

THE FUGELMAN

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

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

VOLUME XXVI

ISSUE 3

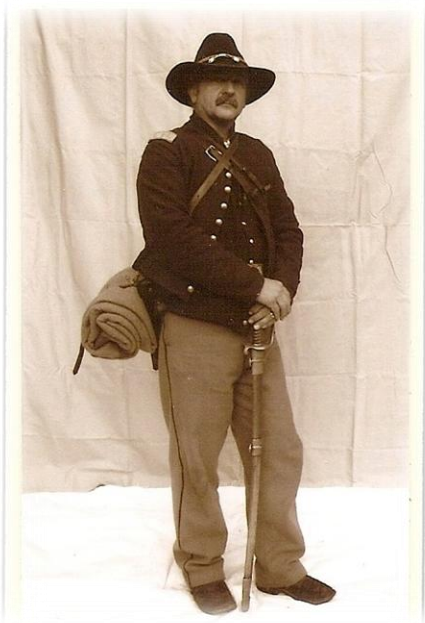
MARCH, 2016

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



I'm at my desk writing for the March issue of the Fugelman and my mind is already in early October. There were a few hard questions to be answered concerning the American Civil War Experience event held on the 2nd weekend in October. (*Notice of suspension in this issue*) With the end of the events in Boscobel and Old World Wisconsin this year, it was very difficult to call for a suspension of the Norskedalen event in 2016. Please note, Wisconsin is not without civil war events; but it is in our little corner of Southwest Wisconsin.

The national event in Perryville Kentucky is developing and I hope we can make a good showing from the 2nd Wisconsin. I would enjoy being on the field with all our members and friends because there is just something about the camaraderie that accompanies national events. I'm sure Perryville will be no different.

There is a scenario involving Wisconsin troops (21st Wisconsin); it would be very interesting to portray this unit and honor our Wisconsin boys. The 21st mustered into service on September 5th, 1862 and were in Perryville Kentucky a month later. It was not a good day for the new regiment as it lost all of its field officers. If it works out for us, we will have another opportunity to fight in a cornfield. John Henry Otto, 21st Wisconsin Infantry wrote:

"The 79th [PA] and 24th [IL] were all enveloped in smoke; the 1st Wisconsin I could not see on account of the corn. I looked for the front. All at once I saw a rebel flag, that is, the upper part of it above the cornstalks and not far away either. I sat down on my right knee and said as loud as I could: 'Boys be ready! They are coming!' They got on their knees; some looked forward, some back at me. Instinctively I yelled: 'Why don't we fire?' I looked to the right, [the] Colonel was not there; I looked to the left, [the] Major was not there. I leveled my rifle at some butternut colored jacked which I saw among the stalks. Instantly the Company followed suit. The Rebs staggered a little and in

their turn saluted."

Of special note the Friends of Perryville have planted an heirloom corn breed, developed in Wisconsin in 1847. This breed of corn, Wisconsin Red Dent, was chosen and planted to honor the Wisconsin regiments involved in the Battle of Perryville.

I will keep you informed as I receive our orders from the field officers.

Please take time to read other information in the Fugelman regarding the coming year in order to keep up-to-date on the news surrounding the 2nd Wisconsin Association.

Your obedient servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

**CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF
THE COMPANIES AND
ASSOCIATION**

MARCH

5th
19th

Fresh Fish Spring Drill (Co.E)
Spring Drill Waterloo Elementry (Co.K)

Green Bay, WI.
Waterloo, WI.

EDITORIAL

WAS THE CIVIL WAR INEVITABLE?

BY JAMES H. DUMKE

Have you ever found yourself in a discussion at a civil war event and been confronted by the question posed in the title to this piece of fluff? The tragic war that tore at the entrails of the nation from 1861 until 1865 had a tortured history. But was it necessary? Was the war inescapable, inevitable, or as William Seward phrased it an “irrepressible conflict”?

The answer to this question is not easy to resolve. The answer is written in the social, economic, and political fabric of the growing nation; literally from its founding in the 1770’s.

Many historians have argued that the seeds of the civil war were sown at the very founding of the nation. It is hard to argue that they are misguided or wrongheaded in this point of view. Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, one of the nation’s founding documents, that all men were created equal with certain inherent rights that flowed from the Creator, in other words human rights. Among these rights were the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. {ED. The right to happiness was viewed by the founding generation as the equal opportunity to succeed by one’s own efforts.} By the mid-1850’s many Northerners in the United States assumed that these “unalienable” rights applied to blacks as well as whites. Abraham Lincoln, a politician from the Western state of Illinois, certainly adopted this view and made it a centerpiece of his famous debates with Senator Stephen Douglas. There were many white Northerners and Southerners who vehemently disagreed with this reading of the Declaration. If all men were created by God with the same impulses for freedom and self-sufficiency they should be entitled to these rights which were God given and not man-made. If the African was a human being they should be accorded the same rights as a white man.

When those brilliant men gathered in Philadelphia to create the Constitution they found one intractable problem staring them in the face. What to do about the existence of slavery in a land of the free? One thing is abundantly clear, they would not stain this important document with the word slavery. The word slavery never appears in the Constitution. But it was equally clear that if the Southern colonies were to be incorporated into the new nation it would be necessary to avoid the issue. And that is what they chose to do, ignore the issue.

The Founding Fathers did take some steps to restrict the practice of slavery. The Constitution provided for the prohibition of the importation of slaves after 1808. And they allowed the issue of slavery to be dealt with by the individual states. The final result was a nation made up of the thirteen existing colonies. The next decade would be devoted to the creation of a unified nation by American leadership. Washington and his successors through Andrew Jackson demonstrated a consistent concern with building a unified nation. Before ascending to the Presidential chair Thomas Jefferson seemed to adopt a States Rights doctrine as his view of Constitutional power, even writing the Kentucky Resolutions challenging Federal authority. But once elected president, Jefferson exerted the national authority and primacy in the structure of government over the interests of the states in the name of expanding national territory. President Andrew Jackson would be a keen example. When faced with an effort by South Carolina, initiated by Jackson's own vice-president, John C. Calhoun, to nullify a Federal tariff Jackson would have none of it. Jackson even accrued Congressional authority to raise an army and take it to South Carolina to enforce the Federal law.

With the passage of time and the rise of a new generation of politicians there was a concurrent rise in the power of the states. The South dominated the political landscape, largely due to the 3/5's rule that counted 3/5's of the slaves for Congressional and Electoral College representation. This aided the slave states in the South to maintain control over the Federal government and protection for the slave economy in their section of the nation. Concurrent to the rise of a new generation of leaders was the expansion of the territories of the United States. The vast acreage obtained by the nation through the Louisiana Purchase and the settlement of the War of 1812 were opened and people began migrating to the West. As the population grew there developed the addition of a number of states to the Union. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois,

Ohio, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee were admitted to the Union of states as the 19th century opened. Throughout this process the issue of slavery hung over the process. As new states were created both Northerners and Southerners were determined to keep a balance between slave states and free states.

In 1819 this delicate balance was upset by the application of Missouri to become a state. It was clear that Missouri wanted admission as a slave state. After months of rancorous debate over the statehood of Missouri a compromise was reached. At the time Missouri applied for statehood there were 22 states split evenly between free and slave states. As part of the Missouri Compromise Maine would be admitted as a free state and Missouri would be admitted as a slave state. It was also determined that any new state in the future above the line of 36 degree 30 minutes would enter the Union as free states. This line of demarcation was only applicable to the territories created from land acquired by the Louisiana Purchase.

Arkansas would become a state in 1836. It was followed by Michigan in 1837, Florida in 1845, Texas in 1845, Iowa in 1846, Wisconsin in 1848, California in 1850, Minnesota in 1858, Oregon in 1859 and Kansas in 1861. Thus over the next decade and a half there was a balance of slave and free states coming into the Union. There was some difficulty when California entered the Union as a free state as that tipped the balance of power between the free and slave states in favor of the free states.

One final concern would arise by the second half of the 1840's. Beginning in 1846-47 the United States engaged in the Mexican-American War. As a result of the war a vast expanse of territory fell into to the hands of the United States. The future states of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, and Nevada would be carved out of this territory. On August 18th, 1846, President Polk submitted a request for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to facilitate negotiations to settle the war with Mexico. A Pennsylvania Democrat named Davis Wilmot added an amendment to Polk's request adopting the language of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787:

Provided, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein

appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilmot_Proviso

The amendment, which barred slavery from any territory seized from or relinquished by the Mexicans, failed, but it would be debated and voted on numerous times in the coming years. The debate would be contentious and heated. It reflected the widening split between Northern and Southern interests over the issue of slavery. Southern interests argued that it was unacceptable to bar slavery from these territories. From their viewpoint slaves were property and their owners should be able to take their slaves where ever they wanted to in the country. Another Southern argument was that Southern men had fought and died to win the war and it would be highly improper to bar slavery when Southern men shed their blood during the war and contributed to the victory over the Mexicans.

By the early 1850's another less noticed change was coming to fruition. For a long time there had been developing two separate entities within the United States. Slavery would take center stage in the ensuing years. But the debate was also reflective of significant changes in the country. In the North the economy was focused on industrial and manufacturing growth. Farms were run by families and the land under cultivation was very good. In the South the economy remained mostly agrarian with a concomitant disdain for business and manufacturing. Farming was conducted by poorer whites who suffered from the fact that the best land had been purchased by larger plantation operations. The plantation system burned up the land quickly and plantations needed to appropriate more land for their operations. This was always the best land leaving unproductive land for the small family farmers to scrape out a living.

Slavery also contributed to a vast social gulf between the social development of the Northern section of the country and the Southern section. The Southern plantation owner lived a life of luxury and leisure. Their spare time allowed them to focus on reading, music, art, good food, and conversation. They devoted themselves to developing these skills. Southerners saw themselves as the aristocratic descendants of the social

elite in Europe. In the North these same interests existed, but there was little time to devote to them.

