



Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

March 2019

A Message From the Commander

Brothers,

From my point of view, the February meeting was a success. We accomplished the agenda with minimal distractions except for my predilection for rambling at times. Now if I can only remember to use the ritual before moving on to the agenda items.

We Inducted two new brothers using the short ritual. And at a future meeting we should have another two new Brothers to Induct: Rod Krieger and Jeffrey Chubb. With these two new Brothers our camp roster stands at 14: 12 Members and 2 Associates. Of course, we have to have 3 of these pay their 2019 dues. From this time last year we have had 4 new members which is a very good start on camp growth. Now to continue this growth.

On item of some importance is [Commander to Page 7](#)



In this Issue

[Page 1 - Commander's Message](#)

[Page 2 - Berrien County in the War](#)

[Page 5 - Battle of Pea Ridge/Elkhorn Tavern](#)

[Page 6 - Department Events](#)

[Page 8 - Ancestor Jacob D Krieger](#)

[Page 10 - February meeting Minutes](#)

[Page 11 - Member Ancestors](#)



Next Camp Meetings

March 14, 2019 - 6 p.m.

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

Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Berrien County in the American Civil War

10th Michigan Cavalry Regiment 1863-1865



The rendezvous of the Tenth Cavalry was at Grand Rapids, and was raised under the direction of Colonel Thaddeus Foote of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. Its recruitment commenced July 4, 1863, then was mustered into the United States service on the 18th. of November, having on its rolls 912 officers and men.

The Regiment left its rendezvous December 1, 1863, under the command of Colonel Foote, with orders to proceed to the field in Kentucky via Cincinnati to Lexington, where they remained until the 25th. of January, 1864, when they moved to Burnside Point, having engaged the confederates at House Mountain.

The Tenth remained at Burnside Point from the 2nd to the 29th. of February, when

they traveled to Knoxville, East Tennessee, thence marched on the 16th., to Strawberry Plains, having met the rebels on the 26th., at Bean's Gap.

On the 24th. of April, the Regiment moved from that point with orders from General J.D. Cox, commanding 3rd. Division, 23rd. Corp, to destroy a railroad bridge over the Watanga River at Carter's Station. Having skirmished with the confederates at Rheatown on the 24th., at Jonesboro and Johnsonville on the 25th. Reaching Carter's Station on that day, where under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Trowbridge, together with the 3rd. Indiana Cavalry, supported if necessary by Manson's Brigade of Cox's Division, which marched up as far as Jonesboro, twelve miles from Carter's Station, the rebels were discovered in strong force, in a well defended position, and an assault was at once commenced.

The bridge was defended by the confederate General A.E. Jackson, called the "Mudwall Jackson", with a strong redoubt, with extensive and well constructed rifle pits.

The union force had one mountain howitzer, commanded by Lieutenant E.J. Brooks, but owing to a very limited amount of ammunition, he was unable to accomplish much, made some remarkably telling shots. It was soon ascertained that there was no possible way of reaching the bridge without first dislodging the rebels from their strong position, and this had to be accomplished at much risk by passing over perfectly open ground for a distance of 200 yards, swept by a very sharp and hot cross fire from the opposite side of the river. Yet, being the first heavy undertaking by the Regiment, Colonel Trowbridge felt unwilling to retire without accomplishing something, as it would produce an unfavorable effect upon his command. He therefore decided to make an attempt, dismounting about one third of his men. With this small force he ordered an advance upon the opposite position at the double quick, when they gave way in great disorder, leaving their works, and taking shelter in a large mill near at hand. Major Smith being the first to enter the redoubt, with Captain Weatherwax the second. As soon as the redoubt was gained, an attempt was made to drive the confederates from the mill, but the charging force was met with such a terrible and destructive volley, that it was abandoned. In this daring and gallant attempt, Captain Weatherwax lost his life, being shot through the heart.

The fight was a brilliant success, though obtained at a loss of seventeen killed and wounded, and must be recognized as an uncommon victory, considering it was gained by dismounted cavalry, new and undisciplined, over a much superior force of well trained infantry, holding strong defensive works, and having, in addition, to meet a most galling cross fire, thus rendering the success uncommon at that stage of the rebellion, and should be classed among the most gallant minor victories of the war.

The Regiment was engaged at Powder Springs Gap on April 28th., 1864, then at Dan-



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

bridge on May 19th. On the 28th, a reconnaissance was made from Strawberry Plains by one hundred and sixty men of the Regiment. Next day they reached Bull's Gap, the following at Greenville, where at 2:30 P.M., the confederates were encountered, over one hundred strong. A brisk fight ensued, the rebels losing 24 killed, 14 wounded.

