



# Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

*August 2024*

## JVC Report

Brothers,

I attended the 143<sup>rd</sup> National Encampment in Lexington KY beginning on Augst 1st. I stayed until the end of the Saturday morning business session to get back to Michigan. The drive down through Indiana (around that mess of construction around Indianapolis), through Ohio to Kentucky was miserable. Seemingly continuous I-75 construction made tat portion of the drive terrible.

The encampment was held at The Campbell House in downtown Lexington. This was hyped as an excellent venue where may Lexingtonians go to eat at the in-house restaurant. If anyone asks, I'd tell them to not stay at this hotel. The room was missing many of the amenities that their website claimed to have, the food was bland at best and my room was at the farthest end of the hotel from the meetings rooms which meant a lo-o-ong walk to get to the meetings.

Now. As to the actual encampment meetings. There were a pleasantly surprising number of Brothers at the meeting – 181+. Much more than last year. Or, more than any of the other National Encampments that I've attended. The business portion of



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Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

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Next Camp Meeting  
**August 15, 2024 - 6:30 p.m.**

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



## 12<sup>TH</sup> MI INFANTRY.

This regiment had a larger representation than any other from the two counties which are the subject of this history, there being over four hundred men in its ranks from Berrien County and about one hundred from Van Buren. Company B was raised at St. Joseph and vicinity; Company C, at Buchanan and vicinity; Company E, and parts of Companies F and K, at Niles; and Company I, at and around Berrien Springs. There were also many from Berrien County in the other companies. Company H and part of K were raised in Van Buren County, and there were thirty or forty more from that county in other companies.

The regimental rendezvous was at Niles. It remained there in camp of instruction, busily preparing for its duties in the field, until the 18th of March, 1862, when it set out for St. Louis, with a thousand men and officers on its rolls. From St. Louis it was hurried forward to Pittsburg Landing, and was stationed in the extreme front of the Union army, about eighty rods from Shiloh Church.

Much has been said about the Union troops being surprised at Shiloh; but Maj. (then lieutenant) S. W. Pearl, of Benton, who was with the 12th at the extreme front, says there was nothing of the kind. The advanced regiments knew from the reports of reconnoitering parties that there was a large Confederate force not far off, and were expecting its approach.\* About two o'clock in the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, a reconnoitering party was sent out, met the enemy, and fell back before him to the Union picket line. Meanwhile the 12th and other regiments were put in line of battle, and moved to a point about one hundred rods in front of their color-line, and there, about six o'clock in the morning, they began the fight with the advancing enemy.

The Confederate commanders hurled heavy columns against the comparatively few regiments at the front of the field, and steadily drove them back. All day long the battle raged in the forests of Tennessee, the Union troops being slowly but steadily forced back until six o'clock in the evening, when they stood near the banks of the Tennessee River, and saw across that stream the welcome reinforcements of Buell.

That night a portion of Buell's army crossed the Tennessee, and in the morning the Union forces took the offensive, and drove back the enemy over the same ground which he had triumphantly traversed the preceding day. During the battle of the 7th this regiment was most of the time in the rear of Buell's army, but it took part in the final charge in the afternoon, when the rebels were driven from the field. In this battle the 12th suffered severely having about forty men killed and eighty wounded.

After the surrender of Corinth the 12th was ordered to Jackson, Tenn., and was on duty



**Colonel Graves**



**Colonel Mays**

at that place and Bolivar during a large part of the summer and autumn of 1862. When Gens. Price and Van Dorn were defeated in their attempt to recapture Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October, the 12th was a part of the force sent by Gen. Grant from Bolivar, under Gen. Hurlbut, to cut off the retreat of the defeated army. Gen. Hurlbut's command met the retreating Confederates at the bridge over the Hatchie River, some fifteen miles west of Corinth, on the 5th of October, the point being sometimes called Metamora.

