



Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

April 2020

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Commander's Ramblings

Brothers,

As is happening all over the country and especially in Michigan, activities are either being cancelled or severely restricted. Our camp is no different. Although, strictly speaking, our meetings fall under the 10-person limit for gatherings. Even with that we would have to find a place to meet as the Lincoln Library is closed until further notice. This mandate will cause several of our planned events to be delayed at best and cancelled otherwise. The Flag Day parade, while in June, will likely fall victim to the ban as well – too many people gathering too close to each other too early before the COVID19 pandemic has been put to rest.

SO. Now what? Well, we can still be active at home in

- reading and
- doing research on our family's lineage(s) for submitting our named soldier's history to the newsletter
- and looking for other Union patriots.
- Checking on our Camp Brothers. Especially those that may need someone to do shopping for them – and dropping the goods at the door.



Commander to Page 5

In this Issue

Page 1 - Commander's Ramblings

Page 2 - Berrien County in Civil War

Page 4 - Civil War Maps

Page 6 - National & Department Events

Page 7 - Civil War Time Line

Page 9 - Grierson's Raid

Page 10 - Camp March Meeting Minutes

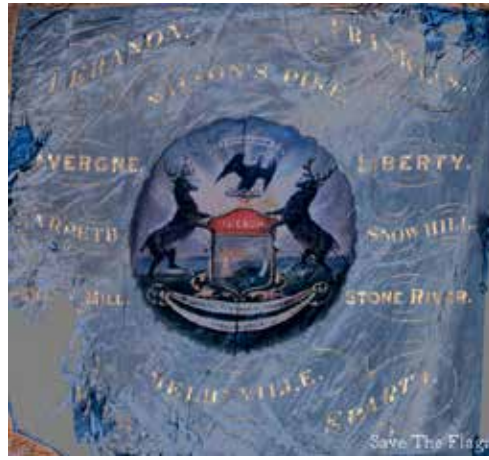
Page 14 - Richmond Bread Riots

Page 15 - Member Ancestors List

Next Camp Meeting

****May 14****, 2020 - 6 p.m.

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



National and Regimental flags of the 4th Cavalry

Berrien County in the American Civil War

4th Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry 1862-1865

The Fourth Cavalry was authorized about the 1st. of July, 1862, with Colonel R. Minty, of Detroit, Lt.Colonel of the Third Cavalry as commander, being ordered into rendezvous at Detroit, on the 29th. of July. It was mustered into the service of the United States on the 29th. of August, with the maximum force, being composed of companies recruited in various parts of the State. When they left Michigan on the 26th. of September, it had on its rolls the names of 1233 officers and men. They were fully armed and equipped, their destination being, Louisville,KY.

The Fourth, under the command of Colonel Minty, marched from Louisville on October the 10th., being in the advance on Stanford,KY, where the confederate Morgan was stationed with 2500 men, two pieces of artillery. Attacking and driving Morgan as far as Crab Orchard, killing a Lieutenant Colonel, taking a Major and 11 men prisoners, the Regiment marched back to Mumfordsville. On November 1st., it marched, 543 strong, from this point, with the cavalry division, via Bowling Green, South Union, Springfield and Mitchellville, to Galatin,TN, there reporting to Major General Crittenden, on November 8th. Crossing the Cumberland River, it met and drove back Morgan's pickets, next morning marched to Lebanon, again driving in his pickets, then at a gallop entered that town, two miles in advance of the Infantry, attacking and driving Morgan, with his force of 750 men, his two pieces of artillery, capturing a large number of mules, commissary stores and clothing, rejoining Crittenden at Silver Springs, where they engaged in scouting the surrounding countryside.

On the 19th, they escorted the 14th. Brigade from Rural Hill to Stewart's Ferry, where they continued on scouting duty, when on the 9th., they reported to General Stanley, Chief of Cavalry, then marched to Camp Rosecrans, near Nashville, where they were again engaged in scouting, having lost 3 men wounded, during October and November. At 7 O'Clock on the morning of December the 4th., Colonel Minty, with 302 officers and men, moved from Nashville on a reconnaissance in the direction of Franklin. When about eight miles from Nashville, they encountered the confederate pickets, driving them back on both Wilson Creek and Franklin Pikes, to their reserve, posted at Hollow Tree Gap, naturally an exceedingly strong position. Dislodging the confederates at this point, they advanced to within one mile of Franklin, where a large confederate force was stationed., thence they returned to camp at Nashville, not having sustained any loss. On the 17th., the Regiment, as part of a larger cavalry force, under the command of General D.S. Stanley, moved towards Triune, engaging the confederates about eight miles out, on the Wilson Creek Pike, driving them back to within three miles of Triune. Learning that the southerners were in force at that point, under Buckner and Hardee, General Stanley withdrew three miles and halted on a crossroad to Franklin, the horses remain saddled all of the night. Before daybreak, they moved on, arriving at Franklin about 7 A.M. Finding the confederates 1300 strong, well posted, under cover of houses along the bank of the river, Colonel Minty advanced with the Regiment at a gallop to a shallow ford, the bridge having been destroyed, where, with his revolving rifles, he succeeded in



Officers 2020 - 2021

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

Signals Officer:
Steven Williams

Guide: Jeff Chubb

Guard: Jeff Chubb

Color Bearer: Rex Dillman

JROTC contact: Unassigned

Editor
Steve Williams
sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

forcing a crossing, capturing the rebel pickets and dislodging the force behind them. He pursued them three miles, keeping well in advance of the mounted force, killing one Captain and four men, wounding six, and capturing a stand of colors along with seventeen prisoners, two of whom were officers. Then returning to Franklin, they destroyed a large supply of flour and other stores. Notwithstanding the Regiment was much exposed to hostile fire, they suffered no casualties. They then returned to camp at Nashville.

On the 15th., Captain Abeel, with a picket of 40 men, stationed on the Murfreesboro Pike, was approached by a flag of truce, then while negotiating with a rebel officer, who accompanied it, was surprised and captured with his entire command.

