



Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

February 2019

A Message From the Commander

Brothers,

Over the holiday I met with the Department of Michigan Commander Payne to discuss a few items that needed working on: our Bylaws and the required new language, camp reports, and functioning of a camp. He and I cleared up any issues around the required Bylaws language. The most productive part of our meeting centered on the functioning of Michigan camps in general and what can specifically be done to get our brothers and the public engaged in the SUVCW. His main suggestion was having cemetery walks.

We'll have, weather permitting of course, a meeting this Valentine's day. On the agenda will be the Induction of two members, Ray Truhn and Keith Chapman using the Induction ritual. Additionally, I would like us to set the goal(s) for the rest of the year, activities, and the meeting schedule and place(s).

Commander to Page 7



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Next Camp Meetings

February 14, 2019 - 6 p.m.

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

Berrien County in the American Civil War

28th Michigan Volunteer Regiment 1864-1866

The Twenty Eighth was formed by the consolidation of the companies that were surplus from the organization of the Twenty Seventh, with the companies that were left over, that had originally been intended for the Twenty Ninth, rendezvoused at Marshall under the superintendence of S.S. Lacey, of that place, as commandant of the camp, who completed the organization of the Regiment, the companies being mustered into the United States service at various dates during the months of September and October of 1864, its organization being whole on the 26th. of October, rendezvousing at Kalamazoo.

On the 26th., the 28th. in command of Lieutenant Colonel Delos Phillips, then a Captain of the 17th. Infantry, who had been commissioned, but not mustered, left its rendezvous at Kalamazoo with 886 officers and men on its rolls, for Nashville, arriving at Louisville, Ky on the 29th., then on November 10th., was ordered to Camp Nelson, for the purpose of guarding a wagon train, from there to Nashville, where it arrived on the 5th. day of December, Colonel Phillips having declined to serve, the Commander of the Regiment was Major Geo. Shafer. In the meantime General Hood had commenced his move on Nashville, bringing the 28th. into more active service.

Colonel Wheeler, assumed command on December the 9th., when the Regiment was assigned to the 23rd. Corp, but not engaged in the battle of Nashville.

After the battle of Nashville, the Regiment embarked on the steamer Lawrence, bound for Mississippi, but on reaching Paducah, KY, received orders to proceed to Louisville, from there to Annapolis, thence to Alexandria, where upon arrival on the 18th. of January, was assigned to the 2nd. Brigade, 1st. Division of the 23rd. Corp., then being sent by steamer to Moorehead City, N.C., then marched with its Corp, towards Kingston, in the area of Wilmington, intending to operate with General Sherman on his approach to the coast.

Marching to Wise Forks the Regiment engaged the Confederates in the battle there on the 8th., 9th. and 10th., being in heavy skirmishing, along with a gallant charge, taking over 300 prisoners.

After the fight, the Regiment continued the March to Kingston on the 14th., then to Goldsboro on the 21st, where the Brigade was placed on duty guarding the line of the Atlanta & North Carolina Railroad. After the cessation of hostilities, the 29th. remained on duty in Goldsboro until June 5, 1866, at which time they were mustered out of the service, took their route to Detroit, where they were paid off and disbanded.

During their term of federal service, they were engaged at: Wise Forks, N.C; Kingston, N.C.

- Organized at Kalamazoo and Marshall, Mich., by consolidation of 28th and 29th Michigan infantry on October 26, 1864.
- Moved to Louisville, Ky., October 26-29, and duty there till November 10.
- Moved to Camp Nelson, Ky.; thence guard trains to Nashville, Tenn., November 10-December 5.
- Attached to Post of Nashville, Tenn., Dept. of the Cumberland to January, 1865.
- 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 23rd Army Corps, Army of the Ohio to February, 1865.
- Dept. of North Carolina to April, 1865.
- District of New Berne, N. C. to June, 1865.
- District of Raleigh, N. C., Dept. of North Carolina to August, 1865.
- District of Wilmington, N. C., Dept. of North Carolina to January, 1866.