A very sanguinary battle ensued, which, for the numbers engaged, was one of the hardest of the war. The portion of the Confederate army which had crossed the river were attacked on the west side and driven back, and then, amid a storm of shot and shell, the 12th and other regiments crossed the bridge, and drove the enemy from his position on the west side. His attempt to escape at this point was completely foiled, though the greater part of his army made their way across the river at a point several miles farther south.

After the battle of the Hatchie the 12th returned to Bolivar, where it remained until the 4th of November. From that time until the 31st of May, 1863, it was engaged in guarding the Mississippi Central Railway from near Bolivar to Hickory Valley, the regimental headquarters being at Middleburg, Tenn.

On the 24th of December, 1862, one hundred and fifteen of the men, who were in a block-house at Middleburg, under the command of Col. William H. Graves, were surrounded by a whole division of rebel cavalry under Gen. Van Dorn, who had captured over a thousand Union troops at Holly Springs, Miss., and had thence made his way into Tennessee. He demanded the surrender of the post, which was promptly refused by Col. Graves. The rebels then opened fire, and during two hours made desperate efforts to capture the little garrison. The latter, however, gallantly maintained its position, and, as it was well protected, it was able to inflict on the enemy a much greater loss than its own. Finally the assailants withdrew, leaving nine killed and eleven wounded on the field, besides the less severely wounded, whom they took away with them. Fifteen rebel prisoners, including ten officers, were captured. The garrison had six wounded, and lost thirteen prisoners, most of whom were captured while on picket.

In general orders issued from the headquarters of Gen. Grant, the 12th Michigan, and other regiments which had successfully defended their posts, were declared to be "deserving of the thanks of the army, which was in a measure dependent on the road they so nobly defended for supplies."

The regiment remained on duty in West Tennessee during the ensuing winter and the beginning of the spring, but about the last of May embarked on transports at Memphis, and proceeded down the Mississippi, ar-

iving at Chickasaw Bluff, near Vicksburg, on the 3d of June, 1863. It disembarked at Sartatia, on the Yazoo, and marched to Haynes' Bluff, and then closed in towards Vicksburg.

\* True, there were no entrenchments, which would certainly have been built under such circumstances at a later period of the war.

Though it formed a part of the Union line which prevented escape from, or succor of, the doomed city, and though the men could hear the continual roar of the cannon and see the shells circling gracefully on their mission of death, yet they were not themselves brought under fire during the siege.

On the 28th of July the regiment embarked for Helena, Ark., where it remained until the 13th of August. It then marched with Gen. Steele's army to Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas. Arriving on the 10th of September at a point six miles below that city, on the north side of the Arkansas, the Union troops found the way sloped by Gen. Price with a large Confederate army, strongly entrenched on the north side of the river, with several batteries on the south side. During the night of the 10th this regiment and others were placed close to the river. Early on the morning of the 11th the command was rapidly crossed on pontoons to the south side of the stream, and immediately drove the rebels from their intrenchments on that side. A running fight was maintained all day, the enemy constantly retreating before the advancing Unionists, who entered Little Rock just before nightfall. The 12th suffered no loss during the movement.

On the 26th and 27th the regiment moved from Little Rock to Benton, Ark., but on the 1st of November it returned to the former place. It remained there until the 14th of January, 1864, during which time the larger part of the men re-enlisted, constituting it a veteran volunteer regiment. It then returned to Michigan, arriving at Niles on the 1st day of February, when the men were furloughed for thirty days.

Rendezvousing at Niles in the first part of March, with a large number of recruits, the regiment left on the 21st for Little Rock, where it arrived on the 1st of April. On the 26th it set out for Pine Bluff, marching forty-eight miles in two days, and arriving there on the 28th. Two days later it returned to Little Rock. On the 17th of May it moved to Brownsville, and from Brownsville to Springfield, reaching that place on the 25th, and returning to Little Rock on the 31st; the object of this and many similar marches being to drive away the guerrilla bands which infested the State, but who were extremely difficult to come up with.

