



# Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

May 2018

## A Message From the Commander

Brothers,

As I receive communications from the Department and from other outside organization I will routinely pass those communications on to all camp members with email addresses so that you will know what is happening and for you to reply with any comments or thoughts. We have the Department Encampment coming up and I will be attending as the camp commander should.. I hope that there may be others in the camp that have registered and will be attending, too.

At this time we extend a welcome to new member, Keith Chapman, the President of the SW Michigan Civil War Roundtable. Brother Ted urged Keth to contact me concerning membership and I'm glad he did. We now have several members of our camp that are also members of the Roundtable. I hope to get more of those Roundtable members to consider joining the SUVCW.

Along those lines, I have a 1st cousin once removed that has two sons and two grandsons that could be approached to join the camp. Their ancestor is Commander to Page 5

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### In this Issue

Page 1 - Commander's Message

Page 2 - Berrien County in the War

Page 3 - President's Amnesty Proclamation

Page 4 - Civil War Time Line

Page 6 - Upcoming Events

Page 9 - Logistics in the Civil War

Page 13 - Decoration Day

Page 15 - Flag Day



## Next Camp Meetings

May 24, 2018 - 6 p.m.

Location - 10329 California Road, Bridgman

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

# Berrien County in the American Civil War

## THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment, raised during the autumn and winter of 1861, had its rendezvous at Kalamazoo. It left that place for the front on the 12th of February, 1862 with nine hundred and twenty-five officers and men, to which seventy-four were added by enlistment before the 1st of July following. Company K was from Van Buren County, and so were considerable portions of Companies C, D, E, and H. There were also some from that county in other companies, and the regiment contained a few from Berrien County.

From Kalamazoo the regiment proceeded through Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing, which it reached, after a forced march, near the close of the second day's battle, too late to take part in the conflict. From that time until the evacuation of Corinth, the 13th was engaged in the arduous picket and fatigue duties performed by Gen. Halleck's army. It then moved with Gen.

Buell's forces into Northern Alabama, and was the last of the command to leave that locality when the general fell back: towards Louisville. It shared all the hardships of that long march through Tennessee and Kentucky, and immediately on reaching Louisville, in October, 1862 retraced its weary steps in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Bragg. It aided in chasing him and his motley forces out of Kentucky, but did not happen to be present at any heavy battle. It suffered severely from disease, however, the deaths from this cause during the first year of service (closing on the 1st of November, 1862) numbering seventy-one., while the number discharged for disability during the same time was one hundred and twenty.

After a short stay at Silver Springs, Tenn., the regiment advanced and aided in driving the enemy from Lebanon. Proceeding to Nashville, it was on duty in that vicinity until the 26th of December, when it marched with Gen. Rosecrans' army toward Murfreesboro. On the 29th it was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, and had several of its men killed and wounded. On the 31st of December and 1st and 2nd of January the regiment was hotly engaged in the Battle of Stone River, having twenty-five killed, sixty-two wounded, and eight missing, out of two hundred and twenty-four who entered the conflict. On the 31st of December it recaptured, by a bayonet charge, two Union cannon which had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

After the victory at Stone River, the 13th was engaged in building fortification at Murfreesboro, and in scouting through the adjoining parts of Tennessee until the 24th of June, 1863, when it advanced with Rosecrans against Bragg. After various marches and counter-marches in rear of the retreating forces of the latter general, the regiment, with its division, moved from Hillsboro', Tenn., to cross the Cumberland Mountains. By a march of four days over mountains three thousand feet high, along roads so steep that the cannon and baggage often had to be hauled by hand, the Division reached the valley of the Sequatchie. It then crossed the Tennessee and marched upon Chattanooga, the 13th being one of the first regiments to occupy that place.

On the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, the 13th was warmly engaged in the disastrous Battle of Chickamauga, going into action with 217 officers and men, and having twenty-five killed and mortally wounded, fifty-seven others wounded, and twenty-five missing, some of whom were probably killed. The total number of those killed or mortally wounded in action during the year ending Nov. 1, 1863, was fifty-one, while there were ninety-two others wounded, sixty-six who died of disease and one hundred and sixty-two who were discharged for disability.

On the 5th of November this regiment, with the 21st and 22nd Michigan Infantry, and the 18th Ohio Infantry, was organized into a brigade of engineers and assigned to duty at Chattanooga, being attached to the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland.

The 13th was present at the battle of Mission Ridge, but was not seriously engaged. During the months of December, 1863, and February,



### Officers 2017 - 2018

Camp Commander:  
Steven Williams

SVC: Richard Gorsk

JVC: Rex Dillman

Secretary : Charles L Pfauth Sr

Treasurer : Charles  
L Pfauth Sr

Council 1: Charles L Pfauth Jr

Council 2: Ray Truhn

Council 3: Ted Chamberlain

Patriotic Instructor:  
Ted Chamberlain

Chaplain : Open

Graves & Memorials:  
Rex Dillman

Historian: Rex Dillman

Eagle Scout

Coordinator: Unassigned

Signals Officer: Unassigned

JROTC contact: Unassigned

Guide: Unassigned

Editor  
Steve Williams  
sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

# President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation

**President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.; Restoration to Rights of Property Except in Slaves. An Oath of Loyalty as a Condition Precedent. Legality of Confiscation Proceedings Recognized. Exception of Certain Offenders from this Amnesty. By These Special Applications for Pardon May be Made. Reorganization in North Carolina. Appointment of a Provisional Governor. A State Convention to be Chosen by Loyal Citizens. The Machinery of the Federal Government to be Put in Operation. AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.

¶Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and

¶Whereas, Many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

¶Whereas, Many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty or pardon there under, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

¶To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

¶"I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States there under. And that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

¶The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

¶First -- All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

¶Second -- All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

¶Third -- All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

¶Fourth -- All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

¶Fifth -- All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

¶Sixth -- All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

¶Seventh -- All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

¶Eighth -- All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

¶Ninth -- All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

¶Tenth -- All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

¶Eleventh -- All parties who have been engaged in

*Amnesty to Page 13*

# Civil War Time line

## May in the Civil War

1861 - **May 1** - Tennessee and North Carolina legislatures went into session to discuss secession. **May 6** - Arkansas and Tennessee legislatures pass Secession ordinances. Confederacy recognizes state of war with United States. **May 10** - St Louis civilians and troops riot after the surrender of a secessionist camp. **May 13** - Federal troops occupy Baltimore. Queen Victoria proclaims Britain's official neutrality. **May 16** - Tennessee admitted into the Confederacy. **May 18** - Arkansas admitted into the Confederacy. **May 20** - North Carolina secedes and Confederate capitol to move. **May 23** - Virginia citizens approve secession. **May 24** - Federal troops enter Virginia: Take Alexandria. **May 31** - Federal troops arrive at Ft Leavenworth KS from the Indian Territory after they abandoned the posts there. The course they took became known as the Chisholm Trail after Jesse Chisholm, one of their guides..