In June they met the southerners in skirmishes at Morristown on the 2nd, at Bean's Station the 16th, Rodgersville the 17th, Kingsport the 18th, Cany Branch the 20th, New Market the 21st, Moseburg the 23rd, William's Ford the 25th, and then at Dutch Bottom on the 28th.

During the month of July and the early part of August, detachments of the Regiment were constantly engaged in scouting and pursuing small bands of rebels in East Tennessee, meeting them at Seveirville July 5th, at Newport July 8th, Morristown August 5th, then at Greenville on the 4th.

On the 17th of August, the Tenth was ordered to report for temporary duty to Brigadier General Gilliam, commanding the East Tennessee Expedition, then on the 18th, left Strawberry Plains, 325 strong, three companies "D", "F" and "I", being left at Knoxville. Proceeding on the march, skirmishes with the rebels occurred at Mossy Creek on the 18th, and at Bull's Gap on the 21st.

On the 23rd, Giltner's Brigade was met at Blue Springs, where a sharp fight took place when the confederates being dislodged from a strong position, then pursued for seven miles, in great confusion, through Greenville, the Tenth losing six wounded, two of whom died.

Having moved through Rodgersville, Bean's Station and Bull's Gap, the Regiment returned on the 31st, to Strawberry Plains.

While the Tenth was absent a detachment of the Regiment, numbering about 125 men, was left in garrison at Strawberry Plains, along with 150 men from other commands. They were attacked on August 24th, by a rebel cavalry corp under the command of General Wheeler, numbering about 6000 to 8000 men, with nine pieces of artillery. The union troops made a successful defence against this force, and thus saved the post from capture and the great railroad bridge from destruction.

During this attack, seven men, by hard fighting, held McMillan's Ford, on the Holston River, for three and one half hours, against a brigade of rebel cavalry, killing 40 to 50 of them, but were finally surrounded and captured.

On the same day, Major Smith, of the Tenth, was sent out from Knoxville, with 72 men, all that could be mustered, to scout in the direction of Strawberry Plains and ascertain the position of the confederates. With the spirit of a cavalryman, he ordered his advance guard to charge the first group of rebels they might encounter. They discovered a force about two miles from Flat Creek Bridge, where according to orders, charged them in gallant style. Smith followed up with his command. The rebels proved to be the 8th Texas Cavalry, 400 strong, Smith routed them completely, capturing their commanding officer, along with 40 men, hotly pursuing them until he came to the Flat Creek Bridge, a long, high and narrow bridge. Over this Smith charged, to find himself confronted by Hume's Division of cavalry,

2000 strong, drawn up in line of battle, scarcely 300 yards from the bridge. Of course he had to get away, which he succeeded in doing without any great loss, though the rebels chased them for seven miles. The boldness of the thing annoyed the rebels, not a little, and they ever after entertained a wholesome fear of the 10th Michigan.

On the 4th of November, General Morgan, with a force of 7000 men and 9 pieces of artillery, two regiments of infantry and his entire cavalry force, were encamped along the Greenville Road in East Tennessee. The Tenth Michigan was camped near Bull's Gap, and they are ordered to attack the confederate camp. Marching all night, they dismount at daybreak and charges into Morgan's first camp, driving the rebels in hot haste, leaving their breakfast half cooked, along with their dead and wounded. Reaching the second camp, the rebels are found better prepared. General Gilliam comes up with the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, orders them to charge with sabres, but a sharp fire from the southerners drives the regiment back. The Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry comes up, the rebels driving the Ninth rapidly, with a large force, filling the road from fence to fence. The Tenth Michigan opens fire at half pistol range with their carbines, and soon the road is blocked with dead and wounded, men and horses both. The Confederates confused, hastily falls back, pursued to the woods, but is shelled out and pushes on to Greenville, is again charged on, becomes demoralized, breaks up and flees. Morgan and his staff are discovered under the shelter of a house, a Company of the Thirteenth Tennessee are sent to capture him, he rushes for his horse, but is shot in the attempt by a sergeant of the Company.

During the month the Tenth was constantly engaged in pursuing the forces of Morgan and Wheeler, and skirmished at Sweet Water and Thorn Hill on the 10th, then at Sevierville on the 18th. On the 30th, the Regiment assisted in driving the Confederates from Carter's Station.

In October they were employed on picket duty and scouting, having encountered the rebels at Johnson's Station on the 1st and 2nd, Chucky Bend the 10th, Newport on the 18th, Irish Bottom the 25th, then Madisonville on the 30th.

