



Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85 June 2020

Commander's Ramblings

Brothers,

You may be thankful that this will be a short Commander Ramble since there's not been a whole lot of SUV activities on the past two months.

There is one bright spot it seems - Michigan's G.A.R. Memorial Hall & Museum will be open on our normal 2nd Wednesday of the month (June 10th) (the Order missed out 1st Wednesday) and of course, always by appointment - just call us (517-922-6427) or email us at garmichigan@gmail.com and we will arrange to open up the museum for you. We have hand sanitizer but bring your facemasks.

So for those looking for someplace to go and something to do, here's your chance to visit Michigan's only G.A.R museum.

On another note, the Department of Michigan will be having its Encampment this Saturday and Camp 85 will have two delegates, Myself and Brother Christopher Douglas attending online.

I will have sent out General Order 26 which passes on this sad information - the death of Real Daughter Irene Triplett, on May 31, 2020



Commander
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Next Camp Meeting

****TBD****, 2020 - 6 p.m.

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



National and Regimental flags of the 4th Cavalry



Officers 2020 - 2021

Camp Commander:
Steven Williams

SVC: Rex Dillman

JVC: Charles L Pfauth Sr

Secretary :Ray Truhn

Treasurer : Ray Truhn

Council 1: Charles L Pfauth Jr

Council 2: Keith Chapman

Council 3: Charles L Pfauth Sr

Patriotic Instructor:
Ted Chamberlain

Chaplain : Steven Williams

Graves & Memorials:
Rex Dillman

Historian: Rex Dillman

Signals Officer:
Steven Williams

Guide: Jeff Chubb

Guard: Jeff Chubb

Color Bearer: Rex Dillman

JROTC contact: Unassigned

Editor
Steve Williams
sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

Berrien County in the American Civil War

9th Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry 1862-1865

The Ninth Cavalry began its organization in the fall of 1862, at Coldwater, under the direction of Colonel James L. David, of Trenton, who had been Quartermaster of the 1st. Michigan Cavalry.

The Regiment, with the exception of 2 companies incomplete, was mustered into the service of the United States on the 19th. of May, 1863, the muster rolls containing the names of 1073 officers and men.

Previous to leaving the State for the front, the ladies of Coldwater gave to the Ninth, a finely lettered silk standard, with the United States arms on one side, on the other, the arms of the State, with the inscription: "Presented by the ladies of Coldwater". This flag passed through many hard fought battlefields, being carefully guarded and well defended.

The Regiment was ordered to the field in Kentucky, under the command of Colonel David, leaving its rendezvous at Coldwater by detachments, respectively, on May 18th., 20th., and 25th., 1863, proceeding to Covington, KY, then on June 4th., to Hickman's Bridge, where on June 12th., they were ordered to Mount Sterling, to pursue Everett's guerrillas, who they overtook at Triplett's Bridge, then completely routed.

Returning to Hickman's Bridge on the 25th., they entered on the campaign against the confederate Morgan. Arriving at Stanford on the 28th., then to Lebanon, arriving there on the 4th. of July, with the rear guard, where they drove Morgan's forces from the town, who was then on his contemplated raid into Indiana and Ohio. Colonel David had hurried his command to this point at the rate of fifty miles per day, then after scattering Morgan's forces, returned to Danville.

The Regiment reached Danville on the 6th., where, Colonel W.T. Saunders, of the 5th. Kentucky Cavalry, assumed command of the whole force then there, the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry, being in the same Brigade. The Ninth left there on the 7th., arriving at Lawrenceburg the same day, here companies "D", "H", and "B", under the command of Major Gallagher, went in pursuit of Morgan's men, engaging them at Cumming's Ford, scattering them and taking 32 prisoners, then returning to Lawrenceburg on the 9th. On the 12th., the Ninth regrouped and marched to Westport, where they were divided.

Companies "A", "B", "F" and "L", under the command of Lt. Colonel Acker, with a section of Battery "L", 1st. Michigan Light Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Roys, took transports to Cincinnati, arriving there on the 15th. They were disembarked, then immediately ordered by General Burnside, on a march, the intent being, to flank Morgan's forces, then on



the Ohio side of the river. Colonel Acker's command joined the forces of General Hopson, at Montgomery, where the pursuit of Morgan commenced, marching day and night, coming upon the southern column at daylight on the 19th., at Buffington's Island. General Hopson's force attacked his rear, while General Judah attacked his front. The engagement was brisk, but short, and the rout of the rebels was complete, over 2000 prisoners being taken by the union forces, with some artillery and a large amount of small arms and equipment, with numerous horses and other property.

The Ninth was hotly engaged, Companies "L" and "F", under Major Gallagher, were dismounted and advanced as skirmishers, driving the rebels, turning their retreat into a complete rout. Major Gallagher, with Company "F", under the command of Lieutenant Karrer, charged on the rebel flank, capturing three pieces of artillery, with a large number of prisoners, following the retreating confederates for about four miles, until relieved by other union forces. Another detachment of the Ninth, under the command of Colonel David, made up of Companies "C" and "K", along with portions of Companies "A" and "B", with a section of Battery "L", First Michigan Light Artillery, were ordered in pursuit of Morgan, having embarked on transports at Lawrenceburg on July 14th., landed at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 16th., thence pursuing the rebels in the direction of Chester, overtaking them and capturing some prisoners. Continuing the pursuit, the detachment reached Buffington's Island, then on Sunday morning of the 19th., engaged them at that point, taking a large number of prisoners. After the fight, Colonel David's forces were united with that of Lieutenant Acker, then the Regiment commenced a movement back to Covington, arriving there on July 31st. Another detachment, under the command of Major May, consisting of Companies "D", "E", "H", and "I", with a section of Battery "L", First Michigan Light Artillery, under Lieutenant Gallagher, had left Westport, KY, July the 15th., on board transports, arriving at Cincinnati on the 16th., going into camp at Covington, and remaining there until the 24th. Here Companies "C" and "K", from Portsmouth, joined Way's command. This force on the above date also entered on the pursuit of Morgan, by way of the Little Miami Railroad, arriving at Mingo Junction on the 25th., then marched to La Grange, then to Stubenville. Morgan, being tracked, was soon overtaken, when skirmishing commenced, continuing until after dark, with some loss in wounded, driving the rebels before them during the entire night, exchanging shots.