On the 20th., they fought at Laurel Hill. On the 21st., Captain Mix, with 50 men moved out of camp, with orders to scout in the direction of Franklin, on both sides of Wilson Creek Pike, to obtain all information possible. About 2 miles out, he met Colonel Stanley, in charge of a forage train, with two regiments of infantry, a section of artillery, and a detachment of 30 men of the 4th. Kentucky cavalry. The Colonel informed Captain Mix that the Kentuckians were skirmishing with the confederates, and directed him to join them, assume command, then act as his judgement might dictate. Dismounting his men, but failing to dislodge the rebels, strongly posted behind a stone wall, the Captain remounted his force, then charged, causing a precipitate retreat of the defenders, only after they fired two volleys, wounding Sergeant McIntire of Company "B", while the confederates lost 7 killed, with 10 captured.

There was a general advance of the Army of the Cumberland from Nashville, on the 26th, towards Laverne. The Regiment, in command on Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, as a part of Minty's Brigade, met the confederates about 10 miles out, on the Murfreesboro Pike. After sharp skirmishing, the rebels fell back, being steadily reinforced until reaching Laverne, where they made a stand with 2500 cavalry and mounted infantry, with four pieces of artillery, under the command of General Wheeler. Here the fighting continued until dark, when the Regiment bivouacked, having lost one wounded. On the morning of the 27th., the rebels having fallen back, Minty's Brigade moved forward, with the exception of one battalion of the 4th., under the command of Captain Mix, who was sent to the left in advance of the brigade, to report to General Hazen, on the Jefferson Pike. General Hazen directed Captain Mix to gain possession of a bridge, about two miles in front of him, to prevent its destruction. He pushed forward, when he was immediately confronted by a force of rebel cavalry. He charged, then in less than fifteen minutes, had possession of the bridge, having driven an entire rebel regiment of cavalry before them. He was in turn attacked by the whole force of the brigade, but held his position, for an hour and a half, when General Hazen came up with his infantry, when the confederates fell back. Captain Mix had two men wounded with three taken as prisoners.

On the afternoon of the 31st., the Regiment having moved rapidly across the country from Laverne, whither it had been sent the night before to operate against General Wheeler, rejoined the brigade, which took up a position on the right flank of General McCook, at Stone River, and nearly parallel to, and about three-fourths of a mile from, the Nashville and Murfreesboro Pike.

Here the Regiment, formed a line of dismounted skirmish-

ers, close to the edge of a wood, out of which had been driven a large force of confederate cavalry. Colonel Minty, with his brigade, was here driven back by an overwhelming force of dismounted cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, just at sundown. The rebels remounted, then advancing from the woods, formed four lines. After falling back to the cover of a small knoll, the Colonel reformed the brigade, then ordered a charge, General Stanley leading two companies of the 4th., along with 50 men of the 15th. Pennsylvania, routing the confederates, while capturing four stands of colors. At the same time, Colonel Minty charged the first line in his front, and with the balance of the 4th., along with the 1st. Tennessee, driving it back, then again reforming, dashed at the second line of rebels, which in turn broke and ran, retreating from the field. During the engagement the Regiment lost 5 wounded, 3 prisoners with 2 missing, while in the whole operations surrounding the Battle of Stone River, lost 12 horses killed, 3 wounded and 8 captured. While the loss to the confederates appears to have been very great in prisoners, as Minty's Brigade alone captured 192.

The Regiment, with its brigade, moved out from Murfreesboro on the evening of the 9th., returning to Nashville, scouting the area in between the two cities, to return on the 19th. Early in February the Regiment set out on a scouting mission to gain information and hinder the confederates operating under General's Wheeler and Forrest. During this scout the Regiment marched over 250 miles in much privation, due to the rainy cold weather, but returned with 145 prisoners, including 2 Colonels and 14 other commissioned officers.

The Regiment remained in the Tennessee area, continually scouting and skirmishing with the rebels, until April of 1864, when 800 strong and well equipped, now armed with the Spencer repeating carbine, they left Nashville, under the command of Colonel Park, marching to Columbia, where they became part of the 2nd. Cavalry Division. They then moved through Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Dechard, over the Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson, then Bridgeport, crossed the Tennessee River, to Shell Mound, crossed Raccoon Ridge, Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Pigeon Mountain to Lafayette, then across Taylor's Ridge to Vilanon, GA. They then participated in all of the movements of the army, in the March to Atlanta, where scouting and skirmishing became almost a daily occurrence, in addition to the patrols needed to locate the defensive positions of the retreating confederates. When the Regiment reached Atlanta, in August, its men and mounts had been worked to the limits of endurance.

During the past 12 months, the Regiment had marched over 2600 miles, when they were ordered back to Nashville for re-mounting and re-equipping. On the 12th. of January, 1865, they again moved out, to conduct operations in the Alabama and Georgia areas.

On the 7th. of May 1865, the Regiment was ordered to proceed, as quickly as possible, to Spaulding, GA, in Irwin County, and picket the Omulgee River, from Hawkinsville to the mouth of the Oconee River, for the purpose of preventing the escape of Jefferson Davis, who was then supposed to be making his way to the coast, and if the Regiment got on his

4th Reg to page 12

CAMP TRAINING AIDS

As located on the Department of Michigan web site. It is recommended that Camp members visit these URLs and familiarize themselves with the information contained within these documents.

