



# Camp Communicator

*Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War*

## Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85 March 2020

### Commander's Ramblings

Brothers,

I've been contacted by Camp 8 Dept. of Indiana concerning Eagle Scout certificate presentations for Scouts in Berrien County. Apparently, a district officer only knew of the Indiana camp and enquired if they would be able to make any presentations. Bill Adams, Camp 8's commander asked if we had an Eagle Scout coordinator (me) and if we would be able to make presentations. The answer is that we do and have given presentations and that we would work with them if they had a relationship with a troop in Berrien County. Apparently, they don't so Bill will pass my contact information to the District person. So, if/when there's a presentation to be made, a volunteer to assist in this will be appreciated.

Michigan has been chosen to host the 2022 National Encampment. There shall be an organizational meeting for those interested in helping on Saturday, March 28, 2020 at 1:00 pm at the Grand Army of the Republic Museum, 224 S. Main Street Eaton Rapids, MI 48827. There will not be an executive committee like the last Encampment, but all willing to help will be members of the Host Committee. All meetings will be open to any interested person. I will plan on attend-



Commander  
to Page 5

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## Next Camp Meeting

### MARCH 12, 2020 - 6 p.m.

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



Filling Cartridges. Women working at the U.S. Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts. From Harper's Weekly, July, 1861. (Image: Library of Congress)

## Female Soldiers in the Civil War

### On the front line

The outbreak of the Civil War challenged traditional American notions of feminine submissiveness and domesticity with hundreds of examples of courage, diligence, and self-sacrifice in battle. The war was a formative moment in the early feminist movement.

In July of 1863, a Union burial detail at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania made a startling discovery near Cemetery Ridge. Among the bodies covering the ground--the wreckage of the Confederate attacks during the battle--the Union men found a dead woman wearing the uniform of a Confederate private.

The burial detail had stumbled upon one of the most intriguing stories of the Civil War: the multitudes of women who fought in the front line.

Although the inherently clandestine nature of the activity makes an accurate count impossible, conservative estimates of female soldiers in the Civil War puts the number somewhere between 400 and 750. Long viewed by historians as anomalies, recent scholarship argues that the women who fought in the Civil War shared the same motivations as their male companions.

Some women went to war in order to share in the trials of their loved ones. Others were stirred by a thirst for adventure, the promise of reliable wages, or ardent patriotism. In the words of Sarah Edmonds Seelye, also known as Franklin Flint Thompson of the 2nd Michigan Infantry: "I could only thank God that I was free and could go forward and work, and I was not obliged to stay at home and weep." Seelye holds the honor of being the only woman to receive a veteran's pension after the war.

Albert Cashier, born "Jennie Rodgers," of the 95th Illinois Infantry, participated in more than forty engagements. Frances Clayton served with the 4th Missouri Artillery and was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh and again at the Battle of Stones River. Loreta Janeta Velazquez served the Confederacy as fighter and spy "Lieutenant Harry Buford."

Women stood a smaller chance of being discovered than one might think. Most of the people who fought in the war were "citizen soldiers" with no prior military training--men and women alike learned the ways of soldiering at the same pace. Prevailing Victorian sentiments compelled most soldiers to sleep clothed, bathe separately, and avoid public latrines. Heavy, ill-fitting clothing concealed body shape. The inability to grow a beard would usually be attributed to youth.

Some women in uniform were still discovered, often after being wounded in battle and sent to a field hospital. Clara Barton, who went on to found the Red Cross, discovered Mary Galloway's true identity while treating a chest wound Galloway had suffered at the Battle of Antietam. Finding a woman in the ranks would generally bring a welcome dose of rumor and



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

wonderment to camp life.

Sarah Rosetta Wakeman, who enlisted under the name “Private Lyons Wakeman”, on the other hand, was not discovered at any point during almost two years of service. Even after falling ill during the Red River Campaign and later dying in a New Orleans hospital of chronic diarrhea, her secret remained secure until the discovery of her letters home in 1976. She remains buried in Chalmette National Cemetery under her assumed name.

The discovered woman herself would usually be sent home without punishment, although an unlucky few faced imprisonment or institutionalization.

Clara Barton claimed that the four-year war advanced the social position of women by fifty years. The 1881 manifesto History of Woman Suffrage, written by luminaries Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Matilda Gave, argued vigorously that female front-line service proved that women should be accorded the same rights as male defenders of the republic. The Civil War changed the nation’s perception of its citizens’ capabilities and catalyzed a new push for equality not only between races, but between genders as well.



**DATE OF BIRTH - DEATH**  
December 25, 1843 -  
October 10, 1915

There are over 400 documented cases of women disguising themselves as men and fighting as soldiers on both sides during the Civil War. The case of **Albert Cashier, born “Jennie Hodgers”** with a female sex assignment, is one of the most famous because Cashier continued to live as a man after the war and was not discovered until a couple of years before his death. His consistent and nearly life-long commitment to a male identity has prompted some contemporary scholars to

think of Cashier as a transgender man.

Cashier was born on December 25, 1843 in Clogherhead, County Louth, Ireland. Not much is known about his early life, as the only account available was given by Cashier when he was suffering from dementia in 1913.

This much is certain—on August 6, 1862, Albert Cashier, a resident of Belvidere, Illinois, enlisted in the 95th Illinois Infantry. Although he was the shortest soldier in the regiment, and kept mostly to himself, Cashier was accepted as “one of the boys” and considered to be a good soldier.

