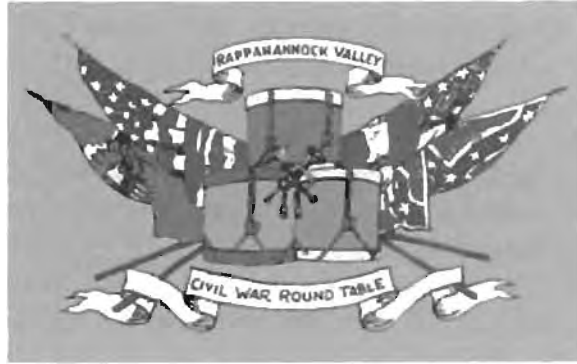


**Voice of the Rappahannock
Valley Civil War Round Table**



Rappahannock Valley Civil War Round Table Newsletter

December, 2005 Volume 2 Issue 11

Topic: Christmas during the Civil War

Speaker: Kevin Rawlings

When: Monday, December 12, 2005. Social hour begins at 6:30, dinner at 7:00, and meeting at 8:00

Location: Uncle Sam's Restaurant in the Uptown section of Central Park

Dinner Reservations

We meet at Uncle Sam's Restaurant in the Central Park area of Fredericksburg, Virginia. You may attend the meeting only. If you come for dinner, you must make advanced reservations following these rules. Reservations are required for dinner, and **MUST BE MADE BEFORE NOON ON THURSDAY, December 8, 2005.** The cost of the dinner is \$17. To make reservation, e-mail Bob Jones at 3dognight@bigplanet.com (preferred) or call (540) 399-1702 and leave a message on the answering machine. You will be **BILLED** for any reservation not canceled.

Program

Kevin Rawlings is the Thomas Nast Patriotic Civil War Santa Claus each Christmas season since 1989. He lectures at Civil War Roundtables, Historical Societies, and historic sites around the country on Christmas during the Civil War. The evolution of the American Santa Claus and Christmas customs and traditions that reached maturity at the time of our national conflict began are discussed. Included in the discussion are the wide array of experiences and emotions soldiers and civilians on all sides of the conflict had through excerpts from letters and diaries. A slide show accompanies his presentations with wartime holiday illustrations of Thomas Nast, Winslow Homer, and others published in the pages of newspapers like *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated*. Mr. Rawlings wrote *We Were Marching On Christmas Day – A History And Chronicle Of Christmas During The Civil War* in 1995. It was nominated for the prestigious Fletcher Pratt Award the same year. The book published by

Toomey Press is currently out of print. Besides the Thomas Nast Patriotic Civil War Santa Claus, Mr. Rawlings also portrays the Modern Santa Claus and the 1848 Knickerbocker Santa Claus.

A native of Maryland, Mr. Rawlings has been a Civil War re-enactor and living historian since 1983 at National Battlefield Parks and historic sites as well as in movies and television programs. Among his impressions he has been a Confederate infantryman with the 14th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry for over fourteen years, a Union artillerist with Battery "I" First U.S Artillery, and various civilian impressions as a founding member of the Frederick Ladies Relief Society (not currently a member). Other historic characters Mr. Rawlings has researched and portrayed are Uncle Sam and poet and Civil War nurse Walt Whitman. He has also been active in Civil War battlefield preservation with Save The Battlefield Coalition, founding member of Central Maryland Heritage League, Inc., and past Vice President of Save Historic Antietam Foundation, Inc...

A student of the Civil War era, Kevin Rawlings resides with his wife Mimi and daughter Elspeth in historic Sharpsburg, Maryland about a mile from Antietam Battlefield. He is researching several books and hoping to republish an expanded edition of his Christmas book. Mr. Rawlings can be contacted via e-mail at CWClaus@aol.com.



Reminder: If your e-mail address changes, please notify Alan Zirkle or Mike Stevens. If you fail to do this, we get errors when we attempt to send messages to the Round Table, and we spend time investigating.

Civil War Calendar

*The 143rd anniversary of the Battle of Fredericksburg. Saturday and Sunday, December 10th and 11th. Living history, special tours and annual ceremony highlight the weekend. Confederate infantrymen will be in the Sunken Road area and park historians will present three special programs following the footsteps of a South Carolina brigade, the footsteps of the Union Irish Brigade, and the role of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans at Marye's Heights. For a complete schedule of events call (540) 373-5167 or visit nps.gov/frsp.

