

THE BUGLER



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Camp Officers

Camp Commander:
Denver Erickson

1st Lt Commander:
Dr. John McCain

2nd Lt Commander:
Kyle Erickson

Chaplain: *Jack Sanders*

Adjutant: *Paul Honaker*

Treasurer: *Paul Honaker*

See page 4 for meeting dates, time, and place.

COMMANDERS CORNER

My Fellow Compatriots;

A few weeks into July, from the 10th to the 20th made me wonder about how our men in the field prepared themselves between 1861 and 1865. As a Re-enactor I can tell you that the wool that was worn had purpose and a secret. Believe it or not long underwear, or *drawers* as they were commonly referred to, were worn under the uniform even in the hottest day of the year. The most commonly asked question by people when told this, is "why wear drawers under wool in the summer"! Well, my friends, if you were to ask anyone in farming they will tell you that a cotton tee shirt or undershirt under the clothing will absorb the perspiration and keep your body temperature much cooler.

The next question is, "why would one wear wool in the first place in the South when cotton was the main industry"? The answer to this ques-



tion is simple. With the cotton drawers under the wool uniform a soldier was actually cooler than wearing a full cotton uniform, slacks, shirt, vets, and coat. Silk, nylon, or rayon were not options. Not only would wool wear longer but was more durable for both summer and winter. Money was needed in the South due to the war and cotton was one of the biggest trade items.

Uniforms were made of wool to serve a dual purpose – to save on expense as well as give more trade – longer wear of the uniform as well as a good source for repelling rain or moisture.

Te shirts under the uniform,

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FROM THE PAST

Mr. B.F. Johnson of Richmond, Virginia wrote the following; "Let us treat all with the largest hearted liberality. We have enough substantial things to be proud over without contending for little and unimportant things and without splitting hairs. I want to

see the Veteran teach the broadest sort of patriotism. You are beginning to get a hold on the people now that will make your paper a blessing to every part of the United States. If the men who want to discuss them in a sweet tempered, kindly way, then

such discussions had better be left out. I am a Southerner, through and through; I love every foot of the Southland; I love the North, and East, and West, and I do not intend to let my devotion to the South

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MY CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR



10 August 1861—Union General Nathaniel Lyon is killed at Wilson's Creek, Missouri as he met Confederate generals Benjamin McCulloch and General Sterling Price. The battle gives the South another significant victory following that of Manassas Junction in Virginia.



30 August 1861 — Union General John Fremont declares martial law throughout Missouri. In an unauthorized act, Fremont allowed for the confiscation of property belonging to "those who shall take up arms against the United States"

Pvt Jacob Fredrick Beck

Jacob Fredrick Beck was born 20 November 1830 in Brigin Baden, Germany. On 12 September 1856 Jacob arrived in Genesee County New York and became a citizen of the United States. That same year he married Sophia Wirth in Rochester, New York.

In 1857 Jacob and Sophia traveled to Missouri on a boat. They arrived and settled in Weston, Missouri.

Little is known about Jacob's military service. According to

the "Company Muster Roll" of the Confederate 6th Cav., Jacob enlisted on 11 August 1863 by Maj. Wright in Rutledge, Missouri.

The muster rolls for 1862 and 1863 show Jacob as a soldier in Company E, 3rd Regiment, 6th Missouri Cavalry. The 1863 muster roll indicates the Regiment as "Smith's Regiment". This Regiment appears to have been variously known on the field as 3rd Regiment, Shelby's Brigade; Smith's Regiment, Missouri Cavalry; Thompson's Regiment, Missouri Cavalry;

and Hooper's Regiment, Missouri Cavalry; but it was designated by the Confederate War Department as the 6th Regiment Missouri Cavalry.

On 27 October 1863 Jacob Beck was taken prisoner in Missouri. Little is known about his military service after his capture.

Jacob and Sophia separated late in life and he made is home with his daughter in Valley Falls, Kansas.

