



THE FUGELMAN

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

VOLUME XXIV

ISSUE 5

MAY, 2015

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PASS IN REVIEW

PAGES 2-3

EDITORIAL

PAGE S 3-7

CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES FOR THE ASSOCIATION	PAGES 7-8
REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES	PAGES 8-13
ATTENTION TO ORDERS	PAGES 13-25
FROM THE CAMPS OF THE COMPANIES OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN	
INFANTRY	PAGES 26-36
ARTILLERY	PAGES 36-39
THE SKIRMISHERS	PAGE 39
CIVIL WAR MILESTONES	PAGES 40-43
GETTYSBURG REGISTRATION FORM	PAGES 50-51
SCHOLARSHIP FORM	PAGES 51-54

PASS IN REVIEW

From the quill of Lt. Colonel Pete Seielstad



As this edition of the Fugelman goes to press, some of my pards and I will be in Springfield Illinois attending the Lincoln Funeral Train event. I am caught up in the notion that this may be a once in a lifetime experience. “Victory at Appomattox!” “What? “President Lincoln has been killed by Booth!” Recreating the emotions of 150 years ago seems to defy any common sense. But the events happened, and as an American Civil War interpreter I am compelled to try to understand the mind-set of those who lived then.

I remember the day John F. Kennedy was killed. I was home from school watching the television. Suddenly everything went to news programing, my mother stopped what she was doing and sat in quiet disbelief as the story played out nationally. Is this how they felt when they heard the news about Lincoln? In our time, news travels in an instant. In 1865, the telegraph wires carried the news across the country and the information then made it to the newspaper. Word of mouth also linked others to the devastating report. The method of receiving information has changed but not the shock and emotion in hearing of a presidential assassination.

We often think of the ‘what ifs’. What if Lincoln had not been killed? This is counterfactual history and it can lead to many corridors of thinking. Fact is: Lincoln was killed, the nation mourned and the course of history has been changed. We still mourn for Abraham Lincoln. One hundred and fifty years later we will recreate his funeral and participate in a remembrance of a great man who ‘belongs to the ages’.

The 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association will take part in Memorial Day parades and ceremonies across the state. As we stand in silence at the graves of those who served in the Armed Forces, take pride in those we represent. The men of the Iron Brigade are gone, but wearing the uniform indicates that we have taken time to remember them. As with President Lincoln, they to, belong to the ages and we never overlook their sacrifices.

Your obedient servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

(Ed. The editor doesn’t usually comment on our beloved Lt. Col. Seielstad’s “Pass In Review” columns . . . but this one was well done and carried an important message to the troops. Thank you Pete for your effort on this column!)

EDITORIAL



A quick look at the schedule of activities for the Companies of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association above will show a heavy load of school day events for all the companies in the coming month. These events have one thing in common--a dedication by our members to teaching the history of the civil war to a whole new generation of young men and women. In speaking to teachers it is disheartening to learn that at all levels in the schools the civil war has been given short shrift. Our programs are the one opportunity for these young people to obtain a deeper understanding of the time when America tore itself apart and was recreated in the last third of the 19th century.

How can those who have volunteered to work a school day event forget the bright-eyed excitement of these young folks at these events as they gather around to hear our stories. There is a genuine thrill that you can observe as they experience history in a new and interesting manner!

School day events also challenge us as reenactors. These events drive us to be informed, interesting and interactive with these students. Thus we work out our presentations with care and thought. It makes us better at our task when we get to other events as the year progresses and we interact with the public.

Stand ready when the call comes to be part of a school day event. The students benefit from them and so do we. Their expressions of gratitude are genuine and heartfelt. It feels good to know we are appreciated. This alone makes your efforts worthwhile. It also makes us better in our role as teacher or vehicle to expand the knowledge of everyone we come into contact as we provide a window into the life and times of the civil war soldier or civilian!



On the double quick!! The application for the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association scholarship is due by May 31st, 2015. If you, or a family member, are interested in applying for the scholarship it is time to get to it!! You will find the application form at the end of the newsletter.



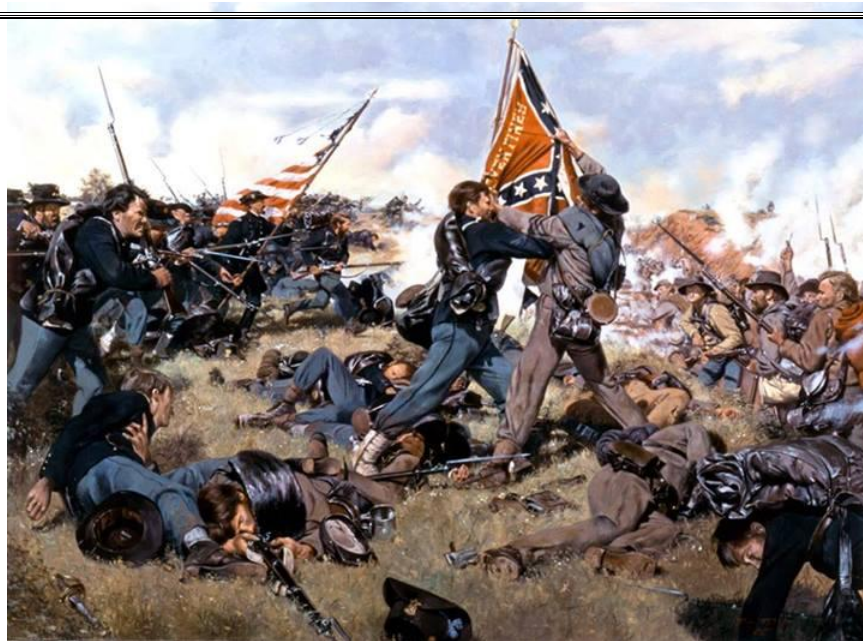
Please note below an opportunity to participate in a living history program at Gettysburg. It is always a pleasure to be

on the field in that sacred place! Here is a chance to share with comrades and the public the historical significance of this place. The Seminary Ridge Museum is relatively new. If the editor remembers correctly it was opened just prior to the 150th anniversary reenactment of the battle at Gettysburg. This event is scheduled for June 26th-28th, 2015.



As this editor literally sat with pen in hand poised above a blank sheet of paper it seemed a daunting task to try to put the meaning of Memorial Day into words or to convey the importance of the day to folks who know all too well the meaning of the day and the sacrifices it represents. Below you will find General John "Black Jack" Logan's General Order Number 11, creating a day to honor those who died during the War of the Rebellion. It was initially called Decoration Day. As the editor read the general order it dawned on him that General Logan could easily have been speaking directly to us, as civil war reenactors, not just those veterans and his former comrades-in-arms. In a way we are the repository of the civil war soldier's heritage. There are those who can claim an ancestor who served during the War of the Rebellion, but we all can claim a shared experience and direct connection because of our training, study and public interactions at events.

The members of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Association are the legacy of those veterans from long ago. We have assumed the obligation that Logan imposed on his veterans. We are called on to maintain the memory of the sacrifices of those dauntless soldiers who served in Lincoln's armies to preserve the Union and expand freedom to a whole race of people.



HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

GENERAL ORDERS No.11, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 5, 1868

- i. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet church-yard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the

present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.

If other eyes grow dull, other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

Let us, then, at the time appointed gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring-time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from his honor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

- ii. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to lend its friendly aid in bringing to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.
- iii. Department commanders will use efforts to make this order effective.

By order of

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief

N.P. CHIPMAN,
Adjutant General

Official:
WM. T. COLLINS, A.A.G.

CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF THE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATION

2nd-3rd	<i>Lincoln Funeral Train (Assoc. Max Effort National Event)</i>	<i>Springfield, IL.</i>
1st	Appleton School Day Pierce Park (Co.E, 6th WI LA)	Appleton WI.
8th	Hartland School Day (Bty B, Co.K)	Hartland, WI.

8th	Appleton School Day Telulah Park (Co.E)	Appleton,WI.
9th	Wade House Spring Muster (Co.E & 10th Tenn)	Greenbush, WI.
15th	School Day West Salem (Co.B)	West Salem
15th	School Day Valley View (Co.E)	Green Bay,WI.
15th	School Day (Co.K, Bty B, 6th WI LA)	Milton,WI.
16th & 17th	Milton Living History (Co.K, 6th WI LA)	Milton,WI.
		Washington
17th	Grand Review Parade (Co.K)	D.C.
22nd	Gladstone School Day (Co.E)	Gladstone,MI.
22nd	Delafield School Day (Bty B.)	Delafield,WI.
23rd-		
25th	Delafield Living History (Bty B.)	Delafield,WI.
25th	Memorial Day parade / Cemeteries (Co.B)	LaCrosse,WI.
	Memorial Day Events Milwaukee , Madision &	Madison / Milw
25th	Delafield (K)	WI.
25th	Memorial Day Procession (Co.E)	Oshkosh,WI.
26th	Cushing Celebration (Co. K)	Delafield, WI.
29th	Praire River School Day (Co.E)	Merrill, WI.

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

CUSHING MEMORIAL PARK DELAFIELD, WISCONSIN 100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION MEMORIAL WEEKEND MAY 22—25

A very special commemoration has been created in the city of Delafield, Wisconsin, for the Memorial Day weekend. This is a one time event devoted to the rededication to the restored Cushing monument and to honor the man who just recently received the Congressional Medal of Honor, Alonzo Cushing.

There will be a weekend long living history program combined with ceremonial activities. Unfortunately this event falls on the same weekend as the Menomonee Falls event. Company K has made this event a part of the Memorial Day commitments for 2015.

Among the elements of the weekend will be the display of the Medal of Honor awarded to the family of Alonzo Cushing. What a unique opportunity to view the actual medal for those who attend this event.

Below you will find a reproduction of the poster prepared for this event that includes the schedule of events for the weekend.



Friday, May 22 - Education

"A Day for Civil War Education"

9am - 6pm

Alonzo Cushing Medal of Honor on Display

Delafield City Hall

9:45am - 2pm

Educational programs for local schools

Cushing Memorial Park

Saturday, May 23 - Living History

"A Day for History"

9am - 6pm

Alonzo Cushing Medal

of Honor on Display

Delafield City Hall

10am - 4pm

Historical Encampment

open to the public

Food and Beverages are available

Cushing Memorial Park

1pm - 4pm

***Hawks Inn* Historical Museum - Cushing memorabilia**

Dawn - Dusk

Veterans Memorial River Walk

8am - 1pm

Delafield Farmers Market

Municipal Parking Lot

Sunday, May 24 – 100 years

“A Day for Celebration”

Rededication of the Cushing Monument

9am – 6pm

Alonzo Cushing Medal of Honor on Display

Delafield City Hall

9am – 10am

Historical Encampment nondenominational church service

Cushing Memorial Park

10am – 4pm

Historical Encampment open to the public

Food and Beverages are available

Cushing Memorial Park

1pm – 4pm

Hawks Inn Historical Museum - Cushing memorabilia

1pm – 1:30pm

Memorial Day Parade

St. John's Northwestern Military Academy to *Cushing Memorial Park*

2:00pm – 2:30pm

Welcome and recognition of Cushing Family and special guests

2:30pm – 3:30pm

Dedication Ceremony reenactment

Recognition of Alonzo Cushing, Medal of Honor

Cushing Memorial Park

Monday, May 25 – Memorial Day

“A Day for Remembrance”

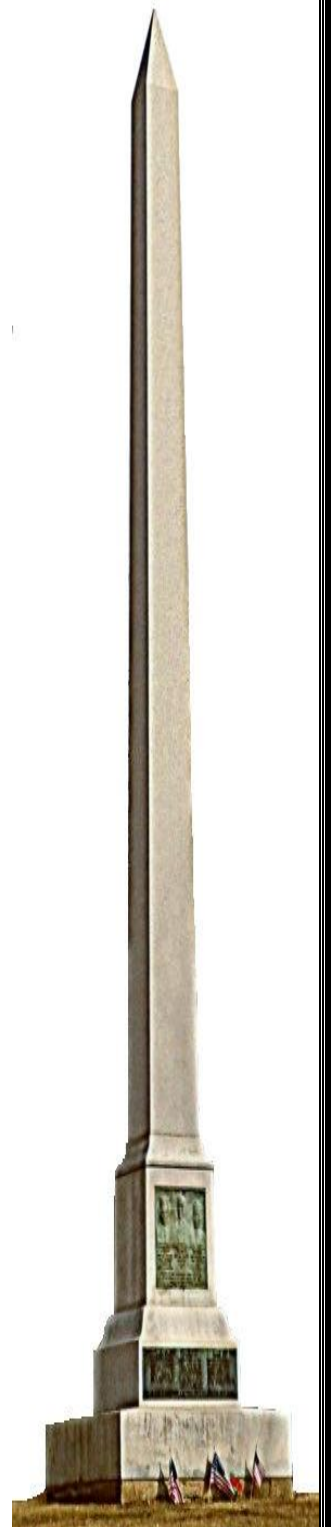
2pm – 3pm 10am – 11am

Memorial Day Ceremony Memorial Day Ceremony

Cushing's Battery Delafield American Legion

www.CushingMemorialPark.com

1915 2015



THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES



There will be an event in Washington D.C., culminating in a recreation of the Grand Review held in that city on May 23rd and 24th, 1865. This event was not discussed or voted for participation by Association members. It appears here for edification and consideration of our members as individuals.

This is a long way to travel to take part in a parade, but to feel that sense of pride that must have made the bosoms of these warriors swell as they paraded before the politicians and leaders of the armies in celebration of victory is beyond one's ability to comprehend! Below you will find the schedule of events as planned for the weekend.

There was a registration fee of \$25.00 until April 15th, 2015 (a date that has clearly passed). The current fee to register is now \$35.00. The fee covers the "Camp Barker Experience", workshops, the forum at the U.S. Capitol and the candlelight vigil at the USCT monument. Registration and details can be found at <https://www.grandreviewparade.org/register.html>.

Thursday, May 14, 2015

**The Legacy of Freedom: Examining the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
The US Capitol 12pm to 2pm**

This afternoon forum examines the legacy of freedom in the halls where the Freedom Amendments were passed, the US Capitol.

Friday, May 15, 2015

**Civil War to Civil Rights Workshops
African American Civil War Museum 8am to 3pm**

Participate in your choice of workshops on a variety of topics covering, Genealogy, Voting Rights, the Civil War to Civil Rights Legacy of Blacks in the Military, the Underground Railroad and more.

**Living History Camp: Camp Barker
Garrison Elementary School Grounds 10am to 3pm**

Experience Civil War Camp life on the former grounds of Camp Barker the only contraband camp once located in the U Street community and home to nearly 4,000 people.

**Descendants Oral History Project
African American Civil War Museum 8am to 3pm**

Thousands of people today are descendants of the United States Colored Troops. Preserve your ancestor's memory by recording their history in a descendant's interview.

**The Officer's Ball
The Willard Hotel 7pm to 10pm**

Join us in honoring the individuals who lead the union through the war and the people who lead our nation's military today. [THE TICKETS FOR THE BALL ARE \$200.00 PER PERSON!]