It seems that there were two Americas forming from the 1820's on into the late 1850's. Combine the divergence of the economies and social structures of these two sections with the rising debates over the issue of slavery and the gulf between the two sections widened to a degree that neither side could discuss issues calmly and rationally. Shelby Foote, in Ken Burn's documentary on the Civil War, argued that the war was the result of the failure to compromise, something Americans had always had a genius for in the past. The problem was that emotion had taken precedence over rational thought and argument. Alan Nevins has argued that there were things that could have reduced the tension over the slavery issue if both sides had been willing to consider them.

The calamitous error of Southern leadership lay in its refusal to treat slavery as a dynamic institution. By statesmanlike effort reforms could have been introduced (as Robert Toombs advocated in his famous lecture on slavery) to safeguard marriage and the family life of the bondsmen; to give all Negroes fitted for it some education, and to allow those who displayed exceptional enterprise, intelligence, and industry to escape from servitude—in short, to make slavery an educational and transitional labor-system, thus laying the groundwork for a rational permanent adjustment between the races. To be sure, all this would have demanded sacrifice and would have imposed risks. But neither would have been comparable with those incurred when the waters finally broke through with destructive roar. (Nevins, pps. 220-21)

These changes could have given a human element to the issue of slavery. It could have reduced the heat in the debate over slavery. While these changes might have alleviated the dispute over slavery, emotional responses overwhelmed any discussion of changes to the slave system. What happened was illustrated by the caning of Senator Charles Sumner on the Senate floor by Congressman Preston Brooks.



Senator Sumner had given a speech to the Senate. During the speech Sumner personally attacked Senator Andrew Brooks, accusing him of taking on a passion for a harlot, that harlot was slavery. The tone of the speech (which was entitled “The Crime Against Kansas”) reflected the overwrought attitude towards slavery by Northern abolitionists. Preston Brooks, angered by the tone and personal nature of the speech, entered the Senate chamber carrying a cane. Brooks took that cane and assaulted Sumner, beating him nearly to death. (It would take Sumner years to recover from the injuries sustained as a result of the attack by Brooks.) This incident, which took place on May 22nd, 1856, reflected how emotion overcame rationality in the debate over slavery. In the South Brooks was praised and admirers sent him canes to exult him for his attack. In the North the attack was overwhelmingly condemned.

Kansas was a prime example of the inability of the pro-slavery forces to compromise with the anti-slavery elements in the North. Both sides were determined that Kansas would fall under their views of slavery. It wasn't long before the debate degenerated into open warfare. Murder and mayhem replaced common sense and discussion of the issues surrounding the future of Kansas. The violence in Kansas should have been viewed as a harbinger of the dangers facing the nation as whole. Elections failed to provide a democratic solution to the issue of slavery in the territory. The Federal government also failed to take steps to reduce the violence and lawlessness in Kansas.

Southerners viewed any attempt to restrict the expansion of slavery from the territories as a personal affront and a challenge to Southern ideals. In the North these views were seen as arrogance. As the presidential campaign of 1860 approached, the main issue was over the

expansion of slavery into the territories. In the South there was no apprehension about a war with the North. The Southerners saw themselves as superior to Northerners. They bragged that one Southern man could whip any ten Northerners. They had no qualms about resorting to war to achieve their aims. Among those aims was the intent to create an independent Southern nation based on a vibrant slave system. This approach took on a life of its own and very few expressed concerns about what war might mean. Most Southerners understood that secession would likely mean war, but no one seemed to offer a common sense view of what that might mean.

Violence had replaced debate on the issue of slavery. Violence would continue to become the response of choice throughout the 1850's. There seems to have been very few men who wanted to pursue alternatives to war. By 1860 the war cry spread throughout the South and the North was unwilling to compromise to alleviate the resort to armed conflict. The result was a devastating war. By 1861 the war had become inevitable. There was no alternative to the taking up of arms. Compromise had failed. There was absolutely no hesitation by Southerners in Charleston Harbor when they decided to launch a war by firing on Fort Sumter. It didn't make sense, but no one wanted sense to guide the decision.

Rozwenc, Edwin C. [Ed.] (1972) *The Causes of the American Civil War, 2nd Ed.* Alan Nevins "The Ordeal of the Union". D. C. Heath & Company. Lexington, Massachusetts.

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

2016 ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP

The time has come again for the applications from Association members and their families to apply for the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Scholarship. The \$1,000.00 scholarship requires the applicant to

write an essay. This year the essay requires a written submission on the topic of what made Wisconsinites volunteer for the army in 1861.

Once the applicant provides the required elements of the application it must be mailed to the Association secretary, Dave Sielski. The application and requirements appear at the end of the newsletter. In order to be considered the application must be received by June 3rd, 2016.

Note that the value of the scholarship has been increased. In the past the scholarship had been \$500.00. It has increased to \$1,000.00. We encourage all who may be eligible for the scholarship to take the time to apply this year. And good luck to all applicants!

MINUTES OF ANNUAL ASSOCIATION **MEETING**

JANUARY 30TH 2016

Meeting called to order at 10:12 A.M. by President Kevin Hampton. Scott Frank welcomed everyone and gave brief history of the church (built in 1855), which was used as a meeting place for the original members of Co. A before and after the Civil War.

I Call to order

- A. Invocation given by Gary Klas**
- B. Presentation of Colors: Tom Bass**
- C. Pledge of Allegiance: Led by Kevin Hampton**
- D. Oath: administered to new member Josh Studinger (Co. B).**
- E. Moment of Silence for past members of the Association; Led by Pete, names of all members who passed away in recent years were read.**

II-Minutes

Motion was made by Scott Frank to approve minutes as written without any changes, 2nd by Bill Wojhan. (Minutes approved as written by membership).

III Treasure's Report

Scott Frank reported that the Association finished the year with a balance of \$6,545.54, an increase of \$831.90 from previous year. Only one scholarship was given out which reduced expenses. Copies of the report were handed out to those in attendance. Scott's opinion was that we have enough funds to

continue the scholarship program. A motion was made by Dave Vargas to accept the treasures report as presented, 2nd by Ryan Schwartz. (Motion carried)

A copy of the Treasures Report is listed below:

The Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association
Treasurer's Report
January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

Receipts:

Member Dues:	\$2,320.00
Bank Fees Reimbursed:	
National Trip:	
Donations:	
Total Receipts:	<u>\$2,320.00</u>

Disbursements:

Arrears for NSF Check	
Hall Rent:	\$100.00
Bank Fees:	\$60.00
Association Liability Insurance:	\$828.10
National Trip Deposit:	
Scholarship:	\$500.00
Fees (Wis. Dept. of Financial Institutions):	
Total Disbursements:	<u>\$1,488.10</u>

Net Income/(Loss):	\$831.90
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Beginning Balance:	\$5,713.64
Add Receipts:	\$2,320.00
Less Disbursements:	\$1,488.10
Ending Balance - 12/31/2015:	\$6,545.54

IV Board and Military Officers Reports

- A. President Kevin Hampton:** Kevin thanked everyone for attending the meeting and was pleased with the unity, communication and cooperation between the companies as we continued through the cycle of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.
- B. Vice-President:** No report given by Tom Bass
- C. Secretary Dave Sielski:** Association membership in 2015 was 133 paid members for the year, a loss of 5 members from 2014. Dave reminded everyone that dues and rosters need to be submitted ASAP along with any changes to the event schedule. For a member to be covered by our insurance or be eligible for the scholarship they must be on the official roster. Dave also has blank membership cards for anyone needing them.
- D. Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad:** As an association, we need to continue to recruit and communicate, it's the help of our individual members to make who help make us a strong group. Events went well this season and we presented ourselves well in the field. In closing Pete thanked everyone for helping teach the history of the Civil war and that the commitment of our members is greatly appreciated. Please remember to keep our families in mind for their support in allowing us to participate in this hobby. Please also keep the following in mind:
- Give an authentic representation of the CW soldier on the field
 - Communicate with others in the Association
 - Recruit so we can educate others on the American Civil War
- E. Major Doug Rasmussen:** Doug thanked everyone for their attendance during the year as without the men in the ranks the officers would have no men to command. Doug said he enjoyed his time as Major and is looking forward to falling back into the ranks as a private and wishes the new Major luck and is willing to answer any questions anyone may have.
- F. Company Officers and / or Presidents Reports**
- 1. Company A Scott Frank:** 2 trips to Gettysburg are planned to do repairs to the battlefield, when dates are finalized information will be sent out for those interested in participating.
 - 2. Company B John Dudkiewicz:** 5 new members have joined, with 20 members total in Co. B. The Coon Valley will still be held this year in some form depending on how many members will be attending Perryville.
 - 3. Company C.: Reported By Pete as still inactive.**
 - 4. Company E. Charles Bagneski:** Finished the year with 60 military members with 43 having participated in at least 1 events, Co.E gained 2 new members for the 2015 season. The main events being supported will be Heritage Hill, Pine Crest, Menomonee Falls and Heritage Hill along with the National event at Perryville.
 - 5. Company G Gary Klas:** Membership remains at 4 members, looking to assist with school day's and preservation efforts in Gettysburg.

