



THE FUGELMAN

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

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

VOLUME XXIV

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

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PASS IN REVIEW

From the quill of Lt. Colonel Pete Seielstad



“I pray the warm thoughts of Christmas will be with you and your family all through the year.”

At our home we get really into the holiday season and it shows with our decorations and intense shopping for the perfect gift. I received my gift early this year, as Ginny was able to come through two surgery procedures within six months of each other. There is need for more healing but as time goes by her strength and health improve. Thanks to all for your thoughts and prayers.



I am in awe as we are at the close of another campaign and we settle into another winter camp. We will march into January and the 2nd Wisconsin boys will have a meeting and select an officer or two and look into what events will best serve our interests in 2015.

It has been a wonderful ride as we participated in the events of the sesquicentennial series of the American Civil War. Plans are underway for Lincoln’s Funeral Train and parade in Springfield Illinois. The last months of the war are scripted for Bentonville, Sailor’s Creek and Appomattox. For the more adventurous there is the Red River Campaign. Our Eastern parads have offered a place in the ranks for any one of us who would like to go and ‘fall in’ with them.

At the meeting at Wade House in September, it was decided to stay closer to home and attend a regional event as apposed to a national event. I’m of the opinion that any regional event would include the home states of the Black Hat Battalion including Ohio and Illinois. Keeping lines of communication open to our brothers in these states may better serve the whole than a singular objective. Overall our members deserve the best in any campaign or event that the Second Wisconsin attends. Leadership often times follows the will of the men they serve. *[Especially in this hobby.]* As officers of this regiment understand, once an event is chosen he must take the field and

provide quality leadership. Management, control, guidance and direction come to the forefront as a responsibility of a 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry officer.

Prior planning is important and it takes a lot of the guesswork out of which events will be in the 2nd Wisconsin's best interests. Check out events that appeal to you and will provide an American Civil War experience for the members of the Second Wisconsin. After acquiring the details, (dates, site & organizing host and requirements) bring the information to the meeting where we can check it out and discuss the pros & cons. Our meeting will give all a voice in the decision-making.

Your obedient servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

HOLIDAY MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS

The cold, snowy winter weather has set in. Drills, camp fare, marches and battles seem far off in the future as we gather in huts to ward off the bite of winter! The members of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry are all mustered out of the service now and at home with their families. The war is in its fourth year and although things look good for the Union forces, the possibility of still more fighting looms on the horizon. In the Western Theater the Army of Tennessee has been virtually destroyed and there are only pockets of rebel resistance to deal with. In the East, however, the war has entered a period of bloody stalemate in the trenches around Petersburg and Richmond. Come spring the fighting will be renewed with deadly vigor! General Sherman has reached the sea and captured Savannah and will soon commence a march north with the Army of the Tennessee to join forces with General Grant to finish this awful contest with the forces of the rebellion. President Lincoln

was re-elected in November and will begin his second term in March of 1865. The re-election of Lincoln assured that the war would continue until the South capitulated. No armistice or cease-fire was on the horizon.

At home Christmas would be celebrated as it had been for decades leading up to the Civil War. Homes would be decorated with evergreens, fruits and winter flowers. A tree would be decorated with homemade decorations. Gifts would be purchased or made for the children and candies would be obtained to distribute to them. All of this was intended to create a festive atmosphere for the holidays.

There was a cloud over the holiday in 1864. Many men were absent in the armies of the North and South. Even more distressing was the presence of so many who had been disfigured by battle wounds. The medical department had also sent many men home who were sick to recover. The doctors believed the best place to recover one's health and strength was at home with the families of these soldiers. Thus everywhere one looked there were the obvious signs of the cost of war!

Today the celebration of Christmas has no equivalent factor to take the edge off of our celebrations. We do have men and women away from home and some still in harm's way. Over the holidays take some time to remember our men and women in the military who serve our nation in far away places.

Christmas for most of us is something more than multicolored lights, gold and silver tinsel, brightly colored packages under a tree and wonderful food shared with family. It is also a time to wonder at the birth of a savior over two centuries ago. It is the first step in God's redemptive plan for mankind. For Christians this is one of two of the very highest holy holidays (Easter being the other) each year. It is our primary reason for celebrating this holiday for Christians. May your Christmas celebration reflect this special meaning of the holiday!