1862 - **May 3**. Evacuation of Yorktown VA by Confederate Gen'l Johnston. **May 5** - Battle of Williamsburg VA **May 8** - Battle of McDowell VA **May 9** - Evacuation of Norfolk VA by Confederacy. **May 10** - Battle of Plum Run Bend TN **May 11** - Loss of CSS Merrimack. **May 15** - Battle of Drewry's Bluff, VA **May 20** Federal Homestead Law Signed - this granted a free 160 acre plot of public domain lands to any settler who would occupy and improve it for 5 years. **May 23** - Engagement at Front Royal VA **May 25** - Battle of Winchester VA (Shenandoah Valley). **May 30** - Confederates evacuate Corinth MS. **May 31** - Battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, VA



1863 - **May 1**- Battle of Chancellorsville Begins; Battle of Port Gibson MS **May 2** - Battle of Chancellorsville continues - Gen'l Stonewall Jackson killed by Friendly fires. **May 3** - Battle of Chancellorsville continues; Second Fredericksburg; Salem Courthouse. **May 4**. Battle of Chancellorsville continues; Salem Courthouse continues. **May 10**. Death of Stonewall Jackson **May 12**. Engagement of Raymond MS **May 14**. Engagement of Jackson MS **May 16**. Battle of Champion's Hill MS **May 17**. Engagement of Big Black River Bridge MS **May 18**. Siege of Vicksburg Begins **May 19**. First assault of Vicksburg **May 21**. Siege of Port Hudson begins **May 22**. Second assault of Vicksburg **May 27**. First assault of Port Hudson



1864 - **May 4**. Army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan. **May 5** - Battle of the Wilderness begins **May 6** Battle of the Wilderness continues **May 7** - Sherman begins march on Atlanta **May 8** - Spotsylvania Court House May 8-12 **May 9** - Union Failure at Snake



### 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

10329 California Road, Bridgman



7th corps Kepi patch

Creek Gap, GA. **May 10** - General Attack at Spotsylvania  
**May 11** - Battle of Yellow Tavern V; Jeb Stuart Mortally wounded  
**May 12** - Battle of Spotsylvania Court House renewed; Johnston Evacuates Dalton GA  
**May 1** - Battle of Resaca GA  
**May 15** - Battle of New Market VA; Battle of Resaca GA continues  
**May 16** - Drewry's Bluff, VA or Fort Darling  
**May 18** - Spotsylvania again  
**May 19** - Last engagement of Spotsylvania  
**May 23** - Battle of North Anna  
**May 25** Campaign of New Hope Church GA to June 4.  
**May 23** - End of the Battle of North Anna VA



1865 - **May 1** - President Andrew Johnson orders the naming of nine military officers to make up the military commission to try the eight accused Lincoln assassination conspirators.  
**May 4** - Surrender of Confederate forces of General Richard Taylor. Abraham Lincoln buried in Springfield IL.  
**May 5** - Only remaining Confederate forces are with General Kirby Smith in Trans-Mississippi  
**May 8** - Paroles of western confederate forces accepted  
**May 10** - Capture of President Davis; President Johnson proclaims Armed resistance is at an end.  
**May 12** - Last land fight in Palmito Ranch S Texas  
**May 23** - Grand Review of Army of the Potomac in Washington  
**May 24** - Grand Review of Sherman's Army in Washington.  
**May 26** - Surrender of the Army of Trans-Mississippi  
**May 29** - Amnesty Proclamation by President Johnson

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



## Donations to SUOCW

### 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.

Aug 27, 2017



## Commander - From Page 1

Lewis W Pearl a Major in the 12th Michigan Regiment. Yes, the 12th which was one of two Michigan regiments formed within Berrien County! The other being the 6th Michigan. The donation is in the name of the 12th but the money goes into the restoration fund for all flags. The Civil War Roundtable has donated \$1,000.00 to restore regimental flags. Michigan Look in the March issue to see him listed.

Additionally, Brother Ray bought his cousin to the Roundtable meeting. Ray will be talking to the cousin to join our camp. This would be an easy connection to make and submit.

While I'm talking about membership and recruitment, let me reiterate something. We cannot sit back and figuratively wait for new members to knock on our 'door' and ask to join. We have to be 'out there' and visible. This means that we have to be willing and able to participate in our local functions be they parades or other such ceremonies.

I do understand that many of our camp brothers have been supporting the camp through many years of activity and arrived at that point in their lives where they are less able to be heavily involved in such things as I've listed. This poses a dilemma. How to grow the camp to alleviate the need for long time brothers to have to participate beyond their capabilities? What is the balance between needing these brothers to spend time and energy and being visible and proactive in getting new members to take over some of these offices and activities? It would seem that we need to work together in the short term to get new members to revitalize the camp and enable us to be a better and growing camp. Check out this link: <http://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/DeptMemInitiative.pdf> for ideas.

I have been contacted by the DAR Rebecca Dewey Chapter of Three Oaks Regent, Kathy Alton in regard to several federal Civil War soldiers that have newer grave stones in the Shedd Cemetery in Three Oaks Township. The query was to determine if our camp had ordered replacement headstones for these veterans. There is ne that is giving the DAR the fits. Jonathan W. Stephens. In research, it was learned that he has a grave in Tennessee where he died. This according to military records and a contact with the cemetery there. Plus they just haven't come up with why he is buried in Three Oaks Township. He has no history as having lived there, nor any family, that has been found yet. Anyone of our brothers with information on these burials should let me know so I can pass the information on.

Kathy is also the contact for the Three Oaks Civil War Days event in July.

Charlie is making contact for an outing to view paintings of the Civil War. This is, apparently, a return visit which had occurred a few years ago. I look forward to this re-visit trip.

See you all at the next camp meeting

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

# Upcoming Events

## National

National Encampment in Framingham, MA on August 9 – August 12, 2018. {[http://www.suvcw.org/?page\\_id=2791](http://www.suvcw.org/?page_id=2791)}

## Department

### October 2017

14 October - Michigan Commandery MOLLUS Meeting - Michigan's GAR Hall and Museum, Eaton Rapids.

### November 2017

09 November - Wa-Bu-No Camp No. 250 Officer Installations.  
13 November - Austin Blair Camp No. 7 Officer Installations.  
14 November - Sgt. John Cosbey Camp No. 427 Officer Installations.  
18 November - Remembrance Day Parade and Ceremony - Gettysburg.  
20 November - Alexander French Camp No. 28 Officer Installations.  
23 November - Thanksgiving.

