



THE FUGELMAN

**THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SECOND
WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
ASSOCIATION**

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

VOLUME XXVI

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**FU-GEL-MAN: A well-drilled soldier placed in front of a military company as a model or
guide for others.**

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PASS IN REVIEW

From the quill of Lt. Colonel Pete Seielstad



“Never mind the store pa we got to go to war!”

Well, another campaign is on its way for 2016. As we take up arms this spring by attending the company drill and preparing for all those school presentations, take a little time to make sure all things are taken care of at the home front. Some chores can wait while others have no shelf life and must be attended to immediately. There is nothing worse than heading out for the weekend knowing your lovely bride will be cleaning the garage for you while you’re away. You won’t be able to focus because your favorite fishing lures are going to be at the bottom of the trash pile. Man-up and get things done before the big event.

Now that the home front is in good order, give yourself some well-needed immersion time. Drop of your cares in the parking lot and march into camp with the passion you have for understanding the American Civil War soldier. Have a go at that first-person impression you’ve wanted to try. Find a pard or two and create an effective mess. Eat well on the period-correct rations you have brought for the weekend. You may surprise yourself.

I am perhaps the most musically challenged person in the world. But I consider myself a great audience participant. My most memorable times at events are in the evening when the camp songs begin and the sun sets in the



West. Hearing the Regimental Volunteer Band of Wisconsin at Wade House and at Gettysburg brings back fond memories of the campfire, the smell of the wood as it burns and a friend’s laughter as another pard retells a story for the hundredth time. Combined it is pleasantly melodious as well as melancholy. I can hear the sound resonate from a distant time when Wisconsin men sat at a fire far

away from home in a damp but pleasant bivouac at Marsh Creek, south of the Adams County borough of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.

The date? June 30th, 1863.

Your obedient servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF THE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATION

APRIL

9th	Company Spring Drill (Co.E)	Green Bay, WI.
9th	CW Dinner & Dance (Co.E)	Green Bay, WI.
16th	Spring Drill - Wallys Farm or Waterloo H.S. (Co.K)	Waterloo, WI.
23rd	Spring Drill (Co.B)	TBD
23rd & 24th	2nd WI Skirmish (Skirmish team)	Springfield, IL
23rd & 24th	Grant's Home Front (Company Max effort event)	Galena, IL.
29th & 30th	Keokuk Reenactment (Co.B)	Keokuk, IA.

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

REGIMENTAL SPRING MUSTER ANNOUNCEMENT!

SPRING MUSTER TO BE HELD ON MAY

**14TH, 2016, PINECREST VILLAGE,
MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN**

The location for our Spring Muster this year will be at Pinecrest Village in Manitowoc on May 14th. Our drill will be held in conjunction with a Civil War event hosted by Wyatt's Battery.



A tentative event schedule has battalion drill between 9am-11am. Battalion drill will commence as soon as possible after the event's Officers Call. To speed things along, companies will be inspected before battalion drill.

All of the battalion evolutions we have executed in the past are up for review and a few more may be added to our repertoire.

In advance, I wish to express my sincere gratitude toward you and your participation and supporting the 2nd Wisconsin Spring Muster this year. I realize for many, distance will be an issue. Looking toward the near future, perhaps we can find a more central location in order to lessen the travel burdens on the regiment.

Looking forward to joining you and the rest of 2nd WI on the field,

Your Humble Servant,

Major R.W. Schwandt

KEOKUK'S FINAL CIVIL WAR REENACTMENT THIS WEEKEND

The boys of Company B will be attending what appears to be the last Keokuk, Iowa, civil war reenactment. The following details come from The Daily Gate City newspaper website. The battle scenario comes from the closing days of the Petersburg Campaign and leading to the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. The editor noted that there will be much music at the event. Tom Roush is terrific and so is the 33rd Illinois Volunteer Regimental Band. The editor heard them play at the Lincoln Bicentennial Ball in Springfield in 2009. They were wonderful! (Note the view on music at events in Pete's "Pass IN Review")

THE 28TH ANNUAL CIVIL WAR REENACTMENT IS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT RAND PARK, KEOKUK.

This localized replication and narration of two decisive battles between Confederate and Union armies is an effort to show today's Americans what led to the official cessation of the War Between the States.

Gen. Robert E. Lee was in command of troops for the South, while forces for the North were under the command of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Lee answered to the Confederate States of America President Jefferson Davis, and Grant to U.S. President Abraham Lincoln.

An estimated 620,000 men – fighting for the Union or Confederacy – lost their lives in the line of duty from 1861 to 1865 during the Civil War.

Saturday

Begin the day at 9 a.m. by honoring Civil War veterans at Oakland Cemetery, 1802 Carroll St., with The Lee County Veterans' Project conducting the ceremony.

Reenactors will show what war away from the battlefield could be like by hosting the Tea and Style Show from 10 a.m. to noon at First Christian Church, 3476 Main St., Keokuk. See men's, women's and children's period clothing and accessories, learn some of the customs of yore and snack on light refreshments.

From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Nauvoo on the Road will show children's activities and teach about old-time games and skills at the park.

Singer/guitarist Tom Roush performs at 10 a.m. at the Rand Park Pavilion, and at 10:30 a.m., Dan Barth's Old Time Medicine Show gets underway in the park.

The Ladies' Skillet Throwing Contest is at 11 a.m. at the pavilion stage, followed by presentations from generals Grant, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, Lee, Maj. Gen. George A. Custer and Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart.

At 12:30 p.m., the 33rd Illinois Volunteer Regiment Band will play in concert at the pavilion lawn area.

President Lincoln will make a presentation at 1:30 p.m. at the pavilion, just before the march to the battlefield and battle narration by Jons Olsson at 2 p.m.

The Battle of Fort Stedman is at 2:30 p.m.

At 7:30 p.m., the military ball for reenactors and the public will start at Keokuk Catholic School, 2981 Plank Road. Music will be provided by the 33rd Illinois Volunteer Regiment Band.

THE BATTLE OF FORT STEDMAN

Lee's man in the Battle of Fort Stedman was Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon.

According to the plan, Gordon's troops were to steal into position near the fort just before dawn, March 25, 1865.

Fort Stedman was part of the Union Army's siege line around Petersburg, Va., which was a supply hub for the Northern army.

"Armies moved by horse, and horses went through the forage pretty fast," said Dick Pohorsky, who portrays Gordon during the reenactment.

In addition to carrying cavalry and pulling supply wagons, each artillery gun had to be pulled by six horses.

"That made horses a terrific target," Pohorsky said. "They shot at the horses because then you didn't have horses to haul the guns."

