



Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

February 2021

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Commander's Ramblings

Brothers,

To help us maintain some sort of contact and sense of community among our members, I had asked each of us to reply with responses to my 4 points of the meeting agenda. I will add those comments here.

From Brother Truhn - A couple notes. Chemical Bank, where we have the Camp 85 checking account, has been taken over by "tcf bank". (no capital letters). I understand their main office is in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

I have also been told by our Pastor, who has been looking for a bank, that Huntington Bank based in Columbus, Ohio, will be taking over tcf bank and plan to close several of the locations - the bank we use in Buchanan is on the close list. Haven't seen anything official yet so this may not be a done deal.

I am "finally" ready to get the dues notices out (life keeps getting in the way). I know I had asked if you had heard anything about the Department (state) reducing dues, you hadn't and it probably won't happen. In talking with Chuck Pfauth recently, he thought it might be a good jester if we would reduce this year's dues the \$5 we increased last year to help soften what has become, due to the Covid-19 restrictions, a do nothing year for the club. We would have to let them know that we go back to the \$40 next year. I told him I'd



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Next Camp Meeting

****February ??****, 2020 - ? p.m.

ZOOM Meeting ??

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>

Michigan Military Actions

War of 1812

Deadliest battle ever on Michigan soil happened on this day in 1813

Michigan isn't necessarily known for its war history. That could be the reason why many Michiganders are unaware of the details of the deadliest day of war on Michigan soil.

Another possible reason, according to Daniel Downing, is America doesn't love to talk about the times we lose.

"It's a great American defeat and we don't like to brag about our defeats," said Downing, who serves as chief of education, interpretation and operation for River Raisin National Battlefield Park.

Left without sufficient ammunition, more than 300 Americans were killed Jan. 22, 1813 during the War of 1812's Battle of Frenchtown, which occurred on land that is now the city of Monroe. In addition to the immediate casualties, about 60 men were seriously wounded and more than 500 were taken captive.

"This was the first attempt by the United States to take back the Michigan territory," said Downing, discussing the Battle of Frenchtown, which is also known as the Battle of the River Raisin.

Black Hawk War

The Black Hawk War was a brief conflict between the United States and Native Americans led by Black Hawk, a Sauk leader. The war



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

erupted soon after Black Hawk and a group of Sauks, Meskwakis, and Kickapoos, known as the “British Band”, crossed the Mississippi River, into the U.S. state of Illinois, from Iowa Indian Territory in April 1832. Black Hawk’s motives were ambiguous, but he was apparently hoping to avoid bloodshed while resettling on tribal land that had been colonized by the United States in the disputed 1804 Treaty of St. Louis.

U.S. officials, convinced that the British Band was hostile, mobilized a frontier militia and opened fire on a delegation from the Native Americans on May 14, 1832. Black Hawk responded by successfully attacking the militia at the Battle of Stillman’s Run. He led his band to a secure location in what is now southern Wisconsin and was pursued by U.S. forces. Meanwhile, other Native Americans conducted raids against forts and colonies largely unprotected with the absence of the militia. Some Ho-Chunk and Potawatomi warriors with grievances against white Americans took part in these raids, although most tribe members tried to avoid the conflict. The Menominee and Dakota tribes, already at odds with the Sauks and Meskwakis, supported the United States.

Commanded by General Henry Atkinson, the U.S. forces tracked the British Band. Militia under Colonel Henry Dodge caught up with the British Band on July 21 and defeated them at the Battle of Wisconsin Heights. Black Hawk’s band was weakened by hunger, death, and desertion, and many native survivors retreated towards the Mississippi. On August 2, U.S. soldiers attacked the remnants of the British Band at the Battle of Bad Axe, killing many and capturing most who remained alive. Black Hawk and other leaders escaped, but later surrendered and were imprisoned for a year.

The Black Hawk War gave Abraham Lincoln his brief military service, although he saw no combat.[4] Other participants who would later become famous included Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, and Jefferson Davis. The war gave impetus to the U.S. policy of Indian removal, in which Native American tribes were pressured to sell their lands and move west of the Mississippi River to reside.

Toledo War

The Toledo War (1835–36), also known as the Great Toledo War, the Michigan-Ohio War or the Ohio-Michigan War, was an almost bloodless boundary dispute between the U.S. state of Ohio and the adjoining territory of Michigan.