### December 2017

01 December - Deadline for submissions to Michigan's Messenger. Articles should be forwarded by email to [editor@suvcwmi.org](mailto:editor@suvcwmi.org).  
02 December - Albert and James Lyons Camp No. 266 Officer Installations.  
07 December - Colegrove-Woodruff Camp No. 22 Officer Installations.  
11 December - LeValley-Heusted Camp No. 255 Officer Installations.

### January 2018

09 January - March-to-the-Sea Camp No. 135 Officer Installations.  
13 January - Robert Finch Camp No. 14 Officer Installations.  
13 January - Gen. Benj. Pritchard Camp No. 20 Officer Installations.  
13 January - Gov. Crapo Camp No. 145 Officer Installations.  
17 January - U.S. Grant Camp No. 67 Officer Installations.  
18 January - Nash-Hodges Camp No. 43 Officer Installations.  
22 January - Carpenter-Welch Camp No. 180 Officer Installations.  
25 January - Gen. Israel B. Richardson Camp No. 2 Officer Installations.  
30 January - Curtenius Guard Camp No. 17 Officer Installations.

### February 2018

12 February - Abraham Lincoln's Birthday  
22 February - George Washington's Birthday

### March 2018

1 March - Deadline for submissions to Michigan's Messenger. Articles should be forwarded by email to [editor@suvcwmi.org](mailto:editor@suvcwmi.org).

### April 2018

6 April - Founding of the Grand Army of the Republic 1866  
15 April - Lincoln Death Day

### May 2018

5 May - Department Encampment at Great Lakes Christian College  
27 May - Memorial Sunday  
28 May - Federal Holiday - Memorial Day  
30 May - Memorial Day



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.csutlery.com/>

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

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

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

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

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

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## Department of Michigan Officers

Commander -	David S. Smith, PCC
Senior VC -	David Auran PCC
Junior VC -	Robert R. Payne, CC
Members of the Council -	Charles Worley, PDC Kevin Lindsey, PCC Michael Maillard, PCC
Secretary -	Dick Denney, CC
Treasurer -	Bruce S.A. Gosling
Counselor -	Nathan Smith, CC
Chaplain -	Rev. Charles Buckhahn, PCC
Patriotic Instructor -	Robert Boquette
Color Bearer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Signals Officer -	David F. Wallace, PDC
Editor, "Michigan's Messenger" -	Richard E. Danes, PCC
Historian -	John R. Keith, CC
Guide -	Nathan Tingley
Guard -	Theodore Mattis, 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 -	George L. Boller
Aide de Camp -	Paul T. Davis, PDC

## Berrien from Page 2

1864, it was stationed on the Chickamauga, engaged in picket duty and in cutting lugs for building warehouses at Chattanooga.

The regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization on the 5th of February, 1864 and in the early part of February returned home. After the usual veteran furlough, the men rendezvoused at Jackson, in this State, their number being increased by over four hundred new recruits. On the 26th of March they again set out for the field, reaching Chattanooga on the 20th of April. For five months from that time the regiment was stationed at Look-out Mountain, engaged in the construction of military hospitals and guarding the sick and wounded sent back from Sherman's army. It was then relieved from engineer duty, and assigned to the 12th Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps. After a severe march in pursuit of the rebels, under Forrest and Ruddy, through Northern Alabama, the regiment joined the Brigade at Rome on the 1st of November.

In a few days it joined Gen. Sherrua 11's army near Atlanta, and set out on the celebrated "March to the sea," that renowned, but comparatively easy achievement, when sixty thousand men, the flower of the whole Western army, swept in a restless mass through Georgia, brushing contemptuously aside the few feeble detachments of homeguards and conscripts which endeavored to oppose them, without delaying for a moment their own mighty and majestic advance. Having reached Savannah on the 16th of December, 1864, the regiment was on duty in the trenches before that city until the 21st of the same month, when the enemy evacuated the place. On the 17th of January, 1865, the regiment advanced with the army through the Carolinas, being slightly Engaged at Catawba River, S. C., on the 28th of February, and at Aversyboro, N. C., on the 16th of March.

At Bentonville, N. C., on the, 19th of March, 1865, the 13th took part in one of the severest battles of the latter part of the war. By this time Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, one of the best officers in the Confederate service, had collected all the rebel troops in North and South Carolina, and was prepared to make a desperate effort to stop, or at least to delay the advance Sherman's army towards the "last ditch" which encircled Richmond. Down to this time there had been hardly any opposition worthy of the name since the army left Atlanta, and when the 1st Division was ordered to drive the enemy from the position which he had taken up near Bentonville, the men advanced with confident steps to what they expected would be a repetition of their former easy victories. But when they arrived on the ground they were met by a withering fire from a large force of veteran soldiers, heavily entrenched and ably commanded.

The division advanced gallantly, their men falling by scores, and at one time the 13th gained a position within six rods of the enemy's breastworks, but the storm lead was too severe to be withstood; the regimental commander, Lieut.-Col. Willard G. Eaton, was shot dead at the head of his men, and at length the whole division was compelled to fall back to the shelter or a low acclivity within easy musket range of rebel entrenchments.

## Berrien to Page 8

# Department Encampment

May 5th

## SUVCW *TENTATIVE* ENCAMPMENT SCHEDULE

8:00 AM - Registration Opens  
9:00 AM - Encampment Convenes  
Noon - Recess for Lunch  
12:30 PM - Allied Orders Luncheon  
1:45 PM - Encampment Reconvenes  
5:00 PM - Encampment Closes  
5:30 PM - Allied Orders Banquet

**NOTICE:** Department Headquarters will be transferred to this address effective for the day 5 May 2018

All Camps are encouraged to bring their Camp Flags to the Department Encampment to be displayed with the Department's Colors.

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## Berrien from Page 7

Here the fight was continued during a considerable part of the day, until at length heavy reinforcements came up, and the Breastworks were captured without serious difficulty. In this battle the 13th Michigan infantry had one hundred and ten officers and men killed, wounded, and captured.

After the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army the 13th left its camp on the Cape Fear River on the 30th of April, 1865 participated in the grand review of Gen. Sherman's army at Washington, on the 24th of May, left that city on the 9th of June, and reached Louisville, Ky., on the 15th of the latter month. It was mustered out in that city on the 25th of July, and on the 27th of July arrived at Jackson, Mich., where it was paid off and disbanded.

