



Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85 December 2021

Commander's Ramblings

Brothers,

Well, *"The time has come to talk of many things: Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax— Of cabbages—and kings— And why the sea is boiling hot— And whether pigs have wings."* [Alice in Wonderland]

I have finally settled into life in New York and will have to resign as Camp Commander. This then allows the Senior Vice Commander Rex Dillman to assume the Camp Commander Office - officially. Of course, the Camp Secretary will have to notify the Department Secretary of this change in command. Additionally, the change will have to be submitted to the Department Signals Officer, Brother Robert Payne. I will do so when I send this issue for him to post on the Camp's web page.

My time with the brothers of this camp have always been a pleasure. The only thing left undone is the growth of the camp into the 25 to 35 size. But that goal I'll leave in your capable hands. Don't miss any opportunity to spread the word about the SUVCW. Especially the monthly Round Table meetings.

Until next month, have a Merry Christmas and New Year holiday.

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



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Next Camp Meeting
January 13, 2022 - 6:00 p.m.

In person Meeting @ Lincoln Twp Library

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>



Meeting Schedule

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

Location -

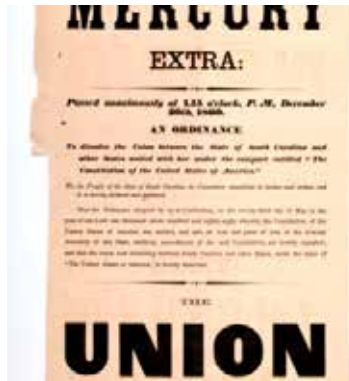
Currently -
Lincoln Twp
Public Library



7th corps Kepi patch

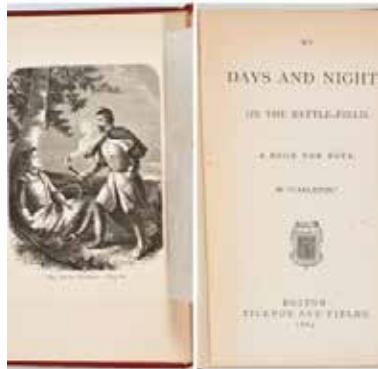
Civil War Reporting and Reporters

In the 1850s, American newspapers employed a few paid correspondents and writers, but it was during the Civil War that newspaper reporting dramatically came of age. As war spread across the country, so did legions of reporters. The major dailies sent them everywhere. Throughout the war, the New York Herald alone regularly had more than forty reporters on the fields of battle.

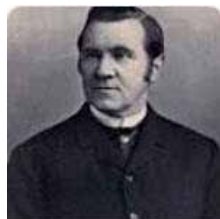


Though newspaper reporting had never been a profession that required specialized training or certification, during the Civil War reporters took on many of the characteristics of professionals: on the major dailies, they were salaried and given lavish expense accounts; they operated independently in the field; they lived and worked to-

gether in a community of comrades—a “bohemia brigade,” they called themselves; they were supremely competitive yet shared the values that would become standard in journalism, such as a devotion to facts, eyewitness description, speed, and scoops; they mastered the complicated wartime telegraph network; they resisted military and government censorship; they often became famous celebrities, even when their stories appeared without bylines; and they wrote instant books and best-selling memoirs to cash in on that fame.



The art of war reporting, then as now, required a mastery of logistics as well as of reporting and writing. Like the army generals, the journalists who covered the Civil War depended on telegraphs, railroads, and horses. The enemy’s task, often achieved, was to destroy those means of communication. Thus, dramatic accounts of reporters getting their stories of great battles and getting those stories back to their newspapers became chapters in the professional lore of American journalism.



