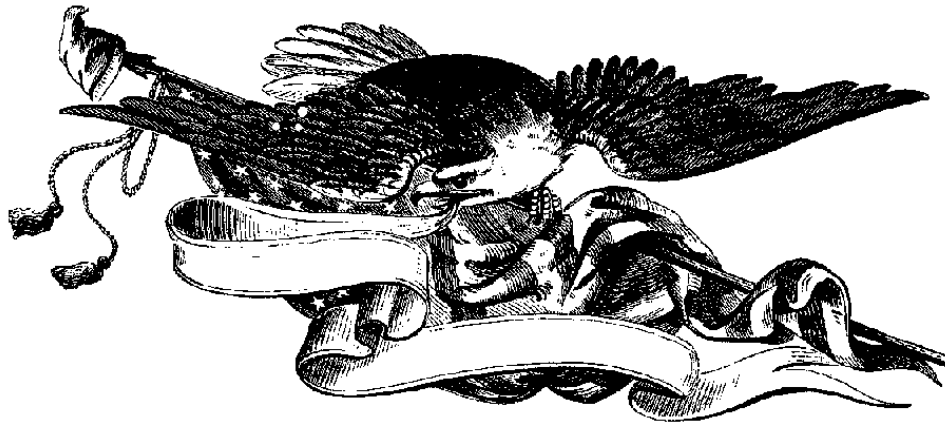


THE FUGELMAN



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

**THE BLACK HATS—THE IRON BRIGADE
1861-1864**

Volume XIX

Issue 4

April, 2011

PASS IN REVIEW



Gentlemen of the 2nd Wisconsin Vol. Inf. Association,

As we make plans for the year ahead and each company has their schedule as well as the regiment, it appears that there are many more requests for our participation. These events range from school presentations, static displays, parades to full scale battle scenarios. It is inopportune that we cannot attend them all. Nevertheless a soldier or two may have the opportunity to attend and I hate to turn away any opportunity for the 2nd Wisconsin Vol. Inf. Association to present the American Civil War.

As a result, I will offer to the members the opportunity to know what events are available with dates and time and points of contact along with any other information that is available. I will place this information in the Fugelman. We will call it 'Out Post & Campaigns'. While we will be unable to list these events in our association calendar; you will have the information you will need to decide to attend or not.

I will contact the event point of contact and inform them that collectively, the Second Wisconsin Vol. Inf. Association has already set our calendar and as a courtesy we will publish their request in our newsletter.

In relation to any event that a member attends, he should write an after action report and post it to the editor of the Fugelman. In this way others will learn of the event and its pros and cons.

Your Obedient Servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

**Our first out post request:
Request: re-enactment/encampment
Marinette Logging & Heritage Days
Received 22 March 2011**

***I am on a planning committee for a new festival in Marinette-
Marinette Logging & Heritage Fest. We are planning on opening
our festival July 3 and closing July 4 this year.***

***I know this is extremely short notice but we would like to know
if your group would be interested in coming to our festival either
this year or in subsequent year. We are trying to incorporate
living history into our festival.***

***Please contact me either via return email:
innkeeper@riversidemanor.net or call: 715-735-5600. We look
forward to hearing from you.***

Sincerely,

Becky DeWitt

Marinette Logging & Heritage days

REGIMENTAL AND COMPANY CAMPAIGN SCHEDULE

APRIL, 2011

2nd	Company Drill (Co. E)	TBD
2nd	Annual Sweetheart Dinner (Co. E) Clarion Hotel	Green Bay, WI
2nd	Neville Museum Women in the Civil War (Co. E)	Green Bay WI
5th	Lance Herdeggen lecture Wisconsin Veterans Museum	Madison, WI
9th	Company K dinner and Ball	Milton, WI
16th	Spring Drill (Co. K)	Waterloo WI
28th	Special presentation for young folks at the Wisconsin Veterans' Museum	Madison, WI
29th	Appleton School event (Co. E & Battery B)	Appleton, WI
<u>30th-1st</u>	<u>Spring Muster/Company Drill (Association)</u>	<u>Greenbush WI</u>

Although this was not voted on as a Max effort event, it is strongly

urged that ALL members of the Association try to attend this event
At Wade House*

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE COMPANIES OF THE 2ND WISCONSIN REGIMENT

Battery B



Battery B, 4th United States Light Artillery were posted at the Kenosha Civil War Museum on Saturday, March 26th, 2011. They partnered up with members of Cushing's Battery A for the event.

According to Sgt. Laufenberg—our intrepid reporter and photographer—it was a good day of drill for the boys, including a new member, Jerry Barr. Well done fellas!!

Lyle Laufenberg appears to be seeking any signs of the coming of spring and he entitled the attached picture “Spring Around the Corner”. Clearly our comrade has a good sense of humor!!



OUT POST AND CAMPAIGNS

**AN EVENT SCHEDULED FOR THE WISCONSIN VETERANS' MUSEUM
THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO THE REGIMENT**

The editor had an opportunity to speak with Mike Estelle at the request of the Lt. Col. As noted below there is a purpose that benefits the museum, and the civil war community, as a result of this promotion as indicated by Mr. Estelle's dispatch. It is a day of light campaigning and an opportunity to interact with a community of folks who share our interests in the civil war. If you would like to attend or obtain further information you can contact Mike at the indicated phone or e-mail address below.

Gentlemen,

I just got off the phone with Mike Estelle an ol' friend of past days of glory. He has become involved in miniatures and through certain channels is somehow the local spokesman for William Britton
<http://www.firstgearreplicas.com/WBritain/scenes.cfm> **This company will be**

producing miniatures of the Iron Brigade men and will sell these at the Veterans Museum in Madison. The proceeds will go to restoring Wisconsin flags stored at the museum.

Short story: He is requesting a half dozen or more Association members to assist as William Briton unveils a new diorama commemorating the Civil War at 150.

The event will be held on May 7th from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and participants will be treated to some behind the scenes at the museum. There will be speakers and other items of interest. Mike Estelle will be the point of contact. You may call him at 608-846-2641 his email: mestelle@charter.net

*Your obedient servant,
Lt. Col. P. D. Seielstad
2nd Wisc. Vol. Inf.*

A SPECIAL PRESENTATION BY LANCE HERDEGEN AT THE WISCONSIN VETERANS' MUSEUM ON APRIL 5TH, 2011

ON APRIL 5, 2011, Lance Herdegen will deliver some prepared (at least the editor hopes they are prepared) remarks concerning the raising of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in April and May, 1861.

The lecture will commence at 7:00 p.m. and last a little over an hour. The event is being billed as part of the Wisconsin commemoration of the civil war sesquicentennial and will be held at the Wisconsin Veterans' Museum in Madison, Wisconsin.

Reenactors are encouraged to wear their uniforms for the event!

Our thanks to Gary VanKauwenbergh for passing this information along to the members of the regiment.

CIVIL WAR LIVING HISTORY IN CAMBRIDGE, WISCONSIN MAY 14TH, 2011

On May 14th, 2011, there is a planned one day living history event in Cambridge, Wisconsin. This is a forerunner of a scheduled annual event for that community. They are in need of participants willing to encamp for the day and to interact with visitors to the camps. If

anyone is interested in attending this event please contact the organizers at the information below.

1) The Cambridge Area Heritage Day committee is serious about holding a successful re-enactment. We have applied for a promotional grant from the State of WI and will know by the second week in December whether we are recipients.

2) In our grant, we built in marketing for Wi, Iowa and northern Illinois

3) We are offering the event free this year and anticipate a high number of families.

4) We are estimating attendance at 2,000 people. This might be an opportunity to recruit new infantry to expand the number of events your group is able to do each year.

5) Company K does not have to be here the entire day. You could pick the times you wanted to be here.

6) Here is our schedule of events to date:

a. Honoring Our Civil War Veterans in Veterans Park

b. Living History at the end of Old Koshkonong Street

c. Lincoln's Visit in the Museum's Eileen Scott Room

d. Cushing's Battery Exhibition on the Battle Field

e. Mary Todd Lincoln in the Museum's Eileen Scott Room

f. Songs of the Civil War at the Peace Tree

g. Gen and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant with Jack on the Battle Field

h. Ladies Fashion in the Museum's Eileen Scott Room

i. Vesper Camp Church Service at the end of Old Koshkonong Street

j. New Rendezvous Market at Veterans Park

k. Blue Grass Music at the New Rendezvous Market in Veterans Park

**7) Re-enactors are Time-Keepers, Soldiers' Aide Society,
Cushing's Battery , Bob Welsh with songs of the Civil War, and
Re-enactors: Abe and Mary Todd Lincoln, Ulysses and Julie
Dent Grant and Jack**

Duke & Mary Jane Mihajlovic

Innkeepers

Oscar H. Hanson House B&B

303 E North Street

Cambridge, WI 53523

608-423-4379

www.ohhanson.com

info@ohhanson.com



OUT POST & CAMPAIGNS

Gentlemen of the Second Wisconsin, listed are events that have landed upon my desk. I have contacted the representative of each event and have notified them that our calendar has been filled. This of course does not forbid you to attend. It plainly means that the event did not make muster to be listed on our event schedule; therefore if you attend, you will not be under the auspices of the Second Wisconsin Vol. Inf. Association. That said, I would encourage your participation and should the event meet your approval, please let me know in a form of an after action report [AAR]. I will forward your AAR to the Fugelman and post your assessment for publication. Any event that receives good reviews may be considered for a future calendar event.

