

THE FUGELMAN

NEWSLETTER OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION

THE BLACK HATS

THE IRON BRIGADE

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THE IRON BRIGADE

VOLUME NO. XIX ISSUE 9 SEPTEMBER, 2011

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

PASS IN REVIEW



Gentlemen,

As our days of campaigning and marching to the sound of battle fades to the quiet sounds of camp, there is a melodious echo of laughter and music making its way to our bivouac. It occurs to me that we should spend some of our time in campaigning the social fronts of our civilization. Above all, a true gentleman will allow common sense and courtesy to prevail. To this end there will be no drillmaster attending to mistakes or blunders. The only punishment will be from the one who may have been offended.

This list will address some of the requirements for a soldier as he moves from the battlefield to the dance floor. This list is taken from an unknown source [no doubt written by the fairer gender of our race] and reprinted to further educate us in the finer traits of our social skills.

Victorian Manors of the Civil War

- **Stand up when a lady enters a room or walks up to you**
- **Stand up when a lady stands**
- **Offer a lady your chair, if other chairs are not available**
- **Help a lady with her chair, especially at the table or when the chairs are small and light.**
- **Retrieve dropped items for a lady**
- **Open doors for a lady**
- **Help her with her cloak or shawl (etc.)**

- **Offer your arm [*if you are acquainted*] to escort her into or out of a building, and when walking on uneven ground**
- **Remove your hat, when entering a building**
- **Lift your hat to a lady, when she greets you in public [*It's considered rude to merely touch the brim or slightly tip your hat*]**
- **When walking with a lady, place her on the side away from the street, unless that side is crowded with people or items that will snag her dress**
- **If a lady is walking with you, insist on carrying her parcels**
- **Never step in front of a lady without saying: " Pardon me" or "With your permission"**
- **When walking with a lady, and a stranger greets her, respond for her; even if you do not know the gentleman**
- **Never walk away from someone or a conversation without saying: "Excuse me" or " I beg your pardon"**
- **When taking a flight of stairs, always step in front of a lady and say, "Pardon me" or "May I?" In walking in front of her, you will break her fall, if she loses her footing; and there is less chance of stepping on her gown**
- **Walk in front of a lady in a dining hall, restaurant, (etc.) in order to clear chairs and obstacles from her path. Offer her a chair upon finding a table**
- **If you are exiting a coach, always step out first to 'hand down' any lady on board, especially if she is unescorted**
- **If a lady is unattended and traveling, offer to conduct her through the street, or attend her in making purchases. [*It is a gentleman's duty to protect the fairer sex*]**
- **Never shake a lady's hand in public.**
- **Always take your glove off to shake a man's hand**
- **Remember to remove your gloves to eat or drink**
- **Offer to bring a lady refreshments, if they are available**
- **Lead a lady on and off the dance floor**
- **Bow to a lady before starting to dance [*she will respond with a curtsy*]**
- **Remember to thank a lady for the honor of dancing with her**
- **Dance frequently at a dance, and never more than once or twice with the same partner; especially your spouse**
- **Gentlemen do not curse or discuss impolite subjects, when ladies are present**
- **Do not refer to another person by their first name in public**
- **Do not leave a lady you know unattended, unless you have her permission**
- **Do not use any form of tobacco, when a lady is present.**

“Forward, gentlemen and drive those rebs from the dance floor!”

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

COMPANY CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES

SEPTEMBER

3rd-4th	Stevens Point Living History (Co. E)	Stevens Point WI
10th	Neville Museum Living History Day (Co. E)	Green Bay WI
17th	Fall River Presentation (Battery B)	Fall River WI
23rd	Old Wade House School event (Association)	Greenbush WI
24th-25th	Old Wade House Reenactment	Greenbush WI

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN TO TAKE PLACE AT THE WADE HOUSE EVENT

On Saturday, September 24th, 2011, there will be a special meeting of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association during the Old Wade House event in Greenbush, Wisconsin. The meeting is set to take place at 5:30 p.m., or thereabouts. The principal discussion will involve the question of the National event for the Association in 2012.

Below are details of two events for consideration for next year. One is the large scale event set for Shiloh this year. The second event is in Maryland and focuses on Soth Mountain and Antietam.

The Maryland event begins registration in November and is limited as to the numbers of reenactors who can participate. The

Maryland event is limited to 4,000 reenactors and will be porportioned among the Union and Confederate troops to reflect the scale of the two opposing armies. It is the editor's belief that the purpose for the meeting is that if the Second Wisconsin goes to this event it will be important to register early to assure our participation!

If you have a preference it is important to attend this meeting and make your voice heard.

ASSOCIATION MAXIMUM EFFORT EVENT AT THE OLD WADE HOUSE IN GREENBUSH, WISCONSIN

September is here and the Association's maximum effort event at the Old Wade House will soon be here. This is an event that has always produced an excellent turnout of the companies of the Second Wisconsin Regiment. The event is scheduled for the last full weekend in September; the 24th and 25th of the month. As noted above, this event will be one of much activity. There will of course be the Association meeting on Saturday evening. There will be two battles each day, and according to the circular issued by our commanding officer the time in camp will be used to multiple purposes.

As the editor indicated above, this event has been designated as a maximum effort event. That is a call to turn out in numbers to support the regiment. One reason the editor has always enjoyed the event is that it provides a great opportunity to interact with our comrades in arms that, other than for large scale national events, is lacking during the year. The weather is generally excellent, no heat like Bull Run or Boscobel, and good crowds turn out for the event. And isn't it great to drill and fight with a large unit of excellent soldiers from our own regiment!

Immediately below is a description of the scenario for the Wade House battles. General Lyon and Francis Blair, the younger, took steps immediately following secession to hold Missouri in the Union. The quick and effective efforts of these two men were key elements to holding the state in the Union. It was a precursor of the bitter war in the state that would rage throughout the war. General Lyon, a promising officer, would fall mortally wounded at Wilson's Creek. Although there would remain a rebel force in Missouri throughout the war, the events of 1861 and the leadership of Lyon and Blair would win the day and Missouri would remian in the Union column during the war.

2011 THEME: MISSOURI 1861

When the Civil War broke out, Missouri was a border state strategically located with two major rivers flowing through it. Most citizens desired neutrality, but there were also passionate pro- and anti-slavery factions.

In spring 1861, Missouri declared support for the Union with the condition that it remained "armed neutral;" not providing men or materials to either side. However, when President Abraham Lincoln requested Missouri men serve for the Union cause, Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson withdrew its support.

On June 12, 1861, Union Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon met with Jackson in St. Louis in attempt to resolve the matter. The meeting ended with Lyon stating "This means war! In an hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines."

On August 10, 1861, Missouri's first major Civil War battle occurred near Wilson's Creek. For more than five hours the battle raged and the fighting was often at close quarters. The tide turned with each charge and counter charge. The pro-southern Missouri State Guard eventually repelled Union attacks and scored the first western victory for Confederate forces.

The battle of Wilson's Creek marked the beginning of the war in the west and left the Confederacy in temporary control of southwestern Missouri.