On the 25th of June the regiment proceeded by rail to Duvall's Bluff, and thence by steamer to Clarendon, on White River. It engaged the enemy, under Gen. Shelby, on the 26th, having a running fight with him, and chasing him all that day and the next. It then returned to Duvall's Bluff, where it remained encamped until the 30th of Au-

gust following.

The next move of the 12th was up White River by steamer. It was fired on by guerrillas, on the 4th of September, from the banks of the river, six of its men being killed and wounded. The regiment disembarked as soon as possible, but the cavalry had fled. The next day the regiment moved up the river to Austin, but returned to Duvall's Bluff on the 7th of September.

From this time until the 6th of June, 1865, the headquarters of the regiment were at Duvall's Bluff, the men being stationed there or in the immediate vicinity, and being employed on picket, scout, provost, and fatigue duties, and especially in guarding the railroad which preserved the communications of troops more advanced.

On the 6th of June the regiment broke camp, and moved by way of Little Rock to Washington, Ark., where it arrived on the 31st. The war was now over, but it was necessary still to employ troops at various points to prevent the depredations of guerrillas, and assure the maintenance of the power of the Union. The 12th was accordingly broken up for that purpose. Companies A, B, C, and F were sent to Camden, where they were under the command of Maj. S. W. Pearl. Company E was stationed at Arkadelphia, and Company D at Paraclifta. The other companies remained at Washington with the headquarters of the regiment. On the 30th of September, Company F was sent from Camden to Champagnolle, on the Washita River, and about the same time the headquarters of the regiment, with Companies H and K, were removed from Washington to Camden.

The various detachments remained at the positions first noted until the forepart of February, when they all assembled at Camden, and on the 15th of that month were mustered out of the service. The regiment then proceeded by steamer down the Washita and Red Rivers to the Mississippi, and up that stream to Cairo, and thence by rail to Jackson, Mich. It was paid off and discharged on the 6th day of March, 1866.



The fortunes of war were such that the 12th Infantry did not meet the enemy on as many fields of battle as did some of its comrade organizations, but it performed faithfully all the duties entrusted to it, and its record from first to last was a credit to its members and to the State. The losses of the 12th during its term of service numbered four hundred and thirty-two deaths by disease and in battle, this being the largest death-record of any Michigan regiment excepting only the 6th Infantry, in which the corresponding loss was five hundred and forty-two.



Remnant of battle flag



## Officers 2018 - 2019

Camp Commander:

Rex Dillman

SVC: Charles L Pfauth Sr

JVC: Steven Williams

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](mailto:sarwilliamssa@gmail.com)

# MEETING MINUTES

Fredrick H. Hackeman, CAMP 85,  
Dept. of Michigan, SUVCW

MINUTES OF MEETING DATE: 18 JULY 2024

## **MEMBERS PRESENT (X)**

- ( ) DARREN BETTINGER (Internt Meia)
- ( ) THEADORE J. CHAMBERLAIN (Patr Instr)
- ( ) KEITH CHAPMAN (Camp Conl)
- ( ) STEVEN J. CHAPMAN (Member)
- (X) JEFFERY L. CHUBB (Guide / Guard)
- (X) REX DILLMAN (Comdr, Histrn, Colr Br)
- ( ) RODNEY S. KRIEGER (Member)
- ( ) GLEN PALEN (Member)
- (X) CHARLES L. PFAUTH JR. (Camp Counsel)
- (X) CHARLES L. PFAUTH S (SrVCmdr, CpConl)
- (X) RAY L. TRUHN (Sec., Tres.)
- ( ) MATHEW WILLIAMS (Member)
- (X) STEVEN WILLIAMS. (Jr. V Cmdr, EditorNewLtr)

## **Guests: \_\_**

Call to order - time: 6:30 PM by Commander Rex Dillman  
Location: Lincoln Twp. Library, 2099 W. John Beers Rd.,  
Stevensville, Mi. 49127

Patriotic Instructor - station color (Red) by Commander  
Senior Vice Commander - station color (White) by Charles  
Pfauth Sr  
Junior Vice Commander - station color (Blue) by Charles  
Pfauth Jr  
Chaplin Prayer by Steve Williams

