



Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

April 2019

A Message From the Commander

Brothers,

This calendar year has started off in great fashion by adding members to the camp. We shouldn't rest happy in that thought though. We need to follow up and reach out via our spring and summer activities to promote the camp, the department, and national organization(s). We can do this by a few simple and, hopefully, effective means: camp members taking part in these activities, being accessible to the public at these activities, and looking for more events/activities that put us in the public. While we may have a 'light' we shouldn't hide it under the basket of silence or isolation.

There are some ideas and items that we need to deal with collectively at the camp meetings. These things need each brother to think about now so that in the meeting we can arrive at a decision in quick order and save meeting time for any program that we would like to have. These are in random order:

Commander to Page 7



In this Issue

- Page 1 - Commander's Message
- Page 2 - Berrien County in the War
- Page 4 - Are we Reenactors?
- Page 6 - Department Events
- Page 8 - Department officer slate for Election
- Page 8 - Book Review: Gen John Buford
- Page 10 - March meeting Minutes
- Page 11 - Member Ancestors



Next Camp Meetings

May 8, 2019 - 6 p.m.

Location - Lincoln Twp Library, 2099 W
John Beers Rd, Stevensville

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Berrien County in the American Civil War

1st Michigan Sharpshooter Regiment 1863-1865

The 1st Michigan Sharpshooters was organized at Kalamazoo and Dearborn, Michigan, between April 14 and October 7, 1863, and six companies were mustered into Federal service on July 7, 1863.

Major John Piper, of Battle Creek, originally served as Captain of the famed Company D (The "Michigan Boys") of the Western Sharpshooters (W.S.S.) Regiment. Captain Piper resigned from the W.S.S. to take up the position of Major of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters. He was killed in action at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, May 13, 1864.[1]

Company K was composed primarily of Native Americans of the United States, especially members of the Ojibwa, Odawa, and Potawatomi nations.

The regiment was mustered out of service on July 28, 1865.

The regiment suffered 6 officers and 131 enlisted men who were killed in action or mortally wounded and 165 enlisted men who died of disease, for a total of 362 fatalities

In 1915, the state legislature authorized the survivors of the regiment to place a monument on the Capitol grounds. The survivors raised the money for the monument themselves. The monument was designed and built by Frank D. Black of Grand Rapids.

The plaque on the north side lists the regiment's first and second lieutenants but also notes the history of the regiment.

1863

April 14 to October 7 Organized at Kalamazoo and Dearborn, Mich.

July 7 - 6 companies mustered in and ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., then to Seymour, Ind., to repel the Morgan Raid.

July 13 - Action with Morgan at North Vernon, Ind.

July 14 - At Pierceville

July - Returned to Dearborn, Mich., and duty there

August 16 - Moved to Chicago, Ill. and Duty guarding prisoners at Camp Douglas

1864

March 17 - Ordered to Annapolis, Md. and attached to 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac

May 4-June 15 - Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River, Va.

May 5-7 - Battle of the Wilderness

May 8-21 - Battle of Spotsylvania Court House

May 10 - Ny River

May 12 - Assault on the Salient

May 23-26 - North Anna River

May 23-24 - Ox Ford

May 26-28 - On line of the Pamunkey

May 28-31 - Totopotomoy

June 1-12 - Battle of Cold Harbor

June 1-3 - Bethesda Church

June 16-18 - First Assault on Petersburg; Siege of Petersburg begins

July 30 - Mine Explosion, Petersburg

August 18-21 - Weldon Railroad

September Assigned to 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps

September 29-October 2 - Poplar Springs Church

October 8 - Reconnaissance on Vaughan and Squirrel Level Roads

October 27-28 - Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run

1865

March 25 - Fort Stedman, Petersburg

March 28-April 9 - Appomattox Campaign

April 2 - Assault on and fall of Petersburg

April 3 - Occupation of Petersburg

April 3-9 - Pursuit of Lee



Officers 2018 - 2019

Camp Commander:

Steven Williams

SVC: Rex Dillman

JVC: Charles L Pfauth Sr

Secretary :Ray Truhn

Treasurer : Ray Truhn

Council 1: Charles L Pfauth Jr

Council 2: Keith Chapman

Council 3: Charles L Pfauth Sr

Patriotic Instructor:

Ted Chamberlain

Chaplain : Steven Williams

Graves & Memorials:

Rex Dillman

Historian: Rex Dillman

Eagle Scout Coordinator:

Steven Williams

Signals Officer: Unassigned

JROTC contact: Unassigned

Guide: Unassigned

Editor

Steve Williams

sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

April 22-27 - Moved to Washington, D.C.

