



Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

June 2019

A Message From the Commander

Brothers,

As we've talked about in the last few camp meetings, a project to be worked by us all is the Graves Registration project involving selecting a cemetery near us and walking it to find Veterans graves. First - Civil War veterans grave sites to record the pertinent information of name DOB/DOD, military unit(s), etc. Photograph(s) of the grave site help in later returning, if needed, to verify data.

As our membership is somewhat spread out I have suggested that we focus on some cemeteries in the north Berrien area and a cemetery or two further south – closer to many of the camp's brothers.

To that end I have walked the following cemeteries with a cursory look at a couple others 'up north.':

- Coloma Cemetery
- Curtis Cemetery
- Harris Cemetery

Commander to Page 10



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Next Camp Meeting
September 12, 2019 - 6 p.m.

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

Berrien County in the American Civil War

1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics Regiment

1861-1865

The 1st Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics was an engineer regiment that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War. There were only ten other similar regiments in the Union Army. The Michigan unit was one of three engineering regiments raised in 1861, the other two being Missouri (August 1861) and New York (September 1861). Engineering regiments are often left off of many Order of Battles, but their contribution to campaigns were vital from a logistics point of view; repairing/building railroads, bridges and blockhouses; and destroying enemy communication lines, railroads and bridges. Engineering units like the First Michigan were often caught up in attacks from enemy guerrillas and cavalry skirmishes.

The 1st Michigan Engineers was organized at Marshall, Michigan and mustered into service on October 29, 1861. They rendezvoused at Camp Owen on the Calhoun county fairgrounds in early October.

Over its existence, the regiment carried a total of 2962 men on its muster rolls. The regiment lost 1 officer and 12 enlisted men killed in action or mortally wounded, and 351 enlisted men who died of disease, for a total of 364 fatalities.

At the Battle of Perryville (October 1862), the First Michigan had at least ten wounded and one missing. At Laverne, Tennessee; just prior to the Battle of Murfreesboro, the First Michigan had one killed, five wounded, four POWs and one missing. The 1st Michigan saw two men killed, nine wounded, and two missing at the Battle of Murfreesboro (early January 1863). The unit was active all over middle Tennessee, including Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Brentwood and Nashville from 1862 - 1864, building and repairing railroads, bridges, blockhouses, etc. The Franklin-Nashville Campaign was costly to the First Michigan Engineers, losing over 30 men as POWs.

The regiment left Michigan on Dec. 17, 1861, with 1032 men for Louisville, KY. There they reported to General Buell and the Army of the Ohio. Gen. Buell divided them as follows:

First detachment-Col. Innes in command. Co. B, E & I to General McCook at Mundefordville, KY.

Second detachment-Lt. Col. Hunton in command. Co. D, F & G to General Thomas at Lebanon, KY.

Third detachment-Major E. Hopkins in command. Co. C & H to General Nelson at New Haven, KY.

Fourth detachment-Captain J. Yates in command. Co. A & K to General Mitchell at Bacon Creek, KY.

These commands remained with their divisions during the winter, engaged in various duties. Companies D, F & G under Lt. Col. Hunton was involved in the battle of Mill Springs, KY. 19th Jan. 1862.

The detachment with Gen. Mitchell (Co. A & K) were among the first to occupy Bowling Green after the Confederates fled. Buell's Army arrived in Nashville soon after the capture of Fort Donaldson by Grant. The regiment was concentrated and engaged in building railroad bridges during March from Franklin, Columbia, Murfreesboro and the other places. On the 3rd of April Col. Innes and staff and Co. B, C, E, I & H left Nashville and were joined at Columbia by Co. D, F & G. The combined force marched with Buell's Army of the Ohio to re-enforce Gen. Grant at Shiloh, TN. They built several bridges quickly, thus enabling Buell to reach Shiloh in time. In the meantime, Co's A & K command by Capt. Yates, and marched from Nashville with Gen. Mitchell's division, through Murfreesboro to Huntsville, AL. cutting the railroad communications there. Eight companies were with the army in its advance on Corinth, engaged in building defenses, placing siege guns and constructing miles of corduroy roads through the swamps.