George Smalley
1833–1916

For example, George W. Smalley of the New York Tribune, unable to get a telegraph connection, wrote what is usually considered the best story of the Battle of Antietam by the light of a small oil lamp on a military train from Baltimore to New York. He arrived at the newspaper office at 5 a.m., and within a couple of hours the Tribune had thousands of papers on the streets of New York, just the second morning after the battle. At the Battle of Gettysburg, after the Union victory seemed assured, reporters scrambled to file their stories. The

nearby telegraph lines had been cut, but A. Homer Byington of the Tribune had arranged ahead of time to repair the wires near Hanover and in return was allowed to monopolize the reconnected telegraph link with New York long enough to achieve one of the biggest scoops of the war. Often reporters who covered battles in Virginia and Maryland wrote their stories on trains from Washington and Baltimore to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston—dispatching brief bulletins by telegraph at stops along the way.

If reporting for Northern newspapers was a logistical struggle, it was a nightmare for the South. Telegraph and rail connections were sparse and unreliable. Furthermore, Southern newspapers were cut off from the Associated Press, the leading news-sharing cooperative, based in New York. Southern publishers organized their own Press Association in 1862, which did its best to distribute news dispatches to all the Southern dailies. Like the North, the South had its own celebrity reporters, including Felix Gregory de Fontaine of the Charleston Courier and Peter W. Alexander of the Savannah Republican. Other reports include:



Susan E. Dickinson
1832–1915



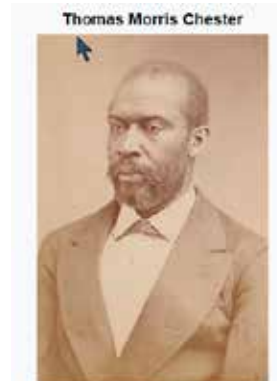
James Henry Gooding
1837–1864



Portrait of Knox, published in the New York Times on January 7, 1861, on his death.



Albert D. Richardson
1833–1869



Chester circa 1870 at the age of 35.

Upcoming Events

National

- *August 11-14, 2022* 141st National Encampment

Department News

- *December 4th* (Noon - 8 p.m.) Hometown Christmas
- *May 14, 2022* Department Encampment will be held at the same venue
- *August 11-14, 2022* The Department of Michigan is proud to host the 141st National Encampment of our Order in Grand Rapids.



Comrades sharing stories at the 1927 National Encampment in Grand Rapids

Camp

- *January 13, 2022* Camp **In-person** meeting Location Lincoln Twp Library
- *March 10, 2022* Camp **In-person** meeting Location Lincoln Twp Library



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: Open

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

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 -	Nathan Smith, CC
Senior VC -	Gary L. Swain
Junior VC -	David Kimble, CC
Members of the Council -	
	Robert R. Payne, PDC
	Steven S Martin, CC
	David S. Smith
	Dick Denney, CC
Secretary -	Bruce S.A. Gosling
Treasurer -	David S. Smith
Chief of Staff	Paul T. Davis
Counselor -	Rev. Charles Buckhahn
Chaplain -	Nathan Tingley
Patriotic Instructor -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Color Bearer -	Robert R. Payne, PCC
Signals Officer -	
Editor, "Michigan's Messenger" -	Richard E. Danes, PCC
	Keith G Harrison, PCinC
Historian -	Alex Tingley
Guide -	Lloyd Lamphere, Sr.
Guard -	
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 -	L. Dean Lamphere, Jr., PDC
Camp Organizer	James B. Pahl, PCinC
Military Affairs Officer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Aide-de-camp	L. Dean Lamphere, Jr., PDC

Civil War Time line: December in the Civil War

1860 - **Dec 1st** - Florida's Legislature convenes; **Dec 3rd** - Second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress convenes; **Dec 4th** - President Buchanan report on the State of the Union; **Dec 14th** - Georgia Legislature called on South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi to consider a Southern Confederacy; **Dec 17th** - South Carolina Secession Convention convenes; **Dec 20th** - South Carolina declares Union Dissolved; **Dec 26th** - Federal garrison transfers from Ft Moultrie to Ft. Sumter; **Dec 30th** SC troops seize Federal Arsenal at Charleston.