"There was a tremendous cost in human life and horseflesh," said Rich Hunt, who portrays Union Maj. Gen. John Parke during the reenactment. "After the war, there was 30 years of a horse shortage."

At about 4:15 a.m., rebel troops launched the attack, catching Union soldiers – many sleeping – unaware.

Propelled by the momentum of their surprise assault, Confederates initially were successful, until the main force of Union soldiers commanded by Parke began to mobilize and counter the attack.

“(Gen. Robert E.) Lee’s hope had been to puncture a hole in the forces at Stedman and create a need for Grant to swing his troops (out of position) into the middle,” Pohorsky said.

When Grant’s troops moved into the Stedman battle, southern troops planned to outflank and rout them.

However, Parke’s men answered the attack with great force and drew on the 3rd Division, which had been held in reserve behind the lines.

In roughly four hours the Confederate Army was in retreat, surrounded by artillery and rifle fire.

Of Parke’s 14,900 men in the battle, about 72 were killed, 450 were wounded, and 522 were listed as missing or captured. Gordon’s original 10,000 troops had 600 killed, 2,400 wounded and 1,000 captured or missing.

The Battle of Fort Stedman was the last major offensive mounted by the South. The ensuing 10 days were spent evading and fighting off pursuing Union troops.

Sunday

A memorial and worship service featuring the 33rd Illinois Volunteer Regiment Band is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. at the Keokuk National Cemetery, 18th and Ridge streets.

At 11 a.m., activities resume at the park with Roush at the medicine wagon followed at noon by Barth’s show.

The band plays at 12:30 p.m. at the pavilion lawn area after which generals Grant, Sherman, Lee, Custer and Stuart make their presentations at the pavilion stage.

The march to the battlefield starts at 2 p.m.

Battle of Appomattox

The Battle of Appomattox was the culmination of the Union's full-out campaign to progressively weaken and defeat the Confederate Army while pushing it farther south.

The Union launched its initiative March 29, pursuing rebel troops and engaging them daily, cutting off supply lines, relentlessly racking up rebel casualties and taking prisoners.

By April 9, Lee's forces had been maneuvered into a corner with little in the way of supplies and food.

Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court Houses.

At battle's end in Rand Park, reenactors will conduct a pass and review to simulate the end of war.

Camps close at 4 p.m.

ATTENTION TO ORDERS

DEADLINE DRAWING NEAR FOR ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP FOR 2016

Time is growing short for those who wish to apply for the Association scholarship. The deadline for submission of an application is June 3rd, 2016. The amount of the scholarship has been increased to \$1,000 this year which is a significant amount for a student in college. Given the expense today for college this would be a help in defraying those costs. If you or a family member is qualified we encourage you to apply for the scholarship. You will find the application at the end of the newsletter. Good luck to all the applicants.

EDITORIAL

THE IMPACT OF THE DEATH OF LINCOLN

By James H. Dumke

When John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln in the back of the head on April 14th, 1865, the trajectory of history was unalterably changed. Andrew Johnson would assume the presidency and there would be troubled political turmoil during his only term in office. But what if Booth had failed in his determined effort to kill President Lincoln? This editor is not a big fan of hypothetical historical analysis. When one changes one historical fact all others change as well. But we do know the character of the President. That knowledge makes it possible to weigh the evidence as to how Lincoln might have addressed the challenges of reconstruction and equality for the newly freedmen and moved forward to alleviate the vestiges of civil war. So let us explore the legacy of a Lincoln who survived the assassination plans of Booth.

The first item on the President's agenda would have been prosecuting the war to bring it to a final conclusion. Lincoln would have insisted that his commanders in the field press the rebel armies to bring them to join the Army if Northern Virginia in surrendering to Union forces. Sherman was slowly strangling General Johnston's troops in North Carolina, and it was expected that there would be one more large battle to decide the issue. General Gordon Granger was leading the XIII Corps against to rebel forces around Mobile Bay. A remnant of rebel troops was in Texas. Lincoln did not want an armistice between the armies. The President saw it as a tactic to strengthen the Southern armies to continue the struggle. It was clear there had to be a clear conclusion to the war, not just a cessation in the fighting. Sherman did get in trouble with the government when he went too far in reaching a surrender agreement with his opposite general by trying to resolve political questions. Andrew Johnson and Secretary of War Stanton sent General Grant to North Carolina to relieve Sherman from command and to negate the agreement between Sherman and Johnston. Lincoln would have responded to this effort much as Stanton did, but not with the same public venom.

Harking back to the very beginning of the Civil War, Lincoln had made it clear to John C. Fremont that political issues like emancipation were political issues that were the exclusive province of the administration. President Lincoln had taken the same view with David Hunter when he issued an emancipation order in the Carolinas and Florida. There seems to be little doubt that Lincoln would have taken the same approach with Sherman. However, Lincoln was one to remember a debt owed and he owed his reelection in large part to Sherman's capture of

Atlanta. Lincoln would likely have sent General Grant to meet with Sherman, but the matter would have been dealt with quietly so as not to embarrass Sherman. When Lincoln dealt with Fremont and Hunter he gave them the opportunity to resolve the issue themselves with no public humiliation. General Fremont did not avail himself of this opportunity and was removed, but Hunter was able to rescind his order quietly and continue in command. It would also have provided an opportunity for Grant and Sherman to plan a campaign to destroy Joe Johnston's army if there was no surrender under the changed circumstances.

As Lincoln moved into the post Civil War era his first challenge would have been working with the Radical Republicans in Congress. Lincoln had demonstrated an ability to work with these men, but had also shown an ability to get around them when necessitated by overreaching on the part of these leaders. The passage of the 13th Amendment in January, 1865, clearly demonstrated the factions of the Republican Party could work for a common goal. The toughest fight that laid ahead for the Lincoln administration was the issue of Reconstruction. The first concern was whether or not the principles of reconstruction would be the focus of the Administration or Congress. President Lincoln clearly was determined that his administration should control the elements of Reconstruction and believed it was within his constitutional authority. The Radicals held the opposite view and were determined that the legislative branch were the appropriate authority to direct the aspects of Reconstruction. This tension would have hung over all the steps taken in the years immediately following the Civil War. Lincoln's success or failure would reflect his ability to work with the members of the Congress to get his proposals through the legislature.

