



Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

May 2019

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

A Message From the Commander

Brothers,

We have a few items to work on and make decisions on in the upcoming May meeting:

- How many events to participate in and how many of us can attend these events.
- Budgeting for camp's needs and having the income to be able to do /get these things.

Participation

Our current set of activities includes the Three Oaks Flag Day parade (June) and the Three Oaks Civil War Days (July). This is a continuation of last year and a good start. I've proposed another community based activity that is not defined by a single day or location but can be anywhere in the county – the Graves Registration/ or cemetery walk-down. This would

Commander to Page 7



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Next Camp Meetings

May 8, 2019 - 6 p.m.

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

Berrien County in the American Civil War

1st Michigan Regiment Light Artillery 1861-1865

The allocation of volunteer artillery to the State of Michigan for Federal Service was 1 Regiment consisting of 12 Batteries. The designation for the Regiment furnished was the 1st Michigan Artillery, consisting of Batteries "A" thru "I", and "K", "L", "M".

There were 14 Batteries raised, and the last two were designated by a numerical designation the 13th and 14th. During the war newsmen of the time gave the Batteries numerical designation, instead of alphabetical in their news releases, although they were officially, the opposite.

The Regiment of the Michigan Light Artillery was composed of twelve six gun batteries. They were commanded by Colonel C.O. Loomis, but from the character of the that arm of the service, the batteries were never brought together as a unified Regiment, as a result, no definitive history could be written as a whole. I have therefore thought it best to separate the histories by Battery.

During its term of Federal service it carried on its rolls 3333 officers and men, while 265 had re-enlisted as veteran volunteers in specific batteries.

The batteries composing the Regiment served in all principal armies, and some of them bore conspicuous parts in the most important battles of the war, in which western armies were engaged, while some served in the extreme South.

Their services in battle were credible wherever an opportunity offered, but, like all other batteries in the war, they failed in getting a proportionate notoriety or reputation with that of the Cavalry or Infantry arm of the service, owing to a less amount of correspondence with the public press of the country.

Battery A

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Prettyman, Burton	Berrien	38
Weaver, Albert M.	Buchanan	20

Battery C

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Evans, Abraham	St. Joseph	25

Battery D

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Craft, John	St. Joseph	18
Jacobs, Louis E.	St. Joseph	18
King, Spencer	St. Joseph	29
Knox, Fred C.	St. Joseph	18
Ridge, James	St. Joseph	45
Ruttan, Andrew E.	Berrien	18
Sherman, William H.	St. Joseph	23

Battery E

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Abbott, Seneca H.	Niles	42
Bliss, Albert S.	Berrien	25
Drago, Liberty V.	Berrien	19
Shook, John	Berrien	33
Simpson, Samuel	Berrien	33



Officers 2018 - 2019

Camp Commander:

Steven Williams

SVC: Rex Dillman

JVC: Charles L Pfauth Sr

Secretary :Ray Truhn

Treasurer : Ray Truhn

Council 1: Charles L Pfauth Jr

Council 2: Keith Chapman

Council 3: Charles L Pfauth Sr

Patriotic Instructor:

Ted Chamberlain

Chaplain : Steven Williams

Graves & Memorials:

Rex Dillman

Historian: Rex Dillman

Eagle Scout Coordinator:

Steven Williams

Signals Officer: Unassigned

JROTC contact: Unassigned

Guide: Unassigned

Editor

Steve Williams

sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

Battery F

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Fetters, Phillip	Berrien County	22
Miller, Adam	St. Joseph	18

Battery L

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Bates, Sutliff	Buchanan	21
Bunker, Jason	Niles	23
Coveney, John	Buchanan	20
Dalrymple, Israel	Buchanan	18
Dalrymple, Jackson	Buchanan	18
Doan, Wilson	Buchanan	34
Fancher, Francis B.	Buchanan	21
Godard, Archibald	Buchanan	19
Hamilton, Francis M.	Buchanan	21
Hanover, William	Buchanan	18
Inks, Thomas	Buchanan	18
Kane, John	Buchanan	18
Lyon, David S.	Buchanan	23
Newton, Harrison	Buchanan	18
Rinker, Henry	Buchanan	33
Strans, John	Buchanan	18
Vader, Seth	Buchanan	24
Voorhees, Abram	Buchanan	20
Williams, John	Volina	28