Experience this 1860s clash of arms between Union and Confederate troops at Civil War Weekend. Watch hundreds of soldiers — cavalry, infantry and artillery — struggle across the field in this re-enacted conflict depicted with startling accuracy and passion.

<http://wadehouse.wisconsinhistory.org/CivilWarWeekend/EventOverview.aspx>

Our commanding officer has issued the following circular for the regiment to cover the Old Wade House campaign. Please attend to these matters quickly and efficiently during the event.

To all the troops:

I am asking that the 2nd wear the uniforms that they wore at the 150th Bull Run. This means we will have a company of regulars

and a militia company at the minimum. This is another way to get more for our buck out of the State Gray uniform.

The stage for the event is the same. However, there will be spectator seating along the stone fence along the road and the spectator seating will be placed convex behind artillery which will be entrenched on the hill.

In the past there have been two battles each day. This hasn't changed. I will send out artillery & cavalry to skirmish in the morning.

Federal camp has of late been lax on activity during the day and I will create a schedule of camp activities to be carried out during the day, i.e. reports, drill, guard, couriers and the like.

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

SECOND WISCONSIN SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS NAMED

The *Fugelman* received the following dispatch from Association Secretary, Dave Seilski. The winners of the 2011 Second Wisconsin scholarship awards of \$500.00 for the coming academic year are named below in the dispatch.

First, on behalf of all the members of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association, we would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the 2011 recipients of the scholarships. We also wish you much success in your academic career.

The newsletter is grateful to Dave Seilski for providing the photo of Emily and details appearing below.

All,

I pleased to announce the following winners of the Second Wisconsin Scholarship program for 2011. Each winner will receive a check for \$500 towards tuition for this fall. An email has been sent to each

winner notifying them that they have won, please forward this information on to your individual companies.

2011 Winners

Ryan Schwartz (Co.K)

Emily Groezinger (Granddaughter of Rich Laddusire Co. E)

Dave Sielski

Association Secretary

Second Wisconsin



Figure 1 EMILY GROEZINGER

Emily Groezinger (photo above) was one of the recipients of this year's scholarship from the Second Wisconsin. Her grandfather, as noted by Dave Seilski, is Rich Laddusire, our comrade from Company E. Rich must be proud as a peacock of his granddaughter!

Emily is a "Huskie" (mascot fellas!!) attending the editor's *alma mater* Northern Illinois University.



The second recipient this year is Ryan Schwartz (photo above), a private in the ranks of Company K. Ryan attends the University of Wisconsin at Whitewater. In the photo above we see Ryan in his capacity as a blacksmith at Old World Wisconsin, where he puts in a great deal of time between his roles as student, private in Company K, and theater buff.

Again the members of the Association are proud of your achievement and good luck to both of you remarkable young people in the future.

A DISPATCH FROM THE 24TH MICHIGAN

The following invitation has been extended to the members of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association by the 24th Michigan, our comrades from the Black Hat Battalion. The message came from Colonel Craig DeCrane. There were no details on how to contact Captain Martens, but here is an opportunity to serve on the hallowed ground of the Antietam battlefield!

Pete,

It was in the mid-70's this morning so I was out doing some yard work. It felt great. I still can't believe we survived heat indexes of 115+!

Now that Bull run is over, I wanted to extend a personal invitation to the 2nd WI to join the 24th MI at Antietam on Oct. 15 & 16 for a living history weekend. I know it is a really long drive for your men and you just spent a long weekend at Bull Run, but I wanted to throw it out there in case a couple of guys would want to join us. We are

**planning on forming one company under our captain, Eric Martens. At this point, I have no idea how many will be attending the weekend. Take care,
Craig**

THERE MAY BE AN ANTIETAM EVENT IN OUR FUTURE AFTER ALL!

In last month's Fugelman, the editor reported that there were no plans for a large scale Sesquicentennial event commemorating the fight at Antietam, the bloodiest day of combat in American history. While that statement remains true, there will be an event to mark that tragic anniversary! Thanks to John Thomsen, Company K's assistant surgeon, and Ugi Pirocane (Company K's acting president) the following details of an event in Boonsboro, Maryland has come to light for the consideration for next year's "national" event.

This event is being organized by the same folks who brought us the "September Storm" and "Summer of '62" events that many members of the Second Wisconsin attended and by all reports received enjoyed very much.

As most of you already are aware, Shiloh had been tapped as the large scale national event for reenactors in 2012. In this issue of the newsletter the editor will try to present information on the status of that event. But for the time being this is an event for your consideration. NOTE: Registration for this campaign begins in November and is limited to 4,000 reenactors for both sides. This is a consideration since the Association will not conduct its annual meeting until January, 2012. As we did last year, this might be worthy of discussion at Greenbush as we did last year. The editor sent the command staff the web address of this event for distribution. Hopefully, many of our readers will have already visited that site for the information available at this early point in time.

The Maryland Campaign 150th Commemoration

"Maryland, My Maryland"



THE BATTLES OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN
& ANTIETAM

SEPTEMBER 8 & 9, 2012 - BOONSBORO, MARYLAND

On September 8 - 9, 2012, the Southern Division in conjunction with the Hagerstown-Washington County Visitors Bureau will be hosting "Maryland, My Maryland", a reenactment of the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, commemorating the 150th Anniversary.

The event will be held on privately owned property and is generously sponsored by the Hagerstown-Washington County Visitors Bureau. This all volunteer group of more than 3,000 reenactors, whom brought you *September Storm* in 2007, will bring you an event with correct force ratios and the dedication to portraying the battles of September, 1862 with the utmost historical authenticity, honor and respect.

Ticket sales will benefit the Central Maryland Heritage League, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving South Mountain Battlefield land and historic properties through out the region. Brittany's Hope Foundation and in coordination with the 150th Maryland Campaign Committee.

For more than 15 years, the Southern Division has brought you events such as *Fire on the Mountain, Summer of '62, To the Gates of Washington, September Storm, At High Tide, and Return to Manassas*.

Reenactor Registration opens in November, 2011.

Mike Lavis will be leading the Federal Forces, and Chris Anders will be heading the States Rights Force, with Todd Harrington the Sutler Coordinator.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY REENACTMENT OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

As many of you already know there is a large umbrella organization promoting “national” events to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. In 2012, this group has chosen to support the event in Shiloh, Tennessee.

The event is to be held on land that served as the site where Rebel units encamped the night before the battle at Shiloh. It also served as the location of General Albert Sidney Johnston’s headquarters. This location is adjacent to the Shiloh National Military Park, one of the best preserved Civil War Battlefields!

The site for the reenactment is composed of 2,600 acres for camping and the battlefield. Unlike at many reenactments there will be four days of fighting during the event. There will be battles on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The first fight will be on Thursday morning!

As a side attraction to the 150th Shiloh reenactment the full scale replica of the rebel submarine, the “Hunley” will be on display. This will be the last appearance of this traveling exhibit.

The registration for this event is currently open for units who wish to attend.

The Federal overall commander will be General Terry Crowder of the First Federal Division of the Blue Gray Alliance. The remainder of the Federal command structure will be provided in the near future.