Treasury Report: \$ Received: -0- Spent: -0-  
Ending balance: \$ 633.49

## Minutes:

1. Meeting opened in regular form including Prayer and Pledge.
2. Flag Day Parade: All agreed the finish was confusing, needs definite location of finish.  
Camp needs to define how and where to assemble to get to parade staging area.
3. North Berrien Historical Museum: Director may do a Civil War Days next year. Too late to add it on this year's schedule.
4. Review our exhibit needs for the Newton House Festival, October 13th, 12 - 5 PM.
5. Discussion of how to gain Camp and SUVCW exposure. Setting up with DARs, SARs, town celebrations, various festivals. Have pass out materials showing what we do as an organization and as our Camp. Get prospects names, contact info and any information on relatives. Forward to Steve for follow-through.
6. Camp closed with an unscheduled but very educational program given by Rex and Steve pertaining to Cynology and Murine studies as they pertain particularly Hearing Aids. Additional comments were welcomed by those attending.
7. Next meeting scheduled for August 15th, 2024

Camp 85 meeting formally closed - time: 7:47 PM.

# Battle of Shiloh

The Battle of Shiloh, also known as the **Battle of Pittsburg Landing**, allowed Union troops to penetrate the Confederate interior. The carnage was unprecedented, with the human toll being the greatest of any war on the American continent up to that date.

## How it ended

Union victory. The South's defeat at Shiloh ended the Confederacy's hopes of blocking the Union advance into Mississippi and doomed the Confederate military initiative in the West. With the loss of their commander, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, in battle, Confederate morale plummeted.

## In context

After the Union victories at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February 1862, Confederate general Johnston withdrew from Kentucky and left much of the western and middle of Tennessee to the Federals. This permitted Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to push his troops toward Corinth, Mississippi, the strategic intersection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and a vital troop and supply conduit for the South. Alerted to the Union army's position, Johnston intercepted the Federals 22 miles northeast of Corinth at Pittsburg Landing. The encounter proved devastating—not only for its tactical failure, but for the extreme number of casualties. After Shiloh, both sides realized the magnitude of the conflict, which would be longer and bloodier than they could have imagined.

To consolidate his forces and prepare for operations against Grant, Johnston marshals his forces at Corinth. The Confederate retreat is welcomed by Grant, whose Army of the Tennessee needs time to prepare for its own offensive up the Tennessee River. Grant's army camps at Pittsburg Landing, where it spends time drilling recruits and awaiting Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell's Army of Ohio. Grant is ordered not to engage the Confederates until he has been reinforced by Buell's army, which is marching overland from Nashville to meet him. Once combined, the two armies will advance south on Corinth.

## Before the Battle

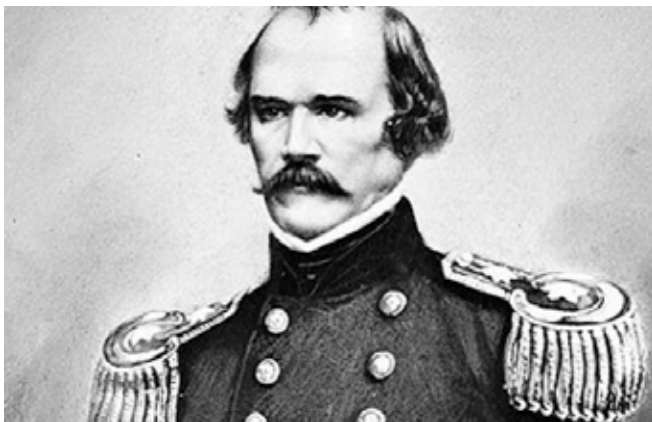
Anticipating a Federal move against Corinth, Johnston and his 44,000-man Army of Mississippi plan to smash Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing before Buell can arrive with more Union troops. On April 3, Johnston places his troops in motion, but heavy rains delay his attack. By nightfall on April 5, his army is deployed for battle only four miles southwest of Pittsburg Landing, and pickets from both sides nervously exchange gunfire in the dense woods that evening.