On the morning of the 26th., Morgan being hard pressed and flanked, was forced into an engagement which resulted, after a severe fight of an hour and a half, in the complete rout of his forces, with a loss of 23 killed, 44 wounded and 305 prisoners, while the detachment of the Ninth, lost in wounded, Lieutenant Fisk and seven men. The pursuit was continued, Morgan with the remnants of his force flying in confusion until, meeting with the forces under General Shackleford, he surrendered.

The Regiment, having been reunited at Covington, proceeded to Hickman's Bridge, then participated in the expedition of General Burnside into Eastern Tennessee, arriving at Knoxville on the 3rd. of September, having skirmished at Loudon on the 2nd. From Knoxville they proceeded to the Cumberland Gap. On the 7th., a detachment of the Regiment drove in the rebel pickets, entered the Gap, then burned a large mill, on which the confederacy depended to a great extent for subsistence. Loss to the Regiment was one killed and one wounded. On the 8th., the rebels, 2500 strong, with 14 cannon, surrendered to the Union forces.

Subsequently the Regiment was engaged at Carter's Station, September 22nd., loss one killed, four wounded, Zollicoffer, September 24th., driving the rebels from their fortifications, Blue Springs on October 5th. and 10th., with a loss of two wounded, then at Raytown on October 11th., with a loss of two killed and two wounded.

Since they arrived at Covington, in May 1862, the Regiment marched nearly 3000 miles, exclusive of marches by detachments, while scouting, foraging, etc.

At the beginning of November, 1863, the Regiment was at Henderson Station, and seems to have performed a considerable amount of scouting during the month, in that portion of Tennessee. In December, notes its march towards Knoxville on the 6th., then a skirmish with the confederates on Clinch Mountain on the 7th., during a march of 30 miles. On the 10th., while on reconnaissance, they met the rebels two miles from Moorestown, and successfully engaged them, then on the 12th., was occupied, with its Brigade, in a sharp action near Russellville. The position of the Regiment at Bean's Station, was attacked on the 14th., causing the command to fall back toward Rutledge.

The next two days, the Regiment, under the command of Major Brockway, (Colonel Acker being wounded at Bean's Station), while acting as rear guard, was engaged in constant skirmishing near Rutledge. Later in the month they were in skirmishes at Dandredge and Mossy Creek.

On the 16th., of January, 1864, the Regiment, then under the command of Major Gallagher, moved from Dandredge in the direction of Bull's Gap, encountering the rebels infantry in a large force at Kinsboro Cross Roads, where after a severe fight of about an hour and a half, the Regiment fell back to Dandredge, having lost 32 in killed, wounded and missing. The next day they were skirmishing from noon to dark near the same place, then fell back to New Market, having been engaged at Fair Garden, Sevierville, and Strawberry Plains. Then they moved from Strawberry Plains to Knoxville. Fur-

9th Cavalry to page 14

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>

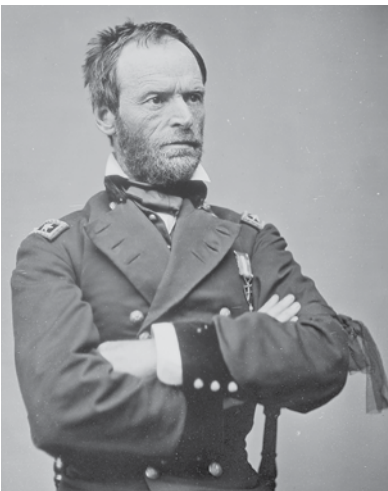
Department of Michigan Member Recruitment & Retention Report
<https://www.suvcwmi.org/hq/Dept%20of%20Michigan%20Member%20Recruitment%20&%20Retention.pdf>

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>

Kennesaw Mountain Commanders

William Tecumseh Sherman (February 8, 1820 – February 14, 1891) was an American soldier, businessman, educator, and author. He served as a general in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65), receiving recognition for his command of military strategy as well as criticism for the harshness of the scorched earth policies he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States.[2] British military theorist and historian B. H. Liddell Hart declared that Sherman was “the first modern general.”



as well as criticism for the harshness of the scorched earth policies he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States.[2] British military theorist and historian B. H. Liddell Hart declared that Sherman was “the first modern general.”

Born in Ohio to a politically prominent family, Sherman graduated in 1840 from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He interrupted his military career in 1853 to pursue private business ventures, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning & Military Academy (now Louisiana State University). Sherman distinguished himself at the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861, before being transferred to the Western Theater. Stationed in Ken-

tucky, his pessimism about the outlook of the war led to a nervous breakdown that required him to be briefly put on leave. He recovered by forging a close partnership with General Ulysses S. Grant. Sherman served under Grant in 1862 and 1863 during the battles of forts Henry and

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Meeting Schedule

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

Location -

Currently -
Lincoln Twp
Public Library



7th corps Kepi patch



SVR Dates to Note

April

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

Donations to *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.



Commander from Page 1

in Wilkesboro, North Carolina at the age of 90. Sister Triplett was the last federally pensioned dependent of a Civil War veteran. Her father, Pvt. Mose Triplett, served in both the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. After the Battle of Gettysburg, Triplett left the Confederate forces and joined the 3rd North Carolina Mounted Infantry, a Union regiment. Sister Triplett's father died a few days after returning from the 75th anniversary celebration at Gettysburg. And, all Brothers will attach a black mourning ribbon to their membership badges in remembrance of Sister Triplett.

And lastly, and this will probably be too late - I lost track of time and was late in starting this issue.

Anyone desiring to be a delegate to the National Encampment August 13-16, 2020 must indicate their intentions before the annual Michigan Department Encampment June 6, 2020. Contact me by email: secretary@suvchwmi.org or cwsonvet@hotmail.com or by phone 269-503-3135. The call for delegates will be made during the Encampment however it will ease the process if

the request is made before June 6, 2020.



