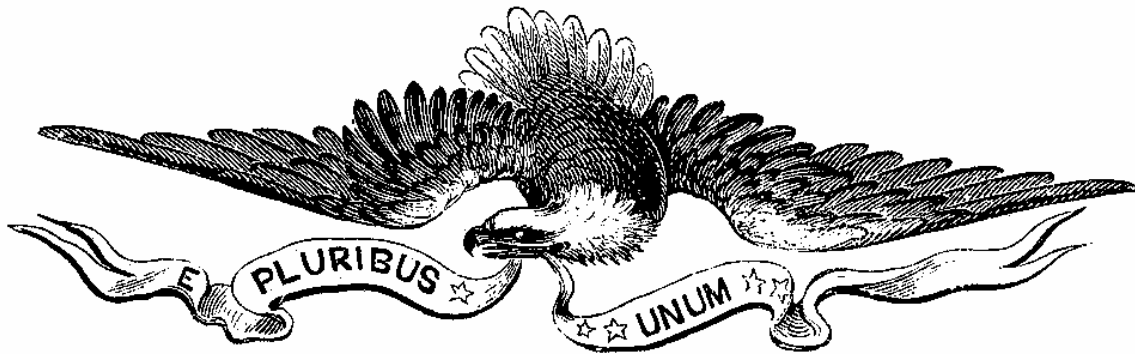


THE FUGELMAN



VOLUME XVII

ISSUE 8

AUGUST, 2009

PASS IN REVIEW



Figure 1 photo from company B website

July 2009

I am having a hard time believing that we are half way through our campaign and there are many more events to attend. Wade House and Norskedalen are of course on my list to attend but there are many more that others will attend. In mass, or as individuals, we must continue to provide the best interpretation of the Civil War soldier to the passing public and be sure to invite them in as possible recruits to the Second Wisconsin Association.

I may be extending myself here but, we must be ever aware of unsafe practices in the manual of arms and the school of the soldier and/or company. We must also not violate any event rules such as age requirements and authenticity requirements. It is also necessary to maintain military decorum in camp while spectators are present. Officers and NCOs are the ones who are responsible for the

enforcement of these rules. But, we as individuals must do our part not to push the envelope to get our way. We must ALL be willing to correct ourselves of any bad practices.

Officers take charge of your company and see to it that your men are properly drilled for their safety and the safety of others. NCOs, see to it that your men are well prepared to take the field, both in knowledge and equipment. Knowledge in the drill and proper preparation of the meals they eat and the security of a safe camp. Soldiers take pride in yourselves and your company and bring it to the forefront of excellence.

Your Obedient Servant,

Lt Col. Pete Seielstad

THE 10TH TENNESSEE SUFFERS ANOTHER LOSS

By the time our members read this some time will have passed since the newsletter learned the sad news that the father of Chuck Larscheid, one of our compatriots from the 10th Tennessee.

Clayton Larscheid passed away on Sunday, June 28th, 2009, following complications arising after heart surgery. The funeral for Mr. Larscheid was on July 2, 2009.

Clayton Larscheid was a World War II veteran who served in the Pacific Theater during the war.

The members of the Second Wisconsin extend their sincerest condolences to the Larscheid family. Although some time has passed due to the publishing schedule of *The Fugelman* if you would like to send a card to Chuck Larscheid you can send it to:

Chuck Larscheid
731 East Briar Lane
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301

Thank you, Dave Dresang, for sharing this news with us.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS FOR THE COMPANIES OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Aug. 1&2 | Company E-- Fish Creek Living History |
| Aug. 1&2 | Companies B and K—"Muskets and Memories" reenactment, Boscobel, Wisconsin |
| Aug. 1&2 | Skirmish Team 1 st U.S., 15 th Wis., & |

- 8th Wis.—Boscobel,
Wisconsin
- Aug. 1&2 Living History in
Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania—
**Black Hat Battalion
and Association
maximum effort
event**
- Aug. 8th Company B—Civil
War grave Marker
dedication,
Greenwood,
Wisconsin
- Aug. 15&16 Companies E & K,
10th Tennessee—
Pinecrest Village
reenactment,
Manitowoc,
Wisconsin

The first weekend in August is going to find the companies and men of the Second Wisconsin Regiment spread thinly across the country! With events scheduled in Boscobel, Fish Creek and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the volunteers will cast a huge shadow across the land!

The Fugelman has reported in previous issues on the Gettysburg event. It has also reported on the event held by Company B at the Greenwood Cemetery on August 8th. There is additional information on this event in the dispatches from Company B below. It is the fervent hope that some of our comrades can join with Company B for what is an important and moving ceremony!

**"MUSKETS
AND
MEMORIES"
EVENT IN
BOSCOBEL,
WISCONSIN
AUGUST 1ST
AND 2ND, 2009**

**A LATE
DISPATCH
FROM
GENERAL
GRANT ON
THE
BOSCOBEL
EVENT**

Over the weekend at the Tallman House event the editor had an opportunity to discuss the upcoming event at Boscobel. The General commanding is asking for a large contingent from the Second Wisconsin. The battle scenario on Saturday will, as noted above, be based on the Battle of First Bull Run.

The artillery will be moved to the center of the field and be overrun twice—recreating the experience of Griffin's battery—by the rebels. In the final phase of the battle Jackson's troops will arrive on the field and as the assault on Henry House Hill begins Jackson will crest the hill and open fire on the assault. General Grant has great faith in the men of the Second Wisconsin and is hoping for a large contingent as because Grant relies on our abilities and expertise on the field!

Grant also wants to put together some civilian picnickers who will get caught up in the Union army retreat on Saturday.

On Sunday Grant is planning on a bayonet charge—not to be executed by our men—to turn back an effort by the cavalry to break through Grant's encircling lines during the Appomattox campaign. Grant hopes to have two lines where the rebs will march through to turn over their weapons and flags. The Union troops will execute a salute and the scenario will end with the men on both sides shaking hands.

**AN UPDATE
AND CALL
FOR
ASSISTANC
E WITH THE
OLD WADE
HOUSE
SCHOOL
DAY EVENT**

It is hard to believe that we are preparing for events in September! Below you will find a dispatch from Betsy Urven, the organizer of the Old Wade House School Day program. In the past the fellows from the Second Wisconsin have been generous with their time and efforts to support this important work. Please consider the need for volunteers and let Ms. Urven know if you are willing to pitch in and lend a hand to the event.

Well we have 958 coming so far to our 2009 school day! I just wanted to touch base so you don't forget about it. I have 8 stations so far but need a total of 28. I know it's early yet but let me know what you would like to present if I haven't heard from you already. If you know of others who would like to participate please let me know. The more the merrier. I'm always in need of folks who can do drilling. We have 30 wooden muskets. Thanks and I look forward to seeing everyone in September.

Betsy
Error! Objects cannot be created from editing field codes.

**MANITOWOC
COUNTY
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
EVENT**

**REMEMBERING THE CIVIL
WAR**

August 15th and 16th, 2009, marks the date of the Manitowoc reenactment at Pinecrest Historical Village. The event will open to the public each day at 9:00 a.m. and run until 4:00 p.m.

Please review all the details posted below in the Regimental Dispatches.

SICK CALL

The Fugelman has been following the struggles of our secretary, Dave Dresang, for awhile now. With each communiqué it has been our hope that good news was just a matter of time until we could breathe a sigh of relief and gratefully say our comrade is improving greatly. The following dispatch, however, is at least disheartening! Dave is not only a comrade, but a good friend to the Regimental newsletter and thus this news is not what we hoped for. Let us continue to offer up our fervent prayers for Dave that one day very soon we shall hear some very good news! Thank you Dave for keeping us with you in your struggle with your posts.

Dear everyone:

Well, it was a short visit to Mayo, but for a reason. This first visit was with the Doctor (neurologist) who is in charge of my case. Dr. Fred Cutrer (neurologist) was named the Doctor of the year (by Men's Health magazine) in 2007. I spent a lot of time with him. He is a very caring and compassionate man, with a great bedside manner. He performed some preliminary

tests, and then ordered several more.

The further tests will be done on July 8th and August 5th, and they are extensive.

After all the tests are done he will then get together with them, and plan a course of action.

His first thoughts (after his examination) were not what I had hoped for. He cautioned me that things could change after all the tests are done.

His initial assessment is:

Nerve damage done by surgery possible brain damage done by surgery, or caused by lack of oxygen during surgery.

He also said that he believes that I may never regain full functions again.

When I gave a heavy sigh, that is when he cautioned me that things could change after all the tests are completed.

He is the top neurologist at Mayo, so I am hoping that his assessments are wrong.

He also told me that Dr.

Purath (my neurologist at Franklin) was on the right track (she sent her assessment to him) and that after they were done with me at Mayo, as he put it "she will be the Quarterback" they will send all their findings to her, and all recommendations, they will also keep Dr. Stanko (my neurologist in Green Bay) well informed and she will also get all their findings.

Dr. Cutrer was a very reassuring person, he said that the fault for my condition lies with them, and the limitations in their medical knowledge in this particular area.

Immediately following my visit with him, he was scheduling appointments with the other Physicians.

I had one today, it was with Brain rehab. I went through some tests with them. No real idea how it went.

Next week is with a neurophysiologist, and the one

in August is with a neurooptomologist and pain rehab, and then following all that up with him.

Right now, he is having several radiologists going through all my scans to check for brain damage, but I will have to wait until I see him before I find out how that went.

As for now, he wants me to continue the same as I have been, and that means, going to Menominee Falls (like I would miss that.)

On our way out to Mayo we stopped and saw Lt. Col.

(darling) Pete and his wife, and had dinner with them. It was a marvelous time and his wife (Virginia or Jinny as she is called) made a very nice meal. It was also good for me, because long trips tend to take a lot out of me, but the stop and conversation (a couple of hours worth) helped out a great deal.

The people at the Mayo clinic are very polite and courteous, very kind, the building is just spectacular, it doesn't feel like a clinic at all.

Am I discouraged, yes, a little, the one thing I didn't expect was the "brain damage" part, that threw me, and his comment about not regaining all my functions, that was also hard to hear.

Can they do anything? Yes, he believes that they and my other 2 neurologists can get me back some of my functions, so I can once again, lead a somewhat normal life.

That was encouraging. That is where I stand right now.

I'm glad that I went, and Dr. Cutrer is the right person for me.

Thank you all for your well wishes before I left, please have an enjoyable 4th, and remember what it stands for.

sincerely
David

The following dispatch was received by the newsletter on July 11th, 2009.

AN UPDATE FROM DAVE DRESANG

Dear everyone:

Well, I now get a small break and do not have to be back at Mayo until August 5th, but because of the testing on the 8th, our stay at Mayo has gone from 3 to 4 days.

I'm not even sure how to explain the testing done on the 8th.

Well, I'll give it a try.

The test that I took was to see how well the brain functions in many different areas.

Recall

Memory

Association

Recognition

and some other areas that I just can't remember.

The test took 4 hours, all of it was, for a lack of a better term, all paperwork.

The neurophysiologist [2 of them] and an assistant talked to me, asked several different questions, and then the 2 doctors left me to the assistant who administered the test.

