



Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

November 2018

A Message From the Commander

Brothers,

Well, we have started the next year's meeting schedule with our officer nominations and elections. Next up is the installation by a Department of Michigan officer. We have tentatively set that for the regular November meeting. We await confirmation from the Department.

At the last meeting we had new Brother Chapman in attendance and we hope that he can continue to make the meetings. We also began the year using some of the SUVCW ritual to conduct camp business. While this may be a new experience for our new Brothers, Truhn and Chapman, it shouldn't be a new experience for the established Brothers. As I explained at the October meeting, this is the most visible and tangible means of connecting the camp to the past and the legacy of the G.A.R. It is, after all, the reason that we joined the SUVCW. While we are looking towards finding a location that we can meet and have enough comfortable seating room, let's consider a point or two here.

- We are all Brothers – and friends – gathering to take care of camp business. And as friends we should also be able to have some time to chitchat on [Commander to Page 7](#)

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Next Camp Meetings

November 15, 2018 - 6 p.m.

Location - 10329 California Rd, Bridgman MI

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Berrien County in the American Civil War

24th Michigan Infantry.

The 24th Michigan Infantry was organized at Detroit, Michigan and mustered into Federal service on August 15, 1862. It was assigned to the famous Iron Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. The brigade's commander General John Gibbon had requested a new regiment be added to his command because its four original regiments (the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana) had been severely depleted by combat action and numbered less than 1000 men total by October 1862. He said that ideally it should be a Western regiment since the others were from that part of the country. Gibbon's request granted, the 24th Michigan joined the brigade and saw its first action at Fredericksburg taking on a nuisance battery of Confederate horse artillery south of the town.

The 24th saw no major action during the Chancellorsville campaign, but at Gettysburg it "Went into action with 496 officers and men. Killed & mortally wounded: 89; Otherwise wounded: 218; Captured: 56; Total casualties: 363. Five color bearers were killed and all the color guard killed or wounded."

Colonel Morrow was wounded while holding the regimental flag. "Just before reaching the fence, Col. Morrow was wounded in the head while bearing the colors. He was stunned by the wound and fell down. He was then helped from the field by Lt. Charles Hutton of Company G." A portion of the national flag carried by the 24th Michigan is held by the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh as item XX.330.244, "Linen, 31.5"x43" US flag fragment, four red stripes and 4.5 white stripes, one piece attached to the top by a thread. Very poor condition, stained, many holes, splits and ragged edges. Part of a US flag captured at Gettysburg by the 26th North Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment."

From thenceforth, the 24th participated in the rest of the Army of the Potomac's campaigns and battles, but was not present at Appomattox because it had been reassigned to a garrison post in Illinois two months earlier.

The regiment was selected as escort at funeral of President Abraham Lincoln. The regiment was mustered out on June 30, 1865.

Company A

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|------------------------|----------|-----|
| Burr, Richard | | |
| House, Selah T. | Niles | 20 |
| McManamy, Alexander P. | | |
| Niles, George F. | Buchanan | 30 |
| Powers, William | Buchanan | 34 |

Company B

| NAME | HOME | A | GE |
|---|----------|---|----|
| Aikin, Calvin W. | Buchanan | | 24 |
| Brunke, Charles | | | 20 |
| Emens, William H. | Buchanan | | 23 |
| Freund, Berkhard -or- Burkhart, Friend | | | 31 |
| Hemmingway, Luther | | | 27 |
| Smith, Lorenzo | | | 18 |
| Sullivan, William | | | 18 |

Company C

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|----------------|-------|-----|
| Bourdon, James | Niles | 22 |



