



# Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

April 2018

## A Message From the Commander

While all Camp 85 Brothers are used to and at ease with the basic informality of the meeting structure, I feel that some structure aligning our camp with the decorum associated with the SUVCW meeting ritual will be beneficial. I am not recommending that the complete and full ritual be utilized but that there be a certain amount of it used. The approach that I will be initiating for the May meeting will be along these lines:

- Open the meeting
- Pledge to the Flag
- Invocation
- Reading/approval of past meeting minutes
- Officer reports, if any
- Old Business
- Nw Business
- Benediction
- Close the meeting.

The Ritual as referenced in this newsletter will be used beginning with the Fall meeting schedule. As noted in the minutes found on page 8 we are pro- Commander to Page 5

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## 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

## NINTH INFANTRY.

The 9th Regiment of Michigan Infantry was raised in the late summer and early autumn of 1861; its members coming from nearly all portions of the State. About half of Company B was from Berrien, and there were nearly fifty Officers and men scattered through the other companies.

The regimental rendezvous was Fort Wayne, near Detroit, and there the regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> days of October, 1861. On the last-named day it left for Kentucky, being the first Michigan regiment which reached that part of the seat of war lying west of the Alleghenies. It went up Salt River, Ky., constructed defensive works on Muldraugh's Hill, and remained in that vicinity until February, 1862.

Immediately after the capture of Fort Donelson, the 9th was ordered to Nashville, and after a few weeks, to Murfreesboro', Tenn., where it was on garrison duty, at Murfreesboro', nearly all of the time until the 13th of July, 1862. During that period, however, it formed a part of

Gen. Negley's command, which marched as far as the Tennessee River, opposite Chattanooga, and then returned to Murfreesboro'. Four companies were sent to Tullahoma, while the other six, under Lieut.-Col. Parkhurst, remained at Murfreesboro'.

On the 13th of July, at four o'clock in the morning, the force at the latter point was attacked by three thousand rebel cavalry under Gen. Forrest. The 3d Minnesota Infantry, with a battery, The (one company was at the court-house) was repulsed with loss. Gen. Forrest then attacked the single company in the court-house. Col. Parkhurst sent to the commander of the Minnesota regiment for aid, which the latter, perhaps for good reasons, declined to give. The one company in the court-house held the foe at bay two hours, but was obliged to surrender.

Forrest then returned to attack the camp. The men had meanwhile thrown up some slight defenses, behind which they fought vigorously until past noon; having just one hundred officers and men (out of less than three hundred) killed and wounded. Finding themselves outnumbered ten to one, and receiving no assistance, they finally yielded to the inevitable, and surrendered.

The enlisted men were paroled at McMinnville, but the officers were not released until several months later.

In the latter part of December, 1862 (the prisoners taken at Murfreesboro' having been exchanged and returned to duty), the regiment was detailed as provost-guard of the 14th Corps, with Col. (afterwards General) Parkhurst as provost-marshal. Gen. Thomas remarked when he made the detail that he had fully acquainted himself with the conduct of the regiment in the defense of Murfreesboro', and that he needed just such a force for provost-guard.

The 9th acted in that capacity throughout the remainder of the war. Its services at the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga in stopping runaways and maintaining order were arduous in the extreme, and were warmly complimented by Gen. Thomas. When that gallant officer assumed command of the Army of the Cumberland, after Chickamauga, Col. Parkhurst was made provost-marshal general of the department, and the 9th became the provost guard of that army.

In December, 1863, two hundred and twenty-nine of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to Michigan on furlough. In the latter part of February, 1864, they again appeared at Chattanooga, with their numbers increased to about five hundred men. The regiment was again ordered to act as provost-guard of the Army of the Cumberland, and during the summer and autumn participated in all the movements of that army in Georgia and Tennessee. It entered Atlanta on its evacuation by the enemy, and was there engaged in provost duty until that city was abandoned by the Union forces, when it returned to Chattanooga. It was largely recruited during the season, and, notwithstanding the muster out of non-veterans whose terms had expired, had eight hundred and ninety-seven enlisted men on the 1st of November, 1864. It remained in Chattanooga until the 27th of March, 1865, when it was moved to Nashville. There it stayed on duty at headquarters, and as guard at the military prison until the 15th of September, when it was mustered out of service. The following day it set out for Michigan, arriving at Jackson on the 19th, and on the 26th day of September, 1865, the 9th Michigan Infantry was paid off and disbanded.



### 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](mailto:sarwilliamssa@gmail.com)

# Book Report

## Andersonville by John McElroy

Reprint of 1886 best seller

John McElroy would be high on my list as an historical person who I would like to have lunch with. The problem for John would be that he might not find me too interesting. But, then again, I could fill him in on events that had occurred after he had departed. After all he was, among other things, a newspaper man.

Roger Heiple first introduced me to John when we would tell people about the history of St. Cloud, Florida on Fridays in the Women's Club Museum on Massachusetts Avenue. His picture was page one in a notebook Roger had made up to illustrate his words. You see, in 1909 the newspaper "National Tribune" had bought land in Central Florida and had established the Seminole Land Investment Corporation. John worked for the paper and came down to St. Cloud to organize the settlement and sell land. So I knew something about him before I knew a lot more.