<https://2020nationalencampment.org/>

<http://www.suvchw.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/2020-Pre-Registration.pdf>

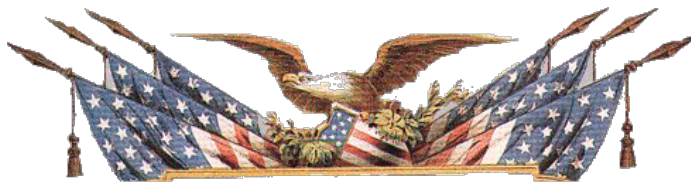
<http://www.suvchw.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2020-Encampment-3.pdf>

<http://www.suvchw.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/2020-Banquet.pdf>

http://www.suvchw.org/?page_id=2791

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackemann, Camp 85 Commander



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.

Upcoming Events

National

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

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

Department

March 2020

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

April 2020

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

May 2020

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

June 2020

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

Camp

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



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

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

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

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

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

Camp Website

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

Sutler Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Michigan Officers

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

Civil War Time line:

June in the Civil War

June 3, 1861 Death of Stephen A Douglas aged 48 in Chicago IL possibly of Typhoid Fever. The Philippi Races in Western Virginia June 8 – Tennessee voters approve Secession 104,913 to 47,238; eastern TN against it. June 10 – Engagement at Big Bethel VA. June 13 – Gen'l Lew Wallace (author of Ben Hur) enters western Virginia on raid. June 17 – Engagement at Boonville MO. June 19 – A provisional Governor Federal Virginia was named in Wheeling – Francis H Pierpoint. June 28 – The Central Pacific Railroad Co of CA was incorporated. June 30 CSS Sumter captained by Raphael Semmes runs blockade to begin career as a Confederate raider.



June 1, 1862 – Battle of Seven Pines/Fair Oaks concluded. June 3 to 5 – Evacuation of Fort Pillow TN by Confederates. June 6 – Battle of Memphis TN. June 9 – Battle of Port Republic VA. June 12 – JEB Stuart begins his ride around McClellan with 1200 calvarymen in 4 days. June 16 – Engagement at Secessionville SC. June 19 – Slavery in Territories Prohibited. June 25 – The Seven Days (Campaign before Richmond) Begin. June 26 – Battle of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam Creek, or Ellerson's Mill. June 27 – Battle of Gaines' Mill, First Cold Harbor or the Chickahominy. June 28 – Passage of Vicksburg by Farragut's fleet. June 29 – Battle of Savages' Station VA. June 30 – Battle of Frayser's Farm or White Oak Swamp VA.



June 3, 1863 – Lee begins movement westward (beginning of Gettysburg Campaign). June 9 – Battle of Brandy Station VA. June 14 – Battle of Second Winchester; Assault on Port Hudson LA. June 15 – Battle of Winchester; Stephenson's Depot. June 23 – Tullahoma TN Campaign begins. June 27 – General Hooker replace by General Meade.



June 1, 1864 – Battle of Cold Harbor VA to June 3. June 3 – Charge at Cold Harbor. June 8 – Lincoln nominated for second term. Morgan (escaped from Prison on November 1863) raids Mt Sterling KY. June 10 – Battle of Brice's Crossroads, Guntown, or Tishomingo Creek MS. June 11 – Battle of Trevilian Station VA. June 12 – Army of the Potomac begins move across the James River. June 14 – Grant's Army begins crossing of the James River; Gen'l Polk killed. June 15 – Attack on Petersburg Fails. June 16 - 17 – Assault on Petersburg. June 8 – Assault on Petersburg Fails – siege begins. June 19 – USS Kearsarge sinks CSS Alabama of Cherbourg France. June 22 – Engagement at Petersburg: Attempt against Weldon Railroad. June 27 – Battle of Kennesaw Mountain GA. June 30 – Sec of Treasury Salmon Chase leaves cabinet.



Commanders from page 4

Donelson, the Battle of Shiloh, the campaigns that led to the fall of the Confederate stronghold of Vicksburg on the Mississippi River, as well as the Chattanooga Campaign that culminated with the routing of the Confederate armies in the state of Tennessee.

In 1864, Sherman succeeded Grant as the Union commander in the Western Theater. Sherman then led the capture of the strategic city of Atlanta, a military success that contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln. Sherman's subsequent march through Georgia and the Carolinas involved little fighting but large-scale destruction of cotton plantations and other infrastructure, a systematic policy intended to undermine the ability and willingness of the Confederacy to continue fighting for its independence. Sherman accepted the surrender of all the Confederate armies in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida in April 1865, but the terms that he negotiated were considered too lenient by US Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, who ordered General Grant to modify them.

When Grant became president of the United States in March 1869, Sherman succeeded him as Commanding General of the Army. Sherman served in that capacity from 1869 until 1883 and was responsible for the U.S. Army's engagement in the Indian Wars during that period. He steadfastly refused to be drawn into politics and in 1875 published his *Memoirs*, one of the best-known first-hand accounts of the Civil War.

Joseph Eggleston Johnston (February 3, 1807 – March 21, 1891) was an American career army officer, serving with distinction in the United States Army during the Mexican–American War (1846–1848), and Seminole Wars. After Virginia seceded from the Union, he entered the Confederate States Army as one of its most senior general officers.

Johnston was trained as a civil engineer at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, graduating in the same class as Robert E. Lee. He served in Florida, Texas, and Kansas. By 1860 he achieved the rank of brigadier general as Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army.

Johnston's effectiveness in the American Civil War was undercut by tensions with Confederate president Jefferson Davis. Victory eluded him in most campaigns he personally commanded. He was the senior Confederate commander at the First Battle of Bull Run in July 1861, but the victory is usually credited to his subordinate, P.G.T. Beauregard. Johnston defended the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, withdrawing under the pressure of Union Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's superior force. He suffered a severe wound at the Battle of Seven Pines, and was replaced by Robert E. Lee.