Officers 2018 - 2019

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: Ray Truhn

Council 3: Ted Chamberlain

Patriotic Instructor:
Ted Chamberlain

Chaplain : Steven Williams

Graves & Memorials:
Rex Dillman

Historian: Rex Dillman

Eagle Scout

Coordinator: Unassigned

Signals Officer: Unassigned

JROTC contact: Unassigned

Guide: Unassigned

Editor
Steve Williams
sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----|
| Brain, James | Niles | 28 |
| Burke, Michael | Niles | 26 |
| Cook, Arva -or- | Niles | 20 |
| Cook, Aaron | | |
| English, Patrick | Niles | 34 |
| Fields, John H. | Niles | 39 |
| Genderson, Thomas | | 26 |
| Hart, John | Niles | 17 |
| Haynes, John -or- | Niles | 28 |
| Haynes, Walter | | |
| Hulburt, David L. | Buchanan | 33 |
| Hutchinson, John | | |
| Lemon, Nelson | Buchanan | 18 |
| Misner, Walter S. | Niles | 30 |
| Mitchell, Andrew E. | Niles | 28 |
| Noell, James M. | Buchanan | 17 |
| St. James | | 18 |
| St. Johns, Oscar | Buchanan | 24 |
| Sharp, James L. -or- | Niles | 28 |
| Thorp, James L. | | |
| Stafford, James L. | Niles | 17 |
| Stiles, Gideon B. | | 22 |
| Swain, Theodore D. | Niles | 18 |
| Thompson, Amos A. | Niles | 18 |
| Varbaum, Frank | Niles | 30 |

Company D

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|------------------------|------|-----|
| Champenois, Charles A. | | 33 |
| Warsop, Henry | | 20 |

Company E

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|----------------------|----------|-----|
| Aldrich, Henry | Buchanan | 28 |
| Bradley, Henry E. | Niles | 20 |
| Eisenhart, Frederick | Royalton | 38 |
| Fuller, Dayton | Niles | 39 |
| Gender, James S | | |
| Hawkins, John H. | Royalton | 33 |
| Stratton, Ephraim | Niles | 18 |
| Talbot, John | Niles | 23 |

Company F

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|---------------------|-------------|-----|
| Enos, Rodney | Buchanan | 44 |
| Gonder, James | Weesaw | 20 |
| Miller, Henry | New Buffalo | 24 |
| Rutledge, Thomas W. | Niles | 25 |

Company G

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|----------------------|-------|-----|
| Flanigan, William B. | Niles | 18 |
| Hall, Harvey B. | Niles | 19 |

Company H

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|----------------------|----------|-----|
| Anderson, Mathew | Royalton | 20 |
| Higbee, Frank E. | Bertrand | 17 |
| Holmes, Frederick W. | Buchanan | 36 |

Company I

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|
| Evans, Thomas | Pipestone | 37 |
| Nostrand, James H. | Dowagiac | 27 |
| O'Connor, John | Niles | 17 |
| Robertson, Jackson | Buchanan | 23 |

Company K

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|----------------------|----------|-----|
| Ames, William H. | Saline | 24 |
| Brien, William -or- | Niles | 21 |
| Crittenden, Byron B. | Saline | 36 |
| Culbitzer, Franklin | - | 27 |
| Miller, Anson | Buchanan | 22 |
| Morgan, Charles E. | Saline | 32 |
| Morse, Henry L. | Buchanan | 31 |
| Reese, John M. | Niles | 24 |
| Tomlinson, Silas J. | Buchanan | 22 |
| West, George H. | Saline | 26 |

Unassigned

| NAME | HOME | AGE |
|---------------------------|------------|-----|
| Ames, William H. | Bainbridge | 17 |
| Boyd, David | Bainbridge | 31 |
| Canfield, William H. -or- | Saline | 43 |
| Canfield, Moulton | | |
| Cole, Jacob | Saline | 24 |
| Cole, James S. | Saline | 21 |
| Cornwell, George | Saline | 31 |
| Desinger, Daniel | Niles | 24 |
| Farney, William | Niles | 22 |
| Fowler, John R. | Saline | 31 |
| Griffith, Henry | Bainbridge | 30 |
| Haight, Henry J. | Saline | 34 |
| Pike, Charles G. | Bainbridge | 24 |
| Robinson, Edward | Saline | 27 |
| Serviss, William W. | Niles | 31 |
| Terry, Gardner A. | Ganges | 21 |

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/24th_Regiment,_Michigan_Infantry

A painting portraying the 24th Michigan forming a line of battle in front of Seminary Ridge, July 1, 1863.





Eagle Scout Program

The presentation of the certificate was made on September 4th to Cecil Wismer of Troop 266 by Camp Commander Williams. Commander Williams was dressed in his uniform and when a photograph is received of the presentation it will be published. This troop is scheduled to have another Eagle Scout Court of Honor in October and Commander Williams is looking forward to another certificate presentation. Anyone wanting to help should contact Commander Williams for details, location and date/time.