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MEMBERS UPDATE

On August 14, 2006 Cols Lewis & Harrison Camp Member Marshall Clark had a front page newspaper article written about his search for his "birth relatives".

"Marshall was told that he was born in Texas and his mother died of toxemia. He was also told that his father was a mechanic and he was of Scottish,

Dutch and Irish decent. Those were the only facts he knew...—until an Internet search unexpectedly uncovered information about his birth family.

My birth mother died at the age of 25, and I had four older siblings...he and his siblings were put up for adoption after his mother's death. My father didn't know it was a permanent thing.

He thought he would get us back.

"...in 1973 he decided to join the Civil War Round Table and the Sons of Confederate Veterans." (Marshall could only be an Associate Member of the SCV and our Camp until he was able to find an ancestor

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WBTS TRIVIA

"By The Light of the Moon — Many a Civil War buff remembers that the moon was full on April 9, 1865, when Lee was forced to surrender to Grant at Appomattox. Many months earlier, on or about September 13, 1862, Robert

E. Lee's Special Order Non. 191 was lost near Frederick, Maryland, when the moon was full.

If a fellow was superstitious, it might have seemed that a full moon brought no good for the C.S.A. It was shining at it's brightest on June

19, 1865 when the CSS Alabama was sunk off the coast of France by guns of the USS Kearsarge. A full moon bathed the landscape on July 4, 1863, when all-important Vicksburg finally fell

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COMMANDERS CORNER

referred to as a *Lindsey Woolsey*, were made of wool. The only cotton worn was the drawers as an insulator.

The socks were also made of wool. The shoes, or *Boonies* as they were called, were made entirely of leather including the soles. The wool socks would keep the soldiers feet from sweating, unlike the cotton. The extra cushion made the boonies a little more comfortable to bear. Dr. Scholl's inserts were far from being invented yet. Metal taps were worn on the heels of the boonies to give more wear of the leather sole and heel. Another bit of trivia, the boonies were not made for left or right feet as our shoes are

today. When a soldier was issued a pair of boonies they all looked the same. They were not issued as a pair or even come as a pair. Each soldier received two boonies.

Most men did not read or write and did not know left from right. When taught to march they were quoted as reciting "Hay Foot or Straw Foot", rather than "left foot or right foot" as in today's military. A piece of hay was inserted into the left boonie and a piece of straw in the right boonie. Therefore the reciting of hay foot straw foot had a meaning and they were on their way.

*Your Humble Servant
Denver J. Frickson
Camp Commander*

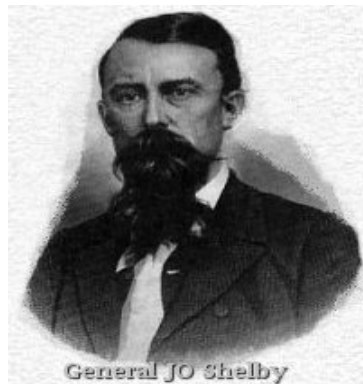


*4 October 1861 —
Treaties are signed by
the Confederates with
the Cherokee,
Shawnee, and Seneca
Indian tribes; this
enables the
Confederates to utilize
willing Indians in their
confrontations with
Union troops.*

MY CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR — CONTINUED

He died 13 August 1916 in Valley Falls. He is buried at Pleasant Ridge Cemetery at Weston, Missouri.

Pvt. Jacob Fredrick Beck is the Great-Grandfather of Member Carlan Honaker and Great-Great Grandfather of Member Paul Honaker.



*6 November 1861 —
The South holds
elections, and the
results of these prove
that Jefferson Davis is
a popular and
respected leader as
when first chosen
Provisional President.
He is elected to a six
term office as President
of the Confederacy.*

MEMBERS UPDATE — CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

who served in the Confederate cause.)

"Then a couple of months ago, he got an envelope from his adoptive family's attorney. Inside were his adoption papers, which listed his birth parents' names and confirmed that he had four older siblings."

