



THE UNIONIST

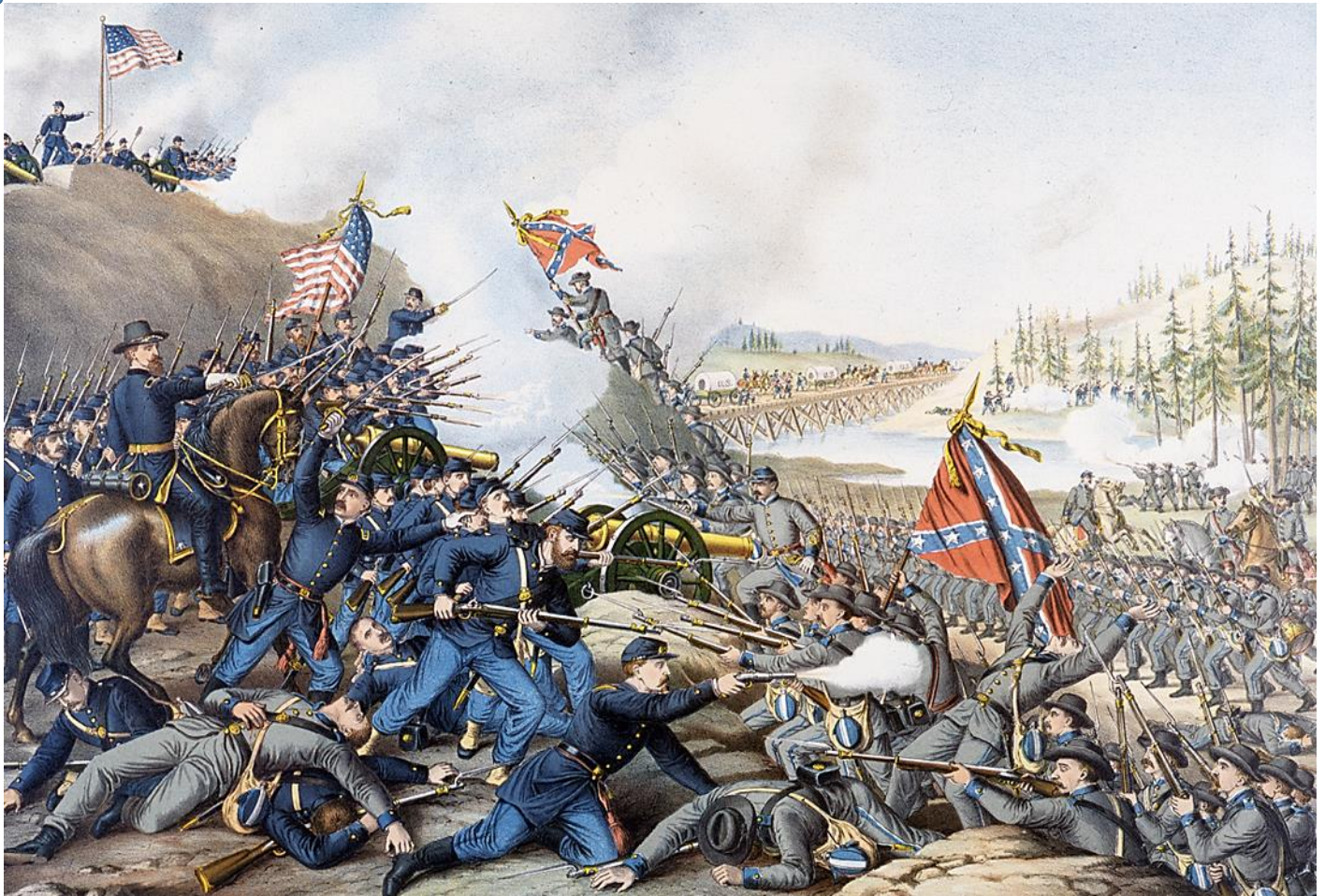
The Official Newsletter of the
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SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR



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Cover Image **“Battle of Franklin”** – Depiction of action on November 30, 1864 as Union troops led by Maj. Gen. John Schofield defend fortified positions during attacks by Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood’s *Army of the Tennessee* – *artwork by Kurz and Allison, 1891.*

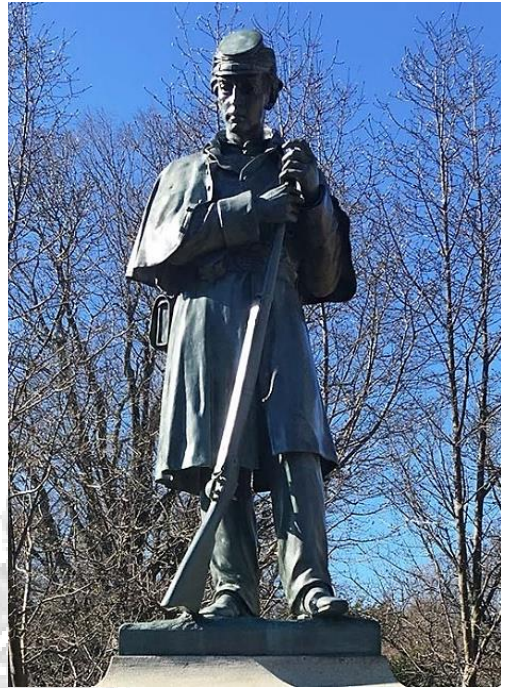
Standing Soldier – the ‘Silent Sentinel’

The Civil War was an American tragedy. Nearly half of the nation’s families saw brothers, husbands, and fathers march off to experience firsthand the indescribable horror of battle - with more than 600,000 of them never to return. In their places soon arose a nameless figure, the ‘Standing Soldier’ - known to many as the *Silent Sentinel* – to gaze over town squares and courthouse steps in a multitude of Northern and Southern towns.