Overall CS Commander will be General Joe Way of Cleburne's Division, Blue Gray Alliance

General Way would like to extend his compliments to all commanders who have made a pledge to attend the Blue Gray Alliance 150th Anniversary Battle of Shiloh. The command structure for this event will be as follows:

Gen. Joe Way Commanding

1st Brigade, Cleburne's Division - Col. Duane Hamby

*** Hamby's Battalion**

Texas Brigade, Cleburne's Division - Gen. J.H. King

*** Red River Battalion**

*** Medich's Battalion**

*** Confederate Guards Response Battalion**

Huckabee's Division - Gen. William Huckabee

*** 1st Arkansas Battalion**

*** Tennessee Valley Battalion**

Adjunct Campaigner Battalion

*** Independent Rifles - Patrick Landrum**

If there are Battalions who wish to attend this event please contact General Joe Way. If you come as a Battalion or Brigade, you fight as a Battalion or Brigade. The command staff for your organization will be recognized accordingly and your organization will be placed under the appropriate Brigade Commander to facilitate structure.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND GENERAL ORDERS FOR CS PARTICIPANTS WILL BE POSTED HERE SHORTLY

<http://shiloh150.org/us>

COMPANY REPORTS



COMPANY B

Gentlemen (and Ladies),

It is my honor to invite your units to participate in the 2011 Norskedalen event. Please pass this invitation to your members.

This will be your last chance this year to see Yankees wearing Gray, as we will once again wear out the lawn at the Henry House in 1861.

This year, the Regimental Volunteer Band of Wisconsin will be at the event both days. Imagine the sounds in the valley for the weekend!

The dates are:

Oct 7 - 7:30 - 2:30 - School Day (all are invited to help and add color this

educational experience for over 1000 area students)

Oct 7 5:00 - Registration opens

Oct 8 8:00- camp opens. Skirmish at 2:00, candle light tour at 6:00

Oct 9 9:00 camp opens, Skirmish at 1:00, camp closes at 3:00

We hope to see you there!

Your humble servant,

John S Dudkiewicz

President, Co B, 2nd Wisconsin Civil War Reenactors

www.lacrosselightguard.com

<http://webpages.charter.net/hconverse/RVB/>

Below is a response to the invitation to attend the event in Norskedalen from Company B. Wally Hlaban is with Battery B and Company K. It provides us with a good view of the event and why we should try to attend. Ugi Pirocanac informed Company K last year at its annual meeting that the event is one everyone should attend at least once. He informed the members that it was well run, often a little chilly, but located in beautiful country. If you haven't attended the event in the past maybe this is the year you should make the effort.

Hi Jim;

Speaking from experience, Norskedalen is one of my favorite events of the year; The weather is cooler and it is a well run small event. I have always felt like I made a difference when I was able to make it. I will be going as artillery this year again.

YOS

**Wally Hlaban; Pvt Co K, 2nd Wis
Sgt, Artificer; Battry B 4 US Lt Artillery**

BATTERY B

Battery B comes off a couple of events at Green Bay and Menomonee Falls. Below are two photos from those events.



Figure 2BATTERY B AT GREEN BAY-PHOTO BY JERRY



Figure 3PAY DAY FOR THE REGULARS--THERE WILL BE THE DEVIL TO PAY IN CAMP
TONIGHT

ON THE MARCH

PHOTO FROM FIRST BULL RUN EVENT IS AWESOME!

Below you will find a photo created by Robert Taunt. Mr. Taunt's photos have appeared in our newsletter in the past. The editor has no hesitation in labeling Mr. Taunt as a true artist with the camera. Since the current editor has been producing *The Fugelman* he has had the pleasure to include 2 or 3 photos from Mr. Taunt. They have always been remarkable efforts! This photo is no exception to that rule! It appears to jump out at the viewer as if it came from the men in the camps in 1861!

The best information available is that the men standing from left to right are Thomas Drendel of Company K, John Dudkiewicz of Company B, and Kevin Hampton from Company K. Kneeling from left to right are John Stoltz from Company B and Ugi Pirocanac from Company K .

The editor has placed this under the Company B banner because it was provided by John Dudkiewicz of that Company. The editor thanks John for his efforts to share this remarkable photo with the rest of us. It truly was much appreciated.





Apparently on the evening of June 10/11 soldiers exchanged gunfire with the proprietor and patrons at Voigt's Capitol Steam Brewery at the corner of State and Gorham. Wm Voigt's son, Edward, went on after selling the Madison brewery to found the Rheingold brewery in Detroit and became a pillar of the community.

**The picture is of W Voigt
Our thanks to Private John Decker for this submission.**

MADISON HISTORY ROUNDTABLE BEGINS ITS NEW SEASON WITH AN EXCELLENT PRESENTATION!

Welcome back to the 2011 - 2012 season of the Madison History Roundtable. We are excited about our slate of speakers for this season. Come and bring a friend to join in the presentation and discussion of history.

Main Presentation: To open the 2011 - 2012 season of the Madison History Roundtable we are pleased to welcome Jessica Michna. Jessica has become widely known for her riveting portrayals of First Ladies Abigail Adams, Mary Todd Lincoln and Eleanor Roosevelt. She has entertained groups throughout America including guests from as far away as New Zealand, Japan and Brazil. For the September meeting, Jessica will be impersonating Mary Todd Lincoln with a presentation entitled; A Widow's Reflections.

Day Trip Opportunities: It's not too soon to think about some day trips. If you have some ideas please contact one of the officers. We will be making some announcements in the upcoming meetings. An upcoming event that might be of interest is the Civil War Re-enactment (Greenbush); September 24-25th at the Wade House.

Publicity: Find out about the Madison History Roundtable at our web site (www.mhrt.info), Facebook (search on Madison History Roundtable)

and email; madhrt@googlegroups.com. We also have MHRT postcards available for distribution. Spread the word to your friends, colleagues and co-workers.

Membership: Meeting attendance is free. A suggested annual donation for membership of \$25 is accepted for people over 25 years of age. These donations are used to cover the operating expenses of the Madison History Roundtable. You can make your donation at the meeting or mail them to: Madison History Roundtable, P.O. Box 6561, Monona, WI. 53716

**Date: September 8, 2011 (Second Thursday)
Place: West Side Club, 3706 Junction road, Madison, WI
Time: 7:30 PM**

**Optional Dinner: 6:30 PM (\$16.00)
Reservations are required if attending dinner. Call Queen Anne's Catering at 608-833-6355 from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM weekdays.
Deadline -
Tuesday, September 6, 2011.**

**By Order of
Rich Fronck James Watson Bill Raftery
General Commanding Finance Officer Adjutant
608-835-9678 608-221-1311 608-831-7769
rfronck@charter.net mhrt@mailbag.com braftery@chorus.net**

**A REQUEST FROM
MARIE LEIFHEIT FOR
SUGGESTIONS TO MARK
THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY
EVENT AT BOSCOBEL**

Gentlemen:

The chairperson of the Boscobel “Muskets & Memories” has asked for suggestions to mark the 20th anniversary for the event during the 2012 event. This is a special recognition of a great event with a long history of presenting a wonderful experience for visitors and reenactors alike! If you have any ideas you can contact Ms. Leifheit at the following e-mail address: cirushwk@mwt.net .

CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

SEPTEMBER

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Sept. 2, 1864 | Atlanta surrenders to Sherman’s army |
| Sept. 5, 1863 | Britain seizes Confederate ships and shipyard |
| Sept. 6, 1819 | Gen. William S. Rosencrans, USA, born |
| Sept. 6, 1861 | Gen. Grant moves into Paduca, Kentucky |
| Sept. 8, 1828 | Gen. Joshua Chamberlain, USA, born |
| Sept. 10, 1836 | Gen. Joseph Wheeler, CSA, born |
| Sept. 11, 1861 | Union victory at Cheat Mountain |
| Sept. 14, 1862 | BATTLE AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND THE BLACK HATS GAIN A NEW NAME—THE IRON BRIGADE |
| Sept. 15, 1862 | Gen. “Stonewall” Jackson captures Harper’s Ferry |
| Sept. 17, 1862 | THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM—The Iron Brigade fights in the “Cornfield”. Veterans always demonstrated great admiration for those soldiers who fought at Antietam |
| Sept. 19, 1863 | The Battle of Chickamaugua |
| Sept. 19, 1864 | The Battle at Winchester |

Sept. 24, 1864

Sheridan lays waste to the Shenandoah Valley

OCTOBER

Oct. 8, 1838

John Hay, one of President Lincoln's personal secretaries & biographers, born

Oct. 15, 1818

Irvin McDowell, US, born 1818

Oct. 18, 1818

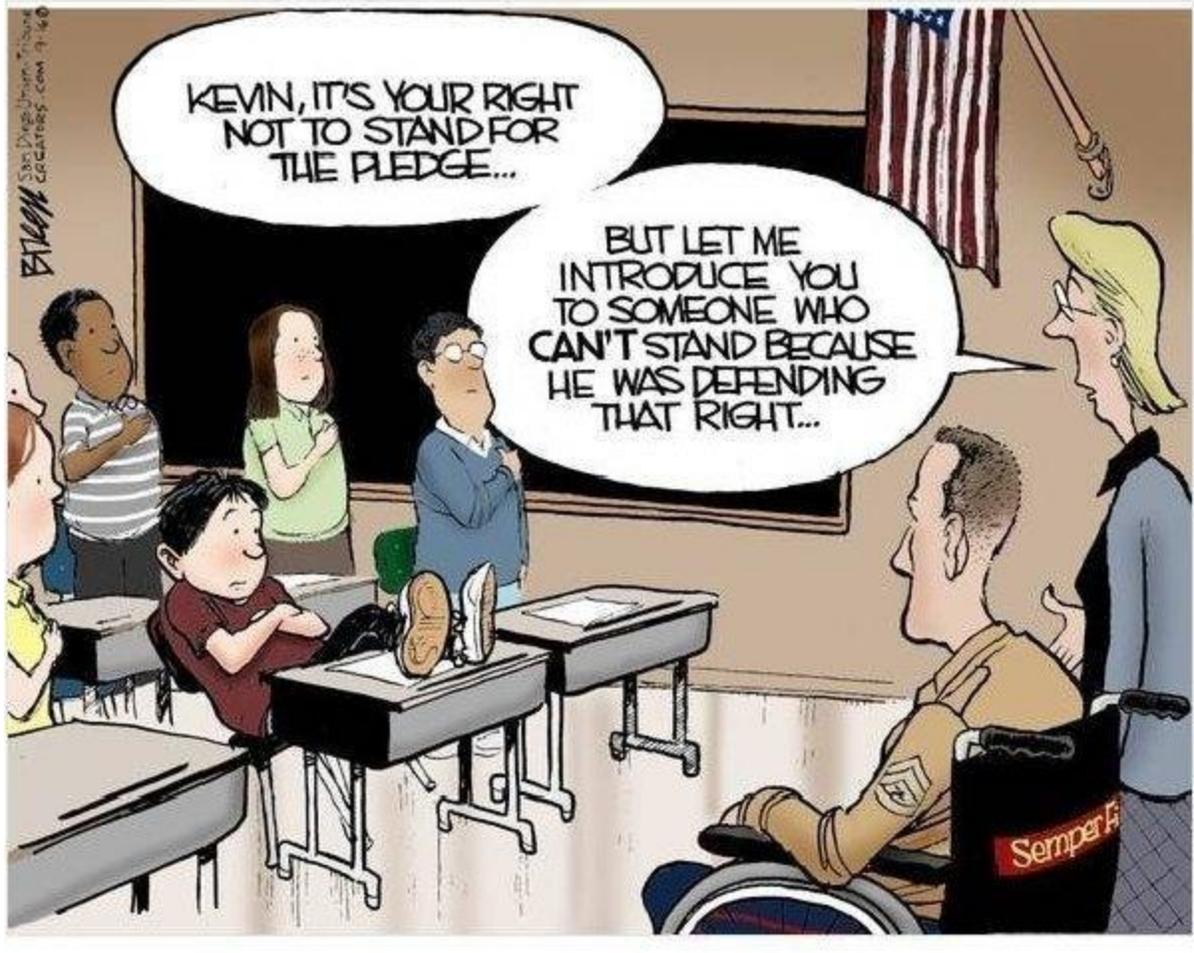
Edward O. C. Ord, USA, born

Oct. 19, 1863

Lucius Fairchild promoted to Brigadier General

**A POWERFUL CARTOON THAT SAYS MUCH ABOUT
WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE
DO AS REENACTERS!**

The following cartoon was submitted to the *Fugelman* by Karna Doty. Most of us know Karna as the wife of the gallant Captain Doty of Battery B and a loyal fixture at our events. She is a true lady and we thank her for the submission of this reminder of the cost of freedom so many Americans take for granted. Thank you Karna for the reminder!



THE CIVIL WAR MUSEUM PRESENTS THE *FOURTH ANNUAL GREAT LAKES CIVIL WAR FORUM*

The Kenosha Civil War Museum will be hosting their Fourth Annual Great Lakes Civil War Forum the second weekend in September. Many of our companies have a long break in our schedule between the Boscobel event and the Old Wade House event the end of September. The following program is something you may consider of value to fill those long hours of boredom until you take the field for the Greenbush event.

By all reports this forum is very good. The speakers are well versed in their area of expertise and very good presenters. The topics will serve to complete your education on the first year of the war, 1861. Note that the registration for the forum takes place on Saturday beginning at 8:30 a.m. It is also necessary to pre-register by September 5th to attend the forum. An added bonus would be the

opportunity to see the museum if you have not had the opportunity to do so before.

Saturday, September 10, 2011

Registration begins at 8:30

Program 9:30-3:30

On Saturday, September 10, 2011, The Civil War Museum in Kenosha, Wisconsin, will host its 4th Annual Great Lakes Civil War Forum. This year, four speakers will discuss the battles, leaders, soldiers and events that helped to shape the Midwest's involvement in the first year of the war, 1861.