It begins with [and I can't recall all of the test, so this is a readers digest version] a

story. Tracy reads a story, then you have to recite it back, word for word, or as close as you can get [didn't do well] then she reads another

story, this time after I give my version, she re-reads it, this goes on for 3 times, the same story. Did a little better at that one. Then comes the pictures. She showed me 50 pictures of various items for about 5 seconds each, then, she shows me the pictures again, but this time, you have a choice, picture A or B, one is correct, the other is not, didn't fair that well the first time round, then we do it all over

again, this time the pictures are in a different order, still didn't do that great.

This type of testing goes on for 4 hours (usually it's suppose to go 4 1/2 hours, so I must have gotten time off for good behavior) you get one 10 minute break.

After a while things become very confusing, it all begins to blend together, I fell apart when they ask you a word and you are suppose to give a sample or meaning of the word. This one hit me hard, the words were simple, and ones that are used almost every day, so it's not difficult, but for me, I knew the word, heard it, but I couldn't bring up the meaning, my mind just couldn't recall the word, and it hit hard, I'll admit, that one brought me to tears, because I knew them, but my mind couldn't respond.

It happened on several different occasions, especially when the test was simple and I couldn't either remember, or forced the answer to come to me.

It was a very depressing test. I asked Tracy (after the test was done) what some of the words meant, or the pictures, and she couldn't tell me. Talk about getting hit in the face, and when I got back to Theresa, I could only ask her some of them because I had already forgotten them.

The worst part about the test, is I have to wait till I get back for the results.

Right now, my focus is on Menominee Falls, I need this type of boost to my morale. We asked all the Doctors that we saw about reenacting, and not one said that I shouldn't do it. I was told that my body will let me know when I have enough, so there is no worry from that standpoint, and I will not push myself into a corner. I know that I will have a lot of people watching

out for me, so rest assured, I will behave myself. Now, Round 3 has been extended from 3 to 4 days because of this test. I get to see another specialist that will go over the results, and when all the tests are done, Dr Cutrer will gather all the information and make a plan of action. I'm hopeful that anything further can be done here, or in Franklin. We were told that Mayo has a list of all the Doctors in the Fox Valley area, and the clinics, and what they can or cannot handle. If they do not believe that there is a Doctor qualified in this area, then they will look at Franklin (they already told us that Dr. Purath is well known and respected) and go from there. Well, that is it, and I look forward to seeing you at Menominee Falls, or sometime in the future.

sincerely
David

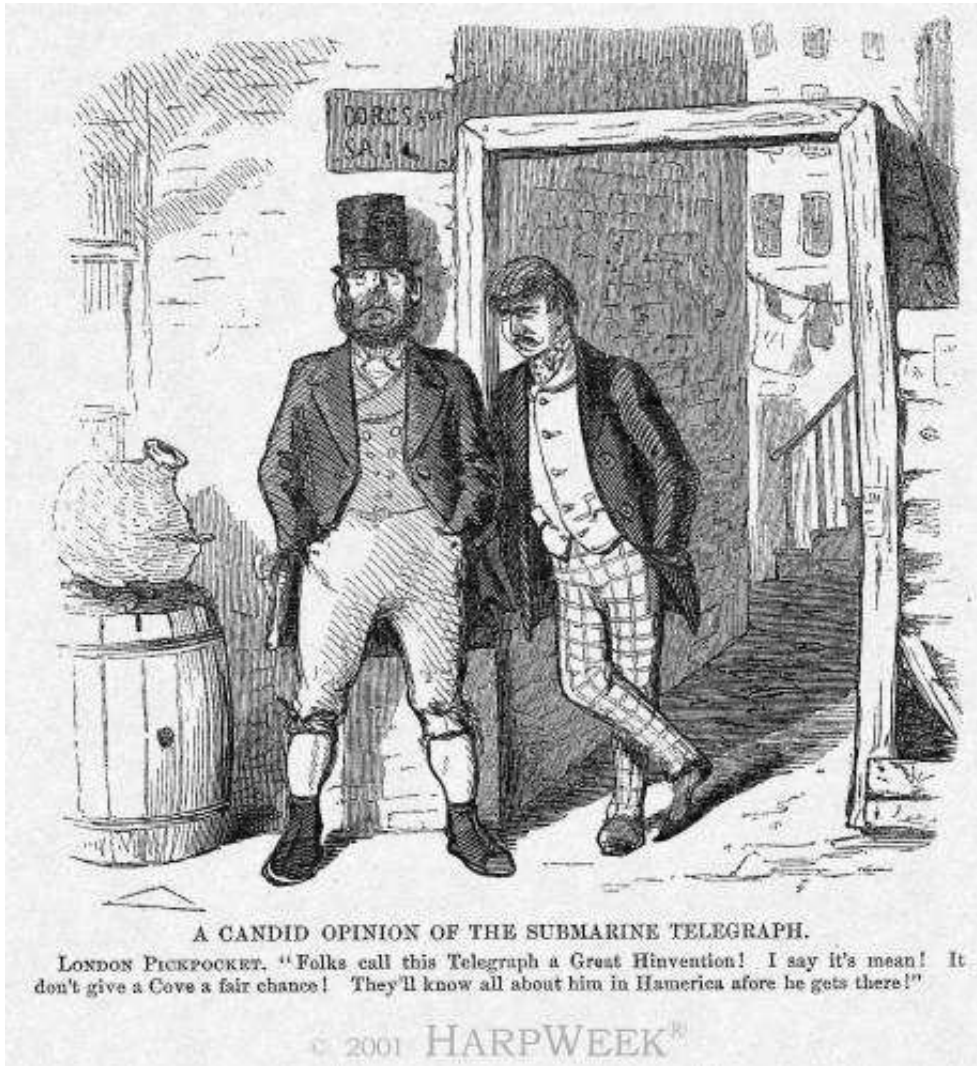
GETTYSBURG LIVING HISTORY

A SECOND WISCONSIN AND BLACK HAT BATTALION EVENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

INFORMATION FROM COLONEL DECRAVE OF THE BLACK HATS

Colonel DeCrane from the Black Hat Battalion has provided the following information on the living history event in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on August 1 and 2, 2009. Our thanks to Col. DeCrane for the information.

We assume men will be arriving at Gettysburg at all hours on Friday so we didn't plan for any formations on Friday. We will be camped behind the PA Monument. Our first formation will be Sat. morning around 8 assuming the weather cooperates. We will have 3 demonstrations on Sat. and two on Sun. We also have two optional activities planned. Sat. after supper is one (I think we are hiking to Little Round Top, but I am not sure). Early Sun. morning we are hiking from the Cordori Farm to McPhearson's Ridge - the route of the Iron Brigade.



A Candid Opinion of the Submarine Telegraph

London Pickpocket. "Folks call this Telegraph a Great Hinvention! I say it's mean! It don't give a Cove a fair chance! They'll know all about him in Hamerica afore he gets there!"

Artist: Frank Bellew

The laying of the transatlantic telegraph cable was one of the most eagerly anticipated events of the nineteenth century. Upon its completion, it was celebrated as "the eighth wonder of the world." However, as most things have their downside, the pickpockets in this cartoon discuss a possible negative effect upon their illicit profession.

The telegraph spread rapidly in the United States after completion of the first line in 1844, dramatically altering communication for

business, railroads, journalism, and personal correspondence. In 1851, the first underwater cable was laid between Dover, England, and Calais, France. In 1855, during the Crimean War being fought between Russia and Great Britain and her allies, the British government financed, owned, and operated a submarine cable across the Black Sea from Bulgaria to Ukraine. As intended, it functioned only until the end of the war the next year.

In 1854, the discovery of a shallow underwater plateau in the Atlantic Ocean between Newfoundland and Ireland inspired Cyrus Field to attempt the connection of North America and Europe by a submarine telegraph cable. Field, whose millions from paper manufacturing made him one of the richest men in New York City, convinced several of his wealthy friends to join him on the project: Peter Cooper (his neighbor at Gramercy Park), David Dudley Field [his brother], Abram Hewitt, Moses Taylor, Marshall Roberts, and Samuel Morse, inventor of the telegraph. They secured a charter for the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, raised \$1.5 million, and hired workers to clear a path through the Canadian wilderness to link by telegraph Nova Scotia (where the U.S. telegraph lines ended) with St. John's, Newfoundland.

In February 1857, Congress approved an annual subsidy of \$70,000 to Field's company for laying and operating a telegraph line between Newfoundland and New York, and authorized the U.S. president to negotiate a treaty with Britain for laying the transatlantic cable. Opponents argued that it was an unconstitutional expenditure of federal funds, technically infeasible, and a ploy by foreigners and foreign-born Americans. Supporters stressed, sometimes in utopian terms, its potential for fostering international peace by bringing the U.S. and the European nations closer together.

With the completion of the New York-Newfoundland line, British investors joined Field in creating the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and work began on surveying and laying the 1,660 nautical miles from Newfoundland to Valentia, Ireland. The cable consisted of a copper conductor insulated by gutta percha (Malaysian latex) and protected by iron wire. The cable was too large to be transported on a single ship, so it was spliced together in the ocean. The USS *Niagara* and the HMS *Agamemnon* carried out the actual laying of the cable during the summer months of 1857 and 1858.

A violent storm at sea nearly wrecked the British frigate, but the task of laying the cable was completed in the summer of 1858. On August 17, 1858, the first transatlantic telegraph message was transmitted from Queen Victoria to President James Buchanan. The dispatch took 16 hours to reach Washington, and the shorter return message to London went through in only ten hours. Previously, such communications would have taken 12 days by steamship and land telegraph.

The press and public had closely followed the attempt to lay a transatlantic cable, and reacted with enthusiasm when word of its success was reported. In 1857 and 1858, *Harper's Weekly* ran numerous illustrated news stories, news briefs, editorials, maps, charts, sketches, and portraits, which provided information about the project's promoters and personnel, ships, routes, cable-laying

operations, and telegraphic technology, or about the political issues involving Congress, the British government, or Anglo-American relations. The newspaper published several cartoons on the topic, such as the one featured today; verse, including "A Rhyme for the Atlantic Telegraph," by Martin Farquhar Tupper; and advertisements for souvenirs made from "genuine" pieces of cable aboard the ships (to be worn as charms or watch keys) and a perfume called *Atlantic Cable Bouquet*, dedicated to Cyrus Field and "distilled from ocean spray and fragrant flowers."

On September 1, 1858, New York City hosted a huge celebration to honor Cyrus Field and the transatlantic cable, with a daylight parade down Broadway, the largest public gathering in Union Square to that time, grandiose speech-making and versifying, a torchlight procession that night, and a spectacular fireworks display (which caught the cupola of City Hall on fire). *Harper's Weekly* and other publications printed special supplements on the cable and the festivities. Unfortunately, the jubilation was premature.

Over the few weeks since its completion, 271 messages had been transmitted, including reports of the end of the Anglo-Chinese War and the Sepoy Mutiny in India. When the dispatches became increasingly difficult to decipher, the cable's chief engineer turned up the voltage, causing a total failure of transmission on September 18, 1858. The money invested by the Atlantic Telegraph Company was lost, and public skepticism reemerged concerning the ultimate feasibility of a transatlantic cable.

Field and others closest to the project, however, realized a transatlantic telegraph could work and learned from their mistakes. In 1860, the British government finished laying a Red Sea cable. The American Civil War delayed plans for the transatlantic telegraph, but patience and persistence paid off when the underwater cable was successfully completed in July 1866. That time, it lasted.

