



Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

March 2021

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Commander's Ramblings

Brothers,

Well, brothers we successfully held a ZOOM meeting in February to make up for the failed attempt in January. Four of us made it to the meeting: Rex, Ray Keith, and myself. As the agenda wasn't too complicated it was completed rather quickly. Our meeting cannot be too long since we have a FREE subscription which limits the number of attendees (no problem for us) and the length of the meeting.

MEETING MINUTES

We discussed the likelihood that we would attend the Three Oaks Flag Day parade in June. Rex would contact the members of the 6th Wisconsin group for a possible joining of the two groups into a single entity. Ray could provide the trailer which would allow some of us to ride and wave instead of walk.

The Michigan Department Encampment is coming up at the end of April and 1st of May. I've made plans to attend but would like to see someone else from the camp attend. The information is on page 10. The actual business takes place on Saturday May 1st. Once again the Encampment is in Okemos at the conference center - same as last year.



Another agenda item was suggestions for a camp summer

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Next Camp Meeting

****March 11****, 2021 -6:30 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>

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activity: family picnic, GAR Museum tour, etc. Suggestions are being solicited from all Brothers. Something local would be easiest for us to consider. The picnic would be pot-luck and the camp might provide drinks and hot dogs/hamburgers (buns, too) and everyone could bring chips, a dessert, side dish etc. Everyone might bring a lawn chair so that we could have some distancing between family groups. So give this some thought and we'll discuss it again in the March ZOOM Meeting.

Brother Ray mentioned that he had sent out the dues requests and everyone should get them a day or two after the February meeting. The latest news from Ray is that the lone Associate has dropped and all but one brother has paid dues. While this is good news we still need to have everyone re-new. And we need to continue to reach out for possible new members. Yes, this is not an easy thing to do given our continuing struggles with COVID.

During the meeting I asked the attendees if they had received their COVID shot yet. Chuck and I have so it remains to be seen if any others have had their shot. If everyone can get their shots by mid summer then it would be easier to have a camp picnic. So let me know how the shots are coming along.

As Keith was in attendance he passed on information about the Civil War Roundtable's schedule for the next couple months. Keith is the president of the Roundtable and several of us attend those meetings.

"PAGE TWO"

Now for something else to think about. In any normal year - if this were normal - we would be treading water until better weather for us to do anything besides meeting at the library every other month. Once warmer weather arrives we'd be able to start working on some of the ideas that we've discussed: Cemetery surveys, the Flag Day parade, other national holidays for our participation etc.

Collectively we need to work on overcoming the COVID Inertia effect. We've become accustomed to *not* doing anything as a camp that this inaction will become a habit. Well, we need to break this habit before it becomes deadly to the camp. The simplest way that I can



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

think of to do this is for us to continue to have attendance at our cap meeting whether they be a ZOOM meeting or an actual in-person meeting somewhere. Then at the meeting(s) each of us needs to think of something that he can do in and for the camp. Are you able to organize the camp picnic: call members for bringing something taking care of getting other brothers to help with this effort, etc? Can you get a couple brothers to help survey a local cemetery? Start with a smaller cemetery to get the satisfaction of accomplishing something and then build on that success. If you're a member of other organizations you might see if they need something to fill in for a meeting program. Contact one of us to see if some brother can be that program -THAT will get us 'out there' and in front of the public. Who knows, someone may come up and ask about the SUVCW.

Now that the Three Oaks Civil War Days is no longer an event we need to **get out there. Get noticed. Get engaged with the public.** Unless we are known we can't grow. Men aren't going to hunt for us and ask to join. It doesn't work that way. Small talk (about the SUVCW) when you're at your doctor's office or somewhere like that might lead to a new member. You don't have to beat it to death - just a nice chat. It may lead to another later chat about the SUVCW that *will* lead to something.

Publicity as a significant part of camp growth. Do you have contacts in any local media that we can use to brag about something that we've done - or are planning on doing that the public could be invited to?