Your Obedient Servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

I submit the following:

JULY

Subject: Re-enactment/encampment Marinette Logging & Heritage Days

Received 22 March 2011

***I am on a planning committee for a new festival in Marinette-
Marinette Logging & Heritage Fest. We are planning on opening
our festival July 3 and closing July 4 this year.***

***I know this is extremely short notice but we would like to know
if your group would be interested in coming to our festival either
this year or in subsequent year. We are trying to incorporate
living history into our festival.***

***Please contact me either via return email:
innkeeper@riversidemanor.net or call: 715-735-5600. We look
forward to hearing from you.***

Sincerely,

Becky DeWitt

Marinette Logging & Heritage days

AUGUST

Subject: Presentation

Received: 23 March 2011

Sir,

***I am the contact person for the Patawatomi Area Council BSA Out
Door Adventure Camp. We are planning an Outdoor Adventure
Camp for August 13th 2011 at Camp Long Lake, Dundee, WI (just
north of Kewaskum) I am looking for volunteers who would
interact with the boys with an outdoor skill or presentation. I am
particularly interested in a historical reenactment of some sort.***

***If you could help me in this endeavor I would be greatly
appreciative.***

Here is a link to the Trailblazers Brochure

<http://www.trailblazeradventure.org/document.doc?id=51>

BSA

Tim Abrahamson

(262)787-3024

tabrahamson@rr100.com

OCTOBER

Subject: Civil War Sesquicentennial Event

Lombard Historical Society

Received: 23 March 2011

On Saturday, October 22nd, 2011, the Lombard Historical Society and the 8th Reg't Veteran Reserve Corps will be hosting a Civil War Sesquicentennial commemoration in Lombard, Illinois. The event will mainly focus on Camp Douglas, as one of Lombard's founding fathers was Col. B.J. Sweet, commandant of the camp from 1864 to the end of the war. The Historical Society has given me the following information: It will be possible to camp out on the Friday night before the Saturday event. There may be a battle, or at least a skirmish, but artillery will not be allowed. There will be a pig roast, re-enactor camps and living history, presentations by scholars, and possibly a ball in the evening. Registration will be conducted through the Lombard Historical Society. E-mail: Lombardhistory@att.net. Phone: (630) 629-1885. I will either let you know when forms become available, or I will have the Historical Society contact you.

Let me know if your unit would be interested in participating.

Thank you,

Andy Dorsey

8th Reg't V.R.C.

**DISPATCHES FROM
REGIMENTAL
HEADQUARTERS**

**REGIMENTAL DRILL SET
FOR APRIL 30-MAY 1, 2011**

The Second Wisconsin regiment will engage in their annual battalion drills on Saturday April 30th and Sunday May 1st, 2011. Lieutenant Colonel

Seilestad has kindly provided a copy of the schedule of activities that he prepared for Company commanders.

The newsletter has been informed that the men can arrive Friday night and camp overnight for the drill. Also the men will be doing some firings during the drill so make sure you have cartridges and caps for the drill. Lt. Col. Seielstad indicated that there won't be a large number of firings, but a box full of cartridges and caps would certainly be sufficient.

This drill is not designated as a maximum effort event for the Association, but it is one of great importance especially for those who will be going to the First Bull Run reenactment in July. While precision and excellence won't be of primary importance (the editor assumes) given the time period for the actual battle and the level of training for the volunteers at that point in time, we still don't want to embarrass ourselves on the field!

Finally remember to dress for the weather as it may still be a little cool yet. Comfort overrides appearance for this event!

2nd Wisconsin Vol. Inf. Regiment Spring Muster Drill Schedule

Baxter's Scott's Manual of Instruction and/or Chandler's Manual of Instruction
[Reference material: Col. Dominic Dal Bello's 4th edition Parade, Inspection and basic
Evolutions of the Infantry Battalion (PIE)]

0830-0930	0930-1000	1000-1100	1100-1200	1200-1230
<u>School of Soldier</u> Company NCOs Position of Soldier Eyes right, Front Facing Right, Left, About The Step Direct step, Forward, Halt, Right about Principles of Oblique Step Right, Forward To march by the flank Right & left Wheeling & turning	<u>School of Soldier (cont.)</u> Load & Fire Load Handle cartridge Tear cartridge Charge cartridge Draw rammer Ram cartridge Return rammer Cast about Prime Shoulder arms +++++ Ready Aim Fire Recover Shoulder	<u>School of the Company</u> Company Captains Form Company Open (close) ranks Alignments Advance in line Oblique, About March by the right [left] flank On the right by file into line March by the right [left] file Break to the front [rear] By company into line Wheels [fixed & moving] +++++ Principles of Skirmish	<u>School of the Battalion</u> Regimental Lt. Col. & Major Form the Battalion Parade PIE pg.9 Principles of Inspection PIE pg.13 Marching by the flank PIE pg.18 Forming a line of battle In line of march PIE pg.19 [41] +++++ <u>From line into Column</u> Wheeling to the right (left) 'By companies, right wheel'	Mid-day meal

<p>*****</p> <p>Manual of Arms Shoulder; Order Support ; Carry Present; Unfix bayonet Secure; Fix bayonet Trail; To right shoulder, shift Arms at will</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Principles of Inspection & Stack arms</p>	<p>Principles of: Left & right oblique, aim</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Principles of load & fire Kneeling & Prone</p>	<p>Deployments (forward, flank, center) To extend & close intervals Relieve a company deployed as skirmishers The advance & retreat Changes of direction The firings The rally The assembly</p>	<p>PIE pg.20 Break to the rear <i>'By right of companies to the rear into column'</i> PIE pg.21 Closed column facing same direction <i>'Close column by company'</i> PIE pg.22</p>	
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2nd Wisconsin Vol. Inf. Regiment Spring Muster
Drill Schedule
[Continued]

1230-1330	1330-1430	1430-1530	1530	1600-Lights out
<p>March in column of companies Full distance PIE pg.26 To change direction PIE pg.26 Close column at half distance [or in mass] PIE pg.28</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Deploying a column into line (at full distance) Left into line PIE pg.32 On the right into line</p>	<p>Maneuvering in line Forward PIE pg.41 Face by the rear rank PIE pg.42 Oblique right [left] PIE pg.42 Changing front <i>'Change front forward on first company'</i> PIE pg.43 Maneuvering around obstacles</p>	<p>Deploying skirmish company from the battalion Cover the battalion Relieve a company deployed as skirmishers</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Principles of Guard Mount <i>[If time allows, officers and NCOs will review the principles of</i></p>	<p>Evening Parade</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Officers' meeting</p>	<p>Discretion of Company commanders</p>

PIE pg.34 Forward into line PIE pg.35	By the right of companies To the front PIE pg.46 To the rear PIE pg.47 To return to the front while marching by the right of companies to the rear Right about, March, By companies into line or 'By file left, March, Halt- Front PIE pg.47	<i>Guard-Mount]</i>		
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*Thank you for your contribution to this endeavor of the 2nd Wisconsin Vol. Inf. Reg.,
 Lt. Col. Pete Seibstad*

A PHOTOGRAPH OF A CAP & UNIFORM THAT ARE SIMILAR TO THAT WORN BY THE SECOND WISCONSIN AT THE BATTLE OF FIRST BULL RUN



Below is a photograph of the style of gray cap that would be appropriate for wear with the gray state militia uniform of the second Wisconsin at First Bull Run. The photo was taken at the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry meeting in January. Lyle Laufenberg provided the newsletter with the photo.



We are in your debt, Sgt. Laufenberg, for passing along these photos for our perusal and consideration.

ANOTHER SOURCE TO PURCHASE THE STATE GRAY MILITIA UNIFORM

Another source has been provided by Kevin Klandrud, from Company E, has contacted Coon River, a sutler, regarding the provision of such a uniform for our needs. Here are the details of the offer:

The gray coat from size 38 to 46 would be \$175.00. Larger sizes from 48 to 52 would be \$201.00.