Robert C. Kennedy

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/harp/0516.html>

THE PRACTICE OF SALUTING AND PAYING RESPECTS TO OFFICERS

Have you ever been in camp and an officer approaches? What do you do? That question has occurred to the editor on more than one occasion. It has always been comforting that on the whole volunteers in the Federal service were by nature lax in paying respects to officers. After all, in most cases the company captains were one of them; a neighbor, a popular local personality or even a family member, elected to fill the position of Captain. It was different for the regulars, but volunteers thought of themselves as a distinctly different organization. But proper deportment and the courtesies due to officers were required by all soldiers in Federal service.

The following article is based upon *The Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers* by August Kautz. This manual was essentially a compilation of existing military manuals and the laws as adopted by Congress. The rules are the same, even word for word, found in Gilham's manual published in 1859 or 1860 and Hardee's manual. The rules would have been the same in both the rebel and Union armies. This article will summarize the rules, but the actual language from the manual developed by Kautz follows.

1. When a soldier meets an officer he must salute and while doing so he is to display a respectful and "soldierly" bearing. The officer is expected to return the compliment with a salute. As the soldier approaches an officer the salute should be made about six paces before meeting the officer and the salute held until the soldier has taken six paces beyond the officer.
2. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier is seated and not involved in some assigned duty they must stand up upon the approach of an officer and execute their salute. If a soldier is standing he will turn toward the officer and make his salute. After the salute if both the non-commissioned officer or private and the officer remain in the same general area there is no need for a further salute.
3. When a NCO or soldier addresses an officer, or is spoken to by an officer, he must execute a salute. After receiving an answer or other communication from the officer the soldier salutes again before turning away.
4. When a soldier enters an officer's quarters armed, he simply makes the required salute, and does not take off his cap or hat. The private stands in the position of the soldier (stands at attention). The soldier remains standing until invited to sit down.
5. A sentry or guard when on post will salute lieutenants and captains by facing them and coming to shoulder arms and holding that position until the officer passes. A sentry or guard when on post will salute officers above the rank of captain (sorry Captain Mickelson!), officers of the day, and commanding officers (whether above the rank of captain or not) by turning to them and going to present arms. Armed bodies of men passing near a sentinel's post, commanded by an officer are entitled to a present arms, if by a NCO they are saluted by going to shoulder arms.
6. Sentinels and guards do not give a salute between retreat and reveille. Pickets do not salute officers.
7. When soldiers are marching or in their ranks, they do not salute.
8. If a soldier is employed at any type of work they are not expected to interrupt their employment in order to salute.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND
SOLDIERS
AS
DERIVED FROM LAW AND REGULATIONS
AND
PRACTISED IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

BEING
A HAND-BOOK FOR THE RANK AND FILES OF THE ARMY,
SHOWING WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES,
HOW TO OBTAIN THE FORMER AND PERFORM
THE LATTER, AND THEREBY ENABLING
THEM TO SEEK PROMOTION AND
DISTINCTION IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

BY
AUGUST V. KAUTZ
CAPT. SIXTH U.S. CAVALRY, BRIG.-GEN. U.S. VOLUNTEERS

PHILADELPHIA
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1864

Department.

47. *One of the first things a soldier has to learn on entering the army, is a proper military deportment towards his superiors in rank: this is nothing more than the military way of performing the courtesies required from a well-bred man in civil life, and a punctual performance of them is as much to his credit as the observance of the ordinary rules of common politeness.*

48. *"Sergeants, with swords drawn, will salute by bringing them to a present; with muskets, by bringing the left hand across the body, so as to strike the musket near the right shoulder. Corporals out of the ranks, and privates not sentries, will carry their muskets at a shoulder as sergeants, and salute in like manner." (Reg. 255.)*

49. *"When a soldier without arms, or with side arms only, meets an officer, he is to raise his hand to the right side of the visor of his cap, palm to the front, elbow raised as high as the shoulder, looking at the same time in a respectful and soldier-like manner at the officer, who will return the compliment thus offered." (Reg. 256.)*

50. *"A non-commissioned officer or soldier being seated, and without particular occupation, will rise on the approach of an officer, and make the customary salutation. If standing, he will turn toward the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated." (Reg. 257.)*

51. *The foregoing regulations should be strictly observed by enlisted men; and their faithful performance will add much to the military reputation of a company or regiment.*

52. *The following customs are equally binding, though not provided for in Regulations:*

When soldiers are marching in the ranks, they do not salute, unless ordered at the time. If employed at any work, they are not expected to discontinue their employment to salute.

53. *A soldier or non-commissioned officer, when he addresses an officer, or is spoken to by one, salutes; on receiving the answer or communication from the officer, he again salutes before turning to go away.*

54. *When a soldier enters an officer's quarters armed, he simply makes the required salute, and does not take off his cap; but without arms, or with side-arms only, he takes off his cap and stands in the position of a soldier, and delivers his message or communicates what he came for in as few words as possible and to the point.*

55. *A slovenly attitude, frequent changes of position, or much gesticulation, is exceedingly unmilitary, and looks bad. Say what you have to say in a prompt, courageous manner, without diffidence or hesitation; and, if always respectful, no matter what the subject, it is more likely to be considered than when delivered in a drawing hesitating, and timid manner.*

57. *When a soldier enters an officer's quarters, he remains standing in the position of a soldier until invited to sit down. When soldiers are in a room and an officer enters, they should rise and remain standing until invited to sit down.*

58. *Soldiers should bear in mind that the officer has his duties to perform, and that they are more weighty and important than any soldier can have, and that his leisure time is limited, and they should*

therefore avoid, as much as possible, troubling him with unimportant matters, or, at least, not be disappointed if they receive short answers.

59. In a company of seventy or eighty men, if each one should go only once a day to his captain with any matter, it is easily seen how annoying such a thing would soon become.

60. Soldiers should learn, as far as possible, to manage their own affairs; and, whilst their company commander is the legitimate person to apply to for any thing needful or when in difficulty, his time should not be trespassed upon with regard to matters they should know themselves.

61. The company commander, through the first sergeant, is the proper person to apply to for all indulgences, such as passes, furloughs, &c., and for clothing, rations, pay, and the adjustment of all differences and difficulties in the company.

62. An application to any other source will most generally be answered by referring the applicant to his company commander, whose duty it is to attend to the wants of his men. Only when the company commander neglects his duty in this respect is a soldier justified in applying to his regimental or post commander.

THE BLACK HATS "SEE THE ELEPHANT" FOR THE FIRST TIME AS A BRIGADE

AFTER A LONG WAIT TO TEST THEMSELVES AGAINST THE REBELS THEIR TIME HAD COME

As the bright red sun slowly set on a warm late summer evening, Union troops marching east along Warrenton Turnpike knew nothing of the danger that awaited them. The Federal soldiers had been scouring the Virginia countryside for days, looking for 'Stonewall' Jackson, who seemed to have vanished along with all his men. Yet all the Yankees would have had to do to find him was to look up the hill to their left, where Jackson was watching them from his horse.

Brigadier General Rufus King's division was on patrol that evening. The division comprised three brigades of mostly green soldiers from New York and Pennsylvania and a fourth brigade manned by Westerners from Wisconsin and Indiana. The Westerners wore distinctive, tall Army-issue dress hats — hence their nom de guerre, the 'Black Hat Brigade.' An exceptional commander who had trained his brigade to the point of perfection led the Western soldiers. But Brigadier General John Gibbon, like his men, had yet to see battle in the Civil War.

The rookie Badgers and Hoosiers would soon face the flower of the Confederate Army, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's hard-marching veterans, in a stand-up infantry fight: the

Battle of Brawner's Farm. There, the Rebels would fail to decisively defeat a heavily outnumbered foe, and the men of King's division would soon prove themselves every inch the soldiers that Jackson's veterans were.

General Gibbon was a ramrod-straight, 35-year-old Philadelphian born in 1827. He had moved with his family to Charlotte, N.C., at a young age. While living in North Carolina, Gibbon was appointed to West Point, where he was schooled as an artillery officer and, due to academic problems, graduated a year behind schedule in the class of 1847.

After graduation, Brevet 2nd Lt. Gibbon served with the 3rd U.S. Artillery at Mexico City and Toluca during the waning days of the Mexican War but missed most of the fighting. Later he assisted in fighting the Seminoles in Florida, and by 1855 he was serving as an artillery instructor at his alma mater. Four years later, Captain Gibbon was sent to Utah as part of the Mormon Expedition, where he commanded Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery. After the firing on Fort Sumter in April 1861, Gibbon and his battery were ordered to Washington. While three of his brothers chose to fight for the South, Gibbon decided his loyalty to the Union meant more than family ties.

The Westerners spent much of late 1861 and early 1862 in the training camps that surrounded Washington and guarding railroads near Fredericksburg, Va. Gibbon became their brigade commander in June 1862, and by August the general and his men had come to respect, but not love, each other. He expected the same level of discipline and professionalism from his volunteers as he demanded of his Regular artillerymen. One soldier remarked, 'Until we learned to know him, which we did not till he led us in battle, we seemed very far apart.'

Gibbon later explained the difficulties in training men who had recently been civilians: 'The habit of obedience and subjection to the will of another, so difficult to instill into the minds of free and independent men, became marked characteristics of the command. A great deal of the prejudice against me as a Regular officer was removed when the men came to compare their own soldierly appearance and way of doing duty with other commands....'

During Gibbon's tenure as the brigade's commander, his Western boys won laurels as the foremost fighting brigade in the entire Union Army. In the words of Rufus Dawes, an officer in the 6th Wisconsin, 'His administration of the command left a lasting impression for good upon the character and the military tone of the brigade, and his splendid personal bravery upon the field of battle was an inspiration to all.'

Changes that led to the Black Hat Brigade's appearance on the field of battle began in late June 1862, when the Union created the Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj. Gen. John Pope. Gibbon's brigade was assigned to that force and officially designated the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, of Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell's III Corps.

The new army had been formed after President Abraham Lincoln began to demand offensive operations in Virginia after months of inactivity by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac outside the Confederate capital of Richmond. Pope's

mission was to march south and destroy the important railways in northern and central Virginia that connected the fertile Shenandoah Valley with Richmond.

Lincoln hoped to force General Robert E. Lee to shift some of his Army of Northern Virginia troops to northern Virginia to confront Pope, thus weakening Lee's position outside Richmond and helping the Army of the Potomac. In mid-July, Lee did as Lincoln hoped, and sent two divisions under General Jackson, approximately 14,000 men, to the vicinity of Gordonsville, where the Virginia Central Railroad joined the Orange & Alexandria, to impede Pope's southward march.

In late July, Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill's division reinforced Jackson while Maj. Gen. James Longstreet and 29,000 men remained outside Richmond to guard against a possible attack by McClellan. After engaging and defeating a portion of Pope's army at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, eight miles south of Culpeper Court House, on August 9, Jackson continued on to Manassas Junction, where he looted and destroyed Pope's supply depot on August 27.

What would come to be called the Second Bull Run campaign had started quite well for the Confederates. Following the Battle of Cedar Mountain, Lee, aware that McClellan was moving his army northward, ordered Longstreet to move his men to Gordonsville.

By the morning of August 28, Jackson had deployed his 25,000 men along Stony Ridge, behind the embankments of a railroad grade of the unfinished Manassas Gap Railroad north of the little village of Groveton, near the old First Bull Run battlefield. From there, Jackson could monitor Union activity along the Warrenton Turnpike, a strategic east-west thoroughfare, while awaiting Longstreet's arrival. Due to the concealment of Jackson's defensive position, Pope had completely lost track of the Rebels' movements after the destruction of Manassas Junction on August 27. Stonewall Jackson's 25,000 soldiers were, in effect, missing as far as the Army of Virginia was concerned.