Cashier’s regiment was part of the Army of the Tennessee

and fought in over 40 engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg, the Battle of Nashville, the Red River Campaign, and the battles at Kennesaw Mountain and Jonesborough, Georgia. There is an account of Cashier being captured and escaping by overpowering a prison guard, but no further details of this event exist.

Cashier served a full three year enlistment with his regiment until they were all mustered out on August 17, 1865 after losing a total of 289 soldiers to death and disease.

After the war, Cashier returned to Illinois where he settled in Saunemin. He continued his identity as a man, and held many different jobs, including farmhand, church janitor, cemetery worker, and street lamplighter. Cashier also voted in elections at a time when women did not have the right to vote and collected his veteran’s pension.

In November of 1910, Cashier was hit by a car and broke his leg, at which time his sex assigned at birth was discovered. The local hospital agreed not to divulge his sex assignment, and he was sent to the Soldiers and Sailors Home in Quincy, Illinois to recover. Cashier remained a resident of the home until March of 1913, when due to the onset of dementia, he was sent to a state hospital for the insane. Attendants there discovered his sex assignment and forced him to wear a dress. The press got a hold of the story and soon everyone knew that Private Albert Cashier had been born as Jennie Hodgers.

Many of his former comrades, although initially surprised at this revelation, were supportive of Cashier, and protested his treatment at the state hospital. When Cashier died on October 10, 1915, he was buried in his full uniform and given a tombstone inscribed with his male identity and military service.

Just about everything that historians know about Loretta **Janeta Velazquez** comes from her book, *The Woman in Battle: A Narrative of the Exploits, Adventures, and Travels of Madame Loretta Janeta Velazquez*, Otherwise Known as Lieutenant Harry T. Buford, Confederate States Army. Some of the incidents in the book have been verified, but there are many facts still in question.



**DATE OF BIRTH - DEATH**  
June 26, 1842 - 1897?

What is known is that Velazquez was born in Cuba on

**Women to page 12**

# 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>

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## Women at the Front:

### Hospital Workers in Civil War America

by Jane E. Schultz

As many as 20,000 women worked in Union and Confederate hospitals during America's bloodiest war. Black and white, and from various social classes, these women served as nurses, administrators, matrons, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, and custodial workers. Jane E. Schultz provides the first full history of these female relief workers, showing how the domestic and military arenas merged in Civil War America, blurring the line between homefront and battlefield.

Schultz uses government records, private manuscripts, and published sources by and about women hospital workers, some of whom are familiar--such as Dorothea Dix, Clara Barton, Louisa May Alcott, and Sojourner Truth--but most of whom are not well-known. Examining the lives and legacies of these women, Schultz considers who they were, how they became involved in wartime hospital work, how they adjusted to it, and how they challenged it. She demonstrates that class, race, and gender roles linked female workers with soldiers, both black and white, but became sites of conflict between the women and doctors and even among themselves.

Schultz also explores the women's postwar lives--their professional and domestic choices, their pursuit of pensions, and their memorials to the war in published narratives. Surprisingly few parlayed their war experience into postwar medical work, and their extremely varied postwar experiences, Schultz argues, defy any simple narrative of pre-professionalism, triumphalism, or conciliation.



## 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 -  
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,

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## 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.



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### Commander from Page 1

ing and would hope that anotehr brother can be there, too. Not necessarily to be a committee member but to listen, add to the discussion, and offer ideas, etc.

As part of this planning process, we will need several to chair the various committees (full job descriptions available), including

1. Program Booklet (Schedule of Events)
2. Campfire Program
3. Encampment Banquet
4. Memorial Service
5. Goodie Bags
6. Communication and Correspondence
7. Flowers
8. Special Dinners and Events

9. Tours
10. Fundraising
11. On-Site Registration

If you are unable to attend but willing to help, please contact Jim Pahl at jbpahl0824@yahoo.com. In addition, we should be getting Venue suggestions from Department of Michigan Brothers and possibly National. I plan to work on the On-site regsitration

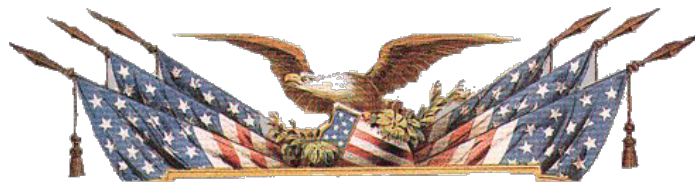
And it seems that the Three Oaks Civil War Days will not be held this year. I haven't seen anything official yet but this will need to be checked out.

The Annual report should be in by now or this week. We are at 15 members we granted- down 2. One associate didn't re-new and Brother Gorske asked for an Honorable Discharge which was granted and submitted.

Keep on the look out for friends, neighbors, and relatives to bring in to the camp. We can never have too many bothers. The additions don't have to be able to document. They can be Associates. The limitation is that we can't have any more the 1/3 of the roster as Associates. This means that for 15, we can have 5 Associates.

As a reminder, I will be out of town in June so I will not ne in the Flag Day parade.

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



## Ancestor Bi- ographies Needed

Whatever you may have on your ancestor's life story submit for inclusion of future issues. It can be short or long as it takes to tell us about your ancestor's life, i.e., what he did before the war, where he served, and if he survived, what he did after the war - farmer, merchant, politician, etc. And if your family history has a photograph submit that, too.