1861 - **Dec 1st** - President Lincoln pointed asks Gen'l McClellan 'how long would it require to actually get in motion?' And Prince Albert drafted diplomatic correspondence critical of the American seizure of the Trent with Confederate commissioners Slidell & Mason; **Dec 4th** - the Senate unanimously expelled Sen. John C Breckinridge of KY; **Dec 7th & 8th** - minor skirmishes in MO, KY, & western VA; **Dec 10th** - Confederate Congress accepted KY into the Confederacy; **Dec 11th to 31st** skirmishes in MO, VA, w VA, KY, SC, and Indian Terr. Naval actions in SC, NC, GA; **Dec 18th to 23rd** - British Minister to the United States began talks with Sec State Seward concerning the Trent affair threatening the possibility of war with Britain; **Dec 26th** - President Lincoln and his cabinet agreed to release Confederate commissioners Slidell & Mason thus blunting Britain's demands and Confederate hopes of war with Britain; **Dec 26th** - Martial law declared in St. Louis.



1862 - Skirmishes throughout December in MS, VA, w VA, TN, Indian Terr., Ark, LA, NC, MD, Naval Action in NC, KY. on rivers n MS, & NC. **Dec 1st** - Pres. Lincoln gave his State of the Union message with 3 proposed amendments to the Constitution; **Dec 7th** - Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark; **Dec 10th** - The House passed a bill creating the state of West Virginia, the Senate had passed such a measure in July; **Dec 11th** - Federals Occupy Fredericksburg VA with Battle taking place on Dec 13th with disastrous results; **Dec 17th** - Grant issued his General Order No 11 which was subsequently rescinded by Lincoln ordering all Jews expelled from the (western) department within 24 hours; **Dec 23rd** - Confederate President Davis issues a proclamation that Union Gen'l Butler. **Dec 29th** - Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, MS; **Dec 30th** - Pres. Lincoln produced final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet; And ironclad Monitor foundered off NC; **Dec 31st** - Battle of Murfreesboro/Stone's River TN; Act Admitting West Virginia approved.



1863 - December shows the nation looking back over the bloody campaigns of the summer and anticipating the upcoming 1864 election. Throughout the month there was a growing despair in the Confederacy's political hierarchy over the progress of the war. **Dec 2nd** - Confederate General Braxton

Bragg relieved of command and the Army of the Potomac withdraws to north of the Rapidan in VA. **Dec 3rd & 4th** - General Longstreet removes to Greenville SC for winter quarters thus ceding eastern TN to the Federals. **Dec 4th** to - Skirmishes on land in Nebraska Terr, WVA, TN, MS, SC, VA, NC, KY, Ark, Indian Terr., AL, CA, FL & GA. **Dec 8th** - President Lincoln Proclaims Amnesty and Reconstruction in his message to Congress. Confederate Captain (Naval) seized a merchant steamer ship Chesapeake off Cape Cod and the steamer was recaptured off Nova Scotia (Dec 17th). **Dec 14th** - Mary Todd Lincoln's half-sister, Mrs. Ben Hardin, was granted amnesty after taking the oath of allegiance. **Dec 19th** - Federal Naval forces continued destruction at St Andrews Bay in Florida. **Dec 25th** - Federal Naval forces operated in SC, fighting at Ft Brooke FL; **Dec 26th** - CSS Alabama took two prizes near Malacca.



1864 - With winter came no letdown in action: Sherman was deep in Georgia, Confederate General Hood and the Army Tennessee was in front of Nashville facing Union General Thomas. Congress was dealing with the constitutional abolition of slavery and the reconstruction with a rival Radical Republican faction demanding southern states needed to reapply for statehood. Throughout the month land skirmishes in VA, Ark., MO, GA, LA, KS, TN, KY, AL, NC, AZ, FL, & MS. **Dec 1** - detachments of Sherman's Troops heading to Confederate prison camps in Millen and Andersonville GA; **Dec 3rd** - Federal Naval forces operated against silt works in Rocky Pt., Tampa Bay FL; **Dec 6th** - Salmon Chase named Chief Justice, President Lincoln sends his State of the Union message to Congress; [Aside - public debt was \$1,740,690,489.49]; **Dec 10th** - Sherman's troops arrive before Savannah, and move towards Ft McCallister; **Dec 13th** - Ft McCallister falls allowing Sherman to make contact with his supply ships; **Dec 15th to 16th** - Battle of Nashville; **Dec 18th** - Federal fleet sailed towards Wilmington & Ft. Fisher, NC; **Dec 20th** - Savannah evacuated; **Dec 24th & 25th** - Ft. Fisher attacked by bombardments and land troops in a failed attempt to capture the fort caused by disputes between Gen'l Butler and Navy Commander Porter.