The Regiment was stationed at Strawberry Plains on the 1st of November, 1864, engaged in fortifying that point, also in the usual camp duties, including scouting. On the 16th, General Breckenridge, with a large rebel force, made his appearance in front of the garrison, where on the 17th, commenced a vigorous with artillery fire from the opposite shore of the Hudson River, at the same time threatening the rear with a heavy cavalry force. Constant skirmishing and occasional artillery firing kept up for four days, the rebels finally withdrawing on the 24th.

During the remaining portion of the month, and up to December 6th, the Regiment remained at Strawberry Plains, when they moved to Knoxville, then soon after made an expedition to Saltville, where they destroyed the salt works, being engaged at Kingport the 12th, Bristol, the 14th, then at Saltville on the 20th. Returning to Knoxville, they had a skirmish at Chucky Bend January 10th, 1865. Remaining at Knoxville until March 21st, they marched to Upper East Tennessee, to join General Stoneman's expedition into North Carolina, where they were engaged at Brabson's Mills on the 25th, then at Boonville, N.C. on the 27th. Proceeding via Wilkesboro, thence down to the Yadkin River, in the direction of Salisbury, reaching the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at Christianburg, April 5th, they assisted in destroying

over one hundred miles of that railroad, together with the bridges. This accomplished the Regiment made a rapid march of ninety-five miles to Henry Court House, making the distance in twenty-two hours.

At that point, they became engaged with a superior force of Confederate cavalry and infantry on the 8th, after a brisk fire fight, retired, the Regiment losing many men.

The Regiment had been detached at Salem on the 10th, sent to destroy the bridge over Abbott's Creek, then, if not opposed, to join General Stoneman at Salisbury. The Tenth marched all night, one battalion was sent to High Point to attract the Confederates in that direction, and succeeded in destroying \$300,000 worth of southern supplies without loss, Meanwhile the other two battalions, not numbering more than 250 men, were marching in the other direction. It was important to destroy the bridge before daylight, and on being informed that there were no rebels nearby, the Colonel sent forward two companies for that purpose. While the remaining force was moving leisurely along, and as daylight was breaking, they suddenly came upon southern pickets, where it was ascertained that Ferguson's Brigade, of Wheeler's cavalry, numbering about 1200 men, were about a mile ahead. The horses of the command were much worn out, and the force about one sixth that of the rebels, and twenty miles from any support, rendering a contest extremely hazardous and with little hope of success, but as General Stoneman was at work in Salisbury, and needed assistance, it was important to draw off as soon as the two detached companies returned.

While awaiting them, the command was put in a position of defence, determined if attacked, to make the best defence possible. Soon the companies returned, reporting they had destroyed the bridge. The main objective having been accomplished, the command commenced to withdraw by alternate squadrons, leaving one company to hold the southerners in check until the withdrawal was complete. As soon as the movement was detected, the Confederates attacked with great vigor, not only with cavalry, but with a large body of infantry, sending a column on each flank, making an attempt to surround the little band. This fight lasted for six miles, when the rebels, despairing on closing with the handful of brave men and disheartened by their losses, stopped their pursuit, allowing the Union men to retire to the main command.

They were also engaged at High Point on the same day, while the main body captured Salisbury, destroying a large amount of stores.

The Regiment then was employed along the Catawaba River, when news of Johnston's surrender arrived, whereupon they set out on a scout mission for the purpose of preventing the escape of Jefferson Davis, but they were soon ordered to proceed to Tennessee, where they remained, at Memphis until November 11th, when they were mustered out of the service, returned to Michigan, arriving at Jackson on the 15th, to be paid off and disbanded.

During their term of Federal service, they were engaged at:

House Mountain, Tn, Bean's Gap, Tn, Rheatown, Tn, Jonesboro, Tn, Johnsonville, Tn, Watanga, Tn, Powder Spring Gap, Tn Dandridge, Tn, Greenville, Tn, White Horn, Tn, Morristown, Tn, Bean's Station, Tn, Rogersville, Tn, Kingsport, Tn, Cany Branch, Tn, William's Ford, Tn, Dutch Bottom, Tn, Sevierville, Tn, Newport, Tn, Mossy Creek, Tn, Bull's Gap, Tn, Blue Spring, Tn, Strawberry Plains, Tn, Flat Creek Bridge, Tn, Sweet Water, Tn, Thorn Hill, Tn, Johnson Staton, Tn, Irish Bottoms, Tn, Madisonville, Tn, Bristol, Tn, Saltville, Va, Chucky Bend, Tn, Brabson's Mills, Tn, Boonville, NC, Henry Crt House, Va, Abbott Creek, NC, High Point, NC, Statesville, NC, Newton, NC.