Dr. Tom Sweeney

Care of the Wounded from the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri

After the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Confederate wounded were taken care of in field hospitals and the surrounding communities. Most of the Federal wounded did not receive care during the battle and had to wait to receive it in southern occupied Springfield, Missouri, after the Federals had fled to Rolla and eventually to St. Louis. In Missouri, the Western Sanitary Commission was formed in St. Louis on September 5, 1861, and had its center of control in that city. St. Louis became the center for taking care of the wounded in the Trans-Mississippi as many Union wounded in Missouri were brought there for treatment.

Mr. Lance Herdegen

The Second Wisconsin at Bull Run

The 2nd Wisconsin infantry was the first three year regiment to reach Washington and fought in the First Battle of Bull Run. It had little training, inexperienced leaders, and old-style smoothbore muskets.

But the Badgers made a valiant charge up Henry House Hill late in the day only to be shot to pieces and forced to fall back. This the story of those greenhorn patriots and their baptism of fire. Soon they were be part of an Iron Brigade.

Mr. Dan Joyce

Wisconsin's Grays Go to War

From small disorganized militia companies rose the 90 day 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Active Militia. Wisconsin, like many states, was unprepared for war. Using the militia system as a base, they quickly recruited adventurous young men to fill out the ranks. To equip the men, they relied on hardware stores, boot makers, local women and even state prisoners. Follow these patriotic men in their quest to put down the rebellion as they head to the Battle of Falling Waters, face the enemy and return triumphantly home.

Mr. Bruce Allardice

Snatching Defeat from the Jaws of Victory--The Ten Worst Civil War Generals

The generals of the armies of our Civil War were a mixed lot, quite often amateur soldiers, quite often politicians masquerading as soldiers, usually (but not always) devoted, usually (but not always) courageous. In this talk Bruce Allardice will examine the Butlers, the Braggs, the Burnside, the Pemberton, how they became generals, and why they failed to justify their promotion to high rank. You've heard about the best--now hear about the rest!

The program fee of \$45 for Friends of the Museum and \$55 for non-members includes the lectures, catered lunch and admission to the Civil War Museum's Fiery Trial Gallery. The deadline to register is September 5. Registrations can be taken over the phone by calling 262-653-4140 or mailed to: The Kenosha Public Museum, 550 First Ave., Kenosha, WI, 53140. Please include your address, telephone, email information, and title of the event with your registration. Checks can be made out to "The Kenosha Public Museum."

SPIELBERG MOVIE BASED ON THE BOOK *TEAM OF RIVALS* SET FOR RELEASE

Many of you have become aware of the plans of movie maker, **Steven Spielberg**, based on **Doris Kearns-Goodwin's** book "**Team of Rivals**". It has been announced that the movie is now set for release in **December of 2012**. This will be a holiday treat for those who admire **Lincoln**, history of the war from a political perspective, and the book (of which there are many).

The one down note was the replacement of **Liam Neeson** who was set to play **Lincoln** with **Daniel Day-Lewis**. **Neeson**, along with **Holly Hunter** have performed readings of **Lincoln's** writings, and those of **Mary Lincoln**, on **C-Span** and they did a remarkable job. It is not that **Day-Lewis** lacks anything as an actor, but it is hard in the editor's mind to see him as **Lincoln**.

Sally Field, a great actress in her own right, will play **Mary Todd Lincoln**. The list of top quality actors will fill the roles of others. **Tommy Lee Jones** will play **Thaddeus Stevens**, **David Strathairn** will portray **Secretary of State William Seward**, and **Hal Holbrook** will have a role in the movie.

A TELEVISION MINISERIES SET FOR 2013 ON HBO

A highly touted television miniseries is in pre-production for the **HBO** television network. Entitled "**To Appomattox**" it will cover the **Civil War** period. It is expected to be released in **2013**. The director is **Mikael Salomon**, the screenwriter is **Michael Beckner** and the music is from **Rascal Flatts**. The historical adviser is **J. Davis Petruzzi**, and up and coming scholar of the **Civil War**. **Petruzzi** claims to have assembled a world class group of historians to serve as consultants for the production. The expectations are high for the miniseries and some have suggested it may be the best cinematic efforts oriented around the sesquicentennial of the civil war! The following is a response to a question directed to **Petruzzi** about his expectations for this project:

GC: As it stands in pre-production, what are your hopes for what this series will accomplish?

JDP: I touched on that a bit in my previous answer – I hope that viewers come to begin to understand just in what environment the war took place, and who these people were who fought it, planned it, and those who waited at home and worried. Today, we look at a picture of U.S. Grant and see a black and white, detached-from-us-today photograph. But what was he thinking at West Point? What was his relationship with James Longstreet? What were his struggles with civilian life failures, alcohol, and loneliness? What was it like to be in a room with George McClellan before or during the Civil War at particular times? How did all these main characters – Grant, Longstreet, Lee, William Sherman – and all of their mutual friends interact with each other over several decades? What did they laugh about? What did they worry over? What did the war do to their relationships? All of these and more are dramatic limbs among the dramatic spine of the series, which is Grant's memoirs. I also hope that it will go a long way toward getting young people more involved and interested. It is they who will carry on the work of understand the war properly after us. We are, after all, within the Sesquicentennial and interest in everything about the war is at an all-time high. If one child turns to a parent and says "Let's go visit Gettysburg – or Shiloh – or Chickamauga" then it'll have all been worth it. Further, to be quite blunt, I believe the series and the portrayal within will knock a few pedestals out from under some "iconic" figures – as it SHOULD be. It's not an intentional effort to make any of these historical figures any less than what they were... quite the opposite, in fact it is to portray them (most often in their very own words) as they really were. They laughed, they cried, they stumbled, they were successful, they failed. And many of them leashed Hell upon the earth and to each other. An enormous percentage of Civil War soldiers died on battlefields utterly alone. In the dirt. In their own blood. Perhaps clutching a picture of their wife or a child. And their everlasting legacy on Earth was to be tossed into a trench, their identity never to be known again. Many families didn't have even a grave to mourn over. Thousands of soldiers today still lie in parts unknown, all but forgotten. Theirs and many like stories are another foundation of this series.

Subject to final arrangements the following actors are set for parts in the series. Patrick Gorman, John Bell Hood from *Gettysburg* and *Gods and Generals*, will play General Charles F. Smith. Paul Giammati, John Adams from the HBO series of the same name, will portray Gen. James Longstreet. Jeff Daniels (always Joshua Chamberlain to most of us) will adopt the character of Mark Twain. Steven Lang will take on the role of Abraham Lincoln and Kim Delaney will play Mary Lincoln. Will Patton will play Robert E. Lee and as you will note the amazing similarity between the real Lee and this actor whose photo appears below. Michael C. Hall will portray Gen. U. S. Grant.