Battery M

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Bronson, Orson O.	Niles	23

Unattached

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Batchelor, Edwin D.	Berrien	23
Hulbert, William	Berrien	19

14th Battery

ENLISTED MEN NAME	HOME	AGE
Arnold, Edward R.	Volinia	37
Canfield, Washington	Volinia	19
Drake, Benjamin	Volinia	31
Finley, James B.	Niles	n/a
Goff, William H.	Volinia	18

Miscellaneous Organizations

An effort has been made to obtain the records of all officers and enlisted men who served in other than Michigan organizations, who were citizens or residents of Michigan at the time of enlistment. With this in view, information was requested through the daily papers and the Army Register and records of other states were examined and information from other sources were obtained. While it has been found impossible to give a complete list or to obtain the full records of all men who served from Michigan in the Civil War, the following list is practically correct.

NAME	HOME	Unit
Andrews, Isaac B.	Hartford	39th Illinois Infantry, Company G
Badger, Henry	Niles	2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps Band
Benton, Calvin R.	Niles	Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery



Benton, William H.	Niles	Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery
Bowles, Alfred	Niles	2nd Brigade, 3rd Division ,9th Army Corps Band
Boyle, James	New Buffalo	88th Illinois Infantry, Company G
Bricknell, Edward J.	Niles	57th Illinois Infantry, Company F
Brown, David	St. Joseph	132nd Illinois Infantry, Company F
Buys, Simeon	St. Joseph	4th Illinois Cavalry, Company A
Cartwright, James C.	Niles	147th Indiana Infantry, Company D
Druedalle, Pierre	St. Joseph	132nd Illinois Infantry, Company F
Dunham, Hiram G.	Hartford	39th Illinois Infantry, Company G
Egan, John	New Buffalo	128th Indiana Infantry, Company
Fairfield, George	Niles	2nd Brigade, 3rd Division , 9th Army Corps Band
Fessenhauser, Chris	Bertrand	125th Indiana Infantry, Company D
Galloway, Charles A.	New Buffalo	Indiana Light Artillery, 13th Battery
Griffith, John W.	Niles	2nd Brigade, 3rd Division , 9th Army Corps Band
Harrington, Henry	New Buffalo	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company B
Heck, Jacob	New Buffalo	72nd Illinois Infantry, Company C
Highland, John	Niles	147th Illinois Infantry, Company D
Hill, Thomas M.	Niles	2nd Brigade, 3rd Division , 9th Army Corps Band
Jay, George W.	Berrien Co.	6th Wisconsin Infantry, Company G
Kafflint, John	New Buffalo	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company B
Kelder, Abram	New Buffalo	88th Illinois Infantry, Company G
Kelder, Abram	New Buffalo	88th Illinois Infantry, Company G
Lane, Ascher	Berrien Co.	6th Wisconsin Infantry
Lane, John	Berrien Co.	6th Wisconsin Infantry
Loushbaugh, Francis M.	Bertrand	Indiana Light Artillery 21st Battery
McClure, Edwin A.	St. Joseph	132nd Illinois Infantry, Company B
McGowan, William	Buchanan	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company C
Miller, Burton	Berrien Co.	6th Wisconsin Infantry, Company G
Miller, Burton	Berrien Co.	Wisconsin Light Artillery 10th Battery
Morris, George	New Buffalo	72nd Illinois Infantry, Company C
Myers, Charles	New Buffalo	128th Indiana Infantry, Company C
O'Connor, John	New Buffalo	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company C
Paddock, Thomas I.	New Buffalo	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company A
Patter, Seymour	New Buffalo	88th Illinois Infantry, Company G
Perkins, John	New Buffalo	128th Indiana Infantry, Company C
Pope, Philander	Bertrand	Indiana Light Artillery 21st Battery
Purfield, Henry S.	Berrien Co.	6th Wisconsin Infantry
Richardson, Charles	Niles	2nd Brigade., 4th Division 23rd Army Corps Band
Rowe, Charles E.	St. Joseph	88th Illinois Infantry, Company H
Smith, Samuel D.	St. Joseph	4th Illinois Cavalry, Company A
Spencer, W. W.	Bainbridge	39th Illinois Infantry, Company G
Trumbly, Saul	St. Joseph	18th Illinois Infantry, Company D
Tuttle, Jerome	New Buffalo	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company D
Vader, Allen	New Buffalo	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company B
Vader, Daniel	New Buffalo	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company B
Whittaker, Hiram	Berrien Co.	6th Wisconsin Infantry, Company G
Williams, Charles	Niles	2nd Brigade., 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps Band
Wright, Stanton	New Buffalo	73rd Indiana Infantry, Company B
Young, Smith	Berrien Co.	6th Wisconsin Infantry, Company G