### Members of the Thirteenth Infantry from Berrien County Company B.

Lawrence Hand, Mustered Out July 25, 1865  
Peter Higgins Mustered Out July 25, 1865

### Company C

Thomas W Brown, disch. for Disability, May 26, 1862  
Edward A Johnson, disch. for Disability, May 26, 1862

### Company E.

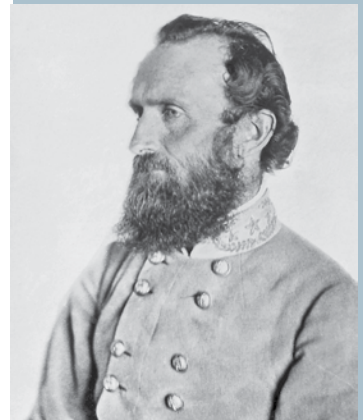
2nd Lieut. Levi Brown Pokogan Com March 19, 1864; Veteran, Jan. 18, 1864; Sergeant; Corporal; Res. January 1865  
William Morris, must. out June 8, 1865  
Leander Tallman, must. out June 8, 1865  
Wm S Tallman, must. out July 28, 1865

### Company K.

Wm W Dean, must. out July 25, 1865



Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's well-executed crossing of the Rappahannock fords on April 30, 1863 placed his rejuvenated and reorganized Army of the Potomac on Lee's vulnerable flank. Rather than retreat before this sizable Federal force, Lee opted to attack Hooker while he was still within the thick wilderness. Late on May 1, 1863, Lee and Jackson conceived one of the boldest plans of the war. Jackson, with 30,000 Confederates, would follow a circuitous route to the Union right and from there conduct an attack on that exposed flank. The May 2, 1863 flank attack stunned the Union XI corps and threatened Hooker's position, but the victorious Confederate attack ended with the mortal wounding of Stonewall Jackson. On May 3, 1863, the Confederates resumed their offensive and drove Hooker's larger army back to a new defensive line nearer the fords. Swinging east, Lee then defeated a separate Federal force near Salem Church that had threatened his rear. Lee's victory at Chancellorsville is widely considered to be his greatest of the entire war.





# 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](mailto:sarwilliamssa@gmail.com)

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## LOGISTICS AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR: Part Two

By  
Oscar J. Dorr, CPL, Fellow

*Reprinted from the Camp 4 Florida Dept newsletter with permission of the Editor*

Logistical problem not often discussed was that of replacement of supplies. Boots wore out rapidly on foot soldiers that literally walked everywhere. Wagons required replacement and repair. The North early saw the wisdom of standardization and employed the principle in manufacture of new wagons, simplifying spare and repair parts. Replacement of draft animals killed in combat, or worn out by long marches and short rations, was a serious problem.



Another logistical problem was the amount of baggage carried in the supply wagons to support the officers. Troops generally carried tent shelter halves which, when connected together, provided shelter for two soldiers.

General officers had the highest allowance for baggage, followed by the lesser ranks. A full regiment was allowed six wagons, an Army Corps headquarters four wagons, and a division or brigade three wagons, just for baggage. General Meigs,

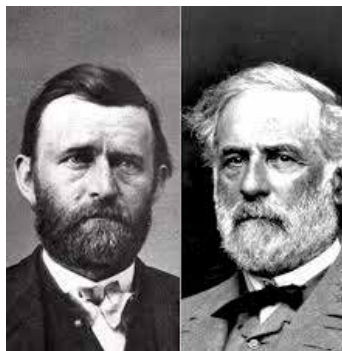
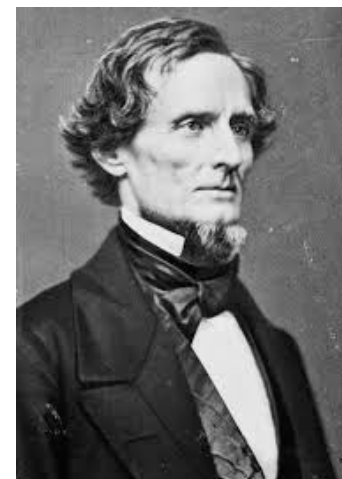
Quartermaster of the Union Army, stopped privates from carrying carpet bags or valises in the regimental wagons, and stopped sutlers' commercial goods from being carried in regimental or quartermaster wagons disguised as quartermaster or commissary stores. He also restricted officers' baggage to "ordinary mess-chest and a valise or carpet bag." No trunks or boxes were allowed.

In order to deliver 500 tons of goods per day on the march, the number of wagons required increased from 1,440 wagons for a two day march, 2,260 wagons for three days, and 3,140 wagons for four days, to as many as 7,500 wagons to support an eight day march. Each wagon was pulled by from four to six mules or horses. So 7,500 wagons required from 35,000 to 45,000 animals and possibly 15,000 drivers just to support a drive of little more than a week. These animals had to be fed, partially from fodder carried in the supply train, and partially from forage along the route of advance.

The Union Army of the Potomac consisted of 140,000 men, 4,300 wagons, 21,628 mules, 8,889 horses and 216 pack mules. The ratio of wagons to men was initially 30-32 per 1000 men, later reduced to about 20 per 1,000. The ratio of one animal to support four men remained fairly constant.

Food was a continuing problem for the CSA. The South had to convert from cotton to food crops, and the changeover was slow. Financing for procurement was a problem.

Railways could not always deliver on time. In my opinion, Jefferson Davis' inaction regarding taking over control of the railroads was a significant factor in loss of the war from a logistics viewpoint. He delayed signing the Railroad Priority Bill into law until May 1, 1863, but, even then, the Confederate Congress withheld administrative authority, and failed to confirm the Office of Railroad Superintendent. In spite of these problems, the armies kept to the



field. There was no military priority system over the Southern railroads, so military supplies often were bypassed in favor of commercial goods producing a higher revenue.

Training of troops consisted mainly of drilling troops to form a line of battle, changing direction by 90 degrees, and forming a defense square. Troops rarely fired from the prone position. They knelt or stood. Defense was easier than offense. Even in the heat of battle, formation maneuvers worked well. Units stayed organized and were generally effective. The defense tended to use artillery more effectively than offense.

One of the major logistics losses early in the war was the loss of Nashville, TN, by the Confederates in early 1862. General Don Carlos Buell was the Northern general responsible for the capture. Nashville was an important logistics center for the South, the largest and most important south of the Ohio River. On the Cumberland River, it had extensive rail connections, a giant arsenal, two powder mills, and a huge supply depot. Nashville's industry produced 100,000 percussion caps for rifles a day. The Nashville Plow Works produced sabers for the cavalry. Other factories produced rifled guns (cannons) with plans stolen from a Northern arsenal. This victory helped convince the North that capture of logistics resources could have a great effect on the outcome of the war.