*Christmas in Camp open house. Saturday, December 10, noon to 4 p.m., Fort Ward Museum. 4301 W. Braddock Road, Alexandria. Holiday event interprets how Christmas was observed during the Civil War. Reenactors, soldiers opening holiday packages from home, a Victorian tree, period music readings of "The Night Before Christmas," and light refreshments. Guided tours of the Fort conducted by soldiers.

*December 4. Old Salem Church Holiday Music Program. The National Park Service cordially invites the public to attend the annual holiday music program at Old Salem Church on Sunday evening, December 4, at 6:00 p.m. The church, built in 1844 to serve the growing population west of Fredericksburg, survived a Civil War battle in May 1863 that scarred its walls and woodwork with the marks of bullets and shells. The National Park Service restored the old building during the 1970's, but much of the battle damage remains visible. The decorated and candle-lit church will come alive again with choral music in a program sponsored by the congregation from the new Salem Baptist Church. The choir's program will include music performed in the old church during the holidays for more than a century, before the congregation donated the historic building to the National Park Service. Refreshments will be served after the 30-minute program. Old Salem Church is located at the intersection of Rt. 3 and Rt. 639, just west of Fredericksburg. Parking will be at the adjacent new Salem Baptist Church, which is only accessible via the eastbound lanes of Rt. 3. The program is free of charge. Note that this program has been moved from its traditional Monday evening at 7:30 to Sunday evening at 6:00. For additional information, call 540-373-6122 or 540-786-2880.

Review of the November Meeting

While most students of the Civil War readily recognize the infantry, artillery and cavalry as the primary branches of service making up an army, most know much less about the much smaller branches, including the engineers. RVCWRT member Al Stratton spoke to us about the engineers at our November meeting. Al provided us with an overview and history of the engineers, a description of pontoon bridges, and an overview of the pontoon bridge construction operations during the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Al pointed out that the army contained two distinctly separate entities each performing different types of engineering tasks – the Topographical Engineers and the Corps of Engineers. The Topographical Engineers were authorized in 1813 to perform engineering for military functions, including fortifications and routes for the movement of troops. It was disbanded after just two years of service, but re-established a year later, and then merged with the Corps of Engineers two years after that. There was often acrimony between the two groups of engineers as they were competing for recognition and autonomy. In the 1830, the Topographical Engineers became an independent branch and was greatly expanded in size, but also began taking on civil engineering projects, including the construction of lighthouses and lake surveys. During the Civil War, Topographical Engineers were prominent for their mapmaking and for being responsible for the observation balloons. Then in 1862 they were once again merged into the Corps of Engineers.

The Corps of Engineers was established in 1775 with a staff primarily consisting of French officers. It ceased to exist after the Revolutionary War, but reappeared in different organizational forms during the span of 1794-1831 -- first in a unit along with artillerist, then on their own, followed by the merger with the Topographical Engineers before once again becoming a separate branch. Among the tasks unique to the Corps of Engineers were river surveys and the construction of pontoon bridges. During the Civil War, the construction of a 2170 bridge across the James River in 1864 was one of its greatest accomplishments.

In addition to the two engineering functions, the Civil War also utilized miners on a few occasions to construct tunnels under enemy positions with explosives packed in the galleries. Two of the tunnels that were successfully detonated by the Federal army during the war include a June 27, 1863 mine at

Vicksburg and a July 30, 1864 explosion at Petersburg. In both instances the mines were dug by infantrymen, some with pre-war mining experience, and in both instances the attacks following the detonation of the mine failed.

Al also pointed out that the U.S. Military Railroad system constructed bridges. All in all, the Topographical Engineers, the Corps of Engineers, miners and U.S. Military Railroad workers all performed engineering functions in support of the war effort.

Perhaps the most well-known aspect of Civil War engineering is the construction of pontoon bridges by the Corps of Engineers. The most prominent types of pontoon bridges were the wooden French pontoons and canvas Russian pontoons. The wooden pontoons were 31 feet long, 5 feet 4 inches wide at the top, and 2 feet 6 inches deep. Each pontoon was hauled on a wagon pulled by four mules.

The canvas pontoons were shorter than the wooden pontoons, coming in two sizes – a 21 foot and 26 foot long version – both of which were 2 inches less in depth than the wooden boats. The advantage of the canvas pontoons was that they were much lighter and therefore much easier to transport. The disadvantage is that that canvas pontoons were not as durable as the wooden ones.