ON BEHALF OF YOUR OFFICERS let this be our message to you and your families this holiday season . . . may your Christmas celebration be one of joy and wonder at the miracles of the season. We hope your time with family and friends is one of sharing and caring. Hopefully Santa will be generous and fulfill your fondest hopes! TO ALL THE MEN OF THE REGIMENT HAVE THE MERRIEST OF CHRISTMASSES!

*Merry Christmas to all...and to all
A Good Night!*



There is nothing like a good Christmas Cheer.

Your somewhat obedient,

Colonel S. Claus

**CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF
THE COMPANIES AND
ASSOCIATION**

DECEMBER

6th Co.E annual meeting Noon

Green Bay,WI.

13th Wreaths Across America (Co. K)

Madison & Milwaukee

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

**FIREARMS SAFETY ISSUE OF CONCERN FOR
REENACTERS**

FIREARMS SAFETY

Immediate Concern:

As the campaign winds down be sure to inspect your uniforms and equipment. An incident happened that reminded me how dangerous this hobby can be. A wing of a cap struck a fellow re-enactor. As the line fired a volley, the rifle on his right struck the cap causing it to split sending a small piece in the air striking the soldier about an inch below his right eye. *[An inch higher he could have lost the eye]*. The men and officers involved reacted appropriately and are to be commended for taking the rifle out of service immediately.

The nipple/cone of the rifle is the only part that was designed and should be replaced regularly. Inspect a percussion cap from time to time looking for signs of the 'wings' coming apart. If the cap 'fragments' after firing, the cone has possibly been struck enough by the hammer that it has been worn down and deformed. If this happens **STOP FIRING IMMEDIATELY! To remedy the problem, replace the cone with a new one. Additionally, a gunsmith should have a look at the rifle too.**

Banded from the National Park Service

While I was looking up some information, I found this safety alert concerning CCI brand percussion caps. *[Those copper 6-wing caps]* Apparently there was a lawsuit where a re-enactor suffered eye damage. If you have them, throw them out. *[NOTE: The memo has been edited]*

Memo:

To: All Historic Weapons People

From: Midwest Regional Coordinator Historic Weapons

Subject: Historic Weapons Safety Midwest Region,

Do to the severity of the possible immediate safety problem we are notifying all Parks in Midwest Region that NO CCI - manufactured caps may be used in this region. ...these caps are not to be used in this Region by any Park Volunteer or Staff. ...only 4 partition caps may be used in this region.

George Elmore

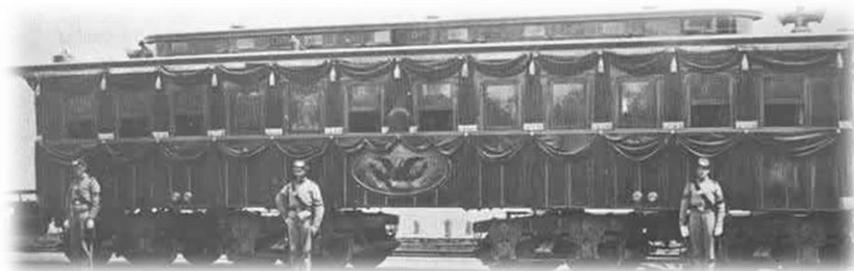
NPS Midwest Region Historic Weapons Coordinator

Respectfully submitted,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

LINCOLN FUNERAL RE-ENACTMENT

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS MAY 2 & 3, 2015



Dear Friends of the 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry,

This past Saturday, the 24th Michigan added the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's funeral to its calendar for 2015. This event will be in Springfield, IL on the first weekend in May, specifically May 2 & 3, 2015. The event will include two parades. The first on Saturday is about 1 mile and will accompany a hearse from the train station to the Old Capitol. There will also be some ceremonial activities to mark the occasion. I should add that a replica of the original train is pulling into the station containing the casket. On Sunday, the parade will be from the Old Capitol to the crypt and will be about 3 miles long. You can find details about the event at lincolnfuneralcoalition.org



The original 24th Michigan was stationed at Springfield at the end of the war and participated as part of the honor guard for Lincoln's funeral. I can't think of a better way to end this cycle of 150th anniversary events! I would like your organization to consider joining us for this event. For that matter, we are such a small unit; we can join you! However, wouldn't it be cool to go as the 24th Michigan who was actually there?