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

DONALD WILLIAM SHAW, C-IN-C TESTIMONIAL DINNER

27 APRIL 2019
OKEMOS CONFERENCE CENTER
2187 University Park
Okemos, MI 48864
(517)347-6690



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL INFORMATION:

You are cordially invited to attend a testimonial dinner in honor of our Brother, Commander-in-Chief, Donald W. Shaw, at a cost of \$30 per person. Proceeds, in part, will help defray costs that are incurred annually by the Commander-in-Chief of the SUVCW in carrying out his responsibilities during his term. In addition to the stimulating dinner program, there will be an opportunity to relax and get to know Brothers from far and wide. A buffet style dinner will be served including beef tips with rice, chicken parmesan, choice of vegetable, dessert and drink. Note: Dinner reservations must be received by April 1st. No "At the Door" dinner available.

Civil War Artillery

Civil War artillery played a very important part during the American Civil War. It was used against infantry, buildings, fortifications, and ships. Artillery was limited during the Civil War to firing at targets the gunners could actually see. There were no forward observers who could direct fire onto a target. Artillery fought side by side with the infantry on the battlefield.

Most artillery during the Civil War were muzzle loading guns, breech loading was a new technology and was not used much during the war. One example of a breech loader was the Whitworth cannon.

Civil War Artillery Types

Civil War artillery barrels came in two varieties. They were either smoothbore or rifled. Smoothbore artillery such as the Napoleon were made of bronze and shot round iron cannonballs.

Rifled artillery pieces such as the 10-pounder Parrott rifle and the 3-inch Ordnance rifle were

made of cast iron and wrought iron and used conical shaped shells.

Field artillery during the Civil War were referred to as 10 pounders, 12 pounders or inches such as the 3 inch ordnance rifle etc...

Pounders simply referred to the weight of the projectile that the gun would fire. A 12 pounder Napoleon cannon shoots a 12 pound cannonball. Inches are simply the diameter of the bore. A 3 inch ordnance rifle has a barrel 3 inches in diameter.

Civil War Artillery Organization

A Civil War battery in the Union army typically had 6 guns of the same size and type. When moving an artillery piece each gun was attached to a limber. The limber contained a limber chest which held ammunition. The gun and limber were pulled by a team of 6 horses.

Each gun also had a caisson which held additional ammunition and supplies, the caisson was also pulled by a team of 6 horses. Extra horses were needed to pull forges, haul supplies, or for officers to ride on. A typical Union battery would require around 18 horses per gun.

Civil War Artillery Projectiles

There are four types of Civil War cannon projectiles that were used during the war.

Solid Round Shot – This is a solid iron ball attached with metal bands to a wooden sabot. The powder bag is attached to the wooden sabot.

Explosive Shell – This is a hollow iron ball filled with black powder. This projectile uses a fuse that can be cut at a certain length so that the iron ball explodes when it arrives at the target.

Case Shot – Like explosive shell it is filled with gunpowder and uses a fuse. The difference is it has a hollow area that contains small iron balls, the shell explodes when it arrives at the target.

Canister Shot – This is a canister filled with small iron balls that when used at close range acts as a giant shotgun. Canister shot is used against infantry and cavalry at close range. It is generally only used as a last ditch effort when the gun is about to be attacked. Cannons can be loaded with double canister which multiplies the shotgun effect against the target.