Lincoln favored a reconstruction of the old states intact and under their own local representatives who had pledged allegiance to the national government and ended slavery within their jurisdictions. Lincoln was also pressing these reconstituted governments to extend the franchise to the freedmen. The Radical Republicans believed it was the responsibility of the Congress to deal with the issues of Reconstruction. The Radicals wanted to break-up the old states and redraw their borders. They proposed to do this by first creating military departments under military authority creating essentially martial law in the defeated Southern states. Prosecution of leaders of the rebellion before military tribunals was a priority for these men. (They did overlook Grant's insistence that his paroles given to these men were inviolable in Grant's view and he would not allow these prosecutions to go forward.) Lincoln would likely have worked with conservative Democrats to stymie the harsher elements of the Radicals plans for reconstruction. It must be noted that these conservative Democrats had no sympathy for the newly freed slaves. The Democrats would have been resistant to proposed Constitutional changes granting blacks voting rights and political equality. Whether Lincoln would have been successful in forming such a working coalition between moderate Republicans and conservative Democrats is a legitimate question, but it seemed the Democrats did favor Lincoln's "softer" reconstruction plan as did the moderates in Congress. Lincoln's role as commander-in-chief gave him the power to control the use of the military and as such he would have had the authority to contradict the Radicals plans for military districts and martial law. Such steps, however, would have come with costs in his ability to work with the Congress.

Another problem that would have been immediate was the issue of seating representatives from the reconstructed states in the national legislature. Congress held the power and authority to determine the qualifications of sitting members. Before the rebellious states could be reincorporated into their former relationship with the national government it would be necessary for them to have functioning representatives in the Congress. Even if Lincoln found that these states had complied with the requirements for reestablishing themselves into the Union, Congress could stymie that process by refusing to seat the representatives sent by the reconstructed states. This problem was enhanced because former rebel military men and officeholders were being elected by the reconstructed states. This occurred in the case of Louisiana, but eventually their representatives were seated after a skirmish in the Congress. It is likely that Lincoln would have persevered using a coalition of conservatives and moderates, but not without a fight.

These political fights would have paled before the more significant problem of Southern resistance and contravention of the rights of the newly freedmen. From the quasi slavery of the sharecropping system, to the violence visited on blacks throughout the old confederacy, and the overt discrimination imposed on blacks one has to wonder how this would have impacted Lincoln's moves to reconstitute the former rebellious states. Here one must look to three of Lincoln's personal characteristics that would have informed his response to these challenges.

The first of these character traits was Lincoln's compassionate nature. Throughout Lincoln's life he had demonstrated a deep seated sense of empathy for the world around him. When he was a child he rebuked his friends for placing hot coals on the backs of turtles. After seeing slaves chained together and other vestiges of slavery he became strongly anti-slavery. During the "late unpleasantness" Lincoln, to the consternation of his field commanders, commuted as many death sentences imposed by courts martial as he could. These examples provide a mirror of how Lincoln would have viewed the reign of terror perpetrated by whites on blacks in the South. Such events would have aroused sympathy for those who suffered and would have moved Lincoln deeply. This would have been especially true when the victim was a former black Union soldier who had suffered and risked all to defeat the rebellion.

Another very important aspect of Lincoln's character was his ability to grow and change with developments. The most commonly argued point on this aspect of Lincoln's character arose over his developing attitude towards racial equality during the Civil War. The height of the change was reflected in two policy changes during those years. The first was the scuttling of the plans to encourage blacks to move to lands in the Caribbean or Africa, the colonization movement. Lincoln never supported involuntary colonization and finally relinquished the idea entirely by 1863. The second was announced in a speech from the White House on April 11th, 1865, when he called for enfranchising intelligent blacks and those who had served in the Union army. During the famous debates with Stephen Douglas in 1858 Lincoln had argued that blacks should be seen as deserving social equality with whites. Lincoln also made it clear, however, that he was not promoting political equality for the black race. Contacts with blacks during the war, including Frederick Douglass, convinced Lincoln he had been wrong in that view. During the work to

reconstruct Louisiana Lincoln worked behind the scenes to get Louisiana to enfranchise black voters. Eventually this effort bore fruit as the state rewrote its Constitution.

Finally, Lincoln was a lawyer who held a very strong admiration for the laws and Constitution. Lincoln believed strongly in the ordered society created by the law. Mr. Lincoln saw lawlessness as an existential threat to stability and democracy. That was a prime motivating factor in his antipathy towards secession. From the time he was a young man initially entering politics he saw the United States as the beacon for freedom in the world. Challenges to the established political order amounted to anarchy and undermined democracy.

So how do these aspects of Lincoln's character impact the reconstruction period in the South? The Southern reaction to the post-war reconstruction was one of violence and the resort to terror to intimidate blacks and resist the imposition of changes wrought by the emancipation of the slaves and by the loss of the war. Clearly this would have struck at the heart of Lincoln's compassion and his admiration for legal constraints. It seems clear that Lincoln would have responded with a tightening of control over these activities. As a consummate politician Lincoln would have recognized that the Federal government could not rely on state authorities to control the violence and prosecute those involved with such activities. It would seem to this writer that Lincoln would not have abandoned his attempts to rely on state governments to act as the legal authorities in the reconstruction of the states who were the nucleus of the infamous rebellion. But as a lawyer who respected the law and social stability Lincoln would not have allowed the state authorities to subvert the laws that protected the newly freed slaves. There were still active military districts in the South. Constitutionally, Lincoln would have turned to the use of the military to arrest and prosecute lawbreakers where state authorities could not be relied upon to impartially apply the law. And these cases would be tried before military tribunals to avoid undue permissiveness by the state authorities. Lynchings, burnings, and beatings of black victims would have rankled Lincoln's sense of fairness and compassion. He would not have stood idly by while such depredations were committed, especially against black veterans who had served in the Union armies. His heart would have bled for those unjustly tortured and killed by white supremacists. The president would have done all in his power to end depredations against black citizens.

The debates and passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution would not have raised concerns by President Lincoln. He certainly would have come around to the Radicals view that in order to assure freedom to the freedmen it was essential that they obtain the vote and that rights of citizenship be guaranteed. This was the only way to assure leaders in the states respected the rights of blacks. It was also clear that to preserve black freedom the states must have been required to grant all the rights under the Bill of Rights and Constitutional protections under state laws. Thus proving the need for the 14th Amendment, which was intended to protect constitutional rights from state action. Again, this legislation would have appealed to Lincoln's compassionate nature, but it would also have met approbation by the lawyer in him, as well as the politician. Andrew Johnson wanted to serve his own term in the White House and recognized that do so he needed support in the Southern states. He opposed the 14th and 15th Amendments for

going too far and as a means of increasing Johnson's support in the South. Lincoln recognized that legal protections were essential and he was not concerned about another run for the presidency. While Johnson didn't take any initiatives to assure that the states protected blacks in the South, Lincoln would certainly have done so!

