

The Parmley Post

Newsletter of Gen James J Byrne Camp 1

Dept of Texas and Louisiana SUVCW

August 2023

Commander's Message

Bros,

I hope y'all are surviving the nuclear heat. Hopefully some cooler weather is right around the corner.

The next major event for Camp 1 will be a recruiting event at the Texas Civil War Museum on the 23rd of September. I hope to see many of your cherubic visages there.

In F, C, & L,

Todd Wilber, Commander

Secretary's Report

August 17, 2023

Meeting Minutes

Camp 1 Commander Todd Wilber called the meeting to order at 7 PM. Ten brothers were in attendance via Zoom. Commander Todd Wilber welcomed the camp, offered the invocation, and led the pledge to the flag of the United States. Camp 1 will have a normal hybrid meeting on Thursday, September 21 in person at the VFW hall and a Zoom option.

OLD BUSINESS:

Recruiting Event in Fall at Texas Civil War Museum: The Camp decided to hold the recruiting event on Saturday, September 23 at 9:30 AM. Camp 18 in Dallas is invited to attend.

Present the Colors at a Texas Rangers Game: Mark Parkison continuing to investigate with next spring as likely time.

Lower Colors on last day of Texas Civil War Museum operation in December: Camp 1 will discuss with the museum during the recruiting event.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Camp Commander Report: Todd Wilber is working on the September newsletter.

Jr. Vice Commander Report: Michael Belcher has continued to encourage candidates to complete their SUVCW membership application.

Secretary Report: Mark Parkison read the July camp meeting minutes and they were approved by the camp.

Treasurer Report: David Appleton presented the treasurer's report which was approved by the camp.

NEW BUSINESS:

Camp purchase new Camp Commander Badge: The camp voted to purchase a new badge.

Massing of the Colors, Nov 5, Sunday 2 PM, Birchman Baptist Church and Visit Pioneers Rest Cemetery to commemorate General James J. Byrne; Ft Worth Veterans Day Parade, Nov 11, Sat 9 AM, Panther Pavilion: Move to old business as possible camp events.

Announcements:

David Appleton reported sad news that his wife Jo has cancer and is starting chemo treatment with surgery planned. David is grateful for the support from family and friends. His attendance in person for camp meetings may be spotty but he will try to attend the Zoom meetings as he is able.

John Vander Meulen, Commander, Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp #2, offered highlights of the National Encampment. The August 2025 National Encampment in Houston, TX is being further evaluated after meeting with the selection committee. Other items shared were monument protection, firearms at camp events, and gender identity.

Mark Parkison will contact Assistant Department Signals Officer Larry "Joe" Reynolds to update the Department website to show Todd Wilber as Camp Commander, Matthew Parkison as Senior Vice Commander and Graves Registration Officer position as vacant.

Camp Commander Todd Wilber offered the benediction and the meeting was concluded at 7:40 PM.

In F, C, & L,

Mark Parkison

Upcoming Events

Camp Meeting- September 21st

Recruiting Event- Sept 23rd
TX Civil War Museum
760 Jim Wright Freeway North
Fort Worth, TX 76108
0930-1600

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer's Report for August:

Beginning balance: \$1,398.74

Income: Sale of challenge coin in case: \$15.00

Expenses: None since last report.

Ending balance: \$1,413.74

In F, C, and L,

David B Appleton

For Sale

We still have 13 of the SUVCW Texas Marshal badges, and two of the \$5 challenge coins in black carrying bag and one \$15 challenge coin in beribboned case.

Contact Bro David Appleton if interested.

Patriotic Instruction

The American's Creed

by William Tyler Page

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation

of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

—Written 1917, accepted by the United States House of Representatives on April 3, 1918.

In Their Own Words

Major Rufus Dawes of the 6th WI Infantry left an account of Brawner's Farm (aka Gainesville) in his memoirs. This was the first battle of John Gibbon's Black Hat Brigade. The brigade went toe to toe with the famed Stonewall Brigade and held their own. Brawner's Farm was part of the 2nd Bull Run Campaign.