So. These things are food for thought and ripe for further discussion at the March meeting. Put you thinking cap on and toss you ideas into the meeting.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackemann, Camp 85 Commander

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March S&UW Civil War Roundtable

On a Great Battlefield: The History of Gettysburg National Battlefield Park 1863-2020
March 9th via ZOOM.

Over 6,000 books and articles have been written on the three-day battle, but historians have devoted minimal attention to the history of the landscape itself and the complicated, divisive, and controversial nature of preserving, interpreting, and commemorating America's most hallowed ground. Dr. Murray's program explores the first preservation and commemorative efforts of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and the U.S. War Department. Her main focus is the history of the Gettysburg battlefield in the 20th century, during the administrative era of the National Park Service (1933 - present). The history of the Gettysburg battlefield underscores the complicated relationship between race and reunion, public and private interests, between pres-

ervation theories and utilitarian uses, between the National Park Service and the American people, and between fact and fiction.

Dr. Jennifer M. Murray is a military historian, with a specialization in the American Civil War, in the Department of History at Oklahoma State University. In addition to delivering hundreds of Civil War battlefield tours, Murray has led World War I and World War II study abroad trips to Europe. Murray's most recent publication is *On A Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2013*, published by the University of Tennessee Press in 2014. Murray is also the author of *The Civil War Begins*, published by the U.S. Army's Center of Military History in 2012. She is currently working on a full-length biography of George Gordon Meade, tentatively titled *Meade at War*. Murray is a veteran faculty member at Gettysburg College's Civil War Institute and a coveted speaker at Civil War symposiums and roundtables. In addition, Murray worked as a seasonal interpretive park ranger at Gettysburg National Military Park for nine summers (2002-2010).

On A Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2013 can be purchased from Amazon here:

https://www.amazon.com/Great-Battlefield-Management-Gettysburg-1933-2013/dp/1621903729/ref=sr_1_1?dchild=1&keywords=On+a+Great+Battlefield&qid=1613094033&sr=8-1

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All for the Union and the Boys in Blue.

Gifts to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War directly benefit our Mission and have lasting impact on the preservation of the legacy of our ancestors who fought to preserve the Union. The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, National Organization is deeply grateful for support from all individuals and organizations as we continue our work to "keep green the memory" of the Union Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Revenue Cutters, 1861-1865.

As a 501(c)3 non-profit organization, gifts to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, National Organization are tax-deductible.*

Donations may be mailed to:

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War,
National Organization
c/o National Treasurer
17 Rubins Walk
Fredericksburg, VA 22405-2881

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War offers an online option to make giving even more streamlined and convenient.

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
- April 30 - May 1 Department Encampment
- 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

- *March ?* 2021 Camp **ZOOM** meeting??



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
sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

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

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

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

Camp Website

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

Sutler Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Michigan Officers

Commander -	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
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Patriotic Instructor -	David Kimble, CC
Color Bearer -	Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Signals Officer -	Robert R. Payne, PCC
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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:

March in the Civil War

1861 - Throughout much of March forts on Texas were either abandoned by Federal forces or were seized by Texas troops. **March 2** Texas admitted to the Confederacy. **March 4** Lincoln Inaugurated; new cabinet decided upon; Confederate Committee On The Confederate Flag reported to their congress and the first Stars and Bars flown over the Montgomery AL state Capitol. **March 11** Confederate Congress unanimously adopted the Constitution of the Confederacy. **March 18** Sam Houston Governor of Texas refused to take oath of allegiance to the Confederacy and left office. **March 18 - 29** Discussions continued between the Federal government and South Carolina pertaining to the disposition of Ft Sumter.