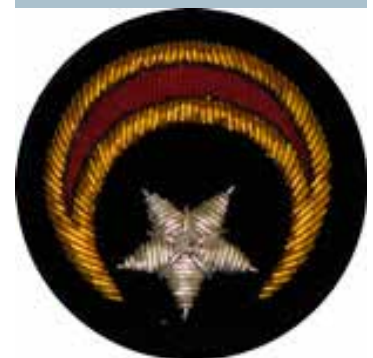
Meeting Schedule

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

Location -

Currently

10329 California Road, Bridgman



7th corps Kepi patch

Civil War Time line

November/December

November 1, 1861 - President Lincoln appoints McClellan as general-in-chief of all Union forces after the resignation of the aged Winfield Scott. Lincoln tells McClellan, "...the supreme command of the Army will entail a vast labor upon you." McClellan responds, "I can do it all."

November 8, 1861 - The beginning of an international diplomatic crisis for President Lincoln as two Confederate officials sailing toward England are seized by the U.S. Navy. England, the leading world power, demands their release, threatening war. Lincoln eventually gives in and orders their release in December. "One war at a time," Lincoln remarks.



November 7, 1862 - The president replaces McClellan with Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside as the new Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln had grown impatient with McClellan's slowness to follow up on the success at Antietam, even telling him, "If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while."

Fredericksburg

December 13, 1862 - Army of the Potomac under Gen. Burnside suffers a costly defeat at Fredericksburg in Virginia with a loss of 12,653 men after 14 frontal assaults on well entrenched Rebels on Marye's Heights. "We might as well have tried to take hell," a Union soldier remarks. Confederate losses are 5,309.

"It is well that war is so terrible - we should grow too fond of it," states Lee during the fighting.



November 19, 1863 - President Lincoln delivers a two minute Gettysburg Address at a ceremony dedicating the Battlefield as a National Cemetery.

Chattanooga

November 23-25, 1863 - The Rebel siege of Chattanooga ends as Union forces under Grant defeat the siege army of Gen. Braxton Bragg. During the battle, one of the most dramatic moments of the war occurs. Yelling "Chickamauga! Chickamauga!" Union troops avenge their previous defeat at Chickamauga by storming up the face of Missionary Ridge without orders and sweep the Rebels from what had been thought to be an impregnable position. "My God, come and see 'em run!" a Union soldier cries.



November 8, 1864 - Abraham Lincoln is re-elected president, defeating Democrat George B. McClellan. Lincoln carries all but three states with 55 percent of the popular vote and 212 of 233 electoral votes. "I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work will be to the lasting advantage, if not the very salvation, of the country," Lincoln tells supporters.

March to the Sea

November 15, 1864 - After destroying Atlanta's warehouses and railroad facilities, Sherman, with 62,000 men begins a March to the Sea. President Lincoln on advice from Grant approved the idea. "I can make Georgia howl!" Sherman boasts.

December 15/16, 1864 - Hood's Rebel Army of 23,000 is crushed at Nashville by 55,000 Federals including Negro troops under Gen. George H. Thomas. The Confederate Army of Tennessee ceases as an effective fighting force.

December 21, 1864 - Sherman reaches Savannah in Georgia leaving behind a 300 mile long path of destruction 60 miles wide all the way from Atlanta. Sherman then telegraphs Lincoln, offering him Savannah as a Christmas present. December 6, 1865 - The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, is finally ratified. Slavery is abolished. Source:

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



Battle of Chattanooga

The Battle Of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was an important Union victory in the The Civil War. The city was a vital rail hub that, once taken, became the gateway for later campaigns in the Deep South, including the capture of Atlanta and Sherman's March to the Sea. A Confederate soldier called the Battle of Chattanooga "the death knell of the Confederacy."

Following the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863, when Major General William S. Rosecrans' Union Army of the Cumberland routed back into Chattanooga, General Braxton Bragg positioned his Confederate Army of Tennessee on the heights above the city: Lookout Mountain to the south, Missionary Ridge to the east, and—interdicting Union supply lines—on Raccoon Mountain to the west. Bragg did not have adequate troop strength, nor did he efficiently position the men he did have, to entirely cut the Army of the Cumberland off from resupply, but the siege was effective enough to starve to death hundreds of artillery horses in Chattanooga and to reduce the soldiers there to half rations.

Morale among Bragg's soldiers had been diminished by his failure to follow up on their stunning victory on Chickamauga Creek; it was similar to the Kentucky campaign of the previous autumn, when his men won a tactical victory at Perryville only to have Bragg order them to withdraw back into Tennessee. The thorny general's abrasiveness and his actions after Chickamauga, or lack thereof, had also Chattanooga - To Page 8

Upcoming Events

National

The Department of Ohio, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War invites you to the Buckeye State for the 138th Annual Encampment of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Independence, OH on August 8 – August 11, 2019. Information will be posted as it is made available.