In 1863, Johnston was placed in command of the Department of the West. In 1864, he commanded the Army of Tennessee against Union Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman in the Atlanta Campaign. In the final days of the war, Johnston was returned to command of the few remaining forces in the Carolinas Campaign. Union generals Ulysses S. Grant and Sherman both praised his actions in the war, and became friends with Johnston afterward.

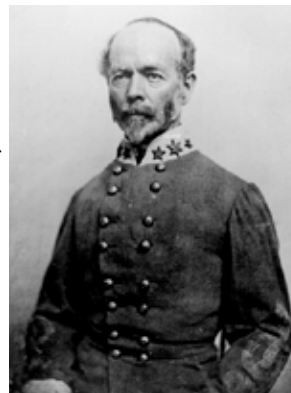
After the war, Johnston served as an executive in the railroad and insurance businesses. He was elected as a Democrat in the United States House of Representatives, serving a single term. He was appointed as commissioner of railroads under Grover Cleveland. He died of pneumonia 10 days after attending Sherman's funeral in the pouring rain.

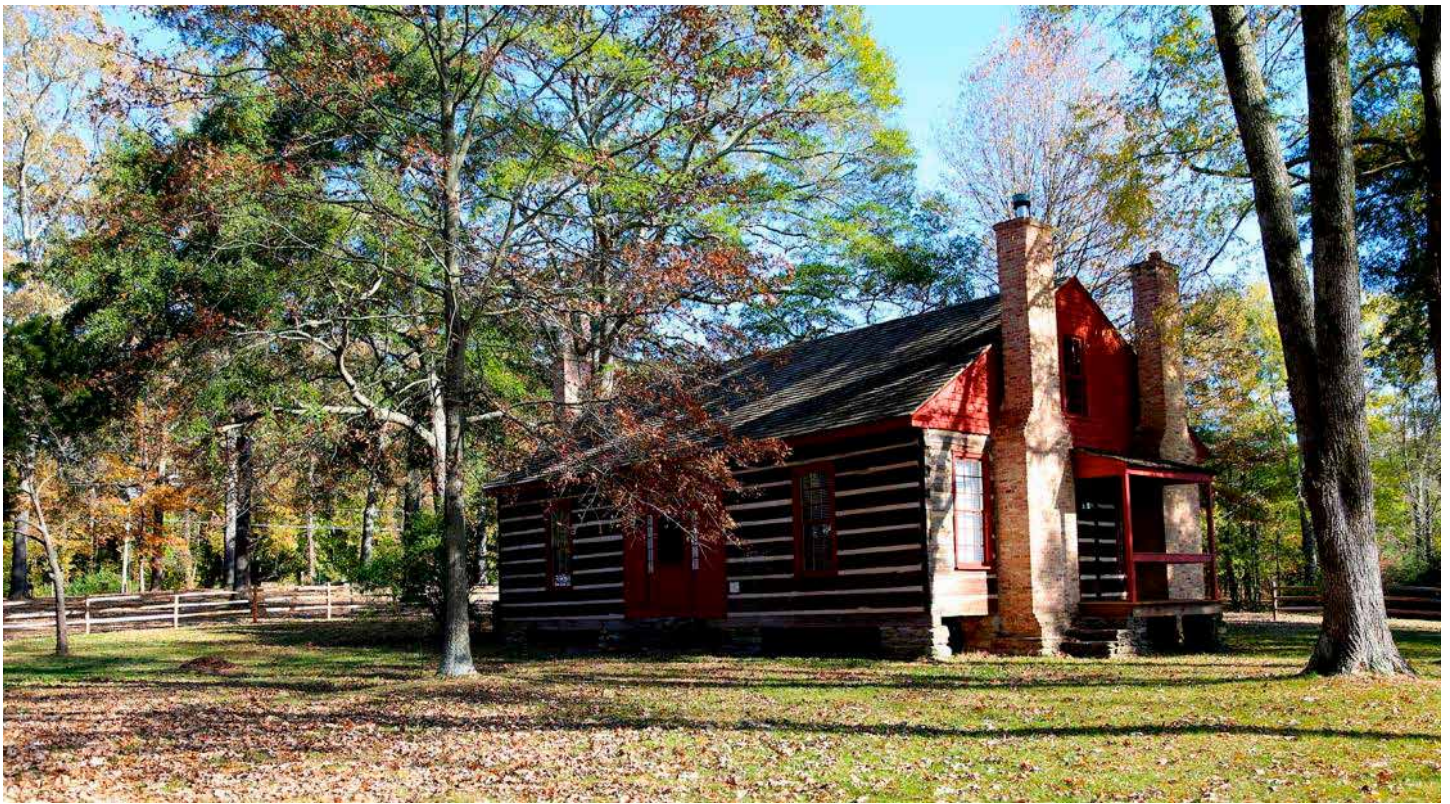


Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

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

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





BATTLE OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, GA

The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain was fought on June 27, 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign of the American Civil War. It was the most significant frontal assault launched by Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman against the Confederate Army of Tennessee under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, ending in a tactical defeat for the Union forces. Strategically, however, the battle failed to deliver the result that the Confederacy desperately needed—namely a halt to Sherman’s advance on Atlanta.

Sherman’s 1864 campaign against Atlanta, Georgia, was initially characterized by a series of flanking maneuvers against Johnston, each of which compelled the Confederate army to withdraw from heavily fortified positions with minimal casualties on either side. After two months and 70 miles (110 km) of such maneuvering, Sherman’s path was blocked by imposing fortifications on Kennesaw Mountain, near Marietta, Georgia, and the Union general chose to change his tactics and ordered a large-scale frontal assault on June 27, 1864. Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson feinted against the northern end of Kennesaw Mountain, while his corps under Maj. Gen. John A. Logan assaulted Pigeon Hill on its southwest corner. At the same time, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas launched strong attacks against Cheatham Hill at the center of the Confederate line. Both attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, but a demonstration by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield achieved a strategic success by threatening the Confederate army’s left flank, prompting yet another Confederate withdrawal toward Atlanta and the removal of General Johnston from command of the army.