May 23 - Grand Review

July 28 - Mustered out

Company A

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Benner, John	St. Joseph	37

Company B

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Gill, Edwin	Niles	21

Company E

OFFICERS

NAME	HOME	AGE
1st. Lt Evans, Ira L.	Niles	25

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Barnhart, Jacob	Berrien	23
Foote, John	Niles	32
Fox, Charles E.	St. Joseph	17
Gore, Daniel C.	Berrien	23
Graham, John	Niles	23
Hatch, Luke D.	Niles	18
Jones, John	Niles	19
Lilhart, Morris H. -or-	St. Joseph	22
Lillard, Marus H.		
Lunger, George M.	Niles	19
Nichols, Joseph	Berrien	18
Rood, Lemuel	Niles	41
Ryan, Wilson	Berrien	45
Terwilliger, Edward	Berrien	31
Thayer, Samuel	Niles	23
Thompson, Oscar E.	Niles	21
Waters, Benjamin F.	Niles	
Wheeler, Charles M.	Niles	19

Company G

OFFICERS

NAME	HOME	AGE
Captain Gaffney, Thomas H.	Niles	n/a
1st. Lt Powell, Moses A.	Niles	n/a

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Barney, Joseph	Niles	30
Beardsley, Howard A.	Niles	23
Bergen, William	Niles	35
Berry, Sulvester	Niles	18
Bostwick, Palmer B.	Niles	19
Brayman, Nelson E.	Berrien Springs	18
Broderick, Dennis	Buchanan	18
Carey, Edward	Niles	28
Ceisa, Joseph	Niles	28
Countryman, John H.	Niles	30

Curliss, William H.	Niles	22
Dalrymple, Israel R.	Buchanan	35
Dalrymple, Melvin	Buchanan	18
Davidson, Jarius M.	Berrien Springs	18
Davis, George J.	Wesaw	19
Davis, Samuel	Buchanan	25
Davis, Simon E.	Galien	20
Farling, Amos	Buchanan	19
Farrell, Robert	Berrien Springs	18
Fenton, Lewis H.	Niles	18
Hanover, John	Buchanan	18
Harvey, John	Weesau	22
Hemstable, Charles	Niles	18
Hovey, Edgar M.	Niles	20
Jeffret, John H.	Buchanan	19
Johnson, Charles E.	Niles	19
Jones, James	Niles	44
Josslyn, Frank S. -or-	Niles	18
Knoll, Charles A.	Weesau	27
Knoll, John	Weasau	18
Kretzer, Henri	Niles	28
Kubicek, Albert	Niles	20
Lafluer, Frederick	Niles	28
Lambert, Charles W.	Niles	23
Lewin, Levi M.	Galien	20
Limebeck, Harvey W.	Niles	29
McArthur, Samuel	Galien	18
McCann, John	Three Oaks	25
Maheew, Caleb	Niles	35
Matthews, Lewis	Galien	45
Morris, Abram	Niles	48
Morris, George W.	Niles	39
Morstolf, John W.	Niles	27
Murray, Lafayette	Niles	21
Paddock, Jerome B.	Galien	24
Parker, Alvin M.	Niles	24
Potter, Manfred A.	Buchanan	19
Ready, Robert M. -or- B.	Niles	45
Reed, Merritt F.	Niles	30
Robe, William A.	Galien	8
Sanford, Rossiter R.	Buchanan	18
Seeley, Horace B.	Niles	33
Smith, Charles C.	Weesaw	29
Stephens, Allen	Niles	44
Teeter, Stephen	Galien	21
Thayer, Alvah	Niles	45
Wallace, John	Galien	25
Wilder, William H.	Niles	22
Wilson, Joseph -or-	Niles	29
Wilson, Alonzo		
Wiseman, William	Buchanan	19

Company I

OFFICERS

NAME	HOME	AGE
Captain Murdoch, George H.	Berrien Springs	30

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Andrews, William B.	Hager	33

Beach, Myron W.	Volina	19
Cassell, William	Hagar	39
Cassell, William	Hagar	39
Harmon, Austin -or- Austin, Harmon	Pipestone	18
Huff, Isaac	Volina	21
Muntjoy, George W.	Pipestone	18
Nash, Charles	Volinia	18
Nash, Theodore F.	Volinia	19
Reed, Loren A.	Pipestone	17
Reed, William M.	Pipestone	19
Walton, James M.	Berrien	18

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ARE WE RE-ENACTORS?