Special Performances

Throughout the weekend from Thursday May 14th – Saturday, May 17th, the museum will have re-enactors performing throughout the U street community, at the African American Civil War Memorial and

the Museum. A schedule and listing of performances will be posted in the

Saturday, May 16, 2015

Camp Barker Prayer Breakfast

Garrison Elementary School Grounds 8am - 10am

Join us for this prayer breakfast on the historic site of Camp Barker to celebrate freedom.

Living History Camp: Camp Barker

Garrison Elementary School Grounds 10am - 4pm

Experience Civil War Camp life on the former grounds of Camp Barker the only contraband camp once located in the U Street community and home to nearly 4,000 people.

Descendants Oral History Project

African American Civil War Museum 8am to 4pm

Thousands of people today are descendants of the United States Colored Troops. Preserve your ancestor's memory by recording their history in a descendant's interview.

Civil War to Civil Rights Workshops

African American Civil War Museum 11am - 4pm

Participate in your choice of workshops on a variety of topics covering, Genealogy, Voting Rights, the Civil War to Civil Rights Legacy of Blacks in the Military, the Underground Railroad and more.

Candle Light Vigil

African American Civil War Museum 6pm - 8pm

Pay tribute to the soldiers of the United States Colored Troops through musical and dance performances culminating in a candle light vigil at the AACWM Memorial.

Sunday, May 17, 2015

The Grand Review Parade

Pennsylvania Ave, 12pm to 4pm

Join 6 to 10,000 marchers, and spectators in viewing this commemoration of the Grand Review of the Armies

ATTENTION TO ORDERS



A VERY SPECIUAL LIVING HISTORY EVENT AT GETTYSBURG

The following information has been directed to the newsletter regarding a special opportunity to participate in a living history event on the grounds of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It seems that it is a great honor to be available to conduct living history activities on the very ground fought for by the Iron Brigade on July 1st, 1863.

There is a \$10.00 registration fee which will mostly go to procuring rations for the weekend. That fee should be paid to Jeremy Brandt. Make the check out to Jeremy Brandt and mail it to 620 Lincoln Avenue, Lebanon, Pennsylvania 17042.

If you plan to attend this event you should let Tom Klas know by e-mailing him at klastom@charter.net and this will allow him to direct useful information for the upcoming living history activity.

Below you will find the details for this event. There is also a facebook page for the event where you can keep up with information and development of the event.

Gentlemen,

I hope everyone is doing well. I will be working on a Spring Nimrod's Notes coming up for May. I wanted to get word out for those not on Facebook about our Gettysburg Living History at the Seminary Ridge Museum June 26-28th. I have attached the registration form and uniform and equipage standards. Jeremy Brandt and I have been asked by the museum to raise a company each for the event. Jeremy is working on the 19th Indiana and I am working on a 2nd Wisconsin Company. Lance Herdeggen will be there with us for the Living History activities.

Should be a really good time and able to do living history scenario's we can not on an NPS site. If you are on Facebook we have a closed group of 67 guys currently for messages on the event.

If you have questions feel free to let me know. Registration is \$10.00. This will cover some rations. Jeremy Brandt and I ask you bring some period correct items along to supplement rations. Registration closes on May 25th so we have about six weeks to get everyone interested registered.

Thanks comrades,

Tom Klas

**LUTHERAN SEMINARY MUSEUM LH AT THE
BARRICADE IN GETTYSBURG
SECOND WISCONSIN COMPANY**

JUNE 26-28, 2015

UNIFORM AND EQUIPAGE SHOULD CONSIST OF:

Issue Jefferson Bootees preferred, infantry boots accepted

Pattern of 1858 Dress Hat with 1st Corps Badge and minimal hat ornamentation preferred

Fatigue Blouse or Uniform Coat preferred

Sky Blue Kersey Issue Trousers

Issue Shirt preferred, Civilian Shirt accepted

Issue pattern drawers preferred, Civilian patterns accepted

Suspenders

Issue Wool Socks preferred, wool and cotton socks accepted

Pattern of 1856 Waist Belt with leather loop keeper preferred, brass belt keeper accepted

Pattern of 1858 Smoothside Canteen with leather sling preferred or cotton sling accepted

Pattern of 1851 Haversack

Mess Furniture

Cartridge Box, Cartridge Box Belt, & Cap Box

Impressions with corresponding bayonet.

Original Pattern of 1854 Austrian Lorenz Rifle Musket preferred for 2nd Wisconsin Impressions.

Pattern of 1853 Enfield Rifle-Musket, or Model of 1861 Springfield acceptable.

Two rivet “Gaylord” pattern Bayonet Scabbard preferred

Rubber Blanket preferred, rubber poncho accepted

U.S. Issue Wool Blanket

U.S. Issue Shelter Half

Pattern of 1855 Doublebag Knapsack preferred, Blanket Roll accepted

No modern items except for car keys, medications in a period container, and contact lens if vision correction is necessary.

UNIFORM & EQUIPAGE GUIDELINES FOR THE 2ND WISCONSIN COMPANY

All uniform and equpage should be correct in pattern, materials, and construction as compared to original articles. An authenticity check will occur prior to the event Saturday morning. Anyone failing to meet the requirements may be asked to adjust their gear to meet those guidelines or surrender participation. Feel free to ask us if you need help with your kit and we will try to assist those that want to attend as many of our members have loaner gear if necessary.

U.S. PATTERN 1858 DRESS HAT:

Made of black rabbit felt, with a 2.5 inch black leather sweatband, the hat has a 3 inch brim, 5.5 to 6.25 inch crown height, has double row brim stitching at 4 stitches per inch, a black silk grosgrain ribbon surrounding the base of the crown, and a black oilcloth or paper crown label. Each participant is expected to adorn the hat with a 1st Corps Badge (Red 1 7/8th inch circular disk) and one other piece of hat ornamentation. This will be the only enlisted hat allowed.

FATIGUE BLOUSE:

To be made of 5 ½ oz. indigo dyed wool flannel with a noticeable weave in the material. Correct square corner or kidney shaped breast pocket. Four ¾ inch general service eagle buttons attached by hand. Fatigue blouses can be either lined (preferred) or unlined. Wool flannel lining can be tan, gray, brown, or blue with corresponding cotton muslin sleeve lining sewn in by hand. Unlined coats should have hand flat felled seams.

All buttonholes shall be entirely hand sewn using blue, black, or logwood faded (brown) linen or cotton thread. Approved styles include Schuylkill Arsenal Pattern (entirely hand sewn), J.T. Martin contract pattern, New York Depot pattern, & other documented arsenal and contract patterns.

UNIFORM COAT (DRESS COAT):

The dress coat shall be made of an indigo dyed wool cloth (broadcloth or uniform cloth as documented in original garments), a standing collar, skirt with two rear pockets, 1/4 inch padded black or brown polished cotton chest lining, cotton muslin sleeve lining, handsewn sleeve gussets between the body of the coat and the sleeve lining, saxon blue/sky blue (not baby blue) piping or welting on collar, cuffs, and vertical piping or welting along the cuff split.

Eyes and hooks should be attached at the collar and corners of the skirt. There is no internal pocket in this coat, and there is no lining in the back of the coat body or the skirt.

Buttonholes should be all hand sewn using blue, black, or logwood faded (brown) linen or cotton thread. Uniform coats must have nine 3/4 inch general service eagle buttons on body front, two 3/4 inch general service eagle buttons in back (above the skirt tails), and two 5/8 inch general service eagle buttons on each functional cuff.

All documented arsenal and contract issue garments of correct construction, materials, and patterns are acceptable.

