



# Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

June 2018

## A Message From the Commander

Brothers,

As we break for the Michigan summer months, we will have some activities that I hope many of our Brothers can attend and support. Coming up this month (June) will be the Three Oaks Flag Day parade. Brother Truhn has offered his trailer to tote those of us that might have an issue in walking the parade route - like me. We'll have two banners and two magnetic signs to place on the trailer and vehicle to 'announce' our presence. We'll also place our camp flag/banner and have a period correct American Flag. This looks to be a fun day with the day beginning at 3 p.m. Our mustering will be much earlier to ensure that we get into the correct slot.

Then in July, Three Oaks is the location for the Civil War Days event on July 28 and 29. There will be events all day long each day. Brother Chamberlain and wife, Faye, will be two of the presenters on Saturday. Battle re-enactments are also scheduled each day for those participating - and those spectators. I will have a tent set up (and camping there overnight) with a table set up for information pamphlets. I would like to see some of you to stop by while you are taking in the various activities and sit with me to talk to the interested public. Remember, we're always looking to recruit new members!

Commander to Page 5

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## Next Camp Meetings

September 20, 2018 - 6 p.m.

Location - 10329 California Road, Bridgman

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

# Berrien County in the American Civil War

## X<sup>th</sup> INFANTRY.

The Sixth Infantry was organized at Kalamazoo, being accepted into the United States service on August 20, 1861. It was composed of the following companies: the "Berrien County Rifles" of Miles, the "St. Joseph Volunteers" of St. Joseph, the "Schoolcraft Light Guard", of Schoolcraft, the "Dowagiac Light Infantry" of Dowagiac, the "Wolverine Rifle Rangers" of Marshall, the "Saline Sharpshooters" of Saline, the "Littlejohn Light Guard" of Allegan, the "Eaton Rifles" of Charlotte, the "Albion Rifle Rangers" of Albion and the "Beardsley Guard" of Niles.

The Regiment, under the command of Colonel Frederick W. Cortenius of Kalamazoo, started from its rendezvous to join the Army of the Potomac, August 30, 1861, with an enrollment of 944 officers and men. While the Sixth expected to become part of the Army of the Potomac, the fortunes of war placed most of its service in the southwest, on the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The Regiment was recruited for the Infantry arm of the service serving as such until July, 1863, when General Banks converted it into a Regiment of Heavy Artillery, on account of its valuable and faithful service, his official order stating that the Regiment is "to retain, until further official notice, its infantry number, and to have the organization, pay, clothing and equipment as prescribed by regulations for troops of the artillery arm." The Regiment is therefore frequently referred to as the Sixth Infantry and also the Sixth Heavy Artillery.

The Regiment spent the winter of 1861-62 in camp at Baltimore, Maryland, where from the following spring embarked upon steamers for Fortress Monroe, when it arrived Feb. 23, 1862. Again embarking with other Union troops, it proceeded by sea to Ship Island, Miss., from there soon after, was sent to General Butler's forces in an attack on New Orleans, La., arriving at that city May 2nd, after the fall of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips and the capture of the city. From this point the Regiment, as a whole, or in detachments, made many excursions into the surrounding country up and down the Mississippi River, capturing and destroying public property and Confederate supplies, many of the excursions being of a highly dangerous nature. August 5, 1862, the Sixth made a brilliant record in assisting to repulse a heavy attack on the Union forces at Baton Rouge, when in a desperate charge upon the Confederate works, captured the flag of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment. The Sixth suffered severely in killed and wounded in this engagement, including General Thomas Williams, in command of the Union forces who was killed.

In January 1863, the Regiment participated in an expedition under General Weitzel to Bayou Teche, destroying the rebel gunboat "Cotton". They then took part in the expedition against Ponchatoula in March, where the Regiment had 9 men wounded; but, captured a number of Confederate's. In April the Sixth was engaged at the Amite River and the Tickfaw River, followed by a raid on the Jackson Railroad at Pangipabo, where it captured 60 prisoners and destroyed an immense amount of contraband property. From May until July the 6th., it was engaged in the Siege of Port Hudson, where it received special commendation for its gallantry and daring. It made a desperate charge upon the Confederate entrenchments on the 27th of May, going through the works with a bayonet charge, the attack was unsuccessful by reason of the overwhelming numbers of the defending Confederates. After the siege of Port Hudson, the Regiment remained there until March of 1864, when 247 men re-enlisted and started for Michigan on veteran furlough.

