



Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

May 2020

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Commander's Ramblings Brothers,

It is unlikely that this situation will improve so that our May meeting can be conducted either on the normal schedule (2nd Thursday) or at any time in the near future. Thus understand that unless or until the Lincoln Twp Library re-opens and allows groups to meet we will have our meetings in abeyance. It might be possible for us to have a gathering later in the summer such as a picnic somewhere at a county park or at someone's home. But that will be decided at another time.

What I've sent out and how to be able have included in this issue is each of us providing some information on how we are individually (families) and collectively managing and what our experiences are. Whatever you feel like offering is acceptable. It did not need to be a long recitation, just a paragraph giving the same information that would be offered at a meeting if you were asked "What's New? How have you been". Easy enough to let us know how you are.

As I have included elsewhere in this issue, I included as the bottom of my message more information on the G.A.R. Records Project. Namely, what is a record.



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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

7th Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry 1862-1866



A. Custer.

The Seventh Cavalry was raised under the supervision of the Honorable F.W. Kellogg, with its rendezvous at Grand Rapids, its muster into the United States service was done piecemeal and at different dates.

The First Battalion of the Regiment, under the command of Colonel Mann, left its rendezvous at Grand Rapids on the 20th. of February, 1863, bound for Washington, where Michigan Cavalry units were being formed into a single Brigade, the remaining companies joining the following May.

During its entire time in the service of the United States, they were assigned to the famous, Michigan Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General George

The Michigan Brigade, sometimes called the Wolverines, the Michigan Cavalry Brigade or Custer's Brigade, was a brigade of cavalry in the volunteer Union Army during the latter half of the American Civil War. Composed primarily of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, 5th Michigan Cavalry, 6th Michigan Cavalry and 7th Michigan Cavalry, the Michigan Brigade fought in every major campaign of the Army of the Potomac from the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863 to the Confederate surrender at Appomattox Court House in April 1865.

The brigade first gained fame during the Gettysburg Campaign under the command of youthful Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer. After the war, several men associated with the brigade joined the 7th U.S. Cavalry Regiment and later fought again under Custer in the Old West frontier.

The Michigan Cavalry Brigade was created on December 12, 1862, at Washington, D.C.. It originally consisted of the 5th, 6th and 7th Michigan Cavalry regiments, under the command of General Joseph T. Copeland. During the early part of the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, the 1st Michigan Cavalry and Battery M, 2nd United States Artillery were added to the brigade in central Maryland as part of a major reorganization of the Army of the Potomac's Cavalry Corps by its commander, Alfred Pleasonton.

The larger brigade was assigned to the newly promoted Custer, who assumed command near Westminster, Maryland. The Michigan Brigade saw its first combat action as an entity at the Battle of Hanover in southern Pennsylvania on June 30, 1863. There, Custer's men were



During the Overland Campaign in May, the Michigan men were engaged in Philip H. Sheridan's raid, fighting at the Battle of Haw's Shop on May 28. There, due to the heavily wooded terrain, Custer dismounted the brigade and deployed in a long, double-ranked line of battle, as if they were infantrymen. However, Custer inspired his men by staying mounted as he led them forward, waving his hat in full view of the enemy. Some of the relatively inexperienced South Carolina Confederate infantry mistook a Union shift in position for a retreat and charged after them, only to run into Custer's men, who captured eighty Confederates. Forty-one Michigan cavalrymen fell in the attack, but their enthusiastic charge caused Wade Hampton's men to withdraw.

At Trevilian Station on June 11 and 12, the brigade was heavily engaged. Custer maneuvered into a position in the rear of (and between) two Confederate divisions and seized the train depot and a large cache of supplies. However, subsequent enemy movements left the Michigan Brigade nearly surrounded, and Custer had to fight his way out of the encirclement.

In July, the brigade rode to Washington, D.C. en route to the Shenandoah Valley, then threatened by a Confederate force under Jubal A. Early. The Michigan Brigade was engaged at Winchester, Virginia, on August 11, as well as in numerous other small engagements through September, when it fought at the Battle of Opequon, also near Winchester, where it captured three Confederate battle flags. The brigade was again in action at the Battle of Fisher's Hill.

On September 26, Custer was promoted to divisional command and Colonel James H. Kidd of the 6th Michigan assumed direct command of the Michigan Brigade. The brigade spent the rest of the year in the Valley, engaging in a series of running fights with Confederate cavalry, including the decisive victory over Jubal Early at the Battle of Cedar Creek.

On February 27, General Sheridan commenced a major movement against Early's remaining forces in the Valley and his communications and supply lines. The Michigan Brigade participated in an engagement at Louisa Court House against enemy cavalry under Thomas L. Rosser, routing the Confederates and capturing the village and its important stores of military supplies.

Not long afterward, following Early's final crushing defeat at the Battle of Waynesboro, Sheridan's force was reassigned to the Richmond area to help Ulysses S. Grant's final push to break Lee's entrenchments. The Michigan Brigade arrived at White House, landing in time to participate in some of the final engagements of the Army of the Potomac, including the Battle of Five Forks on April 1. They were active in the pursuit of Lee's retreating army following the fall of Richmond and again engaged the Confederates at the Battle of Saylor's Creek on April 6. They were among the troops

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deployed as a strong advance skirmish line south of town. Two days later, on July 2, the brigade participated in the Battle of Hunterstown, where one of the Wolverines, Norville Churchill, rescued a fallen Custer, who was pinned in the road under his slain horse.