To some this question may seem to be silly. And in some respects, that is not too farfetched. But let's look at this along the spectrum of how many of us participate in period/historical events.

Some attend an event such as a parade or an event celebration like the Patriot's Day event in Concord and Lexington MA. They stand on the side lines or streets and watch as others pass by in period clothing sometimes. They clap, wave flags, and/or cheer the parade participants. That's fine and needed as a means of showing patriotism on that single day/event.

Others are the participants marching in the parade(s) or making presentations in any events like the celebrations, re-enactments of period battles, or commemorations of battle sites/graves/monuments. This is where the controversy comes into the equation.

A Commemoration/celebration might have someone presenting a speech or other oratory and be dressed in some form of period clothing. This is all fine and well. What does cause problems with the types of activities that are mentioned here is the degree of accuracy in what is being displayed: clothes and equipment.

The broad range of activities might be illustrated like this –
 Most Casual-----Most Formal
 Parade ---Celebration----Commemoration---Casual Reenactment ---**SERIOUS** Reenactment

The 'Most Casual' Activities could have a participant in attire/regalia that might have been rented at a Party store (Think Halloween type costume), or something that they had hand sewn from a pattern using modern materials. In progressing to the right on the above spectrum, the attire could constitute some form of more accurate period clothing which may/may not use cloth more representative of the period in question and obtained from vendors not too concerned with accuracy – think cheap(er).

Once one gets to the 'Casual Re-enactment' activity, the participants try with more diligence to portray the persons and attire as accurately as their budget allows. This involves using modern cloth that is accurate to the time period. For Revolutionary War and Civil War this means natural materials: Wool, Canvas, Linen, etc. Not Man-made cloth. There's a Safety issue here that most casual public viewers don't realize. Weapons of the period (Rev War/Civil War) fired black powder which gives off sparks which can ignite the clothes of the participant. Wearing materials other than cotton/wool will increase the likelihood that the clothes will easily catch fire or start melting – not a good situation. Thus, there is usually someone checking the participants who are firing weapons for their clothes. Additionally, the accoutrements that these participants assemble are more realistic as to the type of equipment that the period persons would have used: weapons,



Meeting Schedule

Our meeting schedule is Alternate months between September through April meeting on the 2nd Thursday of every month except as noted. At 6:00 PM.

Location -

Currently - Lincoln Twp Public Library



7th corps Kepi patch

pipes, canteens, hats, shoes, etc. The term Farby¹ begins to be bandied about starting at this point on the spectrum.

Getting to the **SERIOUS** Re-enactment stage, one can be sure to experience varying levels of scrutiny on everything that a participant wears, equips him/herself with, thinks, and speaks. It's as if the organizers of the **SERIOUS** event believe that everyone will function in a Time warp or an alternate universe. Some events are less restrictive than the far end organizers. Example: an event will require that anything modern not be in view of the public who may be walking through any encampment. This means that any cell phones, coolers, modern foodstuffs, plastic bottles, modern wrist watches, and in some cases even modern eyeglasses must be hidden in any period correct tents or containers. Cars must not be anywhere near the activity site except during the set-up/take-down time frame or emergency situations. Staff Safety members patrolling the site while dressed appropriately are allowed to have cell phones (hidden from view) for such emergency needs.

Googling Civil War reenactments will produce several examples as mentioned above as well as the next example. A very few reenactment events are so restrictive that they are not meant for the general public to attend. They are strictly for those obsessed with the immersion theory of historical accuracy. There are event staff that will scrutinize the *minutest* details of the clothing and equipment to the point of refusing participation for anyone having the wrong thread count on their clothes or the wrong accoutrements for the very specific date of the Civil War event being staged. Thus, any equipment of 1863-65 vintage cannot be used when the event is of 1861-62 time frame. Such examiners are somewhat sarcastically called Stitch Nazis. The extremity of the examination goes to the type of underwear that is being worn. No *Fruit of the Loom*® or *Haines*® allowed. How this is accomplished without a strip search is hard to fathom.