The Regiment re-assembled at its former camp at Kalamazoo after the expiration of the thirty days furlough, then returned to Port Hudson, where it arrived on May 11th. The Sixth moved to Vicksburg, Miss., where it served as engineers, then moved to White River and soon after to Ashton, Ark. The Regiment was divided into detachments to serve as heavy artillery to be stationed at Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island and Mobile Bay.

The Regiment performed valuable service under its assignments as heavy artillery until August, when it received orders to return to Michi-



### Officers 2017 - 2018

Camp Commander:

Steven Williams

SVC: Richard Gorsk

JVC: Rex Dillman

Secretary : Charles L Pfauth Sr

Treasurer : Charles  
L Pfauth Sr

Council 1: Charles L Pfauth Jr

Council 2: Ray Truhn

Council 3: Ted Chamberlain

Patriotic Instructor:

Ted Chamberlain

Chaplain : Open

Graves & Memorials:

Rex Dillman

Historian: Rex Dillman

Eagle Scout

Coordinator: Unassigned

Signals Officer: Unassigned

JROTC contact: Unassigned

Guide: Unassigned

Editor

Steve Williams

sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

# May Meeting Minutes

Camp Commander Williams called the meeting to order at 6:02 p.m. He led the Brothers in the Pledge to the Flag.

The Camp waived reading of the last minutes.

**Officers reports:** Treasurer updated the checking account signators adding himself and Camp Commander and removing prior signators. Checking account balance is \$299.24 as of meeting date.

**Old Business:** Commaner relayed information on the Michigan Department Encampment in Lansing. Subjects covered were the Department Byaws changes (handout), Department officer election, CinC Day presence. The Departmet bylaw changes among other items, brings the department in line with the national bylaws regarding IRS regulations to obtain 501(c)3 staus for all departments (and camps). Also, discussed was the upcoming Flag Day and Civil War Days events in Three Oaks. Commander Williams discussed plans to get at his own cost 2 vinyl banners and 2 magnetic signs for use in parades and other events to enhance the visibility of our camp atthese events. These will be available for the Flag Day parade and use with/on the trailer.

## New Business:

- Registration for the Flag Day parade and getting the camp's parade position from the organizers.
- Order two Past Camp Commander badges for PCCs Pfauth and Palen.
- Secretary Pfauth is to wotk on scheduling a return our of the individual with civil war paintings in his home. The vet is open to all Brothers and spouses.
- Discuss upcoming year's meeting schedule. Decision made to star again in September on alternating months until May. Additional meeting can be held by all atteding Brothers at the Flag Day parade.
- Recruitment. Brother Truhn is woking with a cousin and Brother Dillman will be working on a grandchild. We still have wonderful opportunities to recurit with upcoming events.
- Camp Communicator editor asked for all Brothers to submit a photo for use on the camp's web page as well as a listing of all Brother's Civil War ancestors (name, rank, unit).
- Future grave markings at any of our cemeteries with Unio veterans tat have no GAR arker. Brother Pfauth stated he has such markers available. Locating agrave to be marked is the first step. Tracking down any living relatives and asking per-

mission to place the marker - and to be involved in the marking ceremony is the second step.

- Each Brother was asked for further business and/or comments.

There being no further business, the Commander adjourned the meeting at 7:20 p.m.



## Alonzo Goodenough

ANCESTOR OF BROTHER RAY TRUHN

The Acorn (Three Oaks, MI), March 23, 1916

“Alonzo Goodenough was born in Guilford, Windham Co., Vt., Mar. 20, 1841, and died at his home, March 13, 1914, aged 74 years, 11 months and 23 days.

At the age of 20 he enlisted with the Union forces in Company I Second Vermont, in which he served four years. As a Union soldier he fought at Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Cedar Creek, and numerous other battles, receiving during this time two severe gunshot wounds.

In 1866, he came to Berrien Co., Mich., and shortly afterwards was married to Miss Margaret Heckathorn, with whom he lived happily for almost 50 years. To this union were born nine children all of whom are living: Mrs. Jacob Mikesell, of Mishawaka; Henry and Ellis Goodenough, of Galien; Jesse Goodenough, of South Bend; Mrs. Arthur Bartermus, of Rolling Prairie; Albert Goodenough, of Three Oaks; Christopher Goodenough of Maple Grove; Mrs. Charles Storms, of Three Oaks; and Ralph Goodenough, of Galien. These, with eight grandchildren, one sister, Mrs. Jesse Haines, of New Carlisle, and one brother, Frances Goodenough, of Foley, Alabama, are left to mourn his loss.