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- 6. Company H report: No report received, group is still active.**
 - 7. Company K. Ryan Holbrook: The Company has 35 members with more still needing to pay dues. The living history event at Old World Wisconsin will not take place in 2016. Co. K looking for its max effort event to be in Galena, IL. in April.**
 - 8. Battery B. Brant Doty: Battery B had met on January 23rd and the decision was made for the unit to become inactive due to reduced membership and lack of transportation to haul the gun. Some remaining members will be moving to the 6th WI. Arrangements are being made to transfer all assets to the Association. The board of the Association will meet to discuss the disposition of the assets and procedures for use of the gun by other companies. Currently the gun is being housed by the Oconomowoc Armory. A motion was made by Brant to deactivate the unit for 2016 with a 2nd from Lyle Laufenberg. (motion carried)**
 - 9. 6th WI LA Wally Hlaban: Wally reported having 9 members, participated in 10 events in 2015. The Battery did some training with the Berlin VFW and hopes to do more this year. Wally stated that he worked with approx. 15-18 members and fired their original gun. Unfortunately the VFW were unable to fire the gun for a celebratory firing due to safety issues.**
 - 10. Field Hospital Stan Graiewski: Stan reported that he and Jim Dumke participated in 6 events in 2015. The field hospital also is part of the Association of Civil War Surgeons.**

Headquarters

**2^d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (ACWSA)
5692 Williamsburg Way
Madison, Wisconsin 53719**

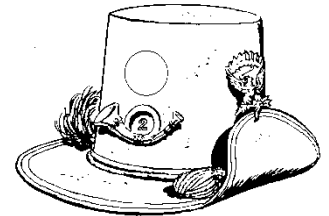
January 30, 2016

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honor to report,

The 2016 annual meeting for the 2nd Wisconsin skirmish team will begin at noon on Saturday, February 13, 2016 in the home of Roy and Cathi Nelson, located at W4982 Woodside Lane, Watertown, WI. 2016 ACWSA dues are \$10 and we still have the "first year free" program.

2015 Season Summary:

The skirmish team had 28 members in 2015, up four 2014, and participation was steady.



Old Soldier Fiddlers performed at the Civil War Expo in Kenosha last year and will be there again on March 12. If your unit isn't going to be there, but has brochures that could be distributed, send them with me and I'll hand them out.

The ACWSA hosted a station on Civil War small arms at Company K's School Days in May, and we hope to be invited back again this year. I also noticed there were school day scheduled in the Green Bay/Appleton area. If anyone is interested in ACWSA members from that area supporting you, let me know.

The team attended all six skirmishes offered, and we finished in third place or better in all the small arms competitions. :

Musket Teams:	A	1st
	B	1st & 4th
Carbine Teams:	A	3rd
	B	2nd & 4th
Revolver Team:	A	4th
	B	1st
Smoothbore:	A	2nd
	B	1st & 2nd
Breechloader	A	2nd

ACWSA web site, acwsa.org, was completely rewritten last year using Word Press, which appears to be what some of the companies are using for their web pages. The 2nd Wisconsin skirmisher have their own team page, containing links to all known pictures related to 2nd Wisconsin that have been published.

The following members served as cadre in 2015, and I don't expect any changes are in 2016.

Commander (Sergeant)	Gary Van Kauwenbergh
Corporal	Roy Nelson
Paymaster	Darlene Van Kauwenbergh

2016 Outlook:

The team looks healthy again for 2016, even though the teams around us seem to be shrinking. We're losing one couple who are taking jobs in North Carolina, but we already have some replacements in the works. We may also be absorbing a unit that's shrunk over the years, and with the ACWSA is holding its first 'National' skirmish during June in Indiana, and will probably be attracting at least one recruit from that.

We have seven competitions scheduled. They are:

**April 23-24 114th ILL (N-SSA) & 2nd WI @ Springfield, IL
June 4-6 66th NC @ Appleton, WI**

June 10-12 1st ACWSA National Skirmish near Bristol, Indiana

July 16-17 56th VA @ Bristol, WI

Aug 6-7 15th & 8th WI @ Boscobel (without the reenactment)

Sept 2-5 8 & 2 WI @ Rhinelander, WI

Sept 17-18 15th WI @ Bristol, WI

If your group would like a chance to live-fire, but doesn't want to come to a skirmish, Bill Osborne now has a firing range on his farm, and has started letting us use it. Last year some of the same folks who helped man the station at Company K's School Days introduced a class from St. John's Military Academy to live-firing Civil War small arms. If you're interested, let me know and we can plan any kind of outing you'd like.

Reminders:

1. If your unit making group purchases, you do not need to pay Wisconsin Sales tax. We have a Sales Tax Exemption certificate you need to show at the time of purchase. E-mail me if you want a copy of it.

2. TechSoup is a non-profit organization that provides low-cost software to other non-profit organizations, and I'm the coordinator with them Association and the ACWSA. A number of ACWSA members used it last year, but so far only one association member. They sell everything.

3. Last year the ACWSA just started with the Amazon.Smiles program, which something our Association hasn't done. Amazon Smiles is a program where .5% of online purchases made through Amazon come back to the organization as a donation. 2015 donations to the ACWSA are \$20-30 so far, but we don't know what the donation from the Christmas season is yet. You'll never get rich from these donations, but once you're set up, the donations are automatically deposited in your bank account, and it's free money.

Reminder - the 2nd Wisconsin skirmish team is open to anyone interested. You reenact in the same uniform we wear, and the ACWSA still has a 'first-year-free' promotion. After that annual dues are just \$10.

Just like reenacting, we have more events available than most people can attend. . Our philosophy has always been to keep a big roster and not depend on a small group to go to everything. Some of our members only come to one event a year. Before each event, I send out an e-mail with the skirmish information, and ask who's going to be there. You only have to say no once - and there's no hassling. On a good weekend we've put as many as five teams on the firing line, on a weekend where members have a lot of conflicts, we may only muster one.

Even if you're only interested in live-firing once, and not interested in competing with the team, I encourage you to shoot with us first. This is not brain surgery, but there are some things like finding the right bullet and

powder charge that aren't intuitively obvious, and it's not uncommon for new shooters to get a round stuck in the barrel, or have ignition problems. We can save you frustration.

**Respectfully submitted by,
Yr. Obt. Srvt.,**

Gary Van Kauwenbergh

G. Keeper of the Colors- Tom Bass: took over as keeper of the colors in 2015 from Robert Schwandt. Colors were used at 3 events (Wilderness, Old World & Wade House), some minor repairs may be needed. Arrangements will be made to get the Assoc. colors from the Dresang home. Pete will be in possession of the colors.

H. Fugelman -James Dumke: Jim submitted the following report listed below.

REPORT FROM THE FUGELMAN EDITOR

It is the honor of the editor of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association newsletter, The Fugelman, to submit the following report:

In 2015 the newsletter was published every month, twelve issues. There were two additional "special Issues" also published during the year. During the current editorship the newsletter has not failed to appear monthly. The editor has continued to receive positive comments and positive suggestions from our members. For that the editor is indeed appreciative.

It is important to note that The Fugelman is a collaborative effort. Many men have contributed to the publication during 2015. It is with some trepidation that the editor tries to list those who have contributed to the success of the newsletter for fear of overlooking someone who has taken the time and effort to make the publication a communal effort. The editor can't express deeply enough the appreciation to those who have participated in the creation of our newsletter. The following have provided material to the newsletter:

- Anthony Vranicar*
- John Dudkiewicz*
- Gary Van Kawenbergh*
- Charles Bagneski*
- Steve Peterson*
- Dave Seilski*
- Stan Grianewski*
- Lyle Laufenberg*

A special thank you goes to Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad for his monthly efforts on behalf of The Fugelman. Not only has our commander submitted his monthly "Pass In Review" column, but has submitted many other items for inclusion in the newsletter. It is time consuming work and his dedication to the task is greatly appreciated.

As the editor of the newsletter I am honored by the trust and opportunity to serve the Association in this capacity. I am gratified by your trust and support and look forward to the continued publication of The Fugelman.

Respectfully submitted,

Pvt. Jim Dumke

Editor, The Fugelman

I. Website Jim Johnson: Jim not in attendance, no report given.

J. V. Nomination & Elections

A. Nominations were taken for Treasurer: Scott Frank was nominated by Gary Klas, 2nd by Ryan Holbrook. No other nominations were received. Scott unanimously reelected as Treasurer.

B. Nominations were taken for Major of Artillery: Wally Hlaban was nominated by Ugi with a 2nd by Ryan Holbrook. No other nominations received, Wally elected unanimously as Major of Artillery.

B. Nominations were taken for Major, Due to expiration of term, Doug Rasmussen chose not to run for another term, nominations were opened for position. Ryan Holbrook was nominated by Tom Bass & 2nd by Lyle Laufenberg. Robert Schwandt was nominated by Dave Vargas with a 2nd by Drew Young. No other nominations were received. Both candidates were given the opportunity to say a few words but both declined. A written vote was taken and results tabulated by Dave Sielski & Scott Frank. The results of the election was that Robert Schwandt was elected as new Major of the Second Wisconsin.

VI. Old Business

A. Scholarship continuance: In 2015 1-\$500 scholarships were given out. A total of 3 applications were received (4 in 2014). A number of conversations were had on what to do to increase participation, which included increasing the amount scholarship and increase the pool of people that could apply. After a long conversation a motion was made by Dave Sielski to offer only one scholarship for 2016 for \$1,000, 2nd by Ryan Holbrook, (Motion carried) the scholarship committee has to meet to decide on a new essay questions for the 2016 scholarship, and any other recommendations on changes to the process.

B. Surplus funds disbursement: Scott Frank reported that per by-laws of the association, our current balance is below our ceiling that requires us to use excess funds, subject will be revisited at next year's meeting. Motion Made by Gary Klas, 2nd Ryan Schwartz not no funds be distributed (motion carried).

A. Insurance Update: Report given by Scott Frank, no claims in 2015. Only Dues paying military members are covered by insurance, event must also be on the Association schedule to be covered by insurance. Insurance premium remains the same for this year at \$828.10.

B. Handbook Committee: Tom Klas reported that he will continue to work on the handbook committee.

Motion was made by Doug Rasmussen, 2nd by Drew Young to take lunch break at 12:10. Meeting resumed at 12:35 P.M.

VII. New Business

A. Awards: Pete presented Doug Rasmussen with a certificate of appreciation for his support in the ideas and principles of the 2nd Wisconsin Association.

B. Event Calendar

- 1. Association Max effort event: Wade House September 24th & 25th.**
- 2. National Event: Perryville KY. October 7th, 8th & 9th**
- 3. BHB Event: None**
- 4. Company Max effort event (Co.K): Galena, IL. April 23rd & 24st.**
- 5. Spring Muster: Looking at possibility of muster being held at the Pine Crest event, decision will be made after speaking with the 10th Tenn. to see if they are planning on doing anything at the Wade House grounds.**
- 6. Tentative Assoc schedule was passed out to all in attendance, members were reminded to review and send any updates or charges to the corporate secretary.**
- 7. Battery B: Motion was made by Ryan Holbrook, 2nd by Drew Young to table discussion on the disposition on Batty B. assets until board can review and make recommendations (motion carried).**
- 8. Motion was made to suspend rule 1.04 of the by-lays that association officers can't be members of other groups. Motion was made by Tom Bass, 2nd Gary Klas (motion carried).**

c. Motion Made by Bill Wojhan, 2nd from Lyle Laufenberg to donate \$100 to the Fox Lake Historical society for allowing us to use the building for the meeting. Motion approved by the association.

VIII Closing

- A. A motion was made to adjourn the meeting by John Dudkiewicz, 2nd by Dave Vargas, (motion carried). Meeting adjourned at 1:20 P.M.**

Meeting Attendance

Dave Sielski Co.E
Casey Hulbott Co.K
Gary Van Kauwenbergh Co.G
Pete Seielstad Co.B
Scott Frank Co.A
Josh Staudinger Co.K
Gary Klas Co.G
Tom Klas Co.A
Kevin Hampton Co.K
Tom Bass Co.K
Ugljesha Pirocanic 6th WI LA
Todd St.John Co.E
Robert Schwandt Co.E
Ryan Schwartz Co. K
John Dudkiewicz Co.B
Ryan Holbrook Co.K
Kevin Klandrud Co.E
Lyle Laufenberg 6th WI LA.
Wally Hlaban 6th WI LA
Charles Bagneski Co.E
Tanner Spahn Co. K
Doug Rasmussen Co.E
Kevin Birmingham Co.K
Stan Graiewski Co.K
Gary Moody Co.E
Alex Kvalheim Co.K
Tanner St.John Co.E
Rick Meyer Co.E
Bill Wojahn Co.B
Shelly Hlaban 6th WILA
Steve Peterson Co.E
Weston Weisensel Co.B
Brant Doty Batty B.
Casey Rogers Co.K
Dave Vargas Co.E
Drew Young Co.E
Tom Trimble (Guest)
Laurie Rasmussen (civilian)

(Total attendance 38 people attended the meeting)

**ONE YEAR SUSPENDED OPERATIONS FOR
NORSKEDALEN'S AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
EXPERIENCE**

Friends et al,

I consider all of us partners in presenting the story of America during the Civil War. Individually, we can only touch a limited number of people; together, our presentations are far more effective and successful.

A difficult decision had to be reached regarding the American Civil War Experience at Norskedalen Nature and Heritage Center and the 2016 calendar. Owing to the competing event in Perryville, KY and the added confusion in the resignation of Norskedalen's executive director, Norskedalen and Co. B, 2nd Wisconsin have selected to suspend the 2016 event. These two organizations will work jointly to bring the American Civil War to the people of the La Crosse area in 2017.

This is indeed a hard blow to me. During the month of December it became very clear the national event held in Perryville Kentucky, has attracted a significant and critical number of our normal participants for 2016. We fully understand the attraction of National events, and in particular, the effect on our humble event in Coon Valley. These events have always been on or near the same weekend, but this year seems to be different. In the absence of the 150th anniversary cycle, units from around the country have chosen Perryville as the 'go to' event in 2016. It had come with great trepidation and I needed to report these circumstances surrounding our Civil War event being held on October 7, 8 & 9th 2016 to the board of directors at Norskedalen and to the membership of the host unit Co. B, 2nd Wisconsin.

I hope this notice will not lose credibility in our efforts to provide a continuation of our event in 2017 with its beautiful setting and wonderful buildings, all without the encumbrances of modern intrusions.

I remain your obedient servant,

Pete Seielstad

Norskedalen ACW event chairman

PERRYVILLE 2016

Members,

Here is what has been developing on the Perryville campaign.

The 2nd Wisconsin will join with forces of the First Federal Division in Perryville Kentucky October 7, 8, & 9th 2016. At the 1st Federal Division's last meeting they had considered forming one regiment. If this were the case, the 1st Division would like us to form as one large company. This is based on the limited portrayals available however; on Sunday we may portray the 15th Kentucky.

I have requested from Bob Minton, if at all possible, we portray the 21st Wisconsin. Knowing that the *'powers-that-be'* may have a difference of opinion than my own, we will serve where assigned.

As we sign up, register as 2nd Wisconsin and list First Federal Division as our battalion. This will allow them to track numbers as the registration begins. Registration is \$20.00 per person until September 22, 2016. You will need to sign a waiver for the event. The waiver can be printed and made ready for registration but must be signed by you in the presence of the registration staff.

Respectfully,

Lt. Col. Seielstad

ATTENTION TO ORDERS

INSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER

By the combined orders of Lt. Col. P.D. Seielstad & Major R. Schwandt,

RE: TRAINING OF TROOPS:

Training will commence in preparation for the Perryville Kentucky event; the primary drill manual for Perryville 2016 will be Brig-Gen. Silas Casey's Infantry Tactics. Companies of the 2nd Wisconsin Association will demonstrate a proficiency in the School of the Soldier, School of the Company and Line of Skirmishers as prescribed using this manual.

SECOND WISCONSIN PORTRAYAL:

In addition, members who portray the 2nd Wisconsin in parades, drill & demonstrations shall be proficient in Chandler's Tactics/D.W. Baxter's Manual of Arms; and as per orders issued at Camp Kalarama by General Rufus King August 16, 1861, the 2nd Wisconsin will use United States Infantry & Rifle Tactics (Simon Cameron approved version May 1, 1861) AND that the loading of muskets will begin as follows:

LOAD

One time and two motions

1st Motion - Bring the piece with the right hand vertically opposite the middle of the body, seize it near the middle band with the left hand and at the same time place the right foot in the hollow of the left.

2nd Motion - With the left hand carry the piece to the left side, the barrel to the front, let it descend to the ground without shock, place the piece touching the left thigh and the muzzle opposite the center of the body carry

the right hand quickly to the cartridge box and open it.

HANDLE CARTRIDGE ...ETC.

Note: For further reference the instruction for load & firing can be found on pages 45 to 58 with descriptions and images of D.W. Baxter's Manual of Arms.

**FROM THE CAMPS OF THE
COMPANIES OF THE SECOND
WISCONSIN**

INFANTRY



COMPANY E

MARCH DRILL FOR NEW MEMBERS

Company E will hold a drill for “fresh fish” (new recruits) on March 5th, 2016. Although the drill is intended for new recruits, everyone is encouraged to attend. It should be noted that for newbies to effectively learn the rudiments of drill it is good to work with experienced comrades at their sides. Members are encouraged to arrive early as roll will be called and drill commenced exactly at 10:30 a.m.

Members should appear in uniform, with their rifle and accoutrements (especially the bayonet). It is important to have your canteen with you filled with drinking water so you can hydrate during the drill. Please wear soft soled shoes for the drill as it will be conducted on the gymnasium floor.

The drill will be held at St. Mark’s Church located at 1167 Kenwood Street, Green Bay. (see directions below)

If you have any questions or concerns about drill contact Charles Bagneski at (920)465-0466 or tomjoad@sbcglobal.net or Robert Schwandt at (920)434-6268.

DIRECTIONS: Take Highway 41 South/North towards Green Bay and take the Lombardi Avenue exit. Proceed east towards Lambeau Field, and turn left onto Oneida Street. St. Mark’s Church will be on the corner of Kenwood and Oneida Streets. The Gymnasium is located on the lower level

**COME ALL! THE OFFICERS, LADIES AND
SOLDIERS OF COMPANY E, SECOND
WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,**

**INVITE ALL TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL
SWEETHEART’S DINNER & DANCE AT SWAN
CLUB/LEGENDS**

The event will be held in De Pere, Wisconsin on Saturday, April 9TH 2016. Cocktails will begin at 5:00 p.m. followed by a dinner of chicken and tenderloin tips, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, Coleslaw, Rolls, Dessert Bars and Kneecaps at 6:00 p.m.

THE TWIN HILL STRING BAND WILL PLAY FROM 7 P.M. UNTIL 10 P.M.

The cost will be \$18.00 per person, payable by check to "Company E, 2nd Wisconsin," and MUST be received by Monday, April 4th 2016.

**Send payment to David Sielski, 2316 Serenade Lane Green Bay, WI 54301
Questions should be addressed to David Sielski at either (920) 660-2449 or
dsielski@greenbay.gannett.com**

PLEASE COME AND CELEBRATE THE BEGINNING OF A NEW SEASON!

COMPANY K

MARCH DRILL FOR COMPANY K

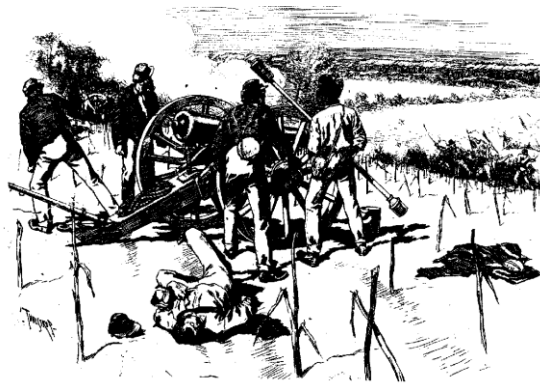
Company K will hold its second spring drill on March 19th, 2016. The drill will take place in the Waterloo High School gym in Waterloo, Wisconsin. This is the same location where the Company has drilled the last several years. The drill will commence at 9:00 a.m. and last until noon.