After the evacuation of Corinth, June 1, 1862 these companies started on the march toward Decatur, AL. Building bridges on the Memphis & Charleston RR. During June about 3000ft of bridges were built and put in running order, all the way to Decatur, AL.

Companies A & K worked for the Tennessee River bridges at Decatur. In July the



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

entire regiment was at Huntsville. In August Col. Innes, with five companies, marched to Nashville and commenced rebuilding bridges on the Louisville and Nashville RR which had been destroyed by Confederate Gen. Morgan. As Gen. Bragg advanced into Kentucky, in September, the regiment was with Buell's Army hastily concentrated at Louisville. On Oct. 6th, the detachment under Major Hopkins, (Co's. A, C & H) with Rousseau's Division of McCook's Corps took part in the battle of Perryville, with 17 men wounded. The regiment was reunited after Perryville and marched to Nashville.



Pontoon bridge across the Big Barren River at Bowling Green, Ky



Bridge built over the Elk River, Tennessee

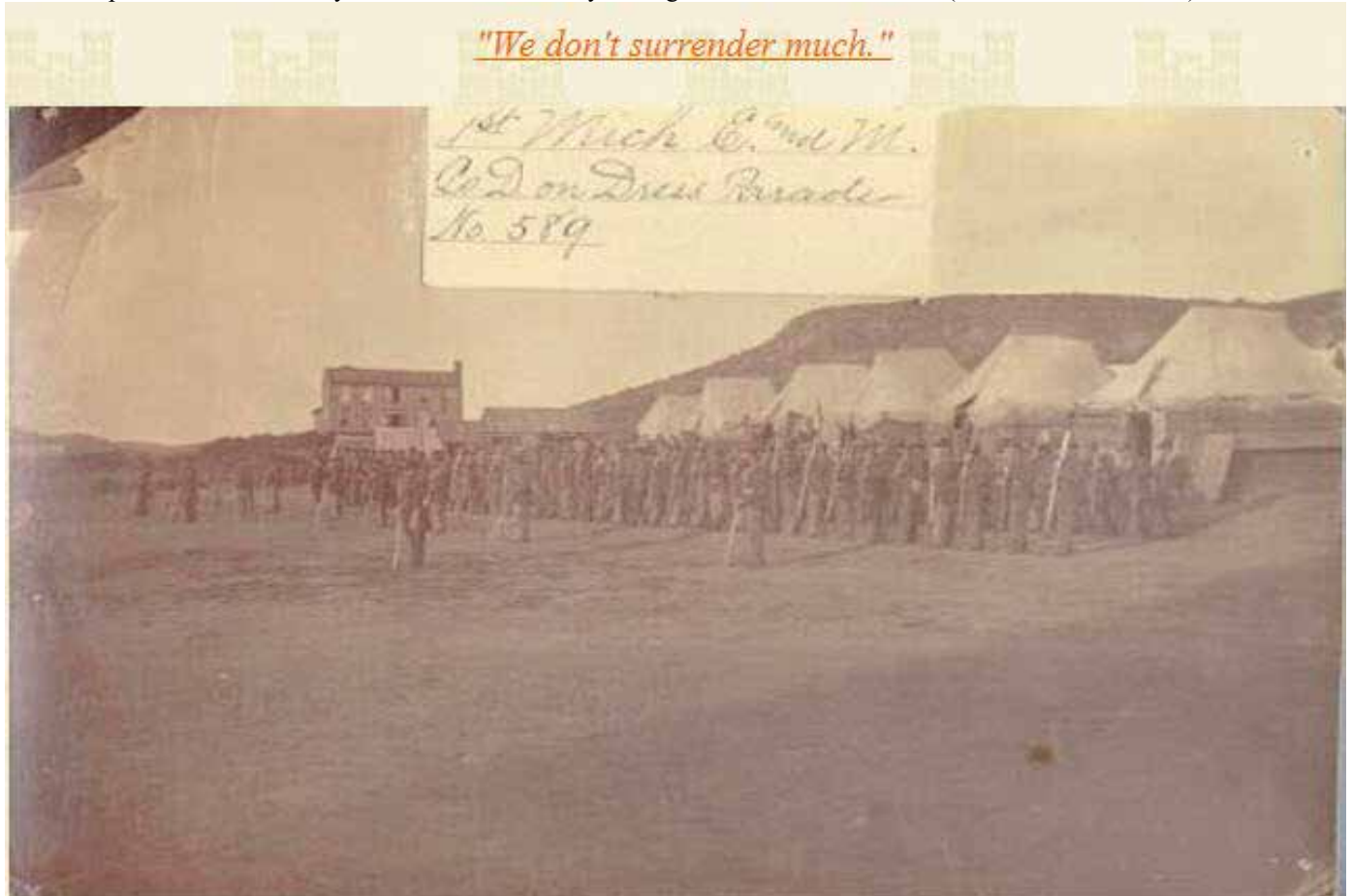
When Gen. Buell left the army, he complimented and made personal mention of Col. Innes, Lt. Col. Hunton and Maj. Hopkins. Gen. Rosecrans,