# Upcoming Events

## National

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

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

## Department

### **March 2020**

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

### **April 2020**

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

### **May 2020**

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

### **June 2020**

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

## Camp

- **March 12, 2020** Camp meeting
- **March/April TBD 2020** Last Soldier Ceremony for Oscar Mott, Crystal Springs Cemetery, Benton Harbor
- **March/April TBD 2020** Camp members and family Tour LaPorte museum with Dept Indiana Camp 8
- **May 14, 2020** Camp meeting



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](mailto:sarwilliamssa@gmail.com)

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

## Camp Website

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

## Sutler Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Department of Michigan Officers

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

## Civil War Time line: March in the Civil War

1861 - Throughout much of March forts on Texas were either abandoned by Federal forces or were seized by Texas troops. **March 2** Texas admitted to the Confederacy. **March 4** Lincoln Inaugurated; new cabinet decided upon; Confederate Committee On The Confederate Flag reported to their congress and the first Stars and Bars flown over the Montgomery AL state Capitol. **March 11** Confederate Congress unanimously adopted the Constitution of the Confederacy. **March 18** Sam Houston Governor of Texas refused to take oath of allegiance to the Confederacy and left office. **March 18 - 29** Discussions continued between the Federal government and South Carolina pertaining to the disposition of Ft Sumter.



1862 - **Mar 1.** Gen'l Grant ordered up Tennessee River to Ft Henry. President Davis ordered Martial Law in Richmond to arrest northern sympathizers. **March 2** Confederates invade NM. **March 6** Action begins at Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern)AR. USS Monitor leaves NY for Ft Monroe VA to confront the CSS Merrimack (Virginia). **March 7** Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern). **March 8** CSS Merrimack (Virginia) destroys Federal Vessels; Battle of Pea Ridge concludes. **March 9** Battle of the Monitor ad Merrimack. **March 11** Major changes in Federal command structure: Lincoln removed McClelland as Command-in-Chief of Federal forces; Gen'l Halleck given command of reorganized western forces - Department of the Mississippi; Gen'l Fremont given command of the Mountain Department (western VA and VA). **March 14** Federals capture New Madrid, MO and New Berne NC. **March 15** Gen'l W T Sherman & Hurlbut came to Pittsburg Landing TN. Gen'l Halleck restored Gen'l Grant to command. **March 17** Gen'l McClelland begins moving troops to James/York rivers for the Peninsula Campaign. **March 23** First Battle of Kernstown, VA (Shenandoah Campaign). **March 26** Engagement at Apache Canyon, NM. **March 28** Engagement at Glorieta Pass NM drove the Confederates out of the SW



1863 - **Mar 2-** Federal Congress confirmed the appoint-

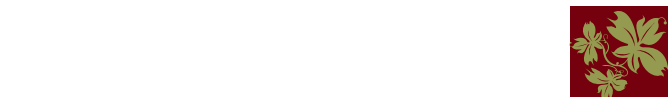
ment of 4 Major Generals, 9 Brigadier Generals for the Regular Army, 40 Major and 200 Brigadier Generals of Volunteers. Thirty Three U. S. Army officers were found guilty by court martial of various charges and dismissed from the service. **March 3** Federal Draft Act approved for all male citizens between 20 and 45 with certain exemptions. Other acts signed by Lincoln: Loans of \$300 M for 1863 and \$600M for 1864; act fixing Supreme Court to 10 justices; measure making Idaho a territory. **March 9** James Louis Petigru, a staunchly loyal unionist died at 74 - Respected by and friends of Charlestonians despite his political views. **March 10** Federal troops, mostly Negroes, reoccupied Jacksonville FL. **March 11** Fort Pemberton (MS) Blocks Yankees. **March 14** Passage of Port Hudson (LA) by Adm Farragut. **March 17** Battle of Kelly's Ford (VA).. **March 19 - 30** Federal efforts to surround Vicksburg continue with ultimate cessation of attempts to use backwater rivers. **March 30** Lincoln set aside April 30 as national fast and prayer day.



## Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

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

*Please Note: Non-hereditary membership (Associate Companion) 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.*



1864 - **Mar 1.** Raid on Richmond VA fails. Lincoln nominates U S Grant for newly created rank of Lieutenant General. **March 2** U S Senate confirms appointment of Grant. **March 4** U S Senate confirmed Andrew Johnson as Federal Military Governor of Tennessee. **March 7** Lincoln issued an order designating the starting point of the Union Pacific Railroad on the western border of Iowa. **March 9** General Grant commissioned Lieutenant General. **March 12** Red River Campaign (LA) under way. **March 17** Lt Gen Grant formally assumed command of the armies of the United States with headquarters to be 'in the field.' **March 18** Arkansas voters ratified a pro-Union constitution which ended slavery in that state. **March 21** Lincoln approved an act of the Federal Congress enabling the territories of Nevada and Colorado to become states. **March 24** Nathan Bedford Forrest on move to western Tennessee. **March 26** Confederate forces on Ohio River - Advance by Forrest unsuccessful. **March 28** 100 Copperheads (southern sympathizers) attacked Federal troops in Charleston IL **March 29** Lincoln dissuaded Gen'l Meade from requesting a formal court of inquiry in regard to Gettysburg.