Company members need to wear their uniforms; sack coat or frock coat, trousers (sky blue), rifle, waist belt with cap box and especially the bayonet, and cartridge box. Make sure you bring a canteen filled with drinking water to hydrate during the drill.

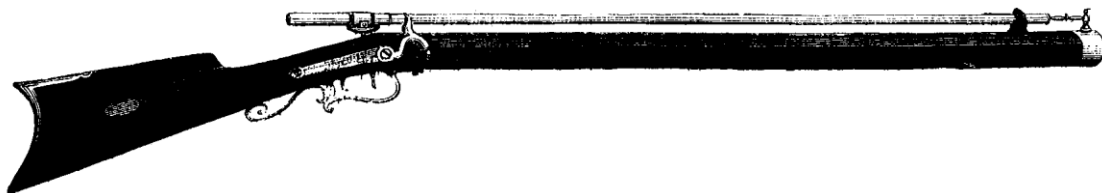
NOTE TO ALL: Drills are a very important aspect of our hobby. The members of the Second Wisconsin have always had the reputation for being the best drilled and accurate troops on the field. Older members of the Association can share stories of how we have been singled out on the field by other organizations as the epitome of well drilled troops. This does not happen by accident. It is the result of sweat and effort during our spring drills. So when the call comes from headquarters to fall in for drill know that this is how one becomes a soldier fit to carry a rifle in the ranks and demonstrate to the public the proper way to function on the field.

General Gibbon saw to it that the members of the Black Hat Brigade were well drilled and when they finally were thrown into battle that repetitive drilling paid dividends to those Western men who would earn the name the Iron Brigade!

ARTILLERY



SKIRMISHERS



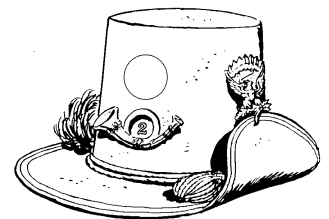
HEADQUARTERS
2nd WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (ACWSA)
5692 WILLIAMSBURG WAY
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53719

JANUARY 30, 2016

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honor to report,

The 2016 annual meeting for the 2nd Wisconsin skirmish team will begin at noon on Saturday, February 13, 2016 in the home of Roy and Cathi Nelson, located at W4982 Woodside Lane, Watertown, WI. 2016 ACWSA dues are \$10 and we still have the “first year free” program.

2015 Season Summary:



The skirmish team had 28 members in 2015, up four 2014, and participation was steady.

Old Soldier Fiddlers performed at the Civil War Expo in Kenosha last year and will be there again on March 12. If your unit isn't going to be there, but has brochures that could be distributed, send them with me and I'll hand them out.

The ACWSA hosted a station on Civil War small arms at Company K's School Days in May, and we hope to be invited back again this year. I also noticed there were school day scheduled in the Green Bay/Appleton area. If anyone is interested in ACWSA members from that area supporting you, let me know.

The team attended all six skirmishes offered, and we finished in third place or better in all the small arms competitions. :

Musket Teams:	A	1st
	B	1st & 4th
Carbine Teams:	A	3rd
	B	2nd & 4th
Revolver Team:	A	4th
	B	1st
Smoothbore:	A	2nd
	B	1st & 2nd
Breechloader	A	2nd

ACWSA web site, acwsa.org, was completely rewritten last year using Word Press, which appears to be what some of the companies are using for their web pages. The 2nd Wisconsin skirmisher have their own team page, containing links to all known pictures related to 2nd Wisconsin that have been published.

The following members served as cadre in 2015, and I don't expect any changes are in 2016.

Commander (Sergeant)	Gary Van Kauwenbergh
Corporal	Roy Nelson
Paymaster	Darlene Van Kauwenbergh

2016 Outlook:

The team looks healthy again for 2016, even though the teams around us seem to be shrinking. We're losing one couple who are taking jobs in North Carolina, but we already have some replacements in the works. We may also be absorbing a unit that's shrunk over the years, and with the ACWSA is holding its first 'National' skirmish during June in Indiana, and will probably be attracting at least one recruit from that.

We have seven competitions scheduled. They are:

April 23-24 14th ILL (N-SSA) & 2nd WI @ Springfield, IL

June 4-6 66th NC @ Appleton, WI

June 10-12 1st ACWSA National Skirmish near Bristol, Indiana

July 16-17 56th VA @ Bristol, WI

Aug 6-7 15th & 8th WI @ Boscobel (without the reenactment)

Sept 2-5 8 & 2 WI @ Rhinelander, WI

Sept 17-18 15th WI @ Bristol, WI

If your group would like a chance to live-fire, but doesn't want to come to a skirmish, Bill Osborne now has a firing range on his farm, and has started letting us use it. Last year some of the same folks who helped man the station at Company K's School Days introduced a class from St. John's Military Academy to live-firing Civil War small arms. If you're interested, let me know and we can plan any kind of outing you'd like.

Reminders:

1. If your unit making group purchases, you do not need to pay Wisconsin Sales tax. We have a Sales Tax Exemption certificate you need to show at the time of purchase. E-mail me if you want a copy of it.

2. TechSoup is a non-profit organization that provides low-cost software to other non-profit organizations, and I'm the coordinator with them Association and the ACWSA. A number of ACWSA members used it last year, but so far only one association member. They sell everything.

3. Last year the ACWSA just started with the Amazon.Smiles program, which something our Association hasn't done. Amazon Smiles is a program where .5% of online purchases made through Amazon come back to the organization as a donation. 2015 donations to the ACWSA are \$20-30 so far, but we don't know what the donation from the Christmas season is yet. You'll never get rich from these donations, but once you're set up, the donations are automatically deposited in your bank account, and it's free money.

Reminder - the 2nd Wisconsin skirmish team is open to anyone interested. You reenact in the same uniform we wear, and the ACWSA still has a 'first-year-free' promotion. After that annual dues are just \$10.

Just like reenacting, we have more events available than most people can attend. . Our philosophy has always been to keep a big roster and not depend on a small group to go to everything. Some of our members only come to one event a year. Before each event, I send out an e-mail with the skirmish information, and ask who's going to be there. You only have to say no once - and there's no hassling. On a good weekend we've put as many as five teams on the firing line, on a weekend where members have a lot of conflicts, we may only muster one.

Even if you're only interested in live-firing once, and not interested in competing with the team, I encourage you to shoot with us first. This is not brain surgery, but there are some things like finding the right bullet and powder charge that aren't intuitively obvious, and it's not uncommon for new shooters to get a round stuck in the barrel, or have ignition problems. We can save you frustration.

**Respectfully submitted by,
Yr. Obt. Srvt.,**

Gary Van Kauwenbergh

SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENTAL FIELD HOSPITAL



February 1, 2016

Friends and Members: Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association:

The Second Wisconsin Regimental Field Hospital invites members of the Association who may have an interest in Civil War medicine or are getting

long in the tooth for an active infantry impression to consider joining the Field Hospital. Give us a try. Come to an event and participate with us to get a feel for what we do. If you enjoy the experience join us as a member!

The medical unit also asks if you know of anyone who has an interest in Civil War medicine or medical impressions to inform a member of the Field Hospital so that we can reach out to them. We are a rather new unit and have ample desire to grow the unit and improve our presentations at events.

There are a number of impressions available for active participation. We need surgeons, assistant surgeons, hospital stewards, nurses, clerks, ambulance drivers and officers, and an undertaker. Any or all of these positions give participants the opportunity to tackle the subject of civil war medicine, its delivery and the organization of care provided to the troops, and share these roles with the public.

If you are aware of any group, organization, or school who would like a medical demonstration have them contact the field hospital members at wheelerroad@chartermi.net or jamesdumke@sbcglobal.net for a response. Our members are looking for every opportunity to share the history of civil war medicine and demonstrations of surgical procedures with everyone who has an interest. The medical unit also asks that our Association members not overlook extending an invitation to the Second Wisconsin Regimental Field Hospital to your events.

Respectfully Submitted,

Stan Graiewski wheelerroad@chartermi.net

James Dumke jamesdumke@sbcglobal.net

CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

MARCH

Mar. 1, 1864

A Union raid on Richmond led by Col. Ulric Dahlgren is turned back by cavalry forces under Custis Lee.