On the evening of August 28, Gibbon's brigade of 1,800 Westerners sluggishly marched eastward toward the village of Centreville, where the majority of Pope's army was massing. The 2nd Wisconsin (the only regiment in the brigade that had previously seen combat, at First Bull Run), the 6th and 7th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana were getting very close to having a chance to show their mettle in battle.

It was approximately 5:45 p.m. when Gibbon's brigade neared the open fields of John Brawner's farm along Warrenton Turnpike, a mile west of Groveton. The soldiers were tired from a day of marching and countermarching, and their thoughts were of bedding down for the night, not of battle. As Gibbon looked to his north, he noticed horsemen near the Brawner farmhouse and wondered if they could be enemy cavalry. Moving off the pike to gain a better view, Gibbon saw Rebel artillery pieces unlimbering for action. Within a few minutes, at least two Rebel batteries fired on King's division, which was still in marching columns that extended for nearly a mile along the turnpike.

Exploding shells quickly caused the skittish New Yorkers in Brig. Gen. Marsena Patrick's brigade to scatter. Hours would pass before Patrick could re-form them. King suffered from epilepsy and, after suffering a seizure that afternoon, had turned over

command to Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch. Hatch ordered Captain John A. Reynolds' 1st New York Light Artillery to unlimber north of Groveton, and Gibbon soon had his old Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery, which was attached to his brigade, move to a knoll a few hundred yards east of the Brawner farmhouse. The ground shook with the 'wrath of the confronting batteries,' one Union officer noted.

Gibbon then ordered his brigade to take cover on the north side of the road near the Brawner woods. He consulted with fellow brigadier Abner Doubleday, and both men were convinced that the Rebel guns belonged to Confederate horse artillery and that Jackson's main force was miles away. Gibbon commanded the 2nd Wisconsin to silence the annoying guns and, if possible, 'capture one of J.E.B. Stuart's batteries.' The Badgers marched off, formed into a battle line and threw out skirmishers as they neared the Brawner house. To their surprise, the Badgers saw a Confederate infantry brigade, also arrayed in battle line, moving toward them.

Eight hundred strong, those troops made up the famous 'Stonewall Brigade.' Once commanded by Jackson, the unit had gained everlasting glory at the First Battle of Bull Run and had served with Jackson during the Shenandoah Valley campaign. Now commanded by Colonel William S.H. Baylor, a lawyer from Staunton, the brigade of five veteran Virginia regiments outnumbered the Badgers by almost 2-to-1.

As each side waited for the other to come within rifle range, one Wisconsin soldier noted, the boys 'held their pieces with a tighter grasp ... expressing their impatience with low mutterings in such honest, if not classic phrases, as 'Come on, God damn you.' 'When the Virginians came within 100 yards of the Union line, Colonel Edgar O'Connor of the 2nd gave the command to fire, unleashing a volley into the Virginians. An officer in Baylor's Brigade described the volley as 'a most terrific and deadly fire.' Minutes later, O'Connor, an 1854 West Point graduate, was mortally injured with wounds in the arm and groin, but his men continued to slug it out with the Virginians. He would later be laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery.

After 20 minutes of fighting, Gibbon noticed the Rebel line starting to overlap the left flank of the 2nd Wisconsin, and he ordered the 19th Indiana to a position on the Badgers' flank, a few yards east of the Brawner farmhouse. The Hoosiers, 423 men strong, moved into position but were met with a thunderous volley by the 4th Virginia. As the 19th steadied itself, Jackson desperately searched for more troops, encountering perhaps four regiments of Georgians under Brig. Gen. Alexander R. Lawton. They numbered between 800 and 1,000 men, and Jackson personally led them toward the fighting. Lawton's regiments positioned themselves on Baylor's left and joined the fight, overlapping the 2nd Wisconsin's right flank. In response, Gibbon ordered the 440 men of the 7th Wisconsin to a slight rise on the right of the 2nd's position. After some mingling and shifting of lines between the two regiments, the 7th Wisconsin finally anchored Gibbon's right flank.

Meanwhile, Jackson desperately tried to ferry more troops into line against the brazen Yankees. After he deployed Lawton's Georgia regiments, Jackson ordered Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble's Brigade to deploy on Lawton's left in hopes of enveloping Gibbon's line. At 60, Trimble was one of the oldest general officers in the Confederate Army. His

1,200 men from Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia had moved to within 75 yards of Gibbon's line when they encountered a surprise on their left. At 6:50 p.m., while Trimble's Brigade moved into position, Gibbon committed his last regiment to the fight, the 6th Wisconsin. The 500 men of the 6th Wisconsin, Gibbon's largest regiment, moved toward low ground near a dry streambed that offered some protection from the Confederate artillery. When Trimble's men were within 75 yards, Colonel Lysander Cutler gave the order to fire, and the 6th Wisconsin hammered Trimble's stunned brigade. One Badger recalled, 'Every gun cracked at once, and the line in front, which had faced us at the command ready' melted away, and instead of the heavy line of battle that was there before our volley, they presented the appearance of a skirmish line.' Trimble's men soon took refuge behind the relative shelter of a wooden snake-rail fence that bordered the field, and each side continued its bloody work. As both sides blasted away at each other, Gibbon noticed a 250-yard gap between the right flank of the 7th Wisconsin and the left of the 6th Wisconsin. He sent word back to Hatch for reinforcements, but for reasons unknown, Hatch would send no help. After the battle, General Patrick attributed his brigade's lack of involvement in the fight to not receiving formal orders to assist Gibbon. On his own initiative, General Doubleday sent the 450-man 76th New York and the 531 foot soldiers of the 56th Pennsylvania from his brigade into the expanding fight. The fresh troops moved into the large gap between the 7th and 6th Wisconsin and helped reinforce Gibbon's quickly dwindling line.

Gibbon's battle line was now complete and stretched for nearly a mile with a total of 2,781 men. In contrast, Jackson had three brigades in a line that stretched as far as Gibbon's position and had a slight edge — 3,000 men — in the number of troops engaged. Jackson had more than 20,000 men at his disposal, but he had been unable to field even a quarter of that number.

Jackson requested reinforcements from both of his division commanders, but in the end Ewell managed to bring only two of his four brigades onto the battlefield, and the four-brigade division of Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro (pronounced 'Tolliver') only deployed one full brigade and half of another.

Jackson's efforts were hampered by both of his division commanders being wounded during the action. As Ewell advanced with the 12th Georgia on the extreme Rebel left, he knelt down to gain a better view of the Union line, and a Mini ball shattered his left kneecap. The crippled Virginian was taken to the rear, where his leg was later amputated. Ewell's Division would be leaderless for the rest of the fight.

On the other flank, Taliaferro, commander of Jackson's old division, advanced toward the Brawner farmhouse, only to be wounded three times by Yankee rifle fire. Taliaferro refused to leave the field until the fighting was over. Due to his feeble condition, however, he was unable to deliver the authoritative leadership his division needed.

The Southern problems were compounded when Union lead began felling regimental commanders. Colonel Lawson Botts of the 2nd Virginia, a former lawyer who had defended John Brown in the famous 1859 trial, suffered a mortal head wound while encouraging his men near the left of the Stonewall Brigade line.

Colonel John Francis Neff of the 33rd Virginia had been suffering from heat exhaustion all week and was ordered to the rear by a surgeon prior to the battle. He refused any medical aid, opting to stay and fight with his men. As Colonel Neff walked down his line, exhorting his Virginians, he was killed instantly when a bullet entered his left cheek and exited his right ear.

Frustrated with the battle's progress, Jackson decided to go on the offensive. At approximately 7:15 p.m., he ordered his entire line to advance upon the recalcitrant Union defenders. The first to respond to Jackson's order was Trimble's Brigade. Due to the miscommunication that would plague the Confederates throughout this engagement, however, only two of Trimble's regiments responded to Jackson's call.

The 21st Georgia and 21st North Carolina — called 'my two twenty-firsts' by Trimble — started toward the 56th Pennsylvania and the 6th Wisconsin at about 7:30 p.m. For reasons unknown, Trimble's two left regiments, the 15th Alabama and the 12th Georgia, failed to advance. The Pennsylvanians poured a devastating volley into the 'two twenty-firsts' as they advanced without flank support, while the 6th Wisconsin delivered an oblique fire into the Rebels' left flank. The Rebel lines seemed to melt before the storm of Yankee lead.

One officer in the 6th Wisconsin remembered, 'The men [Southerners] loaded and fired with the energy of a madman and a recklessness of death truly wonderful, but human nature could not stand such a terrible wasting fire ... it literally mowed out great gaps in the line.'

The whirlpool of death claimed Lt. Col. Saunders Fulton of the 21st North Carolina as he led his men forward with bayonets fixed. Dozens of his men were swept away. The Georgians suffered a similar fate. As one remembered, 'The blazes from their guns seemed to pass through our ranks.' The 21st would lose 184 of 242 men in the battle, 76 percent of its strength. One Georgia company pitched into the Yankees with 45 men, but only five emerged from the fray unhurt. Trimble's advance had been halted, but Jackson's offensive was far from over.

Jackson personally ordered Lawton's Georgia brigade to move forward at 7:45 p.m., but once more only two regiments responded. Jackson led the Georgians toward their parlous undertaking. In the fading sunlight, the 26th and 28th Georgia advanced obliquely toward the 2nd Wisconsin. Their attack was short-lived. As they advanced, the 7th Wisconsin and the 76th New York wheeled to the left and poured a lethal volley into the Rebels' flank. Colonel William W. Robinson of the 7th Wisconsin wrote, 'The evolution was executed with as much precision as they ever executed the movement on drill. This brought us within 30 yards of the enemy.'

One man in the 7th reported, 'Our fire perfectly annihilated the rebels.' While the Southerners received fire from their flank, the 2nd Wisconsin poured deadly volleys into the Georgians' front. 'No rebel of that column who escaped death will ever forget that volley. It seemed like one gun,' said one New Yorker.

The 26th Georgia suffered 74 percent casualties in its feckless assault (134 of 181 men). One Wisconsin officer noted: 'Our boys mowed down their ranks like grass; but they closed up and came steadily on. Our fire was so terrible and certain that after having the colors in front of us shot down twice they broke in confusion and left us in possession of the field. They left their colors upon the field.' Jackson's short, violent offensive had ended, but the two sides continued to bloody each other in a classic, stand-up infantry fight.

As the late summer sun set behind the Bull Run Mountains, the blue and gray battle lines continued to blast away at each other at point-blank range, neither side budging an inch, separated by less than 30 yards in some places. The men could barely make out the dark silhouettes of the opposing battle lines and instead fired at their opponents' bright muzzle flashes. 'The two crowds, they could hardly be called lines, were within, it seemed to me, fifty yards of each other, and were pouring musketry into each other as rapidly as men could load and shoot,' remembered one Union veteran. Men were dropping with every volley — almost two dozen men every minute — but neither side yielded any ground. A veteran of some of the heaviest fighting of the entire Civil War, Gibbon later recalled, 'The most terrific musketry fire I have ever listened to rolled along those two lines of battle ... neither side yielding a foot.'