Poor geographical understanding of the Great Lakes helped produce conflicting state and federal legislation between 1787 and 1805, and varying interpretations of the laws led the governments of Ohio and Michigan to both claim

jurisdiction over a 468-square-mile (1,210 km²) region along the border, now known as the Toledo Strip. The situation came to a head when Michigan petitioned for statehood in 1835 and sought to include the disputed territory within its boundaries. Both sides passed legislation attempting to force the other side’s capitulation, while Ohio’s Governor Robert Lucas and Michigan’s 24-year-old “Boy Governor” Stevens T. Mason helped institute criminal penalties for citizens submitting to the other’s authority. Both states deployed militias on opposite sides of the Maumee River near Toledo, but besides mutual taunting, there was little interaction between the two forces. The single military confrontation of the “war” ended with a report of shots being fired into the air, incurring no casualties.

During the summer of 1836, the United States Congress proposed a compromise whereby Michigan gave up its claim to the strip in exchange for its statehood and about three-quarters of the Upper Peninsula. Although the northern region’s mineral wealth would later become an economic asset to Michigan, at the time the compromise was considered a poor outcome for the new state, and voters in a statehood convention in September soundly rejected the proposal. But in December, the Michigan government, facing a dire financial crisis and pressure from Congress and President Andrew Jackson, called another convention (called the “Frostbitten Convention”) which accepted the compromise that resolved the Toledo War.

Civil War Military contribution

At the beginning of the Civil War, regiments from Michigan were raised to answer Lincoln’s call for men. The first volunteers from Michigan were mustered into the Army as the 1st Michigan Infantry on May 1, 1861. On May 16, the regiment arrived in Washington; Lincoln was said to have exclaimed “Thank God for Michigan!” upon the troops’ arrival.

Over the course of the war, some 90,000 Michigan men (about 23 percent of the 1860 male population of the state) served in the Union forces. This figure includes some 1,600 black soldiers. Michigan raised a total of 30 infantry regiments, eleven cavalry regiments, one light artillery regiment, two light batteries, two companies of sharpshooters, and the 1st Michigan Engineers. According to Frederick H. Dyer, a total of 14,753 officers and men from Michigan died during the war, but a “Roll of Honor” prepared upon order of the Michigan Legislature in 1869 contains 14,855 names.

Among the more celebrated units was the 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which, as a part of the famed Iron Brigade, suffered considerable

Michigan Military to Page 12

Commander from Page 1

bring it up.

I see both pros and cons. After getting the extra \$5 agreed to, do we want to break stride. On the other hand, I'm concerned about getting momentum back when we start back up and as small as \$5 is, the jester might help. Your thoughts.

As for the 4th of July [Actually the Flag Day Parade in June], I can go either way. It burns a day up for each of us, the weather is always a question, but I believe it's good for us (the camp) to be out and in view and we do get good reactions, and the kids especially, like the muskets firing and the smoke, etc. thanks to those who can and are willing to walk the parade.

Covid-19. So far so good. Jeff got a dose of the virus and, thankfully, was able to ride it out at home. His wife didn't get it. We have a couple nieces and nephews who got the virus. One spent time in the hospital. On the list to get the vaccine, no date yet.

From Brother Chapman - [Meeting scheduling] Please don't schedule weekend meetings [COVID experience] Family is all fine, but have had some friends with COVID. [Flag Day Parade] I will be out of town. [Mach meeting potential] At 58 yrs. Old, I may not get vaccinated until late summer!

From Brother Cray - I, and my family, are not seeing anyone right now. My 77 year old sister died earlier this month from COVID and I don't want to chance it by going out with a group. My wife and I have registered for the COVID vaccine but are still waiting to be called.

I have no objection to the group participating in the Flag Day parade but my knees won't let me do much but sit and watch it go by.

The March meeting would be OK if everyone has gotten the Vaccine by then, but I'm not holding my breath on that one.

From Brother Dillman - They [Three Oaks] have changed dates and times before but we always got info from chuck or greg szygal..... chuck would know for sure... if parade is on ok I wouldn't worry abt meetings right now either... give ya less to think abt.



2018 Parade Assembly

fired a few shots from the trailer. An outfit isn't a requirement but a nice addition. Suitable clothes for the occasion are fine.