Another aspect of the post war era was the impetuses that lead to President Johnson's impeachment. Congress passed a bill requiring the President to obtain Congressional approval before removing a Cabinet officer from his position. The battle between Congress and President Johnson arose over the firing of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Johnson rightly believed that the composition of the Cabinet was an executive matter and should not be subject to legislative considerations. There was no Constitutional command that the legislature review decisions by the chief executive as to the members who served in the administration should be. When Johnson tried to fire Stanton the House initiated impeachment proceedings. First of all, Lincoln was of the same party as the majority in Congress. While there were factions in the Republican Party, they did function from the same background and interests. Under those circumstances it seems hardly likely that the Congress would have felt the need to restrict Lincoln's decisions on the composition of his cabinet. There would not have been a need to pass such a law applicable to the Lincoln administration. Lincoln had a good working relationship with Stanton and they respected one another. Unless it had been the wish of Stanton himself, there is little likelihood that Lincoln would have removed Stanton from his cabinet. Certainly by avoiding a long and bitter fight over impeachment the Federal government would not have been distracted from the reconstruction process. The nation would have been saved from the consternation over the maintenance of the administration.

Reconstruction under President Lincoln would have been vastly different than under Andrew Johnson. Primarily Johnson was a Southerner with Southern principles. Johnson was also a politician and seeking a full presidential term of his own. It was clear to Johnson that any path to the presidency required him to win Southern states. In order to accomplish this task he had to assume a more generous approach to reconstruction. There are historians who claim Johnson was fulfilling Lincoln's approach to Reconstruction. Lincoln did favor a soft approach to the issue, but he would not have given Southern leaders *carte blanche* to do as they pleased in regards to black citizens. Johnson did not like the Southern planter aristocrats. However, he had no antipathy towards the defeated South or a desire to take a punitive approach to reconstructing the former confederate states. As a result one sees the rise of the "Lost Cause" myth and a repressive Southern regime that did all it could to suppress the rights of blacks. And under Johnson the Southern states did so with impunity.

While Lincoln believed the shortest path to reconstruction was to treat the South as fairly as possible, he was not one to stand by while they undermined one of the key goals of the war, the freedom for 4 millions of slaves held in bondage for centuries. It is hard to conceive of Lincoln not being incensed by the violence unleashed on blacks in the South nor resistance to Federal authority. It is also hard to envision Lincoln being reluctant to use military force to ensure that

citizens followed the laws and to protect the lives of Southern blacks. One side benefit of such actions is that racial reconciliation would possibly have come much quicker in the South (and the North) than it actually did. It is not so much that Lincoln's reconstruction would have been very harsh, as demanded by the Radicals in his party, but it would have been firm. There are those who argue that Lincoln's legacy was spared when he was killed. The Reconstruction would have diminished the man. Lincoln was among many things an astute politician and he would have done well during that turbulent time in our history. He would have led the nation in a positive way to a better future.

FROM THE CAMPS OF THE COMPANIES OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN

INFANTRY



COMPANY B

COMPANY B SPRING DRILL SET

On April 23rd, 2016, Company B will hold a spring drill. The newsletter doesn't have the details for the drill. That information will come from the headquarters. It is important to note here (and for all the drills set out below) that drills are an important part of our reenacting regime. As you all know, the reputation of the Second Wisconsin is second to none on the field of honor. The regiment and its subsidiary companies has always been the pinnacle of well drilled troops and has been admired by other units at events. Long may it be so!

COMPANY E

COMPANY E SPRING DRILL SET

Drill for all the members of Company E is set for April 9th, 2016. Roll call will take place beginning at 9:00 a.m. with the actual drill commencing immediately after roll call.

The drill will take place at Bay Harbor Elementary School in Suamico, Wisconsin. Rifles are not permitted at the drill but quaker guns will be available for the troops. Uniforms are not required, but they are recommended. Please wear soft soled shoes. If the weather permits the drill will take place outdoors so dress accordingly. Also, canteens are required.

COMPANY K

APRIL 16TH COMPANY K DRILL

Company K will conduct its April spring drill on April 16th, 2016. If the weather permits, the drill will take place on the farm of Wally Hlaban. If the weather doesn't permit the drill at the farm the drill will still be held, but at the Waterloo High School where the earlier spring drills were held. If drill is held on the farm it will run until 2:00 p.m. with lunch being provided for the troops. If the drill takes place at the Waterloo High School gym the drill will be conducted between 9:00 a.m. and noon.

One should appear at either drill in full uniform with all the accoutrements and a full canteen. The men attending drill at the high school should wear soft soled shoes to protect the gym floor. If the drill is held on Wally's farm everyone should bring 15 to 20 rounds of ammunition as there will be actual firings during the drill. This is the final tune-up for the coming season and everyone is encouraged to participate in this particular drill.





Figure 1 Photos by Gayle Dumke of the March drill.

MAXIMUM EFFORT EVENT IN GALENA ILLINOIS FOR COMPANY K



HEADQUARTERS: The time has come for the first reenactment of the season for the men of Company K. The event is a maximum effort event for the Company to be held in Galena, Illinois. The event will take place April 23rd and 24th, 2016. Galena is a beautiful community that welcomes reenactors with open arms. The encampment is on a river bank with lovely vistas for your enjoyment. The preliminary schedule is as follows:

SATURDAY

9:00 a.m.	Camps open
11:30 a.m.	Battle
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.	Sanitary Fair and Bazaar
5:00 p.m.	Camps close

SUNDAY

9:00 a.m.	Church Service
10:00 a.m.	Camps open
10:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.	Sanitary Fair and Bazaar
11:00 a.m.	Galena Soldiers Aid Society Meeting followed by Ladies Tea & entertainment
1:30 p.m.	Battle
2:30 p.m.	Camps close

On Saturday afternoon there will be a dance with Fever River String band playing the music for every ones' enjoyment. There also will be a fashion show and tours of General Grant's home. Although it doesn't appear on the schedule, it is likely that drills for young folks will be conducted on the field near the camps.