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

1864-1866
 Total Enrollment 1245
 Killed in Action 5
 Died of Disease 123
 Total Casualty Rate 10.2%

STAFF

RANK	NAME	HOME	AGE
Colonel	Wheeler, Wm W.	St. Joseph	24

Company E

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Rohrer, Michael	Oronoko	21

Company G

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Allen, Erastus V.	Hartford	28
Allen, William	Niles	17
Baldwin, Moses	Hartford	35
Bancroft, Daniel J.	Hartford	37
Bartlett, Andrew	Hartford	32
Defields, James E.	Watervliet	21
De Long, Henry	Hartford	20
Doty, Charles	Hartford	37
Drake, James N.	Hartford	23
Easton, Pulaski	Hartford	38
Fitzpatrick, John	Hartford	37
Hunt, John A.	Watervliet	37
Olcott, Orlin F.	Hartford	40
Quain, Daniel	Watervliet	32
Traver, Cassius M.C.	Hartford	19
Williams, William L.	Benton	21
Worden, Thomas B.	Coloma	36

Company H

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Abbe, David	Benton	40
Aikins, William S.	Benton	24
Anable, William	Benton	27
Ashley, Perry J.	Benton	37
Blackman, Fred A.	Buchanan	17
Brown, Richard W.	Benton	43
Burbank, Orange C.	Benton	18
Crossman, Orinn W.	Benton	44
Dyer, Newcomb	Watervliet	33
Gress, Uriah	Niles	26
Hannah, James	St. Joseph	23
Jakeway, William E.	Benton	19
Jerrue, Anthony	Benton	32
Odell, George W.	St. Joseph	17

Patterson, Watson	Benton	24
Robinson, Gain O.	Benton	36
Smith, Harry	Benton	32
Starks, Humphrey M.	Benton	17
Tappen, Edmund -or-	Benton	18
TTubbs, Hiram	Benton	42
Wooden, Arthur	Bainbridge	17

Company I

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Buchanan, John	Niles	17
Clay, Edward C.	Benton	27
Woodford, John B.	Niles	17

Company K

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Chapman, Silas J.	Benton	18
Converse, Perry	Sodus	26
Heaton, Albert E.	Benton	22
Lawrence, Richard A.	Sodus	29
Measure, Edward	Sodus	34
Measure, John H.	Sodus	17
Potts, David	Benton	17
Potts, David	Benton	17
Versau, James P.	Sodus	18
Versau, Samuel	Sodus	18
Webber, Henry	Pipestone	22

Remnants of the Battle flag of the 28th Michigan Infantry in the Michigan Archives, Lansing.

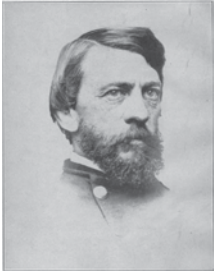


Medical Advances from the Civil War

Little known or understood

The top seven are:

1. Ambulances. Ambulances ...
2. The Anesthesia Inhaler. ...
3. Plastic Surgery. ...
4. Sanitation. ...
5. Prosthetics. ...
6. Embalming. ...
7. Pavilion Hospitals



Dr. Jonathan Letterman.

Ambulances - Before the invention of ambulances, the injured would be helped off the battlefield by whoever stopped to assist. Not only were men being distracted from the fighting, but they were not trained to help in any way once they moved the injured individual to safety. Thanks to one revolutionary medic, Jonathan Letterman, a more efficient ambulance system was developed.

The new ambulance included a 750-pound wagon, powered by up to four horses and carrying up to six soldiers. Compartments were added to store all the supplies needed. Also, standards

were put in place for ambulances, and they received frequent inspections, ensuring that those manning them were properly trained and not denying care.



The Anesthesia Inhaler - When available, chloroform was the go-to on Civil War battlefields, because ether was extremely flammable. This inhaler helped make anesthesia more accessible to soldiers during surgery, a huge benefit for many. Before the anesthesia inhaler was invented by Dr. Julian John Chisolm, chloroform was soaked onto a handkerchief and held over a patient's face. However, this was very expensive, as the chloroform evaporated and absorbed into the handkerchief so rapidly, much of the substance disappeared very quickly.



The inhaler, however, only used about one-sixteenth of that needed for the traditional method. Chloroform was dripped onto a sponge, and a patient breathed through a series of tubes. The chloroform mixed with air and created a more efficient anesthesia with a fraction of the product needed.