1865 - **Dec 2nd to 11th** - Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia and Oregon legislatures approved the 13th Amendment. Mississippi rejected it. The 13th Amendment went into effect. December 18th after 27 states approved.

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

How the Railroad Won the War



The Iron Mine, Port Henry, New York (detail) ca. 1862, Homer Dodge Martin, Smithsonian American Art Museum

During the Civil War, some artists used the landscape as a metaphor for the horrors of war. In this context, redorange iron ore streaming from gaping mine-shafts like bleeding wounds becomes representative of the bullets which riddled men, forests, and homesteads during the war. The damaged landscape echoes the corpse strewn battlefields seen in photographs of particularly bloody battles like



Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

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

Please Note: Non-hereditary membership (Associate 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.



Antietam. Port Henry's abandoned iron mines become yet another casualty of the war, much like the men who fought on the battlefield and the towns and homesteads that were leveled by the armies of Generals Grant and Sherman in the South.

Yet not all landscape paintings produced during the Civil War represented our country's wounds. Another reading of *The Iron Mine, Port Henry, New York* is that the iron ore is representative of the strength of the Union Army. Homer Dodge Martin's painting asserts the primacy of the North, whose strength lay in its natural resources and manufacturing. Iron played a crucial role in the Union victory. The mines at Port Henry tapped one of the richest veins in the northeast, and supplied much of the iron used to create the country's rail lines in the 1850s.

Railroads were effective, reliable, and faster modes of transportation, edging out competitors such as the steamship. They traveled faster and farther, and carried almost fifty times more freight than steamships could. They were more dependable than any previous mode of transportation, and not impacted by the weather. Perhaps most importantly to those with an eye on government finances during the war, their direct routes and dependable scheduling reduced the cost of transportation by nearly ninety-five percent, freeing capital for other uses.

The North had a greater advantage over the South in terms of its human, natural, and industrial resources, but it was the effective application of these resources which provided the greatest windfall for the Union. The Union Army's capitalization and strategic use of the railroad played a direct role in helping the North win the war.

The Tactical Importance of the Railroads



Atlanta, Georgia, Sherman's men destroying railroad, 1864, George N. Barnard, Library of Congress

The Civil War was different from previous conflicts as it was, in a sense, the first modern war. Previous battles, like those of the Revolutionary War, had been fought in or near populous areas to take advantage of local resources. Where a battle was fought was dependent on the availability of these resources. Armies moved constantly so as to not exhaust

one area's supply. But with the advent of the railroad battles no longer needed to be waged so close to urban areas. The majority of Civil War battles were fought outside populated areas, in what were then remote and underdeveloped areas of the country, primarily in southern states like Mississippi, Tennessee, and

Georgia. Every major Civil War battle east of the Mississippi River took place within twenty miles of a rail line. Railroads provided fresh supplies of arms, men, equipment, horses, and medical supplies on a direct route to where armies were camped. The railroad was also put to use for medical evacuations, transporting wounded soldiers to better medical care. Consequently, armies were not dependent on the bounty, or lack thereof, of the land which they occupied.