This will be a dress uniform event – shine your brass and wear white gloves. Hardee hats and frocks coats would be preferred, but actually, many of the original Iron Brigade members wore sack coats. There will be no firing by infantry, so no ammo. There will be a military camp, and authentic civilian camp and a mixed camp. It is about 6 ½ hours from Toledo, Ohio to Springfield so not too bad of a ride. (Four hours from Madison, Wisconsin)

Registration is on line and is by the individual. Cost is \$20.

I strongly urge you to join the 24th for this event. I am even putting on the blue suit and carrying my rifle! Please let me know if you decided to join us

so the unit can make some appropriate planning.

Sincerely,

Pvt. Craig DeCrane

24th Michigan Vol. Infantry

THE SCHOOL OF THE CAMPAIGNER PART THREE – POSITIVE ATTITUDE

By Tom Klas

Part three in this series of article will look at a positive attitude towards your portrayal and how to implement for an event.

One of the large concepts when my father and I rekindled Company “I” of the Second Wisconsin back in 1990 was we were going to have fun doing the best we could with the information we had. As time progressed and our research skills sharpened we turned our overall impressions up a notch. Really getting into drill manuals and first person accounts of the soldiers we were portraying became a fun aspect when preparing for events. If you would look at our overall impressions from 1990 to 1995 they took a dramatic step in those five years in drill, research, and our uniform and equipage. From 1995 to 2000 we look another larger advance with several companies having pockets of guys whom enjoyed researching, drilling, and advancing accurate impressions in the ranks. The key to all of this was a positive attitude to learning and implementing with like-minded comrades in the ranks. Below will be an overview of what I feel are basic steps to having a positive attitude to an overall accurate portrayal. By an overall portrayal I am looking at how to look, act, drill, eat, sleep, and carry ourselves like the men we attempt to portray.

No matter what your economic state or your physical abilities – having a positive attitude towards an accurate portrayal is something you can implement in your impression at any time. It can work for campaign, garrison, and any type of event.

I will list three key parts of a positive attitude that have served many campaigners well over the years.

1. Research is my best friend to prepare for an event.

Many events have specific impressions and having someone in your company that can research this impression and disperse this information prior is a wonderful aid. This is great for newsletters and Facebook pages to update members of what is expected for an event and the history of the unit you plan to portray. This includes drill manuals, uniform and equippage suggestions, ration suggestions, time appropriate songs that can be sung around the campfire and during any marches, and overall unit history for first person discussions when appropriate. I will have at the end of this article an event checklist that I have used for many events with the Army of the Pacific from Dom Dal Bello. This list detailed our impression for the 24th Michigan at the 150th of Gettysburg but the concept can be implemented by anyone to make sure they have everything needed for an event. It makes event preparation easy and for nco's a wonderful guide on using and adjusting for future events no matter of the impression. You can change depending on the requirements but the basic framework is all there.

2. Do the best that I can with my economic budget

Having helped many young and some budget minded individuals into the hobby - do the best you can with your impression on your budget. If someone wants to learn and is trying - I have never seen a participant not allowed to attend an event which has some higher standards. One of the key items to look at is to try to make sure your core items are decent - coat, hat, trowsers, brogans, shirt, and a good blanket and you can always make upgrades to the other items as time allows. If you look at our Association standards - that really is what they state too. Mr. Frank and I have sewn shirts, buttons, buttonholes, and other items to help out young and those one a budget. Just by looking at period photographs and adjusting your accouterments so that they are not hitting your rear end of legs will go a big way on looking closer to what the men of 1861 did with very little money invested. Period correct rations can be had for a minor expense and these little details add greatly to one's impression. Taking a tour at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum to see actual items and photographs of soldiers in the field will aid in crafting your impression at little or no cost.

3. Have fun and be open to change on an Individual Level

One of the great things about reenacting is the ability to always improve your impression. Do not be worried or handcuffed about

labels of units such as mainstream & hardcore to attend different events or to associate with members from other units. People are people no matter where your interest in the hobby lies. Some take it more passionately than others and that is okay. Over the years we have seen several instances of reenactors that have mandated change and that usually does not work. Politics get involved, people get upset and change does not occur on a broad level that would help everyone on the road to better overall impressions. As an individual you have the choice to improve and be a light for those around you in a positive fashion. The essential part is the camaraderie you have among your group, your openness to learn and not being closed minded, and your accurate portrayal to the unit being represented to the public and your fellow reenactors. Push yourself and your fellow comrades to do the best you can honoring the men we attempt to portray.