1865 - The end was obvious; Northern attention turned to the political ramifications of a peace settlement; the split over reconstruction policy widened almost daily; people were looking forward to westward expansion, business, farming, and all the enticements of a non-war world. **March 1.** Wisconsin ratified the Thirteenth Amendment (abolition of slavery) - NJ rejected the amendment. **March 2** Engagement at Waynesborough VA. George Armstrong Custer defeated Jubal Early's cavalry. **March 3** Thirty-eighth Congress passed the Freedmen's Bureau Act (Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees). Lincoln wrote to Grant "... To have no conference with General Lee unless it be for the capitulation of Gen Lee's army ... You are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meanwhile, you are to press to the utmost, your military advantages." **March 4** With Malice Toward None - Second Inauguration of President Lincoln. **March 8 -10** Battle of Kingston NC. Confederate Senate (9 to 8) approved use of Negro troops. **March 11** Federal troops occupy Fayetteville NC. **March 13** Confederacy approves Negro soldiers. **March 16** Battle of Averasborough NC. Active discord between President J Davis and confederate Senate and House. **March 18** Confederate Congress Adjourns. **March 19 - 20** Battle of Bentonville, NC. **March 23** President and Mrs Lincoln with Tad set out to City Point to meet with Grant. **March 25** Confederates attack Ft Stedman at Petersburg VA; Siege of Mobile AL begins. **March 27** Lincoln meets with Grant, Sherman. **March 29** Appomattox Campaign begins. **March 31** Engagement at White Oak Rd and Dinwiddie Court House VA.



# Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic

## Woman's Relief Corps

The official woman's auxiliary of the GAR. Organized in 1883, membership is open to all women, regardless of ancestry, who ascribe to the principles of the Order.



Woman's Relief Corps

longed to or could qualify for membership in the GAR are welcome to join a Tent of this Order.

Olive Howard, Harriet Knapp, Eva Merwin, Frank Merwin and Bertha Martin organized on May 30, 1885 and held the first meeting on June 3, 1885 at the home of Eva Merwin, 419 First Street, SE Massillon, Ohio.



Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Incorporated as "The National Alliance of the Daughters of Veterans of the United States of America" on December 12, 1885, in Massillon, Ohio. Signers of the Original Articles of Incorporation: Minnie F. King, Bertha M. Martin, Olive F. Howald, Eva Merwin, and Amy Merrill.

They were endorsed by The Grand Army of the Republic at the 34th Annual Encampment held in Chicago, Illinois, 1900.

## Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Created in 1887, membership is open to women with Union Civil War veterans as ancestors as well as to spouses and daughters of members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

### AUXILIARY PURPOSE



Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

- To assist the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in all their principles and objects.
- To perpetuate the memory of the services and sacrifices of the Union Veterans of the Civil War for the maintenance of the Union, particularly through patriotic and historical observances, especially the proper observance of Memorial Day, Lincoln's Birthday and Appomattox Day.
- To inculcate true patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but to all people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.
- To oppose to the limit of our power and influence, all movements, tendencies and efforts that make for the destruction or impairment of our constitutional Union, and to demand of all citizens undivided loyalty and the highest type of Americanism.
- To oppose to the limit of our power and influence, all movements, tendencies and efforts that make for the destruction or impairment of our constitutional Union, and to demand of all citizens undivided loyalty and the highest type of Americanism.

## Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic



An organization of ladies who trace their ancestry to a Union Civil War soldier, sailor, Marine or member of the Revenue Cutter Service. They meet in groups called Circles. Honoring the past through Patriotism, Education, Preservation, and Community Service.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Inc. is a Congressionally Chartered non-profit organization, and is the oldest women's hereditary organization in the United States. The original objectives of the organization included promotion of patriotism and loyalty to the Union, and participation in community service, especially for the aid of our Veterans and their dependents. Today's objectives are still the same, with great emphasis on promotion of patriotism, education, and preservation of history.

### What we do:

1. Volunteer for Veterans at local VA hospitals, veterans' homes, etc.
2. Visit veterans and record their stories
3. Gather and send supplies to active duty soldiers
4. Attend and put on local school and community programs
5. Involvement in local activities including patriotic holiday observances and parades
6. Attend events relating to the military, soldiers, and veterans and offer assistance
7. Monument and battlefield preservation
8. Fundraising for memorial and dedication ceremonies
9. Support non-profit organization Pets for Vets®

The mission of The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic is to teach patriotism and preserve the history of our ancestry. This is our founding principle. Together with other organizations, we are making a difference in our Country, one community at a time.

## Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Women with Union Civil War ancestors who either be-

# 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](https://www.suvcwmi.org/messenger/2019/V28_N2.pdf)

## National Officers

Commander-in-Chief Edward .Norris, PDC CinC@suvcw.org  
Senior Vice CinC Brian C. Pierson, PDC SVCinC@suvcw.org  
Junior Vice CinC Michael A. Paquette, PDC JVCinC@suvcw.org  
National Secretary Jonathan C. Davis, PDC secretary@suvcw.org  
National Treasurer D. Michael Beard, PDC treasurer@suvcw.org  
National Quartermaster James L. Lyon qm@suvcw.org

## Council of Administration

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## The Enrollment Act

The Enrollment Act, 12 Stat. 731, enacted March 3, 1863, also known as the Civil War Military Draft Act, was legislation passed by the United States Congress during the American Civil War to provide fresh manpower for the Union Army. A form of conscription, the controversial act required the enrollment of every male citizen and those immigrants who had filed for citizenship between ages twenty and forty-five. Federal agents established a quota of new troops due from each congressional district. In some cities, particularly New York City, enforcement of the act sparked civil unrest as the war dragged on, leading to the New York City draft riots on July 13–16. It replaced the previous Militia Act of 1862.