Plastic Surgery - Before the U. S. Civil War, reconstructive plastic surgery, especially of the face, didn't really exist — it had been theorized in the medical journal known as *The Lancet* in 1837, and before that, facial reconstruction was

limited to taking skin flaps and bone from other parts of the body to form facial features. But with over 10,000 cases of gunshot and cannon shrapnel wounds to the faces of various soldiers during the war, the need for something to at least partially reconstruct facial features was pretty dire. That put it high on the priority list.

Gurdon Buck was a doctor who performed facial reconstruction sur-



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 - TBD



7th corps Kepi patch



Gurdon Buck, father of modern plastic surgery, who operated on disfigured soldiers in the American Civil War.

geries during the Civil War. He is now considered the father of modern plastic surgery. He helped disfigured men suffering from the results of being shot or hit with shrapnel in the face.

He stretched the treatment over several separate operations, to create the best effect possible. He photographed his progress and helped some regain a semblance of normality in their everyday lives. One of his first patients was a Union

private who was suffering from disfigurement after pneumonia, gangrene, and the removal of one cheekbone. Buck used dental and facial pieces to replace the bone, reshaping the patient's face.

Sanitation - Up until this point, sanitation standards in medical care throughout the world were relatively lax. The instigation of sanitation was more stumbled upon than discovered, as hospitals needed to save money. With a lack of funds, they decided to reuse old bandages. Before reusing, they washed them with hot water and soap.

Those who received the reused bandages had lower infection rates. This was because those bandages had been sanitized, compared to newer bandages which had been exposed to all sorts of germs and bacteria before being placed on an open wound.



Prosthetics - Any discussion of medicine in the American Civil War and amputations are bound to come up at some point or another. The nature of the war and the weapons used caused amputations at a rapid rate and left many missing crucial limbs. As it so often does, necessity made way for invention, and 133 patents for prosthetic limbs were filed following the end of the war.

One of the most forward-thinking was created by James Hanger, who lost his leg. He created a prosthetic with rubber on the ankle and foot, a harbinger of prosthetic technology to come.

Embalming - Of course, not every soldier was lucky enough to make it through the surgical process, or even off the battlefield. This made way

for a new kind of surgeon, one that previously was not needed – the embalming surgeon. These men were responsible for using this new technique to deal with the scores of dead who needed to be shipped home to their families. Railroads were increasingly refusing to carry dead bodies. Without embalming, there could not be a decent, family burial at the deceased's home.



Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth, the first casualty of the Civil War and one of the first soldiers to be embalmed.

Dr. Thomas Holmes embalmed the first military fatality of the war, Colonel Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth, as a favor to Abraham Lincoln. He was successful and given an Army Medical Corps commission to embalm Union officers. He preserved thousands himself and sold his embalming fluid to other war surgeons.

Pavilion Hospitals - Up until this point, it was believed hospitals needed to keep patients tightly contained, not allowing their "harmful fumes" out into the open. However, at the suggestion of Florence Nightingale, hospital designs were rethought, and air ventilation began to be seen as a way to minimize disease spread.

The pavilion hospitals, as they were called, were designed with separate wards for different types of injuries and illnesses, helping to prevent the spread of disease. These pavilions were made up of several departments that were about 150 feet long and 25 feet wide, with high ceilings.

They were well ventilated, warm and let in natural sunlight while protecting the wounded from the elements. They were so successful that by the end of the war, the design had been adopted by public hospitals as well.



Florence Nightingale, revolutionary war nurse.

Sources:

- <https://bigthink.com/surprising-science/the-top-6-medical-inventions-during-the-civil-war?rebelltitem=3#rebelltitem3>
- <https://m.warhistoryonline.com/american-civil-war/7-medical-advances-made-possible-american-civil-war.html>

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

February 2019

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

March 2019

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

April 2019

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

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

Commander - From Page 1

Activities I'll set aside the goal(s) for the moment and jump into the activities that we usually participate in: The Three Oaks Flag Day parade; and the Three Oaks Civil War Days. As we did last year in the parade, I would like us to be able to use Ray's trailer to haul members sitting (and waving) who prefer not to walk the entire route. This has the advantage of being able to display the banners and have flags attached to the trailer ramp – higher visibility of who we are. Registering for this event should occur immediately after our February meeting.