## During the Battle

April 6. At daybreak three corps of Confederate infantry storm out of the woods and sweep into the southernmost Federal camps, catching Grant's men unprepared. Intense fighting centers around Shiloh Church as the Confederates sweep the Union line from that area. Despite heavy fire on their position, Union troops counterattack but slowly lose ground and fall back northeast toward Pittsburg Landing. Throughout the morning, Confederate brigades force Grant's troops into defensive positions at Shiloh Church, the Peach Orchard, Water Oaks Pond, and a treacherous thicket of oaks posthumously named the Hornets' Nest by fortunate survivors. That afternoon, while leading an attack on the left end of the Union's Hornets' Nest line, Johnston is shot in the right knee. The bullet severs an artery and the commander bleeds to death. Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard is appointed the new Confederate commander. Believing his army victorious, Beauregard calls a halt to the attacks as darkness approaches. He is unaware that overnight Buell arrives with reinforcements for Grant. The Union army now has nearly 54,000 men near Pittsburgh Landing and outnumbers Beauregard's army of around 30,000.



April 7. Grant's army launches their attack at 6:00 a.m. Beauregard immediately orders a counterattack. The Confederates are ultimately compelled to fall back and regroup all along their line. Beauregard orders a second counterattack, which halts the Federals' advance but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The timberclads USS Tyler and USS Lexington provides naval artillery support to Grant's left flank from the Tennessee River. About 3:00 p.m., Beauregard realizes he is outnumbered and, having already suffered tremendous casualties, retreats toward Corinth.



Albert Sidney Johnston has the unfortunate distinction of being the highest ranking general – on either side – killed during the Civil War.



## Aftermath

On April 8, Grant dispatches Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman and Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood to ascertain the Confederates' position. At Fallen Timbers, six miles south of the battlefield, they encounter Rebel cavalry under Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest. Forrest charges into the Federals ahead of his own troops and is shot by Federal infantry at point-blank range. Although he will later require difficult surgery to remove the life-threatening bullet, Forrest's reckless aggression pays off. Federal forces flee in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, allowing the Confederates to escape.

The loss of life on both sides at Shiloh—which, ironically, means place of peace in Hebrew—was staggering. But there were other sad consequences of the battle as well. Johnston's death was a damaging blow to Confederate morale, particularly for President Jefferson Davis, who held Johnston high in personal and professional esteem. After the war, Davis wrote, "When Sidney Johnston fell, it was the turning point of our fate; for we had no other hand to take up his work in the West."

Grant, though victorious, was vilified in the press after being caught unprepared at Pittsburg Landing on April 6. Critics called for him to be dismissed, but Abraham Lincoln defended his general, declaring "I can't spare this man, he fights." Corinth fell to the Union by the end of May, allowing Grant to focus on gaining control of the Mississippi River.

## Questions to Consider

### 1. Despite the Union victory, Grant and his second in command, Sherman, made tactical mistakes at Shiloh. What led to their blunders?

Grant's previous victories at Forts Henry and Donelson had boosted his confidence. He believed he had the superior army and that the Confederacy would soon collapse. Sherman, in charge of day-to-day operations at Pittsburg Landing, shared his commander's arrogance, "I always acted on the supposition that we were an invading army. . . we did not fortify our army against an attack, because we had no orders to do so, and because such a course would have made our men timid." Despite intelligence about and evidence of Southern forces in the area, Sherman was dismissive. To the Major who reported encountering Confederate troops nearby on April 4, he replied, "You militia officers get scared too easy." So, when taken unawares by Rebel forces on April 6, the Union troops had no defensive plan in place. With the fighting concentrated in a small area—the Snake River on one side and the Tennessee River on the other—this narrow funnel-shaped zone became a cauldron of death. The battle became a free-for-all, with soldiers attacking one another and cavalry working to prevent men from fleeing, rather than launching attacks.