- Mar. 1, 1865** **Wisconsin ratifies the 13th Amendment.**
- Mar. 2, 1864** **Col. Ulric killed in an ambush as his failed raid on Richmond came to an end.**
- Mar. 2, 1864** **The Senate formally promotes U. S. Grant to Lieutenant General.**
- Mar. 2, 1865** **Gen. Robert E. Lee asks Gen. Grant to discuss an armistice. On instructions from Washington two days later Grant declines the request.**
- Mar. 2, 1865** **Gen. Custer defeats Jubal Early's troops at Waynesboro, Virginia.**
- Mar. 3, 1865** **U.S. Congress passes legislation creating the Freedmen's Bureau.**
- Mar. 4, 1861** **Abraham Lincoln is sworn in as 16th President of the United States of America.**
- Mar. 4, 1864** **Lincoln's Second inauguration.**
- Mar. 6, 1831** **Gen. Phillip Sheridan, U. S., born.**
- Mar. 6, 1865** **Inaugural Ball at the U.S. Patent Office.**

- Mar. 8, 1862** **The Confederate Ironclad *Merrimac* –named the *Virginia* by the CSA-- sinks two wooden Union ships then battles the Union Ironclad *Monitor* to a draw. Naval warfare is thus changed forever, making wooden ships obsolete.**
- Mar. 8-10, 1865** **Federal troops repulse Gen. Braxton Bragg’s confederates at the Battle of Kinston, N.C.**
- Mar. 11, 1865** **Federal troops occupy Fayetteville, N.C.**
- Mar. 11, 1865** **President Lincoln offers amnesty to deserters who return to action within 60 days.**
- Mar. 9, 1862** **The *Monitor* and *Virginia* conclude their battle, fighting to a draw, but the *Virginia* had to withdraw due to damage.**
- Mar. 10, 1864** **Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant receives command of all the armies, replacing Henry Halleck, who is relieved of duty at his own request.**
- Mar. 16, 1865** **General William Hardee’s Confederates surprise Gen. Slocum’s Federals at Averasboro, N.C. After initial success Union reinforcements force Hardee to retreat.**
- Mar. 17, 1862** **General McClellan begins moving the Army of the Potomac to Fort Monroe, the beginning of the Peninsula Campaign.**
- Mar. 18, 1864** **Arkansas voters ratify a pro-Union state constitution that ends slavery.**

- Mar. 19-21, 1865** **The Battle of Bentonville results in a Confederate defeat.**
- Mar. 21, 1864** **President Lincoln signs legislation allowing Colorado and Nevada to become states.**
- Mar. 23, 1865** **President Lincoln leaves Washington City for City Point, Virginia to confer with Gen. Grant on plans to end the war.**
- Mar. 25, 1865** **Confederates attack Fort Stedman, a key point in Grant's Petersburg defenses.**
- Mar. 27-28, 1865** **President Lincoln meets with Generals Sherman and Grant aboard the *River Queen* to discuss the final campaign, surrender and reconstruction.**
- Mar. 29, 1865** **The Appomattox Campaign begins.**
- Mar. 28, 1864** **A large group of anti-war Copperheads attack Federal soldiers on furlough in Charleston, Illinois. Nine men are killed and 12 wounded in the disturbance.**

RANDOLPH B. MARCY

SUBMITTED BY BRANDT DOTY

During the first half of the 19th century, the names of Lewis and Clark, Zebulon Pike, and John Fremont became very well known amongst most Americans as some of the greatest explorers the young country had known. They forged trails and mapped territories that were virtually unknown to the white man up to that time. In spite of their fame, they were eclipsed during the decade before the Civil War by an explorer who would match all

of their accomplishments while becoming a household name and, in 1859, the author of a best-selling book on the frontier that nobody travelling to the West went without. He is, perhaps, the most famous 19th century American that hardly anyone knows of today, Randolph B. Marcy.

Born in 1812 in Greenwich, Connecticut, Marcy attended West Point and joined the US Army in 1832. He served in the Blackhawk Wars and the Mexican War before settling into an extended period where his primary service was in the Southwest, based in the area of modern northern Texas and Oklahoma. His earliest exploits as an explorer included travelling and mapping routes from the Mississippi to the Pacific. His methods and records were so good that many errors from previous explorers were corrected and a great deal of information was recorded and collected to aid future travelers. In 1859 the War Department asked him to publish many of his findings, resulting in his book, *The Prairie Traveler: A Handbook for Overland Expeditions, with Maps, Illustrations, and Itineraries of the Principle Routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific*. The book became an immediate best-seller, with thousands of copies traveling west with those who sought their fortunes on the Pacific coast. The book remained a best-seller through the end of the century. Not only did Marcy describe and illustrate the best routes to travel, his book contained vital advice regarding whether to use horses, mules, or oxen, depending on the time of travel, amount of goods to be carried, and other circumstances. He described provisioning - how much of what to take; getting along with Indians - reading smoke signals and understanding their sign language; and many other topics, such as reconnaissance and healthcare. Little wonder it became indispensable to so many travelers. [Note: While originals of this book can be had for a few hundred dollars, there are several quality reprints available for much less! Check Amazon or eBay.]

The onset of the Civil War found Marcy serving as paymaster to the Pacific Northwest and also the new father-in-law to a man he had served with several years earlier, George B. McClellan. Marcy left for the East, where he joined his son-in-law as his chief of staff. By the end of the War, Marcy was serving as Inspector General of the Union Army. He achieved the rank of Brigadier General in 1868 and retired from service in 1881.

It is ironic that, in spite of the vast amount of exploring and trail-blazing Marcy accomplished in the Southwest, not one single river, creek, mountain, fort, or other landmark was named for him in that vast area. It remained for one small, seemingly insignificant fort in Virginia, just west of the

Capital, to finally bear his name. Fort Marcy was built in the fall of 1861. The greatest claim to fame for this small fort is that it was here, during the fall of 1861, that the 19th Indiana and the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin regiments were combined into a brigade. In the spring of 1862, John Gibbon took command and when he eventually led the brigade into battle a few months later, the toughness of the men would earn them the nickname of *The Iron Brigade*. Perhaps Randolph Marcy would appreciate the connection of his name – synonymous with a toughness of spirit and refusal to back down from a challenge; to push through any hardship in his dedication to achieving his assignment – with this band of soldiers who bore that same reputation. Both the man and the brigade can be proud of what they share.



Transporting the wounded after the Battle of First Bull Run

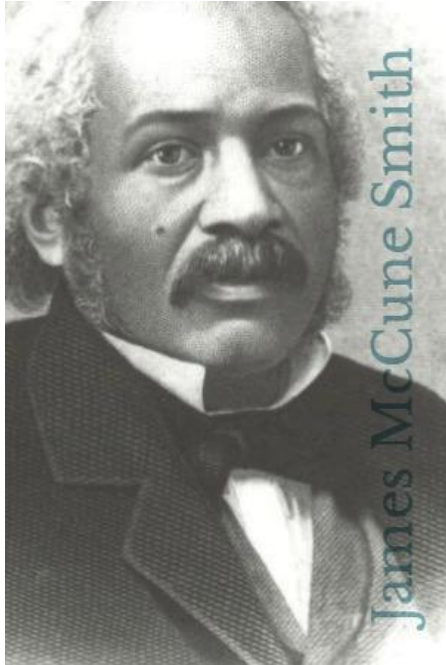
AFRICAN AMERICAN PHYSICIANS IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA

POSTED ON FEBRUARY 5, 2016 BY [CIVILWARMED](#) IN [BACKGROUND BLOG](#) /

Editor's Introduction: Intrigued by Samuel Digg's character, I asked Dr. Robert G. Slawson, author of Prologue to Change: African Americans in the Civil War Era to write a brief introduction as to what the education and military service of African American physicians would have been like.

Until recently the role of African Americans in medicine in the United States was little appreciated. By the time of the Civil War most of the African American physicians learned medicine by apprenticeship, as had their white counterparts in the 18th and 19th centuries. In most cases, an apprenticeship actually required signed article of apprenticeship with a practicing physician. The apprentice stayed with him for about three years. In this context, the aspiring physician would attend patients with the doctor and also was expected to read the doctor's medical books. As with all apprenticeships, the apprentice was also expected to do some minor work around the house and office.

By the Civil War, about two thirds of white physicians had attended a medical school where a more complete set of lectures were obtained. Most medical schools also included the study of anatomy including dissection of a body. An apprenticeship was still expected. African Americans were accepted in only about ten percent of all schools in the United States.

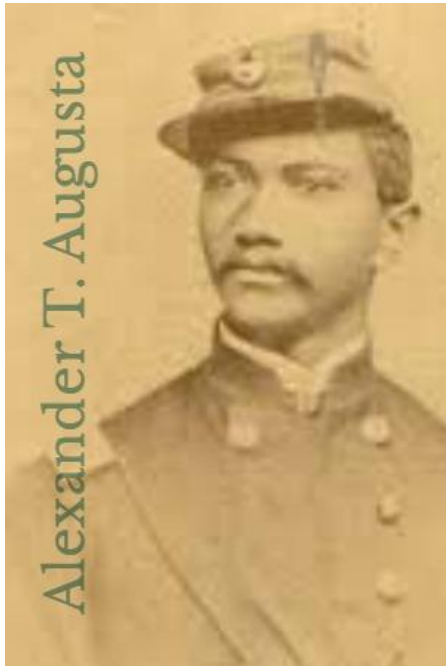


Although the number of known African American medical graduates is small, it is easier to find graduates than to find physicians who learned by apprenticeship, probably because of the greater status related to actually obtaining a degree. The first African American to earn a medical degree was James McCune Smith in 1837, although he went to Glasgow, Scotland, to accomplish this. David James Peck was the first to actually receive his medical degree in the United States in 1847 from Rush Medical College in Chicago. By the end of the war, at least 23 African Americans received medical degrees. This included one woman, Rebecca Lee, who was graduated from New England Female Medical College in 1864. Most of these graduates attended schools in New England, although several attended schools in Ohio and two in Iowa.

It should be emphasized that many people, black and white, had a less formal training. This was particularly true in rural areas and among the African Americans. We know that some African Americans who worked in a doctor's home assisted him with the patients in many ways and often would

use their knowledge to care for other servants and friends. In most situations these “doctors” would only be caring for other African Americans.

At least 13 African Americans physicians served with the Union Army during the Civil War. Three men were commissioned officers and ten served as contract surgeons (acting assistant surgeon). Two of these men had attended medical school but had not yet graduated when they received their appointments as Acting Assistants Surgeons. All of these men served with the United States Colored Troops or in various Freedman Hospitals, working with African American patients, or were involved in recruiting of U. S. Colored troops.