The **second** event is the Civil War Days in July. Last year, Rex and I were camped out during the weekend. He participated in the mock battles while I set up information on the SUVCW for the public who came by our two tents. As I've mentioned many times before, we cannot expect any male to join our camp if they don't know that we exist. And getting this before them requires that we are seen. To that end, this event can do that as well as the parade. What is important is that our camp brothers assist in these events – sitting in the trailer dressed out or not, spending some time at our site on the Saturday and Sunday of the Civil War Days to chat-up the public. Bring a lawn chair to sit in while you're there.

This leads to a related topic when we have someone to talk to about the SUVCW. They may take and look at the available handouts but they need someone to 'close' on the idea of joining. What is the likeliest drawback to someone joining? The **what's in it for me** question. In my opinion we need to have a goal that addresses this desire. The point is to be doing something and being publically known for this 'thing' – whatever it is.

A Goal A cemetery walk is when camp brothers and our affiliated Ladies groups select a cemetery and walk through it recording (noting plot and photograph) of every marked Civil War veteran. This should note whether or not there is already a marker there and what kind: GAR, standard Civil War maker, American Legion's placed Veteran marker, etc. Also, we can use one of two products [D2 or Wet & Forget] that cleans the headstone but doesn't damage the stone to aid in reading the engraving. Sometimes the headstone will have the veteran's Civil War unit and no marker. This walk does not have to be in one of the large cemeteries in the area such as Crystal Spring, Riverview (St. Joe), North Shore (Hagar Twp), etc. Instead we can start out small and do a couple smaller cemeteries and save the researching (point #1 below) to the months where outdoor activity is limited.

The follow-up to this can take in several things:

1. Matching our list against the National Graves Registration Database and entering information for those not found in the database.
2. Having our participation noted in the local radio stations, the



weekly local newspapers, and in the Herald-Palladium with appropriate photo(s).

Once we have this ongoing project/goal and we have successfully placed news of our accomplishments in the media, we can point this out in our interaction with the public and address the prospective member's desire to be active participant in remembering our veterans. Especially if they can determine that they have a Civil War veteran in their lineage.

Do we have any brother with a civil war veteran buried in a Berrien cemetery? If so, then start with that cemetery. We could consider having a re-dedication ceremony for any of these graves that would need a marker. The thought that we shouldn't place a marker (if approved by the cemetery owners) because it might be stolen is, in my opinion, not likely to occur. I've walked through a handful of Berrien cemeteries and still note many markers (ones that will hold a flag see to right) which are obviously very old. The main objection to this would be due to the cost of procuring these markers. Commander Payne suggested working with other patriotic organizations for the markers and ceremony, i.e., AmVet, AmerLegion, VFW, Masonic lodges, etc.

Meeting Schedule And lastly, I want this to be developed and agreed to at this meeting. It has been brought up several times and we need to develop a group consensus about how often, when, and where. The 'where' needs to be in a location that can have the space needed for the meeting ritual and the number of attending brothers. The possibility of using a public library as we will be doing this February or an American Legion post are two options. I do not know Berrien County well enough to find these places all by myself. I need help from amv brothers who **do** know the county.

See you all at the February meeting

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackeman
Camp 85 Commander

Graves Registration

At the present time, the Department database contains over 60,000 records, including all known Civil War soldiers buried in Michigan from any units, as well any Michigan soldiers that are buried anywhere. We also include the burial places of veterans of any war from the American Revolution through the Spanish American War if they are reported to us.

With a dogged spirit, and a mind to the technological advances that are being made in the world of communication, the Graves Registration Committee, Department of Michigan, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is honored to present this database to the public, keeping in mind that this is a "living effort" which will be updated on a quarterly basis. Any information in the dB is considered correct until we have a chance to verify it.

The Camp Graves Registration Officers (GRO) often are the contacts for the replacement of headstones or installation of flag holders for the Civil War Veterans. You can contact the local GRO through the Department Graves Registration Database to discuss this issue.

If you have a question about a specific veteran, about a cemetery, or can provide us with updated (or corrected) information, please contact Rick Danes, our Department Graves Registration Officer at DGRO@suvvwmi.org.

The database information contained in this site is protected by copyright and is for personal research only. Any other use of this information without the express written consent of the Department of Michigan, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, a Congressionally Chartered Corporation, is expressly prohibited.



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
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
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 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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Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

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