For the past four months, Mr. Goodenough has been in failing health but until a week of his death hope of his recovery was entertained. Surrounded by his family, to every member of which he was passionately devoted, his life went out without an effort. As a husband and father he was trult kind and gentle, as a neighbor he was generous and good-willed and as a citizen he was a true patriot. He was an honored member of Three Oaks Lodge, A.F. & A.M., having joined that order in 1882. He was also a member of George A. Custer Post G.A.R. of Galien.

One son, Jesse, who is a teacher in the South Bend Business College was detained from attending the funeral by severe illness.”

**Burial: Galien Township Cemetery, Galien, MI**

# Civil War Time line

## June-July

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



July 1, 1861 Federal War Department begins mobilization of troops in Kentucky and Tennessee. July 4 – Special Session of Federal Congress. July 5 – Engagement at Carthage MO. July 11 – Engagement at Rich Mtn w VA. July 13 Confederates Defeated at Corrick's Ford in w VA. July 17 – Confederate General PT Beauregard received news from spy Mrs. Rose Greenhow in Washington that the Federals were advancing towards Manassas VA. July 18 – Engagement at Blackburn's Ford VA. July 21 – Battle of First Bull Run at Manassas VA. July 26 – Federals surrender Fort Fillmore, NM Terr. July 27 – Gen'l McClellan assumes command of Division of the Potomac. July 31 – State convention of Missouri formally elected Hamilton R Gamble as Pro-Union Governor.



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



July 1, 1862 – Battle of Malvern Hill; Federal Income Tax and Railroad Acts approved. July 2 – Educational Land Grant Approved a.k.a the Morrill Act for Land Grant agricultural colleges in every state. July 4 – Confederate raider John Morgan begins first raid into Kentucky. July 15 – CSS Arkansas attacks on Mississippi River north of Vicksburg. July 17 – (2nd) Confiscation Act approved. July 22 – President Lincoln presents Emancipation Proclamation to cabinet. John Morgan returns to TN after raid into Kentucky. Former President Martin Van Buren, 79, dies in Lindenwald NY. July 29 – CSS Alabama leaves Liverpool Eng unarmed fro 'trial' run. Belle Boyd arrested in Warrenton VA as Confederate spy but released for lack of evidence only to continue to spy.



### 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



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



July 1, 1863 – Battle of Gettysburg, First Day. Vicksburg Siege continues. July 2 - Battle of Gettysburg, Second Day. Vicksburg Siege continues. July 3 - Battle of Gettysburg ends with Pickett’s Charge. Surrender Conference at Vicksburg. July 4 – Vicksburg Surrenders; Lee Retreats from Gettysburg. July 8 – Surrender of Port Hudson LA; Morgan’s Raiders cross the Ohio River into Indiana. July 10 – Siege at Battery Wagner, Charleston Harbor begins. Morgan continues though Indiana towards Ohio. July 11 – First Assault on Battery Wagner. July 13 – Draft Riots in NYC and elsewhere; Lee retreats to VA. Morgan crosses into Ohio towards Hamilton/Cincinnati area. July 16 – Capt. David Stockton of the USS Wyoming took on Japanese vessels in defiance of Japanese orders to expel all foreigners from Japanese territories. July 18 - Second Assault on Battery Wagner. This was the assault by the 54th MA Colored Infantry as depicted in the Movie Glory. Morgan’s raiders in trouble in Ohio. July 19 - Morgan turns north away from Ohio River crossing. July 23 – Federal Failure at Manassas Gap. July 26 – Capture of John Hunt Morgan and 64 men at Salineville OH near the PA border; all sent to Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus.



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



July 4, 1864 – Reconstruction Controversy. July 8 – Reconstruction Proclamation and backing of constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. July 9 – Battle of Monocacy MD. July 11 – Confederates invade Washington suburbs (Silver Spring MD). July 12 - Confederates withdraw from Washington. July 14 – Battle of Tupelo or Harrisburg MS. July 17 – Hood replaces Johnston in GA. July 20 – Battle of Peachtree Creek GA. July 22 – Battle of Atlanta. July 24 – Second Battle of Kernstown VA. July 28 – Battle of Ezra Church GA. July 30 – Petersburg Mine Explosion and Assault; Capture of Chambersburg PA.

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



### Commander - From Page 1

In between Flag Day and the Civil War days, there’s Independence Day. I hope that every Brother takes time to participate in whatever celebration is happening in your area be it a parade or fireworks.