Railroads were visible symbols of industry and modernity during the Civil War. They were agents of progress, promoters of civilization, and enhancers of democracy which could bind the North and the South together as one nation. They were also the lifeline of the army. A general's success or failure depended on fresh supplies and soldiers delivered directly to the battlefield. Consequently, Union strategists deliberately targeted rail junctions as campaign objectives in places like Chattanooga, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; and Corinth, Mississippi. This was especially true of Atlanta, a city which served as the Confederacy's rail hub and manufacturing center. Railroads became a set of guidelines between which campaigns were waged, battles were fought, and men and materials were moved. A commander's understanding of the rail network became key to managing operations and informing tactical decisions. Arguably, no Civil War commander used the rail network to their advantage quite like Union General William Tecumseh Sherman. Sherman elucidated on the importance of the railroad for the Union during the Atlanta campaign:

Atlanta, Georgia, Sherman's men destroying railroad, 1864, George N. Barnard, Library of Congress Four such groups of trains daily made one hundred and sixty cars, of ten tons each, carrying sixteen hundred tons, which exceeded the absolute necessity of the army, and allowed for the accidents that were common and inevitable. But, as I have recorded, that single stem of railroad, found hundred and seventy-three miles long, supplies an army of one hundred thousand men and thirty-five thousand animals for the period of one hundred and ninety-six days, viz., from May 1 to November 12, 1864. To have delivered regularly that amount of food and forage by ordinary wagons would have required thirty-six thousand eight hundred wagons of six mules each, allowing each wagon to have hauled two tons twenty miles each day, a simple impossibility in roads such as then existed in that region of country. Therefore, I reiterate that the Atlanta campaign was an impossibility without these railroads; and only then, because we had the men and means to maintain and defend them, in addition to what were necessary to overcome the enemy.

Following the Battle of Atlanta, as Sherman's army moved east to begin the Savannah Campaign (commonly referred to as the March to the Sea), his railroad men destroyed all of the rail lines that led back to Chattanooga, Tennessee so as to deny a vital supply line to the Confederates. This railway destruction tactic was referred to



Soldier's destroying the railroad, making Sherman's neckties, December 31, 1864, Harper's Weekly

as Sherman's neckties. The rails were heated and then bent into a loop around the trunks of trees, in the shape of a necktie, so that they could not be easily or quickly repaired. This was such an important tactic that Sherman made it a point to oversee it himself:

The whole horizon was lurid with the bonfires of rail-ties, and groups of men all night were carrying the heated rails to the nearest trees, and bending them around the trunks. Colonel Poe had provided tools for ripping up the rails and twisting them when hot; but the best and easiest way is the one I have described, of heating the middle of the iron rails on bonfires made of cross-ties, and then winding them around a telegraph-pole or the trunk of some convenient sapling. I attached much importance to this destruction of the railroad, gave it my own personal attention, and made reiterated orders to others on the subject.

Soldier's destroying the railroad, making Sherman's neckties, December 31, 1864, Harper's Weekly Destroying the Confederacy's railroads took away another advantage the South had over the North – land mass. By shrinking the vast space the Confederate Army could operate within, the Union was able to contain the Confederate army to a much smaller, and much more vulnerable, piece of land. This cost the South its use of interior lines, crippling the ease with which they had been able to move troops from point to point by railroad and attain victories.

Northern versus Southern Railroads

The South's reliance on a primarily agrarian economy, coupled with a modest manufacturing base, meant that there was limited demand for rail service in the Confederacy. Less capital had been invested and as a result the rail network in the South was in poor condition, having been manufactured during the early years of railroad development when significant improvements had not yet been made. Since manufacturing was more dominant in the North, the Union had access to a disproportionate amount of foundries compared to the South.

The rails of the day were made from relatively soft iron which often broke or would wear away after continued use. Northern foundries began to experiment with stronger and more durable iron products such as steel. But the southern foundries had difficulty purchasing the necessary supplies for diligent upkeep of their rail lines, and as a result, the infrastructure of southern rail lines gradually crumbled. It has been estimated that during the Civil War, southern foundries could only manufacture 16,000 tons of railroad iron per year, yet 50,000 tons was required to adequately repair their deteriorating rail lines. To contrast that number, Pennsylvania foundries alone produced almost 270,000 tons of iron in 1860. Consequently even before war broke out, the South purchased most of their iron from Northern foundries. After the war began, the South outsourced, purchasing iron from Europe. However, the Union navy did their best to prevent this.