now in charge, concentrated the army at Nashville. During November and December, the regiment built bridges over Mill Creek and other streams on the Nashville & Chattanooga RR, preparing for the advance on Murfreesboro.

During the last few days of December, the army advanced on Murfreesboro, with the battle of Stone River on Dec. 31, 1862 and Jan. 1 & 2, 1863. Col. Innes was ordered to take position at Lavergne, Tennessee to protect our communications and supply trains passing to the battle. Gen. Wheeler, with 3000 to 4000 cavalry and a section of light artillery, swung around and attacked the supply trains.

At noon on New Years Day, Wheeler attacked Lavergne, where Col. Innes and 390 officers and men behind an improvised corral of wagons and brush held off seven distinct charges. It lasted until dark with the frail defenses managing to hold and inflict Confederate losses.

The operation of the enemy in the rear of our army during the memorable conflict (Battle of Stone River) reflects no credit



"We don't surrender much."

*1st Mich. Cav. M.
Co. Don Dress Parade
No. 589*

on the intelligence and energy with which there were resisted. The silver lining to this cloud was the most gallant defense made on the 1st of January by Colonel Inness First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, 391 strong fighting behind a slight protection of wagons and brush, which repulsed repeated charges from a slight more than ten times their number of Wheelers Cavalry.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Newspaper, in an account of the battle written on the field, says, Colonel Innes with the First Michigan Engineers, posted at Lavergne to protect the road when Wheelers Cavalry brigade made a strong dash at the position. Colonel Innes had protected himself by a stockade of brush, and fought securely. The enemy charged several times with great fury, but was murderously repulsed. About fifty rebels were dismounted, and nearly a hundred of the horses were killed. Wheeler finally withdrew, and sent in a flag of truce demanding surrender. Col. Innes replied 'We don't surrender much'. Wheeler then asked permission to bury his dead, which was granted.

The next morning one of Thomas' brigades passed through Lavergne on its way up, and an officer has left a description on the scene: *The turnpike as far as the eye could reach was filled with burning wagons. The country was overspread with disarmed men, broken-down horses and mules. The streets were covered with empty valises, trunks, knapsacks, broken guns and all the indescribable debris of a captured and rifled army train.*

From January 1st to June 29th, 1863, the regiment was stationed at Lavenge, Murfreesboro, Smyrna and Nashville. During this time they built bridges, blockhouses (to protect bridges), magazines, buildings for commissary and ordnance stores besides relaying railroad tracks.

In 1862, Congress passed that all volunteer organizations mustered in service were put at the same level as Regular Army units. This allowed the First Michigan Engineers twelve companies of 150 men each, same as the Corp of Engineers. In the winter of 1863-1864, recruiting parties were sent home from each company. They secured 913 recruits which allowed two new companies (L & M) and filled out the existing companies.



**Col. William P. Innes -
Commanding Office,
1st Michigan Engineers.
Oct. 1861-Nov. 1864**

Commanders

- Colonel William Power Innes, September 12, 1861, to October 26, 1864
- Colonel John B. Yates, November 3, 1864, to September 22, 1865

The unit also participated in Sherman's March to the Sea and at the Battle of Bentonville.

The regiment was mustered out on September 22, 1865.