For Grant, who was nine miles downriver at his headquarters, his folly may have been to rely on Sherman, who had several warnings about a Confederate attack but failed to heed them. On April 5, Sherman wrote to Grant, "I have no doubt that nothing will occur today other than some picket firing. The enemy is saucy, but. . . will not press our pickets far. I do not apprehend anything like an attack on our position." His words soon came back to haunt him. Sherman's men had just

finished breakfast on April 6 when they got word of Confederate units on the march. Sherman rode out to investigate. As he raised his spyglass to view the oncoming troops, the orderly next to him was shot dead by enemy fire. Sherman was shot in the hand. It was only then that reality sunk in. "My God," he said, "we are attacked!"

### 2. How did the Battle of Shiloh change the people's view of the Civil War?

As news of the carnage at Shiloh spread to North and South alike, the public's notion that the war would be short-lived ended. Newspaper accounts, many erroneous but all shocking, described the chaos and bloodshed on the battlefield. This changed people's romantic view of the conflict. The war had turned ruthless. In his memoirs, Grant wrote, "Up to the battle of Shiloh, I, as well as thousands of other citizens, believed that the rebellion against the Government would collapse suddenly and soon, if a decisive victory could be gained over its armies...." After Shiloh, he admitted, "I gave up all idea of saving the Union except by complete conquest." Sherman reinforced this view, "...we cannot change the hearts and minds of the people of the South, but we can make war so terrible...that the rebels will tire of it."

The most radical change in view occurred among the soldiers who fought at Shiloh. After the battle Confederate private Sam Watkins of the First Tennessee wrote: "I had been feeling mean all morning, as if I had stolen a sheep ... I had heard and read of battlefields, seen pictures of battlefields, of horses and men, of cannons and wagons, all jumbled together, while the ground was strewn with dead and dying and wounded, but I must confess I never realized the 'pomp and circumstance' of the thing called 'glorious war' until I saw this."

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## From Page 1 - JVC Report

the meeting consisting of the officer reports went fairly fast and the 2 or 3 subjects needing discussion were handled quite well leading to a faster paced morning session. Similarly, the afternoon session was accomplished with little trouble. As usual, there was some involved discussion of increasing membership and retaining members. Each National Encampment is unique because it is run by the host department. That introduces differing ways that the attendees are processed through the check-in. The National credentials committee starts the process off. The attendee then goes through the rest of the process handled by the Host department. While this should be rather straightforward each department in my experience, limited as it is, is unique in how they handle the attendees. Once your credentials have been accepted, you then would get a gift bag with pamphlets etc, then your meal tickets if you ordered any (I don't), and finally your name tags and voting card with Encampment ribbon. To make the process as simple as needed the line of attendees starts at the credential table and then moves immediately to the side where the bags, tickets etc are handed out. Instead most departments have the second phase line start somewhere else and generally run counter to the credentials line which adds unnecessary confusion and chaos.

# 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

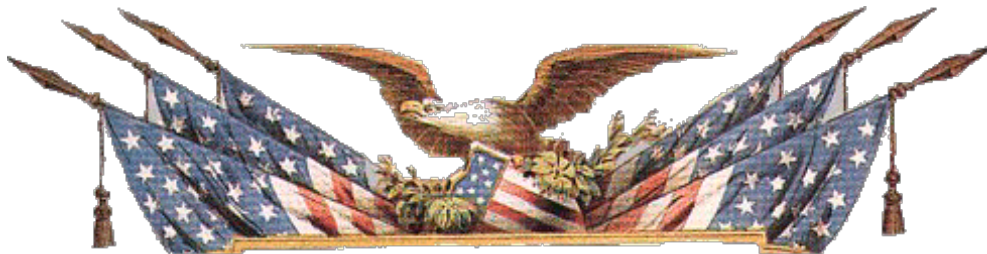
Handbook of Instruction for the Civil War Memorials Officer  
<https://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/Michigan%20CWM%20Handbook.pdf>

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>



## Meeting Schedule

Our meeting schedule is every month between March through November meeting on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of the month except as noted. At 6:30 PM.