Pontoons were placed in a row across a river, with the space between the pontoons, called the bay, being 13 feet 10 inches. Connecting the pontoons were balks or stringers, which were 25 ½ feet long and 4 ½ inches wide. On top of the balks, the chesses or flooring was laid – these planks were 14 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 1 ½ inches thick. Side rails were also put in place and the flooring lashed down.

At the Battle of Fredericksburg, pontoon bridges were constructed by the Engineer Brigade under Brigadier General David P. Woodbury. At 3 a.m. on December 11, 1862, the engineers started lowering pontoons into the waters of the Rappahannock River at three sites.

Opposite the center and lower end of the city of Fredericksburg men of the 50th New York Engineers worked in the pre-dawn hours, and under the cover of fog once the sun rose. Though the bridge was about 2/3 of the way completed across the 400 foot span of the Rappahannock by 6 a.m., Confederate sharpshooters from Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade positioned along the Fredericksburg riverfront harassed the engineers and brought a halt to the construction. After repeated efforts by the Union Army to use artillery to drive the Mississippians away from the edge of town had failed, engineers were eventually assigned to steer pontoon boats loaded with about 20 infantrymen across the stream to make a riverine crossing under fire about 3 p.m. They succeeded in driving the Confederates from the opposite bank so the bridges could be completed.

The third of the bridge sites was constructed by the 15th New York Engineers a mile downstream from the city. Although the bridge was constructed at the same rate as the other two sites further upstream, the open agricultural area offered no cover once the Union artillery fire opened. Consequently the bridge was constructed about 9 a.m. – some eight hours before the two bridges were completed upstream.

Military philosopher Carl Von Clausewitz declared “a major river that cuts across the line of attack is a greater inconvenience to the attacker...if he intends to offer decisive battle on the far side, or if he expects the enemy to attack him, he will expose himself to great danger. So no general will place himself in such a position unless he can count on substantial moral and material superiority.” Al pointed out that Union Army commander General Ambrose Burnside indeed had “material superiority”

at the Battle of Fredericksburg, but he felt that the army had no “moral” advantage – the soldiers were ready, but the leaders were not.

Al explained that an axiom of engineering is that a bridge should not be built unless both sides of the river have been secured. The Federal high command did not anticipate such resistance to preventing them from securing the far bank of the Rappahannock. Instead of building bridges and crossing the troops on one day and fighting the battle on the second day of the operation, the delay in building the bridges led Burnside to alter his plan so he built the bridge one day, crossed the troops on the second day, and fought the battle on a third day. By the time Burnside fought the battle, the Confederates were able to consolidate their troops and attain what has been called Lee’s easiest victory. The success or failure of the Fredericksburg Campaign was dependent upon the ability of the Federal army carry out the engineering task of constructing the pontoon bridges in a timely manner.

Media Reviews

By Joe Truglio

Vice-President, Phil Kearny CWRT

The Good, The Bad and The Ugly – Film

The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly by Sergio Leone is a rare Civil War film that covers the events of the Sibley invasion of New Mexico in 1862. Although it is presented as a Western, the plot revolves around said invasion and the action depicts Val Verde, Glorietta, the Wagon Train, etc. Clint Eastwood and Eli Wallach portray Confederates and Lee Van Cleef (Jersey born) plays a Yankee. The money they pursue is a stolen army payroll. The last half of the film is set in a prison camp for Confederates is quite good. Italian westerns are great at presenting characters who look seedy and this works well here to depict the horrors of war and imprisonment. This is a good film despite its 3 hour time frame. At home, you can watch what-and-when you like. I saw this film when it was released and have not seen it in decades. Now I think it’s better than before.

3 Bugles

The War Between the States – Comic Book

Having written about comic books in the past, I now have another find. I recently acquired a Classic Comics special edition called *The War Between the States*. This book was published to coincide with the 1961 centennial. Pricey for its day at 35 cents, compared to the normal 15 cents. As some of you may not know, Classic Comics were considered “high brow” in the 1950’s. They covered all sorts of literature and history from Aesop to Verne and may have been the predecessor to Cliff Notes. It is sad that this type of literature has all but disappeared from the market place. Here was the perfect vehicle to introduce children to the classics and history. True, it may not be as detailed or grammatically correct as we would like, but it is a necessary exposure. A simply written story, based on fact, presented to children, is a wonderful start. I know it aroused my interests back in the day and spurred me on to investigate more. I read them voraciously in the 1950’s regardless of the warnings of Congress. In this age of visuals and only spoken words, we are missing the opportunity to stimulate young minds to creative imagination. So, look for these books and try one. I am sure you will agree.