At the subsequent Battle of Gettysburg, the Michigan Brigade was posted east of Gettysburg along the Hanover Road on July 3. On the third day, the brigade fought in piecemeal fashion, with the 5th and 6th serving as dismounted skirmishers near the John Rummel farm on the left of the battlefield, while first the 7th and then the 1st Michigan charged into a growing mounted melee in the center. Custer's cry of "Come on, you Wolverines!" became the rallying cry of the brigade.

During the retreat of the Army of Northern Virginia from Gettysburg, Custer's men maintained a series of skirmishes and encounters with the Confederate rear guard, fighting another battle at Falling Waters as the last of Robert E. Lee's army slipped across the Potomac River. The skirmishing continued well into Virginia, including a minor affair at Amissville.

Bristoe and Mine Run Campaigns

During the balance of 1863, the Michigan Brigade performed scouting and patrol duty, as well as screening the flanks of the Army of the Potomac. The brigade again engaged in a series of fights with J.E.B. Stuart's Confederates during the Bristoe Campaign and the subsequent Mine Run Campaign.

1864

For a time, the 1st Vermont Cavalry was assigned to the Michigan Brigade.

In February 1864, the Michigan Brigade participated in Judson Kilpatrick's large 5,000-man cavalry raid on the Confederacy's capital city, Richmond, Virginia. Kilpatrick's objectives for the daring raid were to free Federal prisoners of war, cut supply lines, and create panic among the Confederate civilians and government officials. Carrying only rations for two days, the troopers were expected to live off the land by foraging for food. Kilpatrick's men severed all the rail lines between Richmond and the Army of Northern Virginia, but did not enter Richmond or free the prisoners.

CAMP TRAINING AIDS

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

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

Handbook of Instruction for the Camp Patriotic Instructor
Missing link

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized Civil War Maps

Civil War Records in the Cartographic Research Room

Military Campaigns

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

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

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

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

RG 109 Confederate Maps:

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

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



Meeting Schedule

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

Location -

Currently -
Lincoln Twp
Public Library



7th corps Kepi patch



SVR Dates to Note

April

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



els was conducted at conventions (encampments), which were convened for only a few days each year. Summaries of the business activities at the encampments were published in book form as Journals of Proceedings. The National organization also issued books of rules and regulations, and guidebooks for conducting official ceremonies. Published records can often be found in the collections of major libraries, and many are now available online.

Donations to *SVTCW*

Can you write off donations to a 501 C 4?

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



Unpublished Records. The majority of GAR records are unpublished and "one of a kind." Records kept by Posts included the charter (a certificate granting the Post the right to conduct business), by-laws and regulations, minute books, ledgers and account books, journals, membership applications, transfer records, descriptive rolls and rosters, scrapbooks, officer reports and orders, correspondence, death & burial books, banners and flags, and photographs.

GAR Departments maintained files for Posts in their jurisdiction, and active Posts were required to submit routine reports to the Department. Applications to form new Posts were also kept by the Department. Departments were also responsible for retrieving records and other property from disbanded GAR Posts in their jurisdiction, although this procedure wasn't always followed.

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



Ancestor Biographies Needed

What is a Grand Army of the Republic Record?

Record-keeping was essential to the smooth operation of the GAR. Paperwork was managed at three organizational levels: National, Department, and Post. The community-based Post was the primary record-keeping entity of the GAR.

Published Records. Published records were routinely produced at the National and Department levels of the GAR, but rarely by Posts. Business at the National and Department lev-

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.regtdm.com/>

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

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

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

Department of Michigan Officers

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

Civil War Time line:

May in the Civil War

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



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



1863 - **May 1**- Battle of Chancellorsville Begins; Battle of Port Gibson MS **May 2** - Battle of Chancellorsville continues - Gen'l Stonewall Jackson killed by Friendly fires. **May 3** - Battle of Chancellorsville continues; Second Fredericksburg; Salem Courthouse. **May 4**. Battle of Chancellorsville continues; Salem Courthouse continues. **May 10**. Death of Stonewall Jackson **May 12**. Engagement of Raymond MS **May 14**. Engagement of Jackson MS **May 16**. Battle of

Champion's Hill MS **May 17**. Engagement of Big Black River Bridge MS **May 18**. Siege of Vicksburg Begins **May 19**. First assault of Vicksburg **May 21**. Siege of Port Hudson begins **May 22**. Second assault of Vicksburg **May 27**. First assault of Port Hudson

1864 - **May 4**. Army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan. **May 5** - Battle of the Wilder-



ness begins **May 6** Battle of the Wilderness continues **May 7** - Sherman begins march on Atlanta **May 8** - Spotsylvania Court House May 8-12 **May 9** - Union Failure at Snake Creek Gap, GA. **May 10** - General Attack at Spotsylvania **May 11** - Battle of Yellow Tavern V; Jeb Stuart Mortally wounded **May 12** - Battle of Spotsylvania Court House renewed; Johnston Evacuates Dalton GA **May 13** - Battle of Resaca GA **May 15** - Battle of New Market VA; Battle of Resaca GA continues **May 16** - Drewry's Bluff, VA or Fort Darling **May 18** - Spotsylvania again **May 19** - Last engagement of Spotsylvania **May 23** - Battle of North Ana **May 25** Campaign of New Hope Church GA to June 4. **May 23** - End of the Battle of North Anna VA