The cost for gray trousers with black piping would be \$89.95 per pair from size 30 to 38. Sizes from 40 to 44 would be \$101.00. For larger sizes the cost would be an additional 15 percent. This is based on a one coat, one pair of trousers order. The proprietor of Coon River indicated that if multiple orders were placed with his business it could be a cheaper unit price since it is less costly to make multiple uniforms than one off orders. Coon River can be reached at gdurbin@coonriver.com or you can call him at (515) 287-8315.

Our thanks to Kevin for his efforts on behalf of the members of the Second Wisconsin!!

BUS INFORMATION FOR THOSE TRAVELING TO THE 150TH BATTLE OF FIRST BULL RUN

TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE! Please review the following dispatch in regards to the upcoming national event in Manassas, Virginia. There are a number of deadlines to be met for this campaign set out below. See to it, gentlemen!

150th Bull Run National July 21st to July 25th

All,

Please find below the information regarding the busing cost for the Bull Run trip. We will depart Wisconsin from the Green Bay & Madison areas on the morning of Thursday July 21st and returning to Wisconsin on Monday July 25th. The cost listed below includes bus transportation, 2 nights lodging and breakfast at the hotel. We will stop over at the Hampton Inn in Youngstown Ohio which is about a 9 hour ride from Madison and about 5 hours from the battlefield.

Please select your accommodations, and send your deposit (1/2 the cost from the cart below) made payable to Co.E Second Wisconsin and send to the address listed below. The bus will be filled on a first come basis and payments are not refundable. If you will be sharing a room, please include the names of the people who you will be sharing a room with.

Deposit Info: First payment is due by April 27th and final payment is due June 28th.

**Send To: Dave Sielski
2316 Serenade Ln
Green Bay, WI. 54301**

		Cost Chart/ Includes Bus		
		1st Half	2nd Half	Total
Single Room		197.76	197.76	395.52
Twin Room		141.52	141.52	283.04
Triple Room		122.77	122.77	245.54
Quad Room		113.39	113.39	226.78

A REMINDER THAT THE SECOND WISCONSIN SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION DEADLINE APPROACHES

The deadline for the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association for 2011 is May 31st, 2011. While that may seem a ways away, as the reenacting season kicks into gear for 2011, it would be easy to lose track of the time and miss out on a great opportunity. Also note that if there are more than 5 applicants for the scholarship two awards will be made of \$500.00.

Please review the requirements of the scholarship and encourage family members or yourselves to apply for the scholarship as quickly as possible. With the rising costs of a college education every dime counts and this scholarship would be beneficial in meeting those financial obligations!

**2011
SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION
Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association, Inc.**

*“The world... can never forget what they did here...”
A. Lincoln, November 19, 1863, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania*

The Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (WVI) Association began with the purpose of preserving America’s Civil War heritage through reenacting and performing “living history.”

We now also further that purpose by offering a scholarship to family members.

Background

The Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (WVI) Association began with a handful of members in 1960 dedicated to the purpose of preserving America’s Civil War heritage through reenacting and performing “living history.” In 1990, the Unit was reestablished as a result of a general rekindling of interest in the Civil War. Through the use of authentic-styled uniforms and equipment, along with drills, battles, and camp life portrayals, we believe the general public might become more accurately aware and ponder what life might have been like for the average Northern soldier during America’s greatest trial. Further, and with great pride, the Unit attempts to depict and honor one of the greatest Union regiments to take to the field, the 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment. With the 6th and 7th Wisconsin, the 19th Indiana, and later the 24th Michigan, they eventually became known as the famous “Iron Brigade” with their infamous “Black Hats.” The original men have long since concluded their Rendezvous with Destiny in such places as Bull Run Creek, Fredericksburg, the “Cornfield” near Antietam, and “McPherson’s Woods” at Gettysburg.

The Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association, Inc., in recognition of the importance of keeping this history alive in modern times, is proud to offer TWO \$500 college scholarships to relatives of Association members, with the provision that should there be less than 5 (five) applicants, only ONE \$500 scholarship will be awarded.

The closing date for submission of the application is Tuesday, May 31, 2011.

If you are the recipient of one of these scholarships, you will be notified by mail no later than Thursday,
June 30, 2011.

Eligibility

All of the following conditions must be met for consideration as a recipient of the 2011 Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association, Inc. Scholarship:

- You must be enrolled/accepted in an accredited College or University.
- You must list your intended field of study.
- You must be a member, or be related to a member, in good standing of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association, Inc. Civil War reenactors (Member, Child, Spouse, Grandchild, Niece, Nephew, Sibling).
- Attach a complete transcript of your grades (including cumulative Grade Point Average).
- Attach a listing of your non-academic activities (extra-curricular, volunteer/community work, club memberships with offices held, etc...).
- Attach a separate sheet, containing a short essay (500 words or less) on the following topic:

“How do the events of the American Civil War continue to affect the United States of today?”

Once awarded, the funds can be used for tuition, books and fees at the College or University you are attending.

The scholarship check will be made payable to you and your school.

Award Criteria

All applications will be evaluated on meeting the above requirements. The Second Wisconsin Association

Scholarship Selection Committee will make the selection of the scholarship winner(s).

Financial need is not a relevant consideration for this award.

All decisions made by the Committee are final.

2011 Second Wisconsin Association Scholarship Application

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

School enrolled/accepted for the 2011-2012 Academic Year:

Intended field of study:

Relationship to Second Wisconsin Association Member:

Please include all of the following when applying:

- Application Page
- Copy of your Grade/GPA Transcript
- List of extra-curricular/volunteer/club activities
- Essay (500 words or less):

“How do the events of the American Civil War continue to affect the United States of today?”

I _____ will provide a photograph of myself
if selected and
(Signature of Applicant)

authorize the publication of the photograph and the essay which I wrote for this scholarship. I also specifically waive any right to any compensation I may have for any of the foregoing other than the award of the scholarship.

Mail to:

2nd Wisconsin Association 2011 Scholarship Selection Committee
Attn: Dave Sielski, Association Secretary
2316 Serenade Lane
Green Bay, WI 54301

The application deadline to be considered for the 2011 Scholarship(s) is May 31, 2011.

2011 TO MARK THE LAST “RECLAIMING OUR HERITAGE” EVENT

There are many times this editor enjoys the effort of putting together *The Fugelman*. New events, new challenges, news of opportunities to engage in our hobby. Over the years many of us have enjoyed the camaraderie and the great atmosphere of the “Reclaiming Our Heritage” event in Milwaukee. This year (2011), it is sad to say, will be the last such event. Suffice it to say this event will be missed reenactors who have attended this event.

The efforts of the organizers have always been magnificent and they went to extraordinary efforts to make the event a great experience for reenactors! The color and pageantry were unmatched by any other event we usually attend. Thank you to those intrepid organizers for the work you have carried out for the last 10 years; and for the efforts to honor America's veterans from all eras who have answered the call to service. Below please read the dispatch explaining the decision. This editor suggests that our regiment make a special effort to make this year a memorable one for those who attend this special event!!

**Friends of Reclaiming Our Heritage, Inc.
Media Contact: Patricia A. Lynch
5000 W. National Ave., Box 117
Milwaukee, WI 53295
414-427-3776 / harvestgraphics@hotmail.com**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

10TH AND FINAL YEAR FOR RECLAIMING OUR HERITAGE

June 4-5, 2011, to Mark Grand Finale for Living History and Veteran Tribute Event

In 2002 employees at the Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center suggested a Civil War encampment as a way to help the public to discover one of Milwaukee's - indeed, one of the nation's - historical and architectural gems: the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, once known as the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Not only did that inaugural event attract the attention of thousands of visitors, it also took on life of its own, becoming an annual favorite for reenactors of all eras of U.S. military history and one of Wisconsin's premier patriotic events.

Now in its 10th year, Reclaiming Our Heritage will come to a grand conclusion on June 4-5, 2011. The decision to discontinue the event is based on dwindling resources, both financial and human, as well as challenges faced by the VA staff during this time of war. While this will be the final year for the event, organizers are determined to find new ways to continue their mission of honoring veterans and the legacy of veteran health care.

Highlights of the annual event include a Civil War School Day for area 5th graders, a Positively Patriotic Parade, Cemetery-by-Lantern Tours of Wood National Cemetery and a schedule of entertainment.

children's activities, military displays and demonstrations. The event, which is free and open to the public, has been self-sustaining with donations and sponsorships from the greater community.

While 2011 may be the last year, no effort will be spared in welcoming veterans and the public to these historic grounds. Entertainers will include the 484th Army Band and the 1st Brigade Band in addition to continuous entertainment in the Veterans Entertainment Tent and acoustic music in the Victorian Retreats Tea Room. "Doughnut Dollies" will welcome all veterans with free coffee and - what else! - doughnuts. Firing demonstrations will be scheduled in the Civil War camps Saturday and Sunday. Living history groups spanning colonial America to the present will fill the grounds along with sutlers (period sales) and food vendors.