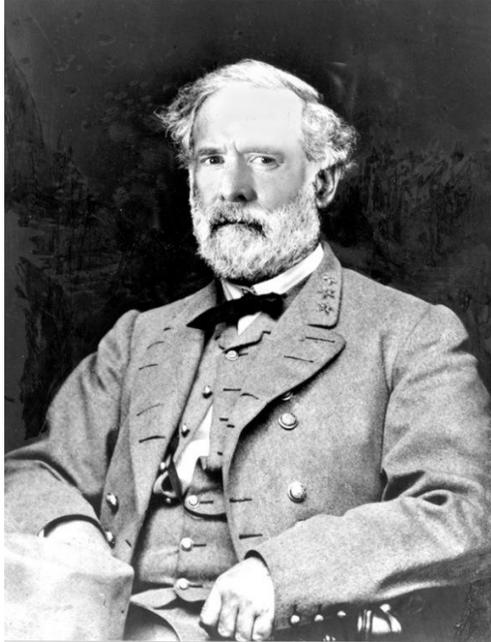


Figure 4WILL PATTON AS ROBERT E. LEE



Figure 5MICHAEL C. HALL AS U. S. GRANT

THE GENERAL WAS "HEADED IN"

A STORY BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN

A Union general, operating with his command in West Virginia, allowed himself and his men to be trapped, and it was feared his force would be captured by the Confederates. The President heard the report read by the operator, as it came over the wire, and remarked:

"Once there was a man out West who was 'heading' a barrel, as they used to call it. He worked like a good fellow in driving down the hoops, but just about the time he thought he had the job done, the head would fall in. Then he had to do the work all over again.

"All at once a bright idea entered his brain, and he wondered how it was he hadn't figured it out before. His boy, a bright, smart lad, was standing by, very much interested in the business, and, lifting the young one up, he put him inside the barrel, telling him to hold the head in its proper place, while he pounded down the hoops on the sides. This worked like a charm, and he soon had the 'heading' done.

"Then he realized that his boy was inside the barrel, and how to get him out he couldn't for his life figure out. General Blank is now inside the barrel, 'headed in,' and the job now is to get him out."

149th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE PRELIMINARY EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

On September 22nd, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln exercised his authority as the commander-in-chief and issued a document of immense significance in the history of the nation he served as its

president. On this date Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

President Lincoln had always expressed an abhorrence of the institution of slavery. However, as a politician and a lawyer he had felt constrained by the Constitution from taking any action to eliminate slavery in the United States. By the 1850's Lincoln became convinced that the path to the abolition of slavery was to restrict it to the states where it currently existed. That meant preventing the expansion of slavery into the territories. It was this view that became the focus of Abe's debates with Senator Stephen Douglas in the 1858 Illinois Senatorial contest. As Lincoln considered the position on extension it seemed to him that if slavery was fenced in it would eventually become inefficient and expensive and the South would abandon slavery on their own. . . as Lincoln referred to his doctrine it would put slavery on the "course of ultimate extinction".

With the election of Abe Lincoln as president in 1860, the Southern slave states began a parade out of the Union and into a confederacy of slaveholding states. The issue was always the question of slavery! The south was ready and willing to fight to preserve the institution and there could be no compromise over the right to own slaves and take them anywhere they felt like, in the Northern states or the federal territories.

On April 12th, 1861, the rebel army, under the command of General Beauregard, opened fire on Fort Sumter and initiated a devastating civil war. Almost immediately the radicals in Lincoln's party saw an opportunity to use the war as an excuse to abolish slavery. They would pass the First Confiscation Act which was intended to prohibit military commanders from returning slaves who escaped into the Union lines from returning them to their masters. Despite misgivings by President Lincoln about the constitutionality of the legislation, he signed the bill into law. The leaders of the radicals put increasing pressure on Lincoln to take stronger actions against slavery. They called for outright abolition of slavery.

Lincoln was pressed from numerous sides on the issue of slavery. Abolitionists in the press and speeches called on the president to abolish slavery. Even some of the Union generals took actions that attacked slave owners, who supported the rebels, rights in the property of their slaves. General John C. Fremont, in Missouri, had issued an emancipation order. Lincoln had to force Fremont to back down and when he refused Lincoln rescinded his emancipation order. General David Hunter also created an emancipation order in his military district. By the time Hunter took this action the war had worn on for months. The question facing these commanders, and their commander-in-chief, was what to do with the ever increasing flood of runaway slaves entering the Union lines. General Butler, in command at Fort Monroe, created a new word to apply to the

runaways. Butler began referring to them as “contraband of war” and refused to return them to their owners indicating that they were used by the rebels to support their war effort. Thus was initiated the habit of referring to runaway blacks as “contrabands”.

Some commanders surrendered the slaves upon the demand of their rebel owners—including rebel officers in uniform—and others refused to do so under any circumstances! Lincoln insisted that the question of emancipation of the runaways was a political question and one for the commander-in-chief on the military. Fremont was forced to resign over his actions, Hunter was left on his own to explain his actions to the Congress. Lincoln ignored Butler’s position publicly, but took no action to make Butler follow a different approach privately or publicly!

Radical Republicans were incensed at officers who would return these runaways who had crossed into Federal lines seeking freedom. The military commanders asked for guidance on how to handle the issue of runaways. In Congress’s own attempt to resolve the issue they passed the Second Confiscation Act. But in the President’s mind the issue was one he had to resolve and it was under his authority as the commander-in-chief that the Constitution seemed to provide the power to issue an emancipation order.

It is clear that Lincoln had been reflecting on the power and authority to deal with the slavery issue. It was clear to Lincoln that slavery had been the cause of the war. (It should be noted here that these actions being considered took place between early 1861 and July, 1862. They preceded the massive bloodletting of the 1862 military campaigns except for Shiloh in the West.) It was also clear that as long as the root cause of the war, slavery, remained untouched the war could go on for years.

President Lincoln was concerned about the reaction to any plan to emancipate the slaves in the loyal border states. The last thing the Union could withstand would be Missouri, Kentucky or Maryland joining the secessionists. If that happened Lincoln was sure the remaining Unionist states could not prevail in the war to reunite the country. Lincoln worked desperately to sell his own plan to the congressional delegations from the border states. Unbeknownst to these representatives Lincoln had already decided that he would issue an emancipation proclamation, but it was his hope that these people would accept his own plan to rid the nation of the blight of slavery.

Lincoln’s own plan called for compensated emancipation over a long period of time, until 1900. Slave owners would be paid the fair market value of the slaves, and to address the concern over living side-by-side with freed slaves Lincoln would colonize them in Africa or Latin America. The slave owners in the border states were recalcitrant and Lincoln continued to worry over the possible response of these states to his emancipation proclamation.

Another worry was whether or not the volunteer soldiers would continue to fight in the face of his proclamation. Many people Lincoln discussed his determination to issue an emancipation proclamation warned of just such a reaction. These included some of his commanding officers in the army. How would the soldiers react? If they melted away in the face of a perceived change of war aims to include the abolition of slavery how could the Union forces ever hope to prevail in the goal of preserving the Union?

In July of 1862, Lincoln informed the cabinet of his intent to issue the proclamation. As a signal of his determination to do so Lincoln did not ask the opinions of his cabinet on the proclamation, only their comments on the document. After some discussion Secretary of State William Seward counseled that the timing wasn't conducive to acceptance of the emancipation proclamation. He said that the issuance in light of recent setbacks to the Union cause would look like an act of sheer desperation—"a last shriek on the retreat". Lincoln was persuaded by that argument and put the proclamation away until such time as it could be issued with a Union victory. It would have to wait until September, following the Battle of Antietam.