Another sort of connection John McElroy and I had was through my Great Uncle Michael Urell who I have been writing about in separate articles in the "Communicator." They were both Commanders of the Department of the Potomac of The Grand Army of the Republic in the 1890s.

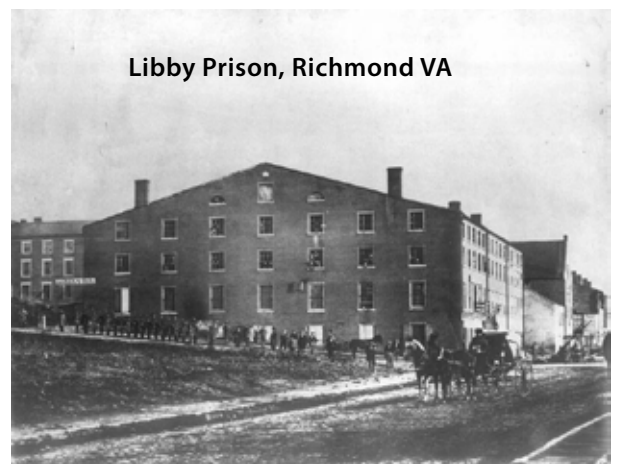
As I said John McElroy was a newspaper man and an author. I'll try to whet your appetite to read his book "Andersonville" that was published in 1886. It was very popular for about 20 years. John lived a long life (1846-1929) I surely would have bet against this as I read Andersonville. The beginning of the book gives a wonderful picture of what it was like to be a young Union soldier in a Calvary unit. He had joined the Calvary at age 16. In 1863 he is captured by the Confederates at Jonesville, Virginia and transported to Libby Prison in Richmond. Throughout this four volume work McElroy provides the reader with vivid accounts of the people and events he encounters. He has very strong opinions about not only the Confederates but does not hesitate to criticize harshly some of the Union troops. The pranks played on guards late at night, a escape attempt and the extortion of union troops by their fellows are depicted. He has a great memory for detail such as people's names and provides physical details of the prison that let you picture what it was like.

Unfortunately Libby Prison will be looked upon somewhat fondly because his next stop is Andersonville. In the year and half that the Prison exists 13,000 of 40,000 prisoners die there. Fever, rheumatism, throat and lung diseases and despair combined with scurvy, dysentery and gangrene and always meager food rations. I am reminded of the story of an egg bartered at a German prison camp during World War Two. The decision on how to cook or was agonized over for pages. At Andersonville the agonizing was over how to spend a silver quarter so they could get the most nutrition. They decide on sweet potatoes.

There is a great deal of humor in the book. The conversation with an elderly Southern man in Savannah, Georgia is well written and includes the words Parthian arrow. Look that one up! The author is very well read and sites Homer, Shakespeare and Dickens among others. Were the prisoners treated with any kindness? You'll be surprised where. Were there any reprisals after their captivity? A tale of espionage is told. Expect to read a book about prison camps that will capture you.



Original wood markers



Libby Prison, Richmond VA

Berrien to Page 7

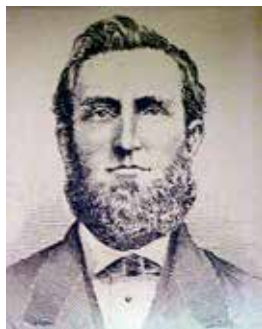
# Civil War Time line

## April in the Civil War

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



1862 - **April 2 & 3**. General A S Johnson begins his build up to attack General Grant at Pittsburg Landing TN. **April 5** - Siege of Yorktown by General McClelland begins. **April 6** - Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, TN. **April 7** - Conclusion of Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, TN. Fall of Island No. 10 (New Madrid Bend on Mississippi River). **April 11** - Fall of Ft Pulaski GA (Savannah River) **April 12** - Great Locomotive chase. Union undercover troops hijack the locomotive General in Marietta GA and travel north destroying track until captured in Ringgold GA James Anderson and 7 others were executed as spies, 8 escaped and 6 were later pardoned. **April 18** - Bombardment of forts below New Orleans begins. **April 24** Farragut's federal fleet passes forts below New Orleans. **April 25** - Federal fleet arrives at New Orleans. Surrender of Ft Macon, NC



James Andrews



1863 - **April 2**- Richmond 'Bread Riot' caused by increasing hardship throughout the South. **April 7** - Naval attack on Charleston attacking Ft Sumter (!). **April 16** - Passage of Vicksburg. **April 17** - Grierson's (Federal) and Marmaduke's (Confederate) Raids Grierson's raid would become part of a John Wayne movie *The Horse Soldiers*. **April 25** - British Parliament loudly debated the seizure of British vessels by American cruisers on blockade duty.



1864 - **April 1**. US transport Maple Leaf sank after hitting a torpedo or mine in St John's River FL. A Federal expedition operated from Palatka to Ft Gates FL. **April 4** - Maj Gen Philip Sheridan takes command of Army of Potomac cavalry. **April 6** The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana met at New Orleans and adopted a new state constitution abolishing slavery. **April 8** - Battle of Sabine Crossroads or Mansfield, LA. **April 9** - Engagement



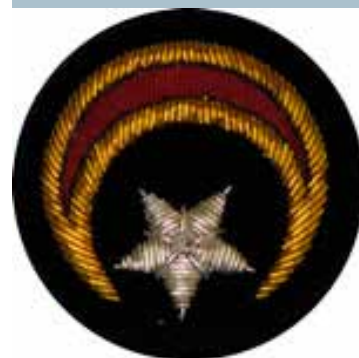
### Meeting Schedule

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

of Pleasant Hill, LA. **April 12** - Confederates capture Ft Pillow TN by Nathan Bedford Forrest. Subsequent execution of Negro Union soldiers after the surrender of the fort. Throughout the rest of April skirmishes continued in Arkansas and Louisiana.