## Organization

Recruiting poster from New York City printed by Baker & Godwin, June 23, 1863

The Provost Marshal General James Barnet Fry administered the national implementation of the Enrollment Act and answered directly to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Beneath Provost Marshal General Fry were the State Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Generals. The State Provost Marshal Generals were not authorized by the Enrollment Act, but were appointed personally by James Fry to attend to matters in each individual state. New York and Pennsylvania were the only states that had more than one State Acting Assistant Marshal general; New York had three and Pennsylvania had two. Each state was divided along district lines with each district under the jurisdiction of an enrollment board.

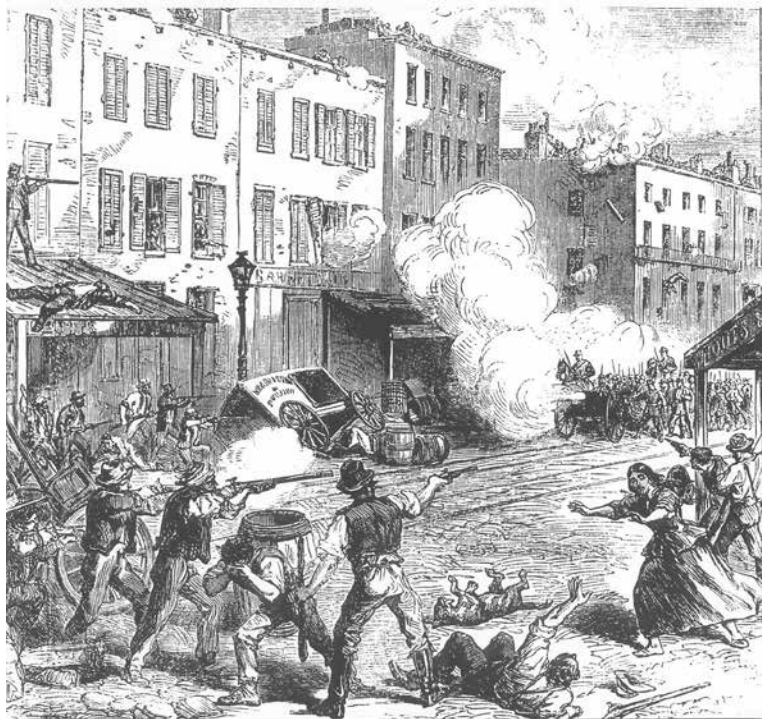
Recruiting poster from New York City printed by Baker & Godwin, June 23, 1863

The enrollment boards were headed by a district provost marshal and also included a surgeon and a commissioner. Each enrollment board employed clerks, deputies, and special agents as needed. The enrollment boards divided themselves into sub-districts along ward (in cities) and township (in rural areas) lines. In each sub-district a census was conducted by an enrollment officer to document every man eligible for the draft in the sub-district.

## Causes of unrest

Rioters and Federal troops clash as a result of the 1863 Enrollment Act

The policies of substitution and commutation were controversial practices that allowed drafted citizens to opt out of service by either furnishing a suitable substitute to take the place of the draftee or paying \$300. Both provisions were created with the intention of softening the effect of the draft on pacifists, the antidraft movement, and the property classes. The result however was general public resentment of both policies. The two practices



Rioters and Federal troops clash as a result of the 1863 Enrollment Act. The Illustrated London news Depiction of the Draft Riots in 1863

were major points of contention among the general public and led directly to the slogan “rich man’s war, poor man’s fight.”

## Substitution

The policy of substitutions was continued throughout the war. The problem with substitution was that it provided substitutes with powerful incentives to desert soon after enlisting. Career “jumpers” made a living off of enlisting as a substitute, collecting their compensation, deserting before their units were dispatched to the front, and repeating the process. The problem was well known to the military commanders who regularly saw the same recruits repeatedly. In addition, troops furnished by substitution were considered to be of an inferior quality in comparison to regulars and volunteers.

## Commutation

Commutation (paying \$300 to escape the draft - \$300 being equivalent at the time to approximately \$50,000 earned by an unskilled worker in 2018) was created in an effort to keep substitution prices low. If commutation were not instated, the price of a substitute would have quickly soared past \$300. Also, commutation was intended to raise money for the war effort. While commutation raised war funds, it was often a criticism of the draft that it was better at raising money than troops. The rationalization for commutation was that unwilling troops were ineffective so the government might as well extract funds from the unwilling if it got poor service. Despite the good intentions behind commutation, it was one of the most hated policies of the war.

## 1864 amendment

Congress passed an amendment to the Enrollment Act in 1864. Section 5 limited the length of an exemption from the draft by payment of a commutation fee to one year. Then, those drafted were required to serve or to furnish substitutes.

## 1865 amendment

Congress passed another amendment to the Enrollment Act on March 3, 1865; this is sometimes referred to itself as the Enrollment Act of 1865. Section 21 of the Act (13 Stat. 490) imposed denationalization (loss of citizenship) as a penalty for draft evasion or desertion. Justice John Marshall Harlan II’s dissent in *Afroyim v. Rusk* mentioned the Enrollment Act of 1865 as an example of a law in which citizenship could be revoked without a person’s consent and that the Congress then regarded it as constitutional..

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<https://www.measuringworth.com/calculators/uscompare/relativevalue.php>

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## The Gangs of New York Movie

How accurate is the movie?