1862 - **Mar 1.** Gen'l Grant ordered up Tennessee River to Ft Henry. President Davis ordered Martial Law in Richmond to arrest northern sympathizers. **March 2** Confederates invade NM. **March 6** Action begins at Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern)AR. USS Monitor leaves NY for Ft Monroe VA to confront the CSS Merrimack (Virginia). **March 7** Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern). **March 8** CSS Merrimack (Virginia) destroys Federal Vessels; Battle of Pea Ridge concludes. **March 9** Battle of the Monitor and Merrimack. **March 11** Major changes in Federal command structure: Lincoln removed McClelland as Command-in-Chief of Federal forces; Gen'l Halleck given command of reorganized western forces - Department of the Mississippi; Gen'l Fremont given command of the Mountain Department (western VA and VA). **March 14** Federals capture New Madrid, MO and New Berne NC. **March 15** Gen'l W T Sherman & Hurlbut came to Pittsburg Landing TN. Gen'l Halleck restored Gen'l Grant to command. **March 17** Gen'l McClelland begins moving troops to James/York rivers for the Peninsula Campaign. **March 23** First Battle of Kernstown, VA (Shenandoah Campaign). **March 26** Engagement at Apache Canyon, NM. **March 28** Engagement at Glorieta Pass NM drove the Confederates out of the SW.



1863 - **Mar 2-** Federal Congress confirmed the appointment of 4 Major Generals, 9 Brigadier Generals for the Reg-

ular Army, 40 Major and 200 Brigadier Generals of Volunteers. Thirty Three U. S. Army officers were found guilty by court martial of various charges and dismissed from the service. **March 3** Federal Draft Act approved for all male citizens between 20 and 45 with certain exemptions. Other acts signed by Lincoln: Loans of \$300 M for 1863 and \$600M for 1864; act fixing Supreme Court to 10 justices; measure making Idaho a territory. **March 9** James Louis Petigru, a staunchly loyal unionist died at 74 - Respected by and friends of Charlestonians despite his political views. **March 10** Federal troops, mostly Negroes, reoccupied Jacksonville FL. **March 11** Fort Pemberton (MS) Blocks Yankees. **March 14** Passage of Port Hudson (LA) by Adm Farragut. **March 17** Battle of Kelly's Ford (VA).. **March 19 - 30** Federal efforts to surround Vicksburg continue with ultimate cessation of attempts to use backwater rivers. **March 30** Lincoln set aside April 30 as national fast and prayer day.



1864 - **Mar 1.** Raid on Richmond VA fails. Lincoln nominates U S Grant for newly created rank of Lieutenant General. **March 2** U S Senate confirms appointment of Grant. **March 4** U S Senate confirmed Andrew Johnson as Federal Military Governor of Tennessee. **March 7** Lincoln issued an order designating the starting point of the Union Pacific Railroad on the western border of Iowa. **March 9** General Grant commissioned Lieutenant General. **March 12** Red River Campaign (LA) under way. **March 17** Lt Gen Grant formally assumed command of the armies of the United States with headquarters to be 'in the field.' **March 18** Arkansas voters ratified a pro-Union constitution which ended slavery in that state. **March 21** Lincoln approved an act of the Federal Congress enabling the territories of Nevada and Colorado to become states. **March 24** Nathan Bedford Forrest on move to western Tennessee. **March 26** Confederate forces on Ohio River - Advance by Forrest unsuccessful. **March 28** 100 Copperheads (southern sympathizers) attacked Federal troops in Charleston IL **March 29** Lincoln dissuaded Gen'l Meade from requesting a formal court of inquiry in regard to Gettysburg.



1865 - The end was obvious; Northern attention turned to the political ramifications of a peace settlement; the split over reconstruction policy widened almost daily; people were looking forward to westward expansion, business, farming, and all the enticements of a non-war world. **March 1.** Wisconsin ratified the Thirteenth Amendment (abolition of slavery) - NJ rejected the amendment. **March 2** Engagement at Waynesborough VA. George Armstrong Custer defeated Jubal Early's cavalry. **March 3** Thirty-eighth Congress passed the Freedmen's Bureau Act (Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees). Lincoln wrote to Grant "... To have no conference with General Lee unless it be for the capitulation of Gen Lee's army . . . You are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meanwhile, you are to press to the utmost, your military advantages." **March 4** With Malice Toward None - Second Inauguration of President Lincoln. **March 8 -10** Battle of Kingston NC. Confederate Senate (9 to 8) approved use of Negro troops. **March 11** Federal troops occupy Fayetteville NC. **March 13** Confederacy approves Negro soldiers. **March 16** Battle of Averasborough NC. Active discord between President J Davis and confederate Senate and House. **March 18** Confederate Congress Adjourns. **March 19 - 20** Battle of Bentonville, NC. **March 23** President and Mrs Lincoln with Tad set out