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



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

## Donations to SUVCW

### Can you write off donations to a 501 C 4?

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

Aug 27, 2017



### Commander - From Page 1

posing that we become active in local events whether they are parades, ceremonies, or other celebrations. One such event will be the Civil Way Days in Three Oaks this coming July. All brothers are encouraged to attend if only to attend that 2 day event. Those brothers with outfits are encouraged to help staff a table and pass out the brochures that will be available for any interested men. There is a possibility that there will be a tent (period appropriate) for anyone interested in camping overnight. If any brother has period artifacts that can be used to display at the table/tent to attract a crowd, please pass this on the me for coordination.

Equally as vital as our being seen in public, is the life-blood of camp growth - recruiting new members. As always, I encourage all camp brothers to not be shy in recruiting friends, neighbors, church members, or business acquaintances. If you are willing to work with the prospect, let me know so that we can keep track of these valuable prospects, For any that you may not work with refer any such prospects to me for follow-up and application processing.

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



# Upcoming Events

## National

Lincoln Tomb Observance: April 13 - 14, 2018. President Abraham Lincoln Hotel & Conference Center

## 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.  
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.

### April 2018

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

### May 2018

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.ccsutlery.com/>

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

## Department of Michigan Officers

Commander -	David S. Smith, PCC
Senior VC -	Robert Griggs, 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

Members of the 9<sup>TH</sup> Infantry from Berrien County.

### Noncommissioned Staff.

Q.M. Sergt. James W. Higgins, Niles; till. May 1, 1864 ; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. K, Aug. 1, 1864.

Q.M. Sergt. Gilbert A. Watkins, Nil<sup>TM</sup>; ciil. Oct. 28, 1804; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. E, Oct. 16, 1804.

Principal Musician George H. Newell, Niles; enl. Aug. 21, 1801 ; veteran, Nov. 23, 1863 ; must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

### Company A.

Capt. James G. Huntley, Niles; com. Nov. 2:i,1804; 1st lieut., Aug. 6, 180:!: 2d lieut., Co. E, Dec. 19, 1802; must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

William Millard, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

### Company B.

Capt. Oliver O. Rounds, Niles; com. Aug. 12, 1861 ; res. Aug. 7, 1863.

1861 1st Lieut. MoPes A. Powell, Niles ; com. Aug. 12, 1861 ; res. Feb. 2, 1862. 1st Lieut. Leonard J. Wright, Niles ; com. Dec. 13, 1861 ; 2d lieut., Aug.12, 1861; capt., Co. D, Feb. 27, 1861.

Sergt. Thomas H. Gaffney, enl. Aug. 12, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. C, March 25, 1862.

Sergt. James G. Huntley, enl. Aug. 12, 1861 ; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. E, Dec. 19, 1802.

Sergt. Ebenezer A. Burnett, enl. Aug. 12, 1861 ; disch. at end of service, Oct. 4, 1864.

Sergt. James W. Higgins, enl. Aug. 12,1861; veteran, Dec. 7, 1863; appointed q.m. sergt.. May 1, 1864.

Sergt. John L. Allen, enl. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. William 11, Loshbough, enl. Aug. 12, 1861 ; veteran. Doc. 7, 1863 ; disch. by order, Sept. 28, 1864.

Corp. Joseph Reynolds, enl. Aug. 12, 1861 ; died of disease at Buchanan, June, 1863.

Corp. James H. Sharp, enl. Aug. 12. 1861; disch. Feb. 3, 1862.

Corp. Gilbert A. Watkins. enl. Aug. 12, 1861 ; veteran, Dec. 7, 1803; pro. to q.m. sergt., Oct. 28, 1864.

Corj]. James Gallagher, enl. Aug. 12,1861; veteran, Doc. 7,1803; must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Coi p. Lb Grand A. Swift, enl. Aug. 12, 1861 ; died of disease at Nashville, Feb. 9, 1865.

Corp. Silas York, enl. Aug. 12, 1861 ; veteran, Dec. 7, 1863 ; must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Musician George H. Newell, enl. Aug. 12, 1861; veteran, Dec. 7, 1863- pro. to principal musician, March 6, 1864.

Wagoner David Bell, enl. Aug. 12, 1861 ; absent, sick, at muster out.

Elliott Burton, must, out June 20, 1865.

William A. Boswell, must, out Sept. 15, 1861.

Hezekiah Buck, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Mortimer M. Cutshaw, must, out Sept. 16, 1866.

James Clark, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

George W. Curtis, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Patrick Carl, must, out Sept. 15, 1866.

Hiram Carpenter, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

John A. Cox, must, out June 20, 1865.

Jacob Eastman, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Ambrose Gephart, died of disease in Tennessee, March 24, 1865.

Jacob Plait, disch. by order, Sept. 28, 1865.

Edwin M. Pressly, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Lewis Platt, disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.