ORGANIZATION

- Organized at Grand Rapids, Mich., September 18 to November 23, 1863.
- Mustered in November 18, 1863.
- Left State for Lexington, Ky., December 1, 1863.
- Attached to District of North Central Kentucky, 1st Division, 23rd Army Corps, Dept. of the Ohio to April, 1864.
- 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 23rd Army Corps to February, 1865.
- 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, District of East Tennessee, Dept. of the Cumberland to July, 1865.
- Cavalry Brigade, District of East Tennessee, Dept. of the Cumberland to November, 1865.
- Mustered out November 11, 1865.



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

1863-1865

Total Enrollment	2050
Killed in Action	20
Died of Wounds	11
Died of Disease	240
Total Casualty Rate	13.2%

Company B

ENLISTED MEN		
NAME	HOME	AGE
Besaw, William	Niles	22
Brown, Theodore F.	Niles	26
Burnett, Alonzo E. -or-	Niles	19
Bennett, Alonzo E.		

Company M

ENLISTED MEN		
NAME	HOME	AGE
Hoadley, Charles W.	Niles	26

Unassigned Men

The following men were not given Company assignments during their service with the 10th Cavalry

NAME	HOME	AGE
Newton, James	Weesaw	26
Williams, William H.	Bertrand	22



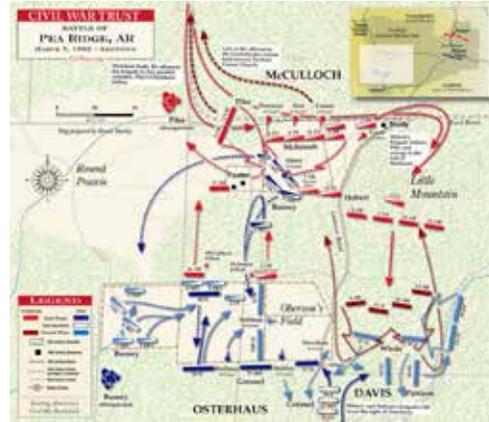
THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE ELKHORN TAVERN

March 6-8, 1862

By the spring of 1862, Union forces had pushed Confederates south and west through Missouri into northwestern Arkansas. On the night of March 6, 1862, Confederate Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn and his 16,000-man Army of the West set out to counterattack the Union position near Pea Ridge. Hoping to move quickly, in a fateful decision, Van Dorn ordered the supply trains far to the rear. Learning of Van Dorn's approach, some 10,000 Federals in Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis' Army of the Southwest marched to meet the Rebel advance the next day. The forces met near Elkhorn Tavern just three miles south

of the Missouri border and fighting quickly ensued. Two Confederate generals, Brig. Gens. Ben McCulloch and James McQueen McIntosh, were killed in the action, halting the Rebel momentum. By nightfall, the Confederates controlled Elkhorn Tavern and the Telegraph Road. Curtis consolidated his force during the night, and the next day, counterattacked near the tavern and, by successfully employing his artillery, slowly forced the Rebels back. Running short of ammunition due to

the absence of supply support, Van Dorn abandoned the battlefield, leaving Arkansas virtually defenseless. With the Confederate defeat, the Union controlled the border state of Missouri for the next two years.



Nearly a month after initiating their campaign against Confederates in southwest

Missouri, Gen. Samuel R. Curtis' Union Army of the Southwest had pushed into Arkansas and established a defensive position on the bluffs overlooking Little Sugar Creek. At the same time, Gen. Earl Van Dorn was appointed to take command of Confederate forces in the trans-Mississippi with the objective of destroying Curtis and his 12,000 Federals. Rather than attack Curtis' fortifications, Van Dorn proposed to march around the Union right flank, near Pea Ridge. In the course of the maneuver, however, the Southern forces were divided. Van Dorn's two wings, under generals Benjamin McCullough and Sterling Price, were separated by Pea Ridge, and subsequently compelled to fight two distinct actions, with neither wing able to support the other. Further compounding Van Dorn's woes was the fact that Union scouts had detected the Confederate movement. Federal troops were en route to meet the Rebel threat.

On the morning of March 7, 1862, the head of Van Dorn's column struck the 24th Missouri near Elkhorn Tavern. Federal infantry of Col. Eugene Carr's division rushed to the aid of the lone regiment, but to no avail. Though Van Dorn's cautious deployment of Price's force allowed Carr ample time to reinforce his troops at Elkhorn, the Southerners still held the numerical advantage. Successive waves of Confederate attacks on both Union flanks, forced the Yankees to fall back to Ruddick's Field. Late in the afternoon Union commander Curtis organized an counterattack in the fading daylight which was later recalled.