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://suvew.org/mollus/mbrfrm.htm>

Please Note: Non-hereditary membership (Associate Companions) may be available in some (but not all) of the Commanderies. Associate affiliation is based on a percentage of the number of hereditary members in each Commandery. Consequently, movement to elect Associates may be delayed until such time as there are enough hereditary Companions present in the particular Commandery.



to City Point to meet with Grant. **March 25** Confederates attack Ft Stedman at Petersburg VA; Siege of Mobile AL begins. **March 27** Lincoln meets with Grant, Sherman. March 29 Appomattox Campaign begins. March 31 Engagement at White Oak Rd and Dinwiddie Court House VA.

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

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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/>



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.

National Officers

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 Senior Vice CinC Brian C. Pierson, PDC SVCinC@suvcw.org
 Junior Vice CinC Michael A. Paquette, PDC JVCinC@suvcw.org
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 Council of Admin (21) Peter J. Hritsko, Jr, PDC CofA2@suvcw.org
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 Council of Admin (22) Kevin L. Martin, PDC CofA5@suvcw.org
 Council of Admin Donald W. Shaw, PCinC CofA1@suvcw.org

Non-voting

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

Battle of Glorieta Pass

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Battle of Glorieta Pass (March 26–28, 1862) in the northern New Mexico Territory, was the decisive battle of the New Mexico Campaign during the American Civil War. Dubbed the “Gettysburg of the West” by some authors (a term described as one that “serves the novelist better than the historian”), it was intended as the decisive blow by Confederate forces to break the Union possession of the West along the base of the Rocky Mountains. It was fought at Glorieta Pass in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in what is now New Mexico, and was an important event in the history of the New Mexico Territory in the American Civil War.

There was a skirmish on March 26 between advance elements from each army, with the main battle occurring on March 28. Although the Confederates were able to push the Union force back through the pass, they had to retreat when their supply train was destroyed and most of their horses and mules killed or driven off. Eventually the Confederates had to withdraw entirely from the territory back into Confederate Arizona and then Texas. Glorieta Pass thus represented the climax of the campaign.

NEW MEXICO CAMPAIGN

The lower portion of the New Mexico Territory had been largely neglected by both the federal government and the territorial government in Santa Fe. As a result, Confederate sympathy was strong, in hopes of receiving better treatment by the new government. Following secession moves by residents, Confederate forces seized Mesilla and captured the federal troops there, who made a halfhearted attempt to retreat to Santa Fe. In early 1862 the Confederacy established the Confederate Arizona Territory, which included the southern halves of both modern Arizona and New Mexico. The territorial capital was at Mesilla, some 45 miles (72 km) from El Paso and near today's major city of Las Cruces. The strategic goals were to gain access to the gold and silver mines of California and the Colorado Territory and the seaports in Southern California, and thus evade the Union naval blockade.

The commanders of the New Mexico Campaign were Confederate Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley and Union Col. Edward Canby. Sibley attempted to capture Fort Craig, completely outmaneuvering Canby at the Battle of Valverde in February and driving him back into his fort, but failed to force Canby's surrender. Sibley then bypassed the fort and advanced north through the Rio Grande Valley, occupying Santa Fe on March 10. Canby remained at Fort Craig, hoping to cut Sibley's logistical support from Texas and awaiting reinforcements before he dared to take the offensive. Sibley made his headquarters at the abandoned Union storehouse at Al-

buquerque.