Implementing this at a future event

Now for the fun part. If this sounds like something you are already doing on an individual level that is great. During our Annual meeting I will be discussing an opportunity for members to form a company of those wishing to try something that will stretch your event preparation and impressions. Back in 1995, many of us older guys enjoyed a campaign event at Saylor's Creek with the Western Brigade. It was a coming out party for the Association on a true campaign event that Scott Wallick really was the leading force behind. This event experience lead to further pushing of the envelope events for many of us. Stories of falling in the creek, advancing seven miles like the men of the Army of the Potomac did, seeing strange soldiers being questioned at a dress parade (John Enders) and having some first rate camaraderie (John Escobar Monkey) were many highlights of the event from father, Mr. Sonntag and I in Company A. Several of us plan to go back to Farmville, VA March 27-29th (the weekend before Easter) to enjoy this campaign event and to do some touring of Appomattox afterwards. I will be discussing as a Company "A" event for 2015. We are going back after 20 years!

We are working on building a campaign company for the event of men whom want to spend a weekend tracing the steps of the 121st New York during one of the last conflicts of the war to close out the 150th Anniversary events. This will be a march and battle as you go event that will require you to be able to be relatively physically fit. If this sound like something you might be interested in trying, feel free to let me know. I will be happy to help out any Association member that would like to be part of this company

to meet the standards. The basics of it will be your attitude towards a positive accurate portrayal and using the skills on how to campaign.

Will Eicher will be leading our battalion whom I have worked with at many events over the years. This will be a battalion of like-minded gents that wish to portray the 121st New York at a high level with a lot of fun. You will not be disappointed in this soldier experience. Think of the Chris Anders events such as My Maryland and September Storm and take it up a notch in this battalion. Many of the folks you saw out there will be in this battalion with Will Eicher. Andy Roscoe of the 24th Michigan and Western Rifles is forming a company for Will. I look forward to discussing on January 31st as a fun way to close the 150th Anniversary out where the Army of the Potomac was and to bring likeminded pards together.

EVENT CHECKLIST - 150TH GETTYSBURG

Dom Dal Bello, 2013

While the following list was made up for other events, Tom Klas provided this guide list for events. It is appropriate for any event we generally attend, unless we are doing a Western Theater impression. Thank you Tom Klas for sharing this item with the men of the Second Wisconsin Regiment.

Pards,

For your convenience, I have developed a packing “checklist.” Originally formulated in 1994 for Red River I, it has evolved over the years and by event. You may not need all the items listed, some are just suggestions, and you may be able to pard-up with some items. Hopefully this will let you get organized before the last minute. It will help me at least.

Gettysburg as a campaign event - the Army of the Potomac racing north to meet Lee’s Army; travel light.

UNIFORM

___ Fatigue Blouse or Uniform Coat

___ Trousers - sky blue

___ **Uniform Hat, lightly trimmed (24th Mich)**

___ **Cap or Hat (1st Potomac Home Guard)**

___ **Shirt**

___ **Drawers**

___ **Socks**

___ **Brogans, Issue**

WEAPON

___ **Rifle/Musket**

___ **Bayonet**

___ **Cleaning Equipment / Tool**

ACCOUTREMENTS, &C. ___ Belt: Cap Box/Bayonet/Scabbard

___ **Cartridge Box & Strap**

___ **Canteen**

___ **Haversack**

MESS GEAR

___ **Plate**

___ **Cup/Mucket**

___ **Utensils**

___ **Pot†**

(or simply use mucket)

___ **Frying pan†**

- canteen half

___ **Rations for Thursday to Friday a.m.**

___ **Ration Bags (extra)**

___ **Salt (just in case it gets forgotten)**

✦ **try to pard up.**

NOTE 1: Overcoats are not listed for this campaign.

NOTE 2: See Lance Herdegen's notes on the next page on the general appearance of the Iron Brigade.