Such depth of restrictions begs several per-

¹ *farby*: Used among Civil War reenactors to indicate clothing, equipment, etc. that is inauthentic, because it didn't exist in the 1860's. Such term is used to disparage anyone not subscribing to some stringent standard that varies from reenactment group to reenactment group. What is the acceptable standard for group A can be markedly different from that used by group B. So Group A members are Farby while Group B members aren't. And Vice Versa. This makes no reasonable sense. Whether something is noticeably Farby can be determined by a generic 20' rule. Can the Farbness be obvious from 20 feet away? No? Then why the gas? Is this item being examined by an authoritative degreed Historian or by an amateur (or several) of some reenacting experience who are using their personal ideas? Too often complaints for Farby are levied at a reenactor who has purchased a modern weapon replica which by law has to have the manufacturers ID visible. Obviously a Civil War weapon made by Uberti cannot be 'correct'. There are vendors that will, for a nice cost, modify this Farby weapon by grinding off the maker's ID stamp the S/N and replace with Springfield, Sharps, Spender, Wallace, Colt etc to make it 'authentic'. That is the definition of Farby - making it something that it is not.

tinent questions that are seemly ignored by those that set these standards.

- How does one justify such standards when the pool of likely participants bears no realistic comparison to those that were the real participants? This involves the differences in size (Height, Weight), the usage of eyeglasses where the prescriptions then weren't as detailed as they can be now, or medical issues².

- How does one justify such standards when requiring that everyone be dressed exactly the same as if each original participant got everything from the same store? This is especially critical when Rev War reenactment groups demand such conformity. For the Civil War, the stark differences in what soldiers wore in 1861 compared to 1862 and later are astounding³. And even after the Federal Government contracted clothes and equipment, there were still wide disparities between what the regulations called for and what some soldiers/regiments wore and used. So one cannot stipulate without period documentation what a specific unit used at a specific time. And such documentation is rarely if ever cited. Viewing the extant period photos will show that in the individual photos and the group photos there are variances in the hats, jackets, belts, shoes, and how these items (belts, slings, and straps especially) are worn. Federal regulations stipulating how these items are to be worn⁴ is something that was frequently ignored in the field.

- How does one justify such standards when the pool of period correct foodstuffs is severely limited - if they are even available? The basic ingredients used today to make bread, drink, and establish the usual meals⁵ are vastly different today through hybridization than they were 160+ years ago. Can the organizers state with straight faces that what they are providing as rations to reenactors even marginally recreates the rations that soldiers relieved then? If they demand total historical accuracy in one area but they escape accountability in other areas, how can anyone take them seriously and accept the standards being foisted upon the participants?

- How does this immersive event handle the necessities of certain bodily functions? Do they

2 This involves the medical necessity for participants to take prescription drugs daily. Think Diabetics needing to take shots or other medications that require refrigeration. Are they to be denied participationn?

3 Hardtack and Coffee, John D Billings, 1887, Chapter VII.

4 Cavalry equipment in particular. Swords are to be worn on the left hip but frequently were in photos as being on the right hip. Likewise the wearing of the Carbine as carried over the left shoulder (via a leather sling) not the right as per regulations. The 1860 Colt revolver was to be on the right hip with butt in front (not like the 6 shooter as shown in most John Wayne non-cavalry westerns). Yet many photos will have it on the left hip with butt in front.

5 Wheat, Corn, peas, beans, and other grains have gone through complex hybridization to increase crop production and eliminated pest damages. Milk today is required to be pasteurized where it wasn't in the 1860s. The comparisons are too many to escape serious questioning of strict reenactment standards.

Reenact To page 7

Upcoming Events

National

The Department of Ohio, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War invites you to the Buckeye State for the 138th Annual Encampment of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Independence, OH on **August 8 – August 11, 2019**. Information will be posted as it is made available.

Department

April 2019

- 6 April, Saturday - Founding of the Grand Army of the Republic 1866
- 15 April, Monday - Lincoln Death Day
- 27 Department of Michigan Encampment - Okemos, MI
Reg Form - <https://www.suvcwmi.org/DeptEncampment/forms/2019%20Dept%20Encamp%20Pre%20Reg%20Form.pdf>
Lunch order form - <https://www.suvcwmi.org/DeptEncampment/forms/Lunch%20Reservation%20Form%20v2.pdf>

May 2019

- 26 May, Sunday - Memorial Sunday
- 27 May, Monday - Federal Holiday - Memorial Day
- 30 May, Thursday - Traditional Memorial Day

Camp

June 2019

- 9 June, Sunday - Three Oaks Flag Day Parade 1:30 p.m.