The other National holidays coming up are additional activities for us to be before the public. As we are all over the county basically, there are various local events that we can show up and have a presence. Plan on participating IF you are comfortable (and had your shots) enough to take part in the event(s).

There had been three years of a Civil War Days event in Three Oaks in late July. However, for whatever reason the city management of Three Oaks was making preparations for that



Officers 2020 - 2021

- Camp Commander: Steven Williams
- SVC: Rex Dillman
- JVC: Charles L Pfauth Sr
- Secretary :Ray Truhn
- Treasurer : Ray Truhn
- Council 1: Charles L Pfauth Jr
- Council 2: Keith Chapman
- Council 3: Charles L Pfauth Sr
- Patriotic Instructor: Ted Chamberlain
- Chaplain : Steven Williams
- Graves & Memorials: Rex Dillman
- Historian: Rex Dillman
- Signals Officer: Steven Williams
- Guide: Jeff Chubb
- Guard: Jeff Chubb
- Color Bearer: Rex Dillman
- JROTC contact: Unassigned

Editor
Steve Williams
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event too difficult for the planning committee to think of holding the event last year. Well, it became a moot point. I've looked/Googled for the event and nothing has come up as yet. I imagine that the roadblocks that the city threw up have distressed enough that the planning committee has thrown up their hands. Too bad as this was a prime recruiting event for our camp and the Indiana Department South Bend Camp, too. For those that hadn't experienced this event, I've included some pictures of the two years I attended. Various vendor displays and a working Blacksmith, and camp set up Activities included two Mock-battles, various presentations by re-enactors, Sunday Church service for public, and the Free Saturday morning breakfast was provided by the American Legion Post in Three Oaks - for all registered re-enactors. So I can say that it was a worthwhile event personally and for the Camp.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackemann, Camp 85 Commander

2018 at right (3 photos) and 2019 below and bottom.



Upcoming Events

National

The Department of Missouri is proud to host the 140th National Encampment of our Order in St. Louis from **August 4-9, 2021**. They are pleased to announce that **HOTEL RESERVATIONS ARE NOW BEING TAKEN**. Please visit their Encampment Website for more information

In Accordance with General Order No. 8: The Department Website will be draped until 15 JAN 2021 to Honor Past-Commander-in-Chief Allen W. Moore who passed from this life on 14 DEC 2020

In Accordance with General Order No. 6, Series 2020-21: The 501(c)3 Status of the National Organization, has been extended to the subordinate Organizations, including Departments, Camps, and SVR Units, Please consult General Orders No. 06 - 6 DEC 2020 for details

Please consult the Special Message No. 1 from C-in-C Pearson Clarifying the National Policy on Monument Protection

Department News

The web page information for G.A.R. Museum in Eaton Rapids MI Museum Activities

- April 3rd OPEN 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. G.A.R. 155th Anniversary
- May 24th OPEN 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. - Observed Memorial Day
- May 30th 11th (10 AM - 5 PM) - Actual Memorial Day
- July 4th - Independence Day
- August 10th (10 AM - 5 PM) - CW Discovery Camp
- September 10th - 11th - Eaton Rapids Air Festival
- November 10th (10 AM - 5 PM) - Veterans Day
- November 11th (10 AM - 5 PM) - Veterans Day
- December 4th (Noon - 8 p.m.) Hometown Christmas

[August 10 Civil War Discovery Camp on G.A.R. Island Park \(for Kids 7 - 14\)](#)

In 2021, the G.A.R. Anniversary Commemoration will take place on Saturday, April 3rd, from 10 AM to 5 PM at Michigan's Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall and Museum (224 South Main, Eaton Rapids, Michigan). Individuals interested in having a table display at the G.A.R. Commemoration are encouraged to contact: garmichigan@gmail.com

Camp

- **February ? 2021 Camp ZOOM meeting??**



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 -	Terry McKinch, PCC
Senior VC -	Nathan Smith, CC
Junior VC -	David Ramsey
Members of the Council -	Charles Worley, PDC Steven S Martin, CC David S. Smith
Secretary -	Dick Denney, CC
Treasurer -	Bruce S.A. Gosling
Chief of Staff	Donald Shaw
Counselor -	James B. Pahl, PCinC
Chaplain -	Steve Williams, CC
Patriotic Instructor -	David Kimble, CC
Color Bearer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Signals Officer -	Robert R. Payne, PCC
Editor, "Michigan's Messenger" -	Richard E. Danes, PCC
Historian -	Keith G Harrison, PCinC
Guide -	L. Dean Lamphere, Sr.
Guard -	Gene Taylor
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	Keith Harrison