TROUSERS (FOOT PATTERN):

Some basic features include sky blue kersey wool (no dark blue trousers allowed) with a diagonal weave, correct rise of trousers in the seat (back yoke), right side watch pocket, narrow tapered waistband, four or six stamped paper backed tin suspender buttons, five small paper back tin fly buttons, side seam pockets, correct overlapping cuff vents with internal cuff facings, correct fly panels and facings, etc.

Buttonholes and tieback grommet holes should be hand sewn with dark blue or logwood-dyed cotton or linen thread.

Approved styles include Schuylkill Arsenal pattern (entirely hand sewn) preferred, J.T. Martin contract pattern, William Deering contract pattern & other documented arsenal and contract patterns.

U.S. PATTERN JEFFERSON BOOTEES (SHOES):

Black dyed, semi rough out leather, squared front, one inch heels, four sets of shoelace holes with one in the vamp, accompanied with leather shoelaces. Leather soles can be either pegged or sewn. Heel rims, inlet heel rims, and hobnails are all acceptable.

FEDERAL ISSUE SHIRT:

Made of domet wool flannel, completely hand sewn, incorporating a rectangular body with square gussets. This is the preferred garment for our living history. Also acceptable are the gray wool flannel issue shirts and contract variant issue shirts.

CIVILIAN SHIRT:

Must be of period fabric, pattern, and construction. The body of the shirt may be either hand or machine stitched, but entirely hand sewn civilian shirts (which were more common) are preferred. All buttons & buttonholes are to be entirely sewn by hand as per original specimens. Civilian shirt fabrics should be of 100% cotton.

Civilian shirt patterns should be comprised of two to three colored *small* plaids, checks, & stripes. The woven shirt patterns should be the same on the reverse side of the shirting fabric. Look for small folding or banded collars, and three or four button plackets. Civilian shirts can have square gussets as popular in the 1850's, or the rounded sleeves, which became stylish during the 1860's. Correct buttons are comprised of bone, shell, china, milk glass, hard rubber, or wood in two or four hole styles.

DRAWERS:

Either Federal Issue pattern (preferred) or civilian patterns acceptable. Federal issue drawers shall be made of cotton canton flannel, with cotton tape ties in the rear and the ankles. Hand sewn paperback tin buttons,

buttonholes, and tieback grommet holes. These should wear high on the waist.

Civilian drawers should be made of fabrics such as cotton catton flannel, cotton osnaburg, or linen. Other features include hand-sewn buttonholes, buttons, and tieback grommet holes. Buttons may be bone, china, or other documented compositions. Civilian drawers should also ride rather high on the waist.

SOCKS:

U.S. Issue Stockings or wool hand knitted socks with period tops and side seams, available in varying lengths. Stick to dull colors such as gray, brown, cream, blue, dark green, tan, or dark red.

SUSPENDERS:

Should be of documented style and construction. Since the Federal Army did not issue these, soldiers had to either purchase a pair from a merchant, have them sent from home, or simply went without them. They were made out of cotton drill or linen, with differing degrees of sophistication. Common styles ranged from simple straps with hand-sewn buttonholes (poorboys), to sewn straps with two or three tined brass adjustments & leather ends on each side.

SPECTACLES:

For those who need vision correction, you must either purchase a set of period eyeglasses filled with your prescription, wear contact lenses, or go with out any which is very accurate! This is not negotiable.

CARTRIDGE BOX:

U.S. Pattern of 1857 & 1861 .58 caliber cartridge boxes are acceptable. Cartridge boxes shall be sewn by hand using waxed linen thread, comprised of tanned leather, dyed black, with tins, and cartridge box plate attached with a small piece of leather.

CARTRIDGE BOX BELT (SLING):

Made of bridle leather, dyed black, 2.25 inches wide, and 55.5 inches long clear of billets. Billets (two narrow four hole adjustment strips) should be 4.25 inches in length at each end of the belt. The total length of the cartridge box belt is 64 inches. The cartridge box belt should be shortened so the top of the cartridge box is no lower than the bottom of the waistbelt. The round eagle cartridge box belt plate (breastplate) should be attached using a small piece of leather.

U.S. PATTERN 1856 WAISTBELT:

Made of bridle leather, dyed black, 1.9 inches wide, 38.5 inches long with leather belt keeper (preferred) and lead backed pattern 1856 belt plate attached. The leather loop keeper can be cut-off as documented among several original issued waistbelts.

U.S. PATTERN 1850 CAP BOX:

Made of bridle leather, dyed black, has a outer flap with latching tab, wool strip hand sewn to the back of the inner flap, cone pick loop, riveted brass finial, and two waistbelt loops which were hand sewn to the back of the cap box along with small copper rivet supports. Shield front cap boxes are desired as well.

U.S. PATTERN BAYONET SCABBARD:

Must be the U.S. Pattern "Gaylord" two rivet sewn issue bayonet scabbard. These bayonet scabbards were made of black dyed bridle leather and featured attached frogs of either bridle or buff leather. All bayonet scabbards must have a secure brass tip.

U.S. PATTERN 1851 HAVERSACK:

Some basic features include machine sewn construction, black tarred exterior coating that seeps into the interior, cotton or linen inner bag attached by three hand sewn 5/8 inch tin buttons, hand sewn inner bag button holes, black 5/8 inch roller buckle, and a one piece shoulder strap of 40 to 45 inches in length.

Haversacks must ride at the small of the back, with the top of the haversack no lower than the waistbelt.

U.S. PATTERN 1858 SMOOTHSIDE CANTEEN:

Must be an U.S. Pattern 1858 Smoothside Canteen, with pewter spout, jack chain (New York Depot) or string stopper attachment. If string is used, then the tin strap brackets should not have a punched in hole. A mixture of the leather strap (preferred) and cloth strap (acceptable) would be appropriate

for impressions during the spring through summer of 1863 for the Iron Brigade impression. There is documented evidence of the leather strap in the ranks of the federal army at the battle of Gettysburg from canteens in the collection of this national battlefield park.

Correct brownish/gray jean wool cover is highly recommended. The canteen must ride at the small of the back.

U.S. PATTERN 1855 DOUBLEBAG KNAPSACK:

Hand or machine sewn linen body tarred black with a glossy appearance, black dyed shoulder straps, blackened buckles, hand sewn buckles & keepers, reinforcements of split leather, and overcoat straps. Wartime documented contract versions are also acceptable.

U.S. ISSUE RUBBER BLANKET:

Rubber or Gum Blankets were the primary ground cloth of the infantry during the war. Made of rubber with a white linen backing, small brass grommets, with dimensions of 46" x 71".

U.S. ISSUE BLANKET:

Should be of a documented pattern. Can be either the gray issue wool blanket with black woven end stripes & 4 to 4.5 inch US letters stitched in the middle of the blanket, or the brown issue blanket with woven brown end stripes & 4 to 4.5 inch US letters stitched in the middle of the blanket. All blankets should have a noticeable diagonal weave, especially visible in the end stripes. Dimensions should be close to 7 feet x 5 feet, six inches, weighting about five pounds.

RIFLE-MUSKET:

Since there is not a dependable reproduction source for the Austrian "Lorenz" M1854, .54 or .58 rifle-musket & replacement parts at this time except for original weapons, we have opted for some other commonly reproduced rifle-muskets during the war for 2nd Wisconsin Impressions. We prefer the M1861 Springfield rifle-musket that the 6th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana, and 24th Michigan carried, or the Pattern of 1853 Enfield rifle-musket that the Second Wisconsin carried by January of 1864. All muskets must have three-barrel bands, with exception to original

Austrian Lorenz M1854, .54 and .58 caliber rifle-muskets. We also require that all modern makers' marks are removed, and any necessary modifications are made to ensure the accuracy of your rifle-musket.