There was a strategy of penetration in the North's actions, while the South had initiated a policy of raiding. The first tended to be a long-term goal, and the second was carried out in the short-term. Actually, the goals of the North and South were different. The North needed to conquer the Southern states to force them back into the Union. The South did not wish, at first, to conquer the North. Its goal was simply to be so much trouble to the North as to be left alone to go its own way. As a personal aside, it seems to me that the South erred in taking the war into Northern territory, such as Pennsylvania. The sight of the original goal of secession seems to me to have been lost when the South was caught up in the conflict, and winning and conquering seemed to become the goal. The South, by extending their areas of combat, extended their slim lines of logistics support. Had the South kept within its borders, and fought a defensive and guerilla type war, the outcome may have been entirely different. If attacked by superior forces, the Southern armies could have fallen back into friendly territory, consuming food, fodder and other critical supplies as the North advanced, leaving no forage or food for the advancing troops. The Southern forces could then have cut the North's supply lines, forcing a retreat. This may be a simplistic solution, but history shows that the logistics support problems for both the North and South were almost overwhelming.

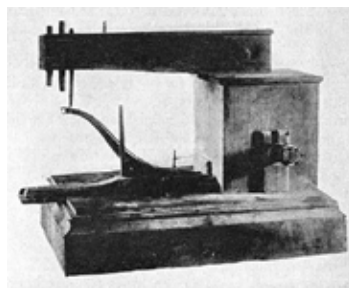
By February 1862, the North had begun to see the advantages of logistics.

Secretary of War Stanton began to exert control over the railroads of the North. He ordered standardization of track widths, eliminating the need to off-load and re-load shipments at terminal connections where track size differed, a common problem of the time. He also set priorities for railroad car use, and established a uniform signal system for trains. Stanton made the railroads self-regulating under the thinly disguised threat of Congressional intervention and regulation.

The telegraph system, largely a railroad operation, was

put under Army control. Later the entire railroad system was placed under Army control, though operated by the railroad companies.

The South had to rely largely on exports of cotton, and imports of hard goods, including war materials. There were ten Southern seaports, Norfolk, VA; New Bern, NC; Wilmington, NC; Charleston, SC; Savannah, GA; Jacksonville; Fernandina, and Pensacola, in Florida; Mobile, AL; and New Orleans, LA, that were capable of handling deep-water ships. By 1862, six of the ten had fallen to the Northern Army or Navy. There were only three shipyards in the South, at Norfolk, Pensacola and New Orleans. With both New Orleans and Pensacola in Northern hands, the South was hard-pressed to restore their shipping lost to the blockade. Along the Mississippi River, an important artery that soon came under the complete control of the North, Memphis was also captured in early 1862. Memphis was the terminus of four railroads, three running east, and one running south into Arkansas. Again, the South lost another important logistics center.



The North continued to increase its control of the logistics systems supporting the war effort. Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs and Secretary of War Stanton established a strong supply system. A quartermaster was established at each major point along the Ohio River. This evolved from a skeleton force into a major effort. The Quartermaster General procured uniforms, shoes, tents, horses, mules, forage, and wagons. The war effort used one-half of all the North's industrial output. As a result of the Quartermaster's efforts, the North was able to exploit the new process of machine sewing of shoes. This was no small contribution, giving the amount of walking the soldiers had to do. The Quartermaster also introduced the new French shelter tent, or shelter half. Two soldiers could each carry a half tent, tie them together at night, and avoid the necessity of transporting by wagon the large tents formerly used. The U.S. Army used the shelter-half concept for many years after.

Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, followed by Brig. Gen. Alexander B. Dyer, commanded the North's Ordnance Department effectively, though Ripley was the more conservative of the two. Dyer introduced breech-loading rifles, and greater precision in manufacturing, more uniformity in arms, and better product quality.

Loss of middle Tennessee for the South meant loss of the largest provision-raising area of the South. Other states had to convert from a cotton economy to a food economy, with some difficulty. Tennessee supplied meat, particularly hogs, and even iron for arms and other uses. Food was peculiarly a Southern problem. Meat was not rationed, so was uncontrolled.

For the South, resupply of animals (horse and mules) was inadequate to support the campaigns of the early war. The preferred sources were Virginia and North Carolina, but this presented a problem of distance. The lower south was not a horse or mule breeding area. Texas produced mustangs, but these were generally unsuitable for the war effort. Loss of territory in Missouri, Kentucky, west and middle Tennessee,

and the Trans-Allegheny region of Virginia was a loss of the principle source of animals. Once a large purchase of draft animals was marooned on the west side of the Mississippi River, and prevented from crossing by Union control of the waterway.

Grain was very necessary for forage and subsistence, but was in short supply. Some 75% of Confederate States of America horse losses were from starvation, disease, or abandonment when too weak to be of service. Inadequate transportation and supply were big factors. The railroads refused to cooperate, in light of non-regulation, and refused to carry bulk fodder, preferring more lucrative cargo.

Transportation was a serious problem for both the North and South. The railroad favored strategic maneuver by the defender as they could retreat along the line if necessary. And the railroad provided supply input for the invader, but the defender could destroy railroad lines and bridges, and deprive the invader their use. Many units, both North and South would tear up tracks and burn the rails over a fire of railroad ties, bending the rails out of shape when red hot.

Sometimes it was possible to straighten the rails for re-use. The North developed a device to twist the rails as they were bent, so that re-use was impossible. Railway trestles were particularly vulnerable as most were built of wood, and could be destroyed, as one general put it, “.by one soldier with a match.” The Northern armies, with trained engineers and troops, frequently rebuilt wooden trestles of enormous size in a matter of days.

The Union Army completed other extraordinary construction projects. Col. Theodore Lyman, aide-de-camp to General George Meade, reported that once a pontoon bridge, 2,000 feet long, was built in 10 hours. Over this bridge passed a train of wagons and artillery 35 miles long; more than half the infantry in the Army of the Potomac, about 70,000 men; 3,400 beef cattle, and 4,000 cavalry -- all in only 48 hours. In civil life, a bridge like this, over a swift current and a depth of 85 feet, would require 2-3 months planning and collecting material, and a year to build.

Roads were generally narrow and, of course, unpaved. In a rainstorm, roads could become a sea of mud, literally sinking the heavily loaded wagons, and blocking an entire advance. The Union Army had the capability to build corduroy roads by felling trees along the way and laying the trunks crossways in the road with dirt piled on and smoothed. In this way the Union armies could advance in bad weather.