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

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



Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Records Project

National Policy on GAR Records

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War recognizes that some GAR Records are kept in private hands, and that some of the owners of these collections may have concerns over making their collections known. A National Policy for working with private and public entities with regard to GAR Records collections was adopted at the 132nd National Encampment of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (August 2013). A downloadable version (PDF format) is available at the following link:

[National Policy on Records of the Grand Army of the Republic](#)



Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

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

Please Note: Non-hereditary membership (Associate 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 Chancellorsville

The locomotive ground to a halt at a little depot amidst a drenching downpour. An eager figure scanned the cars for two passengers who meant more to him than anyone else on earth.

The legendary “Stonewall” Jackson, renowned as the quintessential grim warrior, revealed his gentler nature on April 20, 1863, at Guinea Station, 12 miles south of Fredericksburg as he greeted his beloved wife and saw his infant daughter for the first time. The blissful family repaired to a nearby house and passed the next nine days enjoying the only domestic contentment they would ever share. In less than three weeks, at a small frame building near Guinea, Jackson would be dead.

The campaign that resulted in Jackson’s demise, paradoxically remembered as “Lee’s greatest victory,” emerged from the backwash of the Battle of Fredericksburg. That Federal debacle and subsequent political intrigue at army headquarters prompted a change of command in the Army of the Potomac. Major General Joseph Hooker, a 48-year-old Massachusetts native endowed with high courage and low morals, replaced Burnside in January. Within weeks, Hooker’s able administrative skills restored the health and morale of his troops, whom he proudly proclaimed “the finest army on the planet.”

The new commander crafted a brilliant plan for the spring that he expected would at least compel General Robert E. Lee to abandon his Fredericksburg entrenchments, and, possibly, prove fatal to the Army of Northern Virginia. First, Hooker would detach his cavalry, 10,000 strong, on a flying raid toward Richmond to sever Lee’s communications with the Confederate capital. Then, he would send most of his infantry 40 miles upstream to cross the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers beyond the Confederate defenses, and sweep east against Lee’s left flank. The rest of “Fighting Joe’s” army would cross the river at Fredericksburg and menace the Confederate front as the second blade of a great pincers. “My plans are perfect,” boasted Hooker “and when I start to carry them out may God have mercy on General Lee, for I will have none.”

The condition of the Confederate army lent credence to Hooker’s confidence. In February, Lee detached his stalwart lieutenant, James Longstreet, with two strong divisions to gather food and supplies in southeastern Virginia. The gray commander cherished the offensive, but could not hope to move north without Longstreet. In the meantime, Lee’s 60,000 veterans at Fredericksburg would guard their long river line against 130,000 well-equipped Yankees.

Michigan's Messenger

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

Current Spring Issue is at

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



National Officers

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Council of Admin (21) Bruce D. Frail, PDC CofA4@suvcw.org
Council of Admin (21) Peter J. Hritsko, Jr, PDC CofA2@suvcw.org
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Non-voting

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National Signals Officer James P. McGuire, PDC signalsofficer@suvcw.org



Hooker began the campaign on April 27 and within three days some 40,000 Federals had splashed through the upriver fords, their presence detected by Confederate cavalry. On April 29, a sizable Union force led by Major General John Sedgwick's Sixth Corps erected pontoon bridges below Fredericksburg and also moved to Lee's side of the river.

With both wings of the enemy across the Rappahannock, Lee faced a serious dilemma. Conventional military wisdom dictated that the understrength Army of Northern Virginia retreat south and escape Hooker's trap. Lee opted instead to meet the Federal challenge head-on. Correctly deducing that Hooker's primary threat lay to the west, "Marse Robert" assigned 10,000 troops under Major General Jubal A. Early to man the old Fredericksburg entrenchments. The balance of the army would turn west toward the tangled Wilderness to confront Hooker's flanking column.

By mid afternoon of April 30, that column, now containing 50,000 men and 108 artillery pieces, rendezvoused at the most important road junction in the Wilderness. A large brick tavern named Chancellorsville dominated this intersection of the Orange Turnpike with the Orange Plank, Ely's Ford, and River roads. "This is splendid," exulted one of Hooker's

corps commanders, "Hurrah for Old Joe."

The Federals had encountered virtually no opposition to this point. Moreover, they could now press eastward, break clear of the Wilderness, and uncover Banks Ford downstream, thus significantly shortening the distance between their two wings. Hooker, however, decided to halt at Chancellorsville and await the arrival of additional Union troops. This fateful decision disheartened the Federal officers on the scene who recognized the urgency of maintaining the momentum they had thus far sustained.