BAYONET:

You also need a corresponding pattern of 1855 bayonet for your rifle-musket without any modern markings. Original bayonets look even better!

MESS FURNITURE:

We recommend as a minimum that all soldiers carry their own mess furniture to some degree. This may include a tin cup or fruit can boiler, knife, fork, & spoon or combination set, and a plate/canteen half. Remember less is more appropriate! No stainless steel mess furniture or crimped bottom boilers or dippers allowed.

U.S. ISSUE SHELTER HALF:

The shelter half must be of a documented three-panel issue pattern, construction, and materials as compared to original shelter halves. In Fred Gaede's typology, this would be a Type II shelter half and is preferred for our living history. Shelter halves should be carried in each soldier's knapsack as per accounts of the Iron Brigade soldiers.

PERSONAL ITEMS:

Since this a public event and part of what we do will be educating the public it is requested the participants bring their personal gear appropriate to the historical time period and the campaign impression we are striving for.

If you need medication, please bring them along in a period container or poke sack. The only modern items you are allowed should be your car keys, medications (if needed), and contacts if you wear them for vision correction.

RATIONS:

**Please bring along period correct rations to supplement during the weekend
Your fee will pay for rations.**

DRILL MANUALS:

**We will be using a variety of historically accurate drill manuals based on the
regiments of the Iron Brigade Manual of arms will be in Chandler's Tactics.
School of the Company will be in United States Infantry Tactics.**

**Please review Dom Dal Bello's Instructions for Guard and Pickets for
Guard duties during this living history weekend as well.**

If you have any questions regarding the event, please contact the event POC:

Tom Klas

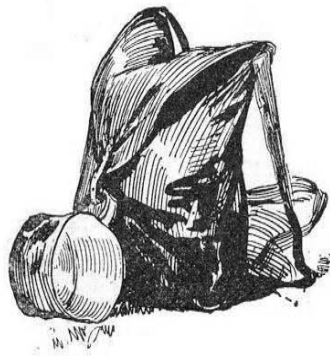
Hard Head Mess & Citizens Guard

(920) 520-0043

fallriversoldier@hotmail.com

FROM THE CAMPS OF THE COMPANIES OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN

INFANTRY



COMPANY B

Below you will find the schedule of Memorial Day's activities conducted by Company B of the Second Wisconsin Regiment. The schedule suggests a busy day for the men of Company B, but it is a day devoted to recognizing the sacrifice of those boys in blue who served to preserve the Union and end slavery. Their efforts created a new nation, as Lincoln had argued, that was better than it was before the war. Your efforts are a way of honoring the work and the sacrifice of these soldiers.

COMPANY B MEMORIAL DAY SCHEDULE:

7:00 - Campbell Cemetery, La Crosse - Attend Ceremony, provide Taps, Brief Company Ceremony at the gravesite of Jeremiah Moore

8:00 – Pre-parade Drill – Wells Fargo Bank Parking lot

9:00 – La Crosse Memorial Day Parade

10:00 – City Ceremonies at Oak Grove Cemetery, La Crosse. Brief Company Ceremony/roll of honor at one of the Company B gravesites

11:45 – Honor Guard, Fire Volleys, Taps, Catholic Cemetery, La Crosse

12:15 – Honor Guard, Fire Volleys, Taps, Jewish Cemetery, La Crosse

COMPANY E

OSHKOSH MEMORIAL DAY PROCESSION AND CEREMONY OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN MAY 25, 2015

“If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain in us.”

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC COMMANDER, 1868

In 1868, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic embraced this pledge with honor and devotion.

Today, we are presented the opportunity to sustain that pledge, and embrace the chance to show our respect and devotion to those who gave their “last full measure” that our Nation might remain united.

Please come and show your devotion, not only to those we have chosen to remember and portray, but to those who have sacrificed in service to our Nation before and since the Civil War, and those serving today.

We are still in the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Civil War, and though the “Old Second” and the “Oshkosh Volunteers” have returned home, your participation in honoring the service of all of Wisconsin in our Civil War will be appreciated.

Thank you.



THE PROCESSION STEPS OFF AT 9:00 A.M.

Company Volunteers (Ladies are invited!!) should meet at Riverside Cemetery—"GAR Section"—no later than 8:15.

Or meet at the Staging Area downtown no later than 8:45 (see "Directions" below).

The Memorial Day Ceremony will take place immediately following the end of the Procession.

Please come and march to Honor the original “Oshkosh Volunteers.”

DIRECTIONS: From North/South of Oshkosh, take US 41 South/North to Oshkosh; take Highway 45 exit south into Oshkosh, and Riverside Cemetery will be seen on your right; turn in near the tall obelisk soldier’s monument (“new veteran’s section”), and head to the “back” of the cemetery.

Drive south on this *back road* and you should find a Civil War monument (“GAR Section”) and, likely, several vehicles.

From here, we will carpool to the staging area, which is downtown in the Beech Building parking lot, next to the Christine Ann Center between Division and Brown Streets.

Ceremony Site

**Meeting Area
“GAR Section”**

**PARKING LOT
Near Staging Area**

***OSHKOSH MEMORIAL DAY PROCESSION AND
CEREMONY
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN
MAY 25, 2015***

**If there are any questions, please contact Charles Bagneski at 920-465-0466,
email tomjoad1995@sbcglobal.net.
*Thank You.***

COMPANY K



Company K has determined to participate in the events during the upcoming commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the monument to Alonzo Cushing and the presentation of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Alonzo Cushing earlier this year. Below you will find the poster for the event created by the organizers and the schedule of events for the weekend.

100th
ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION

Cushing Memorial Park
1915-2015
Delafield, Wisconsin

Memorial Day Weekend
★ May 22-25, 2015 ★

www.CushingMemorialPark.com

Friday, May 22 "A Day for Civil War Education" • Saturday, May 23 "A Day for History"
 Sunday, May 24 "A Day for Celebration" • Monday, May 25 "A Day for Remembrance"

Alonzo Cushing Medal of Honor on display • Educational programs for local schools
 Historical encampment • Cushing memorabilia at Hawks Inn Historical Museum
 Rededication of the Cushing Monument • Non-denominational church service
 Cushing family and special guests • Memorial Day Parade • Memorial Day Ceremony • And more

FULL EVENT SCHEDULE AVAILABLE ONLINE

Underwritten by: City of Delafield and St. John's Northwestern Military Academy
Presented by: Lake Country Candies, The original Candy Raisins

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FRIDAY, MAY 22 - FRIDAY, MAY 25 –EDUCATION, EDUCATION, EDUCATION

“A DAY FOR CIVIL WAR EDUCATION”

9am – 6pm Alonzo Cushing Medal of Honor on Display Delafield City Hall

**1pm – 3pm SJNMA Memorial day Ceremony St. John's Northwestern
 Military Academy**

9:45am - 2pm Educational programs for local schools Cushing Memorial Park / Historical Timekeepers Saturday, May 23 - Saturday, May 23 -Living History Living History Living History "A Day for History"

9am - 6pm Alonzo Cushing Medal of Honor on Display Delafield City Hall 10am - 4pm Historical Encampment open to the public, Food and Beverages are available Cushing Memorial Park / Historical Timekeepers 1pm - 4pm Hawks Inn Historical Museum - Cushing memorabilia Dawn - Dusk Veterans Memorial River Walk

8am - 1pm Delafield Farmers Market Sunday, May 24 - Sunday, May 24 -100 years (1915 100 years (1915 100 years (1915 - 2015)