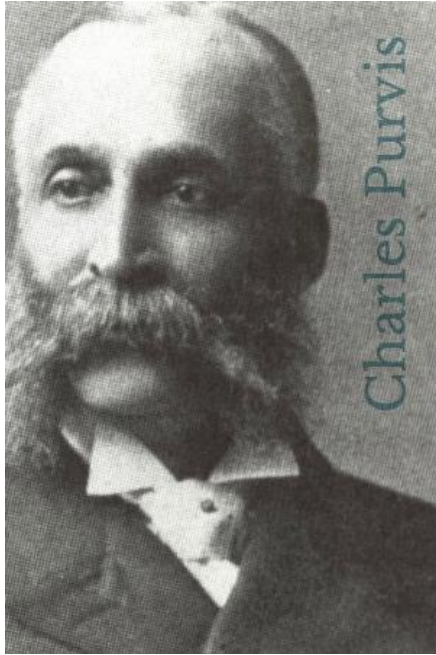
Alexander Thomas Augusta, born in Virginia and a graduate of Trinity Medical College of the University of Toronto, was the first African American to be commissioned as a major (Surgeon) in the Union Army. He was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, thus becoming the highest ranking African American in the army for several decades. Two other men

who served as commissioned officers were John van Surly DeGrass and David O. McCord.

The men serving as Acting Assistant Surgeons (contract surgeons) were:

- **Anderson Ruffin Abbot | *Like Augusta, he was from Canada***
- **Benjamin A. Boseman**
- **Cortland van Rensselaer Creed**
- **William Ellis**
- **Joseph Dennis Harris | *One year of medical school but no degree***
- **William B. Powell, Jr. | *Received a degree in London, England***
- **Charles Burleigh Purvis**
- **John Rapier, Jr.**
- **Willis Revels | *Whether he actually attended medical school in uncertain, but he was licensed by the Faculty of New Orleans, LA***
- **Alpheus W. Tucker**

While little is known about the lives of some of these men several of them had successful careers after the war. Abbott returned to his native Canada and subsequently became the county coroner. Boseman served in the reconstituted South Carolina legislature in 1868 and subsequently became Postmaster of Charleston, South Carolina. Harris stayed in Virginia and was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of that state in 1869 although he did not win. Revels subsequently became a Bishop in the AME church. All of these men survived the war, although Rapier died from “bilious fever” in 1866 while still on active duty.



When General O. O. Howard and the Freedman's Bureau opened Howard Medical College in 1868, Augusta was the only African American on the original medical faculty. Purvis joined the faculty at Howard in 1869 as the second African American and stayed with the school for the next fifty four years. It is noteworthy that Howard Medical College, a very up-to-date facility, accept all sorts of students, white, African American, and women, making it initially the most progressive medical school in the country. Augusta and Purvis, as well as Alpheus W. Tucker practiced medicine in Washington, DC.

<http://mercystreetpbs.com/africanamericandrs/>

CHAPTER II.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

“Woe came with war and went with woe;

**And it was mine to undergo
Each outrage of the rebel foe:”—
Rokeby, canto 5, verse 18.**

Scott.

When I had thus unceremoniously run into the lion's mouth, I surrendered and was marched with my comrades a short distance to Gen. Humphrey's headquarters and placed under guard.

I then began to look around among the prisoners for those with whom I was acquainted.

Among others, I found Lieut. A. E. Patchin and Geo. Hand of my company, both wounded. Having had considerable experience in dressing wounds, at Lieut. Patchin's request, I went to Gen. Humphrey and obtained written permission to stay with him (Patchin) and care for him. Patchin, Hand and myself were then marched off about half a mile to a field hospital, on a small branch or creek, as we would say.

Seating Patchin and Hand by a fire, I procured water and having satisfied our thirst, I proceeded to dress their wounds. We sat up all night, not having any blankets, and all night long the shrieks and groans of wounded and dying men pierced our ears.

In the morning I went to a rebel surgeon and procured a basin, a sponge, some lint and bandages, and after dressing the wounds of my patients, I took such of the wounded rebels in my hands as my skill, or lack of skill, would permit me to handle.

I worked all the forenoon relieving my late enemies and received the thanks and "God bless you, Yank," from men who had, perhaps the day before, used their best skill to kill me. Who knows but that a bullet from my own gun had laid one of those men low?

In the afternoon those of the wounded Union prisoners who could not walk were placed in wagons and those who could, under guard and we were taken to McLaw's Division hospital, on Chickamauga Creek.

On the way to the hospital we passed over a portion of the battlefield. While marching along I heard the groans of a man off to the right of the road, I called the guard's attention to it and together we went to the place from whence the sound proceeded; there, lying behind a log, we found a wounded Union soldier. He begged for water saying he had not tasted a drop since he was wounded on the 19th, two days before. He was shot in the abdomen and a portion of the caul, about four inches in length, protruded from the wound. I gave him water, and the guard helped me to carry him to the wagon. His name was Serg. James Morgan, of some Indiana Regiment, the 46th, I think. He lived five days. I cared for him while he lived. One morning I went to see him and found him dead. I searched his pockets and

found his Sergeant's Warrant and a photograph of his sister, with her name and post-office address written upon it. These I preserved during my fifteen months imprisonment and sent to her address after I arrived in our lines. I received a letter from her thanking me for preserving those mementoes of her brother; also for the particulars of his death. I also received a letter from Capt. Studebaker, Morgan's brother-in-law, and to whose company Morgan belonged, dated at Jonesboro, N. C., May 1865, in which he said that my letter gave the family the first news of the fate of Morgan.

We arrived at the hospital just before night and I proceeded to make my patients as comfortable as possible. There were at this place 120 wounded Union soldiers besides several hundred wounded Confederates. Our quarters were the open air. These wounded men lay scattered all around, in the garden, the orchard, by the roadside, any and every where.

The first night here I sat up all night building fires, carrying water for the wounded and dressing their wounds. Besides myself, there was a surgeon of an Illinois Battery and James Fadden, of the 10th Wis., who had a scalp wound, to care for these poor men, and a busy time we had. I assisted the surgeon in performing amputations, besides my other duties.

The rebels seemed to think we could live without food as they issued but three days rations to us in eleven days.

How did we live? I will tell you. On both sides of us was a corn field but the rebels had picked all the corn but we skirmished around and found an occasional nubbin which we boiled, then shaved off with a knife, making the product into mush. Besides this, we found a few small pumpkins and some elder berries, these we stewed and divided among the men.

About a week after we arrived here, I applied to the rebel surgeon in charge for permission to kill some of the cattle, which were running at large, telling him that our men were starving. He replied that he could do nothing for us, that he had not enough rations for his own men, that he could not give me permission to kill cattle, as Gen. Bragg had issued orders just before the battle authorizing citizens to shoot any soldier, Reb or Yank, whom they found foraging. But he added that he would not "give me away" if I killed one. I took the hint, and hunting up an Enfield rifle the Union surgeon and I started out for beef. We went into the corn field to the east of us where there were quite a number of cattle, and selecting a nice fat three-year-old heifer, I told the doctor that I was going to shoot it. He urged me not to shoot so large an animal as the citizens would shoot us for it, and wanted me to kill a yearling near by. I told him "we might just as well die for an old sheep as a lamb," and fired, killing the three-year-old. You ought to have seen us run after I fired. Great Scott! How we skedaddled. Pell mell we went, out of the corn field, over the fence, and into the brush. There we lay and watched in the direction of two houses, but seeing no person after a while we went back to our game. It did not take long to dress that animal and taking a quarter we carried it back to the hospital. We secured the

whole carcass without molestation and then proceeded to give our boys a feast. We ate the last of it for breakfast the next morning. After this feast came another famine. I tried once more to find a beef, but found instead two reb citizens armed with shot guns. I struck out for tall timber. Citizens gave me chase but I eluded them by dodging into the canebrakes which bordered the creek, thence into the creek down which I waded, finally getting back to the hospital minus my gun.

You may be sure that I did not try hunting after this little episode.

Rosecrans and Bragg had just before this made arrangements for the exchange of wounded prisoners. Our hospitals were at the Cloud Farm, five miles north-west from us, and Crawfish Springs, five miles south of Cloud Farm.

The next morning I secured an old brattle-bones of a horse and went over to the Cloud Farm for rations. I reported to the Provost Marshal on Gen. Bragg's staff, and not being able to procure any rations here, he sent a cavalryman with me as a safe guard. We went down to Crawfish Springs, where I procured a sack full of hard tack and returned to the hospital.

I traveled fifteen miles that day over the battlefield. Such a sight as I there saw I hope never to see again. This was eleven days after the battle and none of our dead had been buried then; in fact, the most of our brave men who fell at Chickamauga were not buried until after the battle of Missionary Ridge and the country had come in possession of the Union forces. The sight was horrible. There they lay, those dead heroes, just as they fell when stricken with whistling bullet, or screaming canister, or crashing shell.

Some of them had been stripped of their clothing, all were badly decomposed. The stench was beyond my power to tell, or yours to imagine. Taken all together it was the most horrible scene the eye of man ever rested upon.

Let me try to give the reader a description of what I saw that day. When I first reached the battlefield my attention was attracted to a number of horsemen dressed in Federal uniforms. These were evidently rebel cavalrymen who had dressed themselves in the uniforms of our dead soldiers. In every part of the field was evidence of the terrible havoc of war. Bursted cannons, broken gun carriages, muskets, bayonets, accoutrements, sabres, swords, canteens, knapsacks, haversacks, sponges, rammers, buckets, broken wagons, dead horses and dead men were mixed and intermingled in a heterogeneous mass.

Fatigue parties of rebel soldiers and negroes were gleaning the fruits of the battlefield.

In one place I saw cords of muskets and rifles piled up in great ricks like cord-wood. The harvest was a rich one for the Confederacy.

In one place I saw more than twenty artillery horses, lying as they had fallen, to the rear of the position of a Rebel battery, showing the fierce and determined resistance of the Union soldiers.

At another place, near where my regiment breakfasted on the morning of the 19th, a Union battery had taken position, it was on the Chattanooga road and to the rear was heavy timber. Here the trees were literally cut down by cannon shots from a Rebel battery. Some of the trees were eighteen or twenty inches in diameter. Havoc, destruction, ruin and death reigned supreme. In some places, where some fierce charge had been made, the ground was covered with the dead. Federal and Confederate lay side by side just as they had fallen in their last struggle. But why dwell on these scenes? They were but a companion piece to just such scenes on a hundred other battlefields of the civil war.