Handbook of Instruction for the Department Patriotic Instructor
<https://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/Department%20PI%20Handbook.pdf>

Handbook of Instruction for the Camp Patriotic Instructor
Missing link

Handbook of Instruction for the Civil War Memorials Officer
<https://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/Michigan%20CWM%20Handbook.pdf>

Department Membership Initiative
<https://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/DeptMemInitiative.pdf>

Department of Michigan Member Recruitment & Retention Report
<https://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/Dept%20of%20Michigan%20Member%20Recruitment%20&%20Retention.pdf>

National Chaplain's Handbook
<https://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/Dept%20of%20Michigan%20Member%20Recruitment%20&%20Retention.pdf>

Recommended Education & Additional Department Officer Duties
<https://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/Department%20Orders/Series%202017-18/Recommended%20Ed%20&%20Add%20Dept%20Officer%20Duties.pdf>

Digitized Civil War Maps

Civil War Records in the Cartographic Research Room

Military Campaigns

Maps and charts have always played an important role in the planning and execution of military operations, and military maps, nautical charts, and fortification plans form a significant part of the holdings in the Section. These documents are found in records of the Offices of the:

Chief of Engineers (RG 77), This is the one to use and this link*
Adjutant General (RG 94)
Quartermaster General (RG 92)

Although they vary in style, composition, and technique, all of the documents reflect the time and purpose for which they were created. Major battles and minor skirmishes are depicted in time frames that range from minutes to daily order of battle to historical summaries of entire campaigns. The 8,000 Civil War maps constitute the largest collection of such maps.

<https://www.archives.gov/files/publications/general-info-leaflets/guide-to-civil-war-maps.pdf>

RG 109 Confederate Maps:

<https://unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2017/10/17/rg-109-confederate-maps-series-now-digitized-and-available-online/>

* ,https://catalog.archives.gov/search?q=*&f.parentNaId=7491452&f.level=item&sort=naIdSort%20asc



Meeting Schedule

Our meeting schedule is Alternate months between September through May 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



SVR Dates to Note

April

- 2020 Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL at 10 AM on Saturday, **CANCELED**

Donations to *SVTCW*

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.



Commander from Page 1

Part of the cancelations at the department level was the first organizational meeting for the 2022 National Encampment hosted by the department. It had been scheduled for meeting in Eaton Rapids G.A.R. Museum. In all likelihood this will occur later this year. The Fall maybe. Brother Pahl will let the camps know when we can have this meeting. Until then, those who have experienced the 2017 National Encampment in Lansing can send me their thoughts and ideas.

Additional activities in jeopardy are the usual Memorial Day parades can ceremonies, our planned ceremony for The Last Soldier in Berrien County, anything for July 4th unless this emergency has been downgraded so that we can, with judicious awareness take part in local celebrations. And even plan on a summer family picnic somewhere.

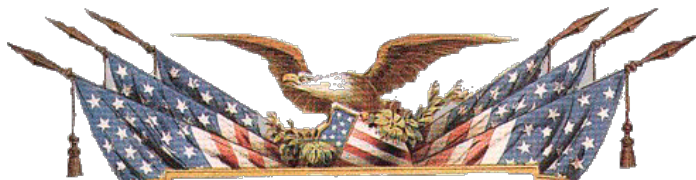
As of this publication date, the 2020 National Encampment is still scheduled for August 13 – 16 at the Atlanta Marriot Buckhead Hotel and Convention Center. The registration form is on

the National web page. If you're wanting to venture out , if we can, then perhaps a trip to the deep South might be something to think about.

As a repeat of the information I provided at the March meeting, our new member, Chris , will be transferred to the U.S. Grant Camp #67 this month. His Induction should be done by that camp since he lives in Midland and close to where that camp meets. I have the Member badge for him and will forward that to the Camp 67's secretary, Jack Frost, for presentation at the Induction - whenever that can take place.

You will note the ** at the calendar listing for the next meeting - presumably in May. Such meeting date is obviously open for change as this pandemic emergency continues to change. It's more likely that this meeting will be canceled and quite likely not be re-scheduled for sometime in the summer. But that action will just have to wait to see how this all plays out. If we CAN have a meeting this summer, I would rather it be a celebration meeting that we all survived and can then re-start functioning as a camp. If we can have such celebration gathering it would also be for our families.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty
Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackemann, Camp 85 Commander



Ancestor Bi- ographies Needed

Whatever you may have on your ancestor's life story submit for inclusion of future issues. It can be short or long as it takes to tell us about your ancestor's life, i.e., what he did before the war, where he served, and if he survived, what he did after the war - farmer, merchant, politician, etc. And if your family history has a photograph submit that, too.

Upcoming Events

National

Stay tuned for information about the 2020 National Encampment being hosted by our Brothers in the Department of Georgia and South Carolina.

Atlanta Marriot Buckhead Hotel and Convention Center
3405 Lenox Road North East, Atlanta, GA 30326
Dates: August 13 – 16, 202

Department

March 2020

- 01 March, Sunday - Deadline for submissions to Michigan's Messenger. Articles should be forwarded by email to editor@suvchwmi.org.
- 4 March GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5
- 11 March GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5
- 14 March GAR Museum Eaton Rapids 7pm; Museum Seminar - The Soldier's Clothing and Personal Equipment (Speaker: Rob Stone)

April 2020

- 01 April GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5
- 04 April GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5; 154th Annual G.A.R. Commemoration
- 06 April, Monday - Founding of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1866.
- 08 April GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5
- 15 April, Wednesday - Lincoln Death Day.
- 21 April GAR Museum Eaton Rapids Tri River Historical Network Meeting
- 27 April, Saturday - 135th Annual Department Encampment - Okemos.

May 2020

- 06 May GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5
- 13 May GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5
- 19 May GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5; Museum Seminar - Detroit's Historic Fort Wayne (Speaker: Tom Berlucchi)
- 24 May, Sunday - Memorial Sunday; GAR Museum (11 AM)-Observed Memorial Day Parade and G.A.R. Island Program
- 25 May, Monday - Federal Holiday - Memorial Day.
- 30 May, Saturday - Traditional Memorial Day; GAR Museum Eaton Rapids open 10 to 5

June 2020

- 6 June, Saturday - 135th Annual Department Encampment - Okemos Conference Center, Okemos.

Camp

- **March/April TBD 2020** Last Soldier Ceremony for Oscar Mott, Crystal Springs Cemetery, Benton Harbor **DELAYED**
- **March/April TBD 2020** Camp members and family Tour LaPorte museum with Dept Indiana Camp 8 **DELAYED**
- **May 14, 2020** Camp meeting



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 SUVCW and its interests.