Previously, war memorials had been triumphant works of art, expressing a strong sense of military heroism and gallantry. But the Civil War required something a bit different – something that would honor the dead, while at the same time paying tribute to the everyman citizen soldier, along with comforting the deep wounds of the living. As a result, a new staple of solemn tribute arose: a statue of a lone, nameless soldier standing at ease, with his gaze fixed on a point in the distance, his hands gripping a musket at the end of the barrel, the stock resting on the ground a *Silent Sentinel* representing every hometown hero.

Right: “Citizen Soldier”... an early example of the standing soldier statue, created by Irish immigrant Martin Milmore of Boston, and initially erected in front of Boston’s city hall in 1867.

“It was not triumphant. It didn’t gloat about victory. It embodied rather a sense of sadness and loss, a very human feeling of the citizen soldier.”... Cynthia Mills, art historian.



After the war, Northern foundries, were eager to find new markets, and they soon recognized the growing demand for Civil War memorials. This demand was driven partly by veteran’s organizations, such as the *Grand Army of the Republic*. For them, the statues not only memorialized their legacy and their cause, but they also reminded the public of their sacrifice.

The second important driver of demand for affordable memorial statues came primarily from smaller towns – communities that could not afford the commissions customarily charged for more elaborate Civil War monuments – but nevertheless, had a fervent desire to memorialize their hometown heroes.

Right: Sculptor Martin Milmore of Boston



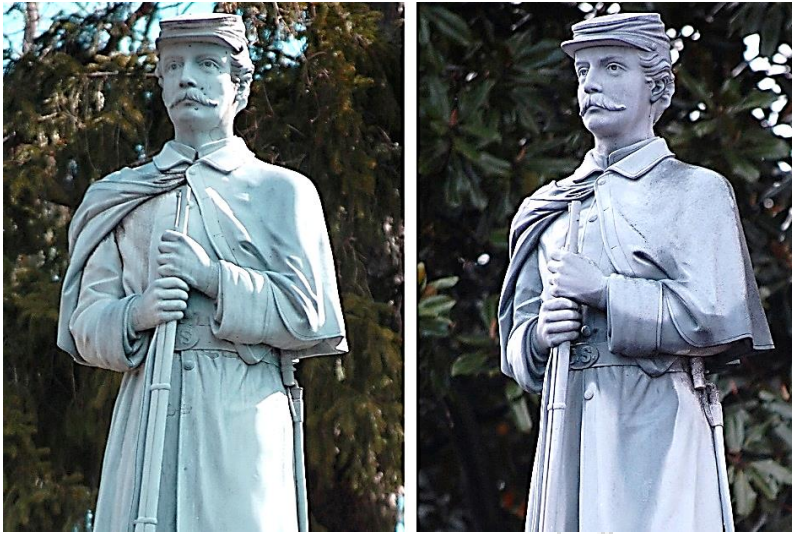
A monument made of Italian marble or New England granite would typically cost tens of thousands of dollars. So most smaller towns across the nation, due to budget restraints, turned to the northern foundries that specialized in producing cast bronze or zinc statuary for decorating cemetery markers. *“It’s like going to Wal-Mart. It’s less expensive,”... Timothy S. Sedore, author.*

Customizable soldier monuments were advertised for sale in catalogs. Firms such as the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, did a brisk business selling mass-produced Standing Soldier statues, made of zinc, to those communities having smaller budgets. A life-size zinc Standing Soldier was listed in their catalog for just \$450. The company even provided, at no extra charge, an installer who traveled along with the monument to assemble it on site.

In many cases, those companies produced statues for both Union and Confederate customers - altering only the shape of the hat, the length of the cape, and the initials on the belt buckle: US for United States or CS for Confederate States. However, many of the Confederate *Silent Sentinels* that began keeping watch over Southern towns turned out to be nearly identical to the statues of Union soldiers that decorated hundreds of public spaces across the North. In fact, the New England monument companies pulled off a remarkably successful marketing sleight of hand - selling the same statue models to towns and citizen’s groups from both sides of the Civil War!

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Standing Soldier – the ‘Silent Sentinel’ (continued)



On the far left: The Monumental Bronze Co. of Connecticut produced this sculpture of a Union soldier. It was erected in Westfield, New Jersey in 1889.

On the right: Sculpture of a Confederate soldier, made by the same company, erected in Windsor, North Carolina in 1898.

(Note: the monument featured in the August 2022 issue of the Unionist, pgs. 26-28, was dedicated in 1885 in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and features a ‘Standing Soldier’ on its top which is identical to these two statues. It was produced by the Detroit Bronze Co., a subsidiary of the Monumental Bronze Co.)

Southern customers eventually caught on to the knockoff deception and began demanding statues that portrayed soldiers who were more obviously ‘Confederate’ rather than ‘Yankee’. *“In 1900, in Elberton, Ga., an angry crowd pulled down and buried this statue of a Confederate soldier because it looked too much like a Union fighter. It was dug up in 1982 and now resides in a local museum.” ... Sarah Beetham, Civil War historian and American Art specialist.*

The manufacturers responded to these demands by giving their ‘Confederate’ models a slouch hat instead of the Union topper (which looked like a baseball cap), a short shell jacket rather than the Northerner’s longer greatcoat, and a bedroll to replace the Union soldier’s knapsack. But dozens of Standing Soldier statues still remain today, both in the North and the South, that are identical. *“I’ve spent hours staring at the creases on their pants and, Yankee or Rebel, they’re often exactly the same,” ... Sarah Beetham, art historian at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.*

Although the Civil War monument building boom petered out in the North around the turn of the 20th century, at least 2,000 Standing Soldiers remain on vigil throughout the United States. The vast majority of these sturdy and solemn ‘Silent Sentinels’ keep watch in the North.