Consult www.forohmilwaukee.org for complete details. Limited pre-sales of Cemetery-by-Lantern Tour tickets will be announced in early April.

For information, contact Patricia Lynch, 414-427-3776 or harvestgraphics@hotmail.com.

CIVIL WAR FILMS TO MARK SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE CIVIL WAR

Dear everyone:

This is FYI and I hope you don't delete this without reading it first.

I know that for almost all of us the movie "Gods and Generals" was a huge disappointment and rightly so. I believe that most of us were expecting something along the lines of the movie "Gettysburg" and that didn't happen.

What was one of the most disappointing facts was that Antietam was deleted from the movie, and then Turner was suppose to release the full version on DVD but that didn't happen either.

For those of us that represent the 2nd Wisconsin, seeing the Regimental Flag in the beginning of the movie was probably the highlight for us.

Every flag that was shown during the opening credits were seen in the movie except for the 2nd's flag.

Well, here is some goods news, I just received a special advertisement that a lot of Civil War movies were being re-released in honor of the 150th, that includes the movies "Gettysburg, Ken Burns series on the Civil War, North and South (if you wish to consider that one) and Gods and Generals" all on Blue-Ray, what is special about "Gods and Generals" is that they are releasing this on a full version, that includes just over 1 hour of deleted material from the movie, this is a special extended release with a lot of extras.

Gettysburg is being released as a Director's Cut, this only adds 7 minutes to the movie not the ½ hour that was deleted (Turner released a full version of the movie on VHS and Laser Disk only) but it includes a lot of extras and a 48 page booklet.

If you wish to check these titles out go to Amazon.com and type in either Gettysburg or Gods and Generals.

Gettysburg will run around \$27.00 and I did pre-order Gods and Generals for just under \$28.00 (I need to see Antietam)

All of these are in a special 150th commemorative package and may be worth the money that would be up to you.

Thank you

Sincerely

David Dresang Jr.

A CALL FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN

Dear Wade House Civil War Weekend participants,

I received the following request from a gentleman who is leading a multi-troop Boy Scout encampment this August. He is looking for individual re-enactors or units who might be willing to do demonstrations for the scouts during the weekend of August 13. If anybody is interested in assisting these boys please contact Tim using his e-mail or telephone information given below.

Thanks for your help!!

Jeff Murray

Hi Jeff,

I am the contact person for the Patawatomi Area Council BSA Outdoor Adventure Camp.

We are planning a Outdoor Adventure Camp for August 13th 2011 at Camp Long Lake. Dundee, WI (just north of Kewaskum).

I am looking for volunteers who would interact with the boys with a outdoor skill or presentation. I am particularly interested in a historical reenactment of some sort.

If you could help me in this endeavor I would be greatly appreciative.

Here is a link to the Trailblazers Brochure

<http://www.trailblazeradventure.org/document.doc?id=51>

BSA

Tim Abrahamson GRI, CRS, CDPE

Realtor

RE/MAX Realty 100

(262)787-3024

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CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

Apr. 12, 1861

At 4:30 a.m. Confederates under Gen. Pierre Beauregard open fire with 50 cannons upon Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. The Civil War begins.

Apr. 14, 1865

President Lincoln shot by assassin John Wilkes Booth in the back of the head. Lincoln was sitting in a rocker in the Presidential box in Ford's Theater with his wife and guests watching the play "Our American Cousin".

Apr. 15, 1861

President Lincoln issues call for 75,000 volunteers

Apr. 15, 1865

President Lincoln dies at 7:22 a.m. "Now he belongs to the Ages".

Apr. 17, 1861

Virginia secedes from the Union, followed within five weeks by Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, thus forming an eleven state Confederacy with a population of 9 million, including nearly 4 million slaves. The Union will soon have 21 states and a population of over 20 million.

Apr. 20, 1827

Gen. John Gibbon, USA, born

THIS MONTH IN THE PRESS FROM APRIL, 1861

FEBRUARY 26, 2011, 6:00 PM

'THERE MUST BE BLOOD-LETTING!'

BY ADAM GOODHEART

Jefferson County, Wis., Feb. 27, 1861

It was a long way from these wheat fields to the cotton plantations of the Deep South. No farmer here held deeds to Texas land; no banker owned mortgages of Georgia slaves; no textile mill shipped off its wares to clothe the field hands. In short, the seceding states already felt like a foreign country – geographically, politically, economically, morally – to a degree that they did not in New York or Philadelphia.

Perhaps it should have been no great surprise that the editor of the local Wisconsin Chief – a newspaper whose columns were more often given over to crop reports, temperance sermons and bad poetry – suddenly allowed his emotions to boil over into a wholly unprecedented tirade. For months, he and his neighbors had watched impatiently from this distant vantage point as the politicians in Washington tried to coax, coddle and cajole the rebel South back into the Union. On Feb. 27 he finally wrote:

Past experience proves that no compromise, compact, or constitution will weigh a feather with Southern demagogues whenever it is for the interest of slavery to violate them. ... This is not a temporary skirmish between Republicans and Democrats, but a deadly struggle between freedom and the most despotic system of human bondage that now disgraces the world.

The editor, one Thurlow Weed Brown, spoke for many Wisconsinites – indeed, for an increasing number of Northerners.

Public opinion in the free states was shifting rapidly. Two months earlier, millions had clamored for compromise, for measures that would save the Union by enshrining slavery in the Constitution. Each day, entreaties had arrived at the U.S. Capitol from far and wide. New York City's two mass petitions bore 63,000 names. The one from Massachusetts – its industries hit hard by the first economic shocks of the crisis – was a scroll so immense that it had to be rolled like a cartwheel onto the floor of the House.

But beginning in late January, appeasement appeared more and more futile to many Americans – and not just in places like Jefferson County but throughout the North. Partly this was due to the Deep South's truculent rejection of every peace overture. Louis T. Wigfall of Texas – whose state had already seceded but who lingered on at the Capitol like an unwelcome houseguest – did not exactly mince words when he stood on the Senate floor and fumed:

It is the merest balderdash – that is what it is – it is the most unmitigated fudge for any one to get up here, and tell men who have any sense, who have brains, that there is any prospect of two-thirds of this Congress passing any amendment to the Constitution, that any man who is white, twenty-one years old, and whose hair is straight, living south of Mason and Dixon's line, will be content with.

By late February, Northern newspapers that only weeks earlier had been frantic for compromise now scorned it. The New-York Tribune, edited by Lincoln's key supporter Horace Greeley, had once been a staunch advocate of reaching an accord with the South. Beginning on Feb. 18, however, each morning's edition bore the motto: "NO COMPROMISE! NO CONCESSIONS TO TRAITORS! The Constitution As It Is." Even such a moderate New Yorker as George Templeton Strong was ready to throw up his hands. The border states seemed now to be tilting toward secession, he noted in his diary. "But what can we do? What can I do? What could I do if I were Webster and Clay combined? Concession to these conspirators and the ignorant herd they have stimulated to treason would but postpone the inevitable crisis a year or two longer."

Yet to a large degree, the groundswell against compromise welled up not in the narrow precincts of New York and Washington, but out amid the small farms and villages of the republic – in places like Jefferson County, Wis. The states of what was then known as the far Northwest – Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan – refused even to send delegates to the Peace Conference in Washington. "We have fed the [Southern] whiners with sugar plums long enough," one Michigan

newspaper declared. A paper in Minnesota framed its position in more alarming terms: "Before this rampant fever of disunion will abate, THERE MUST BE BLOOD-LETTING!"

Abraham Lincoln's political foes often pointed out (as historians continue to do) that he had won the presidency with a minority of the popular vote – less than 40 percent in a four-way race – as if his election had been a mere fluke. They glossed over the significant fact that nearly two million Americans in the free states had voted for him despite constant Southern warnings that his victory would bring secession.

All but three of the Northern states had given Lincoln solid majorities – in some cases, overwhelming ones. Fifty-seven percent of Wisconsinites had voted Republican; 63 percent of Minnesotans; 76 percent of Vermonters. The entire existence of the Republican Party was predicated on a commitment to containing slavery within its present bounds. Were its leaders to sacrifice this fundamental principle, at the very hour of their electoral triumph?

Just as the new Confederacy's birth had been instigated largely by a few radical states in the Deep South – South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi – so too the Union had its own hardline regions. These places might be called the Deep North. A Minnesota senator urged his colleagues to look beyond "the sidewalks of our cities" in gauging Northern public opinion:

If Senators would ascertain what the true sentiment of the country is, they must go to the wool-growing regions of Vermont, to the wheat-fields of New York, to the agricultural and mining districts of Pennsylvania. Yes, sir; they must penetrate to the very heart of the eight million of people residing on their own acres in the great Northwest, and ask them this question: are you prepared to make a surrender of your principles, of your honor, at the bidding of organized rebels and traitors?