Meanwhile, McCullough's 8,000 Confederates—veterans of Wilson's Creek—marched east on Ford Road. Just before noon, they were set upon by Federal cavalry under Cyrus Bussey. Bussey's attack bought Union division commander Peter J. Osterhaus precious time to bring up his infantry. While wheeling his troops into position, Gen. McCullough was killed, as was his successor, James McIntosh. Confusion reigned in the Southern ranks. The remaining Confederates—including a brigade of Native Americans under Gen. Albert Pike—attempted to drive off the Federal attack, but

Upcoming Events

National

The Department of Ohio, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War invites you to the Buckeye State for the 138th Annual Encampment of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Independence, OH on **August 8 – August 11, 2019**. Information will be posted as it is made available.

Department

March 2019

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

April 2019

- 6 April, Saturday - Founding of the Grand Army of the Republic 1866
- 15 April, Monday - Lincoln Death Day
- 27 Department of Michigan Encampment - Okemos, MI
Reg Form - <https://www.suvcwmi.org/DeptEncampment/forms/2019%20Dept%20Encamp%20Pre%20Reg%20Form.pdf>
Lunch order form - <https://www.suvcwmi.org/DeptEncampment/forms/Lunch%20Reservation%20Form%20v2.pdf>

May 2019

- 26 May, Sunday - Memorial Sunday
- 27 May, Monday - Federal Holiday - Memorial Day
- 30 May, Thursday - Traditional Memorial Day

Camp

June 2019

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

July 2019

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



Donations to SUVCW

Can you write off donations to a 501 C 4?

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



The SVR roots date back to 1881 with the "Cadet Corps" of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) – the largest Union Veterans organization which formed in 1866 after the Civil War. The members of the GAR encouraged the formation of their sons as the SUVCW in 1881. These units eventually became known as the Sons of Veterans Reserve, when the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War moved toward a more patriotic and educational organization in design.

Many of the Sons of Union Veterans Camps (local organizations) formed reserve military units which volunteered their services during the Spanish – American War, World War I, and with the National Guard. Just prior to World War I, over 5,000 men wore the blue uniform of the SVR. As late as the 1930's, several states regarded their local SVR units as a military training component. Since World War II, the SVR has evolved into a ceremonial and commemorative organization. In 1962, the National Military Department was created by the SUVCW and consolidated the SVR units under national regulations and command. Since 1962, there have been five SUVCW Brothers that have held the SVR rank of Brigadier General and have had the honor to serve as the Commanding Officer of the SVR.

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

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

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

Camp Website

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

Sutler Links

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

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

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

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

<http://www.reg tqm.com/>

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

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

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

Department of Michigan Officers

Commander - Robert R. Payne, PCC
Senior VC - Terry McKinch, PCC
Junior VC - Nathan Smith, CC
Members of the Council -
Charles Worley, PDC
Kevin Lindsey, PCC
Michael Maillard, PCC
Secretary - Dick Denney, CC
Treasurer - Bruce S.A. Gosling
Counselor - Paul T Davis, PDC
Chaplain - Rev. Charles Buckhahn, PCC
Patriotic Instructor - David Kimble, CC
Color Bearer - Edgar J. Dowd, PCC
Signals Officer - David F. Wallace, PDC
Editor, "Michigan's Messenger" -
Richard E. Danes, PCC
Historian - Keith G Harrison, PCinC
Guide - Nathan Tingley
Guard - Steven Martin
Graves Registration Officer- Richard E. Danes, PCC
GAR Records Officer- Gary L. Gibson, PDC
Civil War Memorials Officer- John H. McGill
Eagle Scout Coordinator - Nathan Tingley
Camp-At-Large Coordinator - George L. Boller
Military Affairs Officer - Edgar J. Dowd, PCC

Commander - From Page 1

the upcoming Department of Michigan Encampment set in Okemos on April 27th. I would encourage some of our officers to consider attending to help support a camp 85 presence at the meeting. We need to be represented and recognized. The registration fee when done early enough is cheap - \$5.00.

For other the upcoming events that we discussed at the meeting (see minutes elsewhere), we will have to confirm who can support which event.

The Three Oaks Flag Day parade will likely include walkers with muskets/rifles firing and if Ray will be able to be there, his SUV and trailer. The trailer can hold anyone who



would prefer sitting and waving rather than walking. Those sitting can be in an outfit or civies. We will have the 35 star American Flag and the Camp flag as well as banners showing our name. As mentioned in the minutes, a suggestion is to have a camp meeting before the parade. So think about this and come to the March meeting with your thoughts on this. Last year we had to get into line well before the parade kicked off so there would be time to have an abbreviated meeting - and if we choose to, a picnic.



The July Three Oaks Civil War days is another event that we should have participation in by camp brothers off and on during the two days - Saturday and Sunday. This is an excellent recruiting opportunity for us to

interest the public into joining the SUVCW and the Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (Ladies). So we might set a schedule for when brothers can drop by the tent area where Rex and I will be set up and interact with the public as they traverse the Union camp site.

