

Southern Heritage

Newsletter of 32nd Virginia, Co H. (Warwick Beauregards)
Volume 11, Number 2 – February 5, 2004

A Letter from the Captain

Attention Company!

At Ease!



Men, this has been a long cold winter and, may I say, a wet one as well. I hope this isn't the picture of the future of our upcoming

reenacting season! Well, we have had two work parties. I will say I haven't been overly happy with the turn out by the membership. Thank you to everyone who came out to help. We only have approximately three more work weekends left. I know everyone can't be there at all of them and I understand that. But not coming out at all!! My free time is just as valuable as anyone's in the company! Please come and do your part. Don't forget, if you don't get your hours in you will pay the walk on fee at the spring event! Please come out Feb-14-15 and help out. We have a lot to do yet. Please bring chainsaws, shovels, etc! We will start 0800 Saturday morning and 0800 Sunday morning. This is a Max effort work party. I am contacting other units to come out as well. So please come support the company! It's not all work! It's a lot of fun as well. I am keeping a log of the hours you work. If you have any questions about your time, just give me a call or e-mail me. I have finished the phone list for this year. Mark put his final touch on it for me. Thanks Mark! If you still need to get your dues in, please send them to me ASAP! The total amount due now

is \$50 plus a \$1 late fee. I just received the registration package from Cedar Creek. The event went up from \$10 to \$15 a person. I did not budget for that type of price hike! I propose the members pay the extra \$5. This is the only way we can do it. I will plan for it next year. Well, I'll see you all in a couple of weeks at the work party! See you there!

I remain your servant, sirs!

Capt. Billy Smith

A word of advice!

In June we will be going to a tactical weekend in Loudon County Virginia. If you don't have a knapsack, I would invest in one if you can. It will make life for you out there a lot better.

Capt. Billy

NEW MEMBER

Please welcome new member Dan Brigance. Dan, a Newport News resident, participated at the Christmas event. Some of you met him Saturday night at our annual gathering. Dan has re-enacted with the 51st and 48th Tennessee. Welcome Dan!

A Word From the Editor

If you want your newsletter delivered to you in the mail, I need \$5.00 from you. This isn't like the "old days" (also known

as the Showenozoic Era). You **WILL** receive your newsletters and, any special mailings, on time and every month. Let me know. You can mail me your money, cash or check, at:

Vince Abruzzese
349 Lynchburg Drive
Newport News, VA 23606

Event Schedule

The event schedule for the coming year is posted on the company web site (www.32ndvanews.homestead.com). Here it is:

March 20-21 Endview - 2nd Batt. event

April 3-4 Prentis House - Suffolk - Company event

May 7-9 Spotsylvania - ANV event

June 4-6 Loudon Heights ANV-USV Tactical weekend - AANV event

July - ?

Aug 21-22 White Sulfur Springs - 2nd Batt. event

Sep 17-19 Hupps Hill - 2nd Batt. event

Oct 16-17 Cedar Creek - ANV event

Oct 22-23 Ghost Walk - Company event

Nov 13-14 ANV Convention

Dec 11-12 Christmas in the Field - Endview

Mark has created a registration page on our website where you can sign up for these events.

Two companies compete to build in NN
Developers boast about signature communities
By Fred Carroll
Daily Press

Published February 5, 2004

NEWPORT NEWS -- Newport News has selected two Hampton Roads developers as finalists to build hundreds of millions of dollars worth of stores, offices and upscale houses on the city's largest chunk of vacant land.

The two companies are Tower Park Corp., a Newport News firm headed by developer Bobby Freeman, and L.M. Sandler & Sons Inc., a third-generation family firm in Virginia Beach, according to city documents obtained by the Daily Press. "I don't think the city could go wrong with either of them," said Mayor Joe Frank. "They both bring a new dimension, and I'm looking for something transformational." With little vacant land to work with, city officials see the proposed development as a final opportunity to keep high-income residents here by building new, pricey houses more often found in outlying counties. A city committee selected the two developers from six that submitted plans. The city's Economic Development Authority advertised for developers during the summer. Construction would be on several city-owned parcels totaling 450 acres in the Lee Hall area, most notably on land surrounding two historic tourist attractions - the 18th century Endview Plantation and antebellum Lee Hall Mansion. Both developers promise to preserve open space around the attractions.