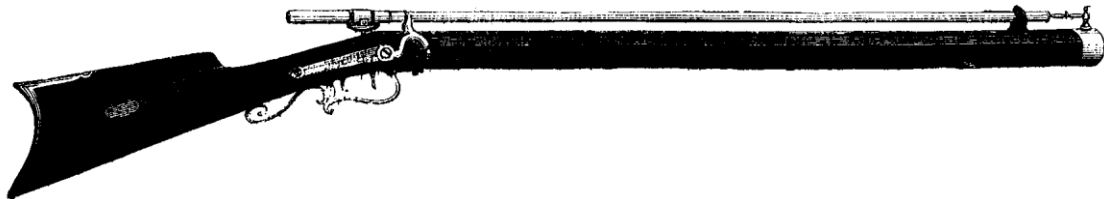
Men should have 40 to 50 rounds of ammunition for the event. There will be 2 battles and possibly firings during drills.

ARTILLERY





SKIRMISHERS



CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

APRIL

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Apr. 1, 1865 | The Battle of Five Forks. |
| Apr. 2, 1865 | Gen. A. P. Hill is killed as Lee is forced to evacuate Petersburg. |
| Apr. 3, 1865 | Jefferson Davis sets up a temporary capitol in Danville, Virginia. |
| Apr. 5, 1865 | Secretary of State William Seward is critically injured in a carriage accident. |

Apr. 6, 1865	Battle of Sailor's Creek, where Union forces took 8,000 prisoners including General Richard Ewell and Gen. R. E. Lee's son Custis.
Apr. 4, 1864	Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan assumes command of the Army of the Potomac's Cavalry Corps.
Apr. 6, 1864	Meeting in New Orleans, the Louisiana Constitutional Convention adopts a new state constitution abolishing slavery.
Apr. 7, 1864	The U.S. Senate approves the 13th Amendment 38-6.
Apr. 7, 1865	Tennessee ratifies the 13th Amendment.
Apr. 7, 1865	Gen. Grant writes Lee asking him to surrender.
Apr. 8, 1865	Grant receives Lee's reply, asking for terms. Skirmishing occurs during the day and Custer's cavalry captures Confederate supply trains at Appomattox Station. Lee holds final war council on this night.
Apr. 9, 1865	Robert E. Lee agrees to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia.
Apr. 10, 1865	The Confederate government flees from Danville.

Apr. 12, 1861	At 4:30 a.m. Confederates under Gen. Pierre Beauregard open fire with 50 cannons upon Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. The Civil War begins.
Apr. 12, 1864	Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest captures Fort Pillow in Tennessee and the result has been called a massacre given the slaughter of black troops at the fort. Forrest was also accused of taking advantage of a flag of truce to improve his positions to attack the fort.
Apr. 12, 1865	Mobile, the last major city in the Confederacy surrenders.
Apr. 12, 1865	In Greensboro, N. C., Jefferson Davis meets with Gen. Johnston, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard and his cabinet, and authorizes Johnston to negotiate peace terms with Gen. Sherman.
Apr. 14, 1865	At 10:00 p.m. John Wilkes Booth will enter the Presidential box at Ford's Theater and fire a bullet into the brain of Abraham Lincoln. Booth would successfully manage to escape from the theater and be on the run for 12 days.
Apr. 15, 1861	President Lincoln issues call for 75,000 volunteers.
Apr. 15, 1865	At 7:22 a.m. President Lincoln would succumb to the wound inflicted by Booth the night before. Lincoln would die in a small boarding room at the Peterson House. His death would unleash massive scenes of mourning across his beloved Union!

Apr. 17, 1861	Virginia secedes from the Union, followed within five weeks by Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, thus forming an eleven state Confederacy with a population of 9 million, including nearly 4 million slaves. The Union will soon have 21 states and a population of over 20 million.
Apr. 17, 1864	Lt. Gen. Grant ends prisoner exchanges with the Confederate army.
Apr. 18, 1865	Sherman and Johnston agree to an armistice in Durham, N. C.
Apr. 19, 1865	Lincoln funeral service in the East Room of the White House.
Apr. 20, 1827	Gen. John Gibbon, USA, born.
Apr. 20, 1864	The U.S. War Department reduces rations for rebel prisoners in response to reports that the Confederates are mistreating Union prisoners.
Apr. 21, 1865	Lincoln Funeral Train leaves Washington City.
Apr. 22, 1864	“In God We Trust” becomes the official motto on U.S. coins under the new Federal Coinage Act.
Apr. 26, 1865	Union cavalry and national detectives would track John Wilkes Booth to a tobacco barn on the Richard Garret farm near Bowling Green, Virginia . After refusing to surrender the barn was set ablaze and during the stand-off Booth was shot and mortally wounded.

Apr. 26, 1865

In Durham N. C., Johnston officially surrenders to Sherman.

HOW COFFEE FUELED THE CIVIL WAR

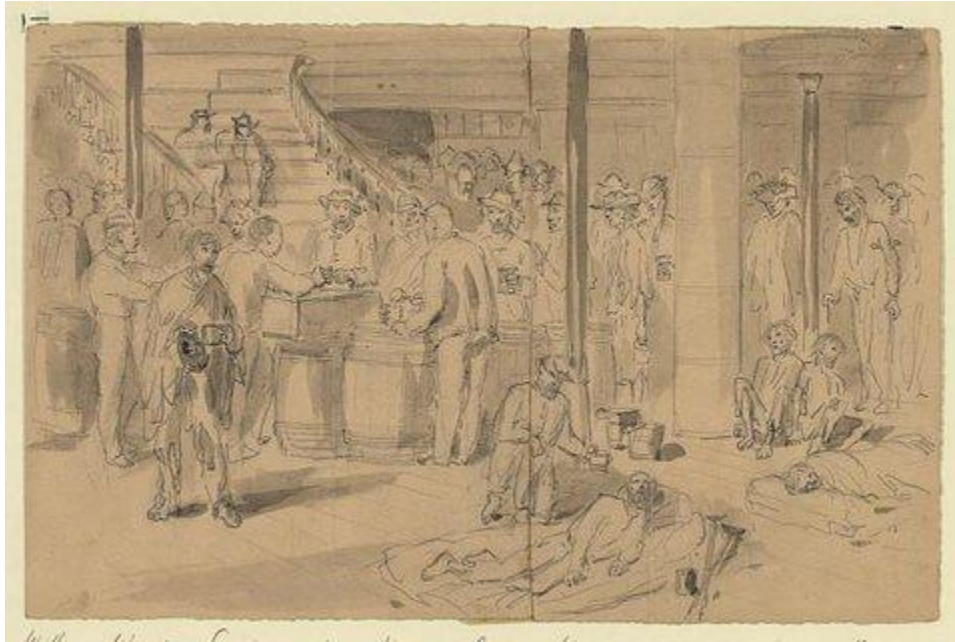
**By
JON GRINSPAN**

It was the greatest coffee run in American history. The Ohio boys had been fighting since morning, trapped in the raging battle of Antietam, in September 1862. Suddenly, a 19-year-old William McKinley appeared, under heavy fire, hauling vats of hot coffee. The men held out tin cups, gulped the brew and started firing again. "It was like putting a new regiment in the fight," their officer recalled. Three decades later, McKinley ran for president in part on this singular act of caffeinated heroism.