Civil War Artillery Gun Crews

It took eight highly trained artillerymen to crew one artillery piece. Each crew member was cross-



Upcoming Events

National

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

Department

April 2019

- 6 April, Saturday - Founding of the Grand Army of the Republic 1866
- 15 April, Monday - Lincoln Death Day
- 27 Department of Michigan Encampment - Okemos, MI
Reg Form - <https://www.suvcwmi.org/DeptEncampment/forms/2019%20Dept%20Encamp%20Pre%20Reg%20Form.pdf>
Lunch order form - <https://www.suvcwmi.org/DeptEncampment/forms/Lunch%20Reservation%20Form%20v2.pdf>

May 2019

- 26 May, Sunday - Memorial Sunday
- 27 May, Monday - Federal Holiday - Memorial Day
- 30 May, Thursday - Traditional Memorial Day

June 2019

- 09 June, Sunday - 67th Annual Three Oaks Flag Day Parade

July 2019

- 04 July, Thursday - Independence Day
- 27 & 28 July, Saturday & Sunday - Three Oaks Civil War Days

Camp

June 2019

- 9 June, Sunday - Three Oaks Flag Day Parade 1:30 p.m.

July 2019

- 6-28 July, Friday-Sunday - Three Oaks Civil War Days



Donations to SUVCW

Can you write off donations to a 501 C 4?

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



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

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

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

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

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

Camp Website

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

Sutler Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Michigan Officers

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

less likely require any funds but need our time and effort to accomplish. At the May meeting I will ask for volunteers to assist our Graves Registration Officer to select cemetery(s) to walk down, begin planning for the actions needed, and then starting the process. Another part of this type of grave site activity would be partnering with other organizations¹ that would be dealing with any type of grave site ceremony, be it a re-marking, or a ceremony to recognize those civil war veterans in a particular cemetery, or placing American flags at veterans' headstones for Memorial Day or Veterans Day.

Budgeting

Our, hopefully, increasing activity may require some expenditures in order to do the activity in the best way. In other words, we should make a good impression whenever we are performing some function. There are times when certain activities such as parades may require a registration fee even though it may be relatively nominal. Even though past years haven't seen much in the way of new membership, we've had an increase this year that requires the purchasing of membership badges for the Induction ceremony. Presenting any certificates to Eagle Scouts or JROTC or to new members or marking graves with an appropriate Civil War/GAR marker or needing resources to support any other project will require a level of bank balance able to properly fund these things.

Certificates and their costs

- Eagle Scout \$0.50
- New Member \$5.00
- Associate Certificate \$7.00
- Ancestor Certificate \$0.75
- Presentation Folder \$2.75
- Certificate of Commendation \$1.75
- Certificate for Camp Officer \$1.75
- Flag Patriotism Certificate (5 ea) \$2.50

So the important aspect for us to decide is how to increase the bank balance. Do we do some sort of fund raising activity? Although certainly do-able this seems to be primarily a once-in-a-while thing. This might work if we could generate a sufficient sum of income to support the camp for a while. The other option might be to have some level of Camp dues approved to set a regular source of income. It doesn't have to be anything onerous but something that will help provide a base level of income to start the camp onwards being able to participate in the community and take care of new members.

We should not depend on any Camp Brother to take upon himself the responsibility to self-fund any of these items mentioned above. While, as a group, we are certainly grateful for such generosity, we should not expect any Brother to be the sole source of funding.

See you all at the May 8th meeting in the Lincoln Twp Library.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackeman, Camp 85 Commander

¹ American Legion Posts, D.A.R. chapters, VFW Posts, S.A.R. chapter, Boy/Girl Scout Troops.

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>



Book Review: Hard Tack and Coffee

Hard Tack and Coffee: The Unwritten Story of Army Life (1887) is a memoir by John D. Billings.

Billings was a veteran of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery Battery in the American Civil War. Originally published in 1888, *Hard Tack and Coffee* quickly became a best seller, and is now considered one of the most important books written by a Civil War veteran. The book is abundantly illustrated by the pen and ink drawings of Charles Reed, also a veteran, who served as bugler in the 9th Massachusetts Battery. Reed received the Medal of Honor for saving the life of his battery commander at Gettysburg. *Hard Tack and Coffee* is not about battles, but rather about how the common Union soldiers of the Civil War lived in camp and on the march. What would otherwise be a mundane subject is enlivened by Billings' humorous prose and Reed's superb drawings which are based on the sketches he kept in his journal during the war.