If you wish to place a civil war article or SUVCW 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.suvcwmi.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.ccsutlery.com/>

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

<http://www.regtdm.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
	Steven S Martin, CC
	David V Ramsey
Secretary -	Dick Denney, CC
Treasurer -	Bruce S.A. Gosling
Chief of Staff	L. Dean Lamphere, Jr., PDC
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 S Martin, CC
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 -	Nathan Tingley
Camp Organizer	James B. Pahl, PCinC
Military Affairs Officer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC

Civil War Time line:

April in the Civil War

1861 - **April 6** - Lincoln informs South Carolina attempt to be made to supply Ft Sumter. **April 11** - Surrender of Ft Sumter demanded by Confederates. **April 12** - Ft Sumter fired upon and replies. War Begins! Ft Pickens in Pensacola reinforced by Union troops without opposition. **April 13** - Ft Sumter surrenders. **April 14** - Formal surrender of Ft Sumter. **April 17** - Virginia convention votes for secession. **April 18** - Federal troops begin arriving in Washington after President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. **April 19** - Baltimore riots. President Lincoln declares blockade of Confederate states. **April 20** - Federals evacuate Norfolk VA Navy Yard. **April 22** - Florida ratified the Confederate Constitution. **April 29** - "All we ask is to be left alone" The Maryland house of delegates voted against secession 53 to 13.



1862 - **April 2 & 3**. General A S Johnson begins his build up to attack General Grant at Pittsburg Landing TN.



James Andrews

April 5 - Siege of Yorktown by General McClelland begins. **April 6** - Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, TN. **April 7** - Conclusion of Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, TN. Fall of Island No. 10 (New Madrid Bend on Mississippi River). **April 11** - Fall of Ft Pulaski GA (Savannah River) **April 12** - Great Locomotive chase. Union undercover troops hijack the locomotive General in Marietta GA and travel north destroying track until captured in Ringgold GA James Anderson and 7 others were executed as spies, 8 escaped and 6 were later pardoned. **April 18** - Bombardment of forts below New Orleans begins. **April 24** Farragut's federal fleet passes forts below New Orleans. **April 25** - Federal fleet arrives at New Orleans. Surrender of Ft Macon, NC



1863 - **April 2**- Richmond 'Bread Riot' caused by increasing hardship throughout the South. **April 7** - Naval attack on Charleston attacking Ft Sumter (!). **April 16** - Passage of Vicksburg. **April 17** - Grierson's (Federal) and Marmad-

uke's (Confederate) Raids **Grierson's raid** would become part of a John Wayne movie *The Horse Soldiers*. **April 25** - British Parliament loudly debated the seizure of British vessels by American cruisers on blockade duty.

1864 - **April 1**. US transport Maple Leaf sank after hitting a torpedo or mine in St John's River FL. A Federal expedition operated from Palatka to Ft Gates FL. **April 4** - Maj Gen Philip Sheridan takes command of Army of Potomac cavalry. **April 6** The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana met at New Orleans and adopted a new state constitution abolishing slavery. **April 8** - Battle of Sabine Crossroads or Mansfield, LA. **April 9** - Engagement of Pleasant Hill, LA. **April 12** - Confederates capture Ft Pillow TN by Nathan Bedford Forrest. Subsequent execution of Negro Union soldiers after the surrender of the fort. Throughout the rest of April skirmishes continued in Arkansas and Louisiana.



1865 - **April 1** - Battle of Five Forks VA. Lincoln observing at City Point VA. **April 2** - Confederate government evacuates Richmond. Federals Capture Petersburg lines. Selma AL taken by Federals. Lincoln went to front at Petersburg to view the fighting from a distance. **April 3** - Union troops occupy Petersburg and Richmond. Lee struggles toward Amelia Court House. President Davis and most of his cabinet escape towards Danville VA. **April 4** - President Lincoln in Richmond VA **April 6** - Engagement at Saylor's Creek VA. **April 7 & 8** - Grant opens correspondence with Lee. Lincoln visits Petersburg again then leaves from City Point to return to Washington. **April 9** - Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House. **April 12** - Surrender of Mobile AL **April 13** - Sec. of War Stanton ordered the draft halted and curtailed purchase of war materiel. The number of officers was reduced and many military restrictions removed as first steps in demobilization. **April 14** - Assassination. Federal Flag raised over Ft Sumter, SC. **April 15** - President Lincoln dies. Andrew Johnson takes Oath. **April 17** - President Davis and party in Salisbury N en route to Charlotte. John Wilkes Booth and David Herold hiding in Maryland. **April 18** Sherman - Johnston memorandum signed. **April 19** - Federal services for President Lincoln. Robert Lincoln represented the family as Mrs. Lincoln and Tad were sequestered. Gen. Grant stood alone at the head of the catafalque. **April 21** - Body of President Lincoln leaves Washington for Springfield IL arriving in Philadelphia (April 22), New York (April 24), Albany NY (April 25), Rochester and Buffalo (April 27), Cleveland (April 28), Columbus OH (April 29), Indianapolis on April 30. **April 22** - Booth and Herold get across Potomac to Virginia. **April 24** Sherman learns of rejection of Terms (to Johnston). **April 26** - Surrender of Joseph E Johnston. Capture and death of John Wilkes Booth. **April 27** - Sultana Disaster. Death toll ranged from 1238 to 1900.

Source: *The Civil War Day by Day, An Almanac 1861-1865*, E B Long, 1971, Doubleday.



Military Order of
the Loyal Legion
of the
United States

Hereditary membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) is open to men who are descendants (e.g., great great grandson, great grand nephew, etc.) of commissioned officers of the Union forces during the Civil War. Web site - <http://suvcw.org/mollus/mbrfrm.htm>

Please Note: Non-hereditary membership (Associate Companion) may be available in some (but not all) of the Commanderies. Associate affiliation is based on a percentage of the number of hereditary members in each Commandery. Consequently, movement to elect Associates may be delayed until such time as there are enough hereditary Companions present in the particular Commandery.