The regiment or some one of the four battalions participated in the battles at Mill Springs, Ky., January 18, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; Siege of Corinth, May 10 to 31, 1862; Perryville. Ky., October 8, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., Jan. 1. 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to Sept. 2, 1864; Savannah, Ga., Dec. 11 to 21, 1864; Averyboro, N. C, March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C, March 19, 1865.

Total enrollment 2920
 Killed in action 2
 Died of wounds 4
 Died in confederate prisons 2
 Died of disease 280
 Discharged for disability (wounds and disease) 279

COMPANY H

ENLISTED MEN

NAME	HOME	AGE
Wing, Aaron C.	Niles	31

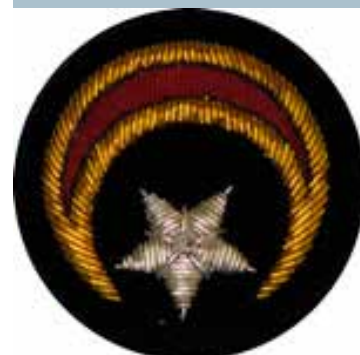


Meeting Schedule

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

Location -

Currently - Lincoln Twp Public Library



7th corps Kepi patch

HENRY SHOPBACH 1836-1893

Ancestor of Charles L Pfauth Sr
and Charles L Pfauth Jr

HENRY SCHOPBACH, who was one of the substantial citizens of Berrien county that Germany has furnished to this state, was born near the Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt, January 22, 1828, his parents being Philip and Elenora Schopbach, who spent their entire lives in Germany. He was the eighth in order of birth in their family of nine children, and two of his brothers came to the United States. Mr. Schopbach of this review was in his twentieth year when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world.

He had been reared in the city of Alsfeld, where his father was a man of considerable influence and prominence, holding a position at the head of the infirmary there during the greater part of his life. Mr. Schopbach came to this country accompanied by his sister, Susanah, and in his younger years traveled to a considerable extent. He finally located in South Bend, where he conducted a hardware store for many years, and while living there he met the lady whom he made his wife. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted for three years' service, joining a Pennsylvania regiment, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. [See page 9 for details] While at the front he became ill and spent some time in the hospital. On receiving an honorable discharge he returned to his home and business interests in South Bend, and on account of poor health he removed from that city to Chikaming township, Berrien county, where he carried on farming until his death in the fall of 1892. He conducted only a small farm of sixty acres but his widow has since purchased four farms. She had two two hundred and sixty acres of land in the homestead and has given farms to two of her sons, so that she still retains one hundred acres in the home place. While in South Bend Mr. Schopbach conducted an extensive mercantile enterprise and met with success in his undertakings along that line.

On the 27th of October, 1870, was celebrated the marriage of Henry Schopbach and Miss Rosina B. Keller, who lived on a farm on Portage Prairie, northwest of South Bend. She was born, however, in Lorain county, Ohio, March 10, 1850, a daughter of Jacob F. and Rosina (Byer) Keller, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany.

They met and married in New York city and Mr. Keller, who was a butcher by trade and in Ohio a live stock dealer, was identified with packing operations during the greater part of his life. He lived in Michigan, near Niles, on the old Chicago-Detroit road. His death occurred in California, when he had reached the age of seventy-one years. He made three trips to Europe, and died on his second trip to California, passing away in Los Angeles, where he had gone to look after his property. His wife passed away in South Bend, Indiana, at the age of sixty-five years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schopbach were born five sons :

William, who died at the age of two years; Henry William, who passed away when twenty-one years of age ; Oscar, who operates the home farm for his mother; George, who owns and operates a creamery at Dowagiac, Michigan; and Fred Jacob, who served four years in the United States navy, being a seaman on the Bennington at Frisco at the time that it was blown up in 1905. He has many souvenirs procured from many parts of the world and from the Bennington. The family is well known in this part of the county, and Mrs. Schopbach has many warm friends in this portion of the state. In his political views Mr. Shopbach was a stalwart Republican and he was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church. A well educated man, he was continually broadening his mind through reading and obser-

vation. He possessed strongly domestic tastes and found his greatest happiness with his wife and children and in an active, honorable career he won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Source: Judge Orville W Coolidge, *A Twentieth Century History of Berrien County Michigan*



City Cemetery, South Bend, St. Joseph
County, Indiana



Donations to **SUOCW**
Can you write off donations to a 501 C 4?