On the Union left, Colonel Solomon Meredith, the 6-foot-7-inch commander of the 19th Indiana, galloped up and down his line, extolling his men. Known as 'Long Sol' to his troops, Meredith was nearing the farmhouse when he noticed a large body of Rebel infantry bearing down on his left flank. The 600 fresh troops were from Colonel Alexander G. Taliaferro's mixed brigade of Virginians and Alabamians, and they represented the last of Jackson's immediate reinforcements on that part of the field.

Colonel Taliaferro advanced the 10th, 23rd and 37th Virginia regiments from his brigade against the 19th, hoping to enfilade Gibbon's left flank. The colonel's other two regiments, the 47th and 48th Alabama, were still en route to that part of the field and would not reach their brigade until after the fight. During this action, Taliaferro, an uncle of division commander W.B. Taliaferro, was seriously wounded and never again held field command.

As Taliaferro's Brigade advanced, Captain John Pelham of Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Horse Artillery moved two of his cannons to a knoll only 100 yards from the Hoosiers' line and began pouring deadly salvos of canister into Meredith's men. Meredith was severely injured when his horse was shot and fell on top of him during this action. His men, however, put up a strong fight until General Gibbon ordered them to fall back to a new position. But the combination of fresh Rebel troops, Pelham's guns and nearly complete darkness forced the Indianans to abandon their position entirely.

Sometime after 8 p.m. and the onset of darkness, the fighting died down. The crackle of musketry eventually faded into the groans of the wounded, as each side sought to collect its dead and wounded and burial parties from both sides searched for friends and loved ones.

Lacking sufficient numbers to maintain a defense and not wishing to provoke Jackson any further, at 11 p.m. the ailing Rufus King resumed command and decided to withdraw his battered division to Manassas Junction, eight miles to the south, where much of Pope's scattered army was gathering.

On the following two days, August 29 and 30, Lee and Pope would fight it out in the Second Battle of Bull Run. The first day of the fight, Jackson held off Union attacks on his position. On the 30th, King's division, again commanded by Hatch, helped attack Jackson's position in the afternoon. Whatever hopes Pope had for success were dashed when Longstreet came up on the Confederate right and delivered a punishing blow that broke the Federals. That evening, Gibbon's brigade skillfully acted as the rear guard for Pope's withdrawal from the battlefield. The Second Bull Run campaign, a dismal failure for the North, ended when Pope's soldiers marched into Washington after the Battle of Chantilly on September 1.

The Black Hat Brigade, however, suffered the most at the Battle of Brawner's Farm. Gibbon's brigade lost almost 800 killed or wounded, including nearly 200 men killed outright and dozens more who would die of their wounds, in that two-hour fight. The 2nd Wisconsin, Gibbon's first unit to be engaged, suffered the most casualties: 297 men killed or wounded out of 430, including 83 men killed outright.

On the Union left, the 19th Indiana suffered nearly 260 casualties of 423 men engaged — more than 60 percent of its strength. Farther down the line, the 7th Wisconsin suffered 220 casualties out of 440 men. Doubleday's two regiments each lost about 100 men killed and wounded. Finally, on the far Union right, the 6th Wisconsin sustained the fewest casualties due to the protective terrain of that part of the field — 72 men killed and wounded.

The brigade's leadership also suffered. Of the four regimental commanders, one was killed and the other three were wounded. All told, the Federals lost nearly 1,100 men out of about 2,800 engaged — almost 40 percent casualties in two hours of fighting.

Jackson's men also lost heavily. The Stonewall Brigade had two regimental commanders killed and suffered roughly 300 casualties — a little less than 40 percent of its strength. Lawton's Brigade incurred more than 300 casualties, with the 26th Georgia losing 74 percent of its men. Trimble's Brigade, which was only engaged for one hour, lost nearly 350 men killed or wounded, almost one-third of its strength.

The 21st Georgia lost 76 percent of its men. According to official Confederate records, only the 1st Texas at Antietam would have a higher casualty percentage during the entire war, 82.3 percent. Colonel A.G. Taliaferro's Brigade would lose 87 men, a relatively low number, in its short fight with Meredith's Indianans. Of the approximately 3,500 Rebels participating that evening, 1,100 became casualties, over one-third of the Confederate troops engaged, nearly identical to their adversary's grim toll.

At Brawner's Farm, Jackson fielded only two under strength, yet complete, brigades — Baylor's and Trimble's — and a few regiments of two other brigades commanded by

Lawton and A.G. Taliaferro. The combined strength of the four brigades barely outnumbered the six Union regiments opposing them.

There are a number of reasons for Jackson's poor performance at Brawner's Farm. Known for his brilliant use of maneuver to gain tactical advantage during the Shenandoah Valley campaign, Stonewall contented himself with uncoordinated and unsuccessful frontal assaults and failed to communicate well with his division commanders. Thus brigade commanders being in the dark led to uncoordinated, piecemeal regimental assaults. In Jackson's defense, when Ewell and W.B. Taliaferro were wounded, he was forced to lead individual regiments into battle, something a major general should not have to do. Jackson, however, also failed to bring sufficient artillery into action against the Union troops. His miserly use of artillery allowed the Union troops to bring up reinforcements.

Lastly, Jackson had difficulty achieving his objectives because his men were up against possibly the best brigade in the Union Army. Gibbon, in his first major battle as an infantry commander, used his regiments brilliantly, deftly plugging them into key positions as different threats arose. Due to Gibbon's relentless training of his men, and the Westerners' determination to prove themselves as fighters, the soldiers stood their ground and did not yield a foot until ordered. The Black Hat Brigade's magnificent performance would be repeated again on many a bloody field — but the men in Gibbon's brigade would never forget their baptism of fire at Brawner's Farm.

This article was written by Todd S. Berkoff and originally appeared in the September 2004 issue of *America's Civil War*. For more great articles be sure to pick up your copy of [America's Civil War](#).

<http://www.historynet.com/battle-of-brawners-farm-black-hat-brigades-baptism-of-fire.htm>



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Schedule of Activities, July 31 - August 2, 2009

Subject to Change

Fri 7/31	Activity	Location
8:00 am	Reenactor Registration begins	Kronshage Park
9:00 am - 4:30 pm	GAR Hall open to public	GAR Hall
5:00 pm	ACWSA Mortar Competition	Sportsman's Club
5:00 pm	Officer's call	Kronshage Park
Sat 8/1	Activity	Location
8:00 am	Reenactor Registration continues	Kronshage Park
8:30 am	Officer's call	Kronshage Park
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Camp opens to public/Living history demonstrations	Kronshage Park
9:00 am - 4:00 pm	Guided Encampment Tours, on the hour	Kronshage Park
9:00 am - 4:30 pm	GAR Hall open to public	GAR Hall
9:00 am - noon	ACWSA Indvl.Comp. "Hands on history" public participation	Sportsman's Club
10:00 am	Workshops throughout the day	Kronshage Park
10:00 am	Infantry drills, regular	Kronshage Park
10:00 am	Cavalry drills	Kronshage Park
10:00 am - 2:30 pm	Children's activities	Children's Tent
11:00 am	Artillery drills, regular	Kronshage Park
12:00 noon	Family Dance Lessons	Event Tent
12:30 pm	Safety inspection	Kronshage Park
12:30 pm	ACWSA Team Commanders Meeting	Sportsman's Club
12:45 pm	ACWSA Carbine Team Competition	Sportsman's Club
1:00 pm	Battle Reenactment - 1st Bull Run / Manassas	Kronshage Park
2:00 pm	Feature for Youth, Robert Welch, entertainer	Event Tent
2:15 pm	Medical scenarios at encampment hospitals	Kronshage Park
2:30 pm - 4:00 pm	Ladies' Garden Party (period dress required)	Bohlman Side Yard - Corner of Mound & Pearl St.
3:00 pm	Gatling gun competition	Sportsman's Club
3:30 pm	ACWSA Shooters vs. Boscobel Sportsman Club All-	Sportsman's Club

	Stars	
3:45 pm	Cannon Demonstration	Sportsman's Club
5:00 pm	Camp closes to public	Kronshage Park
7:30 pm - 10:00 pm	Pie & Ice Cream Social	Tuffley Center Downtown
8:00 pm - Midnight	Military / Civilian Ball (period dress)	Downtown
9:45 pm	Grand March	Downtown
Sun 8/2	Activity	Location
8:00 am - 10:00 am	Pay call	Kronshage Park
8:30 am	Officer's call	Kronshage Park
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Camp opens to public/Living history demonstrations	Kronshage Park
9:00 am - 1:00 pm	Guided Encampment Tours, on the hour	Kronshage Park
9:00 am - 4:30 pm	GAR Hall open to public	GAR Hall
9:00 am	Church Call, 1860's Ecumenical Service	Event Tent
9:00 am	ACWSA Team Commanders Meeting	Sportsman's Club
9:15 am	ACWSA Opening Ceremonies	Sportsman's Club
9:30 am	ACWSA Musket Team Competition	Sportsman's Club
10:00 am - 2:30 pm	Children's activities	Children's Tent
10:00 am	Infantry drills, regular & competitive	Kronshage Park
10:00 am	Cavalry drills	Kronshage Park
10:00 am	Fashion Show & Period Garment Displays	Event Tent
11:00 am	Memorial service, 1st WI Cav.	Cemetery
11:30 am	ACWSA Closing Ceremony and Awards	Sportsman's Club
12:00 noon	Bob Welch, music and stories	Event Tent
12:00 noon	Artillery drills	Kronshage Park
1:00 pm	Safety inspection	Kronshage Park
1:30 pm	Battle Reenactment - Appomattox	Kronshage Park
2:15 p.m.	The Generals' Last meeting in the McClean House	Event Tent
2:15 pm	Medical scenarios at encampment hospitals	Kronshage Park

4:00 pm

Camp closes until August 6, 7, & 8, 2010

Home-cooked breakfast & lunch, Sat. & Sun. at camp entrance.

Admittance to the encampment by the public during "closed" hours is by invitation only.

Note: Everyone is invited to honor the Civil War Veterans by visiting their gravesites, which are marked with flags, during daylight hours in the Boscobel Cemetery, adjacent to the encampment area.

THE OUTBREAK OF REBELLION

THE FINAL CHAPTER

IT'S WAR!!!!

By James H. Dumke

The building sectional rivalries were nearly unrelenting as the country navigated the events of the 1850's. Finally, there came a point of pushback from the Northern populace to what they perceived as outright arrogance and belligerence. Hostility between the sections had at times boiled over into violence. The events in Kansas and resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law have already been discussed. There were other events that pointed to the coming bloodletting on an unprecedented scale.

Senator Charles Sumner was a rapid defender of abolitionist policies in the Senate. Sumner desperately wanted to see Kansas enter the Union as a free state and deplored the violence initiated by the pro-slavery element in that territory. The Massachusetts Senator had addressed the Senate that would provoke a violent outburst on the very floor of that august body!

The conflict began when, Sumner delivered a speech on the subject of slavery in Kansas entitled "Crime Against Kansas." In it, he made the mistake of making personal attacks on Stephen Douglas of Illinois and Andrew Butler of South Carolina. Sumner called Douglas a "noise-some, squat, and nameless animal." He said even worse things about Andrew Butler who was not present when the speech was being read, comparing him to a Don Quixote who had embraced the harlot of slavery. He even mocked Butler for a physical deformity.