General Hatch, in advance, sent the 14th Brooklyn regiment as advance guard and flankers. I remember seeing the line of their red legs on the green slope of the same hill from which the enemy fired upon us, but they discovered no enemy. Our brigade moved along the turnpike on that quiet summer evening as unsuspectingly as if changing camp. Suddenly the stillness was broken by six cannon shots fired in rapid succession by a rebel battery, point blank at our regiment. The shell passed over the heads of our men, and burst in the woods beyond. Surprise is no sufficient word for our astonishment, but the reverberation had not died away when gallant old Colonel Cutler's familiar voice rang out sharp and loud, "Battalion, halt! Front! Load at will! Load!" The men fairly jumped in their eagerness, and the iron ramrods were

jingling, when "Bang! Bang!" went the rebel cannon again. Again they overshot our men, but a poor horse was knocked over and over against the turnpike fence. "Lie down!" shouted Colonel Cutler. Fortunately a little bank along the roadside gave us good cover. Battery "B," 4th U. S. artillery, now came down the turnpike on a gallop. Quickly tearing away the fence, they wheeled into position in the open field, and the loud crack of their brass twelve pounders echoed the rebel cannon. Thus opened our first real battle. General Gibbon ordered the 2nd Wisconsin and 19th Indiana regiments to move forward upon the enemy. This attack of General Gibbon was made upon the theory that a comparatively small force of the enemy was present. (See reports of Gibbon and Doubleday.) No sooner had the 2nd Wisconsin shown its line in the open field, than there burst upon them a flame of musketry, while Confederate batteries distributed along about a mile of front opened with shell and round shot. Under this terrible fire the second was obliged to change front before they could return a shot. We could not see them nor the 19th Indiana, owing to the intervening woods, but we heard the awful crash of musketry, and we knew there was serious work ahead. Captain J. D. Wood, of Gibbon's staff, came galloping down the turnpike with an order for the sixth to move forward into action. "Forward, guide centre," ordered the Colonel. The word here ran down the line from a remark of Captain Woods, that the second was being slaughtered, and when Colonel Cutler shouted "March," every man scrambled up the bank and over the fence, in the face of shot and shell, with something the feeling that one would hurry to save a friend from peril. My horse partook of the fierce excitement, and ran up the bank and leaped a

fence like a squirrel. I could now see the men of the second Wisconsin. They were under the concentrated fire of at least six times their own number of the enemy. Our regiment, five hundred and four men in ranks, pushed forward rapidly in perfect line of battle, field officers and Adjutant E. P. Brooks mounted and in their places, and colors advanced and flying in the breeze. Colonel Cutler was on a large dark bay, well known to all the men as "Old Prince." Colonel Bragg rode a pure white horse of high mettle, which was skittish and unmanageable. My own sturdy old mare was always steady under fire.

The regiment advanced without firing a shot, making a half wheel to the left in line of battle as accurately as if on the drill ground. Through the battle smoke into which we were advancing, I could see a blood red sun, sinking behind the hills. I can not account for our immunity from the fire of the enemy while on this advance. When at a short range, Colonel Cutler ordered the regiment to halt and fire. The seventh Wisconsin now came forward and passed into the ranks of the second Wisconsin. Our united fire did great execution. It seemed to throw the rebels into complete confusion, and they fell back into the woods behind them. We now gave a loud and jubilant cheer throughout the whole line of our brigade. Our regiment was on low ground which, in the gathering darkness, gave us great advantage over the enemy, as they overshot our line. The other three regiments of the brigade were on higher ground than the enemy. There was space enough vacant between our regiment and the others for a thousand men. Colonel Cutler sat upon his horse near the colors at the center of the regiment. Lieut. Colonel Bragg was on the right and, being myself upon the left, I was in good position to observe the progress of the battle. It was quite dark when the