Southern rail lines also suffered from disconnect due to change in gauge, something that had happened as the rail networks evolved over time. North Carolina and Virginia shared the same type of gauge, standard gauge, yet the rest of the Confederate rail system operated on broad gauge. This disconnect kept much of the South isolated. Freight would have to be offloaded to another mode of transport, usually a wagon train, and then re-loaded onto another locomotive. Standardizing the gauge throughout the system during the war was not an option for the South, which lacked the time, money, and supplies to

do this successfully. Once the North had captured a Southern rail line, it was effectively cut off from the rest of the network and rendered useless.

Glossary

Antietam (Battle of): September 16, 1862 near Sharpsburg, Maryland, considered the bloodiest single-day battle in American history; the combined Union and Confederate casualties numbering 22,717 persons.

broad gauge: railways that use a track wider (usually 5 ft.) than the standard gauge of 4ft. 8.5 in. gauge: the distance between the inner edges of the heads of the rails in a track.

Grant (Ulysses S.): (1822-1885) 18th President of the United States and commanding general of the Union Army during the Civil War.

interior lines: the military circumstance of either being able to move over a shorter distance to execute maneuvers and effect reinforcements or possessing a more efficient transportation method, such as a railroad, that allows for rapid deployments.

March to the Sea: military campaign waged in 1864 by General William Tecumseh Sherman which began with the capture of Atlanta and ended with the capture of the port city of Savannah. It is renowned for its bold path deep into enemy territory without the use of traditional supply lines and its level of destruction on the South. Also known as the Savannah campaign.

Savannah campaign: military campaign waged in 1864 by General William Tecumseh Sherman which began with the capture of Atlanta and ended with the capture of the port city of Savannah. It is renowned for its bold path deep into enemy territory without the use of traditional supply lines and its level of destruction on the South. Also known as the March to the Sea.

Sherman's neckties: a railway destruction tactic developed by General William Tecumseh Sherman in which rails were heated and twisted into loops resembling neckties, a tactic which rendered them unusable.

standard gauge: a railway track that is 4ft. 8.5 in. wide.

William Tecumseh Sherman: (1820-1891) Union army general during the Civil War, best known for his victory at the Battle of Shiloh, the capturing of Atlanta, and his March to the Sea.



Camp Meeting Minutes

Camp 85, Summer Report, 2021

- 1) 13 June Flag Day Parade in Three Oaks, Michigan. Members in/on the car and trailer with SUVCW and Camp signage. Charlie Phauth walking and firing his musket and Rex Dillman and Jeff Chubb carrying flags. Nice Day
- 2) 16 July. Eagle Scout Awards banquet. SUVCW Camp 85 presentation of certificates and patches made by Commander Steve Williams.
- 3) 24 July. Camp 85 picnic held at the Galien, Michigan Park Pavilion. Well attended and great wether.
- 4) 29 July. Donation made to the Fort Duffield Memorial Plaza of \$125 to buy a brick. Donations covered \$75 and the

Camp fund made up the remaining \$50.

Minutes: 14 September 2021

Meeting called to order by Vice Commander Rex Dillman. Rest of meeting conducted by Commander Steve Williams upon his delay arrival.

2. Introduction of guest Connor K. Ashley. Connor works at the Lincoln Twp. Library and is interested in becoming a member. Connor has ties to the 16th Ohio Infantry Reg. Charles Pfauth Sr. will help him with the application. Connor is an Art and History major.

3. Officers for the year 2022 was discussed. Michigan Department has informed all Camps that, because of Covid, if keeping the same officers for the upcoming year then they will approve them without going through an Installation. 2021 officers were re-elected for 2022.

4. Treasure brought up that our bank, TCF, has been bought out by Huntington Bank who will assume all accounts on 08 September 2021. They have also cancelled our on-line account and began charging us again for monthly paper statements. The Buchanan branch will be closed on 08 October 2021 and we will need to go to either Niles or St. Joseph to bank. Some members have already moved their accounts from TCF. Vote approved moving the Camp 85 checking account to Honor Credit Union if we are able to maintain their account minimum and there are no extra charges. Treasure is to check with them and if clear move the account. Since Commander Steve will be serving the coming year off site, Vice Commander Rex Dillman is to be the second signature on the account.