When Preston Brooks heard what Sumner had said about Butler, a relative of Brooks, Brooks determined to challenge Sumner to a duel. After consulting with another member of the South Carolina's Congressional Delegation, Brooks decided that Sumner was not a gentleman and therefore not worthy of being dueled. Instead, Brooks decided to beat Sumner with a cane like he would a slave or a dog.

http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/479761/the_caning_of_senator_charles_sumner.html



On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, walked into the Senate Chamber to find an unsuspecting Senator Sumner working at his desk. With his back to Brooks, Brooks raised his cane and began repeatedly striking the Senator over the head with the heavy metal top of the cane. Another man had entered the Senate Chamber with Brooks. This man, armed with a pistol, held those who might come to Sumner's aid at bay! Brooks beat Sumner into unconsciousness. It would take three years for Sumner to recover from this assault!

Brooks was treated by Southerners as a hero. People sent all kinds of canes to Brooks and the press expressed its satisfaction with his actions. The reaction in the North was one of anger and resentment! The reaction in southern Wisconsin was typical:

The growing litany of atrocities in "Bleeding Kansas" and such appalling incidents as the caning of Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts by a vengeful Southern congressman were inexorably hardening attitudes on both sides of the slavery extension issue. The Republican state conference had plainly stated its belief that no further compromise was possible on this point. Similar pronouncements from Republican organizations throughout the North prompted threats of secession from Southern congressmen and their state legislatures. "Well, who cares," responded the increasingly bellicose *Beloit Journal*, "let it come, just as soon as the South demand it."

Other events, over the decade of the 1850's, created an ever widening gulf between the sections of the country. There was the backlash to the *Scott v. Sanford*, or Dred Scott case, among all the other crises previously discussed. It was impossible for Wisconsin to ignore these momentous acts. Thomas Waltermann pointed out the prevalence of the view that pro-slave leaders were conspiring to make slavery legal throughout the nation, not just in the territories. Even rumors were treated seriously:

The Supreme Court decision in the case of Dred Scott continued to fester. In this matter, huffed the *Gazette*, the court had shown itself "no more infallible than the Church of Rome." Rumors abounded that the South would demand two planks in the 1860 Democratic platform—one calling for the reopening of the international slave trade, and another demanding a federal slave code for the territories. Since the first action would significantly enlarge the South's slave labor force and the second provide a legal basis for extending and sustaining the institution in the territories, the rumors received widespread attention. After pointing out that international trading in slaves had never been seriously interdicted by the United States following the demise of its Constitutional protection in 1808, the *Gazette* predicted that

the South would justify a call for its official reopening by picturing the slavery experience as a "Christianizing" event in the life of pagan blacks. As if on cue, an editorial in the pro-Southern Madison *Patriot* defended the African slave trade as "the only instrumentality by which an inferior and barbarous race could possibly be subjected to the influences and intelligence and Christianity." "The slave trade business is now in earnest," warned the *Gazette*. Jefferson Davis would, it was rumored, introduce a bill in Congress to legalize and revive this barbaric traffic and thereby make it a major issue in the 1860 presidential campaign. All responsible citizens were called upon to educate themselves on the issue by acquiring a copy of *The History of Slavery and the Slave Trade*, a volume selling rapidly in other parts of the state. (p. 62)

In 1858, a contest for the Illinois Senate seat held by Stephen A. Douglas and a little known, outside of his home state, prairie lawyer named Abraham Lincoln would garner national attention. Douglas had been the driving force behind the Kansas crisis after he shepherded the Kansas-Nebraska Act through Congress. In an effort to bring Kansas into the Union of states Douglas had proposed settling the slavery extension issue, not on the basis of the existing Compromise of 1850, but through a doctrine he called "popular sovereignty". The passage of the Act, which included specific language to nullify the Compromise of 1850, stirred Lincoln to re-enter politics after a hiatus of over ten years. Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of debates around the state. There was no reason for Douglas to accept, particularly since Senators at this time were elected by state legislatures and not the vote of the citizens. However, Douglas wasn't one to back away from a challenge. The debates would create a national interest as these two men fought over the issues surrounding slavery and its expansion into the territories!

These debates would catapult Lincoln into a potential nominee for the presidency in 1860. Douglas also had a taste for the nomination for president from the Democratic party. Douglas needed to appease the Southern wing of his party in order to win an election for president. Southerners were angry over the "popular sovereignty" issue because it allowed the citizens of the territories to decide whether they would enter the Union as free states rather than as slave states. It would be necessary to appease the South to get elected in a national campaign and the debates were such a vehicle.

During the debates Lincoln argued the essential immorality of the institution of slavery and that by placing restrictions on its expansion eventually slavery would cease to exist. An evil well done with! Douglas would argue that the only democratic means of dealing with the expansion of slavery would be to allow the residents of a territory to resolve the issue for themselves. Douglas professed that he did not care which approach a territory took, slavery didn't bother him.

Suddenly Lincoln found himself a national figure viewed as a legitimate potential candidate for the presidency. In May of 1860 the Republicans held their nominating convention in Chicago, Illinois. Lincoln's managers promoted Lincoln as everyone's second choice as the nominee. They were able to fashion a coalition of delegations to turn to Lincoln after the first ballot. Lincoln would emerge as the nominee of the party for the 1860 election.

On the other hand, the Democrats met in Charleston, South Carolina, to conduct their nominating convention. Southern leaders

would stage a walkout at the convention, which required a two thirds vote to achieve a nominee, making it impossible for Douglas to obtain the nomination. The convention broke up as a result of being hopelessly divided. A sectional Democratic convention was held in Baltimore and Douglas did get their nomination to serve as the Northern Democratic party's nominee. The Southern faction of the Democratic party nominated John Breckinridge as their candidate for president. Another presidential candidate, John Bell, was added to the field by a group calling itself the Constitutional Union party. With the combination of sectional candidates and a split in the Democratic party it was nearly a foregone conclusion that Lincoln would win the election.

. . . . In 1860, he [Lincoln] received just shy of 40 percent of the popular vote—1.8 million of 4.4 million cast. He would have defeated the other three candidates combined. The quirks of the Electoral College awarded him a majority determined by the population of the states he won. Sectionalism defined the balloting. Lincoln captured every county in New England, 109 of 147 counties in the mid-Atlantic, and 252 of 292 counties in the Old Northwest. [which included Wisconsin] He took exactly two counties in the entire Lower South. (Shehan-Dean, pps. 38-39)

In the South the election results indicated that the section had finally lost control of the Federal government, and to a party hostile to their interests, particularly protecting slavery. Their leaders argued that secession was the only avenue left open to them. It can fairly be argued that these same leaders manipulated this electoral result by engineering the split in the Democratic convention, ultimately assuring Lincoln's election.

As the euphoria over Lincoln's election moderated, Rock County citizens awoke to the alarming probability that the election of a "Black Republican" would indeed prompt Southern states to leave the Union. Still, in the concluding weeks of 1860 the idea of disunion seemed too absurd to take seriously. Secessionist threats were doggedly interpreted as nothing more than an opening gambit to the next round of intersectional negotiation, a prelude to new Southern demands for enhanced protections of their reprehensible labor system. **But what could be proposed that had not already been discussed and rejected?** (emphasis added) The [Janesville] *Gazette* confidently predicted that by the time of Lincoln's inauguration all secessionist talk in Georgia and South Carolina would be extinguished. The South had waited too long to make its move. A survey of Southern newspapers had reportedly shown that Union sentiment predominated throughout the region. "With the Press on the side of law and order," said the *Gazette*, "the misguided people, and mischievous demagogues who counseled disorder will be powerless." "The temper of the North just now is not to be trifled with," said the *Gazette*. "The people mean just what they expressed in this election. . . . They intend this nation shall be ruled for the benefit of freedom hereafter, and not of slavery exclusively." (Walterman, pps. 76-77)

Like Lincoln, many in Wisconsin, and throughout the North, were convinced that there was a majority of Union loving citizens

in the South who would bring the section to its senses and reverse the secessionists' actions. Between Lincoln's election and his inauguration, however, seven Southern slave states seceded. If nothing else, the fact of secession made it abundantly clear that Southern promises to secede if Lincoln was elected had not been merely bluster.

There was an immediate impact of the secession crisis that didn't involve military action.

One of the first repercussions of secession was not military but financial. Economic interdependence between the sections, nurtured by the Whig party to the point of its ultimate demise in 1854, was stronger and more far-reaching than the public had realized. As Southern states announced their withdrawal from the Union, their securities—quantities of which were held by Wisconsin banks as collateral for their banknote issues—plummeted toward worthlessness. A precarious fiscal situation escalated to a financial crisis through the machinations of certain Milwaukee bankers who sought to minimize their losses at the expense of the city's workers. Before some Wisconsin troops confronted the rebel enemy they would be called out to subdue rioters in the state's largest city.

Despite these manifest problems, the North remained confident that the Union would be restored in a quick and comparatively bloodless manner. Southern military shortcomings and internal weaknesses had been thoroughly catalogued and widely discussed. Making good on the threat of secession seemed a patently ill-advised action by a few hot-headed Southern politicians grossly ignorant of the repercussions their rash acts would visit on their section and society. The Union would be restored by one glorious battle, with a defeated and chastened South humbly begging for quarter and re-admission to the Union. Northern men who wished to record their names as saviors of the nation were advised to enlist quickly before the opportunity passed them by. (Walterman, p. 76)

Rock County would react to the crisis caused by secession.

On January 1, 1861, county citizens gathered in Janesville to speak out on the looming national crisis. An overflow crowd pressed into the county courthouse to hear a debate on the issues threatening the nation and to vote resolutions expressing their views. Some on the speaker's platform counseled moderation and compromise. Their audience remained generally unresponsive. Opposing viewpoints, arguing for the immediate use of the strong arm of the federal government, provided the message the assembly wanted to hear. Resolutions demanding "prompt enforcement of existing laws and the adoption of effective measures to preserve the government" were endorsed by general acclamation [sic]. "There is a general feeling among the people of Rock County that we must prepare to defend the national government against the traitors who are threatening it," announced the local press. "The national capitol and our legislatures are in imminent danger," it added, "and they may wait too long to ask for aid against the madmen who are

threatening the Union. The signs of the time indicate that it is time to prepare for war." (Walterman, pps. 76-77)

The resolutions adopted by the citizens of Rock County on January 17th, 1861, read as follows:

**ROCK COUNTY RESPONSE TO SECESSION
AS EXPRESSED IN
RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE MASS MEETING OF
JANUARY 17, 1861**

The following resolutions were approved by voice vote of a mass meeting in Janesville with an estimated half dozen dissentions.

1. Resolved, That this is a government of laws, founded upon the self-evident truth that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and that it was ordained and established by the people of the United States, not by the several states, to form a more perfect Union, insure domestic tranquility, and to provide for the common defense.
3. Resolve, That this Constitution is a joint action of the people of the several states in its adoption and no less power than that which created it can repeal or abrogate it.
4. Resolved, That under this Constitution this nation has grown with a rapidity unexpected in the annals of the past and that the future may be rendered as happy and prosperous as the past, by a faithful regard by all, of the rights secured and guaranteed by it previous. And that the "Federal Union must be preserved."
5. Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to make all reasonable concessions, to bury all partisan feeling, to yield all that can be yielded with honor to the states and to the people, for the perpetuation of the Union, and to preserve our common country as a unit.
6. Resolved, That the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin furnishes no cause of complaint on the part of the people of any of the states; much less for revolution. That every effort to destroy this government by forcible resistance is war and that "war against the United States is treason." And that it is the imperative duty of the president to use all the power of the government to enforce the laws in all the states, and to bring traitors to justice.
7. Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln has been chosen president and should be inaugurated "come what may!"