“HOUSING”

____ **Poncho or Rubber Blanket**

____ **Wool Blanket**

____ **Shelter Half (L. Herdegen notes that shelter halves were generally strapped on top of the pack; everything else inside)**

____ **Extra twine**

____ **Knapsack (preferred over the)**

____ **Extra Socks**

____ **Extra Shirt(s)**

____ **Extra Drawers**

____ **Sleeping Cap**

Packing everything inside the pack is generally best if it fits (there is no roll to pull back on you).

OTHER ITEMS

____ **Crotch Powder (corn starch) - very important for those not used to trousers and walking a lot.**

____ **Housewife**

____ **Paper (for Nature's Call)**

____ **Matches**

____ **Pocket Knife**

___ **Towel/Soap**

___ **Candles**

___ **Writing Kit**

___ **Pipe/tobacco**

___ **Moleskin (for blisters).**

___ _____

___ _____

“EXTRA STUFF” (e.g., medicine)

___ _____

___ _____

___ _____

Capt. Henry Richards’ (93rd OVI, 3d Div, 4th A.C.) recommendations to his brother, entering 100-day service in May, 1864:

He should take nothing but what he can carry on a march,... . One blanket, one extra pair of socks, one extra shirt, haversack, canteen and rubber blanket, with half of a shelter tent is all he should take. The pants he wears will last him. A tin plate, knife and fork and spoon, tin-cup and very small tin bucket, with cover, that will hold about a quart, to make coffee in, a little sack for coffee, one for sugar and one for salt, just large enough to hold three days’ rations, and a small frying pan completes the outfit. He will find when he carries all these with gun, cartridge-box, with forty rounds ammunition, he will have a pretty good load. Nothing is better than Government shoes for the march, and they should be one size larger than he wears at home.

Omnia Mecum Mea Portos

“All that is mine I carry with me.” – Cicero (as suggested by J.Smotherman, Red River II, 1999)Iron Brigade at Gettysburg:

From Lance Herdegen’s Those Damned Black Hats! The Iron Brigade in the Gettysburg Campaign (2013, pg. 65). Bold-faced emphasis by DJD.

“In appearance, the Western men carried knapsacks (or an occasional

bedroll), and common to all was the famous big black felt hats marked by the red wool badges of the First Corps. Most of the men wore the dark blue four-button sack coats, but the Regular Army nine-button blue frocks were still plentiful - especially in the 6th Wisconsin where they were favored. Over the shoulder each soldier carried a haversack and canteen and in each knapsack a rubber or woolen blanket (in addition to personal items). On the top straps of the knapsack, soldier tied a shelter half where overcoats usually were carried. Two soldiers would combine shelter halves and button them together to form a common tent and share woolen and rubber blankets.

ATTENTION TO ORDERS

PAYMENT OF DUES

Last call, folks! This is the last reminder that dues must be paid by January 1st, 2015. Many units still are pending their annual meetings where it seems most dues are collected. If you are not planning on attending your company annual meeting try to get your dues submitted to your treasurer at your earliest convenience.

COMPANY REPORTS ARE REQUESTED

A reminder to all unit secretaries and/or treasurers:

All unit members need to forward their roster of members and their schedule of events to the Association secretary, Dave Sielski, prior to the annual meeting. Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated as it will enable Dave Sielski to put together his required schedule and Association roster with some leisure prior to the annual meeting.

ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING SET

The date of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association annual meeting has been set. The meeting will be held on January 31st, 2015.

Attention to orders:

Members of the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Volunteer Association:



Our annual meeting is scheduled for January 31, 2015 commencing at 10:00 o'clock and will be held at the Community Congregational Museum

206 College Ave. Fox Lake, Wisconsin.

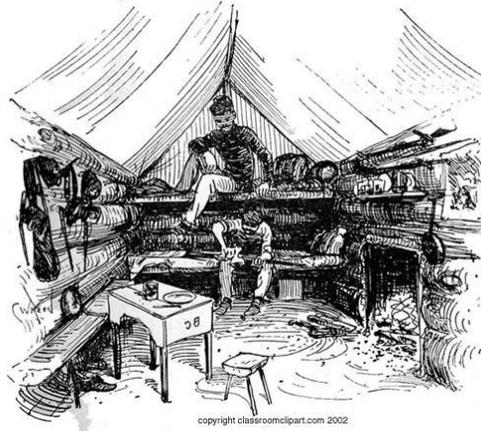
I encourage all members to attend as we take care of the order of business that keeps our mission going strong.