Background

In March 1864, Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to lieutenant general and named general in chief of the Union Army. He devised a strategy of multiple, simultaneous offensives against the Confederacy, hoping to prevent any of the rebel armies from reinforcing the others over interior lines. The two most significant of these were by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade’s Army of the Potomac, accompanied by Grant himself, which would attack Robert E. Lee’s army directly and advance toward the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia; and Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, replacing Grant in his role as commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, who would advance from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Atlanta.

Both Grant and Sherman initially had objectives to engage with and destroy the two principal armies of the Confederacy, relegating the capture of important enemy cities to a secondary, supporting role. This was a strategy that President Abraham Lincoln had emphasized throughout the war, but Grant was the first general who actively cooperated with it. As their campaigns progressed, however, the political importance of the cities of Richmond and Atlanta began to dominate their strategy. By 1864, Atlanta was a critical target. The city of 20,000 was founded at the intersection of four important railroad lines that supplied the Confederacy and was a military manufacturing arsenal in its own right. Atlanta’s nickname of “Gate City of the South” was apt—its capture would open virtually the entire Deep South to Union conquest. Grant’s orders to Sherman were to “move against

Michigan's Messenger

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

Current Spring Issue is at

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

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National Officers

Commander-in-Chief Edward .Norris, PDC CinC@suvcw.org
Senior Vice CinC Brian C. Pierson, PDC SVCinC@suvcw.org
Junior Vice CinC Michael A. Paquette, PDC JVCinC@suvcw.org
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Council of Admin (22) Kevin L. Martin, PDC CofA5@suvcw.org
Council of Admin Donald W. Shaw, PCinC CofA1@suvcw.org

Non-voting

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

.....

Johnston's Army, to break it up and to get into the interior of the enemy's country as far as you can, inflicting all the damage you can against their War resources."

Sherman's force of about 100,000 men was composed of three subordinate armies: the Army of the Tennessee (Grant's and later Sherman's army of 1862-63) under Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson; the Army of the Cumberland under Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas; and the relatively small Army of the Ohio (composed of only the XXIII Corps) under Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield. Their principal opponent was the Confederate Army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who had replaced the unpopular Braxton Bragg after his defeat in Chattanooga in November 1863. The 50,000-man army consisted of the infantry corps of Lt. Gens. William J. Hardee, John Bell Hood, and Leonidas Polk, and a cavalry corps under Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

Start of the Atlanta Campaign

Sherman's campaign began on May 7, 1864, as his three armies departed from the vicinity of Chattanooga. He launched demonstration attacks against Johnston's position on the long, high mountain named Rocky Face Ridge while McPherson's Army of the Tennessee advanced stealthily

around Johnston's left flank toward the town of Resaca and Johnston's supply line on the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Unfortunately for Sherman, McPherson encountered a small Confederate force entrenched in the outskirts of Resaca and cautiously pulled back to Snake Creek Gap, squandering the opportunity to trap the Confederate army. As Sherman swung his entire army in the direction of Resaca, Johnston retired to take up positions there. Full scale fighting erupted in the Battle of Resaca on May 14-15 but there was no conclusive result and Sherman flanked Johnston for a second time by crossing the Oostanaula River. As Johnston withdrew again, skirmishing erupted at Adairsville on May 17 and more general fighting on Johnston's Cassville line May 18-19. Johnston planned to defeat part of Sherman's force as it approached on multiple routes, but Hood became uncharacteristically cautious and feared encirclement, failing to attack as ordered. Encouraged by Hood and Polk, Johnston ordered another withdrawal, this time across the Etowah River.

Johnston's army took up defensive positions at Allatoona Pass south of Cartersville, but Sherman once again turned Johnston's left as he temporarily abandoned his railroad supply line and advanced on Dallas. Johnston was forced to move from his strong position and meet Sherman's army in the open. Fierce but inconclusive fighting occurred on May 25 at New Hope Church, May 27 at Pickett's Mill, and May 28 at Dallas. By June 1, heavy rains turned the roads to quagmires and Sherman was forced to return to the railroad to supply his men. Johnston's new line (called the Brushy Mountain Line) was established by June 4 northwest of Marietta, along Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, and Brush Mountain. On June 14, following eleven days of steady rain, Sherman was ready to move again. While on a personal reconnaissance, he spotted a group of Confederate officers on Pine Mountain and ordered one of his artillery batteries to open fire. Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, the "Fighting Bishop," was killed and Johnston withdrew his men from Pine Mountain, establishing a new line in an arc-shaped defensive position from Kennesaw Mountain to Little Kennesaw Mountain. Hood's corps attempted an unsuccessful attack at Peter Kolb's farm (the Battle of Kolb's Farm) south of Little Kennesaw Mountain on June 22. Maj. Gen. William W. Loring succeeded to temporarily command Polk's corps.

Sherman was in a difficult position, stalled 15 miles (24 km) north of Atlanta. He could not continue his strategy of moving around Johnston's flank because of the impassable roads, and his railroad supply line was dominated by Johnston's position on the top of 691 feet (211 m) Kennesaw Mountain. He reported to Washington "The whole country is one vast fort, and Johnston must have at least 50 miles (80 km) of connected trenches with abatis and finished batteries. We gain ground daily, fighting all the time. ... Our lines are now in close contact and the fighting incessant, with a good deal of artillery. As fast as we gain one position the enemy has another all ready. ... Kennesaw ... is the key to the whole country." Sherman decided to break the stalemate by attacking Johnston's position on Kennesaw Mountain. He issued orders on June 24 for an 8 a.m. attack on June 27