William Redder, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Abner Reams, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

John Richardson, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Alex. Sweeny, must, out Sept. 16, 1865.

Sylvester Sherman, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

George W. Wells, must, out Sept. 16, 1865.

### Company C.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Gaffney, com. March 26, 1862; res. April 9, 1863.

John C. Dick, must, out June 20, 1865.

Elisha Everett, must, out June 20, 1865.

Zebedee Everett, must, out June 20, 1865.

Charles Everling, must, out June 20, 1865.

Amos Fesher, must, out June 20, 1865.

Frederick J. Forsyth, must, out July 5, 1865.

## Berrien to Page 8

# Camp 85 Meeting Minutes

March

Meeting was called to order at 6:03 pm by Camp Commander Williams. The Opening ritual was dispensed with. The reading and approval of the February meeting minutes was waived.

The following agenda items were discussed:

- Michigan Department Encampment credentials. Information will be sent to all Brothers for them to determine if they will be attending this encampment. Replies must be sent to Camp Secretary Pfauth for completion of the credential form. As it stands Brother Williams will be attending with Brothers Dillman and Pfauth Sr as possible attendees.
- Membership cards were handed out to those in attendance with the rest to be included in the dues request to be mailed by Secretary Pfauth.
- Secretary Pfauth confirmed that Brother Truhn's application has been approved.
- Department Bylaws had been sent to all Brothers for review and comments. None were received.
- Annual dues deadline was reported and Secretary Pfauth collected some dues at the meeting and will be mailing reminders to all Brothers.
- Review of the handout for nominee McKinch for Department office.
- Commander Williams mentioned that there is one application ready for submission but needs to have the check amount confirmed before it can be mailed. Secretary Pfauth will verify the amount of the check needed.
- Upcoming activities schedule for this Spring and Summer months was discussed. They might include the following:
  - Memorial Day ceremonies and/or parades in the local communities.
  - Flag Day ceremonies in the local communities.
  - July 4th ceremonies and/or parades in the local communities.
  - Niles 4 Flag Apple Festival
  - Civil War Days in Three Oaks
- Each Brother was asked for any further comments or input.

There being no further business meeting was adjourned at 7:30 pm.

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## Berrien from Page 7

### Company D,

Capt. Leonard J. Wright, Niles; com. Feb. 27, 1863; must, out at end of service, Nov. 23, 1864.

### Company E.

2d Lieut. James G. Huntley, Niles; com. Dec. 19, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. A.

2d Lieut. Gilbert A. Watkins, Niles; com. Oct. 15, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. I, Jan. 8, 1865.

### Company G.

Fritz Klais, must, out June 20, 1865.

Gottlieb Kramer, must, out June 20, 1865.

George W. Lake, must, out July 5, 1865.

Frederick J. Forsyth, must, out Sept. 16, 1865.

### Company H.

Corp. Joel Kerr, Niles; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; died of disease in Kentucky, Nov. 18, 1861.

Zacheus Meade, died of disease at Nashville, May 19, 1865.

George Markley, must, out June 20, 1865.

Edward McVeigh, must, out June 20, 1865.

John Murray, must, out June 20, 1865.

Walter F. McCracken, must, out June 20, 1865.

Richard Pressley, died of disease at West Point, Ky.

And. J. Richardson, must, out Aug. 10, 1865.

Alonzo Rice, veteran, Dec. 7, 1863; must, out Sept. 15, 1865.

Samuel Sommers, disch, for disability.

Daniel R. Shalier, disch. at end of service, Oct. 14, 1864.

Richard H. Wirts, disch. Aug. 7, 1862.

Miles Woods, died of disease at West Point, Ky.



## Baltimore riot of 1861

The Baltimore riot of 1861 (also called the Pratt Street Riot and the Pratt Street Massacre) was a conflict on April 19, 1861, in Baltimore, Maryland, between antiwar Democrats (the largest party in Maryland), as well as Confederate sympathizers, and members of the Massachusetts militia en route to Washington for Federal service. It produced the first deaths by hostile action in the American Civil War. Four soldiers (Corporal Sumner Needham of Co I and Privates Luther C. Ladd, Charles Taylor, and Addison Whitney of Company D) and twelve civilians were killed in the riot. About 36 of the regiment were also wounded and left behind. It is unknown how many additional civilians were injured. Sumner Henry Needham is sometimes considered to be the first Union casualty of the war, though he was killed by civilians in a Union state.

The same day, after the attack on the soldiers, the office of the Baltimore Wecker, a German-language newspaper, was completely wrecked and the building seriously damaged by the same mob. The publisher, William Schnauffer, and the editor, Wilhelm Rapp, whose lives were threatened, were compelled to leave town. The publisher later returned and resumed publication of the Wecker which continued throughout the war a firm supporter of the Union cause. The editor moved to another paper in Illinois.

As a result of the riot in Baltimore and pro-Southern sympathies of much of the city's populace, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company also declined the same day a Federal government request to transport Union forces to relieve the beleaguered Union naval yard facility at Portsmouth, Virginia.



### Company I.

1st Lieut. Gilbert A. Watkins, com. Jan. 8, 1865: must, out Sept. 15, 1865.  
Charles Stanwell, died of disease at Nashville, June 21, 1865.  
Charles H. Smith, must, out June 20, 1865.  
Joel Starr, must, out June 20, 1865.  
Almon G. Stoddard, must, out June 20, 1865.