"Stonewall" Jackson, gladly seizing the initiative that Hooker needlessly surrendered, left the Fredericksburg lines at 3:00 a.m., on May 1 and arrived at Zoan Church five hours later. There he found two divisions of Confederate infantry, Major General Richard H. Anderson's and Major General Lafayette McLaws', fortifying a prominent ridge covering the Turnpike and Plank Road. Although his corps had not yet appeared, Jackson ordered Anderson and McLaws to drop their shovels, pick up their rifles, and advance to the attack.

Jackson's audacity dictated the shape of the Battle of Chancellorsville. When Hooker at last authorized an eastward movement late in the morning of May 1, his troops on the Turnpike and Plank Road ran flush against "Stonewall's", outgunned but aggressive brigades. Union front-line commanders had not expected this kind of resistance. They sent anxious messages to Hooker, who quickly ordered his generals to fall back to the Wilderness and assume a defensive posture. The Federal columns on the River Road marched almost to Bank's Ford without seeing a Rebel. They returned to Chancellorsville fuming, fully realizing the opportunity that had slipped through their fingers.

Late in the day, as the blue infantry threw up entrenchments encircling Hooker's Chancellorsville headquarters, Major General Darius N. Couch approached his superior. As the army's senior corps commander, Couch had advocated an offensive strategy and shared his comrades' disappointment with "Fighting Joe's" judgment. "It is all right, Couch," Hooker reassured him, "I have got Lee just where I want him; he must fight me on my own ground."

Couch could barely believe his ears. "To hear from his own lip that the advantages gained by the successful marches of his lieutenants were to culminate in fighting a defensive battle in that nest of thickets was too much, and I retired from his presence with the belief that my commanding general was a whipped man."

Hooker's confidence had faded to caution, but whether he was "whipped" depended upon Lee and Jackson. Those two officers reined up along the Plank Road at its intersection with a byway call the Furnace Road on the evening of May 1. Transforming discarded Federal cracker boxes into camp stools, the generals examined their options.

Confederate scouts verified the Federals' strong positions extending from the Rappahannock River, around Chancellorsville, to the high, open ground at Hazel Grove. This was the bad news. The Southern army could not afford a costly frontal attack against prepared fortifications.

Then, about midnight, Lee's cavalry chief, "Jeb" Stuart, galloped up to the little campfire. The flamboyant Virginian carried thrilling intelligence. The Union right flank was "in the air" -- that is, resting on no natural or artificial obstacle! From that moment on, the generals thought of nothing but how to gain access to Hooker's vulnerable flank. Jackson consulted with staff officers familiar with the area, dispatched his topographical engineer to explore the roads to the west, and tried to snatch a few hours rest at the chilly bivouac.

Before dawn, Lee and Jackson studied a hastily drawn map and decided to undertake one of the biggest gambles in American military history. Jackson's corps, about 30,000 troops, would follow a series of country roads and woods paths to reach the Union right. Lee, with the remaining 14,000 infantry, would occupy a position more than three miles long and divert Hooker's attention during Jackson's dangerous trek. Once in position, "Stonewall" would smash the Federals with his full strength while Lee cooperated as best he could. The Army of Northern Virginia would thus be fractured into three pieces, counting Early's contingent at Fredericksburg, any one of which might be subject to rout or annihilation if the Yankees resumed the offensive. To learn more about the role of McLaws' men on May 2 see a folder for McLaws' Trail.

Jackson led his column past the bivouac early on the morning of May 2. He conferred briefly with Lee, then trotted down the Furnace Road with the fire of battle kindled in his eyes. After about one mile, as the Confederates traversed a small clearing, Union scouts perched in treetops at Hazel Grove spotted the marchers. The Federals lobbed artillery shells at Jackson's men and notified Hooker of the enemy movement.

"Fighting Joe" correctly identified Jackson's maneuver as an effort to reach his right flank. He advised the area commander, Major General Oliver O. Howard, to be on the lookout for an attack from the west. As the morning progressed, however, the Union chief grew to believe that Lee was actually withdrawing - the course of events Hooker most preferred. Worries about his right disappeared. Instead, he ordered his Third Corps to harass the tail end of Lee's "retreating" army.

Colorful Major General Daniel E. Sickles commanded the Third Corps. He probed cautiously from Hazel Grove toward a local iron manufactory called Catharine Furnace. In mid-afternoon the Federals overwhelmed Jackson's rear-guard beyond the furnace along the cut of an unfinished railroad, capturing nearly an entire Georgia regiment. The

action at Catharine Furnace, however, eventually attracted some 20,000 Bluecoats onto the scene thus effectively isolating Howard's Eleventh Corps on the right with no nearby support.

Meanwhile the bulk of Jackson's column snaked its way along uncharted trails barely wide enough to accommodate four men abreast. "Stonewall" contributed to Hooker's faith in a Confederate retreat by twice turning away from the Union line - first at Catharine Furnace, then again at the Brock Road. After making the desired impression, Jackson ducked under the Wilderness canopy and continued his march toward Howard's insensible soldiers.

Acting upon a personal reconnaissance recommended by cavalry general Fitzhugh Lee, Jackson kept his column northbound on the Brock Road to the Orange Turnpike where the Confederates would at last be beyond the Union right. The exhausting march, which altogether traversed more, than 12 miles, ended about 3 p.m. when "Old Jack's" warriors began deploying into battle lines astride the Turnpike. Jackson, however, did not authorize an attack for some two hours, providing 11 of his 15 brigades time to take position in the silent forest. The awe-inspiring Confederate front measured nearly two miles across.