Civil War Time line: February in the Civil War

1861 - **Feb 1** Texas Convention votes for Secession. **Feb 4** Convention of Seceded states meets in Montgomery Alabama. Electoral vote for President was: Abraham Lincoln - 180, John C Breckinridge - 72, John Bell - 39, Stephen A Douglas - 12. **Feb 8** Confederate Constitution Adopted. **Feb 9** Jefferson Davis elected as Provisional President of the Confederacy, Alexander Stephens named Vice-President. **Feb 13** Results of election made official - Lincoln elected. **Feb 18** Jefferson Davis Inaugurated President of Confederacy. **Feb 23** President-elect Lincoln arrives in Washington.



1862 - Various Skirmishes throughout the month **Feb 3**. President Lincoln declined the offer of War Elephants from the King of Siam. **Feb 6** Surrender of Ft Henry, Tennessee. **Feb 8** Battle of Roanoke Isl., NC. **Feb 13-16** Attack on eventual surrender of Ft Donelson on Tennessee river. Victory by US Grant. **Feb 20** Willie Lincoln Dies. **Feb 21** Engagement at Valverde, NM. **Feb 22** Jefferson Davis Inaugurated President of Confederate States of America. **Feb 25** Union troops under Gen Don Carlos Buell occupy Nashville.



1863 - **Feb 2-13** Union gunboats prepare for Vicksburg campaign. **Feb 16** U.S. Senate passed the Conscription Act. **Feb 22** At Sacramento CA Ground broken for Central Pacific railroad. **Feb 24** Arizona Territory organized out of New Mexico Territory. **Feb 26** The Cherokee Indian National Council repealed its ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, and vigorously proclaimed for the Union.



1864 - **Feb 1** President Lincoln under the conscription act ordered the draft of 500,000 men on March 10 for 3 years or duration of war. **Feb 3** Sherman's Meridian MS campaign begins. **Feb 7** Jacksonville FL occupied by Maj Gen Gilmore.

Feb 9 The largest escape of the war was accomplished by 109 Federal Officers (59 reached Federal lines, 48 recaptured and 2 drowned) from Libby Prison in Richmond VA. Led by Col Thomas E Rose of PA. **Feb 14** Federals capture Meridian MS. **Feb 17** Confederate Submarine sinks *U.S.S. Housatonic* off Charleston SC. **Feb 20** Battle of Olustee or Ocean Pond FL. **Feb 22** Federals defeated by Forrest at Okolona MS. **Feb 24** Gen Braxton Bragg named chief of staff for Armies of the Confederacy despite his conflicts with other generals. **Feb 27** Federal prisoners begin arriving at camp near Americus GA - Later known as Andersonville. **Feb 29** Lincoln approved the congressional act reviving the grade of Lt. General - With Grant in mind.



1865 - **Feb 1** Carolina Campaign in full Operation/Sherman begins march into SC. **Feb 3** Hampton Roads Conference between Lincoln and Seward/Alexander Stephens, John Campbell, R M Hunter. **Feb 5 - 7** Battle of Hatcher's Run VA. **Feb 6** Lee named Commander of Confederate Armies. **Feb 17** Federals capture Columbia SC, city in Flames, Charleston SC evacuated by Confederates. **Feb 22** Fall of Wilmington NC; Joseph Johnston restored to command. **Feb 27** Sheridan begins Shenandoah Valley campaign.

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



Michigan's Messenger

is a quarterly publication of and for the membership of the Department of Michigan, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Current Spring Issue is at https://www.suvcwmi.org/messenger/2019/V28_N2.pdf

National Officers

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

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 Council of Admin (21) Bruce D. Frail, PDC CofA4@suvcw.org
 Council of Admin (21) Peter J. Hritsko, Jr, PDC CofA2@suvcw.org
 Council of Admin (22) Harry W.Reineke IV, PDC CofA3@suvcw.org
 Council of Admin (22) Kevin L. Martin, PDC CofA5@suvcw.org
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Non-voting

Banner Editor James B. Pahl, PCinC banner@suvcw.org
 National Signals Officer James P. McGuire, PDC signalsofficer@suvcw.org



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 Compan-ion) 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 Compan-ions present in the particular Commandery.