Statues that were erected long ago to memorialize the common ‘everyman’ of the South - those who fought for the Confederacy - have recently been threatened with destruction or removal. One might wonder how statue protesters and accommodating officials can be absolutely sure of which side of the conflict the offending Standing Soldier actually represents. Because, after all, the most popular monuments that were erected to memorialize those who fought for the Confederacy have a distinct feature: *they look almost exactly the same as the monuments erected to memorialize the soldiers who fought for the Union!*

... submitted by Michael L. Lance, DC – Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp #2

The Demise of Dutchy

In 1898, the citizens of Elberton, Georgia commissioned a granite statue to be erected to honor their local men who had fought for the Confederacy. Late one night, two years later, those same citizens took their monument down. Why, you ask? After all, public opinion of the war hadn’t changed much at the time. It was because the statue was just plain ugly, with bug eyes and what looked suspiciously like a Union-style overcoat. They had nicknamed it Dutchy because they thought it looked like *“a cross between a Pennsylvania Dutchman and a hippopotamus”*. The August 13, 1900 *Elberton Star* reported that about midnight, a group of men tugged Dutchy down via *“a rope around his neck”*. A few days later, they unceremoniously buried poor Dutchy. After the dust settled, they then ordered a brand new ‘white bronze’ statue from Monumental Bronze Co. – because one of those, they had been told, would last forever! Dutchy’s replacement still stands today at Confederate Memorial Park, in Lee County, Georgia.

Gen. James J. Byrne Camp #1 - Fort Worth

Sunday, 13 Nov 2022 – Fort Worth, Texas

Brothers of *Gen. James J. Byrne Camp No. 1* gathered at two different venues on November 13, 2022. First, they joined several other patriotic organizations, including: the *Sons of the American Revolution (SAR)*; *Disabled American Veterans*; and local *JROTC* units, for the annual *Massing of the Colors*. This event was held at Birchman Baptist Church in Fort Worth. Brothers Paul Kendall, Mark Parkison, Matthew Parkison, and Todd Wilber attended to present the National and Camp Colors.



Sponsored by The *Military Order of the World Wars (MOWW)*, the *Massing of the Colors* is a patriotic ceremony held to rededicate faith in the United States, and to demonstrate support for the National Colors and the Servicemen and Servicewomen those Colors represent. Each attending organization carried, at least, the National Colors and its unit Colors.

L-R: CC Paul Kendall, Mark Parkison, Matthew Parkison and JVC Todd Wilber with the Colors

The first *Massing of the Colors* ceremony was held on Armistice Day in 1922, and the *MOWW* is believed to be the only Veteran Service Organization (VSO) in the United States to conduct such ceremonies today.

Brothers of the *Byrne Camp* then reassembled at Pioneer's Rest Cemetery in Fort Worth. They gathered to conduct their annual memorial ceremony at the gravesite of the Camp's namesake, Gen. James J. Byrne.

L-R: Hal Hughes, JVC Todd Wilber, CC Paul Kendall, and Mark Parkison



... submitted by JVC Todd Wilber - Gen. James J. Byrne No 1, Fort Worth, Texas

Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp #2 – Houston

Saturday, 29 Oct 2022 – Humble, Texas

On October 29, 2022, Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea, USN, Camp 2 of Houston conducted a graveside memorial service at Old Humble Cemetery in Humble Texas. Participants gathered at the old burial grounds to honor Civil War veteran Pvt. Isaac Van Houghton, who served with *Company H, 102nd New York Infantry*. By 1868, Van Houghton had migrated to Houston, Texas – and promptly changed his name to Stephen Robert Carter – for unknown reasons. He later joined the *Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan G.A.R. Post* of Houston and was active as a member. Van Houghton, as Carter, finally settled in nearby Humble about 1907 and remained there for the rest of his life, passing away December 1917. His G.A.R. Brothers attended his funeral and later submitted the application for a military headstone to be placed on his grave. Eventually over time, as each succeeding generation came and went, Carter’s final resting place became mostly forgotten and unknown to his descendants.

That unhappy situation changed recently after Sr. Vice-Cmdr. John Vander Meulen, while researching online, discovered that burials at Old Humble cemetery included Civil War veterans. He then walked the cemetery and located the graves of two Civil War veterans, one of which was S. R. Carter. The marker was in very good condition because, fortunately, the *James Tull Chapter* of the *National Society Daughters of the American Revolution* had adopted Old Humble Cemetery as a historic preservation project. They worked to keep the cemetery and the remaining old headstones maintained and relatively clean.

Right: Headstone of Stephen Robert Carter in late 2022

After his discovery, Brother Vander Meulen quickly decided that a re-dedication ceremony was in order, and began preparing for one. He obtained approval from the Humble Superintendent of Parks, Jeremy Mittag. And, utilizing social media and other resources, he was successful with contacting a number of living descendants of the Union veteran. Excitement and enthusiasm grew among the family members as word of the memorial service became known.



Finally, everything came together for the October 29th re-dedication. The program was adapted from a G.A.R. burial ceremony that was performed for a Civil War veteran in 1917. It featured the reading of a detailed biography of the soldier, a musket salute by a 7-man Honor Guard - and the attendance of nearly thirty living descendants.