Although individual Northern officers and men warned of Jackson's approach, Eleventh Corps headquarters dismissed the reports as frightened exaggerations from alarmists or cowards. Hooker's shortage of cavalry hampered the Federals's ability to penetrate the Wilderness and uncover the Confederate presence with certainty. Only two small regiments and half a New York battery faced west in the direction of Jackson's corps.

Suddenly, a bugle rang out in the afternoon shadows. Bugles everywhere echoed the notes up and down the line. As waves of sweat-soaked soldiers rolled forward, the high defiance of the Rebel Yell pierced the gloomy woods. Jackson's Corps erupted from the trees and sent the astonished Unionists reeling. "Along the road it was pandemonium," recalled a Massachusetts soldier, "and on the side of the road it was chaos."

Most of Howard's men fought bravely, drawing three additional battle lines across Jackson's path. But the over-matched Federals occupied an untenable position. The screaming gray legions overwhelmed each Union stand and eventually drove the Eleventh Corps completely from the field.



Confederate Generals Stonewall Jackson (left) and Robert E. Lee meeting for the last time at the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1863. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (digital file no. LC-DIG-pga-02907)

Message to General Robert E. Lee from Stonewall Jackson, May 2, 1863, during the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia. The body of the message reads, "The enemy has made a stand at Chancellor's which is about 2 miles from Chancellorsville. I hope as soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an ever kind Providence will bless us with great success. Respectfully, T.J. Jackson." Jackson's attack was the turning point of the battle. North Wind Picture Archives

Jackson, Stonewall The wounding of Stonewall Jackson at the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. Kurz & Allison/Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (neg. no. LC-USZC4-1760)

Sunset and the inevitable intermingling of “Stonewall’s” brigades compelled Jackson to call a reluctant halt to the advance about 7:15. He summoned Major General A.P. Hill’s division to the front and, typically, determined to renew his attack despite the darkness. Jackson hoped to maneuver between Hooker and his escape routes across the rivers and then, with Lee’s help, grind the Army of the Potomac into oblivion.

While Hill brought his brigades forward, Jackson rode ahead of his men to reconnoiter. When he attempted to return, a North Carolina regiment mistook his small party for Union cavalry. Two volleys burst forth in the blackness and Jackson tottered in his saddle, suffering from three wounds. Shortly thereafter a Federal shell struck Hill, incapacitating him, and direction of the corps devolved upon Stuart. The cavalryman wisely canceled “Stonewall’s” plans for a night attack. See text for Wounding of Stonewall Jackson Trail.

Despite his misfortune on May 2, Hooker still held the advantage at Chancellorsville. He received reinforcements during the night and the Third Corps moved back from Catharine Furnace to reoccupy Hazel Grove. Sickles’ troops thus divided the Confederates into separate wings controlled by Stuart and Lee. Hooker, if he chose, could defeat each fraction of his outmanned enemy in detail.

The Confederate commanders understood the need to connect their divisions, and Stuart prepared an all-out assault against Hazel Grove at dawn. Hooker made it easy for him. As the Southerners approached the far crest of Hazel Grove they witnessed Sickles’ men retiring in an orderly fashion. “Fighting Joe” had directed that his troops surrender the key ground and fall back to Fairview, an elevated clearing closer to Chancellorsville.

Stuart immediately exploited the opportunity by placing 31 cannon on Hazel Grove. Combined with artillery located west along the Turnpike, the gunners at Hazel Grove pounded Fairview with a spectacular bombardment. The Federals responded with 34 pieces of their own and soon the Wilderness trembled with a discordant symphony of iron. See folder for Hazel Grove to Fairview walking trail.

The bloodiest fighting of the battle occurred between 6:30 and 9:30 a.m. on May 3. Stuart launched brigade after brigade against entrenched Union lines on both sides of the Turnpike. Troops lost their way in the tangled underbrush and the woods caught fire, confronting the wounded with a horrible fate.

The see-saw fighting began to favor the Southerners as, one by one, Union artillery pieces dropped out of the contest. Hooker failed to resupply his cannoners with ammunition or shift sufficient infantry reserves to critical areas. A Confederate projectile abetted this mental paralysis when it struck a pillar at Chancellorsville, throwing the Union commander violently to the ground. The impact stunned Hooker, physically removing him from a battle in which he had not materially been engaged for nearly 48 hours. Before relinquishing partial authority to Couch, Hooker instructed the army to assume a prepared position in the rear, protecting the bridgehead across the Rappahannock.

Stuart pressed forward first to Fairview and then against the remaining Union units at Chancellorsville. Lee’s wing advanced simultaneously from the south and east. The Bluecoats receded at last and thousands of powder-smeared Confederates poured

into the clearing, illuminated by flames from the burning Chancellorsville mansion.

Lee emerged from the smoke and elicited a long, unbroken cheer from the gray multitudes who recognized him as the architect of their improbable victory. A Confederate staff officer, watching the unbridled expression of so much admiration, reverence, and love, thought that, “it must have been from such a scene that men in ancient times rose to the dignity of gods.”