Once we get past these events we will begin the next Camp meeting schedule starting in September. I have tentatively listed that camp meeting as the 24th - BUT that is just a placeholder date. I have to work out any conflicting events to ensure that we can have a good representation of Brothers at that meeting. One of the agenda items will be gearing up for the next election of officers in the November meeting. So be thinking about who does what in the camp.

Beginning with the September meeting we’ll be using some of the standard meeting ritual to conduct camp business. See earlier newsletters for that ritual.

See you all at the next meeting

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



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

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

Aug 27, 2017



# Upcoming Events

## National

National Encampment in Framingham, MA on August 9 – August 12, 2018. {[http://www.suvcw.org/?page\\_id=2791](http://www.suvcw.org/?page_id=2791)}

HOTEL INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS:  
Sheraton Framingham Hotel and Conference Center  
1657 Worcester Rd  
Framingham, MA  
Group Code: Sons of Union Veterans

## Department

- 06 June, Wednesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum is open 10 AM until 5 PM.
- 13 June, Wednesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum is open 10 AM until 5 PM.
- 14 June, Thursday - Flag Day - Fly your flags proudly!
- 16 June, Saturday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum has an offsite display at the Augustus P. Gardner House and Museum in Albion at 10 AM.
- 23 June, Saturday - Grave honoring ceremony for LT Edwin Terry Carington, Oakridge Cemetery, Bay City. 10:00 AM. Contact Brother David F. Wallace, PDC, for additional information.
- 04 July, Wednesday - Independence Day; 04 July, Wednesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum living history encampment on the GAR Island Park 8 AM until 5 PM.
- 11 July, Wednesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum is open 10 AM until 5 PM.
- 17 July, Tuesday - Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum presentation of "Gettysburg: Behind the Scenes," by Brian James Egen. Brian was on set for two of the three months of principal filming and landed a speaking role as an officer under Joshua Chamberlain (played by Jeff Daniels) of the 20th Maine Infantry. The presentation will cover interesting behind the scenes photographs and stories of bringing the Pulitzer Prize winning novel, The Killer Angels, to the silver screen. Brian is the Executive Producer at The Henry Ford in Dearborn Michigan and member of the Michigan Historical Commission. Begins at 7 PM.
- 21 July, Saturday - Benjamin Pritchard Camp Meeting and Tour of Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum at 7 PM.
- 31 July, Tuesday - Curtenius Guard Camp Meeting and Tour of Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall & Museum 7 PM.



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.csutlery.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

## Berrien from Page 2

gan. It arrived at Jackson August 30th, was paid off and discharged on Sept. 5, 1865.

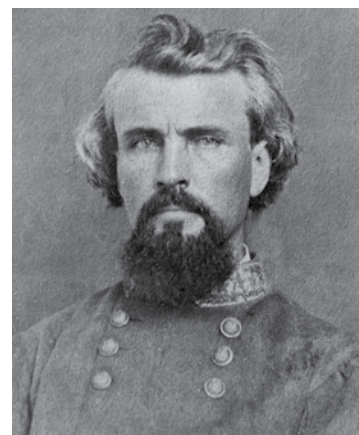
- Organized at Kalamazoo, Mich., and mustered in August 20, 1861.
- Left State for Baltimore, Md., August 30, and duty there till February 22, 1862.
- Attached to Dix's Command, Baltimore, Md. to February, 1862.
- Butler's New Orleans Expedition to March, 1862.
- 2nd Brigade, Dept. of the Gulf, to November, 1862.
- Sherman's Division, Dept. of the Gulf, to January, 1863.
- 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 19th Army Corps, Dept. of the Gulf, to August, 1863.
- Designation of Regiment changed to 6th Regiment Heavy Artillery July 28, 1863.
- District of Port Hudson, La., Dept. of the Gulf, to June, 1864.
- Bailey's Engineer Brigade, Dept. of the Gulf, to August, 1864.
- U. S. Forces, Mobile Bay, Dept. of the Gulf, to December, 1864.
- District Southern Alabama, Dept. of the Gulf, to August, 1865.