July 2019

- 6-28 July, Friday-Sunday - Three Oaks Civil War Days



Donations to SUVCW

Can you write off donations to a 501 C 4?

Contributions to civic leagues or other section 501(c)(4) organizations generally are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes. They may be deductible as trade or business expenses, if ordinary and necessary in the conduct of the taxpayer's business.



The SVR roots date back to 1881 with the "Cadet Corps" of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) – the largest Union Veterans organization which formed in 1866 after the Civil War. The members of the GAR encouraged the formation of their sons as the SUVCW in 1881. These units eventually became known as the Sons of Veterans Reserve, when the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War moved toward a more patriotic and educational organization in design.

Many of the Sons of Union Veterans Camps (local organizations) formed reserve military units which volunteered their services during the Spanish – American War, World War I, and with the National Guard. Just prior to World War I, over 5,000 men wore the blue uniform of the SVR. As late as the 1930's, several states regarded their local SVR units as a military training component. Since World War II, the SVR has evolved into a ceremonial and commemorative organization. In 1962, the National Military Department was created by the SUVCW and consolidated the SVR units under national regulations and command. Since 1962, there have been five SUVCW Brothers that have held the SVR rank of Brigadier General and have had the honor to serve as the Commanding Officer of the SVR.

The purpose of this newsletter is to inform the members of **Frederick H. Hackeman Camp 85** of activities and events related to the mission of the SUCVW and its interests.

If you wish to place a civil war article or SUCVW item please submit to the Editor at sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

The Editor reserves the right to censor and/or edit all material submitted for publication to the Camp Communicator newsletter without notice to the submitter.

Camp Website

Be sure and visit our Camp Website at <http://www.sucvwm.org/camps/camp85.php>.

Sutler Links

Link to list of vendors for any items to fill out your uniform and re-enactor accessories.

<http://www.fighting69th.org/sutler.html>

<http://www.csutlery.com/>

<http://www.crescentcitysutler.com/index.html>

<http://www.regmqm.com/>

<http://www.cjdaley.com/research.htm>

<http://www.fcsutler.com/>

<https://www.militaryuniformsupply.com/civil-war-reenactment-clothing-gear>

Department of Michigan Officers

Commander -	Robert R. Payne, PCC
Senior VC -	Terry McKinch, PCC
Junior VC -	Nathan Smith, CC
Members of the Council -	
	Charles Worley, PDC
	Kevin Lindsey, PCC
	Michael Maillard, PCC
Secretary -	Dick Denney, CC
Treasurer -	Bruce S.A. Gosling
Counselor -	Paul T Davis, PDC
Chaplain -	Rev. Charles Buckhahn, PCC
Patriotic Instructor -	David Kimble, CC
Color Bearer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Signals Officer -	David F. Wallace, PDC
Editor, "Michigan's Messenger" -	
	Richard E. Danes, PCC
Historian -	Keith G Harrison, PCinC
Guide -	Nathan Tingley
Guard -	Steven Martin
Graves Registration Officer-	Richard E. Danes, PCC
GAR Records Officer-	Gary L. Gibson, PDC
Civil War Memorials Officer-	John H. McGill
Eagle Scout Coordinator -	Nathan Tingley
Camp-At-Large Coordinator -	George L. Boller
Military Affairs Officer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC

Reenact From page 7 actually dig slit trenches for use as latrines? And what about a lack of toilet paper? That would be *de rigueur* if they were really serious about 'living' as the soldiers did during the Civil War. Yet it would likely be contrary to any local health codes.

In researching Cavalry clothing and equipment, a YouTube site⁶ provides information for anyone wanting to begin diving into the cavalry aspect will come across the term 'N U G.' This translates into **N**ormal, **U**sual, **G**eneral. Is the usage of certain items something that was Normal for the person, unit, and time? Was it Usual? Or was it General? That reenactor unit from the YouTube would fall into the area between the Casual Reenactment and Serious Reenactment groups. The distinction is based on what and where that group is participating and the members that they may have available for that event.