3 Bugles

***Lost Triumph* by Tom Carhart (NF)**

This is the theory of Lee's real plan at Gettysburg and why it failed. A small book of 270 pages, it is packed with information. Most of the info is background on Lee, the war, and a comparison of Napoleon's campaigns. Interesting as this may be, I feel that it is unnecessary to those of us above novice status. Reading this book gave me the impression that this effort would have made a good article in the Gettysburg magazine rather than a full scale book. This student felt the pages were fleshed out by the publisher. However, it is a good effort even though I am not totally convinced of Mr. Carhart's conclusions. I think there are too many "I thinks, perhaps, and maybes". I will admit that it is plausible and perhaps even true. As Mr. Carhart suggests, we may never really know the truth. That is the real fun of studying this subject.

2 ½ Bugles

***Rebels of Babylon* by Owen Parry (F)**

Parry's latest effort in his series of six Civil War detective stories featuring Major Abel Jones, is the best of the genre. This adventure takes place in 1863 New Orleans and presents rich characters and a great flavor of the times and the area. I won't spoil the fun for you and tell you more. I loved this story and think you will also, right to the exciting finish when Mr. Parry tells you that Lt. Colonel Abel Jones will return

3 Bugles

A Note from the President

Folks,

As you undoubtedly know, Doris Kearns Goodwin has a new book out entitled "Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln."

It is a superb book, worthy of everyone's attention.

And worthy of your attention, too, is the CPAN2 "In Depth" interview with Mrs. Goodwin. It was on live yesterday afternoon and it was terrific. For those of you who aren't familiar with this show, it's a three hour in depth discussion with some particular person, with the three hour format allowing a good overview of that person's work and thoughts and philosophy, etc. If you missed it yesterday, heads up.....it will be rebroadcast next Saturday (November 12) at 9 am. If you possibly can, tune in. She talks about Mr. Lincoln, of course, but also about Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, Lyndon Johnson, the Brooklyn Dodgers, and the current world situation among other things. It will be three hours well-spent, for sure!

Mike Stevens

This article was sent to me unsolicited. I found it to be very interesting and thought you also would. The author has requested comments about the article and the subject matter. All who have comments should email them to webmaster@rvcwrt.org. I will see that all comments, good and bad, are promptly forwarded to the author.

Thank you.

Dan Augustine

The Lincoln – Davis Document

By Jim Longacre

One hundred forty five years ago, an extraordinary man set off on a Mission of Mercy through a blighted and destroyed land. The date was 1865, and our bloody civil war was then staggering to a close. His name was Thomas Cox Teasdale, and the land through which he traveled was our own starving and desperate South.

His plan was audacious – to obtain the signatures of both Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and Abraham Lincoln, President of The United States, on a single document allowing him to sell cotton from the South into the Northern States, and to use the profits to build an orphanage to house a few of the tens of thousands of white Mississippians orphaned by this terrible war.

In this, he eventually succeeded. And he left behind this unique historical document, the only document ever to bear the signature of both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Fascinating as it is, this document alone tells only part of the story. There is so much more to the tale.

The states of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi river were in desperate straits as the fourth year of the conflict approached its end. More than 200,000 confederate soldiers had already perished, and many hundreds of thousands more were maimed and crippled by their wounds. Civil society in the South had, for all practical purposes, ceased to exist. Most Southerners were war weary and dispirited. Most were coming to accept that their war for independence would be lost, and lost soon.

The slaves, who had been relied upon to do the work of the white men away at the front, had, for the most part, committed to the North and its promise of freedom. More than 150,000 black Americans were in the Union armies where they fought with valor and distinction. Others aided the union cause by sabotage, by running away or in any other way they could. The result was economic chaos in the South.

While the majority of southerners had embraced the cause of secession, in every state there were people who did not, and now some of these opponents of secession added to the suffering of the civilian population by raiding and pillaging. Even worse, armed deserters from the Confederate armies formed gangs that stole what there was to steal and destroyed what they could not take.