Department

November 2018

- 07, 11 & 14 November, Wednesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum is open 10 AM until 5 PM.
- 12 November, Monday - Veterans Day - Observed (Federal holiday moved to Monday).
- 17 November, Saturday - Annual Remembrance Day Parade and Ceremony - Gettysburg.
- 20 November, Tuesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum presentation of "Michigan in the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848," with speaker COL Paul H. Scheider, USA (RET) and Gilluly-Kingsley Camp No. 120 Commander, at 7 PM.
- 22 November, Thursday - Thanksgiving. Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum is open 10 AM until 5 PM.

December 2018

- 01 December, Saturday - Deadline for submissions to Michigan's Messenger. Articles should be forwarded by email to editor@suvcwmi.org.
- 01 December, Saturday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum is open 10 AM until 5 PM.
- 05 December, Wednesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum is open 10 AM until 5 PM.
- 12 December, Wednesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum is open 10 AM until 5 PM.
- 25 December, Tuesday - Merry Christmas!

January 2019

- 1 January, Tuesday - Happy New Year!

February 2019

- 12 February, Tuesday - Abraham Lincoln's Birthday
- 22 February, Friday - George Washington's Birthday

March 2019

- 1 March, Friday - Deadline for submissions to Michigan's Messenger. Articles should be forwarded by email to editor@suvcwmi.org.

April 2019

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



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

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

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

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

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

Camp Website

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

Sutler Links

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

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

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

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

<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 |
| | Kevin Lindsey, PCC |
| | Michael Maillard, PCC |
| Secretary - | Dick Denney, CC |
| Treasurer - | Bruce S.A. Gosling |
| 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 Martin |
| Graves Registration Officer- | Richard E. Danes, PCC |
| GAR Records Officer- | Gary L. Gibson, PDC |
| Civil War Memorials Officer- | John H. McGill |
| Eagle Scout Coordinator - | Nathan Tingley |
| Camp-At-Large Coordinator - | George L. Boller |
| Military Affairs Officer - | Edgar J. Dowd, PCC |

Commander - From Page 1

matters other than camp business. Let's come back to that in a few moments.

- Following the SUVCW Ritual calls for certain things to be done in a particular order and by a specific Brother – and placed in a certain manner in the meeting room. The camp has the means to have those steps followed in that we have the banners for each station in the Ritual. So let's follow the Ritual. The room set-up may dictate the placement of the officers but we still follow the Ritual. My past experience in another camp, I use this as only an example, was that the SVC, JVC, and PI banners were placed on chairs rather than using the post stands as done in other settings. The placement of the Bible (another Ritual requirement) was on a separate table before the gathered Brothers' seating.

So my plan of action for camp meetings is to follow Ritual as closely as possible within the scope of the room spacing and to conduct camp business as expeditiously as necessary. There will be an agenda and as long as we cover the items in it as thoroughly as needed, the meeting should not take too long.

Now let's get back to the earlier item – socializing as friends. Again, using my past as a manner of working through this, let's suppose that we can agree that the two necessary parts of our relationship with each other are equally important – the business portion and the social portion. They can and should be a part of the gathering on meeting day. One option, and probably the best, might be if we can find a suitable meeting location large enough for our purposes to have the social portion before the business meeting. If we set the business meeting start time as 6 pm, then the social gathering could start at 5 pm (or sooner if an eating location is chosen for the social portion). Everyone going there would have to be aware that they need to be at the camp meeting by 6 pm.

Or do the social portion after the camp meeting. We CAN do both the SUVCW business and social gathering. We just have to agree to separate the two necessities and that the reason we meet is to serve the purposes of the SUVCW.

This next will be controversial and uncomfortable to mention - but here it is anyway: We are members of the SUVCW. And we need to take that membership seriously by doing what we can with the resources at hand – both monetarily and via member participation. We have things that we **can** do and things that we can't do *just yet* due to the membership size of the camp.

PLEASE READ the results of the survey on pages 12 & 13 to reinforce our need to become better known and how we need to attain that goal.

See you all at the next meeting

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams, Frederick H. Hackeman Camp 85 Commander

Chattanooga - From Page 5

alienated many of his subordinates. Several of his key officers, buttressed by Lieutenant General James Longstreet, whose corps was on loan to Bragg from the Army of Northern Virginia, petitioned Confederate president Jefferson Davis to relieve Bragg of command.