### Company K

1st Lieut. James W. Higgins, Niles: com. Nov, 23, 1864 ; res. July 15, 1865.  
Henry Russell, must, out Sept. 15, 1865.



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## LOGISTICS AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR: Part One

By  
Oscar J. Dorr, CPL, Fellow

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

**Politically**, the Civil War began in December 1860, when South Carolina reacted to the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency by seceding from the Union. But innumerable factors - economic, social, and political - had played upon and intensified the breach between the North and South for several years.

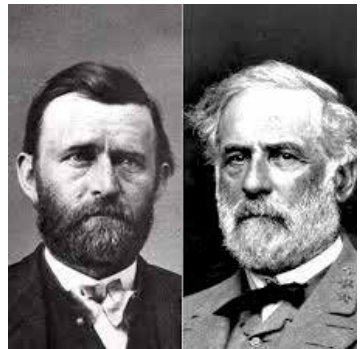
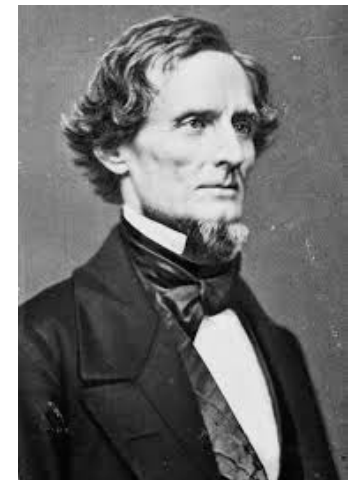
More than the secession of South Carolina and the other Southern states was required for war to break out. However, it is not the purpose of this paper to discuss the factors leading up to the break; I want to limit the scope to the logistical factors at the beginning of hostilities, and as the war progressed.

Tactics and strategy, though they impact upon, and are acted upon by, logistical factors, will only be discussed peripherally.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, had quite different backgrounds. Lincoln lacked both military education and experience. He had been a lawyer and politician prior to his election to the presidency. He also lacked administrative experience. But he apparently was a fast learner, as evidenced by his choice of commanders and grasp of military tactics. Davis on the other hand was a graduate of West Point, had a broad administrative background, and had served in the Army in the Mexican War as a regimental colonel. He had also gained experience, albeit primarily peacetime experience, as Secretary of War, and chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. However, Davis' personal military experience, in my opinion, had little effect on the outcome of the war. In fact, there were times when he withheld military strategic actions to satisfy political goals. He also, in my opinion, had a poor understanding of the importance of logistics in a military conflict. James Archer in his book "Civil War

Command and Strategy" says, "The South frittered away its resources in local defense; it lost because of the casualties suffered in futile frontal attacks; and its best general wasted his men in a hapless search for an annihilating victory."

In order to understand the logistical factors of the Civil War, it is necessary to understand the logistical environment of the time. In 1861, transportation was by road, waterways and railroad. And the last of these, the railroads, were in their infancy. Less than 50 years had passed since the development of the first practical steam locomotive. At first neither side considered railroads a factor in the impending war. Railroads and their logistical use were new to the U. S. Army. When Robert E. Lee was graduated from West Point, no railroad in the world was longer than 100 miles. Ulysses Grant was younger than Lee, graduating later, and had served seven years in the Army following graduation before the first railroad crossed the Allegheny Mountains. In the South, railroads were built in an insular fashion, serving only to haul cotton from the back country to Southern ports, and did not link with other railroads. The North had a different perspective, being more industrially oriented, and was in the process of attempting to spread west, opening up new markets for its goods. Roads, outside the cities, were unpaved. In rainy weather they could turn into muddy quagmires. Even when dry, some roads seemed to be little more than cleared paths. Because of the slow pace of road travel, few



goods moved any distance by road. Logistics support for an area tended to be localized. Food was grown, or obtained from local farmers. Goods were either manufactured locally, and used locally, or were brought in to the closest rail depot, then transferred to wagons for the slow haul to their ultimate destination. There was considerable water travel over major tributaries by steamboat and other methods, but this was limited to certain rivers located primarily in the North and West. Except for the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, there were few navigable rivers in the Deep South.

Railroads, Northern and Southern, had few interline connections. City politics had a great influence at major terminals. Most city politicians and businesses wanted railroads to terminate in their city, requiring transit passengers and freight to be moved by local carriage and cartage across town to rail connections. This tended to increase local commerce, and resulted in construction of hotels and restaurants near rail connections.

At the outbreak of the war, there were only 30,000 miles of railroads in America, with about 21,000 in the North and 9,000 in the South. In all of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, there were only 700 miles of railroads, and, as mentioned, Southern lines lacked connections, both with each other, and outside the South. Travel by rail, however, was relatively safe and reliable.

In comparison, travel by road for any distance was slow and hazardous, at best. Goods were hauled by wagons pulled by teams of horses or mules, over dirt roads that could become impassable in heavy rains, literally sinking wagons to their beds in mud.

Travel by water was much more reliable and comfortable, and steamships moved up and down the Mississippi, Ohio and other large rivers of the eastern states, as well as the Missouri River. Later, these steamboats played an important part in the logistical support of the Union Army, but were of less importance in Southern logistical support, because of early loss of control of the waterways to the North.