A side issue that crops up when participation in the Civil War activities previously mentioned is that of the representation of the combatants. Some participants representing Union troops have difficulty in accepting the presence representatives of Confederate troops. The important issue that isn't noted is that without the 'other' side having participants, what is the point? Should any such activity especially 'up North' have only Union troops represented and cardboard cutouts to represent the Confederates? That is silly to the extreme. Someone has to be the 'other' side and in many reenactment events participants will show up with outfits suitable for either side depending on what is needed to have a better presentation of the event.

⁶ 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry

Commander - From Page 1

- Budgeting for items/events to enable the camp to grow and support our brothers. Some of these items are the presenting a badge to new Brothers (\$25.00 ea.), the New Member certificate (either the \$7.00 or \$5.00), any other certificates for presentations (Eagle Scout, JROTC, and Flag Patriotism), and Presentation folders for certificates (\$2.75 ea).

- This above item then leads to the need to generate more income and how to do that. It can be by adding next year a camp dues structure over/above what we keep out of the current \$40.00 dues after we submit to the Department the per capita amounts dues; having a Brother support one of these items by a donation – a short term solution.

- The next item is the determination of how to implement the Cemetery graves project. This would include the creation and staffing of a committee which would ideally encompass all brothers in some fashion and ability. The chair (or co-chairs) would consist of the camp's Graves Registration Officer. If necessary a co-chair can be appointed to assist in the activities involved: Walking the cemetery to



Commander to Page 9

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTED DEPARTMENT OFFICE FOR THE 2019-20 TERM

The Department Nominations Committee offers this page for Candidates for Department Elected Office to share their resume pertaining to the office they seek with Department's Membership so they may make an informed choice during the upcoming elections at the Department Encampment. Participation is voluntary, there may be other Candidates seeking office that are not included here. Inclusion of any and all candidates does not imply an endorsement by the Department Organization or the Department's elected officers for the candidacy of any Brother seeking Department elected office.

Fraternally,
Rick Danes, Chair, Department Nominating Committee

Candidates for the office of Department Commander:

Robert R. Payne, PCC (Curtenius Guard Camp No.17 of Lansing/Sunfield)

Candidates for the office of Senior Vice Department Commander:

Terrance L. McKinch, PCC (Gov. Crapo Camp No. 145 of Flint)

Candidates for the office of Junior Vice Department Commander:

Nathan Smith, PCC (LeValley-Heusted Camp No.255 of Mayville)

**Candidates for the office of Member of the Department Council
(three open positions - candidates listed alphabetically):**

Steven S. Martin (Curtenius Guard Camp No. 14 of Lansing/Sunfield)

David V. Ramsey (Robert Finch Camp No. 14 of Traverse City)

Charles L. Worley, PDC (March to the Sea Camp No. 135 of Centreville)

Candidates for the office of Department Secretary:

Richard Denney, CC (March to the Sea Camp No. 135 of Centreville)

Candidates for the office of Department Treasurer:

Bruce S. A. Gosling, PCC (March to the Sea Camp No. 135 of Centreville)



General Pope



General Hooker



General Reynolds



Book Review:
GENERAL JOHN BUFORD: A MILITARY BIOGRAPHY

by Edward G Longacre.¹

During the American Civil War, John Buford was a little-known Union cavalry general. Because he died before the conclusion of the war Buford never captured the public's imagination the way the Robert E. Lee and Ulysses Grant did. Yet it was Buford's quick thinking that may have prevented a major Union defeat at the Battle of Gettysburg. Drawing upon numerous documents and accounts Edward Longacre has written an important book that finally gives us a chance to learn about this underrated hero.

In a period with so many personalities around whom legends have grown, it's refreshing to see a lesser-known but hardly unimportant character from the Civil War given respectable at-

¹ Edward Longacre (born December 22, 1946) is an American historian and writer. He specializes in American Civil War historiography. He is famous for his numerous biographies of Civil War generals. He has received multiple awards including the Moncado Prize in 1981, the Fletcher Pratt Award in 1986, the Douglas Southall Freeman History Award in 2004, and the Dr. James I. Robertson Jr. Literary Prize for Confederate History in 2015.

tention. Buford found some prominence as a personality at Gettysburg, but his career has been given scant attention over the years. Longacre's account is relatively short and to the point, with most detail being rightfully reserved for the events at Gettysburg. Buford's ability was certainly validated years after his death, as his methods of combat became a model for future leaders. The book succeeds in giving any reader a whole new respect for one of the Union's most effective fighters.