William Wallace Lincoln

William Wallace Lincoln
(December 21, 1850 – February 20, 1862) was the third son of President Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln. He was named after Mary's brother-in-law Dr. William Wallace.

Willie and his younger brother Tad were considered "notorious hellions" when they lived in Springfield. Their father's law partner William Herndon said they pulled books off their shelves while their father appeared oblivious.



When Abraham Lincoln took office as President of the United States, Willie and Tad moved into the White House. To give them playmates, Mary Todd Lincoln asked Julia Taft to bring her younger brothers, 14-year-old "Bud" (Horatio Nelson Taft Jr., 1847–1915) and 12-year-old "Holly" (Halsey Cook Taft, 1849–1897) to the White House.

Willie and Tad became ill in early 1862, possibly with typhoid fever. Tad was relatively lightly affected but Willie gradually weakened; his parents spent much time at his bedside. He died on February 20.

Both parents and Tad were deeply affected. Lincoln said, "*My poor boy. He was too good for this earth. God has called him home. I know that he is much better off in heaven, but then we loved him so much. It is hard, hard to have him die!*"; after the burial, he shut himself in a room and wept alone. Mary Lincoln remained in bed for three weeks and was unable to attend Willie's funeral or look after Tad. Abraham Lincoln took solace in caring for and comforting Tad, who remained very ill and was grieving himself for his brother's death. Tad also lost the companionship of Bud and Holly, whom Mary refused to allow in the White House anymore, as they reminded her too much of Willie.



Willie and Tad with their mother's nephew, Lockwood Todd, in Mathew Brady's studio, January 1, 1861

alongside his father and his brother Eddie. Tad and Mary Todd Lincoln were also later placed in the crypt of the Lincoln Tomb.

In fiction

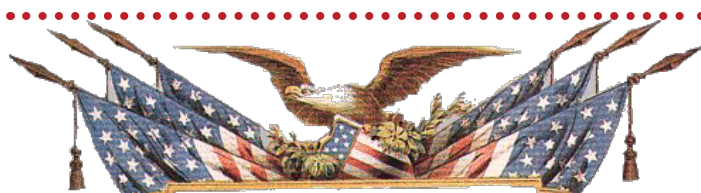
The 2017 novel *Lincoln in the Bardo* by George Saunders takes place during and after Willie's death and depicts Abraham Lincoln's grief. The novel won the 2017 Man Booker Prize and was the New York Times bestseller the week of March 5, 2017.

See also "*The Murder of Willie Lincoln*" by Burt Solomon (Forge, 2017, ISBN 978-0-7653-8583-3).

A fictional version of the death of Willie Lincoln is also depicted in the novel and its subsequent movie *Abraham Lincoln, Vampire Hunter*.

References:

1. Wead (2003), p. 90.
2. Wead (2003), p. 91.
3. Bayne (2001), pp. 1–3.
4. Mr. Lincoln's White House: Prince of Wales Room. Retrieved on 2012-12-16.
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7. Sneller, M.S., Rhoda; Sneller, PhD, Lowell. "The Death of Willie Lincoln". Abraham Lincoln Online. Retrieved March 3, 2018.
8. "*Man Booker Prize 2017: shortlist makes room for debuts alongside big names*". The Guardian. 13 September 2017. Retrieved 13 September 2017.
9. "*Booker winner took 20 years to write*". BBC News. 18 October 2017. Retrieved 18 October 2017.
10. "*Hardcover Fiction - March 5, 2017*". The New York Times. 23 February 2017. Retrieved 24 February 2017
11. https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/willie-lincolns-death-a-private-agony-for-a-president-facing-a-nation-of-pain/2011/09/29/gIQA7Z7SL_story.html



Ancestor Biographies Needed

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

Enrollment Act

directly to the slogan “rich man’s war, poor man’s fight.”

Substitution

The Enrollment Act of 1863 (12 Stat. 731, enacted March 3, 1863) also known as the Civil War Military Draft Act, was an Act passed by the United States Congress during the American Civil War to provide fresh manpower for the Union Army. The Act was the first genuine national conscription law. The law required the enrollment of every male citizen and those immigrants (aliens) who had filed for citizenship, between 20 and 45 years of age, unless exempted by the Act. The Act replaced the Militia Act of 1862.