"A Day for Celebration" - Rededication of the Cushing Monument 9am - 6pm Alonzo Cushing Medal of Honor on Display Delafield City Hall

9am - 10am Historical Encampment nondenominational service Cushing Memorial Park

10am - 4pm Historical Encampment open to the public, Food and Beverages are available Cushing Memorial Park / Historical Timekeepers

1pm - 4pm Hawks Inn Historical Museum - Cushing memorabilia

1pm - 1:30pm Memorial Day Parade St. John's Northwestern Military Academy to Cushing Memorial

Park

2:00pm - 2:30pm Welcome and recognition of Cushing Family and special guests

2:30pm - 3:30pm Dedication Ceremony reenactment Recognition of Alonzo Cushing, Medal of Honor Cushing Memorial Park - MORE

Monday, May 25 - Monday, May 25 -Memorial Day Memorial Day Memorial Day "A Day for Remembrance"

2pm - 3pm **Memorial Day Ceremony 10am-11am Memorial Day Ceremony Cushing's Battery Delafield American Legion Cushing Memorial Park Delafield Legion hall Cannon and Musket firing Schedule.**

Friday, May 22nd 12:20pm - Single Cannon Salute to veterans

12:30pm - **A small volley of (5-8) muskets during our closing ceremonies on that day.**

Saturday, May 23rd

10:30am - **3 to 4 cannon shots will occur as part of demonstrations + 5-8 musket firings**

1:30pm - **3 to 4 cannon shots will occur as part of demonstrations + 5-8 musket firings**

3:30pm - **3 to 4 cannon shots will occur as part of demonstrations + 5-8 musket firings**

Sunday May 24th

3:30pm - **3 cannons firing at the conclusion of the dedication ceremony 3:40pm - 21 gun salute Monday May 25th - Traditional Memorial Day celebration and commemoration**

2:00pm - **3 to 4 cannon shots coincide with the Memorial Day 2:00pm - Likely be 4-5 volleys of firing by the three guns that will be there**

MEMORIAL DAY AT WOOD NATIONAL CEMETERY



The annual Memorial Day event will take place on Monday, May 25th, 2015. The event takes place at the Wood National Cemetery. As the photo above indicates, there will be a concert beginning at 9:00 a.m. with the ceremonies commencing at 9:30 a.m. In the past the members of Company K from our eastern group of members have supported this event with their participation. Members of Company K will soon receive information on this event from your Company secretary. Please consider attending this event again this year.

MEMORIAL DAY EVENT AT FOREST HILLS CEMETERY IN MADISON

Memorial Day will once again see the ceremonies conducted at Forest Hills Cemetery in Madison, Wisconsin. For many years Company K has provided support for this event.

The ceremonies begin at 8:00 a.m. with a march down to the Fairchild monument for a brief salute to the former commander of the 2nd Wisconsin regiment. This is followed by ceremonies at Union Rest honoring veterans

of all wars. Generally the uniform guidelones for this event has been the Iron Brigade uniform with frock coat, Hardee hat and sky blue pants. If one isn't able to create the Iron Brigade uniform you are still welcomed to participate. If possible members should have white gloves for this event.



Figure 1 Salute at Fairchild's grave in 2014

COMPANY H REPORT

BY TONY VRANICAR, 1ST SGT.

Company H is well into the 2015 campaign, with four events under our belts, two living-history and two battle-events: Fort Point, Alcatraz, Knight's Ferry, and Mariposa. Given the extremely dry weather conditions in California, the Mariposa encampment in the Sierra foothills might have been cancelled, had it been scheduled a week later. As it was, the grass had a sufficient tinge of green remaining to permit cannon and musket fire to take place without serious concern. Fortunately no rattlesnake sightings were reported this year. Company H has averaged four rifles over the past four events. The unit membership is down compared to previous years, but most emphatically not out.

Company H will participate as color guard in the annual Memorial Day veteran's parade and remembrance ceremony organized by the city of Santa Cruz, CA, at the GAR plot at Evergreen Cemetery. Following the tradition of the past 15 years, Co. H will fire off a volley prior to the lowering of the flag at the conclusion of the ceremony.

Photo credits: Fort Point, Alcatraz: Jan Sparks. Knight's Ferry, Mariposa: Tony Vranicar





ARTILLERY



6TH WISCONSIN LIGHT ARTILLERY

The letter below was submitted by Wally Hlaban. It was written by a member of Company G of the Second Wisconsin Regiment and was written shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg and gives the reader an understanding of how the men viewed those who avoided service for the Union cause and how the regiment stood after the battle. Thank you Wally for the submission. It is a good look into the heart and mind of a member of the Second Wisconsin.

Capt. Charlie Dow

Co. G 2nd Wis.

(aka Portage Guards)

Camp near Harper's Ferry

July 17, 1863

To a Friend in Portage

I have not time to write but a word. We came here last night and shall probably leave this pm or early tomorrow morning. Shall undoubtedly cross the Potomac at Berlin, below Harper's Ferry, where the Army crossed the Potomac last fall.

I sent you a list of casualties at the late fight at Gettysburg. Hope you have received it. I have six men for duty and the entire regiment only numbers 53 muskets or men for duty, all of which is commanded by Capt. George H. Otis.

We have had a hard time of it since this raid commenced, but what there is left of us is in fine spirits, but not necessarily anxious for the fray.

It is awful to a soldier in this kind of way. Only 5 or 6 men to a company, and were we N. Y. Troops, we would be taken home or at least relieved from the front. But we have no friends at home to speak for us, and as our Generals know very well that the Wisconsin boys will fight and not run, they just shove them ahead like a lot of cattle going to the slaughter. Well, it will take but one more shove to put an end to the 2nd and then the "jig is up". Then, some man who saw us fight will be promoted to Brig. General as a reward for our

Gallantry. I, for one, would like to eke out the balance of my miserable existence in enforcing the conscription law. I think in these times every man should fight, either at home or abroad. It's a general cotillion and everyone should have a hand in it, and there should be no postponement on the account of weather.

I have Twycross, Austin, Kanzanback, Morter, Wilkins and O'Brien with me now, also Graves and Rice, who are not able to carry muskets, from wounds received at Gainesville last year.

I was in hopes I should have an opportunity to write you a long letter, but there is no 'whoa' yet. Our Army got the inside track in this raid, but whether they will keep it remains to be seen. We celebrated our 4th (July) in the entrenchments at Gettysburg, where the stench from the battlefield was so strong that it would drive a dog out of the tan-yard. Beautiful!

Give my respects to all and tell who wish to know that I still live.

your friend,

Charlie

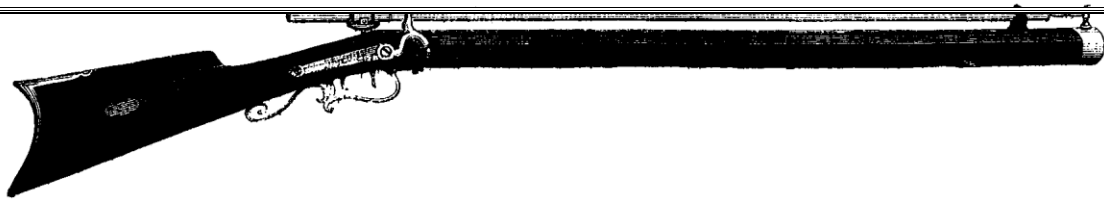
(From the Portage Register of Aug. 1 1863)

PHOTOS FROM THE GALENA REENACTMENT

The following photos were submitted to the Fugelman by Wally Hlaban. They were taken at the Galena reenactment event April 25th and 26th. Thank you Wally for the photos to share with our readers.