enemy's yelling columns again came forward, and they came with a rush. Our men on the left loaded and fired with the energy of madmen, and the sixth worked with an equal desperation. This stopped the rush of the enemy, and they halted and fired upon us their deadly musketry. During a few awful moments, I could see by the lurid light of the powder flashes, the whole of both lines. I saw a rebel mounted officer shot from his horse at the very front of their battle line. It was evident that we were being overpowered and that our men were giving ground. The two crowds, they could hardly be called lines, were within, it seemed to me, fifty yards of each other, and they were pouring musketry into each other as rapidly as men could load and shoot. Two of General Doubleday's regiments (56th Pennsylvania and 76th New York,) now came suddenly into the gap on the left of our regiment, and they fired a crashing volley. Hurrah! They have come at the very nick of time. The low ground saved our regiment, as the enemy overshot us in the darkness. Men were falling in the sixth, but our loss was small compared to that suffered by the regiments on the left. I rode along our line and when near Colonel Cutler, he said, "Our men are giving ground on the left, Major." "Yes, Sir," said I. I heard a distinct sound of the blow that struck him. He gave a convulsive start and clapped his hand on his leg, but he controlled his voice. He said, "Tell Colonel Bragg to take command, I am shot." Almost at the same time "Old Prince" was shot; but he carried his master safely from the field. I rode quickly to Lieut. Colonel Bragg and he at once took command of the regiment. There was cheering along our line and it was again standing firmly. General Doubleday's two regiments by their opportune arrival and gallant work, aided much in turning the battle in our favor. The

"little Colonel" (Bragg,) always eager to push forward in a fight, advanced the regiment several rods. But soon the enemy came on again just as before, and our men on the left could be seen on the hill, in the infernal light of the powder flashes, struggling as furiously as ever. I could distinctly see Lieut. Colonel Fairchild, of the second Wisconsin and Lieut. Colonel Hamilton of the seventh Wisconsin, and other officers whom I recognized, working among and cheering up their men. Men who had been shot were streaming back from along the whole line. Our regiment was suffering more severely than it had been; but, favored by the low ground, we kept up a steady, rapid, and well aimed fire. As I galloped backward and forward along the line, my horse encountered ditches. Excited by the firing, cheering, and whizzing of the rebel shells, she would squat and jump a long distance in crossing them. How long our men withstood this last attack, I can not estimate, but, in the history of war, it is doubtful whether there was ever more stubborn courage than was displayed by the second and seventh Wisconsin and nineteenth Indiana regiments, on this field of battle. The only reason why I speak less of the 19th Indiana regiment is because I could not see them so distinctly. Our line on the left gradually fell back. It did not break but slowly gave ground, firing as savagely as ever. The rebels did not advance. Colonel Bragg directed our regiment to move by a backward step, keeping up our fire and keeping on a line with our brigade. But one of the companies of the right wing ("C") became broken by the men marching backward into a ditch. Colonel Bragg halted the regiment to enable them to reform their line, and upon this ground we stood until the enemy ceased firing. The other regiments of the brigade fell back to the turnpike. After an

interval of quiet, Colonel Bragg called upon the regiment to give three cheers. No response of any kind was given by the enemy. It was now about nine o'clock, and the night was very dark. Feeling assured the battle was over, measures then were taken to secure the burial of our eight dead men, and to hunt up our sixty-one wounded. Three men were missing.

(Spelling, punctuation, capitalization (or lack thereof), and etc in the original.)

Source

Dawes, Rufus R. Service with the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. pp. 60-63. 1890

Civil War Punishment



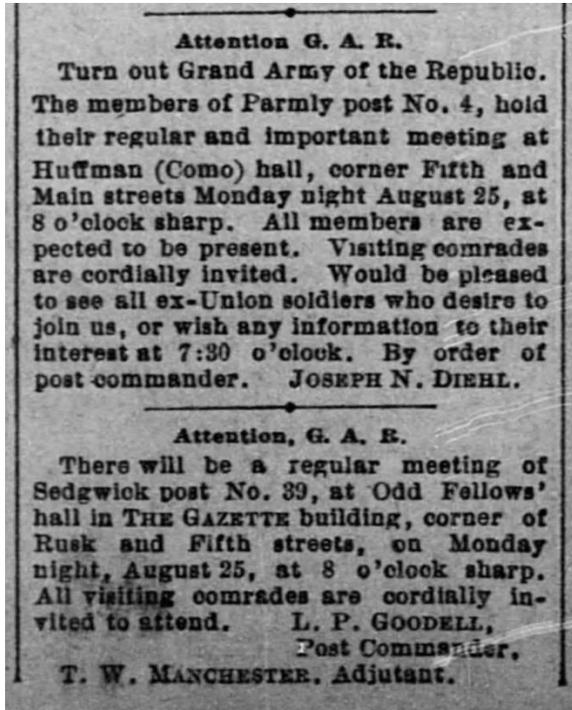
"...Then there was "bucking and gagging." Here the soldier would be forced to sit in the dirt and bring his knees up to his chest while his hands were brought around to the front where they were tied to his shins. Then they would take a stick or a rod and shove it over his arms but under his knees, gag him, and leave him there, often for hours."

