



The Sentinel

The Newsletter for the 3rd Military District, Sons of Veterans Reserve

Vol. 1

April 2014

Number 2

Oblique Firings from Headquarters

I hope everyone is enjoying the beginnings of spring after the miserable winter we have had. Congratulations to Co D, 27th IVI; Co C, 20th OVI; Co A 14th MVI; Battery I 1st OLA for submitting their schedule of events to The Sentinel. It was hoped the last issue would have more schedules of events the units were planning for the coming year. Please keep the existing lists of events updated and hopefully the other units will add their event schedule to The Sentinel. I would still like to plan on attending a few events during the coming year and may ask some of the Third Military District officers to help with this project. (On a separate but connected note, my wife is having health issues that may interfere with some of these plans.)

The day before the Department of Indiana Midwinter Encampment, January 24, two of us left Kokomo for Greenwood in a snow storm, but ahead of the "big one". We spent the night in a motel and dressed in our uniforms the next day for the encampment. The weather was bad, but not as bad as the weatherman forecast it to be. The attendance was light because of the weather, but still nine SVR members showed up in uniform.

The 27th IVI's schedule currently includes the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield, IL on Saturday, April 12; the National Encampment in Marietta, GA, August 14-17; and Remembrance Day in Gettysburg, PA, November 15. Locally the 27th Indiana Infantry will attend Memorial Day services in Indianapolis on May 26 and Huntington on May 30; the Indiana Department Annual Encampment on June 7 in Kokomo, IN; and the June 14, Loogootee, IN parade honoring Civil War Soldiers & Sailors.

I hope to see some of you in Springfield!

Capt. Alan Teller, Commander
Third Military District
Sons of Veterans Reserve



News from Co A, 14th Michigan Infantry "The Irish Rifle"

The 14th Michigan Company A, the "Irish Rifle," has had a busy and eventful year. We participated in many activities such as honor guards, dedications, parades and public appearances in support of the 24 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Camps in the Department of Michigan. Some of our highlight events included: the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield, Illinois; the 150th Gettysburg Ceremonies including the participated in the rededication of the 75th Anniversary of the Eternal Peace Light Memorial in Gettysburg in support of our Brothers from the Department of Pennsylvania.



Peace Light

During July at Gettysburg, this same group performed memorial services at the graves and monuments of their ancestors commemorating the Michigan soldiers who fought and died at Gettysburg.

In November we made our annual trip to Gettysburg for the 150th Remembrance Day/weekend memorial activities and annual Remembrance Day Parade; and performed as Honor Guard for the Albert Woolson Monument service in Gettysburg. The 14th also participated in a special Michigan Remembers Gettysburg

Memorial Services which included placing National and Michigan Colors on each of the grave sites for the Michigan soldiers who died at Gettysburg and in a special memorial placed a small soil sample on each grave in remembrance

of those who were never able to return home to their native land in Michigan.



Michigan Remembers



Company and Department Color Bearer Ed Dowd



Honoring our ancestors who fought at Gettysburg

The 14th Michigan, Company A, Receives SVR Unit Citation at Gettysburg

The 14th Michigan, Company A, Irish Rifle was awarded the prestigious SVR Unit Citation just prior to the Woolson Memorial service during the Gettysburg Remembrance weekend activities . The 14th Michigan has distinguished itself for many years at numerous local, Department of Michigan and many national events. These efforts have been recognized and rewarded with the SVR Unit Citation. During the past few months, Company Commander L. Dean

Lamphere and his representatives have traveled to the various Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Camps to present the Unit Citation badges to members of the 14th Michigan, Company A.



Guidon Bearer Joe Frost receives Unit Citation Streamer from James Pahl.



Company Commander L. Dean Lamphere presents Citation Badge to Jack Frost.



Keith Harrison, PCinC, presents Citation Badge Left to Right: Keith Harrison, James Pahl, PCinC, Ron Shull, Robert Payne and Paul Davis, SUVCW Department of Michigan Commander and member of the 14th Michigan, Company A.



Lincoln Day Program at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Sunday, February 9 at 8:00 AM, found two members of the SVR 27th Indiana Infantry headed south toward Lincoln City, IN and the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, LBNM, for the annual Lincoln Day Program. The SVR first took part in this program in 2003 and have been a part of it every year since.



l. to r. Dennis Hutchinson, Alan Teller, Larry Myer, Dave Tilden, Mike Beck (Commander Department of Indiana), John Eger, and Garry Walls.

We had 4 inches of snow the night before and all of the roads were snow covered as we started. It would take almost 50 miles until the slush was just between the tires and the lanes. The drive for us was about 240 miles.

Seven of us converged on the LBNM a little before 1:00 PM. We came from all over the state of Indiana; Greenwood, Plainfield, Huntington, Fort Wayne, Rockport, Greentown and Kokomo. Some of us stopped at a restaurant for a meal along the way others did fast food.

After arriving we sought out Park Ranger Mike Capps, Chief of Interpretation; he has been and remains our main contact at the park. Mike informed us the procession to the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Abraham's mother, would not be taking place this year because of the weather. The temperature was around 20 degrees, and they had had an ice storm about 3 days earlier.

The path and steps to the cemetery were still covered with ice and snow and not considered safe. He explained our part of the program would be to lead the procession of speakers into auditorium, present the colors, lead the Pledge of

Allegiance and retire the colors. The featured speaker was Richard Campanella, Professor of Geography at Tulane University in New Orleans. He would speak about "Lincoln in New Orleans" one of six books he has written. The Eulogy was given by Duane Walter, great, great grandson of David Edwards, 1st Sheriff of Spencer County, IN (1818). Duane also had participated in "Lincoln's Journey of Remembrance" in 1958 and 2008. These were two reenactments that traced Abraham Lincoln's 1828 journey from Rockport, IN to New Orleans at the age of 19. Abraham Lincoln came to Indiana at the age of seven and left at the age of 21. He spent all of this time in the Pigeon Creek Community in Spencer County.

Among other things in the park is a duplicate of the log cabin he lived in. It was built beside the outline of the original log cabin the Lincoln family built. You can visit this web site to see what else the park has to offer <http://www.nps.gov/libo/index.htm>. Across the road is the Lincoln State Park. The state park is also worth a visit. You can check it out at <http://www.in.gov/dnr/parklake/2979.htm>

The 14th Michigan's Terrible 32

During 1863 the 14th Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry was posted at Columbia, TN to thwart Confederate Cavalry raids and combat the many bandits and deserters who were then preying on the civilian population of the area. Two companies of the regiment were detached by rotation to serve the large artillery pieces of Fort Granger at nearby Franklin, TN. It was also during this time the regiment began their service as Mounted Infantry having obtained a number of horses and mules from the general area and provided with cavalry equipment by the US government. They managed to have two pieces of field artillery issued which they placed at Fort Mizner (Columbia) and had obtained a number of cavalry arms by capture or otherwise procured.

On the 3rd of November 1863 Major Thomas C. Fitzgibbon lead a detachment of the regiment on a raid of Lawrenceburg, TN in an attempt to break up a recruiting drive for the Tennessee Confederate Cavalry. It was also during this attack, according to local history, Fitzgibbon's forces managed to rescue several loyal citizens of Tennessee held at Lawrenceburg. A few of these men soon enlisted in what became the 2nd Tennessee Mounted Infantry, US Volunteers then being organized.

Following is Major Fitzgibbon's report of the action as it appeared in the Official Record..



Major Thomas C. Fitzgibbon

Report of Maj. Thomas C. Fitz Gibbon,
Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, and
congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH MICH. VOL. MTD.
INFTRY., Columbia, Tennessee, November 7,
1863.

CAPTAIN: Early on the morning of the 2nd instant, deserters from the camp of Colonel Albert Cooper informed me of the confinement in jail at Lawrenceburg of many Union citizens who refused to join the rebel army, as also some Federal soldiers captured from the various regiments that have been stationed and passed through here.

Cooper's force was represented as from 200 to 300 strong, partially and imperfectly armed, and as it was rumored that he intended leaving camp the day following, I resolved to surprise and capture him before daylight next morning. For that purpose I had 120 enlisted men, 6 lieutenants, and 2 captains detailed, and apportioning 20 to each lieutenant, and 3 lieutenants to each captain, at 3 p.m. on the evening of the 2nd instant headed for Lawrenceburg. Believing that the oath-bound loyalty of the citizens of Columbia could not be relied upon, I gave out that I was going to Pulaski; and to deceive those who might follow or watch my movements, I proceeded 14 miles on that pike, then turned southwest and went through Campbellsville. I purposed coming in rear [south] of Lawrenceburg, occupy all roads leading to it, at 4 o'clock a.m. dismount my force, and walk into their camp. This could be done, for having no camp or picket guard out, as I had been reliably informed, they might have been taken in their quarters without firing a shot. But unfortunately for the success of our movement, Lieutenant Miller, commanding rear guard, permitted the column to move too far ahead, and got lost in the woods. On being informed of this accident, or blunder, my spirit sank within me, for with the three hours lost in search of him and his command passed away the opportunity of surprising the rebel camp.

It was now day, and being only 5 miles from Lawrenceburg, I determined to test the mettle of the "200 or 300 men," and refresh and feed my men and horses from their stores. When within a mile of the town the "intelligent contraband" volunteered their fears of my destruction, as Cooper had "over 500 men" ready to receive me. He was told [they said] of my coming, and "got ready to lick me." Soon after my guide brought me word from a Union citizen, on whose statement reliance could be placed, that there were over 500 men drawn up in line to welcome me; that Captains Kirk, Scott, Birch, Payne, and Barnes, with their commands, under Colonel Albert Cooper, were determined to hold the town.

My advance guard, under Sergt. William Davis, had become hotly engaged with a group of rebel mounted men who occupied the road in my front, and to secure against defeat, which would be death and destruction to my entire command, I dismounted all but 32 of my men [who were armed with carbines and revolvers I captured a few days previous], had them hitch their horses and form column of companies in front of my position-and close to the rebel first line of battle lay a piece of woods-and having ordered Sergeant Davis to hold the road, surveyed their situation and movements. Masking my movements from the enemy by taking possession of the woods, I ordered Lieutenant William Finn, with parts of Companies B and C, to deploy his force as skirmishers, and giving Lieutenant John M. Clarke the "terrible 32," gave command off the reserve to Captain J. J. Donnelly, with directions to hold them well in hand and await orders.

The advance of the skirmishers brought on a brisk fire, but, in spite of the effort of the rebels to stay their march, on, on they went, driving the enemy's vedettes and advance guard before them. Seeing now the material I had to deal with, I placed myself at the head of the 32 and came on the left of, and in line with, my skirmishers. Finn was driving them gallantly, and having come within close range of their first line, which was protected by a long row of cotton bales belonging to a Mr. Porter, pushed toward them at the double-quick, and while Lieutenant Clarke threatened their right, Finn not only occupied their front, but swung round his right and enfiladed them, receiving the deliberate oblique fire of the skirmishers, by which 3 of them were wounded. The first line retired, or rather ran, in haste upon the second. Deeming this the opportunity to strike, I ordered up the reserve. Their right, I saw at a glance, was exposed, and as their whole line ran along the Mount Pleasant road, hemmed in by fences on either side, the center and left would be powerless in rendering the right any assistance. I resolved then to break through their right, swing round their rear, and terrify the whole by badly beating a part. Being vastly outnumbered, my enemy being nearly 500 strong, I dreaded to

make known my numbers by an attack upon their whole line.

The reserve, under Captain Donnelly, coming up, the skirmishers advanced and engaged their whole front, receiving two volleys in return. Under the smoke of their guns I ordered Clarke to "charge and smash" their right, and bravely and gloriously did he obey my words. The rebels fired by rank, but so nervous and unsteady as to pass closer in rear of my reserve than to my advance. Clarke crumbled their right, and, wheeling, aimed for their heart, but it was gone in all directions.

Occupying the court-house with two companies, the remainder pursued the flying force beyond the outskirts of the town. Fearing an ambushade where there were so many, I ordered that the pursuit should be discontinued where opportunities for such would offer. Captain Walsh, however, could not restrain his fierceness, and taking Lieutenant Kirk and his company with him, drove Scott so close that he dropped him a first lieutenant and 3 men to stay his chase.

The jail and court-house had been emptied of prisoners an hour before our arrival, and, placing some loose cotton in the former, resigned it to the flames. The citizens begged that I would spare the court-house, as its destruction would disfigure and perhaps mutilate and destroy a monument close by, erected in memory of those of its former residents who died on the plains of Mexico defending the Republic.



The Lawrenceburg Mexican War Monument Still Standing on Courthouse Square

Apprehending trouble on my return, and anxious to get into an open country before night set in, I gave the prisoners in charge of Lieutenant Kirk, left Lieutenants Clarke and Finn, under Captain Walsh, to guard the rear,

while Lieutenants A. P. Sinclair and James Stewart, under Captain Donnelly, were to clear any hinderance to our advance. Lieutenant Miller I held to aid either front or rear when attacked.



Site of the 1823 Lawrenceburg Courthouse located near the Mexican War Monument and the Statue of Col. David Crockett

The enemy, being informed as to my strength and numbers, felt chagrined at his discomfiture, and gathering his scattered force on the west side of the town, determined to take advantage of the hills and road through which I had to pass to annihilate my little band. I had scarcely gone 2 miles when a courier from the rear informed me that Clarke was hard pressed, and the fierce yells of my assailants gave warning of their near approach. I ordered Captain Walsh and Lieutenant Finn to form in the woods on the right, telling them that I would go back with Clarke's 32, feign an attack, give way, and run by them, when they should open on them and close in their rear. I led Clarke's command to the rear, telling him my intention, but as I advanced to the brow of the hill the rebels were too close upon me to permit of my retiring with any chance of safety; they were about equal to my entire command, drawn up in the form of a crescent, their right resting on the road while the left lapped my rear.

Sending an orderly to the rear to bring up Captain Walsh, I determined to punish them on their own ground or perish in the attempt. I ordered a charge, telling my men to reserve their fire till we could strike them in the face with our revolvers. We were about 30 yards from the rebel semicircular line, and my men, deeming themselves close enough, hesitated for a moment. Putting spurs to my horse I dashed forward to show my contempt for guerrillas that confronted me, and beckoning to the noble and truly gallant Clarke, urged him to follow. Bravely, fearlessly, and heroically did he and his men obey the summons, and up to their very teeth we dashed. At this moment my horse was shot from under me, three of a volley of musket

balls having penetrated his heart, brain, and side.

The struggle that now raged over me was fierce, terrific, and appalling, exceeding in stubbornness any hand-to-hand and face-to-face encounter that has marked any war of the present age. Completely encircled by a galling fire, the rebel commander twice essayed to capture us, but the undaunted Clarke still struggled bravely, and though one after another of our horses fell to earth, we converted their bodies into a barricade and cleared the field. Captain Walsh arrived in time to join in the pursuit. The rebels left [as Lieutenant Clarke, who counted the bodies, informed me] 8 of their men in the throes of death behind them, while Sergt. William Davis, who refused to go to the rear, though severely wounded, and Private Beebe L. Saxton, of Company I, and Private Heman Curliss, of Company E, wounded, besides 3 horses killed, was all the loss the "terrible 32" sustained.

Being extricated from my horse by the aid of my faithful orderly, O. B. Brombly, I formed both companies to resist another onslaught, telling them to retire alternately and join the column. Anticipating an immediate attack on the advance I hastened to the front to prepare for it, and scarce had I formed when one of the most terrific but wildest volleys that ever was hurled upon a column greeted Captain Donnelly's command from a frowning hill on his left. Coolly did that gallant officer receive it, and calmly did he deliberate upon his duty. Up that steep hill did he charge with his men, Stewart advancing direct upon their center, while Sinclair struck them on the right flank, both driving them in confused groups into a dense thicket, pouring volley after volley into the confused mass. Never before was such daring, dashing, cool, determined bravery exhibited by men, and, the cry of "no quarter to guerrillas" having been heard above the din and rattle of musketry, drove the enemy through briers and thickets to the mountains.

The force on this hill was little less than 150, half of whom were dismounted and contested Captain Donnelly's ascent. He himself blew the brains out of one, and, as I had ordered that no more prisoners should be taken, he says their loss must have been very great. Both these terrible reverses terrified the assailants, and, if I except one more desperate effort on the rear which Walsh, Clarke, and Finn gallantly met and repulsed, their firing was irregular and at long range. Providentially the only loss sustained by the onslaught upon the front was the killing and wounding of 7 horses, which I soon replaced from the stables of adjacent farm houses.

Finding themselves baffled and defeated at all points, Captain Barness was dispatched to Mount Pleasant, 16 miles ahead, on my line of march, to notify Major Coffee to join and aid in a last attack at that place, he having about 50

guerrillas in the neighboring mountains, but he could not escape the watchful eye of Captain Donnelly, who sent two men on fresh horses in pursuit, and they, being unable to close on him, drove him off the road with their long-range rifles. Ignorant of this, about 100 of the enemy kept in my rear to Mount Pleasant, where the brave "32" were concealed to receive them. The rear of my column having passed out of town, these cowardly murderers galloped up, shouting as they came, when Lieutenant Clarke wheeled his men into line and, delivering one volley in their face, scattered them in all directions to trouble us no more.

I reached this post at 6 p.m., after an absence of twenty-seven hours, having traveled 82 miles, fought and defeated four times a superior force having advantage of ground and position, without food or rest. The prisoners, 26 in number, including 1 captain and 2 lieutenants, I turned over to Provost-Marshall Nixon, thus making in six days 107 prisoners captured by a single battalion.

It will doubtless seem strange to some that in such terrible and close conflicts between armed forces, so few are killed and wounded, but to the intelligent officer or soldier who has witnessed the unwieldy clumsiness of a Springfield rifle in the hands of a mounted man, the wonder is easy of solution. Such men as compose the Fourteenth Michigan, armed with breech-loading rifles or revolvers, would prove themselves a terror to any force with which they would come in contact. No tremulous hesitation, no fear of danger or of death, no retiring to load, or excuse to go to the rear, was visible in officer or soldier. They fought coolly, bravely, nobly; repulsing every attack, and breaking every line and barrier that interposed between them and success. The State of Michigan and the Republic [have] just reason to be proud of such noble sons and gallant defenders.

Respectfully submitted.
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS C. FITZ GIBBON,
Major, Commanding Fourteenth Michigan
Volunteers.



Officers of the 14th Michigan

ATTENTION TO ORDERS

Sons of Veterans Reserve

11 March 2014

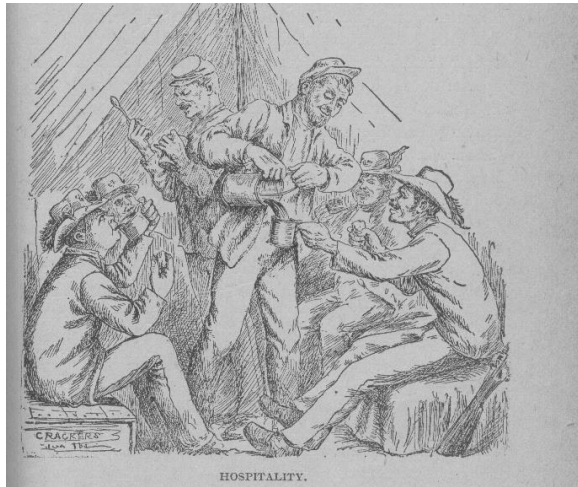
SVR General Order 2014-07

1. Effective this date, the Commanding General Sons of Veterans Reserve has ordered that all units and Districts within the Sons of Veterans Reserve submit the IRS response to the filing of the 990N with the Annual Unit Strength Report (Form 19).

2. If the Annual Unit Strength report has been submitted for 2014, then a copy of the IRS letter must be forwarded prior to the "drop dead" date for Form 19 submission.

Major General Robert Grim
Commanding Officer
Sons of Veterans Reserve

Attest:
Donald E. Darby
Colonel, SVR
Adjutant General



From Si Klegg By John McElroy



MAJ JAMES H. BRIDGEWATER MENTIONED IN THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

STANFORD, June 15, 1864.

General BURBRIDGE:

Myself and company met the rebels, fifty in number, at Paint Lick, killed 2, captured 3, driving and dispersing the rest to this vicinity. Now that the enemy is scattered in small

squads, some citizens of this town, who were called upon and absolutely refused to join our men and aid in fighting Morgan and his men collectively, shouldered their muskets for the purpose of going in quest of plunder, such as horses, saddles, &c. Will it be permitted? My men's horses are entirely worn out from constant service. Is it not proper and just that I be allowed to demand and mount my men on the horses so captured? Please answer.

J. H. BRIDGEWATER,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 15, 1864.

Capt. J. H. BRIDGEWATER,
Stanford, Ky.:

The general commanding directs that you procure fresh horses, leaving your own with the parties from whom you take them, and giving memorandum receipts, and that you pursue the rebels as long as you can learn of any of them.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 20, 1864.

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

James H. Bridgewater, who, in command of sixty scouts, has been traveling in various parts of the State, brings information that John Morgan will enter Kentucky, about 26th instant, with a large force, and intends taking Camp Nelson, Lexington, Frankfort, and Nashville railroad, and all boats on the Ohio. Will be joined by all small bands of guerrillas. Notices unusual activity among rebel citizens in procuring arms. Bridgewater's information heretofore has been very reliable.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General, State of
Kentucky.

STANFORD, December 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General McLEAN:

I have just returned from scouting the counties of Henry, Shelby, Nelson, and Washington. Colonel Jessee has from 75 to 150 men; he is stealing horses to mount new recruits upon, and will doubtless endeavor to get through, either by way of Eastern Kentucky or via Burkesville or the Cumberland River.

J. H. BRIDGEWATER,
Captain State Troops.

FRANKFORT, Ky., December 17, 1864.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:
Nothing from Bridgewater since my last report.
His instructions were to follow the guerrillas
until they were captured or killed. Information
sent Bridgewater through the different stations
on the railroad of movements of troops from
Lexington and Ohio River, as mentioned in your
communication.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, Ky., January 30, 1865.

J. H. Bridgewater overtook forty guerrillas in
Federal uniform five miles west of Harrodsburg
yesterday evening. Killed and captured twelve.
Says they are going in the direction of G. and F.
Railroad. He is pressing them, and desires you
to head them off.

By order of Brig. Gen. S.S. Fry:

G. W. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Frankfort, Ky.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

HARTFORD, KY., February 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE:

DEAR SIR: Although a stranger to you, under
the circumstances I take the liberty of writing to
you, hoping a statement in part of our awful
condition will be sufficient apology. On Sunday,
the 22d of January, a company of about forty
men, equipped in Federal uniform, came here,
representing that they were of the Fourth
Missouri Cavalry and were detached to hunt
guerrillas in this section, and the captain, who
said his name was Clarke, deceived Colonel
Shanks and myself and caused us to regard him
as a true Federal captain. Their uniform and
good behavior whilst in this place and the
conversation we had with the said Clarke
sufficiently satisfied us that he and his company
were Federal, and wishing a guide to conduct
him toward the Ohio River, where the guerrillas
most abound, we recommended Lieutenant
Barnett, who was in the neighborhood as a
recruiting officer of the One hundred and
twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry. Barnett was
sent for and readily consented, knowing the
country well, and W. B. Lawton, an enlisted
soldier in an Indiana regiment, who was here to
see his family on leave, wishing to return to
Evansville to his regiment, but was detained
from starting on account of the numerous gangs
of guerrillas who were and are now prowling
about this county, but after having a talk with
said Clarke privately, as I have since
understood, Clarke told him he was going to
Owensborough and would see him safe there if
he would go with them. He started with them,

and after they left this town they were joined by
W. Lownesley, a discharged soldier of the Third
Kentucky Cavalry. About three miles from
Hartford, near the Hawsville road, they hung
Lownesley, it is supposed. He was found in the
woods near a week afterward. They shot Lawton
after traveling with him about twelve miles, and
shot Barnett about sixteen miles from here.
Their bodies were all found. They are the same,
no doubt, that Captain Bridgewater overtook
near Harrodsburg, an account of the skirmish
being published in the Louisville Union Press.
General, our situation here is desperate. I mean
we who have stood firm for our Government.
Every gang of guerrillas who come here--and
their visits of late are frequent--inquire for the
men who voted for our worthy Chief Magistrate,
Lincoln, and to save our lives we have to take to
the brush and hide out until they are gone. The
copperheads--Bramlette men--chuckle over it,
and have no fear as to themselves. We were
rejoiced yesterday on receiving the Press and
reading your speech at Frankfort. We have
picked up courage, hoping now that our
suffering will soon be over. Your plan of having
men in every county will no doubt soon clean
out the guerrillas, whose deeds in this section
have become, appalling indeed. Col. Q. C.
Shanks, who recruited the Seventeenth
Kentucky Volunteer Infantry at this place for
McHenry, or, I perhaps ought to say, did more
than all others in recruiting that regiment, and
who recruited the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry and
commanded it for a time, says that he will
recruit a company and command the same by
your permission for this county. Such is the
confidence of the community here in the bravery
and ability of Colonel Shanks that I have no
doubt he could raise as many men in ten days
as will be necessary to keep guerrillas clear of
the county. Will you please address him on the
subject. General, your plan as shadowed forth in
your Frankfort speech will no doubt rid our
State of guerrillas--the enemies of our country
and the enemies of mankind and all that is
civilized. The people in this section are now
completely subjugated, and dare not speak their
sentiments if they are for the policy of the
Administration. We can and will carry this
county for the Administration candidates for the
various officers to be elected if we have the
protection, and would have carried it for Lincoln
last fall but for the guerrillas. Being a stranger
to you I will refer you to Col. Cicero Maxwell,
Maj. J. B. Harrison, of the Twelfth Kentucky
Cavalry, and the proceedings of the
Unconditional Union Convention, held in
Louisville last May, as I was one of the delegates
chosen by this county to represent it in that
convention; L. M. Dembetz and L. A. Cevill, of
Louisville, with whom I have a slight
acquaintance, and all truly loyal men who know
me. The truly loyal men of this section all have
their eyes turned toward General Burbridge,
believing he will extricate us from our unhappy
and dangerous position.

Very respectfully,

C. J. LAWTON.

General, I mark this "Private and confidential," because if the contents were known to have emanated from this place I would be suspected and my life would be the forfeit.
C. J. L.

In addition to references, as to myself, I will refer you to Judge James Stewart and Judge Jesse W. Kincheloe, with whom I presume you are acquainted.

DANVILLE, Ky., February 8, 1865,
Capt. J. S. BUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have arranged with Captain Bridgewater to move to Hustonville to-night, and promptly notify us if the guerillas are moving in that direction. Meanwhile the squad here has scouts well out on the Lebanon and Perryville pikes, who will notify us if they are moving in this direction, in which case Captain Bridgewater will join us and we will then fight. Captain Bridgewater is now starting from Stanford with this understanding. Will you approve?

W. L. Gross

Captain and Assistant Superintendent.

LEXINGTON, Ky., February 8, 1865 – 9 p.m.
Capt. W. L. GROSS,
Danville, Ky.:

The movement of Captain Bridgewater is approved. Major Mahoney had desperate fight with guerrillas at Bradfordsville to-day. The rebels went toward Hustonville. Captain Bridgewater to keep after them, but not to run into Major Mahoney. The general wants every effort made to catch them.

J. S. Butler

Assistant Adjutant-General

LEXINGTON, February 8, 1865—9 p.m.
COMMANDING OFFICER, Crab Orchard, Ky.:
Hard fight at Bradfordsville with rebels. They are coming toward Hustonville. Captain Bridgewater and company from Danville after them. Keep ready and help if possible.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:
J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, Ky., February 8, 1865.

Major MAHONEY,

Lebanon, Ky.:

The general wants you to keep after the rebels. Bridgewater and one company from Danville are moving to help you. Don't let them get off.

J. S. BUTLER

Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, Ky., February 9, 1865.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

I have the honor to report that a train of nine wagons was captured yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at New Market by guerrillas, numbering forty-five, and burned by them. Three of the train guards were killed and four captured and taken to Bradfordsville, where they were murdered by the guerrillas under Captain Clarke. Major Mahoney followed the guerrillas from Lebanon and fought them at Bradfordsville with thirty-five men of the invalid corps. Detachments stationed at Crab Orchard, Campbellsville, Columbia, one at Danville, one at Stanford, Lebanon, Lawrenceburg, all moved out after them, leaving citizens to guard town. This morning at 2 o'clock the detachment from Stanford, under Captain Bridgewater, of State force, attacked the guerrillas on Little South Fork, west of Hustonville; killed 4, captured 35 horses and equipments; ran 30 or 35 of their men into the woods, most of whom were barefooted; only 7 got away mounted. Captain Clarke escaped barefooted, but our men in three detachments are hunting for them and with good prospect of finding them as the snow is fresh on the ground.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.
Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military District of Kentucky,
Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., February 9, 1865.

Adjutant-General LINDSEY,

Frankfort, Ky.:

Bridgewater smashed up the guerrillas at Hustonville at 2 o'clock this morning. Killed 4, captured 35 horses, and scattered rest in the woods barefooted.

J. S. BUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, Ky., February 9, 1865.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just received Captain Bridgewater's report. He came up with the guerrillas on the Little South Fork, west of Hustonville, this morning at 2 o'clock; killed 4 of them and captured 35 of their horses and equipments, and ran thirty or thirty-five of their men into the woods, most of whom were barefooted. They went in the

direction of Parksville or Haysville. Only six or seven of them got away mounted. Captain Clarke escaped barefooted. The squad from here have been notified, and are scouting the country south of Parksville. I have also notified Major Mahoney.

W. L. GROSS,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent.

LEXINGTON, February 9, 1865.

Capt. W. L. GROSS,
Danville, Ky.:

Happy to receive your report of Bridgewater's success. Tell the captain he has thanks of General Hobson and authorities here. Tell the commanding officer at Danville he is expected to find guerrillas who escaped, and to hunt them close.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUSTONVILLE, Ky., February 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON:

GENERAL: Upon our arrival home we found a squad of Captain Bridgewater's men at this point doing fine service, also recruiting for the service. Yesterday Lieutenant Finch, of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with about sixty men, came here. We suggest the propriety of your ordering them to Bradfordsville as an outpost for this section, which covers the most important points approaching the Rolling Fork country. Bridgewater's men still remain here, which makes a fine covering for retreat.

J. E. HUFFMAN.
H. BROWN.
GEORGE DRYE.

Infantry Drill Assistance

Are you new to the SVR and mystified by Civil War era drill? Are you wondering how those Color Bearers manage to see forward while carrying those huge full sized period flags, how a Commander so effectively brought his battalion into line of battle or how to march while avoiding beaming the Brother behind you with your musket barrel? The answers about Civil War era drill are, for the most part, found in the three volume "INFANTRY TACTICS" by General Silas Casey.

SVR Regulations encourage the use of one of the many instructional books available for the branch of service being represented and General Casey's work (said to be an improvement of that rebel rascal William Hardee's book) is a good

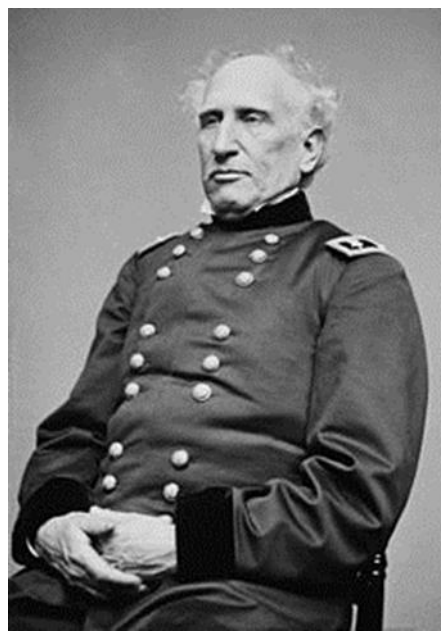
middle of the road manual for the Infantry Branch.



"RIGHT-FACE!"

From Si Klegg by John McElroy

It can sometimes be very difficult for Brothers new to the SVR or never having been involved in the reenacting hobby to obtain the basic knowledge needed for him to participate with his unit. That is especially true of Brothers with prior modern day military. The study of General Casey's lessons, especially those of the "School of Soldier" and "School of Company" can give him a strong leg up over those who come into an Infantry element cold. Being that the lessons offered are so similar to the other drill manuals of the era, learning them can allow a Brother of one unit to participate with another if the situation arises.



Silas Casey

Brothers should be aware that even General Casey acknowledged that sometimes a commander will not have the opportunity to

follow his books to the letter. Most of us cannot follow the path of the original Civil War era soldiers to meet with 80 of our closest friends on a daily basis to practice drill under arms.

Often the demands of a particular activity or the number of available troops may require a SVR Commander to deviate a bit from Casey's books. More often than not, if a Brother becomes familiar with "Casey's Tactics" and does the best he can, he will help his pards become a shining example to others while he does honor to the memory of those old soldiers that have gone before.



So, where does one obtain General Casey's books? There has been a relatively expensive reprinting made but sometimes hard to come by. Some present day Sutlers offer abbreviated versions of the volumes for sale. Google Books also has digital copies of the original available through their search engine at

<http://books.google.com/> .

For those who have decided to sign up, the 3rd Military District's Facebook site at

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1404863409757840/>

clean PDF copies of the three volumes are available for download.

By the way, if you ever have the high honor of carrying colors made to the six foot six inches by six feet standard and want to see where you are going, General Casey says, *"In the ranks, the color-bearer, whether at a halt or in march, will always carry the heel of the color-lance supported at the right hip, the right hand generally placed on the lance at the height of the shoulder, to hold it steady."*



The Ohio Naval Brigade presented the attached medal to the Crew and Marines of the USS Constellation to show our appreciation for being in the escort of Commander in Chief Ken Freshly in the Remembrance Day parade.

Research Assistance

Captain Tim Downey of the Bridgewater Scouts, SVR has possession of a copy of the "Kentucky Adjutant General's Reports, Union and Confederate" and would be glad to look up information for Brothers. Please contact him by email: downeytimothy@hotmail.com with your information request for Kentucky Civil War Veterans.

Classifieds

(Intended for Brothers seeking to sell or trade items pertaining to their participation in the Sons of Veterans Reserve).

Please forward prospective articles, photographs, and other items of interest to "The Sentinel" Editor, Lt. William Morris at wr-morris@comcast.net

Recruiting is the responsibility of every Brother