Location -

Currently -  
Lincoln Twp  
Public Library

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## Donations to **SUVCW**

Can you write off donations to a 501 C 3?

Contributions to civic leagues or other section 501(c)(3) organizations generally are 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.



7th corps Kepi patch



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)

## Member Ancestors

Compiled from current and past member information.

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

Current Members		Ancestor		Unit
Darren	Bettinger	Brewer	James M	Pvt, Co. A 78th OH Vol Inf
Theodore J	Chamberlain	Chamberlain	Jeremiah M	Pvt, Co B 176 <sup>th</sup> OH Vol Inf
Keith Alan	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 <sup>th</sup> IL Inf
Steven	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 <sup>th</sup> IL Inf
Jeffrey L	Chubb	Brownell	(William) Henry	Pvt., Merrill's Horse, MO
Rex	Dillman	Yaw	Benjamin Franklin	Pvt, Co G 26 <sup>th</sup> MI Inf Reg,
Glenn	Palen	Palen	Charles	Pvt Co E 128 <sup>th</sup> IN Inf
Rodney Samuel	Krieger	Jacob	Krieger	Pvt, Co I, 19th MI Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Jr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 <sup>nd</sup> PA Vol Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Sr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 <sup>nd</sup> PA Vol Inf
Ray	Truhn	Goodenough	Alonzo	Pvt, Corp(x2) Sgt. Co A 2 <sup>nd</sup> VT Inf
Steven Allen	Williams	Carter Mountjoy/Munjoy  Wetmore Wetmore Wetmore McKee	Oren George W  Abiather Joy/JA Gilbert Helon/Hellen Albert	Pvt, Co B 186 <sup>th</sup> NY Vol Inf Pvt, 11 <sup>th</sup> MI Vol Cavalry & 1 <sup>st</sup> MI Sharpshooters Pvt 66 <sup>th</sup> IL Inf Pvt 2 <sup>nd</sup> Reg NE Cavalry Pvt 13 <sup>th</sup> Reg IA Inf Pvt Co K 177 <sup>th</sup> Reg OH Inf
Matthew Carter	Williams	Carter	Oren	Pvt, Co B 186 <sup>th</sup> NY Vol Inf
Past Members		Ancestor		Unit
Roger C	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Kenneth A	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Dennis L	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Michael	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Irving	Hackeman	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> 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
Richard	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Harold L	Cray	Barrett	George W	Pvt., Co F 54th Reg Ohio Inf

# Upcoming Events

## National

Stay tuned for information about the 2025 National Encampment being hosted by TBA

## Department

*Nothing listed as yet*

## Camp

- **August 15, 2024** Camp meeting
- **September 19, 2024** Camp meeting
- **October 17, 2024** Camp meeting **Officer nominations**
- **November 21, 2024** Camp meeting **Officer Elections/Installations**

## SVR Dates to Note

**August 10** - 2:00pm (form up 1:30pm) Headstone dedication for Colin Nash's ancestor. Rivers-Side Cemetery Sixth Street (west off of Custer Road - south of 1st St., north of E. Cable Road - short street only Cemetery is off of it). Please let me know who can support this dedication.

**August 17** - 11:00am (form up at 10:30am) Return of the Replica Battle Fags to the State Capital Rotunda - The plan is to carry the flag's from Heritage Hall to the steps and then up into the Capital Rotunda to be placed back in the cases. There will be others participating in this event. Please confirm your attendance plan by Friday 9 August 2024, so that I can let Matt know who will be attending and he can plan for carrying of the flags. We may be requested to be in civilian dress so SUVCW Business Dress (jacket, shirt, tie - like at the encampment), getting this confirmed.

**September 14** - [Time to be confirmed] Two part ceremony - A) Placement of NSDU grave marker at Col. Stocktons' grave - GAR Grave service, firing salute and playing of taps; B) at the Stockton Center (Col. Stockton's home) no firing, placement of tributes and providing greetings. Luncheon will be provided following the ceremonies.