8. Resolved, That Major Robert Anderson is entitled to honor and gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Three resolutions passed at the mass meeting for which substitute language was later approved.

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States does not extend slavery to any of the Territories of the United States nor establish it there, nor does it guarantee its existence in states or territories.
2. Resolved, That slavery has been a moral evil and it is now a political evil. As such it must be confined to states where it exists and must not be allowed to spread.
3. Resolved, That we will oppose any effort to re-establish the Missouri Compromise and we shall also resist any Constitutional amendment which would allow the extension of slavery. (Walterman, pps. 371-72)

South Carolina was not only the first state to secede, but it was also the focus of the national crisis over secession. As noted in the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Rock County, a special consideration was to honor the efforts of Major Robert Anderson to hold the Federal fort, Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor in South Carolina. The fort was ringed with hostile troops and entrenched artillery. Governor Pickens seemed in great haste to attack the fort. In his view it was an insult to have a fort garrisoned by Federal troops on his sovereign soil. Jefferson Davis, now provisional president of the Confederate States of America, took command of the South Carolinian troops in the harbor and placed Pierre G. T. Beauregard in command. Davis was concerned about the new nation being branded the aggressor in starting a civil war.

The crisis came to a head when on Lincoln's inauguration day he read a dispatch from Major Anderson that he was running out of food and did not have enough troops to defend the fort if attacked. After struggling to find a solution to the crisis, Lincoln made it known that he intended to re-supply Fort Sumter with provisions only. If the effort went unmolested he promised not to throw any reinforcements into the fort. "I am directed by the President of the United States to notify you to expect an attempt will be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions only; and that, if such attempt be not resisted, no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition will be made without further notice, or in case of an attack on the fort." (<http://www.tulane.edu/~sumter/FinalOrder/Soln5.html>)

On April 12th, after a demand by Beauregard the Major Anderson surrender the fort, the Confederate States of America attacked the fort. Anderson, outmanned and out of food, surrendered the fort. On April 15th, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to defend the country and enforce its laws in the rebellious states.

Prior to the firing on Fort Sumter there had been concern in southern Wisconsin that Lincoln was ineffectual, just as Buchanan had been. Prior to April 12th, the *Janesville Gazette*, in the face of what appeared to be indecisiveness by the Lincoln administration, editorialized, "It is possible, nay probable, that civil war will be the consequence of this deplorable state of things, Let it come, then, will be the answer of every friend of this country; let us accept the horrors of civil strife for a season rather than

national dishonor and the loss of our self-respect." (Walterman, p. 79)

The attack on Fort Sumter ended the long period of tension and "Rock County responded almost joyously, releasing a mixture of anger, relief, and high patriotic enthusiasm." (p. 79)

War rallies were held throughout the County and elsewhere in Wisconsin. On April 19th, one such rally that would reflect those in other communities, occurred in Beloit, Wisconsin. Business was suspended for the day. Events were held in front of Hanchett's Hall. There was a meeting in the afternoon and then another meeting was set for 7:00 P.M. Thomas Walterman described the evening rally thusly:

Speakers urged unity of action in defense of the Union, denounced secessionists, and called for a pledge of financial support for the families of those who volunteered for federal service. President Chapin [of Beloit College] was called back to the lectern and delivered a stirring address, urging volunteers "to strike right manfully for the principles of Liberty, and go forth, putting your trust in the God of Battles." The names of all volunteers were recited, to "uproarious cheering" by the crowd. E. W. Peel, one of those whose name was read, delivered a brief speech urging more volunteers to step forward. He had, he said, been recently in the South and had come back fired with devotion to the Union. A number of Beloit College students came forward and placed their names on the volunteer role, the first of some four hundred students, faculty, and alumni who would serve the Union cause. A resolution was approved to organize one hundred men to raise \$10,000 for the relief of families of volunteers. News of the killing of federal troops by a secessionist mob in Baltimore was read and "raised excitement of the audience to an absolute frenzy." Several minutes passed before order could be restored. Volunteers for army service came steadily forward throughout the evening. Later, outside the hall, City Guards paraded the streets, cannon were fired, and immense bonfires illuminated the city until well past midnight. (Walterman, pps., 79-80)

Volunteers from throughout the state stepped forward to serve. More men came forward to fight for the Union than were required by the initial call for volunteers by President Lincoln. In fact, on a *per capita* basis more men served from Wisconsin than any other state. Volunteers from Janesville would form Company D of the Second Wisconsin. Students from Beloit College would end up in the 6th Wisconsin and eventually be brigaded with the Second Wisconsin.

Wisconsin was already on a firm war footing when the call from the President for volunteers was issued on April 15th, 1861. One reason for this was the perception of the governor, Alexander Randall. As a result of his foresight the state of Wisconsin was prepared when the call came!

Even before the first local troops departed for camp, Rock County was well along in its mobilization efforts. Governor Alexander Randall had set a tone of preparedness even before the attack on Fort Sumter. A consistent hardliner on the treasonous nature of secession, he had pushed the legislature to place Wisconsin on a war footing early in the sectional crisis. By the outbreak of hostilities he had secured

authority from the legislature to organize and equip regiments and had been appropriated \$100,000 to expend, at his discretion, for that purpose. Contracting authority was also placed with his office by the legislature, and a \$200,000 war loan authorized. Within a week of the surrender of Fort Sumter a governor's proclamation set the wheels in motion for a statewide mobilization of both troops and home front support organizations. By early June the county and the state were deeply involved in a "grand northern uprising" to save the Union. (Walterman, p. 84)

It is important to note from the outset of the mobilization effort in Wisconsin, that there was recognition of the necessity of mobilization of those who would constitute the home front during the coming war. This support would require more than cheerleading from home. It would call on civilians to sacrifice on many different levels to maintain the morale and meet the physical needs of their loved ones in the army.

From the opening salvos at Fort Sumter, the nurturing roles of women were judged to be vital to the Union cause. All governmental levels addressed the issue early in the war. President Lincoln and General of the Army Winfield Scott issued a joint "Appeal to the Loyal Women of America." Ten days into the war, Governor Randall echoed their pleas in a call "To the Patriotic Women of Wisconsin." "It is your country and your government as well as . . . your sons and husbands who will be doing the fighting," he proclaimed, ". . . You can give strength and courage and warm sympathies and cheering words for those who go to do battle for all that is dear to us here. Bitter as the parting may be . . ., I am assured that you will bid them to go bravely forward for God and Liberty, to 'return with their shields or on them.'" Beyond his official proclamation, the governor expressed "full confidence that when occasion calls, many, many, very many, Florence Nightingales will be found in our goodly land." Local newspapers carried editorials addressed to "Our Patriotic Women." Typical was the [Beloit] *Journal's* observation that ". . . unable as they are unfitted, to breast the dangers of the field and to bear arms . . . they yet join all their devotion and heroism, their self-sacrifice and prayers to their country's good." Women's major tasks, it was generally agreed, were to cheerfully give up their menfolk to the cause and then support them in every conceivable way. (Walterman, p. 92)

No one could envision the nature of the war or its costs in those early days of April and May, 1861. Civilians and volunteers were caught up in a patriotic fervor. The emotional response would cool, but not the patriotic support of the government! Those men who joined in 1861 would provide the backbone of the Union army until the war ended. And while at times the civilians would see their support rise or fall based on the successes on the battlefield, they never abandoned their support for the men serving in the armies!

“Final Orders” <http://www.tulane.edu/~sumter/FinalOrder/Soln5.html>

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http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/479761/the_caning_of_senator_charles_sumner.html

Walterman, Thomas. *There Stands “Old Rock”; Rock County, Wisconsin, and the War to Preserve the Union*, New Past Press, Inc., Friendship, Wisconsin (2001).

DISPATCHES FROM COMPANY B

William Harrison Mead--Lost and now Found



William & Julia Mead

By 1896, everyone in Clark County had heard of William Harrison Mead, better known as “Harry.” Mead Township was named in honor of this early pioneer and Civil War veteran. He and his wife Julia moved to the area by wagon in 1865, with two small children in tow. They left their home in Jefferson County to head westward through a wild country. It took 2 days to reach Neillsville, where only five houses had been erected. They then entered the densely tangled timberlands to make their way to what is now the location of Greenwood. The first night, they stopped at the home of Case S. Honeywell (who had a mill on Gile Creek, about 3 miles north of Greenwood). The Honeywell home was the only one for miles around. The next day, Julia & Harry set up housekeeping in what became known as “the old Dwyer house.” In the early spring of 1866, they moved to their homestead in Warner and began living in a little log shanty, built without a nail in it. Not long after arriving, they began feeding travelers, furnishing them with tents to sleep in. Julia continued providing these accommodations for about seven years, while Harry cleared the land and “grubbed the stumps” to transform it into a

farm. The hay was cut by hand, raked with a wooden, handmade rake and often carried up for winter use on poles. Their first supplies were purchased at Black River Falls and generally carried home on Harry's back. They had a dog which Julia chained to the door of the cabin to keep the children safe whenever she needed to track down their one cow and calf in the heavy forest which bound them on every side. They began with 160 acres and eventually owned over 2,000 acres in Eaton, Hixon, Longwood, Warner, Withee and Thorp townships.

As the years passed Harry was forgotten and his exact burial spot was unknown. However, the Wallis-Hinker, Post 238 of Greenwood American Legion decided to place markers for forgotten Civil War soldiers and in doing so, they discovered the unmarked grave of William Harrison Mead. On Aug. 8th, 2009 he will be just one of the honored veterans during Greenwood's Tribute Program at 10 a.m. in the high school gym. A re-enactment of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and a musket volley will be performed at the cemetery. Everyone is invited to attend and join in the fun!

A 120 page book, filled with the stories of the Civil War veterans from the center of the county can be purchased at the Greenwood Library and City Hall for \$12.50. The day of the ceremony it will available at a special price of just \$10.00 and sold by the Greenwood High School band. The profits from this publication, "Civil War Soldiers in the Heart of Clark County, Wisconsin," will be used to defray the cost of providing the new markers.

THOSE TO BE HONORED INCLUDE:

Baab, Moses; **Benjamin**, Stillmann H.; **Booth**, John H.; **Carter**, Francis M.; **Christmas**, John H.; **Crane**, Jesse C.; **Cummings**, Charles H.; **Darton**, William E.; **Darton**, Albert E.; **Drinkwine**, Lary,; **Francis**, Daniel S.; **Hartson**, Ebullius G.; **Hoffman**, John R.; **Hogue**, Charles P.; **Jenkins**, Martin L.; **McCarty**, John A.; **Mead**, Wm. Henry H.; **Meek**, George; **Nichols**, Milo L.; **Oelig**, William; **Peck**, Walter "Benson"; **Pratt**, Edwin T.; **Richelieu**, Charles "Carl"; **Rofinot**, Louis; **Rossman**, Paul G.; **Rossman**, Philip; **Scovel**, John A.; **Sheldon**, Frederick J.; **Slater**, William G.; **Sweet**, Sylvester E.; **Varney**, Hiram; **Wallis**, Paschel B.; **Welsch**, Henry C.; **Wollenberg**, Christian.