THE SKIRMISH TEAM



CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

MAY

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| May 1, 1863 | The Battle of Chancellorsville begins. |
| May 1, 1865 | President Johnson orders the appointment of the commission to try the alleged conspirators in the assination of Abraham Lincoln. |
| May 1-2, 1863 | General U. S. Grant drives the rebels from Port Gibson, Mississippi opening a path to Vicksburg |
| May 2, 1863 | The second day of the Battle of Chancellorsville |
| May 2, 1863 | General Thomas J. Jackson wounded in the evening by his own men while conducting reconnaissance between the two armies |
| May 3-4, 1863 | The Battle of Chancellorsville rages on and finally the Army of the Potomac retreats back across the Rappahannock River |

May 4, 1865	Abraham Lincoln is laid to rest in Springfield, Illinois
May 4, 1865	Confederate General Richard Taylor surrenders the remaining troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana at Citronelle, Alabama. The Texas Brigade surrenders at Jackson, Mississippi
May 5, 1864	The Battle of the Wilderness begins
May 6, 1861	Arkansas secedes
May 6, 1861	Jefferson Davis approves a state of war between the U.S. and C.S.
May 8, 1862	Battle of McDowell, Virginia
May 10, 2015	MOTHER'S DAY
May 10, 1863	"Stonewall" Jackson dies as a result of wounds sustained on May 2nd, 1863
May 10, 1865	Federal troops capture Jefferson Davis at Irwinville, Georgia
May 10, 1865	Confederate guerilla William Clarke Quantrill is critically wounded during a raid in Tylersville, Kentucky
May 12, 1864	Battle of the "Bloody Angle" at Spotsylvania Courthouse during Grant's Overland campaign

May 12-13, 1865	Testimony begins in the trial of the Lincoln assassination conspirators
May 12-13, 1865	The Battle at Palmito Ranch in Texas
May 18, 1863	Siege of Vicksburg begins
May 20, 1861	North Carolina secedes
May 23, 1861	Virginia secedes
May 22-23, 1865	The Grand Review takes place in Washington City. On the 23rd the Army of the Potomac under General Meade paraded through the city. On the 24th, Sherman's Western troops marched in the review
May 25, 2015	MEMORIAL DAY
May 25, 1862	First Battle of Winchester
May 26, 1865	General Edmund Kirby Smith surrenders the Army of the Trans-Mississippi in New Orleans
May 28, 1818	Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, CS, born
May 28, 1863	The first black regiment, the 54th Massachusetts, leaves Boston for Hilton Head, S.C.

May 29, 1865

President Johnson issues a general amnesty to most Confederates if they swear an oath of loyalty to the United States. Those who served in civil offices, left Federal offices or held high military or naval rank must apply for a pardon

May 31, 1862

Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia

THE END OF THE SLAVE TRADE

By JOSHUA D. ROTHMAN

MARCH 27, 2015 7:00 AM MARCH 27, 2015 7:00 AM

On March 21, 1865, black Charlestonians reveled in their freedom in a parade that began before more than 10,000 people on the Citadel green and stretched for nearly two and a half miles.

Mounted marshals led a band, the 21st Regiment of the United States Colored Troops, and clergymen from numerous denominations. Behind them walked an assembly of women, more than 1,800 newly enrolled public school children and a variety of black tradesmen, from fishermen and carpenters to barbers and blacksmiths, who carried banners that read, among other things, “We Know No Master But Ourselves,” “Free Homes, Free Schools, One Country and One Flag” and “Our Reply to Slavery — Colored Volunteers.”

The march’s joy was not unmixed. According to a New York Daily Tribune correspondent, a horse-drawn cart followed the tradesmen, carrying an auctioneer’s block on which sat two black women and a child. Riding alongside them was a black man carrying a bell and waving the red flag that for decades had been the unmistakable sign of a slave trader open for

business. Ringing his bell, the man called to spectators, “How much am I offered for this good cook?” “She is an ‘xlent cook, ge’men.” “She can make four kinds of mock-turtle soup—from beef, fish or fowls.” “Who bids?” Sixty men, tied together by a rope, walked behind the auction cart “in imitation of the gangs who used often to be led through these streets on their way from Virginia to the sugar-fields of Louisiana.” They were followed in turn by a hearse on which was chalked “Slavery is Dead,” “Who Owns Him? No One,” and “Sumter Dug His Grave on the 13th April 1861,” and by 50 women dressed entirely in black.

These elements of the parade were intended as a burlesque, as suggested by the “shouts of laughter” that met the hearse and the “joyous faces” of the women dressed as mourners. For some people, however, the charade triggered memories of the deepest trauma they ever experienced in their lives. “Old women burst into tears as they saw this tableau,” the Tribune reporter wrote, “and forgetting that it was a mimic scene, shouted wildly: ‘Give me back my children! Give me back my children!’”

Every enslaved person felt the dark touch of the slave trade. The overseas trade dated to the earliest years of the colonial period, and in the decades after the United States banned it in 1808 domestic traders sold nearly one million people from the Upper South to the Lower South, and millions more within individual states and territories. No one who lived in slavery avoided either being personally sold or losing a parent, sibling, child, spouse or friend to the trade, often never to be seen again. The anguish of the mothers at the parade in Charleston, however, spoke not only to collective torment going back more than 200 years. It spoke to fresh pain, because the slave trade was carried on in the Confederacy until the very last days of the Civil War.

Anxiety prevailed among slave traders throughout the fall of 1860. Uncertainty following Abraham Lincoln’s election made potential customers hesitant to buy, and prices for enslaved people dropped substantially as the year drew to a close. One Richmond slave-trading company reported in November 1860, for example, that the “election excitement” had produced “extreme flatness and inactivity” in the market, and in late December another observed that, thanks in part to “political derangements,” prices

had fallen by roughly a third since the summer. The company’s principals did not imagine they would rebound anytime soon.

To a certain extent, they were wrong. Spotty sources make it effectively impossible to gauge the precise volume of slave sales during the Civil War, but it is clear that slaveholders and traders bought and sold enslaved people throughout the conflict. The long-distance trade most likely went into steep decline, if it did not end nearly altogether, as Union occupation of Alexandria within months of the war's outbreak and of New Orleans early in its second year shut down some of the trade's most vital hubs. Still, sales and purchases within states and between neighboring states revived in the spring of 1861 once the reality of secession solidified and white Southerners acquired confidence in their ability to sustain Confederate independence. Prices never entirely bounced back to what they had been in the late 1850s, but in numerous cities they rallied substantially and held reasonably stable through the end of 1861.

For the remainder of the war, however, the shape and strength of the slave trade and the fates of enslaved people trapped in its maw depended on the fortunes of the Confederate military effort and the state of the Southern economy. Market prices, for example, and probably sales volumes as well, declined noticeably in the spring of 1862 as Union forces made gains in Tennessee and Louisiana, occupied locations along the Carolina coast and approached Richmond during the Peninsula Campaign. They then rose again with that campaign's failure and subsequent Confederate victories outside the capital, all of which led slaveholders, especially in Virginia, to believe that slaves would retain value. Slave traders seemed to agree, as advertisements for their services continued to appear fairly steadily throughout most of the Confederacy.

Even the issuing of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in the fall of 1862 could not shake white Southerners' faith in their cause and in the future of slavery. If anything, their faith grew stronger. Demands for enslaved labor by Confederate, state and local governments escalated in the months following the announcement, slaveholders saw purchasing enslaved people as a sign of their patriotism, and newspaper editors crowed about the large sales and rising prices they saw in the market.