It set up under the Union Army an elaborate machine for enrolling and drafting men for conscription. Quotas were assigned in each state, and each congressional district, with deficiencies in volunteers being required to be met by conscription.

In some cities, particularly New York City, enforcement of the act sparked civil unrest as the war dragged on, leading to the New York City draft riots on July 13–16, 1863. Organization

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

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

Criticism

The policies of substitution and commutation were controversial practices that allowed drafted citizens to opt out of service by either furnishing a suitable substitute to take their place or paying \$300. Both provisions were created to soften the effect of the draft on pacifists, the anti-draft movement, and the propertied classes. The result, however, was general public resentment of both policies. The two practices were major points of contention among the general public and led

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

Commutation

Commutation (paying \$300 to escape the draft - \$300 being equivalent at the time to approximately \$5,000 earned by an unskilled worker in 2018) was created in an effort to keep substitution prices low. If commutation were not instated, the price of a substitute would have quickly soared past \$300. Also, commutation was intended to raise money for the war effort. While commutation raised war funds, it was often a criticism of the draft that it was better at raising money than troops.

The rationalization for commutation was that unwilling troops were ineffective so the government might as well extract funds from the unwilling if it got poor service. Despite the good intentions behind commutation, it was one of the most hated policies of the war.

Amendments

1864 amendment

This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (June 2012)

Section 5 of the Enrollment Act of 1864 limited the length of an exemption from the draft by payment of the commutation fee to one year, after which those drafted were required to serve or to furnish a substitute.

1865 amendment

Section 21 of the Enrollment Act of 1865 (13 Stat. 490, passed on March 3, 1865), imposed denationalization (loss of citizenship) as a penalty for draft evasion or desertion. In *Afroyim v. Rusk* (1967), Justice John Marshall Harlan II’s dissent mentioned the Enrollment Act of 1865 as an example of a law in which citizenship could be revoked without a person’s consent and that the Congress regarded as constitutional.

Even those that were drafted often successfully avoided military service. Many simply failed to report, and those

ENROLLMENT!

Office of the A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose names have been ENROLLED in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a CERTIFICATE of the fact of their enrollment in such Dist. which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course the Provost Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PROVOST MARSHALS, AS FOLLOWS:

1st Congressional District	Jamaica L. I.
2d	No. 26 Grand Street, Williamsburgh.
3d	No. 259 Washington St. Brooklyn.
4th	No. 271 Broadway.
5th	No. 429 Grand Street.
6th	No. 185 Sixth Avenue.
7th	No. 63 Third Avenue.
8th	No. 1184 Broadway.
9th	No. 677 Third Avenue.

COL. ROBT NUGENT,
A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

SARAH AGGOURN, Printer, Printing House Square, 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

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

with disabilities or who were the sole supporters of dependent family members were excused. Any draftee not excused could hire a substitute, guaranteeing exemption from any future draft, or pay a fee of \$300, providing exemption for one draft. The \$300 commutation fee soon became the most controversial part of the act, leading to the widespread charge in newspapers and political meetings that the Civil War was “a rich man’s war and a poor man’s fight” (Mcpherson 1989). Ironically, the \$300 fee was fashioned by Republicans who “saw this as a way of bringing exemption within reach of the working class instead of discriminating against them.” Paying for substitutes had a long tradition in European and American warfare and was employed during the American Revolution. In setting a \$300 fee, the drafters of the act hoped to cap the price of substitutes, who at time received over \$1,000 in the Confederacy, where the use of substitutes was abandoned in late 1863. In the Union, Congress ultimately repealed the use of a commutation fee in July 1864.

Because of the widespread use of bounties to spur enlistment, only a relatively small amount of men fought in the war as draftees. Conscription was most important for its social impact—in particular, the class and racial divisions it revealed and provoked. Whatever the intent of its framers, the practice of substitution and commutation fees provoked violent opposition to the law’s enforcement. The most serious reaction to the Conscription Act took place in New York, a city with significant southern sympathy. The Irish population of New York, many living in cramped, disease-ridden tenements, feared competition from black workers. It was largely opposed to abolition and hostile to a conscription law that exempted the rich. In the wake of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Enrollment Act, both in 1863, New York’s Irish opposed both the practice of substitution and commutation at the expense of the working class and participation in a war to free the slaves. In a July 4 speech New York’s Democratic governor, Horatio Seymour, openly condemned the conscription law, declared the bill unconstitutional and suggested that conscription was enforced along partisan lines, claiming that Democrats were being drafted at a greater rate than Republicans.