John Buford seated

John Buford is perhaps best known for his aggressive actions on the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg. However, he merits more consideration than for one day's worth of sound generalship. This book does a good, solid job of introducing readers to General Buford.

Although born in Kentucky, he later moved to what was to become Rock Island, Illinois. In the late 1840s, he entered West Point and graduated in good standing. Some of those whom he came into contact with at "The Point" included Ambrose Burnside, George Stoneman, George Stuart, William Jones, John Tidball, and Hugh Ewing (William Tecumseh Sherman's foster brother). In the "old Army," he was a trooper, including serving in "Bleeding Kansas" and into the Valley of the Saints, as the United States aimed to chastise the Mormons.

As the Civil War began, Buford was assigned to administration, although he wanted to be "in the saddle" as an active cavalry officer. After considerable frustration, he earned an active command. He did good service before Second Manassas/Bull Run, trying to alert General Pope of Longstreet's advance through Thoroughfare Pass, threatening Pope's flank.² Alas! The significant intelligence never found its way to the right people. Indeed, this illustrates one of Buford's strength--gathering and passing on crisp intelligence (one function of the cavalry was to serve as "the eyes" of the army). However, later, he was consigned once more to administrative work.

When Joe Hooker became commander of the Army of the Potomac, Buford's luck changed again, as he was given an active command. After the debacle at Chancellorsville, General Robert E. Lee began his raid northward. Here, Buford played a key role. First, in gathering intelligence. Second, for his role at Brandy Station, when his cavalry put great pressure on one wing of JEB Stuart's cavalry, beginning to tarnish the reputation of the irrepressible Stuart's command.

Then, on to Gettysburg, where he arrived on June 30, assessed the land and the military features around the village, and decided to make a fight of it, fully realizing that his two cavalry brigades were facing Early's corps moving south toward Gettysburg from Carlisle and York and Hill's corps moving east along the Chambersburg Pike. As everyone knows, he held long enough for John Reynolds Union First and O. O. Howard's 11th Corps to arrive and join the battle.

After, Buford continued his good work, although he would face

reverses as he pursued Lee's retreating army.³ Once the Army of the Potomac re-entered Virginia, he continued to play a role.⁴ However, illness cut short his career.

All in all, a useful biography of a figure who deserves to be better known. Indeed, the author originally refused the offer to write this book, because he did not think that there was enough information to do a competent biography. Readers ought to be appreciative that Longacre's assessment was wrong.

³ Custer's Cavalry, ppg 212, 220, 232

⁴ Page 237, recovering bodies after 3rd Brandy Station



Commander - From Page 7

catalog the appropriate headstones' information/location, researching and then uploading that information as needed into the national Graves registration database. I have suggested that we start small with smaller cemeteries close to where we live. This might possibly be the cemeteries for our own churches. I want to express my opinion that this is an important aspect of the SUVCW – remembering and honoring our ancestors. Without recording this information and having their names and burial locations listed they will eventually be 'lost' to time. This would be a second death for this ancestor. As a reminder – "The goal of the SUVCW National Grave Registration Project is to locate the final resting places of all Union Civil War Veterans, and enter that information into the National Graves Registration Database. This undertaking is rather large and needs as many interested people to assist as possible." Here is the link to the booklet that explains the project - <http://www.suvcw.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Natl-Database-Instructional-Booklet-2014-edition.pdf>

Some suggested Meeting program & activity ideas for the camp involve having a Brother sign-up for researching and presenting a program on some aspect of the civil war (equipment, battle, military figure, civilian/politician, etc) or finalizing a visit to the gentleman with the collection of Civil War paintings or having a family picnic somewhere during the Spring or Summer. Think about these things and be ready to set the camp's activity agenda for the next several months. Let's be ACTIVE!

See you all at the May 8th meeting in the Lincoln Twp Library.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackeman, Camp 85 Commander



² Michigan's 1st Cavalry Regiment, page 106

Camp 85 Minutes

March 2019 Meeting



Opening of Camp

at 6:02 p.m.

Pledge to US Flag

Ritual

Roll call of Officers.