5. Keith would like to have SUVCW information flyers and SUVCW table flags set out for the Civil War Roundtable held monthly at the Community Church in St. Joseph. Secretary to purchase flags and flyers for Civil War Roundtable meetings.

6. Discussion about offering SUVCW and Civil War 20 minute programs to History Teachers in the local schools.
Camp 85 meeting closed at 7:25

Minutes: 18 November 2021

1. Meeting opened in regular form by Sr. Vice Commander Rex Dillman including Pledge to the Flag. Commander Steve Williams is off site.

2. September 14th, 2021 Minutes read and approved.

3. Camp 85 has moved it's checking account to Honor Credit Union. Small business checking account with no minimum balance and no monthly charges.

4. Further discussion of putting on a SUVCW program with history teachers in schools. It was pointed out that public schools will not let people outside of school employees inside for classroom activity. No outside programs. Private schools might be possible.

5. Email from The Kalamazoo Abraham Lincoln Institute read looking for donations to put up a statue of Abraham Lin-

coln in Bronson Park. Motion to take personal donations at next meeting.

6. Chuck informed the Camp of the possibility of viewing a private Civil War collection of someone who is a tour guide for Gettysburg with a home in our southwest Michigan area. He will look into it further and the possibility of doing this once winter is over.

7. Motion approved to move meeting time from 6:30 PM to 6:00 PM - Next meeting is Jan.13th. Chuck will send in forms for the Library room.

8. Discussion about several people having reactions to the Covid booster shot whereas they had little or no reaction on their original two shots.

9. Secretary/Treasure will send out dues notices to those who missed the meeting.

10. Motion by Keith to close approved. Camp 85 meeting closed - time: 7:15 PM



Music of the 1860's Patriotic Songs of the Era

And fair the form of music shines, That bright, celestial creature, Who still, 'mid war's embattled lines, Gave this one touch of Nature.

The 93rd New York Infantry drum corps in Bealeton, Virginia, August 1863 (Library of Congress)



These lines, written by Virginia poet John Reuben Thompson (1823-1873) in "Music in Camp", echo the sentiments of no less an authority than Confederate General Robert E. Lee, who once remarked that without music, there would have been no army. The New York Herald agreed with Lee when, in 1862, a reporter wrote, "All history proves that music is as indispensable to warfare as money; and money has been called the sinews of war. Music is the soul of Mars...."

In his 1966 classic *Lincoln and the Music of the Civil War*, Kenneth A. Bernard calls the War Between the States a musical war. In the years preceding the conflict, he points out, singing schools and musical institutes operated in many parts of the country. Band concerts were popular forms of entertainment and pianos graced the parlors of many homes. Sales of sheet music were immensely profitable for music publishing houses on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Thus, when soldiers North and South marched off to war, they took with them a love of song that transcended the political and philosophical divide between them. Music passed the time; it entertained and comforted; it brought back memories of home and family; it strengthened the bonds between comrades and helped to forge new ones. And, in the case of the Confederacy, it helped create the sense of national identity and unity so necessary to a fledgling nation.

Bernard writes, "In camp and hospital they sang -- sentimental songs and ballads, comic songs and patriotic numbers....The songs were better than rations or medicine." By Bernard's count, "...during the first year [of the war] alone, an estimated two thousand compositions were produced, and by the end of the war more music had been created, played, and sung than during all our other wars combined. More of the music of the era has endured than from any other period in our history."

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Songs of the Armies

Songs and music of the Civil War covered every aspect of the conflict and every feeling about it. Music was played on the march, in camp, even in battle; armies marched to the heroic rhythms of

drums and often of brass bands. The fear and tedium of sieges was eased by nightly band concerts, which often featured requests shouted from both sides of the lines. Around camp there was usually a fiddler or guitarist or banjo player at work, and voices to sing the favorite songs of the era. In fact, Confederate General Robert E. Lee once remarked, "I don't believe we can have an army without music."