The South suffered from a severe parochial attitude on the part of many of the states and their governors. Local defense was put ahead of the Confederate cause. Many Southern governors were balky about supplies, particularly Zebulon Vance of North Carolina. He refused military space in blockade shipments, because profit on civilian goods was so high. He also refused to allow the distillation of grain to make alcohol for whiskey for antiseptic and anesthesia substitutes because it was against state law. He stockpiled shoes and clothing in North Carolina while troops in Virginia were fighting barefoot.

Overall, the South did an excellent job of supplying arms, but did much poorer in establishment of managerial controls and adequate transportation capability, a fundamental logistics responsibility.

The South did often excel in cleverness in tactics. When supply limitations forced Gen. Beauregard to evacuate



Corinth, MS in May 1862, he pulled off one of the greatest hoaxes of the war. During the night bugle calls were heard and drum rolls as trains arrived in Corinth. These were clearly heard by the Northern forces. Cheers from the soldiers went up as they welcomed each new arrival. Gen. Halleck, the Union general, concluded that the rebels were reinforcing to attack.

At dawn, Gen. Halleck's men opened fire with their big guns, and were puzzled when no fire was returned. They could see enemy gun muzzles and Confederate caps peeking from behind the trench lines. Finally the Yankees discovered a white flag flying from a support. Investigation in daylight revealed the gun muzzles to be log ends painted black and the caps mounted on scarecrows. The arriving trains with supposed reinforcements had been empty and were engaged in hauling troops out of town. Beauregard compounded the hoax by removing all road signs that were an indispensable guide in this era of poor maps.

Lee earlier had not been concerned with logistics, but made it his dominant theme after he had rescued Richmond from a state of siege. Supply needs made protection of territory a paramount goal in his strategy. Following the success of Second Bull Run in the East in September 1862, Lee took advantage of his position in Virginia, and the supplies of rich and productive districts to supply his army. After turning the Union position at Washington, he planned to enter Maryland and collect supplies. This would permit him to annoy and harass the enemy until winter when, having exhausted forage and subsistence, he would have to fall back to a railroad to supply men and animals through the winter. This strategy allowed him to supply his army and protect the harvest in Virginia by spending the fall months in a logistically lucrative Maryland position.

Logistics continued to be a strategic weapon used by both sides. In Tennessee, Confederate General Kirby Smith was applying pressure on U.S. General George Morgan at Cumberland Gap. Realizing that Smith was passing around him, Morgan elected to hold fast as he had five weeks of supplies on hand. He realized that Smith could remain no more than three weeks in his rear due to a lack of supplies. In addition, he directed a small cavalry force to fall back before Smith's advance, destroying all forage, and driving all cattle along the route before it, denying them and the forage to Smith's troops and animals. Sherman also practiced the same concept of attacking Southern logistics by seizing or burning properties and supplies.

But logistics problems struck both sides. General George McClellan, after the Battle of Antietam, failed to press Lee in retreat. He felt unable to cross the river in pursuit of the retreating enemy because the means of transportation at his disposal was inadequate to furnish a full day's subsistence in advance. So his plan of attack was delayed by lack of shoes,

clothing and draft animals for field transportation. Logistics frequently limited follow-up of a retreating enemy because, as the enemy retreated, he consumed resources from the countryside, while the pursuer had to bring supplies forward to keep up with the advance.

Northern recruitment and promotion policies contributed to problems in fielding effective regiments. As older, experienced regiments were reduced in size by battlefield attrition, instead of being filled up from the bottom with new recruits, and promotion of deserving non-coms and officers, new regiments were formed, letting the old ones dwindle away. This deprived many regiments of the opportunity of having experienced, battle-wise veterans leading them.

Another logistics factor not usually thought of as important was the supply of salt. Used both in the flavoring and preservation of meat, salt was an important logistics item. Federal attacks on Florida's West Coast salt sources were extremely effective, though difficult to accomplish. The large size of the salt making equipment, in particular the heavy pots, and the small size of the raiding parties, usually put ashore from boats, made it far more than a simple task.

The siege of Vicksburg caused great hardships on both civilian and military populace of the city. First being cut to half rations, and then one-quarter, hungry soldiers ate bread made of cowpeas, mule meat, rats, and young shoots of cane. The loss of Vicksburg was a measurable disaster. The Federals lost 4,910 during the siege, while the Confederates lost 2,872 killed, wounded or missing, before losing the entire army by surrender. The captives numbered 2,166 officers, 27,230 enlisted men, and 115 civilian employees. They also lost 172 cannon, large amounts of every type of ammunition, and over 60,000 rifles. The rifles were of such good quality that many Union regiments exchanged their weapons for those stacked by the Confederates at their capture.

In the meantime, Lee's army stood before Meade's in Pennsylvania.

Logistics problems plagued the troops. With his army concentrated, Lee found it difficult to forage for supplies. So, on July 4, 1863, the Confederates began to move toward Hagerstown. A Union force had destroyed the Potomac bridge in their rear, so the Confederates could not draw supplies from the south. Even though he managed to dig in at a strong tactical position north of the river, with plenty of ammunition, he could not procure subsistence. The river in flood affected the stock of flour, as the mills could not be worked. Thus supply problems caused Lee to give up his stronghold in the north. The river was crossed by improvising pontoons, built by tearing down abandoned houses for their timber, then floating the logs downstream to be linked and floored. It was a good bridge, though somewhat crazy in design.

Pillaging, as a logistics tactic, generally was very effective. Grant found many hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry, and much corn on the drive to Vicksburg to feed his men. But the militia harassed Lee's forages in Pennsylvania. Though the militia was not useful in battle, it was effective against men searching for food and fodder. During General Sherman's famous march through Georgia (even infamous from a Georgian's viewpoint) he used pillaging as a logistics strategy.

The army took 13,000 head of cattle, and the equivalent of 6,000,000 rations of beef and bread. They also took 7,000 horses and mules, killing many more.

They destroyed 90,000 bales of cotton, and numerous sawmills, cotton gins, foundries, textile mills and warehouses worth more than \$100,000,000.

The Civil War was the debut of mobile logistics, using railroads to bring food and fodder forward. It was readily apparent that a long war requires more logistics support.