Grierson's Raid



Grierson's Raid was a Union cavalry raid during the Vicksburg Campaign of the American Civil War. It ran from April 17 to May 2, 1863, as a diversion from Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's main attack plan on Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Background

Early in 1863, Major General Charles Hamilton, the commander of the Corinth section of Grant's division, suggested what would eventually become Grierson's Raid. Subsequently,

due to Hamilton's insistence on procuring a command that would garner him more glory, Hamilton offered his resignation. Grant quickly accepted.

Up until this time in the war, Confederate cavalry commanders such as Nathan Bedford Forrest, John Hunt Morgan, and J.E.B. Stuart had ridden circles around the Union (literally, in Stuart's case; see the Peninsula Campaign), and it was time to out-do the Confederates in cavalry expeditions. The task fell to Col. Benjamin Grierson, a former music teacher who, oddly, hated horses after being kicked in the head by one as a child. Grierson's cavalry brigade consisted of the 6th and 7th Illinois and 2nd Iowa Cavalry regiments.

The raid

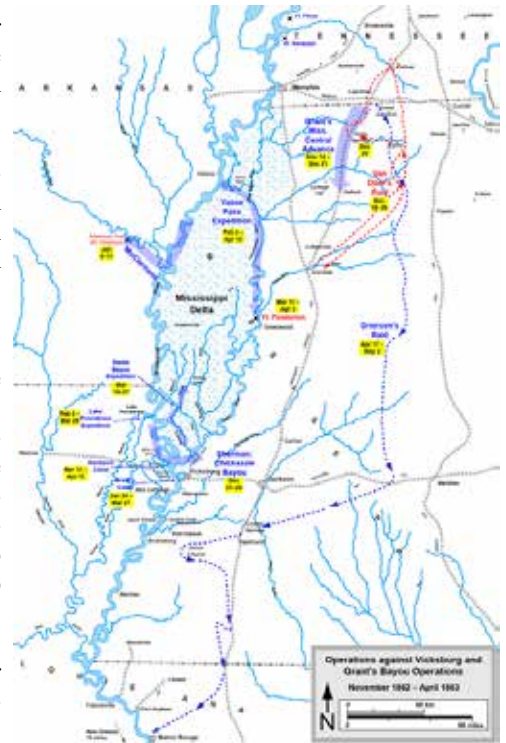
Grierson and his 1,700 horse troopers, some in Confederate uniforms serving as scouts for the main force, rode over six hundred miles through hostile territory (from southern Tennessee, through the state of Mississippi and into Union-held Baton Rouge, Louisiana), over routes no Union soldier had traveled before. They tore up railroads and burned cross-ties, freed slaves, burned Confederate storehouses, destroyed locomotives and commissary stores, ripped up bridges and trestles, burned buildings, and inflicted ten times the casualties they received, all while detachments of his troops made feints

confusing the Confederates as to his actual whereabouts, intent and direction. Total casualties for Grierson's Brigade during the raid were three killed, seven wounded, and nine missing. Five sick and wounded men were left behind along the route, too ill to continue.

Confederate Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton, commander of the Vicksburg garrison, had few cavalry and could do nothing to stop Grierson.

The premier Confederate cavalry commander, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, was off chasing another Union raider, Col. Abel Streight, in Alabama and thus had no opportunity to stop Grierson.

While Streight's Raid failed, it did distract Forrest and this probably allowed the success of Grierson's Raid. Although many Confederate cavalry units pursued Grierson vigorously across the state (most notably those led by Wirt Adams and Robert V. Richardson), they were unsuccessful in stopping the raid. Grierson and his exhausted troopers ultimately rode into Union-occupied Baton Rouge, Louisiana. With an entire division of Pemberton's soldiers tied up defending the vital Vicksburg-Jackson railroad from the evasive Grierson, combined with Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's feint northeast of Vicksburg (the Battle of Snyder's Bluff), the beleaguered Confederates were unable to muster the forces necessary to oppose Grant's eventual landing below Vicksburg on the east side of the Mississippi at Bruinsburg.



In popular media

The movie *The Horse Soldiers*, directed by John Ford, and starring John Wayne, William Holden and Constance Towers, and the Harold Sinclair novel of the same name on which it is based, are fictional variations of Grierson's Raid. On the pleasant Sunday evening of April 6, 1862, the men of Company H, 33rd Ohio Infantry, were relaxing around their campfires near

Michigan's Messenger

is a quarterly publication of and for the membership of the Department of Michigan, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Current Spring Issue is at

https://www.suvcwmi.org/messenger/2019/V28_N2.pdf

National Officers

Commander-in-Chief Edward .Norris, PDC CinC@suvcw.org
Senior Vice CinC Brian C. Pierson, PDC SVCinC@suvcw.org
Junior Vice CinC Michael A. Paquette, PDC JVCinC@suvcw.org
National Secretary Jonathan C. Davis, PDC secretary@suvcw.org
National Treasurer D. Michael Beard, PDC treasurer@suvcw.org
National Quartermaster James L. Lyon qm@suvcw.org

Council of Administration

Council of Admin (20) Kevin P. Tucker, PDC CofA6@suvcw.org
Council of Admin (21) Bruce D. Frail, PDC CofA4@suvcw.org
Council of Admin (21) Peter J. Hritsko, Jr, PDC CofA2@suvcw.org
Council of Admin (22) Harry W.Reineke IV, PDC CofA3@suvcw.org
Council of Admin (22) Kevin L. Martin, PDC CofA5@suvcw.org
Council of Admin Donald W. Shaw, PCinC CofA1@suvcw.org

Non-voting

Banner Editor James B. Pahl, PCinC banner@suvcw.org
National Signals Officer James P. McGuire, PDC signalsofficer@suvcw.org



Camp 85 March Meeting Minutes

MEMBERS PRESENT (X)