The book is noteworthy as it covers the details of regular soldier life, and as such has become a valuable resource for Civil War reenactors.

The volume is divided into twenty-one chapters which treat the origins of the Civil War, enlisting, how soldiers were sheltered, life in tents, life in log huts, unlucky soldiers and shirkers ("Jonahs and Beats"), Army rations, offenses and punishments, a day in camp, raw recruits, special rations and boxes from home, foraging, corps and corps badges, some inventions and devices of the war, the army mule, hospitals and ambulances, clothing, breaking camp and marching, army wagon trains, road and bridge builders, and signal flags and torches.

Some of the information is specific to Billings' experiences as a Massachusetts volunteer artillery veteran. However, much of it is very useful to anyone researching or simply reading about the ordinary soldier in the Union army. Reed's drawings add a great deal to the text.



Shelter Tent or
Dog Tent



Wall Tent



Sibley or Bell Tent

Billings has been described as a skilful writer, both humorous and informative. The historian Henry Steele Commager called the work “one of the most entertaining of all civil war books”.

Among the interesting items Billings describes are:

- Tents used includes the **Sibley**(or Bell) tent until 1862, A or Wedge tent, the Hospital, and the shelter or **Dog** tents. 5 or 6 soldiers fit into the Wedge tent depending on the size of the men. The shelter tent consisted of two halves and required two soldiers to use their halves and button them together to form the completed tent. Up to a dozen men fit into the Sibley tent and slept in spoke fashion around the center pole. He describes the adventure that the soldier on night duty would have in navigating over/around his sleeping companions in going on duty and then getting off duty.

- Rudimentary ponchos were used made from vulcanized rubber over unbleached muslin.

- Stamps were used at the beginning of the war as barter money (hard coins being rare) to trade for anything that a soldier might need. And indeed the stamps often got wet resulting in the soldier having to peel one stamp from the glued pile.

- The boring camp periods between marching and fighting were occupied in various amusements that included socializing around the omnipresent pipe smoking, vocalizing (singing) and dancing. The occasional dancing might be done on the Hard Tack box and sometimes took place by having one of the contraband persons (Negros) perform the dances. Billings lapsed into calling these contrabands Ethiopians.

- Long term camps were typically comprised of log huts using wood sides and covering the walls with the wedge tents or shelter tents. The soldiers inhabiting these huts would have a place to stage their ‘kits’ of underclothes, socks, threads, needles, buttons, stationary, photos, stamps, Etc. During winter encampments, packages from home increased the amount of items that the soldiers stored in their huts. On campaign the soldiers used their bayonets for candlesticks – jamming the bayonet into the ground and using the upturned socket to hold the candle.

- Sleeping anywhere did not involve putting on PJs since those weren’t available then but instead only meant as taking of one’s boots, coat, and if one was had, their vests.

- Coffee and sugar were preferred apportioned to the soldier in raw form as many were better able to make coffee to their taste



than to let the company cooks prepare the coffee.

- Most camps had someone designated as the company barber. Some preferred to do the shaving themselves while a few chose to let their beards grow.

- Rations consisted of at various times and most assuredly not all at once: salt pork (most common), fresh beef, salt beef, rarely ham or bacon, hard bread, soft bread, potatoes, an occasional Onion, flour beans, split peas, rice, dried apples, dried peaches, desiccated vegetables, coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, vinegar, candles, soap, pepper, and salt. The entitled daily

ration was 12 oz or pork or bacon, OR one pound four oz of salt or fresh beef; one pound six oz of soft bread or flour, OR one pound of hard bread, OR one pound four ounces of corn meal. This as the cap ration. The marching ration 1 pound hard bread; 12 oz salt pork OR 20 oz of fresh meat; sugar, coffee, salt. Hard bread is hardtack. Quite frequently the hardtack became infested with weevils and when the hardtack was typically softened by placing it in the boiling coffee the weevils came to the top and were skimmed off making the hardtack consumable. (!) Soldiers had access to pies – from Sutlers. And their description is “Moist and indigestible below, tough and indestructible above, with untold horrors within.”