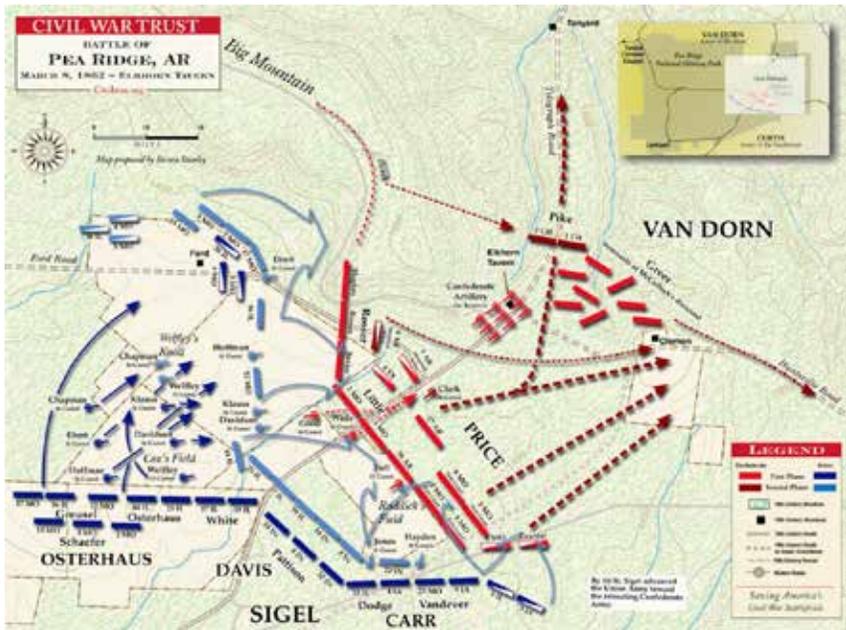
And now for the serious side. We need to come to grips with what we project to the public and how this helps in recruiting. We have had reiterated that the likely single



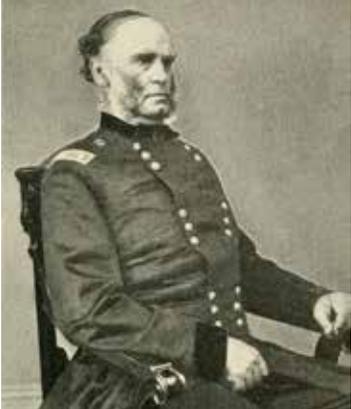
Commander - To Page 9

were checked by the arrival of Jefferson C. Davis' division of Yankee infantry. Without support from Price's troops, the remnants of McCullough's command were forced to withdraw.

Though the Federals had been badly beaten during the fighting on March 7, they still held a strong position south of Elkhorn Tavern. That night, Gen. Curtis consolidated his forces, bringing up the divisions of Davis and Osterhaus—the same troops that had successfully driven Benjamin McCullough's Confederates from the field at Leetown. On the morning of March 8, a furious artillery bombardment wrought havoc on the Southern line. Immediately following, Gen. Franz Sigel led a Union assault, driving in the Confederate right. Davis' division soon followed, attacking the center. Lacking ammunition and sufficient artillery support, Van Dorn's Southerners were compelled to withdraw to the Huntsville road, where they were able to escape past Curtis' right flank. Though the Confederate army had been allowed to escape relatively intact, the Union victory at Pea Ridge solidified Federal control over Missouri for the next two years.



Source - <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/pea-ridge>



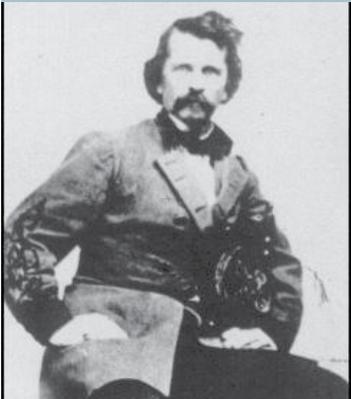
Samuel Ryan Curtis (February 3, 1805 – December 26, 1866) was an American military officer, and one of the first Republicans elected to Congress. He was most famous for his role as a Union Army general in the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the American Civil War, especially for his victories at the Battles of Pea Ridge in 1862 and Westport in 1864.

Jacob D Krieger, 1844 - 1910

Ancestor of new member Rodney Krieger. Enlisted in Company I, 19th Infantry August 12, 1862 at St. Joseph for 3 years, age 18. Mustered September 5, 1862. Corporal July 2, 1864. Wounded in action August 18, 1864. Prisoner of war March 2, 1865. Was in battle of Thompson's Station, TN; Cassville, Resaca, GA; New Hope Church, GA; Golgotha, GA.; Culp's Farm, GA.; Peach Tree Creek, GA.; Atlanta and Savannah, GA. Discharged at Detroit, MI June 15, 1865.