- () THEODORE J. CHAMBERLAIN (Patr In-
str)
(X) KEITH CHAPMAN (Camp Conl)
() STEVEN J. CHAPMAN (Member)
(X) JEFFERY L. CHUBB (Guide / Guard)
(X) HAROLD L. CRAY (Member)
(X) REXDILLMAN (Sr. ViceComdr, Histrn, Colr
Br)
() CHRISTOPHER M DOUGLAS (Member)
() RODNEY S. KRIEGER (Member)
(X) GLEN PALEN (Member)
() CHARLES L. PFAUTH JR. (Camp Consul-

ar)

- () CHARLES L. PFAUTH S (JrVCmdr, CpConl)
() GREGORY M. SCYGIEL - associate mem-
ber
(X) RAY L. TRUHN (Sec., Tres.)
() MATHEW C. WILLIAMS (Member)
(X) STEVENA. WILLIAMS (Comnder, Chapln)

Guests: _____

Call to order - time: 6:00 PM by Commander
Steve Williams

Patriotic Instructor - station color (Red) by pro-
tem _____ Keith Chapman

Senior Vice Commander - station color (White)
by _____ Rex Dillman

Junior Vice Commander - station color (Blue)
by pro-ten ___ Harold Cray

Chaplin Prayer by ___ Cmdr. Steve Williams

Treasury Report:

- Beginning balance: \$966.19
- Received: \$62.00
- Spent:
- Dept. of Mich. \$485,00
- Last solder marker \$ 55,00
- Ending balance: \$488.19

Minutes:

1. Meeting was opened in regular form includ-
ing Color Stations and Pledge to the Flag
2. Honorable Discharge for Richard Gorske.
Glen Palen and others will present it to Richard
3. Plan transfer new member Christopher
Douglas in April to US Grant Camp 67, Saginaw,
Mi.
4. Discuss moving meeting to location some-
time where we can bring in guns to show.
5. Department Encampment is 6 June @
Okemos, Mi. Register by 25 May. \$5 entry, \$9.75
Lnch
6. Crystal Springs Cemetery has last Civil War
soldier for Berrien County. Still working our way
through the politics to get right person for permis-
sion to have ceremony. Looking for someone to
play Taps, Scouts attendance, Legion attendance,
press, etc. Memorial marker has been purchased.
7. Civil War Days in Three Oaks may not hap-
pen this year. No info available. Steve checking
on other Civil War enactments.
8. Flag Day Parade in Three Oaks. Sign up
due 14 June. Steve will be out of town. All others
should be available to participate.

9. Dept. Of Michigan considering hosting National Encampment in 2022. Organizational meeting 28 March at the GAR Museum in Eaton Rapids, MI. Steve will attend.

10. Around the room for Good of the Order.

*Keith told of five relatives located while visiting 13 cemetery's in central Illinois.

*Glen asked how much information do we need for supplemental applications. Whatever is available.

11. Program: Steve brought and showed his Infantry* Soldiers Kit used in the field. Among the Items shown was a coffee grinder for field use, sewing kit, Lucifers (matches) and container, Diary, Bible, clothes, mess kit, shaving equipment, soap, tooth brush and tooth powder, bed roll rolled to 30" length for strapping to saddles, etc. Also a hand held Range Finder and demonstrated how it worked.

Camp 85 meeting closed - time: 7:14

***Commander's Note:** Napsack brought was the Infantry kit, The Cavalry didn't use knapsacks but tied items to saddle. The saddle and such things will be in a different presentation



Lincoln Tomb Observance Cancelled

In accordance with Commander-in-Chief Norris's General Order No. 18, the Lincoln Tomb Observance scheduled for April 18, has been cancelled. This is due to guidance from the Centers for Disease Control to cancel all gatherings of people greater than 10 people. We look forward to restoring this celebration of a great President next year.

.....

2020 SUVCW Scholarship Application Deadline Extended

In accordance with Commander-in-Chief Norris' General Order no. 19, and with understanding of the many challenges that our Nation's students are facing during this unprecedented public health crisis, the application deadline for the SUVCW Scholarship is extended through **APRIL 30, 2020**.

Use this link for instructions and an application form.

<http://www.suvcw.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Form-12fi-revised-12-2018.pdf>

Winning scholarship recipients will be notified directly. Completed applications and references should be mailed to:

Don Martin
6025 State Route 772
Chillicothe, OH



4th Reg

track to follow him wherever he went, then to capture, or kill him without fail. At Abbyville, Colonel Minty became satisfied that Davis had already crossed the Ocmulgee River, then ascertained that the 1st. Wisconsin Cavalry were following him closely in the direction of Irwinsville. With 153 of his best mounted men of the Regiment, he followed the line of the Ocmulgee for some miles, then took a bridle path, or blind road through the woods towards Irwinsville, arriving there about 2 A.M. on the 10th., to find that Davis's party had not yet passed.

Pretending to be a part of his escort, Colonel Pritchard gained information from a citizen that Davis was encamped in the woods about three fourths of a mile north of the town.

The camp in which Davis and his family were found was pleasantly situated, surrounded by a thick pine forest, close to a small swamp, not far from a running brook, affording healthful refreshment for the weary fugitives who rested near its banks. In the camp were standing three wall tents, in line, parallel with the road, facing the opposite direction, while the narrow space between the tents, was occupied by several horses, without equipment. Still beyond, in advance of this line of tents, was a small tent, pitched against a large tree. In this closure of tents, reposing all unconscious of the impending danger, lay Davis and his family, together with his military staff. Nearby was the rest of the camp, which appeared to be troops, with army wagons, ambulances, horses and cavalry equipment. The Regiment charged into the camp just at early dawn, completely surprising them, then making the arrest. A few Michigan men then guarded the tents, while the main force was called to the sound of firing, unfortunately caused by a collision of a portion of the 4th., with the 1st. Wisconsin Cavalry, closing in on the camp simultaneously with the 4th.

The camp was soon broken up, when after breakfast and a brief rest, the male prisoners were mounted on their own horses, Mrs. Davis, her servants and the rest of the family were placed in the ambulances for the trip to Macon. On arriving at Macon, Colonel Pritchard, Captain Hudson and Lieutenant's Stauber and Purinton, with 22 men were detailed to escort Davis to Washington D.C.