Some of these Northern intransigents – including the editor of the Wisconsin Chief – declared that loyal Americans should simply let the rebels go. "We ... have long been of the opinion, that free States and Slave States, cannot live in peace under the same government," Brown wrote. "We are not an advocate of war, except for defense, and would not sacrifice the life of one respectable citizen, to save the whole Cotton States from perdition."

But many took a different stance. While President James Buchanan dithered in the White House and President-elect Lincoln sat mute at home in Springfield, Ill., governors and state legislatures across the North had been arming for battle, passing bills to purchase weaponry

and recruit state militia. Wisconsin lawmakers appropriated \$100,000 to be spent for "war purposes" as soon as hostilities broke out.

Wisconsin's legislators also took a vow: "Renewing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors in upholding the Union and the constitution." They were not alone. By that point – still long before the first shots would be fired at Fort Sumter – as many as half a million state militiamen, in towns and villages across the North, were drilling for war.

Sources: Wisconsin Chief (Fort Atkinson), Feb. 27, 1861; "The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin"; W.F. Jannke, "Jefferson County, Wisconsin"; Mrs. Chapman Coleman, "The Life of John J. Crittenden, with Selections from His Correspondence and Speeches"; Albert D. Kirwan, "John J. Crittenden: The Struggle for the Union"; David M. Potter, "Lincoln and His Party in the Secession Crisis"; Congressional Globe, Feb. 1, 1861; New-York Tribune, Feb. 18 and 27, 1861; Allan Nevins and Milton Halsey Thomas, eds., "The Diary of George Templeton Strong: The Civil War, 1860-1865"; Russell McClintock, "Lincoln and the Decision for War: The Northern Response to Secession"; Robert Gray Gunderson, "Old Gentlemen's Convention: The Washington Peace Conference of 1861"; Roman J. Zorn, "Minnesota Public Opinion and the Secession Controversy, December 1860-April 1861" (Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Dec. 1949); Kenneth Stampp, "And the War Came: The North and the Secession Crisis 1860-1861."

Adam Goodheart is the author of the forthcoming book "1861: The Civil War Awakening." He lives in Washington, D.C., and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he is the Hodson Trust-Griswold Director of Washington College's C.V. Starr Center for the Study of the American Experience.

FROM THE APRIL 17, 1861, EDITION OF THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE DESCRIBING A WAR MEETING IN БЕЛОИТ, WISCONSIN

Meeting At Beloit

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Beloit last evening, in Hanchett's Hall. The hall was filled to overflowing and hundreds were unable to get into the room. Speeches were made by Mr. Graham of the city, Senator Bennett, J. A. Sleeper, President Chapin of Beloit College, Mr. Peet and Mr. Morse of the volunteer company, and others.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and determination evinced to stand by the country at all hazards. The independent company is rapidly filling up and a volunteer company is being raised numbering

already 50 men. The citizens will contribute liberally to support the volunteers and to maintain their families.

About 9 o'clock, B. E. Hale arrived direct from Chicago, bringing a copy of the Chicago Journal, which contained the news of an attack on the troops at Baltimore.—The scene in the room was indescribable while the dispatches were being read.—When the [statement] that a number of the mob had been killed, a man in the room cried out, “Kill them; kill every mother’s son of them.”

A Mr. Kendall gave his son to the country for her defense, who enrolled his name among the volunteers, when his father said to him: “You are dear to me, but my country is dearer still; go defend its honor, and if you fall, fall with your face to the foe.”

FROM THE APRIL 18, 1861 EDITION OF THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE

The county meeting called to take into consideration of the condition of the country and to adopt such measures as the exigencies of the times demand, was held in this city to-day.

Early this forenoon it was evident that the people of the city expected the patriotic demonstration which was about to take place. The stores on Main and Milwaukee streets were tastefully beautified almost innumerable flags of all sizes—some flying out of windows and others from ropes stretched across the street. Many of the stores in these streets were also ornamented with long (unintelligible) of goods reaching from upper windows, or draped about entrances composed of the favorite colors of red, white and blue. The Star Spangled Banner was also hung . . . unreadable . . . from many private dwellings, school edifices, etc. The fine weather and the gay banners produced an animated scene well calculated to incite patriotic emotions. During the forenoon people poured into the city from the country. Not less than five thousand of the hardy yeomanry of Rock county were in attendance. There was a deep feeling manifested by all present. The excitement was intense and manifested itself in loud applause at the utterance of every patriotic sentiment in the meeting.

The volunteer company of this city, commanded by Capt. Ely, marched to the Hyatt House Hall at about 2 o'clock, followed by an immense multitude of people, ladies as well as gentlemen, who soon filled the hall.

The meeting was organized by appointing B. E. Hale, of Beloit chairman, J. H. Ebbetts, Hiram Bowen and E. P. Brooks, secretaries, and Andrew Palmer, Issac Miles, Dr. John Mitchell, E. P. Burdick, J. P. Wheeler and D. Y. Kilgore, vice presidents.

A committee reported a plan for the organization of a “County Relief Society”, which was adopted.

In addition to the meeting at Hyatt House Hall, there was a large assemblage of people at the public square . . . unreadable . . . who were there speaking.

It is impossible for us to give a report of the proceedings of these meetings, as they are in progress as we are preparing our paper for the press. We shall give full accounts of them in our issue to-morrow.

FROM THE APRIL 24TH EDITION OF THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE:

WAR MEETING.

**The patriotic citizens of
ROCK COUNTY,
Will meet in the city of
JANESVILLE.**

On THURSDAY, the 25th OF APRIL to consult together upon the present conditions of our country, and to take such action as the exigency of the times demand.

Patriots rally to the call of your country.

[Signed by two hundred citizens of the county]

The Janesville Cavalry

MESSRS. EDITORS.—A company has been formed of forty men, who are to be called the “Janesville Cavalry”. Officers are to be elected on the 25th, inst., at 7 P. M., at the court room.

Let me further say, I, Almon Calkins, expect no office in said company, and deem myself not the proper man to lead a company, having never studied the tactics of war, only morally. Said company are, in my opinion, indebted to C. G. Gillett, not only for his ability, but his perseverance in getting enlistments. Now let our friends donate the horses, and the company will do honor to their city.

ALMON CALKINS

THE HOME GUARD.—What has become of the Home Guard, a military company comprised of citizens who remain at home, which was forming last week? We hope this organization will be completed.—Such a corps might devote an evening each week to drilling in the usual exercise of arms. They would be valuable for a reserve in case of need, and for other purposes.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we understand that Michael McKey, who has had long military experience, offers to drill the company. He asks for no other position than drill master, but if we may be allowed to make a suggestion, we would say elect him by acclamation captain of the “Guard”.

ARMY REGULATIONS FOR SIZE OF NATIONAL FLAG.—The length should be twice the breadth, with seven red stripes and six white ones, beginning with red at the top of the flag. The blue field should be on the upper corner next to the staff, one third the length of

the flag and wide or deep enough to cover seven stripes, with white stars on it to correspond with the number of states, which would now be 34.

FROM THE APRIL 19, 1861 EDITION OF THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE

There should be action now, and not talk. We have had enough of that. Blood has been spilled. The vile traitors at Baltimore have attacked and shot down local men from Pennsylvania called to support the government of the United States. We were all attacked when these men fell, the first victims of this unholy and fratricidal war, and we should all feel that brothers have been murdered, while defending us. Up, then men of Wisconsin, and be ready to avenge these martyrs to the cause of order and liberty. We are to have a meeting to-night, to determine what we will do about this matter. Let us tell the people of Janesville what they ought to have done before this, and that is—to organize two good efficient, reliable companies—equip them at your own expense, if need be; and if any of them have families, provide for them, during their absence. What is money or property in a cause like this? If these citizens will risk their lives and go out to battle for us, should we hesitate about a few paltry dollars, more or less, in giving them a good start, in a glorious cause? Men of Janesville you are expected to do something to-night besides making speeches—your country requires you to ACT.

FROM THE APRIL 25, 1861, EDITION OF THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE:

UNION ENVELOPES.—We have printed a large number of Union envelopes for Mr. Dearborn, the bookseller. A beautiful cut of the American flag, in colors, is on the left hand corner. Nothing can be more appropriate to the times than this envelope. Call and get them.

NEW YORK TIMES REPORTS ON THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

AWFUL EVENT

President Lincoln Shot by an Assassin

The Deed Done at Ford's Theatre Last Night

THE ACT OF A DESPERATE REBEL

The President Still Alive at Last Accounts.

No Hopes Entertained of His Recovery.

Attempted Assassination of Secretary Seward.