<https://www.micholpolson.com/single-post/2016-1-9-bucked-and-gagged-in-the-union-army>

GAR History

Fort Worth Daily Gazette

25 August 1890



August in the Civil War

1861

- **August 3** - Balloon ascension by John LaMountain at Hampton Roads, Virginia
- **August 5** - President Lincoln signs the Revenue Act of 1861 into law, creating the first national income tax in American history
- **August 10** - Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri
- **August 12** - Confederates ambushed by Mescalero Apaches in Big Bend country south of Fort Davis, Texas
- **August 14** - Soldiers of the 79th New York mutiny near Washington, D.C.
- **August 29** - Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina
- **August 30** - Acting without higher approval, Major General John C. Frémont issues an edict freeing the slaves of all Confederate sympathizers in Missouri

1862

- **August 5** - Engagement at Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- **August 6** - CSS *Arkansas* scuttled near Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- **August 9** - Battle of Cedar Mountain (Slaughter Mountain), Virginia
- **August 10** - German-American Unionist are massacred by Confederates on the banks of the Nueces River in Texas
- **August 11** - Confederate partisans capture Independence, Missouri
- **August 13** - Skirmish on Yellow Creek, Missouri
- **August 15** - Skirmish at Clarendon, Arkansas
- **August 17** - Sioux uprising begins in southwest Minnesota
- **August 19 to 21** - Federal raid on Louisville & Nashville Railroad
- **August 22** - Affair at Catlett's Station, Virginia
- **August 24** - CSS *Alabama* commissioned at sea off Portugal's Azores Islands
- **August 27** - Stonewall Jackson captures and plunders Union supply depots at Manassas Junction, Virginia
- **August 28** - The Battle of Second Manassas (Bull Run) begins at Brawner's Farm (Groveton), Virginia
- **August 29/30** - Battle of Richmond, Kentucky
- **August 30** - The Battle of Second Manassas ends with a decisive Confederate victory

1863

- **August 1** - Federal cavalry advance from Witteburg on campaign to capture Little Rock, Arkansas
- **August 8** - Robert E. Lee offers to resign as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia
- **August 17** - Federals begin bombardment of Fort Sumter as siege of Fort Wagner continues
- **August 26** - Engagement at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia
- **August 27** - Skirmish at Bayou Meto (Reed's Bridge), Arkansas

1864

- **August 2** - Cavalry skirmish at Hancock, Maryland
- **August 4** - Operations around Brazos Santiago, Texas
- **August 5** - Battle of Mobile Bay, Alabama
- **August 6** - CSS *Tallahassee* departs Wilmington, North Carolina on a 3-week cruise
- **August 7** - Engagement at Moorefield, West Virginia
- **August 9** - Confederates detonate bomb aboard ship at City Point, Virginia
- **August 16** - Engagement at Guard Hill (Front Royal), Virginia
- **August 18** - Battle of Globe Tavern (Weldon Railroad), Virginia begins

- **August 20** - Cavalry combat at Lovejoy's Station on the Macon & Western Railroad in Georgia
- **August 21** - Battle of Globe Tavern (Weldon Railroad) concludes
- **August 21** - Skirmish at Summit Point, West Virginia
- **August 23** - Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, Alabama, falls to the Federals
- **August 25** - Second Battle of Reams Station, Virginia
- **August 31** - Battle of Jonesborough, Georgia
- **August 31** - Union Gen. George McClellan nominated for President by Democratic Party at Chicago convention

1865

--From the American Battlefield Trust

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/day-civil-wa>



The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) is a fraternal organization dedicated to preserving the history and legacy of veteran heroes who fought and worked to save the Union in the American Civil War. Organized in 1881 and chartered by Congress in 1954, SUVCW is the legal heir and successor to the Grand Army of the Republic. <https://suvchw.org/>