In summary, all three branches of the art of war--logistics, strategy and tactics--played crucial and interrelated roles in the Civil War, but more or less their relative importance was in that order. Tactically, Civil War armies were able to hurt each other--sometimes badly -- but mutually and indecisively. Poorly chosen tactics rendered higher casualty lists on both sides. The war was decided by the formulation and execution of superior strategy, psychological damage, and the scale-tipping impact of logistics. Lack of railroad support, and having to wage war by improvisation probably helped significantly to cost the South victory.

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### **BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR**

Oscar J. Dorr, C.P.L. and Fellow, has more than 50 years experience as a professional logistician with government, industry, and academia. He is currently adjunct professor of Logistics Engineering at the University of Central Florida, where he has taught for nine years, and is a consultant to industry. He also has served on the faculties of Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University and Brevard Junior College. He originated the short engineering course at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) on Logistics Program Management, which he taught for four years. He has served on the Society of Logistics Engineers (SOLE) Board of Directors and Executive Board. He has written numerous articles for the SOLE Spectrum, presented papers at two Symposiums, was guest dinner speaker at FlaLog98, and has served on numerous SOLE committees. He wrote the definitions of Combat Logistics and Operational Logistics for the Society in response to a request from the DOD. In 1985-86 he served as Chapter Chairman of the Orlando Chapter, and served as Finance Chairman of the 1988 SOLE International Symposium. He is a Charter, Senior,



and Life Member of SOLE, and a Life Member of the Logistics Education Foundation (LEF). He also holds certification as a Certified Data Manager and Certified Configuration Manager. He is retired from Rockwell International, Singer-Link, AAI, and DME Corporations, and served as Manager or Director of Logistics for each.

## The First Decoration Day Celebration



### Amnesty from Page 3

the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

¶Twelfth -- All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military naval, or civil confinement, or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

¶Thirteenth -- All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whoso taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

¶Fourteenth -- All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8, A.D., 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the dates of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate -- provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

¶The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the government against fraud.

¶[L.S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the Twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM.H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

By proclamation of General John A. Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic, the first major Memorial Day observance is held to honor those who died "in defense of their country during the late rebellion." Mourners honored the Civil War dead by decorating their graves with flowers. On the first Decoration Day, General James Garfield made a speech at Arlington National Cemetery, after which 5,000 participants helped to decorate the graves of the more than 20,000 Union and Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery.

The 1868 celebration was inspired by local observances that had taken place in various locations in the three years since the end of the Civil War. In fact, several cities claim to be the birthplace of Memorial Day, including Columbus, Mississippi; Macon, Georgia; Richmond, Virginia; Boalsburg, Pennsylvania; and Carbondale, Illinois. In 1966, the federal government, under the direction of President Lyndon B. Johnson, declared Waterloo, New York, the official birthplace of Memorial Day. They chose Waterloo—which had first celebrated the day on May 5, 1866—because the town had made Memorial Day an annual, community-wide event, during which businesses closed and residents decorated the graves of soldiers with flowers and flags.

By the late 19th century, many communities across the country had begun to celebrate Memorial Day, and after World War I, observers began to honor the dead of all of America's wars. In 1971, Congress declared Memorial Day a national holiday to be celebrated the last Monday in May. Today, Memorial Day is celebrated at Arlington National Cemetery with a ceremony in which a small American flag is placed on each grave. It is customary for the president or vice president to give a speech honoring the contributions of the dead and to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. More than 5,000 people attend the ceremony annually. Several Southern states continue to set aside a special day for honoring the Confederate dead, which is usually called Confederate Memorial Day.

### General Garfield's Speech

*I am oppressed with a sense of the impropriety of uttering words on this occasion. If silence is ever golden, it must be here beside the graves of fifteen thousand men, whose lives were more significant than speech, and whose death was a poem, the music of which can never be sung. With words we make promises, plighted faith, praise virtue. Promises may not be kept; plighted faith may be broken; and vaunted virtue be only the cunning mask of vice. We do not know one promise these men made, one pledge they gave, one word they spoke; but we do know they summed up and perfected, by one supreme act, the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death, and thus resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and their virtue. For the noblest man that lives, there still remains a conflict. He must still withstand the assaults of time and fortune, must still be*

assailed with temptations, before which lofty natures have fallen; but with these the conflict ended, the victory was won, when death stamped on them the great seal of heroic character, and closed a record which years can never blot.

I know of nothing more appropriate on this occasion than to inquire what brought these men here; what high motive led them to condense life into an hour, and to crown that hour by joyfully welcoming death? Let us consider.

Eight years ago this was the most unwarlike nation of the earth. For nearly fifty years no spot in any of these states had been the scene of battle. Thirty millions of people had an army of less than ten thousand men. The faith of our people in the stability and permanence of their institutions was like their faith in

the eternal course of nature. Peace, liberty, and personal security were blessings as common and universal as sunshine and showers and fruitful seasons; and all sprang from a single source, the old American principle that all owe due submission and obedience to the lawfully expressed will of the majority. This is not one of the doctrines of our political system—it is the system itself. It is our political firmament, in which all other truths are set, as stars in Heaven. It is the encasing air, the breath of the Nation's life. Against this principle the whole weight of the rebellion was thrown. Its overthrow would have brought such ruin as might follow in the physical universe, if the power of gravitation were destroyed and

*"Nature's concord broke,  
Among the constellations war were sprung,  
Two planets, rushing from aspect malign  
Of fiercest opposition, in mid-sky  
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound."*<sup>2</sup>

The Nation was summoned to arms by every high motive which can inspire men. Two centuries of freedom had made its people unfit for despotism. They must save their Government or miserably perish.

As a flash of lightning in a midnight tempest reveals the abysmal horrors of the sea, so did the flash of the first gun disclose the awful abyss into which rebellion was ready to plunge us. In a moment the fire was lighted in twenty million hearts. In a moment we were the most warlike Nation on the earth. In a moment we were not merely a people with an army—we were a people in arms. The Nation was in column—not all at the front, but all in the array.

I love to believe that no heroic sacrifice is ever lost; that the characters of men are molded and inspired by what their fathers have done; that treasured up in American souls are all the unconscious influences of the great deeds of the Anglo-Saxon race, from Agincourt to Bunker Hill. It was such an influence that led a young Greek, two thousand years ago, when musing on the battle of Marathon, to exclaim, "the trophies of Miltiades will not let me sleep!" Could these men be silent in 1861; these, whose ancestors had felt the inspiration of battle on every field where civilization had fought in the last thousand years? Read their answer in this green turf. Each for himself gathered up the cherished purposes of life—its aims and ambitions, its dearest affections—and flung all, with life itself, into the scale of battle.