DETAILS OF THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

Official

War Department, Washington April 15, 1:30 A.M.
- Maj. Gen. Dis.: This evening at about 9:30 P.M.
at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in
his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Harris, and
Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who
suddenly entered the box and appeared behind the
President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage,
brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his
escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's
head and penetrated nearly through the head. The
wound is mortal. The President has been
insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now
dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the
same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and
under the pretence of having a prescription, was
shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The
assassin immediately rushed to the bed, and inflicted two or three
stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may
not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining
room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the
assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The
recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

OTHER HEADLINES

European News:
Two Days Later
By the Europa:
The Insult to our
Cruisers by
Portugal: The
American
Minister at
Lisbon Demands
Satisfaction:
Dismissal of the
Commander of
Fort Belan
Requested:
Farther Advance
in Five-Twenties:
Financial and
Commercial

It is not probable that the President will live throughout the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Detail of the Occurrence

Washington, Friday, April 14, 12:30 A.M. - The President was shot in a theatre tonight, and is perhaps mortally wounded. Secretary Seward was also assassinated.

Second Dispatch.

Washington, Friday, April 14 - President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin."

It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but he took the late train of cars for New-Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggesting nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming "Sic semper tyrannis," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming "Hang him! Hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard: "Stand back and give him air." "Has any one stimulants." On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite to the theatre, and the Surgeon-General of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons exhausted every effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

At midnight, the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because, the papers had announced that Gen. Grant and they were to be present, and, as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed.

He went with apparent reluctance and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him; but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashman, of Massachusetts, bid him good bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a "billy," severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster of the United States army and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department and two male nurses, disabling them all, he then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the government, called at Secretary Seward's home to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President.

They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting of course intense anxiety and solicitude. An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow; many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/big/0414.html#article>



Hang Out Your Banners; Union Victory! Peace!

Surrender of General Lee and His Whole Army.

The Work of Palm Sunday.

Final Triumph of the Army of the Potomac.

The Strategy and Diplomacy of Lieut.- Gen. Grant.

Terms and Conditions of the Surrender.

The Rebel Arms, Artillery, and Public Property Surrendered.

Rebel Officers Retain Their Side Arms, and Private Property.

Officers and Men Paroled and Allowed to Return to Their Homes.

The Correspondence Between Grant and Lee.

OFFICIAL

**War Department, Washington, April 9, 1865- 9
o'clock P.M.**

**This department has received the official report of
the SURRENDER, THIS DAY, OF GEN. LEE AND
HIS ARMY TO LIEUT. GRANT, on the terms proposed by Gen. Grant.
Details will be given as speedily as possible.**

**Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.**

<p>All related headlines appear within the text.</p>

Headquarters Armies of the United States, 4:30 P.M., April 9.

**Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
GEN. LEE SURRENDERED THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
THIS AFTERNOON, upon the terms proposed by myself. The
accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions
fully.**

**(signed)
U.S. Grant, Lieut. Gen'l.**

Sunday April 9, 1865,

General- I received your note of this morning, on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. Lee, General.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Armies.

Sunday, April 9, 1865

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Armies.

Your note of this date is set this moment, 11:50 A.M., received.

In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburgh road to the Farmville and Lynchburgh road, I am at this writing about four miles West of Walter's church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me, on this road, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't servant,

U.S. Grant,

Lieutenant-General

Court House, April 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letters to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they

observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside.

Very respectfully,

U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,

April 9, 1865

Lieut. Gen. U.S. Grant, Commanding U.S.A.:

General: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of northern Virginia, as proposed by you; As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry stipulations late effect.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant, R. E. Lee, General.

THE PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegram to the Secretary of War:

Clifton House, Va., April 9, 1865

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General

April 7, 1865

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C.S.A.:

General: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U.S. Grant,

Lieutenant-General,

Commanding Armies of the United States.

April 7, 1865

General: I have received your note of this date.

Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender.

R. E. Lee, General

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

April 8, 1865

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C.S.A.

General: Your note of last evening in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz.:

That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until promptly exchanged.

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U.S. Grant, Lieut.-General, Commanding armies of the United States.

April 8, 1865

General: I received, at a late hour, your note of to-day, in answer to mine of yesterday.

I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender.

But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end.

I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A.M., to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. Lee

General, C.S.A.

**To Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States
April 9, 1865**

General R. E. Lee, commanding C.S.A.:

General: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms, they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant,

Lieutenant-General United States Army.

THE VICTORY

THANKS TO GOD, THE GIVER OF VICTORY

HONORS TO GEN. GRANT AND HIS GALLANT ARMY.

A NATIONAL SALUTE ORDERED.

TWO HUNDRED GUNS TO BE FIRED AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF EVERY ARMY, DEPARTMENT, POST AND ARSENAL.

OFFICIAL

War Department, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1865- 9:30 P.M.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Thanks be to almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command.

The thanks of this Department and of the Government, and of the People of the United States- their reverence and honor have been deserved- will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, D.C.,

April 9, 1865- 10 o'clock P.M.

Ordered: that a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieut.-Gen. Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant-General at Washington. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

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FROM RICHMOND

PERILS AND EXCITEMENTS OF A VOYAGE UP THE JAMES-SEENEE AND INCIDENTS ALONG THE RIVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Va. Wednesday, April 5 -- The inspiration of the scene and the scope of the theme before us are far beyond the feeble descriptive powers of the pen of your correspondent. No brilliant rhetoric, no vivid word-painting, no oratorical eloquence can portray the sublimity and immensity of the great victory. It is almost beyond the power of the human mind to comprehend its exist, and when you begin to descend to detail, the task is simply appalling is its magnitude . Think of a line of operations, held defensively and operated from offensively with such success, thirty-nine miles long from flank to flank, thoroughly fortified throughout its entire length. Think of the cities captured, of the fortifications stormed and taken, with their hundreds of guns, great and small, of the material of war now in our hands, yet beyond the possibility of computations of the terrible battles, and the overwhelming defeat, and rout of the chief army of the rebellion of the

prisoners captured. Counted by the tens of thousands, of the terrified fight of the arch-traitor and his few desperate minions; of the triumphant entry of Abraham Lincoln into treason's fallen capital. Let every lover of his country depict the vast scene in his own imagination for words to fitly describe it falls altogether.

Through the courtesy of Provost-marshal Gen. Patrick, I enjoyed an exceedingly pleasant sail from City Point to the Richmond wharves this morning, on his fleet flag ship, the Mattine. Accompanying the General were Hon. C. H. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, his wife and son, and Hon. Roscoe Conning, member of Congress from New-York. The snake-like beads of the James between City Point and Varina Landing, were quickly passed, and at the latter place assurance was given that the river was clear for our vessel to the very docks of Richmond; but I can assure you that the navigation of the tortuous channel of the James thence to Richmond, thickly sown with obstructions and supposed torpedoes, was an exceedingly delicate task, and full of excitement. Our pilot knew the channel of old, but he knew not the warlike devices of the enemy.

We were, however, very fortunate, and the approach to the city, especially during the last eight miles from Drewry's Bluff, was full of the intensest interest, for over these waters the Union flag had never before floated during the war. When we leave Dutch Gap and that famous canal, which looks as though it might have been washed out by a billow, we at once enter upon the lines held by the enemy. Howlett House Battery, famous for its determined resistance to our engineering operations on the north side of the river, stands abandoned and gloomy, with its twelve large guns still in the embrasures, but all silent as we steamed rapidly by. Another long and large earthwork appears on the left bank, mounting eight or ten guns, and bearing directly upon the mouth of the canal. This, too, like the rest, is abandoned, with its armament unimpaired. We next pass the wreck of the rebel gunboat, blown up by our batteries during the effort made to run through our fleet some months ago.

The next point of interest is Fort Brady, on the north bank of the river, and the left of the position of our Army of the James. What strikes one as very remarkable here is the fact that owing to the intricate windings of the James there are two rebel batteries, Howlett House and another, absolutely in the rear of this former position of our army. Fort Brady is the point where Gen. Gibson opened on the retreating rebel rams. Had there been larger guns at his disposal, the range is so good that they would have stood a poor chance of escape.

We are now fairly in that part of the river held solely by the rebels and a knowledge of the channel and obstructions is absolutely necessary to a safe voyage. The gunboat Monticello is therefore hailed,

and on asking for information, a pilot who has been up and down is tendered with much politeness. The obstructions sunk by our own fleet are soon passed, likewise the fleet of monitors, and the next object which greets the vision is a gaily dressed tug, with a guard of marines, having in tow Admiral Porter's barge with the President, on his return from Richmond, complacently seated in the stern sheets. It looks very much like a picnic. Following a short distance after is the President's handsome flag-ship, the River Queen. Not far behind is the beautiful steel gunboat, ex-blockade runner, now general convoy to distinguished guests, and one of the fastest vessels in the navy. The River Queen, which took the President up the river, proceeded no farther than the obstructions at Drewry's Bluff. We are soon abreast of this historic fortification, and eager eyes scan closely its formidable walls and positions.