We remained at the Chickamauga hospital for three weeks. Then all who could ride in wagons were carried to Ringgold, where we took the cars for Atlanta. Many of the wounded had died and we had buried them there on the banks of the "River of Death." I presume they have found sepulture at last in the National Cemetery, at Chattanooga, along with the heroes of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Peace to their ashes. They gave all that men can give, their lives, for their country, and we gave them the best gifts of comrades, honor and a soldier's grave.

At Ringgold some ladies came into the cars and distributed food to our party. It was a kindly but unexpected act, and we appreciated it the more as we were nearly starved. We traveled all night and arrived at Atlanta about 11 o'clock A. M. the next day. We were removed to the "Pen" and here I was introduced to the "Bull Pens" of the South.

The Prison Pen here was small, being used only as a stopping place for prisoners en route for Richmond. The enclosure was made of boards and was twelve feet in height. On two sides were barracks which would shelter probably five hundred men. In the center was a well of good water. The guards were on the platforms inside and nearly as high as the fence.

The next day after our arrival the Commandant of the Prison put me in charge of twenty-one wounded officers. These officers elected me nurse, commissary general, cook and chambermaid of the company.

Our rations were of fair quality but of very limited quantity. A fund was raised and entrusted to me with instructions to purchase everything in the line of eatables that I could get.

Here we found Gen. Neal Dow, sometimes called the father of the "Maine Law." He had been taken prisoner down near the Gulf and was on his way to Richmond for exchange.

Here we also found Lieut. Mason, of the 2nd Ohio Infantry, and he, too, had a history. In the latter part of April 1862, Gen. Mitchell sent a detail of

twenty-one men, members of the 2nd, 21st and 33rd Ohio and a Kentuckian, named Andrews, I believe, on a raid into Central Georgia, with instructions to capture a locomotive, then proceed north to Chattanooga, and to destroy railroads and burn bridges on the way. They left us at Shelbyville, Tennessee, and went on their perilous errand, while we marched to the capture of Huntsville, as narrated in the introduction.

These men were the celebrated "Engine Thieves" and their story is told by one of their number, in a book entitled, "Capturing a Locomotive." They left our brigade in pairs, traveling as citizens to Chattanooga, thence by rail to Marietta, where they assembled, taking a return train. The train halted at a small station called Big Shanty, and while the conductor, engineer and train men were at breakfast, they uncoupled the train, taking the engine, tender and two freight cars and pulled out for Chattanooga. All went lovely for a time but after running a few hours they began to meet wild trains which had been frightened off from the M. & C. R. R. by the capture of Huntsville. This caused them much delay but Andrews, the leader, was plucky and claiming that he had a train load of ammunition for Chattanooga he contrived at last to get past these trains and again sped onward.

In the meantime the conductor at Big Shanty discovered his loss. Taking with him the engineer, and two officials of the road, they started out on foot in pursuit of the fugitive train. They soon found a hand-car which they took, and forward they went in the race, a hand-car in pursuit of a locomotive. Luck favored the pursuers, they soon found an engine, the Yonah, on a Spur road, and with steam up, this they pressed into the service and away they go. This time locomotive after locomotive. They pass the blockade of wild trains and on they go. As they round a curve they see, away ahead, the smoke of the fugitive train. The engineer pulls the throttle wide open and on they go as never went engine before. But the fugitives discover the pursuers, and at the next curve they stop, pull up a rail and put it on board their train, and then away with the speed of a hurricane. But they have pulled up the rail on the wrong side of the track and the pursuing engine bumps across the ties and on they come. Then the fugitives stop and pull up another rail and take it with them. The pursuers stop at the break in the road, take up a rail in the rear of their engine, lay it in front and then away in pursuit they go. The fugitives throw out ties upon the track, but the Yonah pushes them off as though they were splinters. Then the fugitives set fire to a bridge but the Yonah dashes through fire and on, ever on, like a sleuth hound it follows the fugitives. Rocks, trees and houses seem to be running backward, so swift is the flight. But the wood is gone, the oil is exhausted, the journals heat, the boxes melt and the fugitive engine dies on the track.

But our heroes jump from the train and take to the woods. They are pursued with men and blood-hounds, are captured and thrown into prison and treated as brigands. Some die, some are hanged, some are exchanged and some make their escape. Lieut. Mason was of the last named class. He

was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy, fought at Chickamauga in my brigade and was taken prisoner and identified as one of the engine thieves, and held for trial. He told me this story seated upon a sixty pound ball, which was attached to his ankle by a ten foot chain.

Besides the Federal prisoners, there were in this prison a number of Union men from the mountains of East Tennessee and Northern Georgia. They were conscripted into the Confederate army, but refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

We arrived at Atlanta on the 12th of October 1863, and on the 18th we were put on board of the cars and started for Richmond.

ONWARD TO RICHMOND.

Leaving Atlanta on the 18th, we reached Augusta early on the morning of the 19th. There had been heavy rains and as the railroad track was washed out ahead, we were compelled to wait here until the track was repaired. We were put into a cotton shed and a guard stationed around us.

No rations had been issued to us since leaving Atlanta. It seemed to be part of the duty of the officer in charge to FORGET to feed us, and I never saw a man more attentive to duty than he was, in that respect. However, I procured a pass from him, and with a guard, went down town to buy food for my squad of wounded officers. I found bread in one place at a dollar a loaf and at another place I bought a gallon of sorghum syrup. As my guard and I were looking around for something else to eat, we met a pompous old fellow who halted us and asked who we were. I told him that I was a prisoner of war with a Confederate guard looking for a chance to buy something to eat for wounded soldiers. "I will see to this," said he. "I will know if these Northern robbers and vandals are to be allowed to desecrate the streets of Augusta."

I could never find out what the people of Augusta lived on during the war. I could not find enough food for twenty-two men, but I imagine that old fellow lived and grew fat on his dignity.

Shortly after my return to the cotton shed a company of Home guards, composed of the wealthy citizens of Augusta, marched up and posted a guard around us, relieving our train guard.

The company was composed of the wealthy men of the city, too rich to risk their precious carcasses at the front, but not too much of gentlemen to abuse and starve prisoners of war. They did not allow any more "Yanks" to desecrate their sacred streets that day.

Morning came and we bade a long, but not a sad, farewell to that Sacred City. We crossed the Savannah River into the sacred soil of South Carolina. Hamburg, the scene of the Rebel Gen. Butler's Massacre of negroes during Ku-Klux times, lies opposite Augusta.

Onward we went, our old engine puffing and wheezing like a heavy horse, for by this time the engines on Southern railroads began to show the need of the mechanics who had been driven north by the war. Along in the afternoon of the 21st, while we were yet about 60 miles from Columbia, S. C., the old engine gave out entirely and we were compelled to wait for an engine from Columbia. We arrived at Columbia sometime in the night and as we were in passenger cars we did not suffer a great deal of fatigue from our long ride. On the morning of the 22d as our train was leaving the depot a car ran off the track which delayed us until noon. While the train men were getting the car back on the track, I went with a guard down into the

city to buy rations, but not a loaf of bread nor an ounce of meat could I procure.

Columbia was a beautiful city. I never saw such flower gardens and ornamental shrubbery as I saw there, but you may be sure that I did not cry when I heard that it was burned down. I don't know whether any of those brutes who refused to sell me bread for starving, wounded men, were burned or not, if they were, they got a foretaste of their manifest destiny.

We arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on the morning of the 23rd. Here we had rations issued to us, consisting of bacon and hard tack, and of all the HARD tack I ever saw, that was the hardest. We could not bite it, neither could we break it with our hands until soaked in cold water.

At Weldon, on the Roanoke River, we laid over until the morning of the 24th. Here we had a chance to wash and rest and we needed both very much.

We reached Petersburg, Va., during the night of the 24th and were marched from the Weldon depot through the city and across the Appomattox River to the Richmond depot, where we waited until morning.

Midday found us within sight of Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.

As the train ran upon the long bridge which crosses the James River at the upper part of the Falls, we looked to our left, and there, lying peacefully in that historic river, was Belle Isle, a literal hell on earth. A truthful record of the sufferings, the starvation and the misery imposed by the Confederates upon our helpless comrades at that place, would cause a blush of shame to suffuse the cheek of a Comanche chief.

Arrived on the Richmond side, we dragged our weary bodies from the cars, and forming into line, were marched down a street parallel with the river. I suppose it was the main business street of the city. Trade was going on just as though there was no war in progress.

As we were marching past a tall brick building a shout of derision saluted our ears, looking up we saw a number of men, clad in Confederate gray, looking at our sorry company and hurling epithets at us, which were too vile to repeat in these pages. This was the famous, or perhaps infamous is the better word, Castle Thunder. It was a penal prison of the Confederacy and within its dirty, smoke begrimed walls were confined desperate characters from the Rebel army, such as deserters, thieves and murderers, together with Union men from the mountains of Virginia and East Tennessee, and Union soldiers who were deemed worthy of a worse punishment than was afforded in the ordinary military prisons.

Many stories are told of the dark deeds committed within the walls of that prison. It is said that there were dark cells underneath that structure, not unlike the cells under the Castle of Antonia, near the Temple in Jerusalem, as described in Ben Hur, into which men were cast, there to remain, never

to see the light of day or breathe one breath of pure air until death or the fortunes of war released them.

The horrors of the Spanish Inquisition in the middle ages were repeated here. Men were tied up by their thumbs, with their toes barely touching the floor, they were bucked and gagged and tortured in every conceivable way, and more for the purpose of gratifying the devilish hatred of their jailors, then because they had committed crimes.

On we march past Castle Lightning, a similar prison of unsavory reputation, to Libby Prison, which opened its ponderous doors to receive us. But I will reserve a description of this prison for another chapter.

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.