In response, Davis visited the army's headquarters in October but rather than relieving his old friend Bragg, Davis sided with him and relieved or reassigned several subordinate commanders. He also successfully urged Bragg to send Longstreet's corps to capture



Knoxville. All in all, the president's visit served only to further reduce the morale and troop strength in the Army of Tennessee.

On October 18, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was given overall command of the Union armies in the west—the armies of the Tennessee, the Ohio, and the Cumberland. He accepted the opportunity offered by the War Department to relieve Rosecrans of command of the Army of the Cumberland and replace him with George H. Thomas, the “Rock of Chickamauga,” who had gathered an ad hoc force that withstood repeated assaults after the rest of the army had fled at Chickamauga, thereby saving the army. Grant left for Chattanooga himself. Though still recovering from a fall with his horse, he traveled by rail as far as he could, then made the rough, 60-mile trip through the mountains to arrive in Chattanooga on the rain-soaked evening of October 23.

Recognizing that resupply was the first order of the day—the men were down to just a few days' rations—he accepted a plan devised by Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland, William F. “Baldy” Smith, to open the rail line. A column of Thomas' men advanced to the west along the railroad while a corps under Maj. Gen. Joseph “Fighting Joe” Hooker—sent from the Army of the Potomac—advanced eastward. Five days after Grant reached Chattanooga, the “cracker line” was open to bring food, new uniforms and a combined total of nearly 40,000 reinforcements from Hooker's corps and Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's XV Corps from the Army of the Tennessee. Before those reinforcements arrived, there had been 45,000 Federals in Chattanooga; Bragg had 70,000 on the high ground above them.

Bragg then reduced that 70,000 by dispatching Longstreet and his men to capture Knoxville, as Davis wished. It was a fourth of his strength. Grant learned of the move on November 5. He wanted to attack immediately, but Thomas pointed out that he had no horses to pull artillery into position, and Grant relented. Resisting suggestions from the War Department that he send Sherman to reinforce the troops at Knoxville, he began planning with Thomas to break out of Chattanooga instead, which would open the road to Atlanta, sever Longstreet's line of supply and communication, and force him to fall back into Georgia.



July 31, 1816 – March 28, 1870

Although only twice in chief command of a field army during battle — Mill Springs, Kentucky, near the war's beginning, and Nashville, Tennessee, near its end — Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas played a significant role in shaping the war beyond the Appalachian Mountains.

Thomas was born into a slaveholding family on a Virginia plantation just north of the North Carolina border in 1816.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Thomas did not resign his commission in the U.S. Army, despite the offer of several prominent commissions in the Confederate army. His decision to remain loyal to the Union created a deep rift with his family, one that would not heal in his lifetime. Thomas' comrades and former students reacted no less vehemently: former star pupil and fellow Virginian J.E.B. Stuart wrote to his wife, “I would like to hang, hang him as a traitor to his native state.”

Book Review

All For The Union The Civil War Diary and Letters of Elisha Hunt Rhodes

Edited by Robert Hunt Rhodes

While I'm only part way through this book, I need to highlight some items that Elisha documents in his experiences.



I assume that many of us have seen Ken Burns' documentary. In that series, he references this diary many times to bring the life of the 'average' Union foot soldier to our attention. Elisha references something that not many of us considered as part of the civil war - observation of the battlefields via balloons. What we have noted from other

media is that the Union, and particularly President Lincoln, extensively used the telegraph to get (almost) instantaneous command control of their forces. Rhodes mentions time when communication with Washington (Lincoln and commanding Secretary of War) was lost for days at a time due to Confederate forces disrupting rail and communication lines.

He goes into a little detail as to how that affects the morale of the troops and the myriad maneuvers that are the result.

He mentions that in June of 1862 Mrs. Lee and her daughter and two other ladies were escorted by Union Cavalry through the lines south. He wondered how they had stayed in the 'north' so long. On the same day

he describes the new uniforms issued to the troops: dark flannel blouse and light blue pants with the officers getting soft black hats. Then later that month the troops are issued the ½ tents which he describes and comments that since the tent when pieced together provides shade from the sun 'make for a regular shower bath when it rains.'

There were many times that he refers to the slowness of supplies or lack of availability of regular food rations.

At times the mess might contain soft bread usually locally purchased by the men along with salt pork on a stick at other times with hard bread (I assume he's referring tohardtack) and coffee. There are times he describes meals with a greater variety of food items but that wasn't the norm.

We might assume that the Union forces were regularly re-supplied with uniforms. After Gettysburg, his units were constantly on the move and he states that it was 5 weeks since he changed his clothes. Imagine wearing the same thing day in/day out for 5 weeks.