Here is the chief line of obstructions sunk by the rebels early in the war, and located as they are, directly under the guns of Fort Darling, subjecting every approaching thing to a terrible plunging fire, it is readily admitted that this was the impossible barrier to the naval advance on Richmond. The river here is very narrow, and the movement of large vessels attended with much danger. The obstructions were placed directly across the river, and filled it completely with the exception of a gap of fifty or sixty feet left for the passage of the rebel fleet and flag-of-truce boats. They consist of the hulls of two or three old steamships, that formerly plied between Richmond and New York. The wheel-house, fast crumbling to decay, still rise above the water, and present the appearance of a melancholy ruin.

We pass so hurriedly under the guns of Fort Darling, that we have no good opportunity to observe its construction. We know it looks very strong, and on the north side it has one or two small outlying works on its flank. Our naval companions tell us that it is a casemated fortification, and with its surrounding field works, all parts of the fort itself, mounts not less than forty guns. All these, like hundreds more, are our trophies without blemish or injury.

Not far above Fort Darling lies the wreck of one of the famous rebel fleet in the James, the iron-clad Virginia. Whether she has been blown up or simply scuttled and sunk, cannot be ascertained from looking at her as she lies. She sank in deep water, and is careened over on her side, leaving a portion of her overhang visible above the water-line. Of the other iron-clad, the Richmond, we find no trace.

In the immediate vicinity of Fort Darling we pass through a very substantial bridge with a draw, used by Lee for the speedy transfer of troops from the north to the south side of the James. Ere reaching Richmond we pass two more of the same kind, though hardly so well

built as the first; but all demonstrating that Lee had no pontoon bridges across the James anywhere- probably, because the rapid current rendered them unsafe, and probably, too, because he had not any pontoons to spare, when something else would answer just as well.

We have now steamed safely by all obstructions and chances of torpedoes, and the very pardonable trepidations which we felt in view of our possible danger, gives way to a feeling that just now is a moment in our lives, the significance, importance and sublimity of which cannot be justly appreciated. The City of Richmond is in view. The spires pointing heavenward; the smoke still rising from the conflagration's awful ruin, and the Stars and Stripes floating from a hundred house-tops and mastheads, all form a picture so sublimely grand and inspiring, that the human mind is simply lost in mute contemplation.

In a few moments we land at the Rockets, and a break wall of a mile and a half brings us to the Spotswood House, where he find dinner and a very comfortable room, amid hundreds of loyal guests.

L.L. Crounse

The Red Badge of Courage

BY STEPHEN CRANE

CHAPTER VII.

THE youth cringed as if discovered in a crime. By heavens, they had won after all! The imbecile line had remained and become victors. He could hear cheering.

He lifted himself upon his toes and looked in the direction of the fight. A yellow fog lay wallowing on the treetops. From beneath it came the clatter of musketry. Hoarse cries told of an advance.

He turned away amazed and angry. He felt that he had been wronged.

He had fled, he told himself, because annihilation approached. He had done a good part in saving himself, who was a little piece of the army. He had considered the time, he said, to be one in which it was the duty of every little piece to rescue itself if possible. Later the officers could fit the little pieces together again, and make a battle front. If none of the little pieces were wise enough to save themselves from the flurry of death at such a time, why, then, where would be the army? It was all plain that he had proceeded according to very correct and commendable rules. His actions had been sagacious things. They had been full of strategy. They were the work of a master's legs.

Thoughts of his comrades came to him. The brittle blue line had withstood the blows and won. He grew bitter over it. It seemed that the blind ignorance and stupidity of those little pieces had betrayed him. He had been overturned and crushed by their lack of

sense in holding the position, when intelligent deliberation would have convinced them that it was impossible. He, the enlightened man who looks afar in the dark, had fled because of his superior perceptions and knowledge. He felt a great anger against his comrades. He knew it could be proved that they had been fools.

He wondered what they would remark when later he appeared in camp. His mind heard howls of derision. Their density would not enable them to understand his sharper point of view.

He began to pity himself acutely. He was ill used. He was trodden beneath the feet of an iron injustice. He had proceeded with wisdom and from the most righteous motives under heaven's blue only to be frustrated by hateful circumstances.

A dull, animal-like rebellion against his fellows, war in the abstract, and fate grew within him. He shambled along with bowed head, his brain in a tumult of agony and despair. When he looked loweringly up, quivering at each sound, his eyes had the expression of those of

a criminal who thinks his guilt and his punishment great, and knows that he can find no words.

He went from the fields into a thick woods, as if resolved to bury himself. He wished to get out of hearing of the crackling shots which were to him like voices.

The ground was cluttered with vines and bushes, and the trees grew close and spread out like bouquets. He was obliged to force his way with much noise. The creepers, catching against his legs, cried out harshly as their sprays were torn from the barks of trees. The swishing saplings tried to make known his presence to the world. He could not conciliate the forest. As he made his way, it was always calling out protestations. When he separated embraces of trees and vines the disturbed foliages waved their arms and turned their face leaves toward him. He dreaded lest these noisy motions and cries should bring men to look at him. So he went far, seeking dark and intricate places.

After a time the sound of musketry grew faint and the cannon boomed in the distance. The sun, suddenly

apparent, blazed among the trees. The insects were making rhythmical noises. They seemed to be grinding their teeth in unison. A woodpecker stuck his impudent head around the side of a tree. A bird flew on lighthearted wing.

CHAPTER VII. (CONT'D)

Off was the rumble of death. It seemed now that Nature had no ears.

This landscape gave him assurance. A fair field holding life. It was the religion of peace. It would die if its timid eyes were compelled to see blood. He conceived Nature to be a woman with a deep aversion to tragedy.

He threw a pine cone at a jovial squirrel, and he ran with chattering fear. High in a treetop he stopped, and, poking his head cautiously from behind a branch, looked down with an air of trepidation.

The youth felt triumphant at this exhibition.

There was the law, he said. Nature had given him a sign. The squirrel, immediately upon recognizing danger, had taken to his legs without ado. He did not stand stolidly baring his furry belly to the missile, and die with an upward glance at the sympathetic heavens. On the contrary, he had fled as fast as his legs could carry him; and he was but an ordinary squirrel, too-- doubtless no philosopher of his race. The youth wended, feeling that Nature was of his mind. She re-enforced his argument with proofs that lived where the sun shone.

Once he found himself almost into a swamp. He was obliged to walk upon bog tufts and watch his feet to keep from the oily mire. Pausing at one time to look about him he saw, out at some black water, a small animal pounce in and emerge directly with a gleaming fish.

The youth went again into the deep thickets. The brushed branches made a noise that drowned the sounds of cannon. He walked on, going from

obscurity into promises of a greater obscurity.

At length he reached a place where the high, arching boughs made a chapel. He softly pushed the green doors aside and entered. Pine needles were a gentle brown carpet. There was a religious half light.

Near the threshold he stopped, horror-stricken at the sight of a thing.

He was being looked at by a dead man who was seated with his back against a columnlike tree. The corpse was dressed in a uniform that once had been blue, but was now faded to a melancholy shade of green. The eyes, staring at the youth, had changed to the dull hue to be seen on the side of a dead fish. The mouth was open. Its red had changed to an appalling yellow. Over the gray skin of the face ran little ants. One was trundling some sort of a bundle along the upper lip.