In preparing this paper, my first interest had been to discover how both the North and South could reach a war fighting capability from a logistical standpoint in such a short time. Later, as I became more familiar with the events of the war, my interest broadened to encompass how logistics impacted the outcome of the war.

Neither side was really prepared to fight a war. There was no federal war machine in place in 1861. The regular army consisted of 1,105 officers and 15,259 enlisted. Of the 197 companies of federal troops, 179 were in the Western Territories and only 18 in the Eastern Territories. The South, of course, had no standing forces.

The Confederate government was formed on February 4, 1861, between Lincoln's election in 1860, and his inauguration in March 1861. The South feared that Lincoln would take drastic political steps as president to declare slavery unlawful, among other political concerns. During this period, the seceded Southern states seized federal property, forts and arsenals within their borders without casualties, but this was not adequate in itself to make a substantial difference. When Fort Sumter surrendered, the Southern general allowed all Federal troops to march out and return to the North without harm.

Neither side expected a long war. Initially, Lincoln, after his inauguration, called for 75,000 men to serve three months. On March 6, 1861, President Jefferson Davis created the Confederate Army, calling for 100,000 volunteers to serve 12 months. When this occurred, the 296 Southerners in the Federal Army resigned or were dismissed. Of these, 239 joined the Confederate Army before the end of 1861, with 31 joining later, for a total of 270. The remaining 26 took no part because of age, health or other reasons. Of the 824 West Point graduates on the active list, 184 joined the Confederacy. Including West Point graduates obtained from the civilian force, the Federal Army ended up with 754 graduates to the South's 283, a ratio of almost 3 to 1.

There were about 1,556,000 soldiers who served in the Union armies. Of these, 359,528 were killed, and 275,175 wounded. Confederate forces numbered approximately 850,000, with 258,000 killed and 225,000 wounded. This means 41 percent of Union soldiers and 56 percent of Confederates who fought were either killed or wounded. The 1,117,703 casualties on both sides represented 3.6 percent of the total U.S. population of 22 million in the North, and 9 million in the South. The greatest tragedy was that the casualties represented 21 percent, or more than one-fifth, of the nation's youth killed or wounded.

Contrary to my initial belief, neither the North nor South had a viable militia organization, and both sides built their armies almost from scratch. The Union had a 5 to 2 ratio advantage over the South as a pool of manpower from which to draw.

The Confederate States of America formed an army based on the U. S. model, staffed primarily by the U.S. Army regular officers who joined the CSA, followed by some enlisted ranks who held allegiance to their home states. The CSA had the benefit of graduates of several military colleges, particularly the Virginia Military Institute. Some were veterans of the Mexican War. Both North and South relied heavily on volunteer forces, rather than the ill-trained militia units. States relied on individual entrepreneurs, prominent individuals who received authorization from the governor to raise a regiment that they would command as colonels. The state governor appointed the officers, but most had previously been elected to leadership by the volunteers in the formed unit. This assured the acceptance of the newly appointed officers by their followers.

Some statistics on the relative strengths of the North and South are interesting, particularly from a logistics viewpoint:

**Manufacturing Firms:**

North - 100,000 with 1,300,000 workers  
South - 18,000 with 110,000 workers

**Railroads:**

North - 21,973 miles South 9,283 miles

**Draft Animals:**

North - 800,000 South - 300,000

**Railroad Manufacturing:**

South had only 4% of the nation's locomotive manufacturing capacity.

**Firearms:**

South had only 3% of the U.S. capacity.

**Size:**

The South had over 750,000 square miles, equal in area to the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, plus an open border to Mexico, and 3,500 miles of coastline with 184 harbors. However, of the numerous harbors, only 10 Southern seaports had railroad connections . Six of these had fallen by 1862. Only Norfolk, VA remained to handle ships of more than 20' draft.

The logistical requirements for 19th century combat were primarily food for troops, forage or fodder for horses and mules, and ammunition and powder.

Men in the field on both sides prepared their own food, so there was no central mess. Some units designated cooks, but most soldiers cooked their food over open fires. Food supplied was primarily pork, beef, bread and desiccated potatoes, coffee, tea, and sometimes fresh vegetables . Beans, rice, peas, hominy and sometimes beets were available. Beef cattle on the hoof often accompanied the armies. Troops obtained much of their food off the land. Much food was wasted in preparation, by spoilage , and even child-like food fights between groups of soldiers in high spirits. To support the Union army, hog production in Chicago between 1861 and 1865 went from 270,000 hogs per year to 900,000, tripling the supply . Food for horses and mules was 26 pounds per day for horses and 24 pounds for mules. Supply trains normally carried 12 pounds of grain per day per horse and 10 pounds per day per mule. The balance of 14 pounds for each animal had to be obtained from forage. This was a heavy demand for an army in place. An army on the move fared better, as new territory could supply more food and forage.

Each soldier carried from 60-100 rounds of ammunition per man, plus a like number of powder cartridges. The standard weapon for the foot soldier was a .55 caliber smooth bore, or rifled, musket. Both types were used. Ammunition was of lesser importance in the Civil War as a logistical item for two reasons.

First, armies did not stay in close contact for extended periods. Second, individual rate of fire was relatively slow with muzzle loading weapons. Fire and fall back, was the general rule. Troops would open fire from staggered ranks to maintain a reasonable rate of fire. Fire rate varied from 5-10 rounds per minute, though the higher rate often made the weapon too hot to handle. Black powder used often caused weapons to foul after a dozen rounds. Generally a regiment's ammunition would last up to two hours, but sometimes troops ran out of ammunition in a firefight, requiring a quick retreat.