Brother Vander Meulen opened the program and called on Chaplain Stephen Schulze to offer a *Divine Blessing*. Brother Steven Brock, as Patriotic Instructor, then led the assembly in the *Pledge of Allegiance*. After a recorded rendition of *Hail Columbia*, Brother Vander Meulen welcomed all guests and recognized the various organizations that were present.

Next, he invited Sisters of the *Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War* to the podium. Houston Tent President, Susan Barry, presented the veteran’s biography. She had previously done extensive research, including digging into the military records at the National Archives in Washington DC., to prepare a nice summary of the soldier’s interesting life story. Sister Mary Anthony Startz of the *DUVVCW Tent* in San Antonio recited the moving and fitting poem: *When the Boys in Blue are Gone*. Both ladies also laid wreaths at the headstone during the ceremony. They were joined by Sister Jana Marsh, representing the *Sarah Emma Seelye Auxiliary* to the *Lea Camp*, who laid a white rose at the headstone during the ceremony.

Brother John Schneider, of *Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth Camp 18* of Dallas served as Officer-of-the-Day, led the opening procession, placed the ‘Tools of the Soldier’ at the headstone, and posted Brother Daniel Pourreau as Guard at the grave. He also saluted with his sword as each volunteer placed items at the headstone during the ceremony.

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



Officer-of-the-Day placing the 'Tools of the Soldier' at the headstone

Above L-R: Honor Guard consisting of: Howard Rose, CC Ben Bonnett, Robert Riley, Michael Rappe, Jason Hoffman, Kerry Manning (13th U.S. Inf.), and JVC Daniel Pourreau; Officer-of-the-Day John Schneider; SVC John Vander Meulen; Chaplain Stephen Schulze; and PCC Michael L. Lance.

Michael L. Lance was given the honor of conducting the adapted G.A.R. ceremony ritual, during which he placed a small U.S. flag at the headstone. Afterwards, he fell-in with the Honor Guard to become the seventh gun of the unit – replacing Daniel Pourreau who had marched away to be posted as Guard at the headstone. The Honor Guard was commanded by Howard Rose of Co. A, 13th U.S. Infantry, and included five Brothers of the *Lea Camp*. A flawless 21-gun salute was provided by the unit. The entire ceremony was video-recorded by Brother Thomas Eishen for later review.



Front row L-R
Stephen Schulze
Michael Lance
Daniel Pourreau
Howard Rose
Stephen Brock
Susan Barry
Mary Anthony Startz

Back row L-R
John Schneider
Jason Hoffman
John Vander Meulen
Ben Bonnett
Michael Rappe
Kerry Manning
Robert Riley

Not shown
Thomas Eishen
Jana Marsh

... report submitted by Michael L. Lance, Photos by John Vander Meulen and Mary Anthony Startz

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

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.**

Behind the front line and not visible: **Daniel Purreau 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.

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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 (13th 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!

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

... Report by Michael L. Lance, PCC

... Photos by Sarah Rappe

Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 received two new membership applications during the months of September and October. JVC Daniel Purreau, as chair of the Investigative Committee, reported that both applicants were qualified by heredity and had submitted the required supporting documentation and membership fees. He recommended that the applications both prospects be approved by a vote of the Camp.

Mr. Steven Brock was welcomed into the Order in September, based on his 2nd great-grandfather, Perry Green Brock, who served with Co. G, 15th Regiment, Missouri Cavalry.

Mr. John Bennett was welcomed into the Order in October, based on his great-grandfather, John Columbus Bennett, who served with Co. D, 1st Reg't Maryland Eastern Shore Infantry.



Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp #5 - Shreveport

Saturday, 29 Oct 2022 – Caddo Parish, Louisiana

On October 29, 2022, several members of *Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp #5* participated in the rededication of the Caddo Parish Confederate Monument. It had been erected in 1906 at the Caddo Parish Courthouse in Shreveport - 20 years before the courthouse now there was built. Originally funded by the *United Daughters of the Confederacy* and the old *Caddo Parish Police Jury*, it peacefully occupied the site until the late 1990s. Suddenly, modern anti-Confederate sentiment and a general lack of knowledge about the origins of the monument, led to protests about its very presence.

Finally, in the late 2010s, the *Caddo Parish Commission*, successor to the old *Police Jury*, voted for the monument's removal. In Early 2022, after legal actions to prevent the removal proved unsuccessful, the old monument was carefully disassembled and cleaned. It was then moved about 40 miles south to private property and reassembled. Its new location was the actual field of combat during the April 1864 *Battle of Sabine Crossroads* (also known as the *Battle of Mansfield*) during the *Red River Campaign*.

L-R: Brothers Tony Vets, John Prime, and Larry Joe Reynolds

The rededication event was mostly attended by members of the *United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC)* and *Sons of Confederate Veterans of the Civil War (SCVCW)*. Two past SCVCW National Commanders-in-Chief were in attendance: Charles "Chuck" McMichael and Paul Gramling Jr. Both men have been supportive of the *Bailey Camp*. Mr. Gramling has spoken at *Bailey Camp* meetings and been a guest at Camp holiday banquets.

Representing the *Bailey Camp* at the monument rededication were: Camp Commander John Andrew Prime, wearing his 37th *New York Volunteer Infantry* regalia; and Tony Lee Vets Sr., proudly bearing the *Bailey Camp Colors* and wearing the Zouave garb of the 95th *Pennsylvania Infantry*. Other members of the Camp in attendance were "SOBs" (*Sons of Both*), wearing Confederate gray. They were Brothers Keith Alan Porter, William Elliott, Larry Joe Reynolds, and T.J. Henigan.