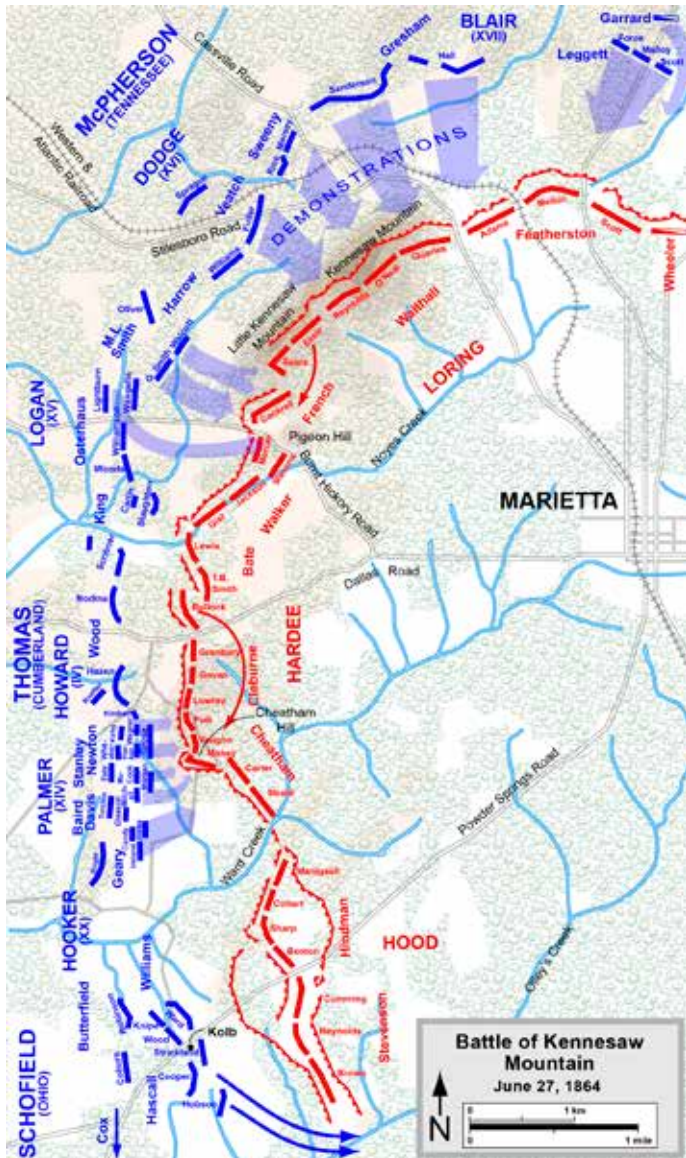
Battle

Sherman's plan was first to induce Johnston to thin out and weaken his line by ordering Schofield to extend his army

to the right. Then McPherson was to make a feint on his extreme left—the northern outskirts of Marietta and the northeastern end of Kennesaw Mountain—with his cavalry and a division of infantry, and to make a major assault on the southwestern end of Little Kennesaw Mountain. Meanwhile, Thomas’s army was to conduct the principal attack against the Confederate fortifications in the center of their line, and Schofield was to demonstrate on the Confederate left flank and attack somewhere near the Powder Springs Road “as he can with the prospect of success.”

At 8 a.m. on June 27, Union artillery opened a furious bombardment with over 200 guns on the Confederate works and the Rebel artillery responded in kind. Lt. Col. Joseph S. Fullerton wrote, “Kennesaw smoked and blazed

assaults. The first of those assaults began at around 8:30 a.m., with three brigades of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith’s division (Maj. Gen. John A. Logan’s XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee) moving against Loring’s corps on the southern end of Little Kennesaw Mountain and the spur known as Pigeon Hill near the Burnt Hickory Road. If the attack were successful, capturing Pigeon Hill would isolate Loring’s corps on Kennesaw Mountain. All three brigades were disadvantaged by the approach through dense thickets, steep and rocky slopes, and a lack of knowledge of the terrain. About 5,500 Union troops in two columns of regiments moved against about 5,000 Confederate soldiers, well entrenched. Sherman’s campaign began on May 7, 1864, as his three armies departed from the vicinity of Chattanooga. He launched demonstration attacks against Johnston’s position on the long, high mountain named Rocky Face Ridge while McPherson’s Army of the Tennessee advanced stealthily around Johnston’s left flank toward the town of Resaca and Johnston’s supply line on the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Unfortunately for Sherman, McPherson encountered a small Confederate force entrenched in the outskirts of Resaca and cautiously pulled back to Snake Creek Gap, squandering the opportunity to trap the Confederate army. As Sherman swung his entire army in the direction of Resaca, Johnston retired to take up positions there. Full scale fighting erupted in the Battle of Resaca on May 14–15 but there was no conclusive result and Sherman flanked Johnston for a second time by crossing the Oostanaula River. As Johnston withdrew again, skirmishing erupted at Adairsville on May 17 and more general fighting on Johnston’s Cassville line May 18–19. Johnston planned to defeat part of Sherman’s force as it approached on multiple routes, but Hood became uncharacteristically cautious and feared encirclement, failing to attack as ordered. Encouraged by Hood and Polk, Johnston ordered another withdrawal, this time across the Etowah River.



Map of the Atlanta Campaign of the American Civil War—actions from May 7 to July 2, 1864. Drawn in Adobe Illustrator CS5 by Hal Jespersen. Graphic source file is available at <http://www.posix.com/CWmaps/>

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On the right of Smith's attack, the brigade of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn was forced to advance through a knee-



Confederate position at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain

deep swamp, and were stopped short of the Confederate breastworks on the southern end of Pigeon Hill by enfilading fire. They were able to overrun the rifle pits in front of the works, but could not pierce the main Confederate line. To their left, the brigades of Col.

Charles C. Walcutt and Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith crossed difficult terrain interrupted by steep cliffs and scattered with huge rocks to approach the Missouri brigade of Brig. Gen. Francis

Cockrell. Some of the troops were able to reach as far as the abatis, but most were not and they were forced to remain stationary, firing behind trees and rocks. When General Logan rode forward to judge their progress, he determined that many of his men were being "uselessly slain" and ordered Walcutt and Smith to withdraw and entrench behind the gorge that separated the lines.