On September 22nd, 1862, Lincoln published the preliminary proclamation giving the rebels 90 days to lay down their arms. After the passage of those 90 days, on January 1, 1863, the slaves of the states then in rebellion would become free.

In President Lincoln's annual message to Congress on December 1, 1862, he wrote the following message to Congress as required by law. Lincoln asked Congress to enact his plan of compensated emancipation, hoping to convince the South to give up the rebellion and their slaves.

On the 22d day of September last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "compensated emancipation."

Lincoln would argue that disunion was unacceptable and that the primary cause of disunion was the sectional dispute over the issue of slavery. Lincoln referred the congress to his inaugural speech in March of 1861:

In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I can not improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat: One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended,

while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive-slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This I think, can not be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we can not separate. We can not remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country can not do this. They can not but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them, Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you can not fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you. There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through, from east to west, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section the fugitive-slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

In order to create an unassailable constitutional framework for emancipation of the slaves in accordance with Lincoln's plans for compensated emancipation he proposed a Constitutional amendment

to bring his policy into fruition. In his December, 1862, message the president wrote:

In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures (or conventions) of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures (or conventions), to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

ART.--. Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1900, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit:

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of per cent per annum to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of ___ for each slave shown to have been therein by the Eighth Census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by installments or in one parcel at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid and afterwards reintroducing or tolerating slavery therein shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

ART.--All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

ART.--Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent at any place or places without the United States. I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery

the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue.

Again President Lincoln argued for compensated emancipation when he argued in his message that

Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would perpetuate slavery; some would abolish it suddenly and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be compromise, but it would be compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States.

Mr. Lincoln saw that his proposal would have adherents and those who would outright reject the elements of the plan. Those who would offer up objections would come from both extremes on the issue of slavery. Each state would have flexibility on how to eliminate slavery within its borders, and to some degree this would alleviate some of the objections to the process.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement--in fact, from the necessity of any derangement--while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of

making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object. Yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property-- property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge?

Lincoln was hopeful this approach would result in restoring the national unity and end the war with its devastating consequences in blood and treasure! The cost in money would be near the same as the cost in fighting the war. Lincoln hoped that by this process not only would the war end, but it would usher in a lasting peace. Did Lincoln foresee the evils of reconstruction in his mind's eye? Was this an avenue to avoid that terrible chapter in American history? Maybe so!

This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily and maintain it more permanently than can be done by force alone, while all it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is much, very much, that it would cost no blood at all.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here--Congress and Executive can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "Can any of us imagine better?" but "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still

the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Lincoln would struggle with the issue of slavery throughout the remainder of the war. The final recommendation for a Constitutional amendment would be his request for a Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation. In one of the most beautiful passages created by Lincoln's hand it was clear that he recognized the importance of freedom for the slave and for all men. Lincoln's preliminary emancipation proclamation was his first step in dealing with the issue of slavery on a grand scale. The consequences for the rebels to take the proclamation seriously would end with the abolishment of slavery without compensation, but it would take three more years of bloody fighting to achieve this goal. When Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation it was fraught with political and strategic risks. However, the proclamation would change the nature of the war and stay European intervention.

Fellow-citizens, we can not escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free-honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just--a way which if followed the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

Read more: [State of the Union Address: Abraham Lincoln \(December 1, 1862\) — Infoplease.com](http://www.infoplease.com/t/hist/state-of-the-union/74.html#ixzz1WShzFDRw)
<http://www.infoplease.com/t/hist/state-of-the-union/74.html#ixzz1WShzFDRw>

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<http://www.infoplease.com/t/hist/state-of-the-union/74.html#ixzz1WShUpveG>

Highly Important

A Proclamation by the President of the United States

The War Still to be Prosecuted for the Restoration of the Union

A Decree of Emancipation

All Slaves in States in Rebellion on the First of January Next to be Free

The Gradual Abolition and Colonization Schemes Adhered to

Loyal Citizens to be Remunerated for Losses, Including Slaves

WASHINGTON, MONDAY SEPT 22. *By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.*

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY THEREOF, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM AND DECLARE, THAT HEREAFTER, AS HERETOFORE, THE WAR WILL BE PROSECUTED FOR THE OBJECT OF PRACTICALLY RESTORING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RELATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE THEREOF IN WHICH STATES THAT RELATION IS, OR MAY BE SUSPECTED OR DISTURBED; THAT IT IS MY PURPOSE, UPON THE NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS, TO AGAIN RECOMMEND THE ADOPTION OF A PRACTICAL MEASURE TENDERING PECUNIARY AID TO THE FREE ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF ALL THE SLAVE STATES SO CALLED, THE PEOPLE WHEREOF MAY NOT THEN BE IN REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, AND WHICH STATES MAY THEN HAVE VOLUNTARILY ADOPTED, OR THEREAFTER MAY VOLUNTARILY ADOPT, THE IMMEDIATE OR GRADUAL ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE LIMITS; AND THAT THE EFFORTS TO COLONIZE PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT WITH THEIR CONSENT, UPON THE CONTINENT OR ELSEWHERE, WITH THE PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED CONSENT OF THE GOVERNMENTS EXISTING THERE, WILL BE CONTINUED.

THAT ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE, ALL PERSON HELD AS SLAVES WITHIN ANY STATE, OR ANY DESIGNATED PART OF A STATE, THE PEOPLE WHEREOF SHALL THEN BE IN REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES SHALL BE THEN, THENCEFORWARD, AND FOREVER, FREE; AND THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITY THEREOF, WILL RECOGNIZE AND MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM OF SUCH PERSONS, AND WILL DO NO ACT OR ACTS TO REPRESS SUCH PERSONS, OR ANY OF THEM, IN ANY EFFORTS THEY MAY MAKE FOR THEIR ACTUAL FREEDOM.

THAT THE EXECUTIVE WILL, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY AFORESAID, BY PROCLAMATION, DESIGNATE THE STATES AND PARTS OF STATES, IF ANY, IN WHICH THE PEOPLE THEREOF, RESPECTIVELY, SHALL THEN BE IN REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES; AND THE FACT THAT ANY STATE, OR THE PEOPLE THEREOF, SHALL ON THAT DAY BE IN GOOD FAITH REPRESENTED IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BY MEMBERS CHOSEN THERETO AT ELECTIONS WHEREIN A MAJORITY OF THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF SUCH STATE SHALL HAVE PARTICIPATED, SHALL, IN THE ABSENCE OF STRONG COUNTERVAILING TESTIMONY, BE DEEMED CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT SUCH STATE AND THE PEOPLE THEREOF HAVE NOT BEEN IN REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

THAT ATTENTION IS HEREBY CALLED TO AN ACT OF CONGRESS ENTITLED "AN ACT TO MAKE AN ADDITIONAL ARTICLE OF WAR," APPROVED MARCH 13, 1862, AND WHICH ACT IS IN THE WORDS AND FIGURE FOLLOWING:

"BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, THAT HEREAFTER THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PROMULGATED AS AN ADDITIONAL ARTICLE OF WAR FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND SHALL BE OBEYED AND OBSERVED AS SUCH.