And now consider this silent assembly of the dead. What does it represent? Nay, rather, what does it not represent? It is an epitome of the war. Here are sheaves reaped in the harvest of death, from every battlefield of Virginia. If each grave had a voice to tell us what its silent tenant last saw and heard the whole story of the war. We should hear that one perished when the first great drops of the crimson shower began to fall, when the darkness of that first disaster at Manassas fell like an eclipse on the Nation; that another died of disease while

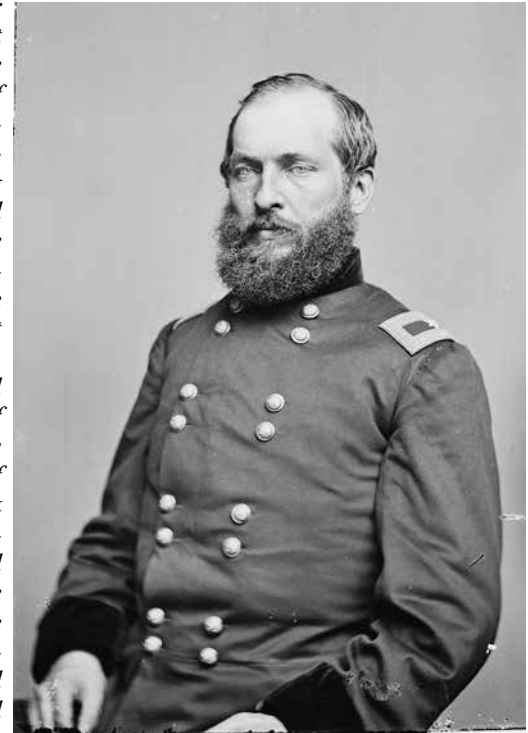
wearily waiting for winter to end; that this one fell on the field, in sight of the spires of Richmond, little dreaming that the flag must be carried through three more years of blood before it should be planted in that citadel of treason; and that one fell when the tide of war had swept us back till the roar of rebel guns shook the dome of yonder Capitol, and re-echoed in the chambers of the Executive Mansion. We should hear mingled voices from the Rappahannock, the Rapidan, the Chick-

ahominy, and the James; solemn voices from the Wilderness, and triumphant shouts from the Shenandoah, from Petersburg, and the Five Forks, mingled with the wild acclaim of victory and the sweet chorus of returning peace. The voices of these dead will forever fill the land like holy benedictions.

What other spot so fitting for their last resting place as this under the shadow of the Capitol saved by their valor? Here, where the grim edge of battle joined; here, where all the hope and fear and agony of their country centered; here let them rest, asleep on the Nation's heart, entombed in the Nation's love!



**General John A. Logan. - taken between 1855 and 1865**



**Photo by Matthew Brady**



In the United States, Flag Day is celebrated on June 14. It commemorates the adoption of the flag of the United States, which happened on June 14, 1777, by resolution of the Second Continental Congress.[1] The United States Army also celebrates the U.S. Army Birthdays on this date; Congress adopted “the American continental army” after reaching a consensus position in the Committee of the Whole on June 14, 1775.

In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation that officially established June 14 as Flag Day; in August 1946, National Flag Day was established by an Act of Congress. Flag Day is not an official federal holiday. Title 36 of the United States Code, Subtitle I, Part A, CHAPTER 1, § 110 is the official statute on Flag Day; however, it is at the president’s discretion to officially proclaim the observance. On June 14, 1937, Pennsylvania became the first U.S. state to celebrate Flag Day as a state holiday, beginning in the town of Rennerdale. New York Statutes designate the second Sunday in June as Flag Day, a state holiday.

Perhaps the oldest continuing Flag Day parade is in Fairfield, Washington.] Beginning in 1909 or 1910, Fairfield has held a parade every year since, with the possible exception of 1918, and celebrated the “Centennial” parade in 2010, along with some other commemorative events.

Appleton, Wisconsin, claims to be the oldest National Flag Day parade in the nation, held annually since 1950.

Quincy, Massachusetts, has had an annual Flag Day parade since 1952 and claims it “is the longest-running parade of its kind in the nation.” The largest Flag Day parade is held annually in Troy, New York, which bases its parade on the Quincy parade and typically draws 50,000 spectators. In addition, the Three Oaks, Michigan, Flag Day Parade is held annually on the weekend of Flag Day and is a three-day event and they claim to have the largest flag day parade in the nation as well as the oldest.

## Observance of Flag Day



The Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia

The week of June 14 (June 11–17, 2017; June 10–16, 2018; June 09–15, 2019) is designated as “National

Flag Week.” During National Flag Week, the president will issue a proclamation urging U.S. citizens to fly the American flag for the duration of that week. The flag should also be displayed on all government buildings. Some organizations, such as the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, hold parades and events in celebra-

140th U.S. Flag Day poster. 1777-1917. The birthday of the stars and stripes, June 14th, 1917. ‘Tis the Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave, o’er the land of the free and the home of the brave!’ Library of Congress description: “Poster showing a man raising the American flag, with a minuteman cheering and an eagle flying above.”



tion of America’s national flag and everything it represents.

The National Flag Day Foundation holds an annual observance for Flag Day on the second Sunday in June (June 10, 2018; June 09, 2019). The program includes a

ceremonial raising of the national flag, the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance, the singing of the national anthem, a parade and other events.

The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore, Maryland birthplace of the flag that a year later inspired Francis Scott Key (1779-1843), to pen his famous poem, has celebrated Flag Day since the inception of a museum in the home of flag-banner-pennant maker Mary Pickersgill on the historic property in 1927. The annual celebrations on Flag Day and also Defenders Day (September 12, since 1814) commemorates the Star-Spangled Banner and its creator Mary Pickersgill, for the huge emblem that flew over Fort McHenry guarding Baltimore harbor during the British Royal Navy’s three days attack in the Battle of Baltimore during the War of 1812 (1812-1815).

The Betsy Ross House, home of legendary Betsy Ross has long been the site of Philadelphia’s observance of Flag Day.[1]

Coincidentally, June 14 is also the date for the annual anniversary of the “Bear Flag Revolt.” in California. On June 14, 1846, 33 American settlers and mountain men arrested the Mexican general in command at Sonoma, and declared the “Bear Flag Republic” on the Pacific Ocean coast as an independent nation. A flag emblazoned with a bear, a red stripe, a star and the words “California Republic” was raised to symbolize independence from Mexico of the former province of Alta California. The Bear Flag was adopted as California’s state flag upon joining the Union as the 31st state in 1850, after being annexed by the United States following the Mexican-American War of 1846-1849.[20] Prominently flying both the U.S.A. and state flags on June 14 is a tradition for some Californians.

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