Both developers boast plans they say create signature communities

that complement the properties' historic ties and rustic setting. Both seek to offer a mix of houses, apartments and condos with plenty of open space in neighborhoods that encourage walking. Both include places for public buildings, such as a church, school, light-rail station, library and museum. Both create two lakes. "We have to preserve the nature and the history," said Art Sandler, of Sandler & Sons. "This should not be another subdivision. The hallmark of a great community is that it looks like it has been there." According to the city documents, Sandler & Sons wants to build nearly 1,300 housing units, including almost 700 houses priced between \$275,000 and \$1.8 million. The firm also intends to build 600,000 square feet of retail space and 505,000 square feet of office space. Amenities could include a pavilion, botanical garden and trails. Private investment could total \$500 million. Freeman's plan revolves around an equestrian center, which would include a country inn, breeding barn and cross-country racecourse. "I created the feel of living on a Virginia horse farm," Freeman said, "whether you ever ride a horse or not." Freeman wants to build about 1,200 housing units, including about 340 houses priced between \$250,000 and \$750,000, according to the city documents. He also intends to build 300,000 square feet of retail space and 540,000 square feet of office space. Other amenities could include a 350-room hotel, public art and trails. Private investment could total \$375 million. City officials have intended to develop the properties since buying them in the mid-1990s.

Past proposals - including an ill-fated shopping mall - faced opposition from residents

worried about encroaching on historic sites, harming water quality by building on watershed property buffering the Lee Hall reservoir and overburdening city services, such as schools and public-safety protection. City Council has yet to talk about these plans, and it could still decide not to develop the property at this time. Neil Morgan, an assistant city manager, expects council members to talk about the plans behind closed doors within the next few meetings. Morgan said both plans could result in the city recouping \$2 for every \$1 it spends. No negotiations have occurred. Morgan said details, such as land price and city costs, won't be known until a developer is chosen. "With the level of detail of these submissions," Morgan said, "it's premature to characterize what a deal may look like." Fred Carroll can be reached at 247-4756 or by e-mail at fcarroll@dailypress.com

Poop Sheet

Below is an article about the organization of Civil War infantry. We'll try to include some interesting reading in each newsletter. If anyone has anything they'd like to share, send it to me. Thanks.

Introduction To Civil War Infantry Organization

The smallest fighting unit for the infantry during the Civil War was the company. Companies generally consisted of 100 men on paper but were seldom up to strength due to casualties and illnesses. The staff of a company comprised of a Captain, who commanded, a 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant and two Sergeants, and several Corporals. While the company was the smallest unit, it would at times be split up into platoons, sections, and squads, but not for extended periods of time and rarely, if ever, acting as independent commands.

Infantry companies were banded together with other companies to form battalions or regiments. Generally, there were eight companies to a battalion and ten companies to a regiment (the Union sometimes used twelve) and were designated with letters from the alphabet such as "A", "B", "C", "D", etc. (The letter "J" was not used because it looked too much like the letter "I".) Companies often carried the name of the individual or individuals who organized the company or for the place from where they came. For example, Company "M" of the second Florida Infantry Regiment was also known as the Howell Guards or the Dennison Guard from Ohio, organized at Camp Dennison. The staff of a regiment included a Colonel who commanded, a Lieutenant Colonel, Major, 1st Lieutenant (acted as an Adjutant), a surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Quartermaster, Commissary Officer, and a Sergeant Major. The regiment was the primary fighting force for both the Union and the Confederacy.

Regiments were usually grouped together with other regiments to form a brigade. Brigades were commanded by a Brigadier General, and usually, but not always, regiments from the same state were brigaded together. Confederate Brigades were generally known by the name of the Brigadier General who commanded it, such as Wilcox's Brigade. Wilcox's Brigade was commanded by Cadmus M. Wilcox and was comprised of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th Alabama Infantry Regiments. Union Brigades were usually numbered.

When several brigades were grouped together, they formed a division. Major Generals led divisions with Confederate divisions being named for the general who commanded it, such as Cheatham's Division in the Army of Tennessee during the Atlanta Campaign. Union divisions were numbered with Roman numerals.

When several divisions were organized together, they formed a corps. A corps was commanded by a Lieutenant General and could operate independently or operate as part of the larger army, which was their usual role. Like other large Confederate units, Confederate corps were named for their commander, such as Longstreet's Corps. Union Corps were numbered as were the rest of military organizations, except for Armies.

Armies were the largest of all the fighting units during the Civil War and were composed of corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments and included artillery, cavalry, signal corps, and various other units. A Lieutenant General or a General generally led armies.

An army organization may look something like this:

