

MEMORIAL DEDICATION

IN HONOR OF
THE ST. JOHN CHURCH – CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS
who courageously sacrificed their lives.

Louis Bergman ★ Gustav Schaeffer ★ Karl Lange



October 11, 2025 10:00 AM

Presented by

St. John United Church of Christ
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



“We are grateful to all who have served defending freedom for all.”

October 11, 2025

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Mary Arvidson
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Special Thanks To

Lisa Stamos –
Quintessential Barrington
Boy Scouts Troop # 401
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Jennie Hodgers Tent 103,
Daughters of Union
Veterans of the
Civil War 1861-1865
US Grant Camp 1863,
Sons of Union Veterans
of the Civil War
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“To do all which may achieve and cherish
a just and lasting peace among ourselves
and with all nations.”

–Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1865

DEDICATION CEREMONY

Color Guard, presentation by
Boy Scout Troop #401 and Girl Scout Troop #45105

Introduction by Robin Turpin – Pledge of Allegiance

Welcome & Memorial Service
by Pastor Sandy Kolar of St. John UCC

Memorial by Deborah Domain, Chaplain,
Jennie Hodgers IL Tent 103, Daughters of Union
Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865

Memorial by Bob Kurek, Chaplain, US Grant Camp 1863,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

God Bless America, solo by Michael Zafran, Commander,
US Grant Camp 1863, Sons of Union Veterans of
the Civil War

Presentation of Civil War Veterans by Jim Frost
Church bell tolls for each year of life of the Civil War Soldiers

Louis Bergman – Private, 113th Illinois Infantry
Died October 29, 1864, age 22, Millen, Georgia

Gustav Heinrich Schaeffer – Private, 6th Missouri Infantry
Died May 13, 1864, age 27, Resaca, Georgia

Karl (Charles) Lange – Private, 134th Illinois Infantry
Died July 10, 1864, age 15, Columbus, Kentucky

Taps, played by Mary Arvidson

Artillery Salute with Cannon and Rifles,
by Sons of Union Veterans / Chicago Light Artillery

Gettysburg Address by Abraham Lincoln,
presented by David Hammer

Retire the Colors, by the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts
Remembrance by Attendees

Each attendee places a Lincoln penny upon the Memorial

Cemetery Tour, presented by Jim Frost

Church Tours, presented by Lori Neumann

Civil War Era Music, played by John and Elaine Masciale

Louis Bergman

In the summer of 1862, the Civil War had entered its second year. The State of Illinois was mustering troops to fight, and in Palatine, Judge James Bradwell and Mason Sutherland were organizing men to form an infantry company that would become known as the Bradwell Guard, Company E of the Illinois 113th Volunteer Infantry. On August 11, 1862, St. John member, 20-year-old, Louis Bergman, enlisted in the company at the Methodist Church in Palatine. Louis had immigrated to America with his parents, Louis and Margaretha (Gilly) Bergman and three younger siblings in 1854, and settled in Palatine. On Louis's enlistment papers, he



was recorded as being 5'3" tall with brown hair, black eyes, and a dark complexion, and a miller by trade. The 113th mustered in on October 1 at Camp Hancock, (by Camp Douglas) in Chicago, and in November was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee to report to Gen. Sherman. Or its arrival, it went into camp and remained until it joined the movement known as the "Tallahatchie Expedition." It participated in the battle of Chickasaw

Bluffs, Tennessee and then to Arkansas Post, Arkansas where it lost heavily. It arrived in the rear of Vicksburg on the evening of May 18, 1863, and participated in the assaults of the 19th and 22nd, in which it again lost heavily.

During 1863, Louis sent letters home written in German. Some were loosely translated by his brother, Daniel, for use in the application for a mother's pension.

“Corinth, Sept. 21, 1863, Dear Parents, Yours received. I am in the Hospital but have ceased taking medicine. I borrowed \$10 of Diederick, which pay back for me.”

“Corinth, Miss. Oct 15, 1863 Dear Parents, Yours received. You say nothing of the money I sent you, did you receive it? There is 4 months due, and expect to be paid soon. I was sent to a hospital in Memphis but have returned to my company.”

Although Louis refers to being in the hospital and having taken medicine, there is no record of him being absent from the 113th during this time, or of his illness. Disease was a common event among troops in the South.

Another translation of Louis’s letter is available thanks to the Palatine Historical Society, translated by Don Watson: “Dear Mother, Your dear letter was received 14 Oct. I see that you have many fearful thoughts about us. Dear mom, you don’t need to have such thoughts. Don’t put me in the grave before I die! If I am to die here then it is so. I am at peace about it. I trust my comrades. Forget these thoughts affecting your life. I am at peace dear parents and siblings. Keep hope alive as I do. I have no fear of death. Dear ones, I thank God for his presence. . . . I remain your obedient son, Louis”

The Palatine Historical Society provides us with a narrative of the balance of Louis’s experience: “By the spring of 1864, his regiment was located at Corinth, Mississippi. General Grant wanted his army to destroy the train tracks running south of Corinth. In June, about 8,000 troops were headed toward Guntown, Mississippi where they met Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest’s command, about 1/10 that size. Forrest was well-known as a battle strategist and Federal troops were attacked from both the front and the sides at Brice’s Crossroads. After fierce fighting through the day, [June 10], Union troops began a retreat and many men were killed or captured. Louis Bergmann and two others from his company [Daniel M. Bennett and Byron W. Caldwell] were taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville.

In the late summer a new prison camp was built to alleviate the terrible overcrowding and health conditions [at Andersonville]. Camp Lawton in Millen, Georgia, was the place where Bergmann was marched along with hundreds of others. This compound was 42 acres with a 15 foot wooden fence, several brick ovens, and a stream running through it. No barracks were provided and the prisoners made their own lean-tos with scavenged material and blankets they had brought with them. The rations were inadequate, there was poor medical care, and the men were exposed to cold nights and rain as October passed. Bergmann died [of disease] there on October 29, 1864 [Byron W. Caldwell died there two days later]. Burials were made in the fields downstream from the camp. The prisoners were evacuated in November as General Sherman was marching to [the sea] and the camp was abandoned. At least 725 Union prisoners died there in the few months of its existence.” In fact, between June 10 and 11, the 113th had forty-nine soldiers captured and held as prisoners of war: six died at Andersonville and five died at Camp Lawton. Daniel M. Bennett survived the war.

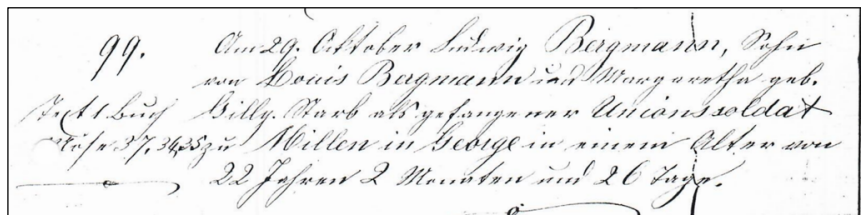
Lt. Charles A. Chatfield, 113th Ill. Inf. Commanding Company E, (also of Palatine,) documented Louis’s capture: “I hereby certify that Louis Bergman was captured by the enemy in action at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10th, 1864, and has due commutation for rations from that time to the date of his death, Oct. 29th, 1864. Four Months and twenty days.”

Louis Bergman had fought to defend his adopted county, was captured in battle, imprisoned, and ultimately lost his life from disease as a prison of war. Initially buried at the Lawton National Cemetery outside the prison camp, and later re-buried at Beaufort National Cemetery in Beaufort, South Carolina.



Louis Bergman, Private,
113th Illinois Infantry, Company E
Born 3 August 1842, Mariendorf,
Kurhessen, Germany
Died 29 October 1864,
Millen, Georgia
Buried at the Beaufort National
Cemetery, Beaufort,
South Carolina
Aged 22 Years, 2 Months, and
26 Days

Record of Louis (Ludwig) Bergman's death from the St. John register at Palatine:



English Translation: Page 427

Death Record 99

On 29 October Ludwig Bergmann, Son of Louis Bergmann and Margaretha born Gilly died as captured Union Soldier at Millen in Georgia at the age of 22 Years, 2 Months, and 26 Days

Louis Bergman was the oldest of eight children born to Louis and Margaretha (Gilly) Bergman. His father and mother died in 1912 and 1914, respectively, and are both buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery at St. John, where Louis would likely have been buried too, if he had survived the war. After Louis's death, generations of his family continued to live on their homestead in Palatine and belong to St. John into the 21st Century.

Gustavus Heinrich Schaeffer

After Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency in 1860, seven southern states seceded from the United States, forming the Confederacy on February 8, 1861. On April 12, a Confederate attack on the U.S. garrison at Fort Sumter in South Carolina, plunged the country into Civil War. Three days later, on April 15, President Lincoln signed Presidential Proclamation 80, calling for 75,000 militia volunteers to suppress the rebellion.

St. John member, Gustavus Schaeffer, had immigrated to America with his parents from Germany in the mid 1850s, and settled in Barrington. In 1861, Gustavus was working as a teacher in the vicinity of Watertown, Wisconsin, sending money home to Barrington to help support his elderly parents, Dr. Carl and Caroline (Arhends) Schaeffer. After Lincoln's call, regiments were quickly formed in Missouri. 24-year-old Gustavus promptly went to St. Louis, where he enrolled in the 6th Missouri Infantry, Company K on May 9, 1861, just 24 days after President Lincoln's request.

Volunteers in the 6th Missouri Infantry enlisted for three-year terms. Volunteers in the 6th Missouri Infantry enlisted for three-year terms. Gustavus mustered into service on July 9, at the St. Louis Arsenal, where they trained until July 20, when the 6th was ordered to Pilot Knob, Missouri. Most newly formed Missouri volunteer regiments were poorly equipped and faced shortages of ammunition, uniforms, and food. (Soldiers in some of Missouri's 90-day regiments were still wearing the same clothes at the end of their three months that they had on at their enlistment.) The 6th spent the next ten months at various locations in Missouri. During this time, they were in no battles, only skirmishes and scouting expeditions, ending up at Sink Pole [Hole] Woods on April 20, 1862. The 6th then moved to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, where the Battle of Shiloh had been fought two weeks earlier. From there, it participated in the advance on and siege of Corinth, Mississippi, from April 29 through May 30. On May 29 Gustavus was sent "sick" to the General Hospital at Monterey,

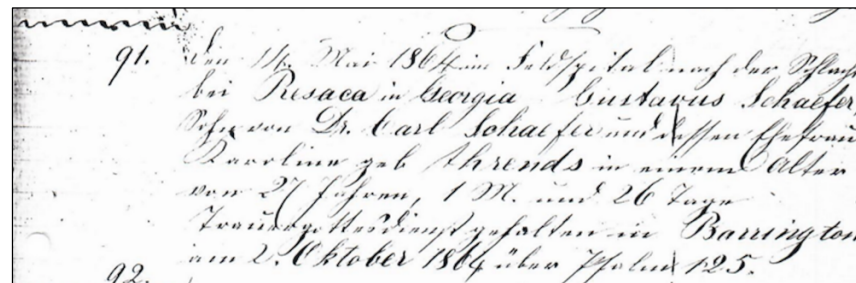
Tennessee by order of Major George Stoddard Walker, Regimental Surgeon. It is unknown if his hospitalization was due to injury or illness, but he remained in the hospital for the next thirteen months through June 1863. Gustavus was marked “present” for July-August 1863, after rejoining the 6th sometime during that two-month period, possibly at Vicksburg, or later. The 6th then joined the Siege of Jackson, Mississippi followed by operations in Tennessee and Alabama the rest of 1863.

On the 24th of January 1864, Gustavus reenlisted at Larkinsville, Alabama for another three years and received a 30-day leave to return home to Barrington. After his return to the South, the 6th participated in the Atlanta Campaign beginning May 1, including the advances on Resaca from May 8 to the 13, followed by Battle of Resaca May 14. Gustavus was wounded in the left thigh by a bullet received in action near Resaca, fracturing the trochanter major, in his upper femur. He died later that same day, May 13, 1864, in the Field Hospital, 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps, at Resaca of the wounds he received. He was 27 years old. Gustavus had answered Lincoln’s call, putting his adopted country’s needs above his own, his death a result of the Rebel’s attack in battle. Gustavus was buried at the Chattanooga National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tennessee. His death was recorded in the church register at St. John in Palatine:



Gustavus Heinrich Schaeffer,
Private, 6th Missouri Infantry,
Company K
Born 19 March 1837,
Goslar, Prussia
Died 13 May 1864,
Resaca, Georgia
Buried at the Chattanooga
National Cemetery,
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Aged 27 Years, 1 Month,
and 26 Days

Record of Gustavus Schaefer’s death from the St. John register at Palatine:



English Translation: Page 426

Death Record 91

14 [sic] May 1864 in field hospital after the battle by Resaca in Georgia, Gustavus Schaefer, Son of Dr. Carl Schaefer and wife Caroline born Ahrends at the age of 27 Years, 1 Month, and 26 Days, Memorial Service was held in Barrington on 2 October 1864 with Psalm 125.

Gustavus was the only child of Dr. Carl and Caroline (Ahrends) Schaeffer, and they depended on him for financial support. After Gustavus’s father died in 1869, his mother was left nearly destitute, relying on the charity of friends and neighbors. In 1881 these friends helped Mrs. Schaeffer apply for her son’s pension. The church and military records and affidavits they provided help to illustrate the Schaeffer’s lives in Barrington.

Leopold Krahn, and Anna Miller, of Barrington wrote: “They are well acquainted with the claimant and her son, Gustavus H. Schaeffer, they were neighbors and friends of the family in 1864 and there-after, and know the soldier had never been married and left no widow or children surviving him at his death. Dr. Carl Schaeffer was a tailor by trade, but did little at his trade owing to his feeble health. [Carl Schaeffer was an herbalist in 1860s Barrington, earning him the honorary title, Dr., which appears on his headstone.] He made plasters and pills, and made decoctions of roots and herbs for private families in the

neighborhood. His earnings were barely sufficient to supply himself and wife with bread and coffee for breakfast without milk. A soup bone for dinner, and the soup warmed up for dinner the next day. He bought 10 cents worth of groceries at a time, and in other words, they were in a half-starved condition all through the year 1864 & there after every year until his death in 1869. That since the husband's death, claimant has been supported by Mrs. Elizabeth Hochkirch."

Theobald Hartman of Chicago said: "he had lived in Barrington from May 1865 to Jan 1867, and had kept a country store there and sold goods to Carl Schaeffer, who died 1869 of hemorrhage of the lung. That the claimant and her husband were very poor, and had no real estate & no personal property except a little furniture of not much value. The soldier was their only child and they grieved for him. The parents had no income & they lived in actual poverty from 1865 to 1869."

Thomas and Elizabeth Hochkirch, and Karoline Kurzhals added: "The soldier was the main support of his father & mother in 1859 & 1860 and at the time of his enlistment in May 1861. That he taught school near Watertown, Wisconsin in 1859 & 1860, and sent home to his parents in Barrington, Illinois, from \$10 to \$15 monthly and once \$50 for the support of his parents. Thomas Hochkirch says he recollects of soldier sending \$50 at two different times to his parents for their support. That he changed one \$50 for them. [Hochkirch had a hardware store on N. Railroad St., he eventually sold out to his competitor, Louis Schroeder.] They say the two amounts of \$50 each were sent to the parents while the soldier was in the army. They further state that the mother has been dependent upon the charity of her neighbors and friends for her support since her husband's death in 1869. That she should have to have gone to the Poor House eleven years ago. That they have no interest in the mother's claim for pension."

Adam & Anna Maria Hoffart, 164 Mohawk, Chicago explained: "they were well and personally acquainted with Caroline Schaefer since death of her husband in 1869 and that

they have seen her every month or two at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Hochkirch at Barrington, Lake Co. Claimant inherited no money or real estate. That she has been a cripple and has no means of support. Had to have meals brought to her room, not being able to get down stairs. That she has been taken care of by Mrs. E Hochkirsch since her husband's death. That all the work claimant has been able to do since 1869 has been a little knitting and mending. That since the death of Thomas Hochkirsch in 1882, Mrs. Hochkirch does not feel able to take care of claimant, and her sympathies will not allow her to have claimant go to the Poor Asylum."

On May 3, 1883, a special examiner visited Barrington to look into Mrs. Schaeffer's case, though Mrs. Schaeffer had already died on March 11, 1883. She was buried next to her husband, unmarked, at St. Paul Cemetery in Barrington. Strangely, the examiner didn't meet with any of Mrs. Schaeffer's friends, but instead met with some of the "best citizens" of Barrington. He determined that the Schaeffer family had come to Barrington in 1857 as strangers, that Dr. Schaeffer had supported his family, and that Gustavus had been more dependent on his parents than they were dependent on him. The deceased Mrs. Schaeffer's pension application was denied. Regardless of the outcome, a letter from some of the other "best citizens" of Barrington, tells a different story:

"To all to whom this may concern: We the undersigned do hereby certify that we were personally well acquainted with Dr. Carl Schaefer and his wife who lived at Barrington, Cook Co. some twelve years ago before his death. He died about eleven years ago and were known to be very reputable people, and at the time of said Schaefer death, and for a considerable time previous thereto they were in very low circumstances.

Barrington, Cook County, Illinois, February 23rd, 1881

L. H. Butt, Tho. Freeman, W. Y. Harman, Wm. F. Stott, G. W. Robinson, A. Hartmann, L. Krahm"

Karl Lang / Charles Long

In May of 1864, the Civil War had just entered its fourth year. In several states, regiments were raised for 100-day service in the Union Army. These regiments were created to provide relief for traditional units from routine duties, freeing them to move to front line combat. On May 13, 1864, Second Lieutenant James H. Roe of Belvidere, of the 134th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, was enlisting men for 100-day service at Barrington, including St. John member Karl Lang of Barrington. Although Karl was only 15 years old at the time, his enlistment papers record his name as Charles Lang, aged 18 years, a blacksmith. Charles signed the document before Justice of the Peace, Homer Willmarth, witness. The examining surgeon certified that Charles “was free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.” Additionally, Second Lieutenant Roe, certified that he had inspected Charles previous to his enlistment, and to the best of his judgement and he was of lawful age, was duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, and was 5 feet, 5 inches tall with light hair, gray eyes, and a fair complexion. Charles signed his Declaration of Recruit, declaring, “That I am 18 years of age” and the Consent in Case of Minor form is left blank.

Also enlisted in the 134th that day were 15-year-olds Charles L. Griswold and Jacob Zimmermann of Barrington and 14-year-old Oscar H. Lake of Ela Township. They all mustered in at Camp Fry, located at the intersection of N. Broadway, N. Clark St. and W. Diversey Parkway in Lakeview, Chicago. The 134th trained there for three days before being deployed to Columbus, Kentucky for garrison duty. Columbus had been held by the Rebels, but in 1862 the town was taken over by the Union Army. Columbus was the location of an important railroad, Mississippi River port, and supply depot. The 134th was tasked with guarding the northern terminus of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Columbus as well as Confederate prisoners of war.



Soldiers from the 134th Illinois Volunteer Infantry at Columbus, Kentucky with flags, 1864. John Carbutt (1832-1905), photographer

Charles’s army service records include the curious, but not uncommon, detail of having two names, both Charles Lang and Charles Long. Sometime during his 40 days of service, Charles’s name changed from the very German Karl Ludwig Lang to the very “American” Charles (Charlie) Long. How Charles’s surname changed is unknown, but the diary of his contemporary, Private Hawley V. Needham, also in Company G, offers some clarity. (Needham was born at Oberlin, Ohio where his father served as a clergyman at the Congregational church.) Private Needham’s diary provides day-by-day accounts of the company’s activities, illnesses, and deaths: “Monday, July 11th . . . Today the flags are at half-mast. Last night Captain Lynn at Company F died. It strikes a chill through the heart of everyone for it’s the first death in the Regiment. And now comes a messenger from the post hospital

saying that **Charlie Long** is dead. We called him 'Double Barrel.' Poor fellow he had many faults but was almost as much sinned against as sinning, but no wonder he died he did nothing but eat, eat, eat all the trash he could get." Much could be read into the personal thoughts Needham recorded about Charles that day, but his words tell us exactly what we need to know. Charles died of congestive fever on Sunday, July 10th, about forty days into his 100-day service, the first of twenty enlisted men in the 134th to die of disease. He was buried at Mound City National Cemetery near Mound City, Illinois where his headstone reads Charles Long.

The 134th never fired one shot in combat, yet their mission was a success. The 100-day garrison duty had freed up more experienced soldiers for more critical frontline service. Charles Long had put his adopted country's needs ahead of his own and lost his own life in the process, never to return home. The record of his death in the church register at St. John in Palatine, reports his correct age at death to have been 15 Years, 4 Months, and 25 Days. But Rev. Bond of St. John, who wrote Karl's death record, included two errors that severely complicated locating Charles's army record. Rev. Bond recorded the place of death as Columbus, *Georgia* instead of Columbus, *Kentucky*. He also recorded his regiment as the 43rd Ill. instead of the 134th Ill. Another St. John congregant, Henry Prehm, was serving in the mostly German, 43rd Illinois Regiment and this might have led to Rev. Bond's error.

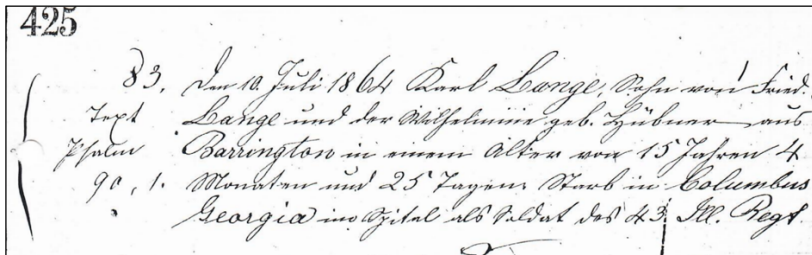
Charles was born on February 16, 1848, and baptized at his family's church in the town of Kreis Dirschau in Pomeroy, Germany where his name was spelled Carl Ludwig Lange in the church record. He was the oldest son of Friedrich and Wilhelmina (Huebner) Lange. In 1861, when Charles was twelve years old, he immigrated with his parents and siblings to America, settling in Barrington Township, where Charles farmed until enlisting in the 134th. After his tragic death at Columbus, his sister, 13-year-old Augusta, was the Lange family's oldest living child. She received her education at St John's church school and was confirmed in Palatine on Palm Sunday, 1865. Her obituary explains: "At this early age she proved to be of material assistance to her pioneer

parents, and helped greatly in supporting the family, overcoming the rigors and hardships of that early period. When still a young girl she went to Chicago and was engaged as an expert needle-woman and milliner." Charles had two younger brothers as well, 9-year-old Fred and 7-year-old Edward. In 1866, Charles's youngest sister, Louise Wilhelmina, was born at Barrington. At this time, the Lange family were among the early members of Barrington's St. Paul Church, where Fred and Edward received their confirmation and Louise baptized. Some time prior to 1870, the Lange family moved on from Illinois, settling in Bremer County, Iowa, near Buck Creek. The descendants of Charles's siblings populate numerous localities across Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, New Mexico, California, Oregon, and Washington State, yet it appears that none know of Charles's Civil War service. Efforts continue to reconnect Charles's family with his complete story.



Charles Long, Private,
134th Illinois Infantry,
Company G
Born 16 February 1848,
Germany
Died 10 July 1864,
Columbus, Kentucky
Buried at Mound City National
Cemetery, Mound City, Illinois
Aged 15 Years, 4 Months,
and 24 Days

**Record of Charles Lang's death from the St. John register at
Palatine:**



English Translation: Page 425

Death Record 83

On the 10th of July, 1864, Karl Lange, son of Fried[rich] Lange and
 Wilhelmina born Hübner of Barrington at the age of 15 Years, 4
 Months, and 25 Days, Died in Columbus, Georgia [sic], in the
 hospital as a soldier in the 43 [sic] Ill. Regt.

[Charles actually died in Columbus, Kentucky and was a soldier in
 the 134th Illinois Infantry.]

Psalms 90:1 LORD, thou hast been our dwelling place in all
 generations.