The Southern commander wasted little time on reflection. He prepared to pursue Hooker and seal the success achieved since dawn. A courier bearing news from Fredericksburg shattered Lee’s plans. Sedgwick had driven Early’s contingent from Marye’s Heights and now threatened the Confederate rear. This changed everything. Lee assigned Stuart to watch Hooker’s host and sent McLaws eastward to deal with the Sixth Corps menace. See a folder for a driving tour of 2nd Fredericksburg & Salem Church.

Sedgwick, slowed by Wilcox’s single Alabama brigade retreating stubbornly from Fredericksburg, came to grips with the Confederates four miles west of town at Salem Church. The Federals swept into the churchyard but a powerful counterattack drove them back and ended the day’s combat. The next day Lee shoved Sedgwick across the Rappahannock at Banks Ford and once again focused on the main Union army in the Wilderness.

Hooker, however, had seen enough. Despite the objections of most of his corps commanders, he ordered a withdrawal across the river. The Federals conducted their retreat under cover of darkness and arrived back in Stafford County on May 6. Ironically, this decision may have been Hooker’s most serious blunder of the campaign. Lee’s impending assault on May 6 might have failed and completely reversed the outcome of the battle.

Confederate leadership during the Chancellorsville Campaign may represent the finest generalship of the Civil War, but the luster of “Lee’s greatest victory” tarnishes upon examination of the battle’s tangible results. In truth, the Army of the Potomac had not been so thoroughly defeated - some 40,000 Federals had done no fighting whatsoever. Although Hooker suffered more than 17,000 casualties, those losses accounted for only 13% of his total strength. Lee’s 13,000 casualties amounted to 22% of his army, men difficult to replace. Of course, Jackson’s death on May 10 created a vacancy that could never be filled. Finally, Lee’s triumph at Chancellorsville imbued him with the belief that his army was invincible. He convinced the Richmond government to endorse his proposed offensive into Pennsylvania. Within six weeks, the Army of Northern Virginia confidently embarked on a journey northward to keep an appointment with destiny at a place called Gettysburg.

The text for this section was written by A. Wilson Green, former staff historian for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. It is derived from a National Park Service training booklet.

<https://www.nps.gov/frsp/learn/historyculture/chist.htm>

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

7th Reg

that finally blocked Lee's planned escape route, precipitating the surrender of the Army of Northern

Virginia at Appomattox Court House.

Under the command of Colonel Peter Stagg, the Michigan Brigade was part of Sheridan's force that rode southward to Petersburg, Virginia, and then proceeded into North Carolina to assist William T. Sherman's army in its quest to defeat another Confederate army under Joseph E. Johnston. However, Johnston surrendered before Sheridan arrived. The Michigan Brigade returned to Washington, D.C., for the Grand Review of the Armies on May 23.



Western frontier duty

Immediately after the review, the Michigan Brigade received orders to serve in the Western frontier in the District of the Plains, Department of Missouri. Using railroads and a series of riverboats, the brigade arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 2,300 strong but with only 600 horses. There, the 5th Michigan was formally mustered out of the service, as well as portions of the other three regiments whose enlistments had expired, in all half the brigade. The remaining troopers saw subsequent duty in the Dakota Territory in the forces of Patrick Connor until December.

In late 1865, the remnants of the much depleted brigade were consolidated into the 1st Michigan Veteran Cavalry and served in the Montana Territory. Despite the fact that their term of enlistment had expired, the remaining men were kept in the service until March 10, 1866, when they were finally mustered out and allowed to return home to Michigan. Some men elected to stay on the frontier and enlist in Custer's 7th U.S. Cavalry; a few former members of the Michigan Brigade fought at the Battle of Little Big Horn in June 1876.

Most veterans of the Michigan Brigade were active in various fraternal organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic, and many men returned to Gettysburg for the 25th Anniversary commemorations. A few returned in 1913 for the 50th Anniversary.

A modern non-profit group calling itself the Michigan Cavalry Brigade Association serves as living historians and reenactors.

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- Custer's Official Report for the Battle of Gettysburg
- Longacre, Edward G., Custer and His Wolverines: The Michigan Cavalry Brigade, 1861-1865. Conshohocken, Pennsylvania: Combined Publishing, 1997. ISBN 0-938289-87-X.
- New York Times, August 8, 1863.

ORGANIZATION

Organized at Grand Rapids, Mich., October, 1862, to June, 1863.

1st Battalion left State for Washington, D.C. February 20, 1863.

Balance of Regiment May, 1863.

Attached to Provisional Cavalry Brigade, Casey's Division, Defences of Washington 22nd Army Corps to April, 1863.

1st Brigade, Stahel's Cavalry Division, 22nd Army Corps, Dept. of Washington to June, 1863.

2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac to March, 1864.

1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and Middle Military Division to June, 1865.

District of the Plains, Dept. of Missouri to September, 1865.

District of Dakota to December, 1865.