RANK	NAME	HOME	AGE
Major	Bacon, Edward	Niles	31
Chaplain	Andrews, Elizur Niles	n/a	
Q'master	Perce, Le Grand W.	St. Joseph	25
Captain	Griffin, Eli A.	Niles	n/a
2nd Lieut.	Craig, Seldon F. Niles	24	

### Company A

Abley, Fredolin	Berrien Co.	31
Ashcroft, George B.	Galien	30
Atwood, Robert	Berrien Co.	18
Bennett, Abram O.	Berrien Co.	18
Brennan, Patrick	Niles	43
Buck, Joseph	Weesaw	18
Bunker, Leander L.	Buchanan	28
Chesterman, John W.	Buchanan	24
Chevrie, Joseph	Galien	24
Closson, Daniel S.	Galien	34
Closson, William J.	Galien	30
Coder, Joseph M.S.	Berrien Co.	29
Cook, Julius	Berrien Co.	21
Cowles, John R.	Berrien Co.	19
Crippen, Miles	Berrien Co.	20
Curtis, Enos F.	Berrien Co.	30
Curtis, William H.	Berrien Co.	19
Cutting, Walter G.	Niles	26
Dailey, Arthur H.	Battle Creek	20
Doty, Milton W.	Berrien Co.	23
Edwards, Albert	Weesaw	40
Evans, Charles	Niles	22

Evans, Freeman	Berrien Co.	20
Fenton, George M.	Niles	19
Glenn, Henry P.	Niles	21
Hadlock, Samuel E.	Berrien Co.	24
Hahn, Christopher A.	Berrien Co	24
Hall, John	Niles	34
Harrington, Edward	Berrien Co.	21
Haskins, Oscar F.	Berrien Co.	22
Hawkins, Andrew J.	Weesaw	38
Heath, Nathan H.	Buchanan	25
Horan, Lewis	New Orleans, La	18
Horrigan, Lawrence	Niles	23
Hunt, Dwight	Berrien Co.	20
Jackson, Henry H.	Berrien Co.	25
Kinzie, Wilson D.	Berrien Co.	18
Lingrel, Bethuel S.	Berrien Co.	18
Lozell, Henry		
McCoy, Clarence	Niles	19
McManamy, Alexander	Berrien Co.	26
McMichael, Hiram	Niles	21
Mendenhall, Isaac N.	Berrien Co.	18
Merrill, Andrew C.	Berrien Co.	19
Misner, Charles	Weesaw	33
Morris, Schuyler C.	Niles	18
Norris, James P.	Niles	30
Partridge, Joseph	Weesaw	38
Penrose, James W.	Fort Wayne	20
Perkins, John S.	Berrien Co.	18
Porter, Aaron	Kalamazoo	30
Potter, Wilson	Weesaw	29
Redding, Henry	Berrien Co.	18
Redding, Monroe	Berrien Co.	28
Ritenhour, Daniel	Buchanana	18
Rood, Frank	Niles	18
Russey, James H.	Niles	20
Salisbury, David		
Saulsberry, David -or-	Berrien Co.	23
Skinner, Harvey	Berrien Co.	21
Smith, Duncan	Berrien Co.	24
Smith, James H.	Buchanan	20
Smith, James M.	Buchanan	21
Smith, William W.	Fort Wayne	24
Southwell, John R.	Berrien Co.	21
Swift, Franklin B.	Buchanan	23
Tatman, George B.	Fort Wayne	21
Thompson, Jeremiah	Berrien Co.	n/a
Truefitt, Hiel	Berrien Co.	22
Turner, Alfred H.	Berrien Co.	20
Van Horn, Jeremiah	Berrien Co.	n/a
Walter, Clark	Berrien Co.	21
Walter, Henry	Berrien Co.	23
Waterhouse, James E. -or-	Galien	26
Wells, Charles	Berrien Co.	20
Whitney, Porter P.	Berrien Co.	24
Williams, Mark	Buchanan	23
Williams, William H.	Berrien Co.	25
Wilson, James A.	Berrien Co.	25



Nathan Bedford Forrest (July 13, 1821 – October 29, 1877), called Bedford Forrest in his lifetime, was a cotton farmer, slave owner, slave trader, Confederate Army general during the American Civil War, first leader of the Ku Klux Klan, and president of the Selma, Marion, & Memphis Railroad. Forrest's cavalry captured more Union guns, horses, and supplies than any other single Confederate unit. Forrest proved to be a belligerent nemesis for both Union Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman. Forrest played pivotal roles at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the capture of Murfreesboro, the pursuit and capture of Colonel Abel Streight's Raiders, Brice's Crossroads, and the Nashville Campaign. Forrest's raids in Western Tennessee in 1862, hampered implementation of Grant's notorious anti-semitic General Order #11. Forrest joined the Ku Klux Klan, apparently in 1867, two years after its founding, and was elected its first Grand Wizard. At the time the group was a loose collection of local groups that used violence and the threat of violence to maintain white control over the newly liberated and enfranchised slaves. While Forrest was a leader, the Klan, during the Election of 1868, suppressed voting rights of blacks and Republicans in the South through violence and intimidation.



# WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR CONTENT SUGGESTIONS, COMMENTS, BOOK REPORTS, FAMILY CIVIL WAR STORIES, ADVICE.

Send your contributions to the Editor at [sarwilliamssa@gmail.com](mailto:sarwilliamssa@gmail.com)

**COMPANY B**

**OFFICERS**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>AGE</b>
Captain	Wheeler, William W.	St. Joseph	
n/a			
1st. Lieut	Chapman, Augustus W.	St. Joseph	
23			
2nd Lieut	Perce, Le Grand W.	St. Joseph	25

**ENLISTED MEN**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>AGE</b>
Akeley, Gilbert	Berrien Co.	27
Anderson, John	Berrien Co.	28
Anderson, Matthew	Berrien Co.	18
Arnold, William R.	Berrien Co.	37
Bailey, Elias	Pipestone	29
Barnard, Samuel J.	Kalamazoo	23
Beach, Henry S.	St. Joseph	27
Beall, James -or-	Berrien Spgs	38
Boughton, Joseph S.	Fort Wayne	22
Brant, Lafayette	Berrien Co.	20
Brown, George	Berrien Co.	22
Brown, George	St. Joseph	33
Brown, Levi Pitt	Berrien Co.	24
Burke, John	Berrien Co.	30
Campbell, Enoch	St. Joseph	29
Campbell, James	Berrien Co.	20
Clawson, George W.	Berrien Co.	18
Cleveland, Watson A.	Berrien Co.	24
Conley, William H.	Berrien Spgs	21
Davidge, Charles	Berrien Co.	20
Etts, Egbert M.	Berrien Co.	25
Farrell, James	St. Joseph	25
Forbes, George	St. Joseph	21
Francis, Edward	Berrien Co.	18
Gano, Sylvanus Marion	Marion	18
Gardner, Nelson W.	Berrien Co.	23
Garrison, William E.	Berrien Co.	21
Geary, Merritt E. -or-	Berrien Co.	30
Gary, Merritt E.		
Green, Vintroy	St. Joseph	21
Gubbit, Martin		
Gubet, Joseph -or-	Berrien Co.	18
Gulbet, Joseph		
Gubet, Martin -or-	Berrien Co.	22
Hall, John E.	Berrien Co.	31
Harkins, Albert W.	Berrien Co.	20

Haskins, Charles W.	Pipestone	18
Helmick, Jacob	Berrien Co.	26
Hemingway, George W.	Berrien Co.	19
Hoadley, Henry	Berrien Co.	18
Hudson, Hiram	St. Joseph	21
Hutchinson, Cornelius W.	Berrien Co.	25
Iloff, Elijah A.	Sodus	18
Iloff, John	Berrien Co.	18
Iloff, Samuel		
Iloff, Sylvester -or-	Sodus	18
James, Daniel M.	Berrien Co	19
Jamison, Samuel	Fort Wayne	23
Jewell, Prentice	Berrien Co.	26
Johnson, John	Berrien Co.	21
Keeler, George W.	St. Joseph	21
Kill, James H.	Berrien Co.	36
Kimmel, George L.	St. Joseph	25
Kirk, Joseph S.	Berrien	36
La Munion, James	Berrien Co.	25
Lafayette, Abraham		
Lafayette, Abram -or-	Berrien Co.	23
Landon, Harrison P.	Berrien Co.	22
Lane, John J.	Kalamazoo	20
Latham, Arnold P.	Berrien Co.	41
Lawler, Patrick H.	St. Joseph	22
Louks, Barzilla W.	Berrien Co.	23
Mason, Edward	Berrien Co.	20
Matsalf, George	Berrien Co.	24
Matthews, Anson	Berrien Co.	19
Matthews, Joseph H.	Berrien Co.	27
McFee, George W.	Kalamazoo	21
Miller, Chauncey	Berrien Co.	20
Miller, Orrin	Berrien Co.	24
Morey, Charles	Berrien Co.	24
Moulton, Charles	St. Joseph	23
Odell, Greenleaf N.	Fort Wayne	25
Palmer, George W.	Berrien Co.	27
Pangborn, Myron P.	Berrien Co	25
Reese, Daniel H.	Pipestone	20
Risley, Alanson	Berrien Co.	45
Risley, Wait	Berrien Co.	18
Sherman, John	Berrien Co.	40
Smith, Stephen S.	Oronoko	20
Taylor, Byron B.	Berrien Co.	21
Teetzel, Lorenzo H.	St. Joseph	19
Tryon, Lewis B.	St. Joseph	28
Tubbs, Charles N.	Berrien Co.	21
Walton, Samuel S.	St. Joseph	26
Waterman, Alexander L.	Berrien Co.	19