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

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.

DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Cleveland - Independence. 6200 Quarry Lane, Independence, Ohio, 44131-2218, USA TEL: +1-216-447-1300

To make reservations:

Please use this “special link” [https://secure3.hilton.com/en_US/dt/reservation/book.htm?execution=e1s1] that is just for us, and it uses the block of rooms set aside.

This hotel has 192 sleeping rooms, so we are pretty much using the entire hotel.

If you want to call the Hotel to make reservations, please call 1-216-447-1300 and use the GROUP code: Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Our room rates are \$114 a night plus taxes and fees. **Please do not use third party applications** like booking.com or hotels.com, as they will not be able to access the Group room block and the lower rates.

Department

June 2019

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

July 2019

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

Camp

June 2019

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

July 2019

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



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

Book Review:

Personal Recollections of a Cavalryman with Custer's Michigan Cavalry Brigade in the Civil War

James H. Kidd (1840-1913)



I was surprised with this book. Per the author, he wrote it purely as his own recollections and not as a history treatise. It is very well written and entertaining. It starts with the establishment of the Michigan 6th Cavalry in the Summer of 1862 and includes Gettysburg and numerous eastern campaigns through the end of

the war.

Kidd was a student in Ann Arbor at the outbreak of the war. At the end of his 2nd Year, in 1862, he recruited a company of volunteers that became Company E 6th MI Cavalry, with young Captain Kidd in command. In 1863 they became part of Custers famous "Wolverine Brigade" and saw their first action in the Gettysburg campaign. Kidd moved up to Col, and later brig. gen. in command of the Wolverines. He fought at Falling waters, Buckland Mills, The Wilderness, Todds Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Hanover town, Haw's Shop, Trevilian Station and Cedar Creek. Over the winter 1864-65, he was assigned to administrative duties in the Shenandoah Valley and DC. He was involved in court marshals, and a meeting with Mosby under flag of truce.

Kidd gives the cavalry its due, as he was witness to most of the major actions of 1864-5. Written in 1908, Kidd has reviewed much of the OR in writing his book, as well as books and articles by noted Generals. Footnotes to these are included. I must add that the Kindle version does not include any of the 3 maps and 30 or illustrations listed in the table of contents. Kidd's writing style is often confusing, as he often avoids writing in the first person, making it sometimes unclear as to whether he is describing events as he saw them, or as they were described by others. For the most part, the author limits his discourse to what he personally observed. As such, one gets a more intimate view of daily life as a Union cavalryman and those actions and campaigns in which he participated. The author purposefully excludes the overall strategy and tactics employed in the engagements. The author does share his opinions on certain subjects, but those are normally indicated as such. Overall,

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>



this is as close to an objective memoir as can be expected.

Kidd provides vivid descriptions of his experiences, and thoughtful historical backdrop to the events of the day. While I have read some on the Eastern campaigns, it seems the cavalry actions are often treated as a prelude or a sideshow, whereas to Kidd, they were the real deal.

To highlight some of his experiences note these its:

- He relates an incident at his alma Mater University of Michigan, when speaker William Lloyd Garrison the abolitionist came to speak and was chased out by anti-abolitionists who it would appear want to keep slavery.
- Describes officers uniform as *'as gaudy dress and feathers could make them. Black hats with ostrich plumes . . .'*
- Describes the cavalry organization of 2 troops in a squadron, two squadrons in a battalion, three battalions in a regiment.
- Describes war time Washington D.C. as *'wide streets of mud,. A dirty canal, full of foul smells . . . a vast military camp, full of hospitals and squalid in appearance.'*
- Repeating rifles for the cavalry were introduced to Michigan units in 1862
- The usual 'kit' given to troopers consisted of three days cooked rations, 40 rounds of ammunition, small bag of oats (horse feed) strapped to saddle. Food included cooked meat, hard bread, some sugar, sack of coffee. And Matches (lucifers). Usually in a haversack and some into saddle bags.
- And critical comments about the Amish populace in/around Gettysburg who, while providing food and horse feed, took no active part in defending the countryside.
- In the aftermath of Gettysburg following Lee's retreating army, he describes the Confederate use of telescopic sights on rifles effectively impeding the Union forces.