1863-1865	
Total Enrollment	1779
Killed in Action	49
Died of Wounds	26
Died of Disease	247
Total Casualty Rate	18.1%

COMPANY A

OFFICERS

RANK	NAME	HOME	AGE
Captain	Walker, Alexander	Niles	25

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Abbot, Charles	Niles	26
Alexander, John	Buchanan	27
Armstrong, Jas W.	St. Joseph	16
Brickwell, Edw J.	Niles	18
Briney, Eli J.	St Joseph	20
Bruce, William	Niles	24
Calvin, Chester	Pipestone	20
Chapman, Frank	Niles	16
Cooke, Edwin D.	Pipestone	29
Cox, Madison J.	Berrien	18
Fulton, David	St Joseph	20
Graham, Wm G.	Niles	18
Havens, Edwin R.	Buchanan	20
Hill, Edward	Niles	37
Hollis, Charles	Berrien	19
Lang, Edwrad S.	Niles	40
Lowry, Alexander	Pipestone	18
Marcott, Oliver	Niles	28
Matchett, Geo B.	Niles	19
Matchett, Noel	Niles	18
O'Brien, Wm H.	Berrien	19
Parks, Allen C.	Berrien	20
Pratt, Charles O.	Niles	21
Reynolds, Harv. L.	Berrien	25

Sparks, Cornelius	Niles	n/a
Sparks, Spencer N.	Niles	20
Stead, Jon H.	Niles	18
Trumble, James	Pipestone	28
Vosburg, Geo. W.	Niles	26

COMPANY C

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Congdon, Henry L.	St Joseph	31
Griffin, George B.	St Joseph	21

COMPANY B
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Anderson, Thomas	Hagar	24
Barney, James	St. Joseph	18
Birdsey, George	Royalton	19
Blaisdell, Stephen W.	Milburg	24
Boskey, August	Benton	18
Boskey, John	Benton	20
Boyce, John	Tecumseh	22
Brant, John	Hagar	45
Bridleman, George	St Joseph	35
Brown, William W.	St Joseph	33
Burke, David	Galien	22
Burnett, James	St Joseph	18
Burrows, John J.	St Joseph	18
Chout, Jacob -or-	Royalton	21
Cheout, Jacob -or-		
Craft, Joseph	Benton	20
Downing, James	Benton	28
Drake, John	Hagar	44
Goodall, John	St Joseph	19
Gregg, Riley A.	Royalton	33
Haskins, James	St Joseph	25
Haskins, William	Royalton	34
Hatch, Caleb L.	St Joseph	18
Hawthorn, William	St Joseph	24
Hess, Isaac	Benton	22
Hicks, Hamilton	Hagar	18
Jakeway, Ebenezer B.	Benton	18
Keller, Henry H.	St Joseph	34
King, Nathan	Benton	19
Larwence, John	Benton	20
Lettes, Abram H.	St Joseph	41
Lettes, Jefferson	St Joseph	20
Long, Edward	Royalton	20
McBride, Lewis P.	St Joseph	19
McIntyre, George B.	Benton	21
Martindale, Kellogg B.	St Joseph	36
Miller, Joseph H.	St Joseph	21
Napier, Arthur N.	St Joseph	18
Phillips, Edwin J.	Royalton	21
Porter, William F.	St Joseph	17
Proctor, William T.	St Joseph	22
Safford, Josiah	Hagar	25
Scott, Frederick	St. Joseph	18
Smith, George E.	St Joseph	24
Smith, Michael	Hager	33
Stephenson, Charles	St Joseph	31
Stines, Henry	St Joseph	19
Stines, Richard	St Joseph	18
Teetzel, Hiram	St Joseph	18
Van Pelt, Francis H.	Royalton	18
Waltz, John	St Joseph	19
Whitmore, Samuel	Sodus	42
Whittacker, Joseph F.	Royalton	18
Whittaker, William S.	Hagar	28

COMPANY D
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Barr, William H.	Benton	37
Bingham, Benjamin	Benton	35
Geisler, Charles	Royalton	21
Griffith, Wesley	St Joseph	20
Hill, Levi M.	Benton	18
Jackson, Orlando D.	Benton	19

COMPANY E
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Cassidy, Joseph -or-	St Joseph	21
Cassidy, John V.		
Lingo, Daniel	Bertrand	18
Schroder, Michael	Bertrand	21
Strong, George W.	Niles	22

COMPANY F
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Milburn, Frank	Benton	18

COMPANY G
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
French, Charles M.	Benton	18
Madison, Hans	Royalton	28
Mann, Elam	Benton	31

COMPANY L
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Abee, Jasper	Royalton	17
Brunke, John	St Joseph	23
Rilet, George W.	Royalton	17

COMPANY M
ENLISTED MEN

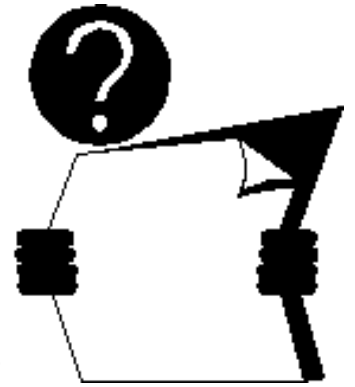
NAME	HOME	AGE
Evick, William H.	Niles	18

Unassigned
ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Casey, John	Niles	24

<http://www.migenweb.org/michiganinthewar/history.htm>

Our Stories



I had sent a message out to all Camp 85 brothers for an update on how they and their families are faring during this pandemic. I'll add my information at the end of the compilation. One of our brothers here is being rather brief in his story which should surprise everyone.