While the diary, like most diaries, isn't spellbinding, it gives great insight into the war experiences of a soldier that enlisted as he says "All for the Union."

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Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony

All are invited to participate in the 63th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored by the SUVCW and MOLLUS, commemorating the 154th Anniversary of President Lincoln's death. It will be held at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL at 10 AM on Saturday, April 13, 2019.

Headquarters Hotel: President Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 701 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62701. The room rate is \$102.00 for single - quad. A 10% dining discount at Lindsay's Restaurant is included. Call 1-866-788-1860 for reservations and mention "Sons of Union Veterans". Reserve your room by March 22, 2019. After this, the remaining blocked rooms will be released.

Wreaths may be ordered from local Springfield florists. Instruct the florist to have the wreath delivered c/o the Lincoln Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, by 9 AM on Saturday, April 13th.

Luncheon will be held at the President Abraham Lincoln Hotel at 12:30PM. The luncheon program will feature a talk by Mary Todd Lincoln on "My Side of the Story". Luncheon cost is \$35.00 per person.

For event info, go to the SUVCW web site (suvchw.org) or contact Robert Petrovic at: rpetro7776@aol.com or 636-274-4567.



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.

Sherman arrived at Chattanooga in mid-November. Grant planned to fight his way out of the siege by having him attack the northern flank along Missionary Ridge while Joe Hooker captured Lookout Mountain, the southern flank. Thomas would distract Bragg and prevent him from reinforcing his flanks by feigning an attack on the center of the Confederate line. They would then roll up the Confederate line from north to south.

Sherman had problems from the outset, mainly due to heavy rain and the road conditions it created. He had to delay his attack on Tunnel Hill, at the northern end of Missionary Ridge, by three days, not reaching his jump-off position until late on November 23.

While Sherman was trudging toward Tunnel Hill, Grant ordered Thomas to extend his lines toward Missionary Ridge to see what Bragg would do. Thomas made a full-scale assault with all 14,000 of his troops, driving some 600 Confederate skirmishers from their rifle pits on Orchard Knob, a rocky mound about a mile from the base of Missionary Ridge. There, they entrenched and waited. Orchard Knob became headquarters for Grant and Thomas for the remainder of the battle. The next day, Sherman began his assault, only to find he was on a detached spur of Missionary Ridge, with a deep ravine between him and his objective.

To the south, under cover of a heavy fog that would remain through most of the day, Hooker's troops advanced up the slopes of Lookout Mountain unopposed until they reached Confederate emplacements around 10 a.m. Confederate major general Carter Stevenson only had about 1,200 men defending the mountain, no match for Hooker's 12,000. Confederate artillery was not positioned well for defense against Hooker's line of attack. Some intense fighting took place at the Cravens House, but Stevenson's men slowly withdrew toward the crest. Reinforced that afternoon, they held till after nightfall before retreating as they had been ordered to do. Hooker waited until the next morning to capture Point Lookout, the very top of Lookout Mountain.

Because much of the battle was obscured from Union troops below by the heavy fog, it became known as the "Battle Above the Clouds" after the war. It had been an easier victory than anticipated, so much so that Hooker been overly cautious in his advance, adding to the delay and confusion of the overall battle.

Bragg reinforced his right during the night, and on November 25, Sherman's men faced those of Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne, "Stonewall Jackson of the West." Sherman ended up on the defensive, rather than the offensive, and would be stalled at Tunnel Hill for the entirety of the battle. Six hours of fighting and 2,000 Union casualties had failed to dislodge the Rebels by afternoon.

To the south, Hooker was stymied because the retreating Confederates had burned a bridge over Chattanooga Creek. Grant, frustrated by the delays and overcomplicated implementation of a simple plan, ordered Thomas to attack the center of the Confederate line on Missionary Ridge, hoping to at last distract Bragg from Tunnel Hill so Sherman would be able to turn the Confederate line.

The 60 regiments of Thomas' command, nearly 24,000 men, surged forward, artillery shells from 112 guns atop the ridge bursting among them. Instead of merely distracting Bragg—who had already shifted reinforcements to Tunnel Hill because the fighting was so intense—the Union soldiers took the rifle pits at the foot of the ridge and out of necessity continued advancing as the Confederate line gave way. Thorough a second line of pits and then over the crest of the ridge they swarmed. First to break through was the 24th Wisconsin Regiment; Captain Arthur MacArthur—father of the future general of World War II and the Korean War—planted the Stars and Stripes atop the ridge. Among the Confederates, a rout began that rivaled the Union skeddaddle at Chickamauga, abandoning a third of their army's artillery and 7,000 muskets.