At the time, no one found McKinley's act all that strange. For Union soldiers, and the lucky Confederates who could scrounge some, coffee fueled the war. Soldiers drank it before marches, after marches, on patrol, during combat. In their diaries, "coffee" appears more frequently than the words "rifle," "cannon" or "bullet." Ragged veterans and tired nurses agreed with one diarist: "Nobody can 'soldier' without coffee."

Union troops made their coffee everywhere, and with everything: with water from canteens and puddles, brackish bays and Mississippi mud, liquid their horses would not drink. They cooked it over fires of plundered fence rails, or heated mugs in scalding steam-vents on naval gunboats. When times were good, coffee accompanied beefsteaks and oysters; when they were bad it washed down raw salt-pork and maggoty hardtack. Coffee was often the last comfort troops enjoyed before entering battle, and the first sign of safety for those who survived.

Photo



A sketch of exchanged Union prisoners receiving rations aboard the ship New York
CreditLibrary of Congress

The Union Army encouraged this love, issuing soldiers roughly 36 pounds of coffee each year. Men ground the beans themselves (some carbines even had built-in grinders) and brewed it in little pots called muckets. They spent much of their downtime discussing the quality of that morning's brew. Reading their diaries, one can sense the delight (and addiction) as troops gushed about a "delicious cup of black," or fumed about "wishy-washy coffee." Escaped slaves who joined Union Army camps could always find work as cooks if they were good at "settling" the coffee – getting the grounds to sink to the bottom of the unfiltered muckets.

For much of the war, the massive Union Army of the Potomac made up the second-largest population center in the Confederacy, and each morning this sprawling city became a coffee factory. First, as another diarist noted, "little campfires, rapidly increasing to hundreds in number, would shoot up along the hills and plains." Then the encampment buzzed with the sound of thousands of grinders simultaneously crushing beans. Soon tens of thousands of muckets gurgled with fresh brew.

Confederates were not so lucky. The Union blockade kept most coffee out of seceded territory. One British observer noted that the loss of coffee "afflicts the Confederates even more than the loss of spirits," while an Alabama nurse joked that the fierce craving for caffeine would, somehow, be the Union's "means of subjugating us." When coffee was available, captured or smuggled or traded with Union troops during casual cease-fires, Confederates wrote rhapsodically about their first sip.

The problem spilled over to the Union invaders. When Gen. William T. Sherman's Union troops decided to live off plunder and forage as they cut their way through Georgia and South Carolina, soldiers complained that while food was plentiful, there were no beans to be found. "Coffee is only got from Uncle Sam," an Ohio officer grumbled, and his men "could scarce get along without it."

Confederate soldiers and civilians would not go without. Many cooked up coffee substitutes, roasting corn or rye or chopped beets, grinding them finely and brewing up something warm and brown. It contained no caffeine, but desperate soldiers claimed to love it. Gen. George Pickett, famous for that failed charge at Gettysburg, thanked his wife for the delicious "coffee" she had sent, gushing: "No Mocha or Java ever tasted half so good as this rye-sweet-potato blend!"

Did the fact that Union troops were near jittery from coffee, while rebels survived on impotent brown water, have an impact on the outcome of the conflict? Union soldiers certainly thought so. Though they rarely used the word "caffeine," in their letters and diaries they raved about that "wonderful stimulant in a cup of coffee," considering it a "nerve tonic." One depressed soldier wrote home that he was surprised that he was still living, and reasoned: "what keeps me alive must be the coffee."

Others went further, considering coffee a weapon of war. Gen. Benjamin Butler ordered his men to carry coffee in their canteens, and planned attacks based on when his men would be most caffeinated. He assured another general, before a fight in October 1864, that "if your men get their coffee early in the morning you can hold."

Coffee did not win the war – Union material resources and manpower played a much, much bigger role than the quality of its Java – but it might say something about the victors. From one perspective, coffee was emblematic of the new Northern order of fast-paced wage labor, a hurried, business-minded, industrializing nation of strivers. For years, Northern bosses had urged their workers to switch from liquor to coffee, dreaming of sober, caffeinated, untiring employees. Southerners drank coffee too – in New Orleans especially – but the way Union soldiers gulped the stuff at every meal pointed ahead toward the world the war made, a civilization that lives on today in every office breakroom.

But more than that, coffee was simply delicious, soothing – "the soldier's chiefest bodily consolation" – for men and women pushed beyond their limits. Caffeine was secondary. Soldiers often brewed coffee at the end of long marches, deep in the night while other men assembled tents. These grunts were too tired for caffeine to make a difference; they just wanted to share a warm cup – of Brazilian beans or scorched rye – before passing out.

This explains their fierce love. When one captured Union soldier was finally freed from a prison camp, he meditated on his experiences. Over his first cup of coffee in more than a year, he wondered if he could ever forgive “those Confederate thieves for robbing me of so many precious doses.” Getting worked up, he fumed, “Just think of it, in three hundred days there was lost to me, forever, so many hundred pots of good old Government Java.”

So when William McKinley braved enemy fire to bring his comrades a warm cup – an act memorialized in a stone monument at Antietam today – he knew what it meant to them.

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Jon Grinspan is a National Endowment for the Humanities fellow at the Massachusetts Historical Society.

FIFTEEN MONTHS IN DIXIE

—OR—

**MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN
REBEL PRISONS.**

**A Story of the Hardships, Privations and Sufferings of
the “Boys in Blue” during the late
War of the Rebellion.**

—BY—

W. W. DAY,

A PRIVATE OF 60. D. 10TH REGIMENT

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

CHAPTER III.

LIBBY PRISON.

**"They entered:—'twas a prison-room
Of stern security and gloom,
Yet not a dungeon:"—**

**The Lady of the Lake,
Scott.**

Libby Prison, up to this time, was the most noted and notorious prison of the South. It was a large building two stories high on its north or front side, and three stories high on its south or rear side, being built on land sloping toward the James River.

The building had been used before the war as a store for furnishing ship supplies.

The upper story was used as a prison for officers. The second story was divided into three rooms. The east room was a hospital, the middle, a prison for private soldiers and the west room was the office of the prison officials. The lower story was divided into cook room, storage rooms and cells. It was down in one of these storage rooms, that Major Straight's party started their famous tunnel. Over the middle door was painted

THOMAS LIBBY & SON.