In March Sibley sent a Confederate force of 200-300 Texans under the command of Maj. Charles L. Pyron on an advance expedition over the Glorieta Pass, a strategic location on the Santa Fe Trail at the southern tip of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains southeast of Santa Fe. Control of the pass would allow the Confederates to advance onto the High Plains and make an assault on Fort Union, a Union stronghold on the route northward over Raton Pass. Sibley sent six companies under the command of Col. Tom Green to block the eastern end of Glorieta Pass, turning any Union defensive position in the Sangre de Cristos.

BATTLE

The Confederates were led by Charles L. Pyron and William Read Scurry. During the battle on March 26, Pyron had his battalion of the 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles, four companies of the 5th Texas Mounted Rifles under Maj. John Shropshire and two cannons. Scurry's force included nine companies of the 4th Texas Mounted Rifles under Maj. Henry Raguet, five companies of the 7th Texas Mounted Rifles under Maj. Powhatan Jordan and three additional cannons.

The Union forces were led by Col. John P. Slough of the 1st Colorado Infantry, with units under the command of Maj. John M. Chivington. In the action on March 26, Chivington had three infantry companies and one mounted company of the 1st Colorado and a detachment of the 1st and 3rd U.S. Cavalry regiments. During the main battle on the 28th, Slough commanded, in person, nine companies of the 1st Colorado, a detachment from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd U.S. Cavalry regiments and two artillery batteries. Chivington commanded five companies of the 5th U.S. Infantry, one company from the 1st Colorado, James Hobart Ford's independent company from the 2nd Colorado and some New Mexico militiamen.

Prior to the battle Union forces performed a forced march from Denver, over Raton Pass, to Fort Union and then to Glorieta Pass, covering the distance of 400 miles (600 km) in 14 days. Combat commenced shortly after their arrival at the battlefield, leaving them little time to recuperate.

APACHE CANYON

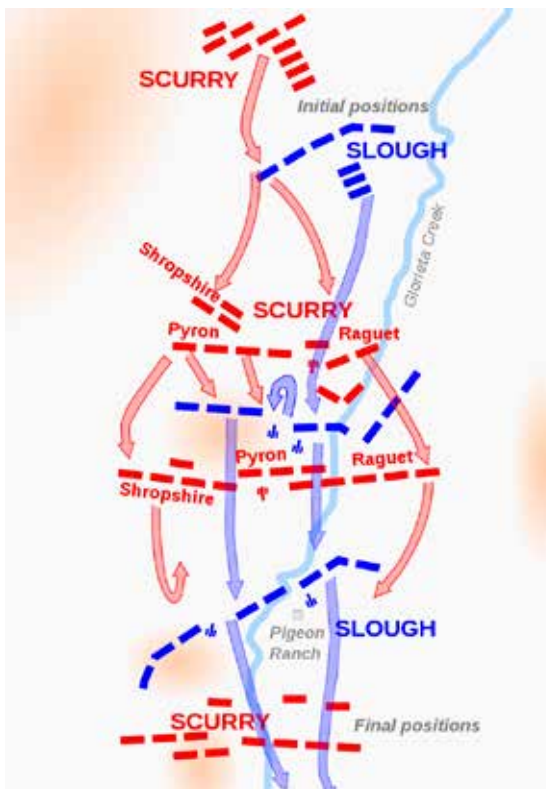
Pyron's force of 300 camped at Apache Canyon, at one end of Glorieta Pass, leaving a picket post of 50 men at the summit of the pass. Chivington led 418 soldiers to the pass

and, on the morning of March 26, moved out to attack. After noon Chivington's men captured the picket post and found the main force behind them. Chivington advanced on them, but their artillery fire threw him back. He regrouped, split his force to the two sides of the pass, caught the Confederates in a crossfire, and soon forced them to retire. Pyron retired about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) to a narrow section of the pass and formed a defensive line before Chivington's men appeared. The Union forces flanked Pyron's men again and punished them with enfilade fire. Pyron ordered another retreat, but the withdrawal of the artillery caused the Confederates to become disorganized and start fighting in separate clusters of men. Chivington ordered a mounted Colorado company to make a frontal charge against the artillery; this succeeded in capturing several Confederates and scattering the rest. Not knowing if Confederate reinforcements were nearby, Chivington then retired and went into camp at Kozlowski's Ranch to await Slough with the main body. His small victory was a morale boost for Slough's army.