Grant and Thomas watched in disbelief as the Union line advanced beyond their orders. Also watching in disbelief from his headquarters at the top of Missionary Ridge, Bragg was stunned as his line broke and his troops were routed. He had to make a hurried retreat of his own to Dalton, Georgia, where he was able to eventually reorganize his demoralized troops. Cleburne was left to fight a rear-guard retreat that prevented the complete destruction of the Army of Tennessee.

Grant pursued for two days before halting to send troops to aid Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside, besieged by Longstreet at Knoxville. Before the reinforcements arrived, however, the Confederate corps had battered itself against Knoxville's defenses—which included an early use of barbed wire in warfare—and had withdrawn northward, back to Virginia. Burnside exhibited a competence of command at Knoxville that had eluded him at Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Following the Battle of Chattanooga, Bragg resigned on November 29 and Davis immediately accepted, replacing him with General Joseph E. Johnston, who would face Sherman in the Atlanta Campaign. During that campaign, Chattanooga became a vital supply hub for Sherman, who was given command of Union troops in the Western Theater when Grant was placed in command of all Union armies in the spring of 1864.

Battle Of Chattanooga Facts

Location: Chattanooga, Tennessee, Hamilton County

Dates: November 23-25, 1863

Generals: Union: Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant | Confederate: Gen. Braxton Bragg

Soldiers Engaged: Union: 56,400 | Confederate: 46,200

Important Events:

Battle of Lookout Mountain

Battle Above the Clouds

Battle of Missionary Ridge

Cracker Line

Siege of Chattanooga

Outcome: Union Victory

Casualties: Union: 5,800 | Confederate: 6,700

<http://www.historynet.com/battle-of-chattanooga>

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.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Current Members | | | | |
| | | Ancestor | | |
| Theodore J | Chamberlain | Chamberlain | Jeremiah M | Pvt, Co B 176th OH Vol Inf |
| Keith Alan | Chapman | Stillman | Samuel | Pvt, Co B 94th IL Inf |
| Rex | Dillman | Yaw | Benjamin Franklin | Co G 26th MI Inf Reg, Pvt |
| Richard | Gorske | Hackeman | Frederick H | Cpl, Co L 1st IL Lt Artillery |
| Glen | Palen | Palen | Charles | Pvt Co E 128th IN Inf |
| Charles L | Pfauth Jr | Shopbach | Henry | Pvt, Co F 52nd PA Vol Inf |
| Charles L | Pfauth Sr | Shopbach | Henry | Pvt, Co F 52nd PA Vol Inf |
| Ray | Truhn | Goodenough | Alonzo | Pvt, Co A 2nd VT Inf |
| Steven A | Williams | Carter | Oren | Pvt, Co B 186 th NY Vol Inf |
| | | | | |
| Past Members | | Ancestor | | |
| Roger C | Gorske | Hackeman | Frederick H | Cpl, Co L 1st IL Lt Artillery |
| Kenneth A | Gorske | Hackeman | Frederick H | Cpl, Co L 1st IL Lt Artillery |
| Dennis L | Gorske | Hackeman | Frederick H | Cpl, Co L 1st IL Lt Artillery |
| Michael | Gorske | Hackeman | Frederick H | Cpl, Co L 1st IL Lt Artillery |
| Irving | Hackeman | Hackeman | Frederick H | Cpl, Co L 1st IL Lt Artillery |
| Richard | Horton | Horton, Jr | William | |
| Virlin | Dillmam | Mason | Daniel W | |
| Daniel | Stice | Pegg | Henry R | |
| Amasa | Stice | Pegg | Henry R | |



Strategic Development Membership Sample Survey findings - August 2018

Brothers,

Recently we conducted a survey of a sample of departments within our Order. 310+ members participated. That's 5% of our membership! In the PDF file is a copy of PowerPoint slides that give the results of that survey. Your Commander-in-Chief and your Council of Administration feel strongly that these results should be shared broadly with the membership. We believe that there is little surprise in the results. What the participants felt strongly about are the same subjects that we hear being discussed in our Camps and Departments all around the SUVCW. Please share these results with your Brothers. Take them to meetings. Post them on Camp and Department web sites. We are at a crossroads. Membership is stagnant which means our revenue is also stagnant. We must work hard to do our duty to protect the continuing sustainability of our Order.