Photo



A slave trading firm in Atlanta, 1864. Credit Library of Congress

The Mississippi editor of the Hinds County Gazette, for instance, noted that at local slave sales he saw “pretty fair prices considering the assurances from Washington that the institution shall be wiped out.” Even cockier was the editor of the Staunton Spectator in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley, who scoffed that “just at the very time when Lincoln declares that [slaves] are emancipated they command higher prices than ever before. Could anything demonstrate more satisfactorily,” he asked, “the futility of his infamous proclamation? The people of the South never felt that the institution of slavery was ever safer than at the present time.”

Such trumpeting of high prices for enslaved people, however, disguised the creeping impact of economic disruptions. It was true that market prices for slaves rose steadily and rapidly from the middle of 1862 and continued to do so until the end of the war. Young enslaved men who sold for just over \$1,000 in the fall of 1862 cost nearly double that a year later, nearly five

times that by the start of 1864, and in some places roughly 10 times that by the early spring of 1865. But in real prices those numbers lagged significantly behind skyrocketing inflation, which in Virginia approached nearly 1,500 percent by late 1863.

And though the real prices of enslaved people stayed slightly higher in Texas and in interior cities such as Montgomery, Ala., and Raleigh, N.C., that were more secure from attack, they dropped almost everywhere within months of the war's outset and kept dropping through its conclusion. By the spring of 1863 they were just a third of what they had been late in 1861. By the end of the war, real prices were less than one-tenth of what they had been when the first shots were fired, and one estimate suggests that if market prices had actually kept pace with inflation, a young enslaved man in early 1865 would have cost more than \$84,000 in Confederate currency.

There were white Southerners, of course, who saw the bluster of newspaper editors for the facade or the delusion that it was, and who understood that the institution they had fled the Union to defend was crumbling around them. Particularly from Vicksburg and Gettysburg forward, slaveholders in some places dumped enslaved people onto the market, hoping to realize whatever they might get in return and preserve their dwindling resources. Late in 1864, for example, the die-hard Confederate Edmund Ruffin sold nearly every enslaved person who had not yet run from his Virginia plantation, with his son observing that they "were sold on account of the expense of keeping and the doubtful tenure of the property."

Virginia Hayes Shepherd, meanwhile, who was herself enslaved near Norfolk, Va., remembered that white fears of widespread emancipation spread as the war dragged on, and she recalled the day when the sheriff, on orders from her owner, came to the hotel where her mother worked and locked her, Virginia and Virginia's brother in jail alongside "hundreds of other mothers and their children sleeping on the floor at night just waiting their turn to be sold South."

Yet Shepherd also remembered that of those crowded into the jail, "each day some were sold off." Remarkably, no matter how poorly things went for the Confederacy on the battlefield, there remained white Southerners either unable to fathom the prospect of ultimate defeat or unwilling to countenance it. Even as growing numbers of people in 1864 and 1865 grasped that the

war was going to end, and that there would be no slavery after it, others said with their pocketbooks that they considered that an impossibility.

In Charleston, the trading firm of Alonzo White sold a lot of nearly 100 slaves early in 1864 for an average price of more than \$2,500. Several months later the estate of the Richmond trader Silas Omohundro sold 13 slaves to other traders who were sure they could turn a profit, even though collectively they paid the estate nearly \$45,000. In November, 18 people were sold in Augusta, Ga., bringing in nearly \$35,000, and a score more belonging to a North Carolina estate were sold in December in Raleigh, where a newspaper editor reported that there were numerous persons “anxious to buy.” In Montgomery, Thomas Frazier was so certain about the flow of buyers that he actually opened a new slave brokerage firm in the spring of 1864, bragging that he would “keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock such as families, house servants, gentlemen’s body servants, seamstresses, boys and girls of all descriptions, blacksmiths, field hands.”

Remarkably, such willful blindness continued into the spring of 1865. In March, J.B. Jones, the Confederate war clerk in Richmond, was incredulous that “buying and selling [of slaves] for what they call ‘dollars’ are still extensively indulged.” For some people, the slave trade that had been the lifeblood of the antebellum South was the only thing they had left, and they would have to be told in no uncertain terms that squeezing profits from the bodies of enslaved people was no longer their prerogative.

Arguably, that message was delivered on April 2, 1865. As Jefferson Davis and his government prepared to flee Richmond, so did Robert Lumpkin, a slave trader and proprietor of one of the most notorious slave jails in the South. As Davis and his cabinet secretaries scrambled to get out of the city, Lumpkin cleared out his jail and dragged 50 enslaved men, women and children in handcuffs and chains to the train station, only to be informed by sentinels guarding the train leaving Richmond that there was no room.

Instead, the last slave coffle that the United States would ever see walked on, trudging atop a carpet of Confederate bonds that had been underwritten by their sweat and that now lay abandoned, worthless and blanketing the muddy streets of the panic-ridden capital of Virginia. There would be no more sales. There would be no more chains. There would be no more jails.

But nothing would bring back the children of the old women who wailed as they watched the parade in Charleston.

Photo



Joshua D. Rothman is a professor of history and the director of the Summersell Center for the Study of the South at the University of Alabama.



Living History Registration

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

DATES ON CAMPUS: _____

LICENSE PLATE # _____ STATE: _____

VEHICLE MAKE: _____ MODEL: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACT NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

RELATIONSHIP: _____ PHONE: _____

Signature _____ Date: _____

2015 SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc.

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

A. Lincoln, Nov. 19, 1863, Gettysburg

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

Background

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

The Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc., in recognition of the importance of keeping this history alive in modern times, is proud to offer \$500 college scholarship to relatives of Association members.

Timeline

Closing date for submission of the application is Sunday May 31, 2015 (all applications must be post marked by that date). If you are the recipient of this scholarship, you will be notified by mail by Saturday June 30th, 2015.

Eligibility

All of the following conditions must be met for consideration as a recipient of the 2015 Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc. Scholarship:

1. You must be enrolled/accepted in an accredited College or University.

2. You must list your intended field of study.
3. You must be a member, or be related to a member in good standing of the Second Wisconsin Association Civil War Re-enactors. (Member, Child, Spouse, Grandchild, Niece, Nephew, Sibling)
4. Attach a complete transcript of your grades (including cumulative Grade point average).
5. Attach a listing of your non-academic activities (extra – curricular, volunteer/community work, club memberships with offices held etc.).
6. Attach a separate sheet, containing a short essay (500 words or less) on the following topic.
“Which is the (most) significant element in the Lincoln’s legacy: his success in preserving the National Union, or his role in furthering the permanent and irreversible emancipation of persons held in slavery?”

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

Award Criteria

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

Financial need is not a relevant consideration in this award.

2015 Scholarship Application

Scholarship applications must be post marked by May 31st, 2015.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: (_____) - _____ - _____

Email: _____

School enrolled/accepted for the 2015-2016

Academic year: _____

Intended field of study:

Relationship to a Second Wisconsin Association Member:

Please include all of the following when applying:

- Application Page
- Copy of your Grade/GPA Transcript
- List of Volunteer/extra curricular activities
- Essay (500 words or less)
- **“Which is the (most) significant element in the Lincoln’s legacy: his success in preserving the National Union, or his role in furthering the permanent and irreversible emancipation of persons held in slavery?”**

Please sign:

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

Signed:

Date: _____ 2013

Mail to:

2nd Wisconsin Association 2013 Scholarship Selection Committee Attention: c/o Dave
Sielski—Association Secretary

2316 Serenade Lane Green Bay, WI 54301

Scholarship applications must be post marked by May 31st, 2013.