Ted Chamberlain: Faye and I have canceled all our living history appointments until the end of June. We are



keeping ourselves safe at home, while working on genealogy and catching up on reading Civil War and WWII history. We are

carefully keeping up with physical exercise mainly by walking in our quiet neighborhood. Fortunately, we have a dear (and younger) friend who has been faithful in delivering groceries.

Harold Cray: My family and I have not done much other than make a few quick trips to the grocery store for supplies. I have read a few books that I had been meaning to get to when I had time. We have watched a few movies and TV documentaries that were previously recorded. I take a lot of walks around the neighborhood, making sure to keep a proper distance

from any other walkers. It is a boring experience but I try to be a good citizen and follow the Governor's directives, even if some of them seem a little misguided to me. I miss being able to spend time at the library or visit with friends. Hopefully, we will be through this soon and life can begin to return to normal, whatever that turns out to be.

Ray Truhn: Shirley and I are trying to keep our heads down and doing pretty well. We have a nature preserve about two miles away and try to get over for walks several times a week. Thankfully our younger daughter and her whole family were back in the states on Sabbatical when this started.



Still taking our older daughter for weekly doctor appointments. Otherwise, our car thinks we have abandoned it.

Keith Chapman: Midwest Timer Service was deemed an essential business, so we have been working all along. I have been getting a lot of things done around the house as well. Everyone in my family is safe and healthy. Hope everyone else can say the same!



Rex Dillman: Am ok here at house so far thanks.

Help Support Michigan's Only G.A.R. Museum

Rod Krieger: Sharron and I are just hunkering down like everyone else.



Miss our restaurants but I get out to them 3-4 times a week for take-out. I feel sorry for them. Trying to use the time to clean up the den (office). Not making much progress, am getting the yard and patio

ready for summer-when it's not raining. I get out when needed with my mask and gloves to the grocery and hardware and wherever. But like someone said, It's like when we were sixteen—cheap gas but grounded.

Rod

P.S. Remember, today is Star Wars Day "May the Fourth Be With You"

Fearless Leader: I've been the chauffeur for my mother to/from the few Doctor's appointments, the general shopper, and trying to not be bored silly. Now that Spring looks like it's really, really here, I'm mowing the acre of mole infested lawn and cleaning the flower garden of all the accumulated leaves. Anyone have a sure fire remedy to get rid of moles???



And like Rod, we've been supporting a local Restaurant three times a week with take-out. And additionally, to help work off winter weight I've started walking twice a day and riding a bike - when the wind isn't blowing. And it's fold-able.



GAR Museum Sponsorship Application form
<https://www.scribd.com/doc/249922526/2015-gar-sponsor-application>

During 2019, just under 1,000 individuals toured Michigan's Grand Army of Republic Memorial Hall and Museum (G.A.R. Museum). Since then the G.A.R. Museum has acquired many new artifacts and records pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic and in particular to the Grand Army of the Republic in Michigan. We now have just under 5,000 such artifacts and records housed in the G.A.R. Museum, which are available to the public for viewing and research. In addition, last year we hosted five Civil War history seminars during the year. In contrast, since March 15th of this year our programs and traffic have become nonexistent and our revenue has been reduced to almost the same due to the pandemic. It currently appears that this shut down may continue into the summer months canceling all our annual programs including our history seminars, our sponsorship of the Memorial Day parade and programs in the community in which the G.A.R. Museum is located, potentially our July 4th activities and our annual Civil War Day Camp for children (7 -14-year-olds), and several other special programs at the G.A.R. Museum. Consequently, this year's "Giving Tuesday", has become even more paramount to the sustainability of the G.A.R. Museum.

We fully understand and appreciate the fact that we are not the only nonprofit organization caught up in this mess, however, that appreciation, unfortunately, does not help us to pay our ongoing bills for the upkeep of our artifacts and the original 1886-built G.A.R. Post building that the G.A.R. Museum is housed. In order to help us get through this and allow us to recover and grow when we are again permitted to do so, we hope that you will consider becoming a sponsor or, if already a sponsor, to renew your sponsorship, and interest in our G.A.R Museum family by becoming a 2020 Sponsor of Michigan's G.A.R. Memorial Hall & Museum. Eight different levels of sponsorship are available to select from depending on your situation. Also, since Michigan's G.A.R. Memorial Hall & Museum is a federally recognized 501 (c) (3) tax-exempt, Michigan nonprofit organization, all levels of sponsorship are tax-deductible. For those who have already provided 2020 support for Michigan's only museum that is totally dedicated to the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic and its Union Veterans membership, country, thank you. For those who have yet to become a 2020 sponsor or to renew their sponsorship, we have an 2020 G.A.R. Museum Sponsorship Application for your consideration and use.

Thank you in advance for your ongoing interest and support in helping to ensure that the memory of the Civil War Veterans who preserved the union of this nation and the subsequent contributions of their and this country's first major Veterans' organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, are kept in the public eye and not forgotten.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
Keith G. Harrison, Board President
Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic
Memorial Hall & Museum

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

May Happy Birthday to Brothers

Theodore J Chamberlain - May 2
Ray Louis Truhn - May 13

Address Label here