Weapon making had actually become easier at the time of



**Enfield**

the Civil War. The manufacture or fabrication of bows, arrows, breastplates, spears, shields, helmets, crossbows, and other implements of warfare used prior to the 15th and 16th centuries all required the use of skilled artisans. On the other hand, simple machines could be used to manufacture guns, not requiring the work of a skilled gunsmith. Soldiers needed only a rifle, or a smooth bore musket. Both sides

could make guns, or could import them. Some used hunting rifles, more common in the



**Springfield**

rural South. There was no shortage of gunpowder on either side. From January 1861 to June 1865, the U. S. Army procured over 670,000 Springfield rifle-muskets from the Springfield Armory and 22 subcontractors .

They also bought over 428,000 British Enfield rifles, plus over 2,000 other rifles from European suppliers . The Confederacy used Springfield rifle muskets, or copies, plus some smooth bore muskets of U. S. and British manufacture.

Uniforms were, strangely enough, not a serious requirement. Many troops wore civilian clothes, adapted to military use by dyeing. Some uniforms were captured, and some were home woven and dyed. There were some imports and some large-scale production. The CSA Quartermaster performed well. They bought from independent contractors, and, in some cases, operated their own works. The Atlanta unit of the quartermaster had 20 tailors and 3,000 seamstresses . Jackets were produced at the rate of 12,000 per month, and pants at 4,500 per month. The Quartermaster issued 146,000 pairs of shoes to Lee's army. But soldiers on both sides resorted to robbing the dead on the battlefield of boots and other clothing because of the delays in re-supply.

Horses were plentiful at the beginning, and many men were experienced riders, particularly in the rural South. Cavalry pistols and sabers were in short supply at first, but troops frequently used workaround solutions, using shotguns, and even hatchets, when required.

Artillery also was not a problem. Soldiers preferred smooth bore, muzzle loading cannon. Existing foundries could make this type of weapon easily. Both sides used the more complicated rifled cannon with explosive shells, but preferred smooth bore because explosive shells tended to bury themselves in the ground before exploding. Shrapnel shells were devastating, but timed fuses were difficult to set and inaccurate. The cannon had wooden carriages, and caissons were of simple manufacture .



TM

# Opening Ritual for Camp Meetings

*[The hour of the meeting having arrived and a quorum being present, the Commander will assume his station and give one rap with the gavel.]*

**Commander:** (One rap \*): The Officers will assume their respective stations.

*[The Commander will fill such vacancies among the Officers as he may desire by appointment pro tem.]*

**Commander:** The Secretary will call the roll of the Officers of the Camp.

*[The Secretary calls the roll. The Commander may fill any reported vacancies. After the roll has been called, the Secretary will say:]*

**Secretary:** Sir, the roll is called.

**Commander:** Brothers, upon what principles is our Order founded and what duties do we inculcate? Camp (in unison): FRATERNITY, CHARITY and LOYALTY.

**Commander:** Patriotic Instructor, what is the color of your station, and what does it represent? (See General Instructions.)

**Patriotic Instructor:** Red, denoting Patriotism, Strength and Courage.

**Commander:** Senior Vice Commander, what is the color of your station, and what does it represent?

**Senior Vice Commander:** White, denoting Charity and Purity.  
**Commander:** Junior Vice Commander, what is the color of your station, and what does it represent?

**Junior Vice Commander:** Blue, denoting Fraternity and Faithfulness.

**Commander** (Three raps \* \* \*): The Chaplain will invoke the divine blessing.

*[Chaplain proceeds to the Altar, opens the Bible, and salutes.]*

**Commander:** Parade Rest.

**Chaplain:** Our Heavenly Father, the High and Mighty Ruler of the universe, who looks down upon the government of men, we earnestly ask Your favor to bless our native land and preserve in purity and integrity its free institutions for all coming time. Bless our Order. Grant that it may long exist, and that it may continue to be an instrument of great good to all. Give us willing hands and ready hearts to carry out properly its principles and objectives. Keep green in our minds the memory of those who sacrificed so much that the life of the nation might be preserved, and deal with them, as in all things, with Your special mercy. Give us Your aid in conducting the business for which we are assembled, and so bless us that Charity and Justice, and Peace and Harmony shall remain and flow from us. Amen.

**Camp (in unison):** Amen.

**Commander:** We will now recite in unison the American's Creed. Camp (in unison): I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign states; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its Flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

**Commander:** Brothers, we will now give the Pledge of Allegiance.

**Camp (in unison):** I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

**Commander:** By virtue of the power and authority invested in me, I now Frederick H Hackeman Camp No. 85, Department of Michigan, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, duly open for the transaction of such business as may legally and properly come before it

.....  
Private Oren Carter  
May 28, 1846 - December 28, 1919

Oren, variously shown as Orrin/Orin/Oran/Orren, enlisted in the 186th Regiment, Company H of the New York Volunteers on September 16, 1864 over the protests of his parents, Elkanah and Eliza Jane (Rogers). Oren was discharged on June 2, 1865 near Alexandria, VA.