No fighting occurred the next day, as reinforcements arrived for both sides. Scurry's troops arrived at 3:00 am on March 27, swelling the Confederate force to about 1,100 men and five cannons; as senior officer present, he took command of the entire Confederate force. Thinking that Slough would attack again and expecting Green to arrive in the Union rear at any time, Scurry chose to remain in place for the day, digging rifle pits. Slough arrived early in the morning of March 28 with about 900 more men, bringing the Union strength to 1,300.

GLORIETA PASS

Both Scurry and Slough decided to attack on March 28 and set out early to do so. Expecting the Confederates to remain in Apache Canyon, Slough sent Chivington with two infantry battalions, under Lewis and Wynkoop, out in a circling movement with orders to go hide out at Glorieta Pass and hit the Texans in the flank once Slough's main force had engaged their front. Chivington did as ordered and his men waited above the pass for Slough and the enemy to arrive. However, instead of remaining at Apache Canyon as Slough had expected, Scurry advanced down the canyon more rapidly than Slough had anticipated. Scurry believed the Union force was retreating to Fort Union. He intended to attack them until Green could arrive. One cannon and



the flank once Slough's main force had engaged their front. Chivington did as ordered and his men waited above the pass for Slough and the enemy to arrive. However, instead of remaining at Apache Canyon as Slough had expected, Scurry advanced down the canyon more rapidly than Slough had anticipated. Scurry believed the Union force was retreating to Fort Union. He intended to attack them until Green could arrive. One cannon and

a small guard was left at Johnson's Ranch, while the rest of the Confederate force—more than 1000 men—marched eastwards along the Santa Fe Trail.

When Slough found the Texans so far forward he launched an attack, hitting them about 11:00 am some 1/2 mile (800 m) from Pigeon's Ranch. A provisional battalion of four companies from the 1st Colorado, supported by both batteries, was commanded by Lt. Col. Samuel Tappan, who deployed his men across the trail. The Confederates dismounted and formed a line across the canyon, but the terrain caused some companies to become intermingled. Tappan was initially successful and held his ground for a half-hour, but the Confederates' numerical superiority enabled them to outflank Tappan's line by noon. The Union troops were thrown back in confusion but managed to take up position around the adobe ranch buildings. Slough reformed his men several hundred yards closer to Pigeon's Ranch, with the four companies under Tappan and an artillery battery on a hill to the left, the other battery supported by two companies in the center across the road and the remaining two companies on the ridge to the right.

Scurry then launched a three-pronged attack. Pyron and Raguet were ordered to attack the Union right, Shropshire the Union left, with the remainder led by Scurry against the Union center, and the artillery firing in support. The attack on the Union left was beaten back, with Shropshire killed. The attack on the center stalled, while the artillery was forced to withdraw after one cannon was disabled and a limber destroyed. The attack itself then stalled, with the Confederates fighting by squads "with a desperation unequalled by any engagement of the war." At around 3:00 pm the Confederates outflanked the Union right, but Raguet was mortally wounded. From the ridge (thereafter known as "Sharpshooters Ridge"), Confederate riflemen started picking off the artillerymen and infantry below them. Scurry again pressed the Union center, and the Union position became untenable. Slough reluctantly ordered a retreat, and Tappan formed the companies on the left into a rear guard. Slough reformed his line a half-mile east of Pigeon's Ranch, where skirmishing continued until dusk. The Union men finally retreated to Kozlowski's Ranch, leaving the Confederates in possession of the battlefield.