Wednesday, 9 Nov 2022 – Shreveport, Louisiana

On November 9, 2022, the *Bailey Camp* held its final business meeting of the year. The agenda included the election of Camp officers for 2023. The current roster of officers was nominated and re-elected, including: John Prime as Camp Cmdr.; William Elliott as Camp Secretary/Treasurer; Michael Heller as Sr. Vice-Cmdr. and Chaplain; Tony Lee "Bo" Vets II as Jr. Vice-Cmdr. and Patriotic Instructor; and T.J. Henigan as Sgt.-at-Arms. The 2023 Camp Council members will be Brothers Tony Lee Vets Sr., Ted Cox, and Bill Nichols.

Thursday, 10 Nov 2022 – Keithville, Louisiana

On November 10, 2022, John Andrew Prime, Commander of *Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp #5*, participated in the placing of thousands of U.S. flags at tombstones in the *Northwest Louisiana Veterans Cemetery* near Keithville, in south Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

Right: Cmdr. John A. Prime at Northwest Louisiana Veterans Cemetery



... submitted by Camp Cmdr. John Andrew Prime - Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp #5

Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth Camp #18 - Dallas

July 2022 - Denison, Texas

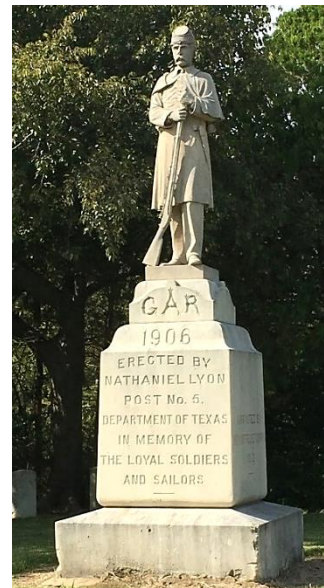
Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth Camp 18 and Co. K, 1st U.S. Infantry, Sixth Military District, SVR have an ongoing project of identifying Union veteran burials. In late-July, members of the *Ellsworth Camp* visited Pecan Grove Cemetery in McKinney, Texas and Fairview Cemetery in Denison Texas. In addition to locating and registering new finds, the men also focused on grave preservation and headstone cleaning.

Camp Commander David Rediger was joined that day by Secretary Donald Gates and Brother Paul Ridenour. During the visit at Fairview Cemetery, the men used a D2 solution to clean the 1906 G.A.R. monument and over a dozen other veteran grave markers.

On previous visits, the Camp had identified six Union Soldiers buried near the G.A.R. Monument. They also identified nine other Union veteran burials in other areas of the cemetery. All those headstones and markers were cleaned using the D2 solution.

The Brothers of the *Ellsworth Camp* plan to revisit the cemetery again in the near future to review the cleaning process – and also to survey other sections of the cemetery for additional Union burials.

Brother Ridenour recently volunteered and was appointed as Camp Graves Registration Officer. His dedication to identifying and preserving Union burials will assure that the final resting places of those soldiers will be remembered and maintained. Research is also continuing in other north Texas cemeteries to locate additional marked and unmarked Union soldier burials.



Secretary Donald Gates
Applying D2 solution



Cmdr. David Rediger
Notating an inscription



Paul Ridenour
Clearing brush

The G.A.R. monument at Fairview Cemetery in Denison, Texas (see photo at top of page) was originally dedicated in 1906 in memory of Union veterans who were members of the *Grand Army of the Republic*. The base is manufactured from native limestone, and the statue was purchased from a statue manufacturer (see feature story on page 3). There are six marked graves located beside the monument, plus two or three other unmarked graves within the confines of the stone curb which mark the boundaries of the plot. This G.A.R. monument is one of only three known monuments to the Union cause within the State of Texas. For many years, the citizens of Denison believed it was a Confederate monument. The G.A.R. inscribed on its base was thought to stand for "Great Army of the Rebellion"!

Department Patriotic Instructor's Message

Thursday, 10 Nov 2022 – From the Office of the National Patriotic Instructor

I write again in the hopes of putting pen to paper (or fingers to keyboard) to properly put to words the importance of *Veterans Day*. 104 years ago, at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, the Armistice ending World War I (*aka: the War to End All Wars or the Great War*) took effect. It was not until 1926 that Congress passed a resolution stating that November 11th would be an annual observance known as *Armistice Day*, with it becoming a National holiday in 1938. In 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower officially changed the name to *Veterans Day*.

Veterans Day was celebrated on the 4th Monday in October from 1971-1974. In 1975, President Gerald R. Ford returned *Veterans Day* to November 11th. This day in November continues to be set aside for us to thank, honor, and remember those brave men and women who served in the United States Armed Forces - during any time or in any place.

Now that we have outlined the brief history of the day, and hopefully put its importance into words, we turn our eyes towards those who have signed the blank check to our country to give anything, including their lives to defend it, and we thank them. In today's day and age, it is easy to forget why it is so important to recognize that people are willing to lay down their lives to defend our country. Sometimes it is because we get caught up in our day-to-day lives and do not realize how good we have it. Other times it is because we get caught up in current events and the negativity that is usually published. That is because, unfortunately, the feel-good stories do not drive ratings for media companies.

Well, the fact that we have a media that can publish these heartwarming stories at times, uncensored and freely under the Constitution, and that we have things so good here, that most times in our day to day lives we do not even think about the freedoms the Constitution give us. Why don't we think of these freedoms? Because they are part of our everyday lives and we don't even realize it most times, we have become so used to our Rights being around that sometimes we take them for granted. We still, to this day have these rights, because of these brave souls and is exactly why we should thank these men and women. If it weren't for them, we would not have these Rights.