The government in Richmond still met and decided the things governments decide, but its reach had shrunk to a few hundred square miles in Southern Virginia and North Carolina.

The military situation for the Confederacy was grim indeed. The Union had found its able and hard leaders – Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas – and they had each hammered to pieces what remained of the Confederate armies.

Phil Sheridan – short in stature and fiery in temperament – had cleared the Shenandoah Valley by decisively beating Jubal Early at Cedar Creek.

Pap Thomas – The Rock of Chickamauga – had at last come out of his Nashville trenches just before Christmas to destroy utterly the second largest remaining army of the Confederacy led by John Bell Hood.

Grant had Lee pinned in the trenches before Petersburg, with Lee's troops becoming weaker every day and Grant's stronger.

And Sherman, after marching through Georgia and making it howl, was pushing cautious Joe Johnson before him up through the Carolinas. In March, he would deal Johnson a fatal blow at Bentonville.

And in the respective capitals of Washington and Richmond were Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis, very different men of destiny.

In the midst of this suffering lived Thomas Cox Teasdale, a Baptist preacher and resident of Columbus, Mississippi. His sobriquet was the "evangel with the silver locks", and, although born of wealthy parents in New Jersey, he had spent most of his early life traveling around the United States as a fundraiser for religious institutions. In 1858 he accepted a position as preacher for the 1st Baptist Church of Columbus, Mississippi. After the war broke out he remained in Mississippi, and committed to the Southern Cause.

In 1863, he took to the road again, this time as a free lance evangelist to the Southern armies, preaching to thousands at a time. Now, in his 57th year, he would take to the road again, not to raise money directly, but to use his charm and wiles on the two Presidents, both of whom he claimed as friend. He met Lincoln when he held the parish in Springfield, and Davis when he held the parish in Washington.

Teasdale and his fellow Baptists wanted to establish near Meridian, Mississippi, an orphanage for white children who had lost one or more parents in this war. Of the need for such an orphanage there could be no doubt.

80,000 white men from Mississippi had fought in the Confederate Army; some 500 white Mississippians had fought for the Union. More than 17,000 black Mississippi slaves and freedmen fought for the Union. By 1865 Mississippi had tens of thousands of children who had lost a parent, many had lost both.

Teasdale's plan was simplicity itself, and just as audacious. He intended to get permission at the highest level to buy cotton cheap in Mississippi and sell it dear in the North. The profit would go to build his orphanage. Buying in one market and selling at a higher price in another is called arbitrage, and that is exactly what Teasdale planned. And what higher authority was there than Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis?

He decided to start with General Canby, who had succeeded Banks in charge of The Department of the Gulf in 1864. Canby was an old soldier, a veteran of The Mexican War. In the Civil War he served with distinction in Texas and New Mexico where he was the winner at the Battle of Glorieta Pass. Later he would have the dubious distinction of being the only general officer ever killed in The Indian Wars.

After obtaining Canby's signature, Teasdale headed for Richmond. Some rail was operating and, although his route was circuitous, he traveled mostly by train. Where there was no train, he pressed on by carriage or foot. He took three weeks to cover the 600 miles to Richmond. Over most of his route, he traveled alone, an obvious and attractive target for the desperate. No doubt Teasdale relied upon his status as a preacher for protection, and it must have worked, or he was lucky, or both. He brought with him fifty precious dollars in US money, and a considerable sum of Confederate money

As he anticipated, the countryside through which he passed was barren, and the inhabitants near starving, and so he carried food with him. But finding a safe place to sleep was not a problem. He had such a wide circle of friends that he was able to find lodging almost everywhere he stopped to rest. Toward the end of this first leg, he traveled for a time with General Joe Johnson, on his way to assume command of the Confederate forces concentrating in the Carolinas.

It was a land picked clean "so that crows flying over it for the balance of the season will have to carry their provender with them," as Sheridan described the Shenandoah valley at the time. The roads were unsafe, with gangs of deserters and pro-union sympathizers plundering and destroying. Spring was yet a couple of months away. As anyone who has lived in the Deep South can attest, winters seldom entail snow or sleet, but they can be miserable, nonetheless. No doubt, Teasdale was often cold, wet and miserable, but he kept moving east, toward Richmond.