JOHNSON'S RANCH

With the sounds of battle echoing in the distance, Lt. Col. Manuel Chaves of the 2nd New Mexico Infantry, commander of the New Mexican volunteers, informed Maj. Chivington that his scouts had located the Confederate supply train at Johnson's Ranch. After watching the supply train for an hour, Chivington's force descended the slope

and attacked, driving off or capturing the small guard with few casualties on either side.[30] They then looted and burned 80 supply wagons and spiked the cannon, either killing or driving off about 500 horses and mules before returning with their prisoners to Kozlowski's Ranch. With no supplies to sustain his advance, Scurry had to retreat to Santa Fe, the first step on the long road back to San Antonio, Texas. Thanks to Chaves' assistance, the Federals had turned a defeat into victory and stopped further Confederate advances in the Southwest. Glorieta Pass was the turning point of the war in the New Mexico Territory.

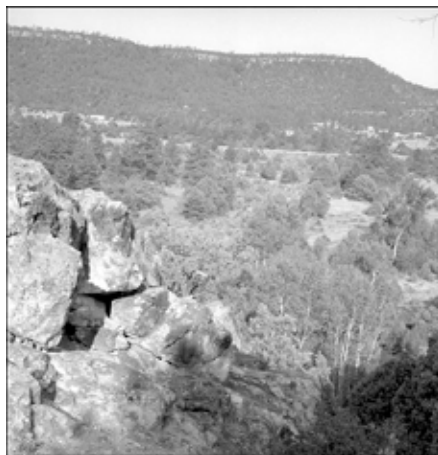
CONTROVERSY

Many New Mexicans disputed the view that Chivington was the hero of Johnson's Ranch. Many Santa Fe residents credited James L. Collins, a Bureau of Indian Affairs official, who had suggested the roundabout attack on the supply train. Chivington had actually been sent out in hopes of making a flank attack, and the discovery of the supply train was a lucky accident. He was also accused of almost letting the opportunity slip by him. On January 23, 1864, the New Mexico Territorial Legislature adopted a resolution that did not mention Chivington and instead asked President Lincoln to promote William H. Lewis and Asa B. Carey, both regular army officers, for "distinguished service" in the battle. On March 8 the Rio Abajo Press of Albuquerque complained about "Col. Chivington's strutting about in plumage stolen from Captain William H. Lewis" (it did not mention Carey). According to the newspaper editor, "Some one of the party" suggested the attack, which Chivington only agreed to after "two hours persuasion." Furthermore, Lewis had led the attack, while Chivington was "viewing the scene from afar".

A more serious charge made against Chivington was that if he had hurried to reinforce Slough as soon as he heard gunfire coming from Pigeon's Ranch, his 400 men might have been enough to win the battle for the Federals, especially if he had attacked Scurry's flank as he had been ordered.

AFTERMATH

In the end, the Battle of Glorieta Pass was consequential. First, despite the fact that the Confederates took the field, they were forced to retreat to Santa Fe due to the destruction of their supplies and eventually abandon New Mexico Territory. Second, the battle at Glorieta foiled Sibley's plan to obtain his key objective: the capture of the major federal base at Fort Union. That would have broken federal resistance in New Mexico and compelled Union



Glorieta Pass battlefield. This photograph was taken in 1990 from Sharpshooter's Ridge, just north of Pigeon's Ranch. It was the location of the Union right flank during the last day's battle.

forces to retire north of Raton Pass and back into Colorado Territory.

In any case, the dream of a Confederate stronghold in the Southwest was impractical; New Mexico could not provide enough sustenance for any prolonged Confederate occupation. Furthermore, the approach of the Federal

“California Column” eastward through the New Mexico Territory during the summer of 1862 would have seriously jeopardized Confederate control of the region



137th ANNUAL MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT

May 1, 2021

LOCATION

The Okemos Conference Center
2187 University Park Drive
Okemos, MI 48864

FRIDAY 30 April 2021

Information about the hotels adjoining the Okemos Conference Center:

A block of guest rooms have been reserved at the Comfort Inn for April 30 - May 1 at a rate of **\$99.00** plus tax. This hotel is directly attached to the Conference Center. Guests may call this hotel directly at (517)347-6690 and ask for the Sons and Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

There is also a block of rooms at the Best Western for April 30 - May 1 at a rate of **\$109.00** plus tax. This hotel is across the parking lot from the Conference Center. Guests may call this hotel at (517)349-8700 and ask for the Sons and Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. There are also a few suites available at a rate of \$130.00 plus tax.