We all know someone who has served, or is currently stationed outside the U.S. Someone that has come home from deployment that was wounded in action, or who suffers from the unseen wounds of war. We all know those who after graduation from high school or college we lost touch with only to find out later that they joined the armed forces. These men and women volunteered to serve our Nation, they did it not for the fame or the glory, but to give back to something that is greater than themselves and to ensure that both their loved ones, and complete strangers, can enjoy the same freedoms that our ancestors enjoyed.

That is why they deserve our thanks and praise this 11th of November.

In Fraternity Charity and Loyalty,

Brother Benjamin Frail, PDC
National Patriotic Instructor
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



Department Chaplain's Corner

The U.S. Army's First Female Chaplain

The U.S. Army's first female Chaplain had to fight to secure her place in history. Ellen Elvira Gibson was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts on May 8, 1821. In 1861, she married John E. Hobart, an ordained Methodist Clergyman, who became Chaplain of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil War.

Ellen Elvira Gibson-Hobart

Ella (as she was known) followed her husband into camp where "she assisted her husband with the spiritual comfort of the sick and wounded. She became ordained in the Spiritualist tradition by the Religio Philosophical Society of St. Charles, Illinois in November 1863. Her ordination license recognized her as a Regular and Ordained Minister of the Gospel and authorized her to solemnize marriages in accordance with the law."



In September 1864, Ella became the unofficial chaplain of the 1st Wisconsin Artillery while batteries E through M were being organized at Camp Randall in Madison, Wisconsin. The regiment then moved to Fort Lyon in Alexandria, Virginia.

"On November 22, 1864, Ella was elected chaplain by the regimental officers. Wisconsin's adjutant general wrote to the War Department in December 1864 requesting confirmation of Ella Hobart's election by securing her an official appointment to the regiment's chaplaincy. Even though she had the unofficial support from Abraham Lincoln, the application was denied by Edward Stanton on the grounds that no precedent existed to muster a female into military service. In spite of the official rejection, Ella Hobart continued to minister 'faithfully' for the remainder of the war until July 12, 1865."

In March 1869, a joint resolution to grant Ella Hobart full pay and emoluments was introduced in Congress. However, it wasn't until March 1876 that she finally received payment for her Civil War service as a chaplain, in the amount of \$1,210.56. Unfortunately, recognition of her military service was voted down in 1880 and again in 1892.

"Her service was finally recognized in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2002. Congress posthumously granted Ella Hobart the grade of Captain in the Chaplain Corps of the U.S. Army. By then, however, she had already been eclipsed by nearly 30 years as the first "official" female chaplain in the military by Lt. Dianna Pohlman Bell, who was commissioned as a U.S. Navy Chaplain in 1973."

... submitted by Chaplain Stephen D. Schulze, Department of Texas and Louisiana

... source: "If I Had Been A Man" by John P. Deeben, published in Civil War Times, Winter 2023, page 52.

The work of chaplains during the Civil War has, until recent years, been overlooked by many historians and scholars. While the more general topic of religion's role during the war has been thoroughly researched and written about, the more specific role of the men involved in the work of ministering to soldiers has not received quite as much attention. The impact religion had on Civil War soldiers would never have been as pervasive were it not for the dedicated work of chaplains. Whether these men were Protestant preachers (the vast majority), Catholic priests, or Jewish rabbis, the influence of those who served in the capacity of chaplain was as definite as it was long lasting. Fortunately, a growing number of scholars are now recognizing and writing about the influence of Civil War chaplains, as a recent study attests:

"For the overwhelming number of Union and Confederate soldiers, religion was the greatest sustainer of morale in the Civil War. Faith was a refuge in great time of need. Troops faced battle by forgetting earthly pleasures and looking heavenward . . . Guarding and guiding the spiritual well-being of the soldiers was the primary responsibility of army chaplains."

Source: *Chaplains in the Civil War*, by Richard G. Williams, Jr., online at www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com

Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients - U.S. Army (Part 4)

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."

Right - U.S Army version of the Medal of Honor

This issue of the *Unionist*, presents Part 4 of a comprehensive review of recipients of the *Medal of Honor* who served with the U.S. Army during the Civil War – with a brief description of their heroic actions, and if available, the wording of their citation.



- **William H. Appleton – 1st Lt.** – William H. Appleton was born in March 1843 in Chichester, New Hampshire, son of a wheelwright. He enlisted in the Union Army in May 1861 at age 19 and was assigned to Co. I, 2nd New Hampshire Infantry. He fought at *First Manassas*, the *Peninsula Campaign*, *Second Manassas*, *Fredericksburg*, and *Gettysburg* before joining a newly formed unit, the *4th U.S. Colored Infantry*. This new unit was formed in Baltimore, Maryland in July 1863. Appleton joined Co. H as a 2nd Lt. the following month.

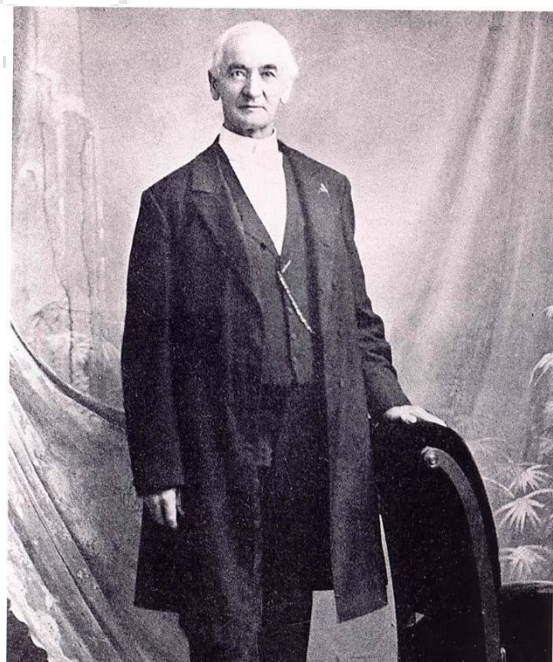
It was his actions at the *2nd Battle of Petersburg* that would earn Appleton a promotion - and the Medal of Honor. He led the charge and came out unscathed. One other officer was killed, along with five others wounded. Appleton was then promoted to Captain, and put in command of Co. E. His command would go on to fight at and capture Fort Fisher in January 1865. Appleton and the *4th U.S. Colored Infantry* were mustered-out in May 1866 and little else is known about his post-service life. He had been breveted to Major before his service ended, and he received his Medal of Honor in February 1891. Appleton died September 9, 1912, at age 69, and was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Pembroke, New Hampshire. His Medal of Honor citation reads:

The first man of the Eighteenth Corps to enter the enemy's works at Petersburg, Va., 15 June 1864. Valiant service in a desperate assault at New Market Heights, Va., inspiring the Union troops by his example of steady courage.

- **James W. Archer – 1st Lt. and Adjutant** – James W. Archer was born in 1828 in Edgar County, Illinois. He served with the *59th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry*. He earned the Medal of Honor for his actions at the *Second Battle of Corinth*. Archer had taken command of the *48th Indiana Volunteer Infantry* after its commander had been killed in action.

He married Elizabeth Chambers, and they became the parents of six children. Archer received his Medal of Honor in 1897. He died in 1908 at age 79 and was buried in Riverside Cemetery in Spencer County, Indiana. His Citation reads:

Voluntarily took command of another regiment, with the consent of one or more of his seniors, who were present, rallied the command and led it in the assault.



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Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients - U.S. Army *(Part 4 continued)*

- **Lester Archer – Sergeant** – Lester Archer was born in 1838 in Fort Ann, New York. In December 1861, he enlisted with the Union Army at age 23 at Fort Edward, New York, mustering-in as a Corporal in *Co. E, 96th New York Infantry*.



Archer would be awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery in the September 29, 1864 Union assault and capture of Fort Harrison, Virginia. By the time of that action, he had been promoted to Sergeant.

Less than a month after his participation at Fort Harrison, Archer was killed in action at Darbytown Road at Fair Oaks, Virginia – in October 1864. His unit was part of an unsuccessful assault on the Confederate position. His remains were never identified or recovered from the battlefield. He was likely buried in an unknown grave.

Archer was posthumously awarded his Medal in April 1865 - one of only a few Civil War posthumous recipients. His brief Medal of Honor Citation simply states:

Gallantry in placing the colors of his regiment on the fort.

- **William J. Archinal – Corporal** – William J. Archinal was born in Felsberg, Germany in 1840. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1860. The following year, when he was 21, he enlisted with the *30th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry*.

In May 1863, Archinal was serving as a Corporal in Co. I when he and 149 others volunteered to make a diversionary charge on a Confederate position at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Their mission was to draw fire away from the main assault and no one was expected to survive - which is why only unmarried men were accepted as volunteers. It was his actions during this charge that earned him the Medal of Honor.

Eighty-five percent of the storming party were lost during the assault. This was either due to being killed immediately or captured. William was one of the captured, but was later exchanged. He went on to serve in the 1864 *Atlanta Campaign*, the *March to the Sea*, and the push through the Carolinas in March and April 1865.



Archinal was mustered-out of service in August 1865 at Little Rock, Arkansas, and moved to Canton, Ohio. He served as Postmaster of Canton for 4 years. Thirty-one years after his actions at Vicksburg, he received his Medal of Honor. He and nine other members of the *30th Regiment* received the Medal for participating in that storming party. Archinal married Katherine Eicher and they had 4 sons and 1 daughter. He retired to Trenton, New Jersey and died in 1919 at age 78. His brief Medal of Honor Citation simply states:

Gallantry in the charge of the "volunteer storming party."

- **Clinton L. Armstrong – Private** – Clinton L. Armstrong was born in 1844 in Franklin, Indiana. In May 1863, Gen. Grant ordered an assault on the Confederate heights at Vicksburg, Mississippi. A storming party of volunteers was ordered to build a bridge across a moat and plant scaling ladders against the enemy embankment in advance of the main attack. The odds were against survival, and the mission was called "the forlorn hope". Only single men were accepted as volunteers, but twice as many men as needed volunteered. In the early morning, the assault began following a naval bombardment. The volunteers came under enemy fire immediately and were pinned down in the ditch they were to cross. Despite repeated attacks by the main Union body, the men of the 'forlorn hope' were unable to retreat until nightfall. Of the 150 men in the storming party, nearly half were killed. His brief Medal of Honor Citation simply states:

For gallantry in the charge of the volunteer storming party on 22 May 1863.