Waters, Franklin S.	Berrien Co.	21
Wheaton, William H.H.	Berrien Co.	20
White, George W.	Berrien Co.	44
Whitmore, Samuel	Berrien Co.	42
Whitney, James	Kalamazoo	38
Witherell, William S.	Fort Wayne	33
Wolverton, Charles F.	Berrien Co.	19
Wood, Francis S.	Berrien Co.	19
Worden, Rodman M.	Berrien Co.	27
Worden, Wallace A.	Berrien Co.	23
Yaw, Franklin M.	Berrien Co.	18
Yaw, Joseph F.	Berrien Co.	40

**COMPANY D**

**OFFICERS**

RANK	NAME	HOME	AGE
Captain	Clark, Charles E.	St. Joseph	18

**ENLISTED MEN**

NAME	HOME	AGE
Allison, John G.	Porter	28

**COMPANY E**

**ENLISTED MEN**

Hamilton, Isaac  
 Hands, Edward  
 Mark Herman  
 Higginbotham, Riley

**COMPANY K**

**OFFICERS**

RANK	NAME	HOME	AGE
Captain	Bacon, David	Niles	31
1st. Lieut.	Cummings, Horace W.	Niles	36

**ENLISTED MEN**

NAME	HOME	AGE
Adams, Charles H.	Berrien Co.	21
Atkinson, George	Howard	23
Barkway, Frederick	Hudson	21
Bennett, Charles W.	Berrien Co.	27
Bohnankamp, Francis W.	Berrien	18
Borst, Louis	Orleans, La	24
Boyce, Simon P.	Berrien Co.	18
Brace, James H.	Berrien Co.	18
Bratt, Andrew J.	Berrien Co.	27
Bratt, Nathaniel P.	Berrien Co.	21
Bratt, Nicholas P.	Berrien Co.	35
Buckles, Henry C.	Berrien Co.	25
Carl, John	Berrien Co.	n/a
Chatterdon, John	Berrien Co.	21
Chilson, Elisha M.	Berrien Co.	20
Cottrell, George N.	Berrien Co.	30
Cutshaw, James W.	Berrien Co.	n/a
De Lay, Robert L. -or-	Berrien Co.	25
Dilts, Charles A.	Berrien Co.	24
Distelor, Peter	Berrien Co.	26

Edwards, William J.	Niles	29
Farrell, Robert	Berrien Co.	18
French, David E.	Berrien Co.	24
French, Hyman A.		
French, John	Chicaming	19
French, Wyman A. -or-	Berrien Co.	19
Gangerty, James	Niles	29
Green, Martin S.	Berrien Co.	28
Grimes, James A.	Berrian Co	18
Hamilton, Arthur J.	Chickaming	35
Hansler, Tobias	Berrien Co.	18
Ives, Francis M.	Berrien Co.	30
Joy, Elias W.	Berrien Co.	19
Kennedy, Richard D.	Niles	24
Logan, Levi A.	Cass Co.	19
Mayers, Charles -or-	Berrien Co.	n/a
McClure, Thomas B. -or-	Berrien Co.	21
McLure, Thomas B.		
Mendenhall, George M.	Niles	18
Miller, Henry	Berrien Co.	21
Milton, William E.	Niles	17
Molden, Hensen	Berrien Co.	18
Mott, Sylvester	Niles	18
Myers, Charles		
Prouty, Harmon		
Prouty, Hiram -or-	Niles	20
Putnam, Uzile	Berrien Co.	18
Reese, Abram W.	Cass Co.	26
Reprogle, Leonard	Chickaming	21
Rourke, Patrick	Cass Co.	25
Sache, Theodore C.	Berrien Co.	18
Scheille, Godfrey	Berrien Co.	28
Servis, David H.	Berrien Co.	23
Shead, Gilbert	Kalamazoo Co.	n/a
Shead, Harrison	Berrien Co.	20
Smith, Benjamin	Berrien Co.	26
Smith, James H.	Berrien Co.	28
Straton, Harvey	Berrien Co.	26
Sullivan, Elisha S.	Berrien Co.	25
Topping, O.D.	Chickaming	32
Wade, Marion	Marion Co.	18
Williams, Caleb S.	Niles	45
Williams, David N.	Chicaming	20
Williams, Edward	Berrien Co.	28
Wisner, John H.	Berrien Co.	20
Wood, Charles W.	Niles	19
Wood, Wallace W.	Berrien Co.	43
Worley, John -or-	Niles	19
Warley, John		