All Hotel reservations must be made by April 9th. We advise - **BOOK NOW** if you intend to stay.

SATURDAY MAY 1, 2021 - The Okemos Conference Center, 2187 University Park Drive, Okemos, MI 48864

TENTATIVE ENCAMPMENT SCHEDULE

8:00 AM - Registration Opens
8:45 AM - Memorial Service
9: AM - Encampment Convenes
Noon - Recess for Lunch
Noon - Department and Camp Chaplains Meeting
12:15 PM - Pre-Ordered Box Lunches will be distributed, you must Pre-Order on form below
1:45 PM - Encampment Reconvenes
5:00 PM - Encampment Closes

NOTICE: Department Headquarters will be transferred to 2187 University Park Dr., Okemos, MI 48864 for the day 1 May 2021

All Camps are encouraged to bring their Camp Flags to the Department Encampment to be displayed with the Department's Colors.

Any Brother interested in holding a Department elected office should submit his letter of interest, credentials, and any letters of endorsement to the Department Nominating Committee no later than 15 March 2021. The chair of the Committee is Brother Paul Davis, PDC. Please direct your information to him and he will share the same with the Committee. He may be reached through email at pdmarcomm@aol.com, or by USPS at 4490 Buteo Dr., Traverse City, MI 49684.

Nominations for any Department Award will be directed to the proper Committee, for evaluation, through the Department Secretary via email at secretary@suvchwmi.org, or can be sent via USPS to 30090 Orla Engle Road, Colon, MI 49040. **PLEASE NOTE:** Nominations must be received by 15 MARCH 2021.

FORMS

Registration forms for the SUVCW Department Encampment and Saturday's Lunch are provided below.

PLEASE NOTE: ALL FORMS AND FEES MUST BE RECEIVED BY April 24th

137th Annual Michigan Department Encampment Registration Form \$5 early registration prior to April 24th - \$10 after April 24th. TRY TO MAIL BY APRIL 17TH TO MEET APRIL 24TH DEADLINE

<https://www.suvchwmi.org/DeptEncampment/forms/2021%20Dept%20Encamp%20Pre%20Reg%20Form.pdf>

137th Annual Michigan Department Encampment Meal Registration Form Saturday's Boxed Lunch is \$9.75 per person. DUE BY APRIL 24TH SO MAIL EARLY

<https://www.suvchwmi.org/DeptEncampment/forms/Lunch%20Reservation%20Form%202021.pdf>

We are always looking for content suggestions, comments, Book Reports, Family Civil War stories, advice.

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

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Member Ancestors

Compiled from current and past member information.

Red Text indicates publication of a biography in the *Camp Communicator*

Current Members		Ancestor		Unit
Theodore J	Chamberlain	Chamberlain	Jeremiah M	Pvt, Co B 176 th OH Vol Inf
Keith Alan	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 th IL Inf
Steven	Chapman	Stillman	Samuel	Pvt, Co B 94 th IL Inf
Jeffrey L	Chubb	Brownell	(William) Henry	Pvt., Merrill's Horse, MO
Harold L	Cray	Bassett	George W	Pvt., Co F 54th Reg Ohio Inf
Rex	Dillman	Yaw	Benjamin Franklin	Pvt, Co G 26 th MI Inf Reg,
Richard	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Rodney Samuel	Krieger	Krieger	Jacob	Pvt, Co I, 19th MI Inf
Glenn	Palen	Palen	Charles	Pvt Co E 128 th IN Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Jr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 nd PA Vol Inf
Charles L	Pfauth Sr	Shopbach	Henry	Pvt, Co F 52 nd PA Vol Inf
Ray	Truhn	Goodenough	Alonzo	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 Febuary 6
Matthew C Williams February 8

Address Label here