Ship Chandlers and Grocers.

Across the west end of the building the same sign was painted in large letters.

Before we entered the prison, all the commissioned officers were separated from us and sent up into the officers rooms and we were registered by name, rank, company and regiment by a smart little fellow dressed in a dark blue uniform. This was "Majah" Ross, a refugee from Baltimore, whose secession sympathies took him into Richmond but not into the active part of "wah." He was a subordinate of "Majah Tunnah," the notorious Dick Turner, known and cursed by every prisoner who knows anything of Libby Prison.

There seemed to be no person of lower rank than "Majah" in the Confederate service. I think the ranks must have been filled with them while "Cunnels" acted as file closers. O, no, I am mistaken. I did hear afterward of "Copplers of the Gyaard," but then, they were only fighting men, while these "Majahs" and "Cunnels" were civilians acting as prison sergeants.

Soon after our entrance into the Prison we heard some of our officers calling from the room over our heads. They had been appraised of our arrival by the officers who came with us. I went to a hole in the back part of the room and heard my name called and was told by the officer speaking to come up on the stairs. There was a broad stairway leading from our floor up

to the floor overhead, but the hatchway was closed. I went up on the stairs as requested. A narrow board had been pried up and, looking up, I saw Captain Collins whom I had not seen since we left the line of battle together on that eventful 20th of September. To say that we were rejoiced to see each other is to say but little. Questions were asked as to the whereabouts of different comrades, as to who was dead and who alive, and, last but not least, "was I hungry?" Hungry! Poor, weak word ¹³to express the intense gnawing at my stomach. Hungry! Yes, from head to foot, every nerve and fiber of my system was hungry. He gave me a handful of crackers, genuine crackers, not hard tack with B. C. marked upon them, but crackers. Some of the readers of this sketch were there and know all about it. Those of you who were never in a rebel prison can never imagine how good those crackers tasted. One man who was there and witnessed the above, and who was making anxious inquiries for comrades, was Lieutenant G. W. Buffum, of the 1st Wisconsin Regiment, now the Hon. George W. Buffum, of Clinton Falls Township, Steele county, Minnesota. Ask him whether I was hungry or not.

While we were talking together some one called out the name of some comrade. No answer was given. Again the name was called and just at that instant "Majah" Ross stepped into the room. Down went the strip of board and we vacated those stairs in one time and one motion. But the "Majah" had caught that name, or one similar to it, and he too became desirous of interviewing that individual. He called the name over and over again, but no response; finally becoming exasperated, he swore, with a good, round Confederate oath, that he would not issue us any rations until that man was trotted out. The man could not be found and little Ross kept his word for two days, then, not being able to find him, he issued rations to us. Hungry, did you say? Reader just think of it, we were living on less than half rations all the time and then to have them all cut off for forty-eight hours, was simply barbarous, and all to satisfy the whim, or caprice, of a little upstart rebel who was not fit to black our shoes. Yes, it makes me mad yet. Do you blame me?

Thinking back upon Libby to-day, I think it was the best prison I was in:— That comparison does not suit me, there was no BEST about it. I will say, it was not so BAD as any of the others I was in.

There was a hydrant in the room, also a tank in which we could wash both our bodies and our clothes, soap was furnished, and cleanliness, as regards the prison, was compulsory. We scrubbed the floor twice a week which kept it in good condition.

But when we come to talk about food, there was an immense, an overpowering lack of that. The quality was fair, in fact good, considering that we were not particular. But as the important question of food or no food, turned upon the whims and caprices of Dick Turner and Ross, we were always in doubt as to whether we would get any at all.

I remained in Libby Prison a week when I was removed, with others, to Scott's building, an auxilliary of Libby. There were four prison buildings which were included in the economy of Libby Prison. Pemberton, nearly opposite to Libby, on the corner of 15th and Carey streets, I think that is the names of those streets. Another building, the name of which I did not learn, north of Pemberton on 15th street, and Scott's building opposite the last mentioned building.

These three buildings were tobacco factories and the presses were standing in Scott's when I was there.

The rations for all four prisons were cooked in the cook-house at Libby. The same set of officers had charge of all of them, so that, to all intents and purposes they were one prison, and that prison, Libby.

Heretofore I had escaped being searched for money and valuables, but one day a rebel came up and ordered all Chickamauga prisoners down to the second floor. I did not immediately obey his orders and soon there was much speculation among us as to what was wanted. Some were of the opinion that there was to be an exchange of Chickamauga prisoners. Others thought they were to be removed to another prison. To settle the question in my own mind I went down. I had not got half way down the stairs before I found what the order meant, for there standing in two ranks, open order, were the 14 Chickamauga boys, a rebel to each rank, searching them.

I had but little money. Not enough to make them rich, but the loss of it would make me poor indeed. I immediately formed my plan and as quickly acted upon it. Going down the stairs, I passed to the rear of the rear rank, down past the rebel robbers, up in front of the front rank, and so on back upstairs, past the guard. I discovered then and there, that a little "check" was a valuable commodity in rebel prisons.

We were divided into squads, or messes, of sixteen for the purpose of dividing rations.

I was elected Sergeant of the mess to which I belonged, and from that time until my release had charge of a mess.

Our rations were brought to us by men from our own prison and divided among the Sergeants of messes, who in turn divided it among their respective men. Each man had his number and the bread and meat were cut up into sixteen pieces by the Sergeant, then one man turned his back and the Sergeant pointing to a piece, asked "whose is this?" "Number ten." "Whose is this?" "Number three," and so on until all had been supplied. Our rations, while in Richmond, consisted of a half pound of very good bread and about two ounces of very poor meat per day. Sometimes varied by the issue of rice in the place of meat. Sometimes our meat was so maggoty that it was white with them, but so reduced were we by hunger that we ate it and would have been glad to get enough, even of that kind.

To men blessed with an active mind and body, the confinement of prison life is exceeding irksome, even if plenty of food and clothing, with good beds and the luxuries of life, are furnished them, but when their food is cut down to the lowest limit that will sustain life, and of a quality at which a dog, possessed of any self respect, would turn up his nose in disgust, with a hard floor for a bed, with no books nor papers with which to feed their minds, with brutal men for companions, with no change of clothing, with vermin gnawing their life out day after day, and month after month, it is simply torture.