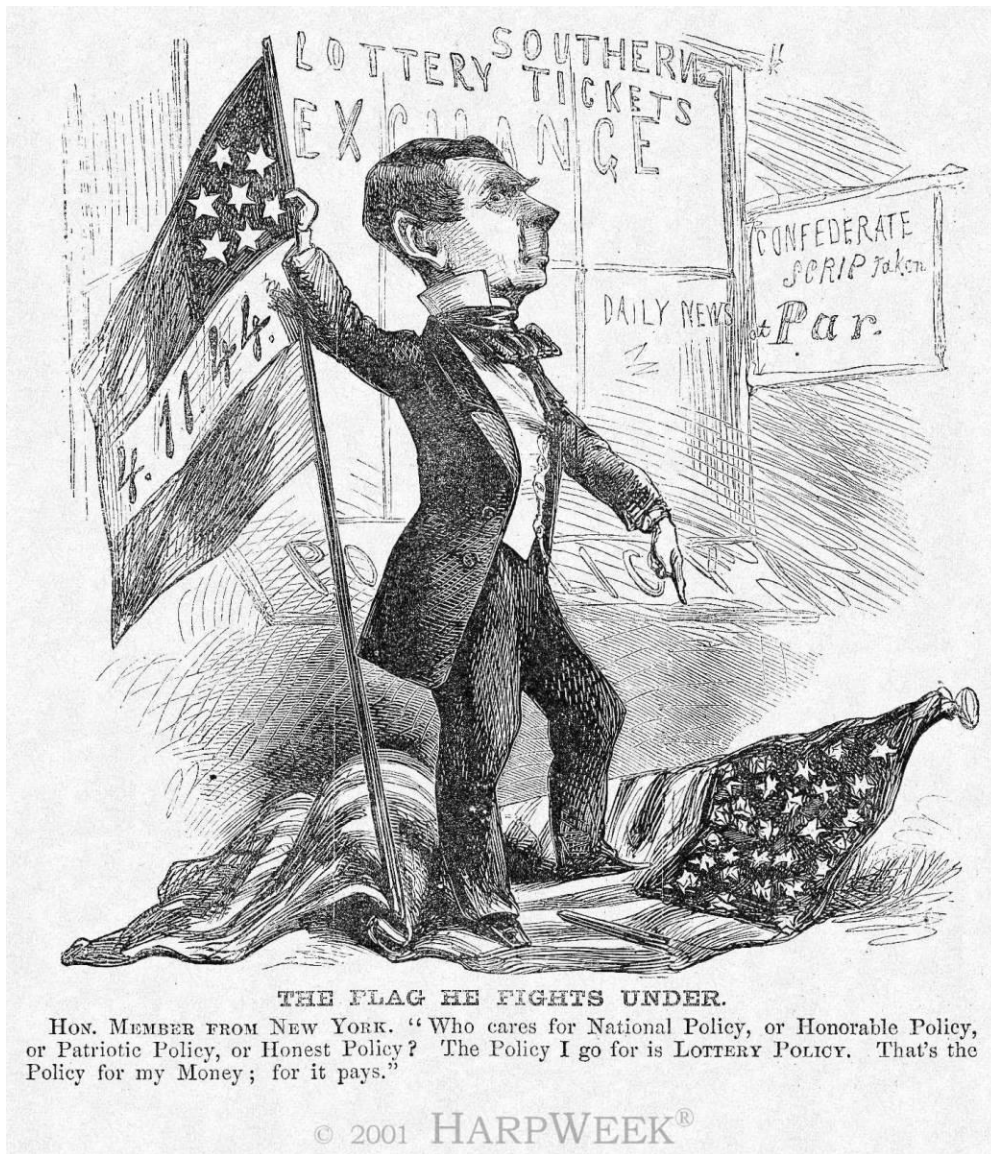
The youth gave a shriek as he confronted the thing. He was for moments turned to stone before it. He remained staring into the liquid-looking eyes. The dead man and the living man exchanged a long look. Then the youth cautiously put one hand behind him and brought it against a tree. Leaning upon this he retreated, step by step, with his face still toward the thing. He feared that if he turned his back the body might spring up and stealthily pursue him.

The branches, pushing against him, threatened to throw him over upon it. His unguided feet, too, caught aggravatingly in brambles; and with it all he received a subtle suggestion to touch the corpse. As he thought of his hand upon it he shuddered profoundly.

At last he burst the bonds which had fastened him to the spot and fled, unheeding the underbrush. He was pursued by a sight of the black ants swarming greedily upon the gray face and venturing horribly near to the eyes.

After a time he paused, and, breathless and panting, listened. He imagined some strange voice would come from the dead throat and squawk after him in horrible menaces.

The trees about the portal of the chapel moved soothingly in a soft wind. A sad silence was upon the little guarding edifice.



The Flag He Fights Under

Hon. Member from New York. "Who cares for National Policy, or Honorable Policy, or Patriotic Policy, or Honest Policy? The Policy I go for is LOTTERY POLICY. That's the Policy for my Money; for it pays."

Artist: unknown

In August 1861, four months into the Civil War, the *New York Daily News* and four other New York publications faced a grand jury on charges of giving aid and comfort to the Confederate enemy. In this cartoon, *Daily News* editor Benjamin Wood, a Democratic congressman, tramples on an American flag upon which

he has planted a Confederate flag with lottery numbers on it. Congressman Wood ran a lucrative lottery that sold tickets throughout the Southern states, a business interest which the artist blames for his anti-war stance.

Benjamin Wood (1820-1900) was the older brother, advisor, and business partner of Fernando Wood, a major Democratic politician who was mayor of New York when this cartoon was published. With an eye on national office, perhaps the vice presidency, Fernando Wood bought the *New York Daily News* in early 1860, and installed his brother as its editor. Within a few months, Benjamin Wood had purchased controlling interest in the newspaper from his brother. He breathed life into the nearly moribund paper, eventually transforming it into the nation's highest-circulation daily with a large readership among the white, urban working-class.

Wood's pro-Southern sympathies and racial prejudices were evident in his 1860 editorials in which he defended slavery, endorsed its expansion into the Western territories, praised the slave-based Southern culture, and opposed civil rights for free blacks. In early 1861, he supported the right of secession and seconded Mayor Fernando Wood's threat to declare New York a free city. After the firing on Fort Sumter, Benjamin Wood's disapproval of the war provoked a mob to threaten the *Daily News* if the newspaper did not fly the American flag above its headquarters. He refused to give into the demand, and continued to condemn the Civil War as foolish "national fratricide." His strongly worded rhetoric, combined with a commitment to freedom of the press, led to problems with the government.

In May 1861, the New York City Board of Aldermen voted to rescind the status of the *Daily News* as the city's official paper. Wood sustained the journal's position as a leading voice for the peace wing of the Democratic Party, derisively known as "Copperheads." Although the grand jury did not indict Wood in August 1861, the postmaster general prohibited distribution of the *Daily News* through the U.S. mails. Wood employed the railroads to deliver his papers, but the federal government seized shipments in Philadelphia and Connecticut, compelling him to cease publication for 18 months. During the hiatus he wrote an anti-war novel, *Fort Lafayette; or, Love and Secession*. To his dismay, though, the book

was little noticed, and its message went unheeded. In May 1863, he renewed publication of the *Daily News*.

Wood's two consecutive terms in the U.S. House of Representatives coincided with the duration of the Civil War (1861-1865). He used his office to urge a peaceful resolution of the conflict, and to oppose all attempts at emancipation. He was a vehement critic of the draft, especially the exemption fee that allowed the wealthy to avoid military service. However, during the bloody New York City [draft riot](#) in July 1863, he helped save the *New York Times* building by standing in its doorway, armed with a revolver, and instructing the rioters on the fundamental right of property. Still, his name was linked with an alleged Confederate plot to foment the riots, although an investigation found no such evidence.

Wood's pro-Southern sympathies continued to be manifested in the *Daily News* during the Civil War. He reprinted news from Southern papers, and in January 1864 named Phineas C. Wright as a *Daily News* editor. Wright was one of the founders of the Order of American Knights, deemed by the Lincoln administration to be a pro-Confederate cabal hatching seditious plots against the Union. Wood's persistent anti-war rhetoric and policy proposals generated so much suspicion that the House Judiciary Committee investigated him on allegations of passing valuable information to the enemy. Its findings were not reported, thereby leaving lingering doubts about his loyalty.

Wood was a consistently harsh critic of Abraham Lincoln, whose policies violating civil liberties spurred the editor to label the president "a dictator." Yet during the 1864 presidential election, Wood also refused to endorse the Democratic candidate, General George McClellan, after the nominee repudiated the peace plank of the Democratic platform. Wood, facing almost certain defeat at the polls, declined to run for reelection to Congress.

In early 1865, the War Department concluded that Confederate spies had been transmitting coded messages through the personal columns in the *Daily News*. Threatened with arrest and court martial, Wood was forced to suspend the column. His controversial editor, Phineas Wright, was arrested in May 1865. Wood was not charged, but many Northerners considered the

publisher to be a traitor, and were dismayed that he had not been imprisoned during the war.

Wood expressed sincere abhorrence of the assassination of President Lincoln. The publisher initially considered the new chief executive, Andrew Johnson, to be a national embarrassment, but soon began calling for him to return to the Democratic Party. When Johnson declined the offer, the *Daily News* curtailed coverage of the president and his travails. In general, space allocated for political news in the journal decreased over the post-war years, although Wood continued to wield some back-room political power. Poor and working-class immigrants formed his political base, electing him to the New York State Senate in 1866, and to a final term in Congress in 1880.

The success of Wood's paper brought him considerable wealth, but gambling caused him to file for bankruptcy in 1879 and sell 43% of the *Daily News* stock to William J. Brown. The federal government twice put liens on his lottery profits for failure to pay back-taxes. In 1898, Wood sold the rest of his newspaper stock to his wife, although he continued as editor-in-chief until just before his death in February 1900.

Robert C. Kennedy

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/harp/0831.html>

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Union!

Join us for a festive evening of Civil War-era
dance, music, sweets and beverages.

GRAND UNION *Ball*

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 2011
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Live Music by
TORN JACKET

All Dances Called or Taught by
Patricia Lynch, Dance Mistress
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Civil War-Era evening wear is welcome but not required.

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