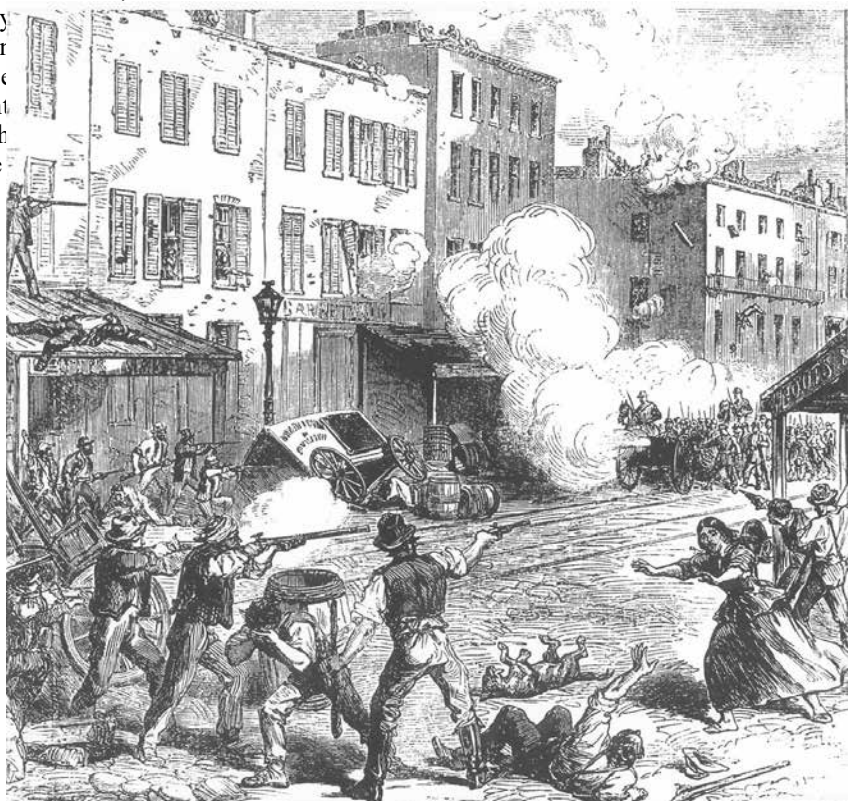
On July 11, 1863 the first names for induction into the army were called. The next day, New York erupted into some the most violent riots in American history. The office of the provost marshal—charged with enforcing the draft—was burned, railroad lines were destroyed, and telegraph lines cut. Signaled out for attacks were the rich and African Americans, together the chief targets of the mob violence. Mobs attacked those who appeared rich as “\$300 men.” Rioters burned the Colored Orphanage Asylum and businesses that employed blacks. Some blacks were lynched and scores were beaten. For nearly a week the city raged, overpowering local police. Ultimately five Union regiments, along with police, militia, and even cadets from West Point, subdued the rioters. Over one hundred people died in the rioting, thousands were wounded, and thousands of African Americans fled New York.

While New York saw the most violent draft riot, it was far from an isolated event. Draft riots took place, among other

places, in Newark and Albany, as well as in rural counties in Indiana and Illinois. Still, there was, overall, a remarkable degree of compliance with draft legislation, if only because the legislation was structured so that a draft was a measure of last resort. The lack of resistance to the conscription legislation is important to the extent that it shows the widespread participation in the Civil War by nearly a million white soldiers and nearly 180,000 black soldiers. While bounties were expensive, they did result in a nearly all-volunteer Union army during the Civil War. Resistance to conscription is also important historically, in part for what it revealed about the legal and popular opposition to federal conscription legislation; but even more so for exposing the smoldering tensions within communities brought to the surface by conscription legislation. The Enrollment Act was a national law enforced locally, and the resistance to the law offers insight into divisions within communities in the North in the midst of the Civil War.

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

Michigan Military Page 3 losses at the Battle of Gettysburg while defending McPherson's Ridge. George Armstrong Custer's "Michigan Wolverine" Cavalry effectively battled J.E.B. Stuart at Gettysburg on the East Cavalry Field.