Jacob D. Krieger was born in this county January 27, 1844, and remained at home until after the outbreak of the Civil war, acquiring his education in the district schools, while during the summer months and periods of vacation he aided in the work of the home farm. He was only eighteen years of age, when, in 1862, he enlisted in response to the country's call for aid, becoming a member of Company I, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, with which he went to the front. He was captured with his brigade at Spring Hill, Tennessee, and after being held as a prisoner of war for about thirty-two days was exchanged at City Point and finally was at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. He then rejoined his regiment and took part in the Atlanta campaign, with all its hotly contested battles and its long arduous marches. He went into Atlanta in an ambulance, being ill with typhoid fever. He was captured in South Carolina on the northern march, being at that time on forage detail. He was alone and fell into the hands of rebel scouts who were dressed in Federal overcoats, and instead of succeeding in capturing supplies from the enemy he lost his own. The same squad of

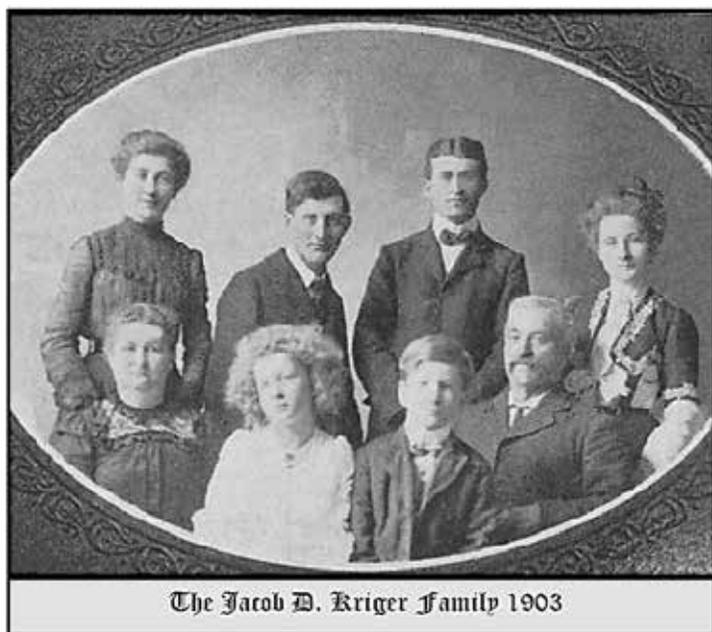


Earl Van Dorn (September 17, 1820 – May 7, 1863) was a United States Army officer and great-nephew of Andrew Jackson, fighting with distinction during the Mexican–American War, against several tribes of Native Americans, and in the Western theater of the American Civil War as a Confederate general officer. The former military installation Camp Van Dorn is named for him.

rebel scouts captured two more Berrien county men. Mr. Krieger was returned to Libby prison, and after a time was taken to Salisbury. He was removed from that place as a prisoner when Grant made his advance, and was taken by train to some outside town, being turned over to the Federals at City Point. He then went back to Camp Chase in Ohio. He was never wounded although he was often in the thickest of the fight and displayed his valor and loyalty on many hotly contested battlefields of the south.

Following his return home Mr. Krieger was married, in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Kniebes, a daughter of Peter Kniebes, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Krieger was about seventeen years of age at the time of her marriage. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which is still their home. Mr. Krieger had eight acres of land cleared and there was an old house on the place, which remained their home for a long period but about ten years ago he erected his present residence.

He now has the place all under cultivation, mainly planted to fruit. It is conveniently situated about a quarter of a mile south of Bainbridge Center, and there Mr. Krieger raises good fruit, which finds a ready sale on the market, his home being splendidly located in the midst of the fruit belt of Berrien county.



Unto Mr. and Mrs. Krieger have been born six children: Harvey, of Bainbridge township, who married Eva Pearl, a daughter of Warren Pearl and a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the county; Jacob, also of Bainbridge, who married Lillian Arford; Ionia, the wife of Ira Harner, of Bainbridge; Lizzie, the wife of Paul Hartung, a bookkeeper in the Fair store in Chicago; and May and Roscoe, both at home. Mrs. Krieger belongs to the church of which her parents were members. In his political views Mr. Krieger is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864, while serving as a defender of the Union. He has filled the office of township treasurer, and on the 4th of July, 1906, his fifth term as justice of the peace expired. He has kept in active touch with the party, frequent-

ly serving as a delegate to its conventions, and is recognized as a leader in its local ranks.