About 2 miles (3.2 km) to the south, Thomas's troops were behind schedule, but began their main attack against



"Federal entrenchments at the foot of Kennesaw Mountain"

Hardee's corps at 9 a.m. Two divisions of the Army of the Cumberland—about 9,000 men under Brig. Gen. John Newton (Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard's IV Corps) and Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis

(Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer's XIV Corps)—advanced in column formation rather than the typical broad line of battle against the Confederate divisions of Maj. Gens. Benjamin F. Cheatham and Patrick R. Cleburne, entrenched on what is now known as "Cheatham Hill." On Newton's left, his brigade under Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner attacked through dense undergrowth, but was unable to break through the abatis and fierce rifle fire. On his right, the brigade of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Harker charged the Tennessee brigade of Brig. Gen. Alfred Vaughan and was repulsed. During a second charge, Harker was mortally wounded.

Davis's division, to the right of Newton's, also advanced in column formation. While such a movement offered the opportunity for a quick breakthrough by massing power against a narrow point, it also had the disadvantage of offering a large concentrated target to enemy guns. Their orders were to advance silently, capture the works, and then cheer to give a signal to the reserve divisions to move forward to secure the railroad and cut the Confederate army in two. Col. Daniel McCook's brigade advanced down a slope to a creek and then crossed a wheat field to ascend the slope of Cheatham Hill. When they reached within a few yards of the Confederate works, the line halted, crouched, and began firing. But the Confederate counter fire was too strong and McCook's brigade lost two commanders (McCook and his replacement, Col. Oscar F. Harmon), nearly all of its field officers, and a third of its men. McCook was killed on the Confederate parapet as he slashed with his sword and shouted "Surrender, you traitors!" Col. John G. Mitchell's brigade on McCook's right suffered similar losses. After ferocious hand-to-hand fighting, the Union troops dug in across from the Confederates, ending the fighting around 10:45 a.m. Both sides nicknamed this

Kennesaw to page 15

We are always looking for content suggestions, comments, Book Reports, Family Civil War stories, advice.

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

Member Ancestors

Compiled from current and past member information.

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

Current Members		Ancestor		Unit
Theadore J	Chamberlain	Chamberlain	Jeremiah M	Pvt, Co B 176 th OH Vol Inf
Keith Alan	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 th IL Inf
Steven	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 th IL Inf
Jeffrey L	Chubb	Brownell	(William) Henry	Pvt., Merrill's Horse, MO
Harold L	Cray	Bassett	George W	Pvt., Co F 54th Reg Ohio Inf
Rex	Dillman	Yaw	Benjamin Franklin	Pvt, Co G 26 th MI Inf Reg,
Richard	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Rodney Samuel	Krieger	Jacob	Krieger	Pvt, Co I, 19th MI Inf
Glenn	Palen	Palen	Charles	Pvt Co E 128 th IN Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Jr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 nd PA Vol Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Sr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 nd PA Vol Inf
Ray	Truhn	Goodenough	Alonzo	Pvt, Co A 2 nd VT Inf
Steven Allen	Williams	Carter Mountjoy/ Munjoy Wetmore	Oren George W Abiather Joy	Pvt, Co B 186 th NY Vol Inf Pvt, 11 th MI Vol Cavalry & 1st MI Sharpshooters Pvt 66 th IL Inf
Matthew Carter	Williams	Carter	Oren	Pvt, Co B 186 th NY Vol Inf
Past Members		Ancestor		Unit
Roger C	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Kenneth A	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Dennis L	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Michael	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Irving	Hackeman	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Richard	Horton	Horton, Jr	William	
Virlin	Dillmam	Mason	Daniel W	
Daniel	Stice	Pegg	Henry Riley	Co E 17 IN
Amasa	Stice	Pegg	Henry Riley	Co E 17 IN

9th Cavalry Reg ther memoranda refer to continued marches and counter marches during the month, which closed with the Regiment at Little River. The May reports indicate they were camped near Nicholasville, waiting for new equipment.

In June the Regiment is found again fighting, with the notorious Morgan near, near Cynthiana, KY. It appears that on June the 9th., the Regiment, then under the command of Colonel Acker, was in camp at Nicholoville, and ordered to scout Bayley's Cross Roads, a distance of 14 miles, with orders that if Morgan was found, to engage him. On the 10th., they marched to Lexington, where a battalion of the Regiment, under the command of Major McBride, met with a portion of Morgan's command, had a brisk skirmish, then retired. On the 11th. the Regiment marched to Paris and bivouacked for 2 hours, then after dark started for Cynthiana, leading the horses most of the way, so as to make as little noise as possible. Just at daylight on the 12th., the confederates were found behind rail barricades. The 11th. Michigan and the 12th. Ohio Cavalry were in line of battle on foot, for the purpose of driving them from the barricade, while the 9th. charged the left flank in a most splendid manner, taking 300 prisoners, 500 horses and a large quantity of small arms. This charge was a brilliant affair, completely routing the southerners, and driving large numbers of their troops into the Licking River in much confusion and thoroughly demoralized.

On October 9th., the Regiment was at Decatur, then on to Stone Mountain, from there they set out on the Atlanta Campaign with General Sherman's Army, skirmishing at Macon, then Griswoldville, again at Milledgeville on the 24th. of November, thence to Gilliam's Plantation.

For the duration of the war the 9th. participated in all of the movements of Sherman's Army on his infamous March to the Sea, then with his northward thrust into the Carolinas that resulted finally in the surrender of Johnston's Army.

The 9th. after months of scouting, foraging and performing picket duty, all along the Eastern seaboard, marched to Concord on the 14th. of July, where they were mustered out of service on the 21st, then sent by rail to Jackson, Michigan, where they were paid off and disbanded on the 30th.

The Ninth was the only Michigan Cavalry Regiment that marched with Sherman to the sea, and composed the escort of General Kilpatrick, who maintained communication between that army and the Atlantic coast.