**21 September 2024:** Participation with the Daughters of the Union at a plaque laying ceremony at Glenwood Cemetery and the Stockton House with lunch provided following the service. I need an NCO or Officer other than myself and Lt. Payne to lead this service. Please let me know if you can support this detail.

**September 30** - Make your attendance decision on Bentonville 160!

**October 5** - [Time to be confirmed] Headstone dedication in Allegan, Michigan with the Brothers of Camp No. 20.

**October 17** - [Time and location to be confirmed] Received request from Tom Schmidt from the Dept. of Indiana for any Brothers who are willing and able to participate in a headstone dedication looking for rifles to fill out the honor guard detail. If you can help let me know so we can get you details to assist Tom in Indiana. Tom has fallen in with us many times for dedication in the southern end of the state.

**Gettysburg 14 - 18 November 2024**, if you are interested in going and needing seat in van and lodging please confirm by July 1, 2024. \$150 deposit to be paid to Dean Lamphere mail to 1062 Four Seasons Blvd. Aurora, IL 60504



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.

## Department of Michigan Officers

Commander -	Steven S Martin, PCC
Senior VC -	Divid Kimble, PCC
Junior VC -	Todd Cordill,
Members of the Council -	Robert R. Payne, PDC Nathan L. Smith, PDC David Smith PDC
Secretary -	Dick Denney, CC
Treasurer -	Bruce S.A. Gosling
Chief of Staff	James B. Pahl, PCinC
Counselor -	James B. Pahl, PCinC
Chaplain -	Rev. Charles Buckhahn, PCC
Patriotic Instructor -	Terry McKinch PDC
Color Bearer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Signals Officer -	Robert R. Payne, PDC
Editor, "Michigan's Messenger" -	David Smith, PDC
Historian -	Gary L. Gibson, PDC
Guide -	Leonard Sheaffer CC
Guard -	Lloyd Lamphere Sr PCC
Graves Registration Officer-	ChARLES WORLEY, PDC
GAR Records Officer-	Gary L. Gibson, PDC
Civil War Memorials Officer-	Leonard Sheaffer CC
Eagle Scout Coordinator -	Lloyd Lamphere Sr PCC
Camp-At-Large Coordinator -	L. Dean Lamphere, Jr., PDC
Camp Organizer	David Smith, Pdc
Military Affairs Officer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Aide de Camp	L. Dean Lamphere, Jr., PDC
Ceremonies and Rituals Officer	L. Dean Lamphere, Jr., PDC

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](mailto: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.regtdqm.com/>

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

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

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

## 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.

## Ancestor Biographies 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.

## National Officers

Commander-in-Chief Kevin Martin, PDC [CinC@suvcw.org](mailto:CinC@suvcw.org) Senior Vice  
CinC SV Kevin P. Tucker PDC  
Junior Vice CinC [JVCinC@suvcw.org](mailto:JVCinC@suvcw.org)  
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National Treasurer D. Michael Beard, PDC [treasurer@suvcw.org](mailto:treasurer@suvcw.org)  
National Quartermaster Robert Welch, PDC [qm@suvcw.org](mailto:qm@suvcw.org)

## Council of Administration

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Council of Admin (24) Shane Milburn, PDC [CofA2@suvcw.org](mailto:CofA2@suvcw.org)  
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Council of Admin (25) Robert Payne, PDC [CofA3@suvcw.org](mailto:CofA3@suvcw.org)  
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Council of Admin (Outgoing CinC) Bruce D. Frail PCinC [CofA1@suvcw.org](mailto:CofA1@suvcw.org)

## Non-voting

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# Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

*Happy Birthday to Brothers*

Jeffrey Chubb Aug 6  
Charles Pfauth Sr Aug 7  
Rodney Krieger Aug 8  
Steven Williams Aug 14  
Darren Bettinger Aug 21

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