"Thinking that the information could help him track down a Confederate relative, Clark and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (Camp Chaplain Jack Sanders) ran the information through ancestry. COM and came up with the name of his great-grandfather, John Quincy Wheeler, a private in Company A, 19th Texas Cavalry."

The article was lengthy and well worth reading. If you did not read it contact Paul Honaker and get a copy of it.

Marshall and his wife Katrina will travel to Texas in September 2006 for a family reunion with his blood relatives.

Good Luck Marshall

*Sons of Confederate Veterans
Cols Lewis & Harrison, Camp #1854*

4109 SW 29th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66614

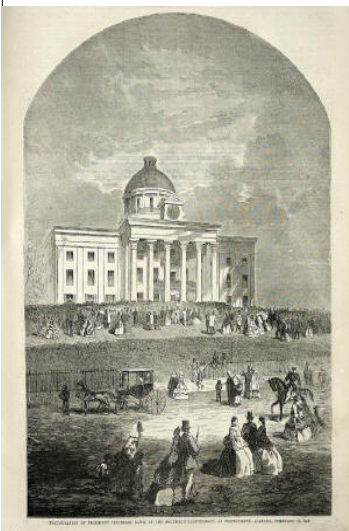
www.1854.kssc.v.org

Next Meetings:

September 16, 2006
October 21, 2006
November 18, 2006

See the flyer attached concerning our special guest speaker for the November 2006 meeting. Please make every effort to attend and bring a guest.

10:00 a.m. at
Westside Christian Church
432 SW Lindenwood Ave.
Topeka, Kansas 66606



CAMP PICNIC — On Saturday July 15, 2006 we held our annual Camp picnic. Attending was Denver Erickson, Brandon Erickson, Holly Cope, Samantha Erickson, and friend Amanda, Paul Honaker, Dr. John McCain, Jim & Donna Fisher, Jack Sanders, Jim & Marilyn Sanders, Jack Snook, and Tom Payne. Thank all of you for attending and making the picnic a success.

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WBTS TRIVIA

before the lengthy Union assault.

Perhaps worst of all, the same phenomenon was due on May 2, 1863, when Confederate troops inflicted mortal wounds upon their leader, Stonewall

Jackson. Had the full moon been shining, the landscape would have been brilliantly lighted instead of shrouded in shadows. On this evening, the moon was a few hours too late in making its appearance."

Reprinted from "Civil War Trivia and Fact



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FROM THE PAST

lessen one iota of my interest in the welfare of my fellow countrymen wherever they may be located. I have warm friends on both sides. I think such a paper as the Confederate Veteran may be the means of really making our people better acquainted with each other, of enabling them to look down into the honest hearts of each other and to appreciate all of their excellencies, without one lingering spark of bitterness or selfishness."

In renewing his subscription to the Confederate Veteran for two years, Captain H. B. Littlepage, of the Naval War Records, Washington City, writes: "Among all the war literature there is none I enjoy so much as that contained in the Confederate Veteran. It seems to be in touch with those whom all brave men delight to honor."

A United States District Judge, living in the North, "who has been reading the Confederate Veteran, secured all the back numbers and when he put the bundle down in his home was impatiently asked by his wife: 'What do you want with that?' and he replied: 'My dear, the time is coming when its bound volumes will comprise history of the war.'"

"Comrade R. H. Burton, of Fenners Louisiana Battery, in some interesting reminiscences to the Veteran, states that Charles D. Dreux, commanding First Louisiana Battalion, with which he was connected, was the first commissioned officer killed in Confederate service. He does not give the date, but states: 'It was a skirmish near Young's Mill. We had ambushed the Federals and they had also ambushed us, and

we were in a hundred yards of each other when daylight appeared. Both sides fired into each other, and the lamented Dreux was killed. It was a sad day for our Battalion, as he was known and loved as Charley Dreux.'"

Reprinted from the Confederate Veteran Volume V, No. 1, Published in Nashville, Tennessee in January 1897.



The Capitol