During their term on Federal service, they were engaged at: Triplett Bridge, Ky, Lebanon, Ky, Salvisa, Ky, Cummings Ferry, Ky, Buffingtons Island, Oh Salineville, Oh, Loudon, Tn Cumberland Gap, TN, Carters St, Tn, Zollicoffer, Tn, Leesburg, Tn, Blue Springs, Tn, Rheatown, Tn, Knoxville, Tn, Morristown, Tn, Russelville, Tn, Beans Station, Tn, Rutledge, Tn, Dandridge, Tn, Mossy Creek, Tn, Kinsboro's Cross Roads, Tn, Fair Garden, Tn, Sevierville, Tn, Strawberry Plains, Tn, Charles Cross Roads, Tn, Cynthiana, Ky, Atlanta, Ga, Stone Mountain, Ga, Lovejoy's Station, Ga, Clinton, Ga, Griswoldville, Ga, Macon, Ga, Milledgeville, Ga, Louisville, Ga, Waynesboro, Ga, Cypress Swamp, Ga, Savannah, Ga, Arnold's Plantation, Ga, Altahama Bridge, Ga, Salkehatchie, SC, White Pond, SC, Aiken, SC, Lexington, SC, Broad River Bridge, SC, Phillip's Cross Roads, NC, Wadesboro, NC, Solemn Grove, NC, Averagesboro,

NC, Bentonville, NC, Morrisville, NC.

ORGANIZATION

Organized at Coldwater, Mich., January 8 to May 19, 1863.

Left State for Covington, Ky., May 20, 1863; then to Hickman's Bridge, Ky., June 1-4, and to Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Attached to 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 23rd Army Corps, Army of the Ohio to August, 1863.

3rd Brigade, 4th Division, 23rd Army Corps to November, 1863.

1st Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Dept. of the Ohio to May, 1864.

1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, District of Kentucky, Dept. of the Ohio to July, 1864.

1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, 23rd Army Corps to August, 1864.

Mounted Brigade, Cavalry Division, 23rd Army Corps to September, 1864.

2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, 23rd Army Corps to November, 1864.

2nd Brigade, Kilpatrick's 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division Mississippi to July, 1865.

Mustered out July 21, 1865

1862-1865

Total Enrollment	2057
Killed in Action	25
Died of Wounds	3
Died of Disease	153
Total Casualty Rate	8.7%

COMPANY D

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Soule, Charles B.	St. Joseph	18

COMPANY I

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
O'Brien James	Bertrand	19

COMPANY L

OFFICERS

RANK	NAME	HOME	AGE
2nd Lt	Riford, Ira B.	Niles	19

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Brown, Orvall B.	St. Joseph	32
Butler, William	Niles	18
Carmichael, Burwell P.	Sodus	23
Hall, John	Bertran	18
Kinsley, Collins A.	Niles	19
McClave, Mordecai M.	Niles	37
Parker, Charles	Niles	18
Smith, John	Bertrand	18
Steavens, James A.	Niles	28
Versau, Luke	Sodue	39

Kennesaw from page 12

place the “Dead Angle.”

To the right of Davis’s division, Maj. Gen. John W. Geary’s division of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker’s XX Corps advanced, but did not join in Davis’s attack. Considerably farther to the right, however, was the site of the only success of the day. Schofield’s army had been assigned to demonstrate against the Confederate left and he was able to put two brigades across Olley’s Creek without resistance. That movement, along with an advance by Maj. Gen. George Stoneman’s cavalry division on Schofield’s right, put Union troops within 5 miles (8.0 km) of the Chattahoochee River, closer to the last river protecting Atlanta than any unit in Johnston’s army.

Aftermath

Sherman’s armies suffered about 3,000 casualties in comparison to Johnston’s 1,000. The Union general was not initially deterred by these losses and he twice asked Thomas to renew the assault. “Our loss is small, compared to some of those [battles in the] East.” The Rock of Chickamauga replied, however, “One or two more such assaults would use up this army.” A few days later Sherman coldly wrote to his wife, “I begin to regard the death and mangling of couple thousand men as a small affair, a kind of morning dash.”

Kennesaw Mountain was not Sherman’s first large-scale frontal assault of the war, but it was his last. He interrupted his string of successful flanking maneuvers in the Atlanta campaign for the logistical reasons mentioned earlier, but also so that he could keep Johnston guessing about the tactics he would employ in the future. In his report of the battle, Sherman wrote, “I perceived that the enemy and our officers had settled down into a conviction that I would not assault fortified lines. All looked to me to outflank. An army to be efficient, must not settle down to a single mode of offence, but must be prepared to execute any plan which promises success. I wanted, therefore, for the moral effect, to make a successful assault against the enemy behind his breastworks, and resolved to attempt it at that point where success would give the largest fruits of victory.”

Kennesaw Mountain is usually considered a significant Union tactical defeat, but Richard M. McMurry wrote, “Tactically Johnston had won a minor defensive triumph on Loring’s and Hardee’s lines. Schofield’s success, however, gave Sherman a great advantage, and the federal commander quickly decided to exploit it.” The opposing forces spent five days facing each other at close range, but on July 2, with good summer weather at hand, Sherman sent the Army of the Tennessee and Stoneman’s cavalry around the Confederate left flank and Johnston was forced to withdraw from Kennesaw Mountain to prepared positions at Smyrna.

On July 8, Sherman outflanked Johnston again—for the first time on his right—by sending Schofield to cross the Chattahoochee near the mouth of Sope Creek. The last major geographic barrier to entering Atlanta had been overcome. Alarmed at the imminent danger posed to the city of Atlanta, and frustrated with the strategy of continual withdrawals, Confederate President Jefferson Davis relieved Johnston of command on July 17, replacing him with the aggressive John Bell Hood, who was temporarily promoted to full general. Hood proceeded to attack Sherman in battles at Peachtree Creek (July 20), Atlanta/Decatur (July 22), and Ezra Church (July 28), in all of which he suffered enormous casualties without tactical advantage. Sherman besieged Atlanta for the month of August, but sent almost his entire force swinging to the south to cut off the city’s

last remaining railroad connection. In the Battle of Jonesboro (August 31 and September 1), Hood attacked again to save his railroad, but was unsuccessful and was forced to evacuate Atlanta. Sherman’s men entered the city on September 2 and Sherman telegraphed President Lincoln, “Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.” This milestone was arguably one of the key factors enabling Lincoln’s reelection in November.

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Animated Map

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/kennesaw-mountain>



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