ARTICLE--ALL OFFICERS OR PERSONS IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE PROHIBITED FROM EMPLOYING ANY OF THE FORCES UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMANDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RETURNING FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE OR LABOR WHO MAY HAVE ESCAPED FROM ANY PERSON TO WHOM SUCH SERVICE OR LABOR IS CLAIMED TO BE DUE, AND ANY OFFICER WHO SHALL BE FOUND GUILTY BY A COURT-MARTIAL OF VIOLATING THIS ARTICLE SHALL BE DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT THIS ACT SHALL TAKE EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS PASSAGE."

ALSO TO THE NINTH AND TENTH SECTIONS OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPRESS INSURRECTION, TO PUNISH TREASON AND REBELLION, TO SEIZE AND CONFISCATE PROPERTY OF REBELS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED JULY 17, 1862, AND WHICH SECTIONS ARE IN THE WORDS AND FIGURES FOLLOWING:

SEC. 9. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT ALL SLAVES OF PERSONS WHO SHALL HEREAFTER BE ENGAGED IN REBELLION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OR WHO SHALL, IN ANY WAY, GIVE AID OR COMFORT THERETO, ESCAPING FROM SUCH PERSONS AND TAKING REFUGE WITHIN THE PERSONS OR DESERTED BY THEM AND COMING UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ALL SLAVES OF SUCH PERSONS FOUND ON FOR BEING WITHIN ANY PLACE

OCCUPIED BY REBEL FORCES AND AFTERWARD OCCUPIED BY THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, SHALL BE DEEMED CAPTURES OF WAR AND SHALL BE FOREVER FREE OF PRIOR SERVITUDE AND NOT AGAIN HELD AS SLAVES. SEC. 10. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT NO SLAVE ESCAPING INTO ANY STATE, TERRITORY OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FROM ANY OF THE STATES, SHALL BE DELIVERED UP, OR IN ANY WAY IMPEDED OR HINDERED OF HIS LIBERTY, EXCEPT FOR CRIME OR SOME OFFENCE AGAINST THE LAWS, UNLESS THE PERSON CLAIMING SAID FUGITIVE SHALL FIRST MAKE OATH THAT THE PERSON TO WHOM THE LABOR OR SERVICE OF SUCH FUGITIVE IS ALLEGED TO BE DUE, IS HIS LAWFUL OWNER, AND HAS NOT BEEN IN ARMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES IN THE PRESENT REBELLION, NOR IN ANY WAY GIVEN AID AND COMFORT THERETO, AND NO PERSON ENGAGED IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL, UNDER ANY PRETENCE WHATEVER, ASSUME TO DECIDE ON THE VALIDITY OF THE CLAIM OF ANY PERSON TO THE SERVICE OR LABOR OF ANY OTHER PERSON, OR SURRENDER UP ANY SUCH PERSON TO THE CLAIMANT, ON PAIN OF BEING DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

AND I DO HEREBY ENJOIN UPON AND ORDER ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, TO OBSERVE, OBEY AND ENFORCE, WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE SPHERES OF SERVICE, THE ACT AND SECTIONS ABOVE RECITED.

AND THE EXECUTIVE WILL IN DUE TIME RECOMMEND THAT ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO SHALL HAVE REMAINED LOYAL THERETO THROUGHOUT THE REBELLION, SHALL (UPON THE RESTORATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RELATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES AND PEOPLE, IF THE RELATION SHALL HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED OR DISTURBED,) BE COMPENSATED FOR ALL LOSSES BY ACTS OF THE UNITED STATES, *INCLUDING THE LOSS OF SLAVES*.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND, AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE AFFIXED.

DONE AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, THIS TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE

by **Stephen Crane**

CHAPTER X. (CONT'D)

They went slowly on in silence. "Yeh look pretty peeked yerself," said the tattered man at last. "I bet yeh 've got a worser one than yeh think. Ye'd better take keer of yer hurt. It don't do t' let sech things go. It might be inside mostly, an' them plays thunder. Where is it located?" But he continued his harangue without waiting for a reply. "I see 'a feller git hit plum in th' head when my reg'ment was a-standin' at ease onct. An' everybody yelled out to 'im: Hurt, John? Are yeh hurt much? 'No," ses he. He looked kinder surprised, an' he went on tellin' 'em how he felt. He sed he didn't feel nothin'. But, by dad, th' first thing that feller knowed he was dead. Yes, he was dead--stone dead. So, yeh wanta watch out. Yeh might have some queer kind 'a hurt yerself. Yeh can't never tell. Where is your'n located?"

The youth had been wriggling since the introduction of this topic. He now gave a cry of exasperation and made a furious motion with his hand. "Oh, don't bother me!" he said. He was enraged against the tattered man, and could have strangled him. His companions seemed ever to play intolerable parts. They were ever upraising the ghost of shame on the stick of their curiosity. He turned toward the tattered man as one at bay. "Now, don't bother me," he repeated with desperate menace.

"Well, Lord knows I don't wanta bother any- body," said the other. There was a little accent of despair in his voice as he replied, "Lord knows I 've gota 'nough m' own t' tend to."

The youth, who had been holding a bitter de- bate with himself and casting glances of hatred and contempt at the tattered man, here spoke in a hard voice. "Good-by," he said.

The tattered man looked at him in gaping amazement. "Why--why, pardner, where yeh goin'?" he asked unsteadily. The youth looking at him, could see that he, too, like that other one, was beginning to act dumb and animal-like. His thoughts seemed to be floundering about in his head. "Now--now--look--a-- here, you Tom Jamison--now--I won't have this--this here won't do. Where--where yeh goin'?"

The youth pointed vaguely. "Over there," he replied.

"Well, now look--a--here--now," said the tattered man, rambling on in idiot fashion. His head was hanging forward and his words were slurred. "This thing won't do, now, Tom Jami- son. It won't do. I know yeh, yeh pig-headed devil. Yeh wanta go trompin' off with a bad hurt. It ain't right--now--Tom Jamison--it ain't. Yeh wanta leave me take keer of yeh, Tom Jami- son. It ain't--right--it ain't--fer yeh t' go-- trompin' off--with a bad hurt--it ain't--ain't-- ain't

right--it ain't."

In reply the youth climbed a fence and started away. He could hear the tattered man bleating plaintively.

Once he faced about angrily. "What?"

"Look--a--here, now, Tom Jamison--now-- it ain't--"

The youth went on. Turning at a distance he saw the tattered man wandering about helplessly in the field.

He now thought that he wished he was dead. He believed that he envied those men whose bodies lay strewn over the grass of the fields and on the fallen leaves of the forest.

The simple questions of the tattered man had been knife thrusts to him. They asserted a society that probes pitilessly at secrets until all is apparent. His late companion's chance persistency made him feel that he could not keep his crime concealed in his bosom. It was sure to be brought plain by one of those arrows which cloud the air and are constantly pricking, discovering, proclaiming those things which are willed to be forever hidden. He admitted that he could not defend himself against this agency. It was not within the power of vigilance.