**UNASSIGNED MEN**

NAME	HOME	AGE
Chapman, Byron	Berrien Co.	21
Hunt, George A.	Berrien Co.	18
Richardson, Charles E.	Berrien Co.	18
Ward, James	Berrien Co.	25
Waterhouse, Willard A.	Galien	28
McLoughlin, Bernard	New Buffalo	31
Andrus, Eleazor	Niles	43

McCormick, Joseph H.	Niles	21
Davis, Henry	St. Johns	25
Bloom, John P.	St. Joseph	23
Slayton, Eaton D.	St. Joseph	n/a

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## Battle of Fort Pillow

The Battle of Fort Pillow, which ended with the Fort Pillow massacre, was fought on April 12, 1864, at Fort Pillow on the Mississippi River in Henning, Tennessee, during the American Civil War. The battle ended with a massacre of African-American Union troops and their white officers attempting to surrender, by soldiers under the command of Confederate Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Military historian David J. Eicher concluded, "Fort Pillow marked one of the bleakest, saddest events of American military history."

Fort Pillow became the most controversial battle of the war. That a massacre occurred is not the issue; one did. The question is whether General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the commander, ordered the massacre (as the Union press immediately claimed), knew of but did nothing to halt or even encouraged the massacre, or, as Forrest later alleged, had nothing to do with the spontaneous action of soldiers enraged at seeing former slaves fighting them with guns.

The Fort Pillow massacre became a major political issue in the North, and increased support for the war. Historians and official reports emphasize a deliberate massacre took place. Confederate sources say they kept firing in self-defense. Survivors claimed that even though the Union troops surrendered, Forrest's men massacred them in cold blood. Surviving members of the garrison said that most of their men surrendered and threw down their arms, only to be shot or bayoneted by the attackers, who repeatedly shouted, "No quarter! No quarter!" Women and children were also killed:

The rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex, white nor black soldier nor civilian. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work. Men, women and their children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down, beaten and hacked with sabres. Some of the children, not more than ten years old, were forced to stand up and face their murderers while being shot. The sick and wounded were butchered without mercy, the rebels even entering the hospital buildings and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there unable to offer the least resistance.

There were also atrocities:

One man was deliberately fastened down to the floor of a tent, face upward, by means of nails driven through his clothing and into the boards under him, so that he could not possibly escape, and then the tent was set on fire. Another was nailed to the side of a building outside of the fort, and then the building was set on fire and burned.

Two negro soldiers, wounded at Fort Pillow, were buried by the rebels, but afterward worked themselves out of their



By Source: NYPL., Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7814312>  
Caption in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper (New York), May 7, 1864- "The war in Tennessee: Confederate massacre of black Union troops after the surrender at Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864"

graves.

The next morning, "the demons carefully sought among the dead lying about in all directions for any other wounded yet alive, and those they found were deliberately shot."

The Joint Committee On the Conduct of the War immediately investigated the incident, which was widely publicized in the Union press. (Stories appeared April 16 in the New York Times, New York Herald, New-York Tribune, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Gazette, and St. Louis Missouri Democrat, based on telegraph reports from Cairo, Illinois, where the steamer Platte Valley, carrying survivors, had called so that they could be taken to a hospital at nearby Mound City, Illinois, and those that had expired on the ship could be buried.) In their report, from which the previous quotes were taken, they concluded that the Confederates shot most of the garrison after it had surrendered.

A letter from one of Smith's own sergeants, Achilles V. Clark, writing to his sisters on April 14, reads in part:

*Our men were so exasperated by the Yankee's threats of no quarter that they gave but little. The slaughter was awful. Words cannot describe the scene. The poor deluded negroes would run up to our men fall on their knees and with uplifted hands scream for mercy but they were ordered to their feet and then shot down. The white [sic] men fared but little better. The fort turned out to be a great slaughter pen. Blood, human blood stood about in pools and brains could have been gathered up in any quantity. I with several others tried to stop the butchery and at one time had partially succeeded but Gen. Forrest ordered them shot down like dogs and the carnage continued. Finally our men became sick of blood and the firing ceased.*

Forrest himself called it "the wholesale slaughter of the garrison at Fort Pillow".

# Camp Communicator

*Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War*

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