Time hung heavy on our hands. We got but meagre news from the front and this came through rebel sources, and was so colored in favor of the rebel army, as to be of little or no satisfaction to us. The news that Meade had crossed the Rapidan, or had recrossed the Rapidan, had become so monotonous as to be a standing joke with us. Our first question to an Army of the Potomac man in the morning would be, "has Meade crossed the Rapidan yet this morning?" This frequently led to a skirmish in which some one usually got a bloody nose.

News of exchange came frequently but exchange did not come. Somebody would start the story that a cartel had been agreed upon, then would come a long discussion upon the probabilities of the truth of the story. The rebels always told prisoners that they were going to be exchanged whenever they moved them from one point to another. This kept the prisoners quiet and saved extra guards on the train.

While we were at Richmond we had no well concerted plan for killing time for we were looking forward hopefully to the time when we should be exchanged, but we learned at last to distrust all rumors of exchange and all other promises of good to us for hope was so long deferred that our hearts became sick.

We were too much disheartened to joke but occasionally something would occur which would cause us to laugh. It would be a sort of dry laugh, more resembling the crackling of parchment but it was the best we could afford under the circumstances and had to pass muster for a laugh.

One day salt was issued to us and nothing but salt. I suppose "Majah" Turner thought we could eat salt and that would cause us to drink so much water that it would fill us up. A German, who could not talk English, was ¹⁵not present when the salt was divided. He afterward learned that salt had been issued and went to the Sergeant of his mess and called, "zult, zult."

"What?" said the Sergeant.

"Zult, zult." said Dutchy.

"O, salt! The salt is all gone. All been divided. Salt ausgespiel," says the Sergeant.

“Zult, zult!” says Duchy.

“Go to h—I” says the Sergeant.

“Var ish der hell?” And then we exploded.

I remained in Richmond until November 24th, when I, with 699 other prisoners was removed to Danville, Va.

We were called out before daylight in the morning. Each man taking with him his possessions. Mine consisted of an old oil-cloth blanket, and a haversack containing a knife and fork and tin plate, also one day's rations. We formed line and marched down 15th street to Carey, and up Carey street a few blocks, then across the wagon bridge to the Danville depot. Here we were stowed in box cars at the rate of seventy prisoners and four guards in each car. A little arithmetical calculation will show the reader that each of us had a fraction over three square feet at our disposal. Stock buyers now-a-days allow sixty hogs for a car load, and with larger cars than we had. Don't imagine, however, that I am instituting any comparison between a car load of hogs and a car load of prisoners:—it would be unjust to the hogs, so far as comfort and cleanliness go.

Our train pulled out from the depot, up the river, past the Tredegar Iron Works, and on toward Danville. Our “machine” was an old one and leaked steam in every seam and joint. Sometimes the track would spread apart, then we would stop and spike it down and go ahead. At other times the old engine would stop from sheer exhaustion, then we would get out and walk up the grade, then get on board and away again. Thus we spent twenty-four hours going about one hundred and fifty miles. During the night some of the prisoners jumped from the cars and made their escape, but I saw them two days afterward, bucked and gagged, in the guard-house at Danville.

2016 SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc.

The world... can never forget what they did here”

A. Lincoln, Nov. 19, 1863, Gettysburg

The 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (WVI) Association began with the purpose of preserving America's Civil War heritage through reenacting and performing "living history". We further that purpose by offering a scholarship to family members.

Background

The 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (WVI) Association began with a handful of members in 1960 dedicated to the purpose of preserving American Civil War heritage through re-enacting and

performing "living history". In 1990, the Unit was re-established as a result of a general rekindling of interest in the Civil War. Through the use of authentic-styled uniforms and equipment, along with drills, battles, and camp life portrayals, we believe the general public might become more accurately aware and ponder what life might have been like for the average Northern soldier during America's greatest trial. Further, and with great pride, the Unit attempts to depict and honor one of the greatest Union regiments to take to the field, The 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. With the 6th and 7th Wisconsin, the 19th Indiana, and later the 24th Michigan, they eventually became known as the famous "Iron Brigade" with their legendary "Black Hats". The original men have long since concluded their Rendezvous with Destiny in such places as Bull's Run Creek, Fredericksburg, the "Cornfield" at Antietam and "McPherson Wood" at Gettysburg.

The Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc., in recognition of the importance of keeping this history alive in modern times, is proud to offer a **\$1,000** college scholarship to current Association members and relatives of Association members.

Timeline

Closing date for submission of the application is Friday June 3rd, 2016 (all applications must be post marked by that date). If you are the recipient of this scholarship, you will be notified by mail by Thursday June 30th, 2016.

Eligibility

All of the following conditions must be met for consideration as a recipient of the 2016 Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc. Scholarship:

1. You must be enrolled/accepted in an accredited College or University.
2. You must list your intended field of study.
3. You must be a member, or be related to a member in good standing of the Second Wisconsin Association Civil War Re-enactors. (Member, Child, Spouse, Grandchild, Niece, Nephew, Sibling)
4. Attach a complete transcript of your grades (including cumulative Grade point average).
5. Attach a listing of your non-academic activities (extra – curricular, volunteer/community work, club memberships with offices held etc.).
6. Attach a separate sheet, containing a short essay (500 words or less) on the following topic.
“What inspired immigrants, living in Wisconsin, to voluntarily join the Army at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861?”

Once awarded, the funds can be used for tuition books and fees at the college or University you are attending. The scholarship check will be made payable to you and your school.

Award Criteria

All applications will be evaluated on meeting the above requirements. The Second Wisconsin Association Scholarship Committee will make the selection of the scholarship winner. All decisions made by this committee are final.

Financial need is not a relevant consideration in this award.

2016 Scholarship Application

Scholarship applications must be post marked by June 3rd, 2016.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: (_____) - _____ - _____

Email: _____

School enrolled/accepted for the 2016-2017

Academic year: _____

Intended field of study:

Relationship to a Second Wisconsin Association Member:

Please include all of the following when applying:

- Application Page
- Copy of your Grade/GPA Transcript
- List of Volunteer/extra curricular activities
- Essay (500 words or less)
- “What inspired immigrants, living in Wisconsin, to voluntarily join the Army at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861?”

Please sign:

I will provide a photo of myself if selected and authorize the publication of the photograph and the essay of the Civil War, which I wrote for this scholarship. I also specifically waive any right to any compensation I may have for any of the foregoing other than the award of the scholarship.

Signed:

Date: _____ 2016

Mail to:

2nd Wisconsin Association 2016 Scholarship Selection Committee Attention: c/o Dave Sielski—Association Secretary

2316 Serenade Lane Green Bay, WI 54301

Scholarship applications must be post marked by June 3rd, 2016.