James H. Kidd
(1840-1913)

The men of Custer's Michigan Brigade were affectionately called "Custer's Wolverines" and among them was James Kidd, a newspaperman by training. Kidd wrote a series of letters to friends and family back home between 1862 and 1865, chronicling the conditions and experiences of life in the field of battle. Kidd's letters have been combined into this historical memoir, which tell a moving story of wartime service and shed a light onto the gallant and often brash Custer.

Personal Recollections of a Cavalryman with Custer's Michigan Cavalry Brigade in the Civil War has been hailed as one of the richest, most reliable accounts of Union cavalry operations in the Eastern theater of the Civil War, ranging from the raid on Richmond to Appomattox. Kidd provides enriching details about encounters with JEB Stuart's cavalry, Gettysburg, his admiration for Custer and other generals he knew, such as Sheridan and Grant.

Honored Comrade and Past Department Commander of the Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic.

- He describes his experience in a army hospital after he was wounded at Falling Waters in details that are seldom mentioned. And this memory is after 50 years have passed. It gives a graphic sense of how that experience stuck with him - and this would likely be called PTSD now.
- Winter Quarters are described with the variations in housing based on rank: Generals in houses, lower ranked officers in huts and then tents. Huts consisted of log wall with tents used as roofs.
- The Michigan Brigade of 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th regiments where the 1st Regiment was designated the Saber regiment, the 5th & 6th were for fighting on foot as they had Spencer's, and the 7th filled in.
- The famous Trevilion raid's individual rations were 3 days to last 5 days, two days forage strapped to pommel, 100 rounds of ammunition - 40 on person and 60 in wagons, one medical wagon, eight ambulances, 2 artillery batteries, and a pontoon train of eight boats.
- A trooper of the 6th, Pvt Ulric Crocker of Troop M got the Medal of Honor for capturing the enemy's battle flag in the Battle of Cedar Creek.
- In discussing praise and recognition he states: ***"The best way to (deal with lack of praise) is to follow William Winter's advise and neither crave admiration nor expect gratitude. After all, the best reward that can come to a man is that intimate knowledge of himself which is the***

sure foundation of self respect. The Adulation of the people is a fugitive dream, as Admiral Dewey knows now, if he did not suspect it before."

In the Fall of 1862, he enlisted in the newly formed 6th Michigan Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain. Serving in the Michigan Cavalry Brigade under command of General George A. Custer, the Wolverines, as they were known, gained fame on many battlefields. Wounded three times in action during his brigades engagements, on June 3, 1864, at General Custer's recommendation he was promoted Colonel in command of the 6th Michigan Cavalry. In December, 1864, he lead the 6th Michigan Cavalry in raids on the Shenandoah Valley destroying millions of dollars' worth of Confederate property.

In March, 1865, he was president of a military commission for trial offences not under court martial at Richmond, Virginia. For gallant and meritorious services in the Shenandoah Valley, he was brevetted Brigadier General on June 15, 1865. His last service was from June to November, 1865, in the West at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas after a party of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. He was mustered out of the Union Army on November 7, 1865. In 2001, his memoirs were published in the book, "At Custer's Side - The Civil War Writings of James Harvey Kidd".



U.S Army Civil War Medal of Honor

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52nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Organized at Harrisburg November 5, 1861. Left State for Washington, D.C., November 8. Attached to 1st Brigade, Casey's Division, Army Potomac, to March, 1862. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 4th Army Corps, Army Potomac, to June, 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps, to December, 1862. Naglee's Brigade, Dept. of North Carolina, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 18th Army Corps, Dept. North Carolina, to February, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, Dept. of the South, to April, 1863. District of Beaufort, S. C., 10th

Corps, Dept. of the South, to July, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Morris Island, S.C., 10th Corps, July, 1863. Davis' Brigade, Folly Island, S.C., 10th Corps, to August, 1863. 5th Brigade, Morris Island, S.C., 10th Corps, to November, 1863. 2nd Brigade, Morris Island, S.C., 10th Corps, to April, 1864. District of Hilton Head, S.C., Dept. South, to June, 1864. Morris Island, S.C., Northern District, Dept. of the South, to October, 1864. 1st Separate Brigade, Morris Island, S.C., Dept. South, to March, 1865. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division. 23rd Army Corps, Dept. North Carolina, to July, 1865.