While the movie is not generally regarded as one of Scorsese’s best, it is still highly rated by critics. Additionally, Daniel Day Lewis’s portrayal of Bill the Butcher is one of the most fascinating and terrifying performances in cinema history. His performance alone makes *Gangs of New York* worth watching. Scorsese’s work also captures many of the issues of the time such as the tensions between natives and immigrants. It also manages to reconstruct the Five Points and gives the viewer a sense of this once infamous neighborhood.

However, there are many exaggerations and inaccuracies. These include overstating the violence that took place at the time in the Five Points. The nature of the gangs and their motivations is not portrayed particularly accurately. Additionally, all of the characters and gangs in the movie are all fictional. The most serious inaccuracy is the distortion of the Draft Riots of 1863. Hopefully, someone makes a movie that does accurately portray these riots. On this basis, it could be said that the movie does manage to capture something of the Five Points and its gangs but is not a realistic portrayal of New York in the 1860s.

# Women

June 26, 1842 to a wealthy family.

In 1849, she was sent to school in New Orleans, where she resided with her aunt. At the age of 14, she eloped with an officer in the Texas army. When Texas seceded from the Union in 1861, her husband joined the Confederate army and Velazquez pleaded with him to allow her to join him. Undeterred by her husband's refusal, Velazquez had a uniform made and disguised herself as a man, taking the name Harry T. Buford.

Now displaying the self-awarded rank of lieutenant, Velazquez moved to Arkansas, where she proceeded to raise a regiment of volunteers. Locating her husband in Florida, Velazquez brought the regiment to him, presenting herself as their commanding officer. Her husband's reaction is not recorded in history, as just a few days later he was killed in a shooting accident.

Velazquez headed north, acting as an "independent soldier," she joined up with a regiment just in time to fight at the Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run) and the Battle of Ball's Bluff. Shortly afterwards, she once again donned female attire and went to Washington, DC, where she was able to gather intelligence for the Confederacy. Upon her return to the South, Velazquez was made an official member of the detective corps.

Apparently espionage did not hold enough excitement for Velazquez, and she once again sought action on the battlefield. Resuming her disguise as Lieutenant Buford, she traveled to Tennessee, joining up with another regiment to fight at the Battle of Fort Donelson on February 11, 1862. Velazquez was wounded in the foot, and fearing that her true gender would be revealed if she sought medical treatment in camp, she fled back to her home in New Orleans.

Still in her male disguise, Velazquez was arrested in New Orleans for being a possible Union spy. She was cleared of the charges, but was fined for impersonating a man, and released. She immediately headed back to Tennessee, in search of another regiment to join. As luck would have it, she found the regiment she had originally recruited in Arkansas, and fought with them at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862. While on burial detail, she was wounded in the side by an exploding shell, and an army doctor discovered her true gender. Velazquez decided at this point to end her career as a soldier, and she returned to New Orleans.

Not content to sit out the rest of the war, Velazquez then went to Richmond to volunteer her services as a spy. She was able to travel freely in both the South and the North, working in both male and female disguises. It was during this time that she married Confederate Captain Thomas DeCaulp; unfortunately, he died in a hospital a short time later.

After the war, Velazquez married a man identified only as Major Wasson, and immigrated to Venezuela. After his death, she moved back to the United States, where she traveled extensively in the West, and gave birth to a baby boy. In 1876, Velazquez, in need of money to support her child, decided to publish her memoirs. *The Woman in Battle* was dedicated to

her Confederate comrades "who, although they fought in a losing cause, succeeded by their valor in winning the admiration of the world." The public reaction to the book at the time was mixed—Confederate General Jubal Early denounced it as pure fiction—but modern scholars have found some of it to be quite accurate.

With the release of her book, Velazquez may have married for a fourth time and is last documented as living in Nevada. The date of her death is thought to be 1897, but there is no supporting evidence for this. In response to those who criticized the account of her life, she said that she hoped she would be judged with impartiality, as she only did what she thought to be right.

**Sarah Rosetta Wakeman** was one of hundreds of

women who disguised themselves as men to fight in the Civil War. Unlike most of the women however, the letters that Wakeman wrote home were preserved by her family and later published. They give a unique picture of what it was like to undertake and maintain such a masquerade.



**DATE OF BIRTH - DEATH**  
January 16, 1843 –  
June 19, 1864

Wakeman was born on January 16, 1843 in Bainbridge, New York, the eldest of nine children in a poor farming family. Not much is known about Wakeman's life, until August of 1862, when she decided to leave home disguised as a man. The reasons for this drastic decision can be guessed at—she had no prospects of marriage, her father was in debt, and her small earnings as a "domestic" would not have been much help to the family.

Adopting a male disguise, Wakeman signed on as a boatman doing manual labor on a coal barge traveling on the Chenango Canal. Shortly after making her first trip, she encountered recruiters from the 153rd New York Infantry Regiment. The offer of a \$152.00 bounty was too good to refuse, and on August 30, 1862, Wakeman enlisted under the name of Lyons Wakeman. The regiment departed for Washington, DC on October 17.

After serving provost and guard duty in Alexandria, Virginia and on Capitol Hill in Washington, the regiment was transferred to the command of Major General Nathaniel Banks in February of 1864. On March 15, Wakeman and her regiment were sent to Louisiana to take part in the Red River Campaign. Forced to march hundreds of miles through swampy bayou country, with poor food and drinking water, Wakeman persevered while hundreds of her comrades succumbed to illness.