- The infantry soldier was issued cap/hat, overcoat, dress coat, trousers, shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, a woolen and rubber blanket.

- Ammunition. In describing the Army of the Potomac, Billings says that soldiers were to have 40 rounds in their cartridge-boxes. During the Wilderness campaign he was to have 100 rounds stored everywhere.

- Logistics - the transporting of supplies with the troops involved wagon-trains. A regiment might have 25 wagons (and the associated teamsters and mules) – 2 for each company and 5 for the regimental HQs. The wagons were filled with the tents, kettles, stoves, pans, chairs, desks, trunks, valises, knapsacks, boards and other



paraphernalia. General Sherman said that it often took 25 to 50 wagons to move a regiment from one place to another.

Artillery - From Page 5

trained so they could do each job that was required with the loading and firing of the weapon. If one member of the gun crew was wounded or killed, any member of the crew could step in and take their place.

Civil War cannons were very expensive, they were meticulously maintained and artillerymen had very strict discipline and rules to keep them operating, and in proper working condition.

Gun crews had a very important job so they were the most well trained soldiers in both the Union and Confederate armies.

Each member of the crew was assigned a number. The gunner was in overall command of his artillery piece.

The gun crew consisted of:

- Gunner
- Number 1
- Number 2
- Number 3
- Number 4
- Number 5
- Number 6
- Number 7

Each crew member had a specific task to complete in the reloading process. After a shot was fired the crew used the following procedure to reload the cannon.

Number 3 – Uses a piece of leather over the thumb called a thumb stall. Places thumb over the vent opening on the back of the barrel. This prevents air from getting inside the barrel which could create a spark.

Number 1 – Uses a rammer with a sponge dipped in water to clean the bore of the gun and extinguish any remaining sparks. This prevents the gun from exploding when it is loaded for the next shot.

Number 7 – Opens limber chest while number 6 prepares shell

Number 6 – Removes shell from limber chest when gunner calls for it. If they are using an explosive shell he cuts fuse to the proper length.

Number 5 – Receives shell from number 6 and takes it to the muzzle of the gun.

Number 2 – Receives shell from number 5 and loads the projectile into the gun.

Number 1 – Uses the other end of the rammer which has a wooden block on the end to push the projectile down the barrel of the gun.

Number 3 – Removes thumb from vent hole. Pushes a vent prick into the powder bag inside the barrel.

Number 4 – Places friction primer in vent hole which is attached to the lanyard. When the friction primer is pulled it causes a spark which

ignites the gunpowder in the cannon. Pulls lanyard tight and waits for command to fire.

Gunner – While these steps are taking place he is aiming the gun. Elevation changes are made using a handscrew located at the rear of the barrel. Side to side changes are made by moving the trail of the gun carriage either left or right.

Number 3 – Helps gunner aim the gun by moving the trail from side to side.

Gunner – After aiming is complete everyone moves out of the way to avoid the guns recoil. The gunner gives the order to fire the cannon.

Number 4 – Pulls the lanyard and fires the cannon.

After the shot is fired the recoil would push the gun back 8 feet or more. It would have to be rolled back to its original firing position after each shot and the whole process would start again.

Civil War Artillery at Gettysburg

Civil War artillery was extremely important, it even turned the tide of many battles during the course of the war. The artillery bombardment on the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg is one of the best examples of this. The artillery bombardment preceding Pickett's Charge was so loud it could be heard sixty miles away in Baltimore. The people of Baltimore could hear a low rumbling sound coming from the west that lasted well over an hour. Imagine the sound of distant thunder from an approaching storm.

As the Confederates attacked they were riddled by Union artillery which was not destroyed during the Confederate bombardment. Union guns raked southern ranks killing and wounded hundreds of men. When the remaining rebels finally reached the Emmitsburg road they came under rifle fire from the defending Union troops. Only a couple of hundred Confederates were able to actually make it to the Union line but they were quickly driven back with heavy casualties. Union artillery effectively stopped Pickett's Charge by greatly reducing their ability to break through the Union line.

Artillery played a pivotal role during the conflict. Destroying or capturing the enemy's artillery became an important goal for both sides during the Civil War.



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

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Member Ancestors

Compiled from current and past member information.

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

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