- Camp Commander Williams (**present**)
- SV Commander Dillman (**present**)
- JV Commander Pfauth, Sr (**present**)
- Treasurer/Secretary Truhn (**present**)
- Chaplain Williams (**present**)
- Patriotic Instructor Chamberlain (**Absent**)
- Color Bearer Etc (**present**)
- Council Member 1 Pfauth, Jr (**Absent**)
- Council Member 2 Pfauth, Sr (**present**)
- Council Member 3 Chapman (**present**)

Reading and approval of the minutes from the last Camp meeting

set aside.

Treasurer's Report. \$00.69 before dues

Report of sick Brothers or a Brother's family in distress.

Brother Gorski is ill with a Strep throat.

Reports of committees.

- Commander Williams gave his report of a meeting with Department Commander Payne regarding the issue of the Bylaws language required by the Department (due to National's requirements); the discussion included information on how other Michigan camps are dealing with the SUCVW goals to engage their membership. A suggestion is that the camp may consider doing a 'Cemetery Walk' – an explanation of what this entails was given.

Reading and disposing of orders, communications, and bills.

None given.

Unfinished business.

None

New business.

- Induction of new members. Completed initiation of Brothers Rodney Krieger and Jeffery Chubb. GUEST in attendance: Sharon Krieger Brother presented with badges..

- Officer roles. Commander handed out a sheet showing the roles/tasks that are the responsibility of each camp officer for review and education of the new members.

- Project Cemetery Walk. Commander reviewed the concept and put forth the plan to have brothers bring forth a local small cemetery that the camp could perform the cemetery walk and gather the data on CW veterans buried in that cemetery to verify their inclusion into the Graves Registration program of the SUCVW
- Report on and discussion for upcoming Flag Day parade in Three Oaks and the Three Oaks Civil War Days in July. Brothers are urged to participate in both. Commander stressed the opinion that Uniforms are not required to take part in the parade. Riding on the trailer is encouraged for those not walking.
- Discussion of Member Certificates brought to camp members. Commander will search for and obtain these certificates for presentation to the current new members (Truhn, K Chapman, S Chapman, R Krieger, and J Chubb)

Good of the Order.

None given

Patriotic Instructor Report.

Commander presented a 3 book set (Echoes of Glory) with Arms and Equipment for the Union (Book 3) & Confederacy Vice Commander and the Patriotic Instruction might be able to coordinate for meeting programs/presentations as the types of things that the Patriotic Instruction would bring to the camp would be excellent as a program/presentations. SVC recommended contacting Robert Cooley for a program. Commander suggested that any Brother could select a topic that he is interested in or knowledgeable about and give a 20 minute presentation.

Closing ceremony

at approximately 7:2 p.m.

Submitted by Camp Secretary Ray Truhn



WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR CONTENT SUGGESTIONS, COMMENTS, BOOK REPORTS, FAMILY CIVIL WAR STORIES, ADVICE.

Send your contributions to the Editor at sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

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Member Ancestors

Compiled from current and past member information.

Current Members				
		Ancestor		Unit
Theodore J	Chamberlain	Chamberlain	Jeremiah M	Pvt, Co B 176 th OH Vol Inf
Keith Alan	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 th IL Inf
Steven	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 th IL Inf
Rex	Dillman	Yaw	Benjamin Franklin	Pvt, Co G 26 th MI Inf Reg,
Richard	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Glen	Palen	Palen	Charles	Pvt Co E 128 th IN Inf
Rodney Samuel	Krieger	Jacob	Krieger	Pvt, Co I, 19th MI Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Jr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 nd PA Vol Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Sr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 nd PA Vol Inf
Ray	Truhn	Goodenough	Alonzo	Pvt, Co A 2 nd VT Inf
Steven A	Williams	Carter Mountjoy/ Munjoy Wetmore	Oren George W Abiather Joy	Pvt, Co B 186 th NY Vol Inf Pvt, 11 th MI Vol Cavalry & 1st MI Sharpshooters Pvt 66 th IL Inf
Past Members				
		Ancestor		Unit
Roger C	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Kenneth A	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Dennis L	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Michael	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Irving	Hackeman	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Richard	Horton	Horton, Jr	William	
Virlin	Dillmam	Mason	Daniel W	
Daniel	Stice	Pegg	Henry R	
Amasa	Stice	Pegg	Henry R	

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Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

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