The regiment finally saw action at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana on April 9, 1864. Standing shoulder to shoulder with the men in her company, Wakeman fired round after round into the advancing Confederates, beating them back six times. While the 153rd fought gallantly, the Union army was forced to retreat back down the Red River, fighting another engagement at Monett's Bluff on April 23rd. Holding

back the Confederates once again, the army finally reached safety at Alexandria, Louisiana in early May.

On May 3, Wakeman reported to the regimental hospital, suffering from chronic diarrhea. She was transferred to a hospital in New Orleans, arriving there on May 22. By this time she was gravely ill and on June 19, 1864, she died. There is no record of her true sex ever having been discovered, and she was buried under the name Private Lyons Wakeman at Chalmette National Cemetery near New Orleans. In one of her letters home, she had written "I don't know how long before I shall have to go into the field of battle. For my part I don't care. I don't feel afraid to go."

**Sarah Emma Edmondson** was born in New Brunswick, Canada in December of 1841. Her father was a farmer who had been hoping for a son to help him with the crops; as a result, he resented his daughter and treated her badly. In 1857, to escape the abuse and an arranged marriage, Edmondson left



**DATE OF BIRTH - DEATH**  
**December 1841 – September 5, 1898**

home, changing her name to Edmonds.

Edmonds lived and worked in the town of Moncton for about a year, but always fearful that she would be discovered by her father, she decided to immigrate to the United States. In order to travel undetected and to secure a job, she decided to disguise herself as a man and took the name Franklin Thompson. She soon found work in Hartford, Connecticut as a traveling Bible salesman.

By the start of the Civil War in 1861, Edmonds was boarding in Flint, Michigan, continuing to be quite successful at selling books. An ardent Unionist, she decided that the best way to help would be to enlist under her alias, and on May 25, 1861, Edmonds was mustered into the 2nd Michigan Infantry as a 3 year recruit.

Although Edmonds and her comrades did not participate in the Battle of First Manassas on July 21, they were instrumental in covering the Union retreat from the field. Edmonds stayed behind to nurse wounded soldiers and barely eluded capture to return to her regiment in Washington. She continued to work as a hospital attendant for the next several months.

In March of 1862, Edmonds was assigned the duties of mail carrier for the regiment. Later that month, the 2nd Michigan was shipped out to Virginia as part of General McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. From April 5 to May 4, the regiment took part in the Siege of Yorktown.

It was during this time that Edmonds was supposedly first asked to conduct espionage missions. Although there is no definitive proof that Edmonds ever acted as a spy, her memoirs detail several of her exploits behind enemy lines throughout the war, disguised variously as a male "contraband" and an Irish peddler.

On May 5, 1862, the regiment came under heavy fire during the Battle of Williamsburg. Edmonds was caught in the thick of it, at one point picking up a musket and firing with her comrades. She also acted as a stretcher bearer, ferrying the wounded from the field hour after hour in the pouring rain.

The summer of 1862 saw Edmonds continuing her role as a mail carrier, which often involved journeys of over 100 miles through territory inhabited by dangerous "bushwhackers." Edmonds' regiment saw action in the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, where she acted once again as hospital attendant, tending to the many wounded. With the conclusion of the Peninsula Campaign, Edmonds returned with her regiment to Washington.

On August 29, 1862, the 2nd Michigan took part in the Battle of Second Manassas. Acting as courier during the battle, Edmonds was forced to ride a mule after her horse was killed. She was thrown into a ditch, breaking her leg and suffering internal injuries. These injuries would plague her for the rest of her life and were the main reason for her pension application after the war.

During the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 11-15, Edmonds served as an orderly for her commander, Colonel Orlando Poe. While her regiment did not see much action, Edmonds was constantly in the saddle, relaying messages and orders from headquarters to the front lines.

In the spring of 1863, Edmonds and the 2nd Michigan were assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and sent to Kentucky. Edmonds contracted malaria and requested a furlough, which was denied. Not wanting to seek medical attention from the army for fear of discovery, Edmonds left her comrades in mid-April, never to return. "Franklin Thompson" was subsequently charged with desertion.

After her recovery, Edmonds, no longer in disguise, worked with the United States Christian Commission as a female nurse, from June 1863 until the end of the war. She wrote and published her memoirs, *Nurse and Spy in the Union Army*, the first edition being released in 1864.

Edmonds donated the profits from her book to various soldiers' aid groups.

Edmonds married Linus Seelye in 1867 and they had three children. In 1876, she attended a reunion of the 2nd Michigan and was warmly received by her comrades, who aided her in having the charge of desertion removed from her military records and supported her application for a military pension. After an eight year battle and an Act of Congress, "Franklin Thompson" was cleared of desertion charges and awarded a pension in 1884.

In 1897, Edmonds was admitted into the Grand Army of the Republic, the only woman member. One year later, on September 5, 1898, Edmonds died at her home in La Porte, Texas. In 1901, she was re-buried with military honors at Washington Cemetery in Houston.

## On the Homefront

Georgeanna Woolsey was a young unmarried woman when the Civil War began. Shortly after the start of the war, the Woman's Central Relief Association (a part of the U.S. Sanitary Commission) organized a volunteer nursing staff for the United States Army. In May 1861 she was one of one hundred women selected to become a volunteer nurse. With no prior medical training, she was sent to New York for, what she called in her diary, "a month's seasoning in painful sights and sounds."