There having been a reward, of 100,000 dollars, posted for the capture of Davis, the men of the 4th. were naturally elated at their good fortune, however, the War Department appointed a commission that decided that the men of the 4th. were indeed entitled to the money, but when Congress approved the appropriation, a claim was immediately put forth by the men of the 1st. Wisconsin. It was not until July of 1868 that a bill authorizing the payment was passed, and at that time Congress felt the reward be shared by both the 4th. Michigan and the 1st. Wisconsin.

When the money was distributed, it was shared equally by all men who had participated in the expedition.

The Fourth gained a national reputation, with world wide notoriety, by the capture of Davis. It was an accomplishment of an eminently special and important duty, for the nation, so distinctive and definite in its character, as to render a like service impossible, giving it a place in the history of the war, without parallel.

The Regiment, while feeling its duty was more than aptly performed, and that the war was indeed finally complete, returned to Nashville, on the 1st. of July, where they were mustered out of service and paid off. Returning to Michigan, they arrived at Detroit, where they were disbanded on the 10th.

During their term of Federal service, they were engaged at:

Stamford, Ky	Gallatin, Tn	Lebanon, Tn
Rural Hill, Tn		Baird's Mill, Tn
Hollow Tree Gap, Tn		Wilson's Creek Road, Tn
Purdy, Tn		Franklin, Tn
Wilson Creek, Tn		Laverge, Tn
Jefferson's Bridge, Tn		Nashville Pike, Tn
Stone River, Tn		Manchester Pike, Tn
Harpeth River, Tn		Bradyville, Tn
Woodbury, Tn		Rover, Tn
Charlotte, Tn		Auburn, Tn
Liberty, Tn		Unionville, Tn
Thompson's Station, Tn		Rutherford Creek, Tn
Duck River, Tn		Prosperity Church, Tn
Snow Hill, Tn		McMinnville, Tn
Statesville, Tn		Alexandria, Tn
Wartrace, Tn		Middletown, Tn
Versailles, Tn		Cherry Valley, Tn
Shelbyville, Tn		Hickory Creek, Tn
Tullahoma, Tn		Rock Island, Tn
Sparta, Tn		Sperry Mill, Tn
Smith's Cross Roads, Tn		Reed's Bridge, Tn
Chickamauga, Ga		Rossville, Ga
Cotton Port, Tn		Hill Creek, Tn
Chattanooga, Tn		Cleveland, Tn
Mission Ridge, Tn	Tunnel Hill, Ga	
Mission Bridge, Ga	Arundel Creek, Ga	Kings-
ton, Ga		
Dallas, Ga	Villa Rica, Ga	Lost Mountain, Ga
Big Shanty, Ga	McAfee's Cross Roads, Ga	
Noonday Creek, Ga		
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	Rosswell, Ga	L e b a -
non Mills, Ga		
Stone Mountain, Ga	Covington, Ga	Flat Rock Creek,
Ga		
Atlanta, Ga	Fair Oaks, Ga	Jonesboro, Ga
Lovejoys Station, Ga	McDonough's, Ga	R o s s -
well, Ga		
Sweet Water, Ga	Moses Creek, Ga	N e w
Hope Church, Ga		
Stilesboro, Ga	Rome, Ga	Blue Pond, Ga
Selma, Al	Double Bridge, Ga	Macon, Ga

ORGANIZATION

- Organized at Detroit, Mich., and mustered in August 28, 1862.
- Left State for Louisville, Ky., September 26.
- Attached to 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio to November, 1862.
- 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland to January, 1863.
- 1st Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland to October, 1863.
- 2nd Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland to November, 1863.
- 1st Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the

Cumberland to November, 1864.

- 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Wilson's Cavalry Corps, Military Division Mississippi to November, 1864.
- 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division Mississippi to July, 1865.
- Mustered out July 1, 1865.

1861-1865

Total Enrollment	2217
Killed in Action	32
Died of Wounds	15
Died of Disease	328
Total Casualty Rate	16.9%

COMPANY A
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Harris, Henry	Benton	23
Kelling, Albert	New Buffalo	26
Knapp, Truman D. -or-	Watervliet	37
Kropp, Thomas D.		
Rogers, Louis	Buchanan	28
Rowe, John	St. Joseph	22
Shaw, Otis	St. Joseph	25

COMPANY B
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Woodbridge, Enoch A.	Niles	29

COMPANY F
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Ballinger, Joseph	Buchanan	20
Bays, Samuel -or-	Benton	31
Boyce, Samuel		
Becht, Christian	Hager	23
Boyd, William A.	Burhanan	18

COMPANY G
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Fenton, Robert R.	Buchanan	22

COMPANY I
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Mackay, Thomas	Berrien Co.	23

COMPANY M
OFFICERS

RANK	NAME	HOME	AGE
Captain	Plimpton, Emory M.	Niles	35
2nd Lieut	Rowe, Aaron	Niles	44

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Atkins, Homer E.	Hager	22

Bickford, Daniel C.	Niles	31
Boyer, Seymour	Watervliet	21
Branch, Charles C.	Coloma	24
Britton, Lewis	Niles	19
Brooks, Albert	Benton	26
Collins, George W.	Benton	21
Curtis, Barton I. Jr.	Watervliet	21
Curry,, Isaac	Benton	42
Douglass, Thomas	Coloma	29
Durham, Charles E.	Benton	27
Edmonds, James H.	Hager	26
Fish, William C.	Niles	31
Forshee, Bernard V. -or-	Niles	23
Foshee, Bernard V.		
Gibney, Henry E.	Hager	22
Gibney, Nelson J.	Berrien Co.	18
Gilson, Warren D.	Watervliet	31
Gray, Watson	Niles	31
Greeno, William B.	Coloma	24
Griffith, Edward B.	Niles	17
Guy, Juan M.	Bainbridge	26
Harris, Samuel	Watervliet	33
Hoover, John W.	Niles	26
Huntoon, Bartlett	Watervliet	29
Irwin, Schollas C.	Three Oaks	38
Jones, Virgil M.	Niles	26
Kinney, Hiram	Niles	37
Lincoln, Charles	Waterliet	377
McKean, Orville	Sodus	21
Macumber, Cassius	Niles	19
Macumber, Edwin	Niles	24
Marshall, George W.	Sodus	28
Martindale, Elisha	Benton	24
Mattice, William W.	Watervliet	27
Newell, James	Niles	23
Norris, Andrew B.	Niles	19
Osgood, Rowland	Watervliet	28
Pennell, Andrew J.	Niles	32
Phinney, John H.	Benton	29
Ray, Reuben A.	Niles	31
Silver, John	Benton	
Smith, Austin L.	Sodus	33
Smith, Samuel	Niles	37
Smith, Walter	Sodus	28
Terrill, Devine	Locke	37
Van Tiffin, Robert A.	Benton	31