SERVICE.--Duty in the Defenses of Washington,

D.C., until March, 1862. **Advance on Manassas**, Va.. March 10-15. Moved to the Virginia Peninsula March 28. **Siege of Yorktown** April 5-May 4. **Battle of Williamsburg** May 5. **Bottom's Bridge** May 19-20. Operations about Bottom's Bridge May 20-23. Reconnaissance to Seven Pines May 24-27. Skirmishes at **Seven Pines, Savage Station and Chickahominy** May 24. **Battle of Fair Oaks** (Seven Pines) May 31-June 1. At Bottom's Bridge June 13-26. Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1. Bottom's Bridge June 28-29. White Oak Swamp Bridge June 30. Malvern Hill July 1. At Harrison's Landing until August 15. Moved to Yorktown August 16-20, and duty there until December 31. **Expedition to Gloucester, Matthews, King and Queen and Middlesex Counties** December 11-15. Ordered to **Beaufort, N. C.**, December 31.

At Carolina City until January 28. Moved to **Port Royal, S.C.**, January 28-31. At **St. Helena Island, S.C.**, February 10-April 4. Operations against **Charleston** April 4-15. Duty at **Beaufort, S. C.**, until July 6. Moved to Folly Island; July 6. Expedition to **James Island, S.C.**, July 9-16. Secessionville July 16. Operations on **Morris and Folly Islands, S.C., against Forts Wagner and Gregg, Morris Island, and Fort Sumter and Charleston** July 18-September 7. **Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg** September 7.

Operations against **Charleston** until April, 1864. Regiment reenlisted December 31, 1863. Duty at **Hilton Head, S.C.**, until June, 1864. Reconnaissance to Dafuskie Island May 11. Moved to **Morris Island, S.C.**, and operations against Charleston until February, 1865. **Assault on Fort Johnson and Battery Simpkins, James Island**, July 3, 1864. **Occupation of Charleston** February 18. Duty in Charleston Harbor until April 18. Ordered to North Carolina and duty at Salisbury until July.

Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 1 Officer and 43 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 173 Enlisted men by disease. Total 219.

Commander from Page 1

I checked the resulting list of names and information from the Headstone (HS) on the Graves Registration (GR) database from the Department of Michigan web site. The results are:

- Coloma Cemetery – 72 Civil War Veterans; 43 not listed in the GR, 26 recorded and 3 unknown veterans
- Harris Cemetery – 4 Civil War Veterans; 2 not recorded, 2 recorded. I have filled out the GR form in preparation for submitting to Department Graves Registration Officer (GRO)
- Curtis Cemetery – 2 Civil War Veterans; One not recorded, one recorded. The GR form has been filled out.

The Coloma Cemetery has three recorded graves *without any Marker*. [see sample grave below] This affords us an opportunity to have a grave marking ceremony for those grave sites. Some research into the possibility of living descendants of these three veterans would be the next step with possible placement into the local weekly newspaper the intention of the ceremony. Hopefully we can uncover some local/Berrien or Van Buren descendants to include in any ceremony for their ancestor's grave site.

The three of us 'northern' brothers can begin the work on the next step. Brothers Chapman, Krieger, and I should discuss what our next steps would be for each of us.

Any work on this project should include communicating progress with the Camp GRO, Rex.

Even planning and carrying out a rededication ceremony for any of the marker graves is a possibility at some point in the future. Again any of these activities is worthy of publication in the Heral Tribune and other local papers to get us 'out there' and in the knowledge of the general public.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackeman, Camp 85 Commander



WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR CONTENT SUGGESTIONS, COMMENTS, BOOK REPORTS, FAMILY CIVIL WAR STORIES, ADVICE.

Send your contributions to the Editor at sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

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Member Ancestors

Compiled from current and past member information.

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

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Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

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