*We took off our bonnets and went to work. Such a month as we had of it, walking round from room to room, learning what we could—really learning something in the end, till finally, what with writing down everything we saw, and making elaborate sketches of all kinds of bandages and the ways of applying them, and what with bandaging everybody we met for practice, we at last made our 'reverses' without a wrinkle; and at the end of the month were competent to any very small emergency, or very simple fracture.*

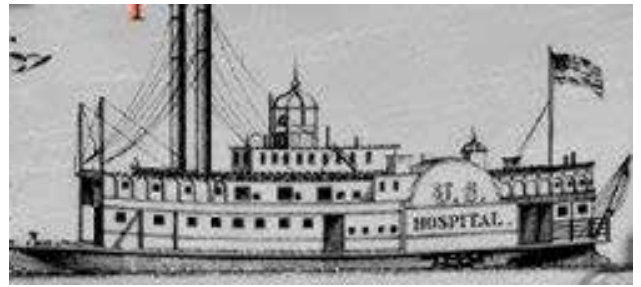
She was assigned to Washington D.C. in July 1861 where, she wrote:

*Miss [Dorothea] Dix received us kindly and gave us a good deal of information about the hospitals, and this morning we went to the Georgetown Hospital to see for ourselves. We were delighted with all the arrangements. Everything was clean and comfortable. We shall go again and take papers and magazines.*

Her pleasant early experiences were misleading, however. Later, looking back on her nursing career, she remarked:

*No one knows who did not watch the thing from the beginning, how much opposition, how much ill-will, how much unfeeling want of thought, these women nurses endured. Hardly a surgeon whom I can think of received or treated them with even common courtesy. Government had decided that women should be employed, and the Army surgeons—unable, therefore to close the hospitals against them—determined to make their lives so unbearable that they should be forced in self-defense to leave. She did not leave. As fighting became more intense, a makeshift hospital was set up in the Washington, D.C. patent office (now the National Portrait Gallery) where she continued to work as a nurse. She described her experiences:*

*On the stacks of marble slabs...we spread mattresses, and put the sickest men. As the number increased, camp beds were set up between the glass cases in the outer room and we alternated—typhoid fever, cogwheels and pat-*



Sunday, the first day [on the ship]...sewing upon a hospital flag... It is to be run up at once in case we encounter the Merrimac." ~Georgeanna Woolsey

*ent churns, typhoid fever, balloons and mouse traps...Here for weeks, went on a sort of hospital pic-nic. We scrambled through with what we had to do...Here for weeks we worked among these men, cooking for them, feeding them, washing them, sliding them along on their tables, while we climbed up on something and made up their beds with brooms, putting the same powders down their throats with the same spoon, all up and down what seemed half a mile of uneven floor; coaxing back to life some of the most unpromising—watching the youngest and best die.*

Georgeanna Woolsey lived with her married sister Eliza Woolsey Howland in Washington, D.C. while Eliza's husband, Joseph Howland, was serving in the Union Army of the Potomac. When the Army of the Potomac was ordered to leave the capital, Georgeanna and Eliza wanted to travel with it. They tried several times to get permission but were unsuccessful until the Sanitary Commission gave them positions on the hospital ship Daniel Webster. They sailed after the army in April 1862. She wrote:

*Sunday, the first day [on the ship] was gone. As for us, we had spent it sitting on deck, sewing upon a hospital flag fifteen by eight, and singing hymns to take the edge off this secular occupation. It is to be run up at once in case we encounter the Merrimac.*

*Georgeanna's letters after 1862 were lost to a fire, but it is easy to see how the war had affected her over the course of one year. In May 1862, she wrote:*

*We are changed by all this contact with terror, else how could I deliberately turn my lantern on his [a wounded soldier's] face and say to the Doctor behind me, "Is that man dead?" and stand coolly, while he listened and examined and pronounced him dead. I could not have quietly said, a year ago, "That will make one more bed, Doctor."*



Nurses and officers of the U.S. Sanitary Commission in Fredericksburg, Virginia. (Library of Congress)

— Source: "Letters of a Family During the War 1861-65," Privately published in 1899 by Georgeanna Woolsey Bacon and Eliza Woolsey Howland.

American Battlefield Trust

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## Member Ancestors

Compiled from current and past member information.

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

Current Members		Ancestor		Unit
Theodore J	Chamberlain	Chamberlain	Jeremiah M	Pvt, Co B 176 <sup>th</sup> OH Vol Inf
Keith Alan	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 <sup>th</sup> IL Inf
Steven	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> MI Inf Reg,
Richard	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Rodney Samuel	Krieger	Jacob	Krieger	Pvt, Co I, 19th MI Inf
Glenn	Palen	Palen	Charles	Pvt Co E 128 <sup>th</sup> IN Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Jr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 <sup>nd</sup> PA Vol Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Sr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 <sup>nd</sup> PA Vol Inf
Ray	Truhn	Goodenough	Alonzo	Pvt, Co A 2 <sup>nd</sup> VT Inf
Steven Allen	Williams	Carter Mountjoy/ Munjoy Wetmore	Oren George W Abiather Joy	Pvt, Co B 186 <sup>th</sup> NY Vol Inf Pvt, 11 <sup>th</sup> MI Vol Cavalry & 1st MI Sharpshooters Pvt 66 <sup>th</sup> IL Inf
Matthew Carter	Williams	Carter	Oren	Pvt, Co B 186 <sup>th</sup> NY Vol Inf
Past Members		Ancestor		Unit
Roger C	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Kenneth A	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Dennis L	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Michael	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> IL Lt Artillery
Irving	Hackeman	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 <sup>st</sup> 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

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