In the discharge of his official duties he has always been prompt and faithful and his long continuance in the office of justice indicates that his decisions were strictly fair and impartial.

Jacob was a member of Benton Harbor G.A.R. Post 14.

Source: Coolidge, Orville W. A twentieth century history of Berrien County, Michigan. Chicago: Lewis Pub. Co., 1906. pg 899



Commander - From Page 7

most important question we are likely to be asked at these events is *'What does your organization (Camp/group) do?'* If we can only reply that we meet some months and take part in these two events, that's hardly something that will drive interest in joining. Right? Since we are a organization crated by Union Civil War veterans and we have these ancestors that we are honoring their memory by jining the SUVCW we should stress that aspect to those inquiring minds. One way of bringing this aspect (honorng CW Veterans) is to consider the project recommended by the Department of Michigan Commander Payne - a cemetery walk. I explained this and what it might entail at the February meeting. This is a tangible benefit to our camp, the department, and to the general public. Especialy so when we publicize the effort and coordinate any grave dedications/re-dedications with any living relatives of the veteran(s) so being honored.

So I am urging our camp brothers to buy into this project and volunteer some time into the few tasks involved in this effort. It's a Win-Win situation. You feel good for accomplishing this and the public feels good for having deserving veterans remembered and honored.

See you all at the March 14th meeting in the Lincoln Twp Library.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Steve Williams,
Frederick H. Hackeman, Camp 85 Commander

Camp 85 Minutes

February 2019 Meeting

Opening of Camp

at 6:03 p.m.

Pledge to US Flag

Ritual

Roll call of Officers.

- Camp Commander Williams **(present)**
- SV Commander Dillman **(present)**
- JV Commander Pfauth, Sr **(present)**
- Treasurer/Secretary Truhn **(present)**
- Chaplain Williams **(present)**
- Patriotic Instructor Chamberlain **(present)**
- Color Bearer Etc **(present)**
- Council Member 1 Pfauth, Jr **(Absent)**
- Council Member 2 Pfauth, Sr **(present)**
- Council Member 3 Chapman **(present)**

Reading and approval of the minutes from the last Camp meeting

set aside.

Treasurer's Report. \$391.69

Report of sick Brothers or a Brother's family in distress.

Brother Gorski is ill with a cold.

Reports of committees.

- Commander Williams gave his report of a meeting with Department Commander Payne regarding the issue of the Bylaws language required by the Department (due to National's requirements); the discussion included information on how other Michigan camps are dealing with the SUVCW goals to engage their membership. A suggestion is that the camp may consider doing a 'Cemetery Walk' – an explanation of what this entails was given.

Reading and disposing of orders, communications, and bills.

None given.

Unfinished business.

- Possible change of meeting location to accommodate increased attendance. Stevensville AmLeg Post or other facility. Discussion resolved that

the Lincoln Twp Public Library is acceptable until other venue is needed.

- Updating Bylaws. Accepted by Department as amended by camp.
- Confirm Signatory change. Signature requirement changed.

New business.

- Induction of new members. Completed initiation of Brothers Truhn and Chapman. Brother Chapman was presented his membership badge (right). Brother Chapmbelain who didn't have one was also presented his badge.
- Brother Pfauth is to contact the gentleman with the Civil War Paintings to arrange, if possible, another tour of the artwork.



Good of the Order.

None given

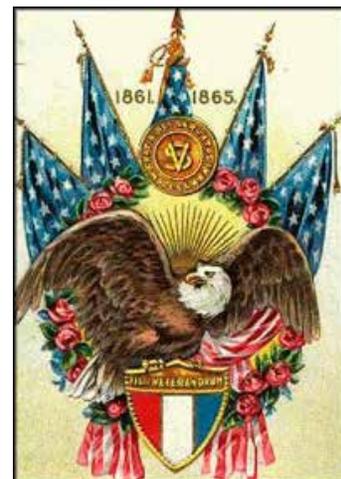
Patriotic Instructor Report.

Commander Williams presented various National and Department Encampment ribbons to Camp.

Closing ceremony

at approximately 7:40 p.m.

Submitted by Camp Secretary Ray Truhn



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 Pvt 66 th IL Inf
Past Members				
		Ancestor		Unit
Roger C	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Kenneth A	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Dennis L	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Michael	Gorske	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Irving	Hackeman	Hackeman	Frederick H	Cpl, Co L 1 st IL Lt Artillery
Richard	Horton	Horton, Jr	William	
Virlin	Dillmam	Mason	Daniel W	
Daniel	Stice	Pegg	Henry R	
Amasa	Stice	Pegg	Henry R	

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Camp Communicator

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

Frederick H. Hackeman CAMP 85

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