... series to be continued next issue with Part 5

Upcoming Activities - Department of Texas and Louisiana

- Nov 9, 2022** **Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp 5** - Business Meeting and Election of 2023 Officers - 6:00 pm.
Caddo Parish Coroner's Office, 2900 Hearne Ave, Shreveport, Louisiana
- Nov 11, 2022** **Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2** - Veteran's Day Celebration – Musket Salute and Parade - 10 a.m.
Houston City Hall, 901 Bagby St., Houston, Texas - 10:00 a.m.
- Nov 11, 2022** **Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp 5** - Three Veteran's Day Observances, including:
Hillcrest Memorial Park, Bossier City, Louisiana
Northwest Louisiana Veterans Cemetery, Keithville, Louisiana
Greenwood Cemetery, Shreveport, Louisiana
- Nov 13, 2022** **Gen. James J. Byrne Camp 1** – *Massing of the Colors* – Patriotic Event
Birchman Baptist Church, in Fort Worth.
- Nov 13, 2022** **Gen. James J. Byrne Camp 1** – Graveside Memorial Ceremony for Gen. James J. Byrne
Pioneers Rest Cemetery, 620 Samuels Ave, Fort Worth, TX – 10:00 a.m.
- Nov 17, 2022** **Gen. James J. Byrne Camp 1** - Business Meeting - 7:00 p.m.
VFW Hall 5617, 580 S. Cherry Ln., White Settlement, Texas
- Dec 13, 2022** **Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2** – Business Meeting and Elections of 2023 Officers - 7:00 p.m.
Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, Texas
- Dec 14, 2022** **Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp 5** - Business Meeting, Election/Installation of 2023 Officers - 6 pm.
Jan's River Restaurant, 7675 W. 70th St., Shreveport, Louisiana
- Dec 15, 2022** **Gen. James J. Byrne Camp 1** - Business Meeting - 7:00 p.m.
VFW Hall 5617, 580 S. Cherry Ln., White Settlement, Texas - 7:00 p.m.
- Dec 20, 2022** **Col. Elmer Ellsworth Camp 18** - Business meeting and Christmas Dinner - 7:00 p.m.
3600 Shire Blvd., Richardson, Texas
- Dec 17, 2022** **Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2** - Wreaths Across America Ceremonies – 11:00 a.m.
Houston National Cemetery, 10410 Veterans Memorial Dr, Houston, Texas
Laying of wreaths and salute at graves of U.S. veterans.
- Jan 7, 2023** **Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2** - Battle of Galveston Commemoration Ceremony – 10:00 a.m.
Episcopal Church Cemetery, 4001 Ave K, Galveston, Texas
- Jan 7, 2023** **Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2** - Business Meeting and Installation of 2023 Officers - 1:00 p.m.
Golden Corral Restaurant, 6200 Seawall Blvd, Galveston, Texas
- Jan 11, 2023** **Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp 5** - Business Meeting - 6:00 pm.
Caddo Parish Coroner's Office, 2900 Hearne Ave, Shreveport, Louisiana
- Jan 17, 2023** **Col. Elmer Ellsworth Camp 18** - Business meeting - 7:00 p.m.
Heritage Farmstead Museum, 1900 W. 15th St., Plano, Texas
- Jan 19, 2023** **Gen. James J. Byrne Camp 1** - Business Meeting and Election/Installation of 2023 Officers - 7 p.m.
VFW Hall 5617, 580 S. Cherry Ln., White Settlement, Texas - 7:00 p.m.
- Feb 8, 2022** **Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey Camp 5** - Business Meeting and Election of 2023 Officers - 6:00 pm.
Caddo Parish Coroner's Office, 2900 Hearne Ave, Shreveport, Louisiana
- Feb 14, 2023** **Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2** - Monthly Business Meeting - xx7:00 p.m.
Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX - 7:00 p.m.
- Feb 16, 2023** **Gen. James J. Byrne Camp 1** - Business Meeting - 7:00 p.m.
VFW Hall 5617, 580 S. Cherry Ln., White Settlement, Texas - 7:00 p.m.
- Feb 21, 2023** **Col. Elmer Ellsworth Camp 18** - Business meeting - 7:00 p.m.
Heritage Farmstead Museum, 1900 W. 15th St., Plano, Texas

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Department of Texas and Louisiana



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Dept. Sr. Vice-Comdr.
Dept. Jr. Vice-Comdr.
Dept. Secretary/Treasurer

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Timothy M. Phillips
Richard W. Erder (*membership*)
Donald L. Gates

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Dept. Chaplain
Dept. Historian
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Dept. Graves Registr. Off.
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Newsletter: The Department newsletter, *The Unionist*, is published quarterly (*Feb, May, Aug, and Nov*). Send questions or comments concerning the newsletter to the Editor at: mlance387@gmail.com



Department of Texas and Louisiana
CAMP NAMESAKES



Gen. James J. Byrne

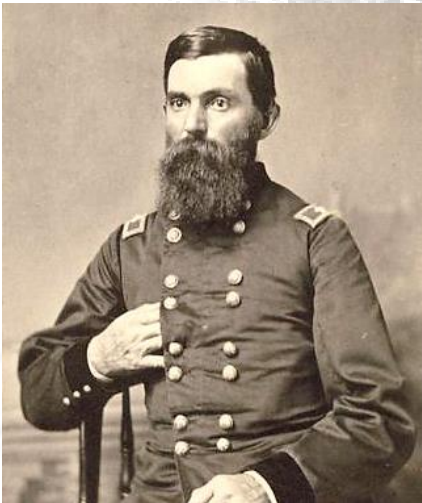
Namesake of the Fort Worth Camp



Killed in Action on the USS Harriet Lane

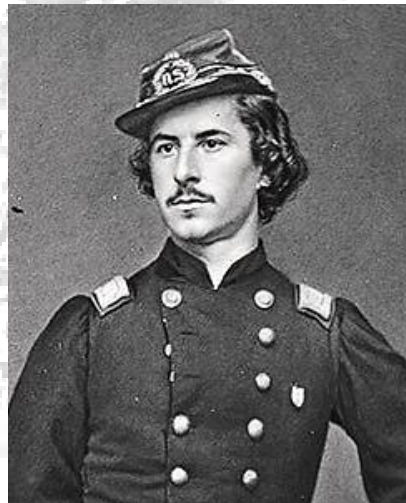
Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea

Namesake of the Houston Camp



Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey

Namesake of the Shreveport Camp



Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth

Namesake of the Dallas Camp



Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War