The Richmond that Teasdale found after weeks of uncomfortable riding and walking would have been unrecognizable to someone familiar with the Richmond of 1860. The city had tripled in size in the war years, from 40,000 to 120,000. The slaves inside the city were restive, expecting and anticipating that the arrival of the Yankees would bring them their long awaited freedom from bondage.

Two years before, the women of Richmond had rioted, demanding bread. Now they accepted the food shortages as a fact of life and instead held "starvation balls", where dancing and music was abundant, but no food or drinks were available.

Inflation had taken its harsh toll. Richmonders joked that before the war they took their money in a purse to the market with a basket to bring home purchases. Now they took their basket of money to the market with a purse to bring home their few purchases.

And brothels, rare and discreet before the war, were now common, euphemistically called "shops of female infamy"

Death was everyone's constant companion. Gentlewomen kept vigil by the beds of unknown dying boys in Richmond's thirty-five hospitals. Outside the city in Hollywood Cemetery, long rows of newly dug, red clay graves were marked by only penciled shingles. The churches were full most days, and uncounted prayers beseeched a miracle, or at the least that this horrible war soon end. Daily band concerts sought to raise morale, but the constant beat of muffled drums reminded everyone of their tribulations.

At what remained of the market, the stalls were filled with secondhand finery from impoverished families.

The prisons were crowded with those accused of petty and major crimes alike. Furtive spies were everywhere. As always in war, people sought to forget their misery in gambling houses and crowded bars.

The streets were filled with strutting staff officers and crippled heroes

But, for the city's slave population, their relationship to their owners had changed, and changed forever. As Richmond belle Mary Chesnut had written in her diary earlier in the war "The scent of freedom is in the air,"

Teasdale entered a city at a time in which everyone was talking of a proposal to free and arm the slaves to fight for the Confederacy. More than a year earlier, General Pat Cleburne - The Stonewall of the West - had urged arming the slaves to fight for the Confederacy. Now, with Cleburne dead at the Battle of Franklin, and the end so clearly in sight, that desperate measure was brought out again for consideration. On February 9, 1865, a mass meeting at The African Church endorsed the measure. On February 18, 1865, Lee conceded the desperate need for black confederate soldiers. Finally, on March 13, 1865, the Confederate Congress passed a law authorizing arming the slaves. It was too little, too late. Two companies of black soldiers were formed, but never saw action.

On Friday, March 3, 1865, Teasdale met with Davis, and received a cordial welcome. Davis was no doubt happy to greet an old friend from better days, and chat about old times. Davis introduced Teasdale to the heads of several departments and, during his stay in Richmond, and he twice gave the opening prayer for the Confederate Congress. His endorsement read as follows:

"Ref.d to the Secretary of Treasury and the Sec'y of War for conference with Rev. Teasdale, on connection with the praiseworthy effort in which he is engaged.

Jeffe. Davis

3 March, 1865

Teasdale left Richmond for Washington Monday morning, March 6. His journey north was eventful, including a close encounter with a union gun boat crossing the Potomac. The roads were a sea of mud, and often he had to walk carrying all his baggage and supplies. Most of his stash of US currency - thirty dollars - went for a bribe to cross the Potomac into the city. He got by the final sentry into the city without the required pass by brusquely announcing that he would be preaching the next day in Washington.

(continued in January issue)

If you think you know what the artifact is, e-mail your description to Alan Zirkle at azirkle@earthlink.net (if you don't use e-mail, phone him at 540-373-6448). The winner will be drawn randomly from the correct responses. A prize will also be given to the most imaginative incorrect answer. The identity of the artifact, and the names of the winners, will be announced at the August Round Table meeting. Must be present to win (winners will be notified before the meeting). Decision of the judge is final.



The Drum and Bugle is published monthly by the Rappahannock Valley Civil War Roundtable, P.O. Box 7632, Fredericksburg, VA 22404. Dues are \$30 for individuals, \$40 for families, and \$7.50 for students. Membership is open to anyone interested in the study of the Civil War and the preservation of Civil War sites. Mike Stevens, President; Joe Bonjiovi, Vice President; Bob Jones, Secretary; Barbara Stafford, Treasurer; Lois Wilson, Newsletter Editor; John Graham, John Griffiths, Greg Mertz, Tom Quigley, Melanie Jordan, Greg Martin, Terry Matthews, Marc Thompson and Dan Augustine, Executive Committee members.