## History of the 186th Regiment

The following is taken from New York in the War of the Rebellion, 3rd ed. Frederick Phisterer. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 1912.

Mustered in: September 5-29, 1864

Mustered out: June 2, 1865.

This regiment, Col. Bradley Winslow, was organized at Sackett's Harbor; the companies were mustered in the service of the United States at that place for one year; A and B September 5th; C and D September 7th; E and F September 8th; H September 10th; I September 21st; and K September 29th; Company G was mustered in for one and three years September 28, 1864, at Hart's Island. The few three years' men in the regiment were, June 2, 1865, transferred to the 79th Infantry.

The companies were recruited principally: A at Wilna, Harrisburg, Croghan and Champion; B at Sackett's Harbor; C at Adams, Lorraine, Worth and in Richmond county; D at Clayton, Philadelphia, Pinkney, Rutland, Theresa and in Richmond county; E at Cape Vincent, Alexandria and Orleans; F

at Leyden, New Bremen, West Turin, Pinkney, Croghan and Denmark; G at Albany, Watertown, Tarrytown, Plattsburg, New York city, Brooklyn, Herkimer and Graysville; *H* at *Champion, Watertown, Sackett's Harbor, Wilna, Hounsfield, Brownville and Montague*; I at Sackett's Harbor, Pamela, Brownville, Adams, Hounsfield, Worth, Watertown, Lorraine and Richmond county; and K at Watertown.

The regiment left the State September 28, 1864; it served in the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 9th Corps, and, commanded by Lieut.- Col. E. Jay Marsh, it was honorably discharged and mustered out June 2, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 33 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 15 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 39 enlisted men; total, 1 officer, 87 enlisted men; aggregate, 88. The regiment saw action before Petersburg October 1, 1864 to April 2, 1865, October 27-28 at Hatcher's Run; In 1865 at Ft. Stedman on March 25 and in the Appomattox Campaign from March 28 to April 8, and also at the fall of Petersburg on April 2nd.



The only two extant letters he wrote home to his mother are here - with his own spelling:

*dec the 3 1864*

*Dear Mother*

*I now take my pen in my hand to let you now that I received your letter it found me well and I am in hopes theas few lines will find you the Same we are now in front of Cartersburg it is as warm hear as it would be thare in may We are a making our Santeys we have had A long march that is the reasn that I hant wrote in so long I think that We wil stay hear*

*April the 4 1865*

*Dear Mother*

*I take my pen in hand to let you now that I am well last Sunday We had a hard time We Com thure peatersburg yesterday We Are trying to find the rebs but we Cant find eny they have left rechmond to and som says that old le has serenderd I hant got time to Write eny more now We have only stoped to rest I cant tell you whare to direct your letter I will*

After his discharge, Oren spent years rambling around between Michigan and 'out west' mainly in Arkansas. From 1876 to 1878 he was a sailor going from San Francisco to Cardiff England, from Cardiff to Malta, and then back home. In 1879 he was sailing on the Great Lake between Detroit

and Chicago. In Arkansas in 1880, he worked for a while in Silver mines 35 miles from Hot Springs, where he developed 'Nemony' (pneumonia) in January and February. In a letter to his brother, Albert, he says

*Dear Brother*

*I take my pensol to Lett you know whare I am you said that You wanted me to lett You kow what cind Of a country tis is And if there was much Work here about the Work thare is no work Hwere only on the rail Roads and they dont pay Eny thing for that I come Out to the silver mines About 35 miles from here And I cant tell you Much about them for Ever since I have ben here It has aben raining and Snowing ever since I Have ben here and I Have ben campen out And I got sick and Had to come down here And if I gett well I Shall try the mines Again and about the Cuntry it is nothing But mountings and sand And rocks and scrub pines A rabbit cant live here And the people that live Here are wild and half Starved and the winen All chew snuff corn Bread and beon is what they live on they don't Know wat wheat Flour is no more At present so good Buy for this time*

*Oren Carter*



**Oren in 1864**

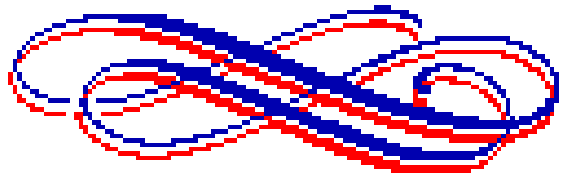
From March 1880 onward he went back to Chicago and Michigan and began working on ships as evidenced by his many letters to

Albert in which he repeatedly warned Albert against becoming a sailor - too hard a life. During this time Oren became the owner of the Scow Schooner, *Libbie Carter*. In April of 1893 while working in a Chicago shipyard refitting Steamer Thomas W Palmer then laying at Hedstroms Coal Dock, was tightening bolts when his monkey wrench slipped and hit him in the left eye. Ultimately both eyes had a severe infection which caused Oren to go blind.

As a result of this accident, he applied in 1893 and was ultimately granted a Disability Pension.

He spent years in various Military Homes: Michigan 1910, Montgomery Ohio 1913, Central Branch of National Home for Disabled Veterans, Michigan Soldiers Home 1916, Mountain Branch from the Southern Branch 1918, and at his death in 1919 at the Marion Branch, Marion Indiana. His wanderlust seems to have followed him in his sojourn through many Soldiers Homes.

Oren is the Collateral Ancestor of Editor Williams.



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