There were patriotic songs for each side: the North's "*Battle Cry of Freedom*," "*May God Save the Union*," "*John Brown's Body*" that Julia Ward Howe made into "*The Battle Hymn of the Republic*," and the South's "*Dixie*" (originally a pre-war minstrel show song), "*God Save the South*," "*God Will Defend the Right*," and "*The Rebel Soldier*". Several of the first songs of the war, such as "*Maryland! My Maryland!*" celebrated secession.

"*The Bonnie Blue Flag*," another pro-Southern song was so popular in the Confederacy that Union General Benjamin Butler destroyed all the printed copies he could find, jailed the publisher, and threatened to fine anyone—even a child—caught singing the song or whistling the melody. The slaves had their own tradition of songs of hope: "Follow the Drinking Gourd," the words said guardedly—meaning follow the Big Dipper north to the Underground Railroad and freedom.

Soldiers sang sentimental tunes about distant love—the popular "*Lorena*" and "*Aura Lee*" (which in the twentieth century became "*Love Me Tender*") and "*The Yellow Rose of Texas*"—and songs of loss such as "*The Vacant Chair*." Other tunes commemorated victory—"Marching Through Georgia" was a vibrant evocation of Sherman's March to the Sea. Some even sprouted from prison life, such as "*Tramp, Tramp, Tramp*."

Soldiers marched to the rollicking "*Eatin' Goober Peas*;" they vented their war-weariness with "*Hard Times*;" they sang about their life in "*Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground*;" they were buried to the soulful strains of "*Taps*," written for the dead of both sides in the Seven Days' Battles. When the guns stopped, the survivors returned to the haunting notes of "*When Johnny Comes Marching Home*."

After Robert E. Lee surrendered, Abraham Lincoln, on one of the last days of his life, asked a Northern band to play "*Dixie*" saying it had always been one of his favorite tunes. No one could miss the meaning of this gesture of reconciliation, expressed by music.

—Adapted from *Encyclopedia of the Civil War* edited by John S. Bowman (Dorset Press, 1992) and *Music in the Civil War* by Stephen Currie (Betterway Books, 1992.)

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.

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 th OH Vol Inf
Keith Alan	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 th IL Inf
Steven	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 th IL Inf
Jeffrey L	Chubb	Brownell	(William) Henry	Pvt., Merrill's Horse, MO
Harold L	Cray	Bassett	George W	Pvt., Co F 54th Reg Ohio Inf
Rex	Dillman	Yaw	Benjamin Franklin	Pvt, Co G 26 th MI Inf Reg,
Richard	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Rodney Samuel	Krieger	Krieger	Jacob	Pvt, Co I, 19th MI Inf
Glenn	Palen	Palen	Charles	Pvt Co E 128 th IN Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Jr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 nd PA Vol Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Sr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 nd PA Vol Inf
Ray	Truhn	Goodenough	Alonzo	Sgt, Pvt, Co A 2 nd VT Inf
Steven Allen	Williams	Carter Mountjoy/Munjoy Wetmore Wetmore Wetmore	Oren George W Abiather Joy/JA Gilbert Helon/Hellen	Pvt, Co B 186 th NY Vol Inf Pvt, 11 th MI Vol Cavalry & 1 st MI Sharpshooters Pvt 66 th IL Inf Pvt 2 nd Reg NE Cavalry Pvt 13 th Reg IA Inf
Matthew Carter	Williams	Carter	Oren	Pvt, Co B 186 th NY Vol Inf
Past Members		Ancestor		Unit
Roger C	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Kenneth A	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Dennis L	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Michael	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Irving	Hackeman	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Richard	Horton	Horton, Jr	William	
Virlin	Dillman	Mason	Daniel W	
Daniel	Stice	Pegg	Henry Riley	Co E 17 IN
Amasa	Stice	Pegg	Henry Riley	Co E 17 IN
Douglas	Christopher Morales	Terwilliger	Albert Eugene	Co B Batt 9 NY HA

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