – Living history event Brazos Valley Museum of Natural History, 3232 Briarcrest Dr., Bryan Texas – 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Oct 11, 2022	Camp Business Meeting - New Member Initiation Ceremony Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas – 7 p.m.
Oct 29, 2022	Graveside Ceremony - With descendants and Allied Orders – musket salute Old Humble Cemetery, 391-405 S. Houston Ave., Humble, Texas – 10 a.m.
Nov 5, 2022	Voices of South Texas - Living history event Old Bayview Cemetery, 1202 Ramirez St., Corpus Christi, Texas – 10 a.m.
Nov 8, 2022	Camp Business Meeting - Speaker: Richard B. McCaslin, author and professor Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas – 7 p.m.
Nov 11, 2022	Veterans Day - Musket Salute and Parade Houston City Hall, 901 Bagby St., Houston, Texas – 10 a.m.
Nov 12, 2022	Veteran’s Day – Graveside ceremony Glenwood Cemetery, 2911 Washington Ave., Houston, Texas – 11 a.m.
Dec 13, 2022	Camp Business Meeting - Speaker: Thomas K. Lindsay, Ph.D., on Lincoln/Douglas debates Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas – 7 p.m.
Dec 17, 2022	Wreaths Across America - Wreath laying by Camp Honor Guard Houston National Cemetery, 10410 Veterans Memorial Dr., Houston, TX – 11 a.m.
Jan 7, 2023	Battle of Galveston Commemoration Ceremony – Annual Signature Event of the Lea Camp Episcopal Church Cemetery, 4001 Ave K at Broadway, Galveston, Texas – 10 a.m.
Jan 7, 2023	Camp Business Meeting - Installation of 2023 Camp Officers Golden Corral Restaurant, 6200 Seawall Blvd., Galveston, Texas – 1 p.m.

2022 Camp Officers, Staff, and Social Media Links

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



MARSHALL HOPE AWARD CERTIFICATE

Harriet Lane recognized at the 141st Annual National Encampment in Grand Rapids, Michigan

13 Aug 2022