Spanish-American War: **Mink**, Joseph

WWI: **Clute**, Richard; **Farning**, Arthur; **Foutz**, Clyde; **Halle**, Arnold; **Jensen**, George; **Stensvold**, Carl; **Wallis**, Henry.

See if you are a relative, visit the Internet at:

http://wvls.lib.wi.us/ClarkCounty/veterans/CivilWar_files/GwdCivilWar/GwdCivilWarSoldiers.htm

QUESTIONS? CONTACT DICK ADLER, 267-6459 OR E-MAIL: dcadler@tds.net

NEWS RELEASE

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dick Adler at

715-267-6459 or

Email: dcadler@tds.net

July 6, 2009

Wallis-Hinker Post 238

Greenwood American Legion

GREENWOOD CIVIL WAR VETERANS TO BE REMEMBERED

On August 8, 2009 the Greenwood American Legion and Co. B, 2nd Wisconsin Civil War Re-enactment group, will be honoring the veterans that served in the Civil War, who are buried in the Greenwood Cemetery. This event has been in the making for three years, following the dedication of one such veteran, Curtis Markham who received a government marker.

Dick Adler, Event Chairman, and Finance Officer of the Greenwood Legion Post said" a program will be held in the Greenwood High School Gym beginning at 10:00 AM on August 8th. Following the program, military rites will feature the Greenwood Legion Honor Guard and volunteers from Co. B, 2nd Wisconsin Civil War Re-enactors. After a prayer by Fr. Joseph Follmar, the Gettysburg Address will be re-enacted, followed by a musket volley from members of Co. B and the playing of "Lights Out and Taps". Adler indicated the program in the high school gym will feature the Clark County Male Chorus, introduction of the Clark County Internet History Buffs, and main speaker, Mr. Fred Beseler, a member of Co. B, who is known for the history of the Civil War. A video tribute will also be shown to honor our current veterans and those who never returned home. There will be no admission charge however a free-will offering can be made to help the Greenwood Legion Post defray the cost of new grave markers that are being purchased. Part of the Legion's mission is that no veteran ever be forgotten or lay unidentified. Those donating by check, will receive a written acknowledgement by mail later, which can be used for tax purposes.

A highlight of the day will be the sale of a newly published book "Civil War Soldiers - in the Heart of Clark Co. Wisconsin" put together by many members of the Clark Co. Internet History Buffs. Cost of the book is \$12.50 but at the August 8th event, it will be \$10.00 for those attending.

The public can check the internet site listed below to explore if any of the veterans to be remembered are relatives. Following the ceremony at the cemetery, the Legion and Auxiliary Post will have BBQ Chicken, Brats, Hamburgers and refreshments at the George Scherer Athletic Park. Everyone is invited to attend and pay tribute to those who fought in this Great War. The program will conclude by noon.

THOSE TO BE HONORED INCLUDE:

Baab, Moses; Benjamin, Stillmann H.; Booth, John H.; Carter, Francis M.; Christmas, John H.; Crane, Jesse C.; Cummings, Charles H.; Darton, William E.; Darton, Albert E.; Drinkwine, Lary,; Francis, Daniel S.; Hartson, Ebulius G.; Hoffman, John R.; Hogue, Charles P.; Jenkins, Martin L.; McCarty, John A.; Mead, Wm. Henry H.; Meek, George; Nichols, Milo L.; Oelig, William; Peck, Walter "Benson"; Pratt, Edwin T.; Richelieu, Charles "Carl"; Rofinot, Louis; Rossman, Paul G.;

Rossman, Philip; **Scovel**, John A.; **Sheldon**, Frederick J.; **Slater**, William G.; **Sweet**, Sylvester E.; **Varney**, Hiram; **Wallis**, Paschel B.; **Welsch**, Henry C.; **Wollenberg**, Christian.

Spanish-American War: **Mink**, Joseph:

WWI: **Clute**, Richard; **Farning**, Arthur, **Foutz**, Clyde; **Halle**, Arnold; **Jensen**, George; **Stensvold**, Carl; **Wallis**, Henry.

See if you are a relative, visit the Internet at:

http://wvls.lib.wi.us/ClarkCounty/veterans/CivilWar_files/GwdCivilWar/GwdCivilWarSoldiers.htm

QUESTIONS? CONTACT DICK ADLER, 267-6459 OR E-MAIL: dcadler@tds.net

FROM REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

Companies B and K are scheduled to attend the "Muskets and Memories" reenactment in Boscobel, Wisconsin. The schedule of events is posted above for review. The following information was passed on to the newsletter by Lt. Col. Seielstad which comes from the General Commanding regarding the uniform for the Boscobel:

Re: Boscobel

I have received a wire from the over-all commander at Boscobel, Larry Werline aka Gen'l Grant. The scenario calls for 'Book end Battles' Manassass & Appomatox. As we will be doing the Bulls Run on Saturday I am requesting that any and all members of the 2nd Association wear a gray frock coat. For those who have this item, they will portray the 2nd. Other members and units who wear blue will be cast as US regulars.

Please announce that Members of the Association should bring a gray uniform [Saturday] and federal blue for Sunday's battle. It is my intent to include in the scenario that the 2nd be fired upon by 'friendly fire' during the major retreat.

**Lieutenant General U. S. Grant
General Commanding**

Company K and Company E are scheduled to participate in the Manitowoc County Historical Society's reenactment called "The Civil War Remembered" on August 15th and 16th, 2009. This is a maximum effort event for Company E. Immediately below find the schedule of activities for the event. The schedule is entitled Pinecrest Reenactment. Also included is the information from Company E's newsletter on the event. *The Fugelman* thanks David Sielski for providing the information on the event.

PINECREST REENACTMENT - August 15 & 16, 2009

	<u>Saturday</u> -	<u>Sunday</u> -
Officers' Meeting Pavillion	7:45 am Nenning Pavillion	7:45 am Nenning

Church Service		8:30 am Niles
Church		
<i>OPENING OF EVENT</i>	<i>9:00</i>	<i>9:00</i>
Niles Church service	10:00 Stephen Miller	10:00 Church
on	on the Western Theatre	11:00 Donna Agnelly
underground RR		quilts and the
	11:00 Karyl Rommelfenger on German Confederate Soldiers	12:00 Dave Ramseur on Gen. Ramseur
	5:00 Hans Haberman's Reaffirmation of vows	
Nenning Pavilion Presentation by friends	12:00 Fashion Show by Virginia Temme & friends	12:00 Mourning Debra Keinert and
instruction	Possible dance instruction	Possible dance
Sorenson House VanVoorhis – tea	ongoing - Nancy VanVoorhis – tea	ongoing - Nancy
	1:00 Donna Agnelly – ladies' impact in CW	
Dressmaker's Shop bobbin lace weaving	ongoing – Diana on bobbin lace and Elaine on Huck weaving	ongoing – Diana on and Elaine on Huck
	10:00 Debra Keinert on gauging	
on quilling	3:00 Sandy Hauman on	3:00 Sandy Hauman
	Dorset buttons	
Saloon Sandy Hauman	9-11:00 music by Sandy Hauman	9-11:00 music by
on porch	1:00 Lincoln speaks on porch	1:00 Lincoln speaks
Shadyside School	10:00 school session	10:00 school session
	11:00 school session	11:00 school session
reenactors	1:30 school for reenactors	1:30 school for
Union Camp Drummers	12:00 School for Drummers	12:00 School for
	Ongoing recruiting	Ongoing recruiting
Soldiers	Time ? Letters to the Soldiers	Time ? Letters to the
	Time ? Comfort bags	Time ? Comfort bags

Confederate Camp	Time ?	Comfort bags	Time ?	Comfort
		bags		
<i>CLOSING TO PUBLIC</i>	<i>4:00</i>		<i>4:00</i>	
Machine Shed		ongoing food service		ongoing food
				service
		ongoing – snacks and coffee for reenactors both days		
	5:00-7:00 ?	Reenactor dinner		
Nenning Pavillion	7:00	Ball		

COMPANY E NEWS



Figure 2 A PHOTO FROM MENOMINEE FALLS

<http://www.5thwicoa.com/id15.html>



Figure 3 A COMPANY B PHOTO FROM MENOMINEE FALLS EVENT

Pinecrest Village Reenactment
Pinecrest Village, Manitowoc, Wisconsin
August 15—16, 2009



Niles Church, Pinecrest Village

Pinecrest Historical Village represents village and rural life in Manitowoc County from the 1850's to the early 1900's.

The Village occupies 60-acres of scenic Ice Age Kettle Moraine countryside and features 25 historic buildings reminiscent of the area's Norwegian and Bohemian/German ethnic heritage.



The Civil War Remembered
at Pinecrest Historical Village

EVENT TIMES: Saturday, 8am—4pm; Sunday, 8am—4pm

This Event has been voted a Maximum Effort Event for Company E for 2009.

Reenactors and their families are invited to enjoy a **Dinner & Dance** Saturday evening, August 15th.

A dinner will be provided in the Food Pavilion from 5 to 6:30 pm at no cost in gratitude for your participation.

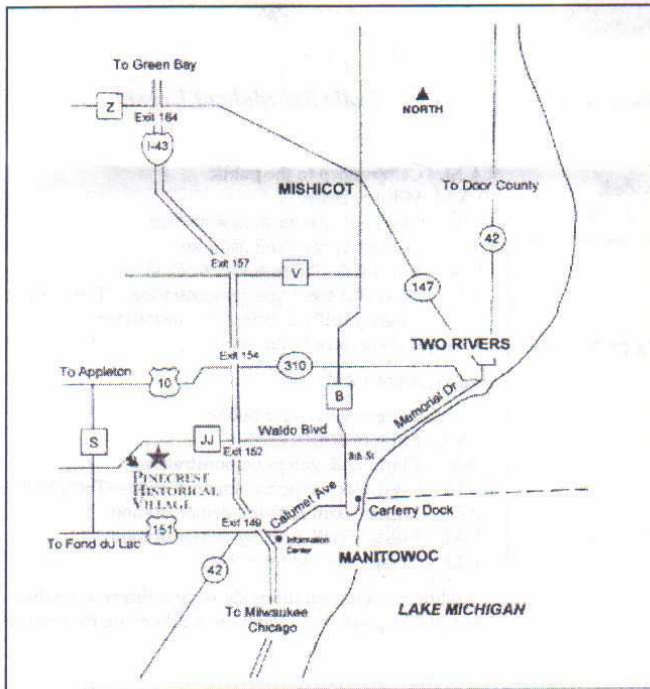
After dinner, a dance will be held in the Nennig Dance Pavilion featuring the Twin Hill String Band. Beer, soda and snacks will be provided.

A complimentary **Breakfast** will be provided to reenactors in the Food Pavilion between 7 and 8:30 am Sunday morning.

A non-denominational **Church Service** will be held in the Niles Church on Sunday morning at 10 am.

Firewood will be available at all camp areas. The cavalry camp will also be stocked with hay and fresh water.

A "Reenactors Only" refreshment table will be located in our Food Pavilion area featuring coffee, drinking water and other light refreshments.



PARTICIPANT RULES AND REGULATIONS—NEXT TWO PAGES.

DIRECTIONS: Take Interstate 43 to Exit 152 at Manitowoc. Travel west on County Highway JJ. Follow JJ west about 3 miles to Pine Crest Lane.

If there are any questions, or you wish to Participate, please contact Dave Sielski at 920-660-2449, or email dsielski@greenbay.gannett.com

Thank You.