Several Union generals hailed from Michigan, including: Custer, Elon J. Farnsworth, Byron Root Pierce, Orlando Metcalfe Poe, Israel Bush Richardson, and Orlando B. Willcox. In a letter to his wife, one Union soldier from Michigan detailed his motivations for fighting for the U.S. in the war, before dying in 1864:

The more I learn of the cursed institution of slavery, the more I feel willing to endure, for its final destruction ... After this war is over, this whole country will undergo a change for the better ... Abolishing slavery will dignify labor; that fact of itself will revolutionize everything ... Let Christians use all their influence to have justice done to the black man.

Casualties

Ah! yes, many a hand that vigorously grasped these Flagstaves and led the van, now lies crumpling in the grave; and not color-bearers alone, but nearly 15,000 others who fought beside them—the flower of Michigan—return not to receive your thanks and the plaudits of their grateful countrymen.

14,753 Michigan soldiers died in service, roughly one of every six who served. A total of 4,448 of these deaths were combat deaths while the rest, over 10,000, were from disease, a constant fear in crowded army camps with poor food, sanitation and exposure issues and pre-modern medicine. Michigan suffered the sixth-highest losses among the Union states (the non-state U.S. Colored Troops losses also exceeded Michigan's).

Practically every member of the National Guard volunteered. They were reorganized into the same units in which they had been serving but the regiments were reorganized so that the existing five regiments of eight companies each became four regiments of 12 companies each. To fill the regiments, eight new companies had to be organized. Each Michigan regiment was to contain 1,000 men. Upon the second call, Michigan furnished one more regiment of 1,200 men as well as an additional 200 men to each of the four original regiments.

The Spanish-American War

The Spanish-American War is assumed to have started April 21, 1898. On April 23, the President called for 125,000 volunteers. A second call was made May 25 for another 75,000 men. The call was at first confined to existing units but was then issued to the citizens at large. Members of existing

units were the first to be accepted and organized.

Michigan's Governor ordered out the National Guard and attempted to turn the units over intact as volunteers to the federal government. This however, was not in compliance with federal law and as a result, each individual was required to volunteer as an individual rather than as part of a unit.

The regiments organized in the spring of 1898 were designated the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, and 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, following in numerical order the infantry regiments of the Civil War. They were all mobilized at Island Lake, near Detroit.

The 31st was mustered May 11 and left on May 15 for Chickamauga Park, Ga. The 32nd was mustered May 14 and left May 19 for Tampa, Fla. The 33rd was mustered May 20 and left May 28 for Camp Alger, near Washington, D.C. The 34th was mustered May 25 and left June 6 for Camp Alger. Under the second call of the President, the 35th was organized and left for Camp Meade, Pa. September 14.

Battles in Cuba

Michigan troops ready for battleThe 33rd and 34th Regiments left Island Lake in May 1898 for Falls Church, Va., and shortly embarked from Tampa, Fla. for Cuba on the transports "Paris" and "Harvard." The regiments were assigned to General Duffield's brigade, a part of General Shafter's army which fought and defeated the Spaniards at Santiago. They did not participate in the fight at San Juan Hill, but were engaged in the attack at Aguadores, which was planned to divert the enemy from the main battle and prevent their reinforcing it.

In this engagement, three men of the 33rd were killed or died of wounds. Yellow fever broke out in the camp at Siboney and 50 men died there, at Montauk Point or on the transport bound for the latter camp. The 34th suffered even more severely; 88 deaths in that Regiment were recorded. A large proportion of the deaths were due to yellow fever the soldiers had contracted while in camp near Santiago or in the hospitals on Long Island, N.Y.

Upon leaving Cuba, the 33rd reached Detroit September 2, 1898, and then departed to their various home stations where they were disbanded between September 3, 1898 and January 6, 1899. The 34th returned to Montauk Point August 27, 1898, and was disbanded between September 3, 1898, and January 2, 1899. The 35th was disbanded at Augusta, Ga., March 31, 1899. The 35th did not participate in foreign service. Although it remained in the United States, 23 of its men died of disease

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

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	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

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

ONE FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYS TO CELEBRATE

Charles L Pfauth Jr February 6
Matthew C Williams February 8

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