Unassigned
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Hamilton, John	Buchanan	n/a
Miller, John A.	New Buffalo	22



Bread or Blood: The Richmond Bread Riot



Find out what made Southern women take to the streets during the American Civil War

In the late winter of 1863, Richmond, Virginia, was a miserable place to be. Once expected by proud Southerners to be a short conflict, the Civil War was stretching into its third year. Things were not going well for the boys in grey, as Union troops took control of coastal trade ports to get a tighter grasp on the Confederacy. As an inland town stranded without functioning trade routes, Richmond was starving. Prices for staples like flour and bacon were a whopping 10 times higher than they had been in 1861, and wages, especially of the working class, hadn't risen accordingly. Even the weather refused to cooperate: A series of heavy snowfalls had taxed the city's sewer systems, while a sudden heat spell had melted the snow and left the city under heaps of slush.

Adding insult to injury, in a particularly tone-deaf move, Confederate President Jefferson Davis asked his nation to spend March 27 in fasting and prayer for the cause. Many saw requesting an already starving populace to go without food as an unforgivable mistake. In response, on April 1 a group of poor working women held a meeting in a Baptist church to organize a demonstration against the rising costs of food. Mary Jackson, a 34-year-old mother, and Martha Fergusson riled up the audience with tales of rampant speculation and price gouging happening in the markets. Soon the mob was angry enough to agree to meet the very next day, outside of the Capitol building, to extract bread and justice from the men in charge.

The women showed up at the Capitol around 9 a.m. the next day. They demanded an audience with the governor, John Letcher, but an aide informed them that the governor was too busy to be seen. This only made the women angrier, and soon a mob of hundreds of armed, hungry housewives was left milling about the Capitol building. Letcher finally heard the commotion from his office and came down to confront the women, but his dismissive words did little to satisfy the crowd. In a silent stream, the women filed out of the Capitol yard and into the streets, toward the market district.

In the space of an hour, the women put their axes to work as they looted shops, stole carts and broke into storage lockers.

Chanting "bread or blood!", the women seized a wagon of beef bound for a hospital, and 500 pounds of bacon from a warehouse. Food wasn't the only item stolen—jewelry shops and milliners were victimized as well. Soon Governor Letcher was on the scene, as well as Jefferson Davis himself, who tried to appease the women by offering them his last loaf of bread. It wasn't enough for the mob, and a riot guard began to load their weapons before the women finally started to take their spoils and run for their homes.

Confederate Secretary of War James Seddon urged the local press to keep events of the day quiet. If news of the riot reached the Union, morale at home would be even more undermined. But Union prisoners of war had witnessed the events, and just a week later the "Bread Riot" was on the front page of the *New York Times*. Jackson, Fergusson and a few other women were rounded up and incarcerated, but released within weeks. The reason? Overcrowded jails couldn't afford to feed all the prisoners.

Time Line

April 1, 1863 - A group of women—workers in Confederate ordnance establishments and the wives of the Tredgar ironworks laborers—meet at the Belvidere Hill Baptist Church in the Oregon Hill neighborhood of Richmond to discuss food and fuel shortages. They resolve to seek a meeting with Governor John L. Letcher.

April 2, 1863 - Denied a meeting with Governor John Letcher, a group of Richmond women begin looting shops downtown to protest insufficient food, initiating what came to be known as the Bread Riot. One account claims Letcher calls out the Home Guard and threatens to have the women shot unless they disperse.

April 3, 1863 - For the second straight day, a group of Richmonders gathers to protest food shortages, but is discouraged from rioting. The previous day, the City Battalion had threatened violence against protesters.

Source:

<https://www.history.com/news/bread-or-blood-the-richmond-bread-riots> Stephanie Butler, 2013

https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/bread_riot_richmond#start_entry

Further Reading

Chesson, Michael B. "Harlots or Heroines? A New Look at the Richmond Bread Riot," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 92 (April 1984): 131–175.

Coulter, E. Merton. *The Confederate States of America, 1861–1865*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1950.

McCurry, Stephanie. *Confederate Reckoning: Power and Politics in the Civil War South*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2010.

Thomas, Emory M. *The Confederate State of Richmond: A Biography of the Capital*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1971, 1998.

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

Member Ancestors

Compiled from current and past member information.

Red Text indicates publication of a biography in the *Camp Communicator*

Current Members		Ancestor		Unit
Theadore 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
Jeffrey L	Chubb	Brownell	(William) Henry	Pvt., Merrill's Horse, MO
Harold L	Cray	Bassett	George W	Pvt., Co F 54th Reg Ohio 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
Rodney Samuel	Krieger	Jacob	Krieger	Pvt, Co I, 19th MI Inf
Glenn	Palen	Palen	Charles	Pvt Co E 128 th IN 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 Allen	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
Matthew Carter	Williams	Carter	Oren	Pvt, Co B 186 th NY Vol 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 Riley	Co E 17 IN
Amasa	Stice	Pegg	Henry Riley	Co E 17 IN

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

April Happy Birthday to Brother

Glen Palen - April 1

Address Label here