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

David McReynolds

Chairman, Strategic Development Committee

WHAT HAVE OUR STAKEHOLDERS TOLD US?

COMMENTS – OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

STRENGTHS OF THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS (SUVCW)

- **Historical Education & Preservation / Mission (64)**
 - *“Keeping the memory of the Boys in Blue alive.”*
 - *“Remind the public of what both sides fought for.”*
 - *“Commitment to history and to remembering those who served.”*
- **Dedication/Fraternity of Members (62)**
 - *“Comradeship of like-minded individuals.”*
 - *“A number of very committed men who have the principles of the SUVCW at their heart.”*

- *“The collective experience and brain trust at the highest levels of our Order.”*

- **Promoting Patriotism / Traditions & Ceremonies (25)**

- *“Keeping the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, Patriotism front and center is key as time wears away at their importance.”*
- *“Commitment to patriotism and celebrating the legacy and heritage of our Union Army ancestors.”*

- **Service Projects / Grave Preservations (21)**

- *“Preservation of Civil War sites, grave sites and monuments are very important objectives.”*
- *“Assisting in the cleaning and restoration of memorials, headstones.”*

- **Organizational Leadership (20)**

- *“Solid organization with strong structure at National level.”*

WAYS TO IMPROVE THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS (SUVCW)

- **Improve public awareness, image & visibility (80)**

- *“Not enough time and talent are devoted to communications, events, publicity.”*
- *“We are one of the country's best kept secrets ... low profile.”*
- *“Mission is unknown or misunderstood, perception is re-enactors.”*

- **Membership growth/engage younger members (62)**

- *“Not enough members under 40 years of age.”*
- *“Viewed as an older organization and lacking viability with younger people.”*
- *“90 percent of our members are either inactive or non-participatory in events.”*

- **Organizational bureaucracy/ leadership/processes(42)**

- *“SUVCW is painfully slow to decide and act ... strong resistance to change.”*
- *“Archaic command structure lacking strategic vision.”*
- *“Need more leadership training at all levels...”*

top heavy.”

- **Communication between HQ & camps / Disunity (32)**

- “We don’t work together across camp lines.”
- “Lack of information and details coming from higher up.”
- “Disunity between members at the state, local and national levels.”
- “Petty infighting and squabbles have done damage driving out good people”.

WAYS TO BUILD A FUNDRAISING CULTURE?

- **Raise Awareness / Tell our story clearly & often (77)**

- Educate the public on our purpose... why what we do matters.
- Use many different media channels to boost our visibility (television, social media, website, publications).
- Clearly define our case for support

- **Invest Resources to Prioritize Fundraising, Hire outside counsel, Train Internal Resources (46)**

- Have all levels of SUVCW leadership be trained in fundraising and promote its importance.
- Hire a development staff member to write grants requests, press releases, build networks.
- Share best practices among Departments and Camps, establish public relations officers at the Camp levels.

- **Build networks / partner w/other organizations (40)**

- Partner with other groups with a shared mission, like-minded.
- Build partnerships with corporations for funding.
- Build relationships with other Veteran groups and other nonprofits.

- **Make giving more “user-friendly” / Prioritize it (21)**

- Achieve 501c3 status for all camps, (not just National level).
- Make giving easier on the website...seek gifts regularly...
- Be more creative and assertive in fundraising ... use multiple methods...don’t be afraid to ask

... particularly with major donors.

- Create and implement fundraising procedures and expectations that are consistent across the organization.

WHAT PRIORITIES SHOULD BE THE NEXT 3-5 YEARS?

- **Grow our membership and increase retention (126)**

- Be more inclusive...diversify our membership
- Be more aggressive in recruiting efforts.
- Camps need resources to attract new members we must begin/increase fundraising to do that.

- **Build public awareness & raise visibility of SUVCW (74)**

- Make the public more aware of our mission; revisit it.
- Hereditary research and genealogy are growing fields of interest.
- Create a case, start an awareness campaign and use multiple means to communicate our story and raise funds...make the organization more relevant and sustaining support will follow.

- **Strengthen the Educational & Historic Preservation Components (60)**

- Add a “for schools” page on our website with resources to teach historical facts.
- Build the general public’s knowledge about the Civil War Era.
- Continue our efforts in upkeep of tombstones and monuments.

- **Assess organizational structure, policies and build sustainability (52)**

- More leadership training of officers at all levels.
- Improve and expedite administrative procedures.
- Improve communication between National / Department /Camps.
- Implement fundraising plan, training and policies that are consistent throughout the organization.



Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

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