Your obedient servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

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

INFANTRY



COMPANY K

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

On Saturday, November 1st, 2014, Company K held its annual meeting. As part of the business addressed at the meeting was election of officers. Ryan Holbrook was re-elected president of the Company. Tom Bass will serve as vice-president. The long serving treasurer, Bill Raftery, had stepped down from this position and Patrick Lynch was elected to fill this role on behalf of the Company. Two corporals were elected. Charlie Holbrook and Casey Hulbott were elected to fill those military positions. Finally, the Company voted to create the position of Principal Musician, a position to be appointed by the Company president. Ryan Holbrook appointed Andrew Burzinski to fill that position.

Congratulations to these gentlemen. Your comrades have expressed their faith in your abilities to serve the interests of the Company. You should feel honored by their trust in your abilities and your capable service to the Company business.

WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA EVENT

On Saturday, December 13th, 2014, there will be two events for the Wreaths Across America program. One will be conducted at Forest Hills Cemetery in Madison and the other will be held at Woods National Cemetery in Milwaukee.

The ceremonies in both locations will begin at 10:00 a.m. This is a ceremonial event so clean gear and polished brass would be the order of the day.

COMPANY E

Fall Campaign of September

Dearest Sally,

May this letter find you and the family well. Takn the advice of Doc Jameson I have found great comfort in the fortification of Laudanum for me bowels. Lessons from last year's bouts of the trots and ague have led me to respect, to an even higher regard, this miracle of modern medicine.

Since our wee donnybrook in Eagle we was orderd north, not into the cozy embrasures of Ft Howard, but back into the breach of Greenbush. Our company had some changes in leader-ship with first sergeant August Schwandt brevetd to Adjutant. You myt say that hob-knobbin with the esquires suits him well! In his sted as orderly, our dear Sgt McClodha filld in most aptly.

The rebs had bilt therselvs some stout defenses atop the high ground. Our new Col'nal Darlin Hampton marchd the regiment into a wooded glen near the base of those hyts. While we was swattn gallinippers, the rival cavaliers were havin a go at each other; the usual preliminaries before the main event.

Our dilly dally was not long before kind providence smild down upon meself. The Captn ordered Sgt McClodha to lead my squad out as skirmishers. As we stalkd out from the cover of the woods and spyd the rebs atop the hill I was tinkin ryt off; 'oh my, we is weildn knifs at a gun fyt!' Praise be the lovely sergeant swung us to the ryt to cover that flank for our regiment's advance. I found a fine tree to defend as we soon began tradin pot shots with some dismountd reb cavalry. When the regiment emergd from the trees the hilltop was ablaze, our lads were headn for a nasty fray!

Our sharpshootn was mahn it most unpleasant for the rebs on the ryt and they soon found the safety of ther saddles. We movd in behind the regiment as a reserve as they neard the summit. Above the roar of the cannons and the crash of the muskets you could hear the 'Huzzah' as our lads rolld over the reb defenses. Tho the johnnys was full of fyt, our dander was up! The rebs could soon stands no more and as on eagles' wings they was swift in a southerly migration.

As we encamp here for resupply, our company is hopn we shall be sent north to Ft Howard to prepare for winter quarters. Most however believe the new Col'nal Darlin Hampton will be eager for trophys and we will soon, with the trumpet blast, be in hot pursewt.

May Union retribution cometh, and ryt quick!

Your Brother,

Stephan

Road to Norskedalen

Oct. 7th

Dearest Sally,

I hope this letter finds you well. At present many in our regiment are trackn the rebs bound in a South and West direcshun. They is easy to follow from the stories told by folks along the way. Both livestock and crops has bin confiscatd for ther rebellious cause.

The esquires believe the rebs is retreatn to the hills and vales near Norskedalen. If this be so, I remember the place from campaigns past. Unfortunately me last recollectshun was being capturd by the rebs. Kind providence shone upon me then with the gracious hospitality of one Captn Fallinbrook who paroled me on the heels of the great yankee skedaddle.

As I pen these last few lines me arse is in Doc's wounded wagon. Last nyt I was afflictid with the shakes and fever. Doc has prescribd a tincture of dogwood bark and whiskey. He calls it the devil's tonic and says it will burn out whatever ails me.

If the comin days find me in fine sted and upryt I shall send you word.

Stephan

Norskedalen

Dearest Sally,

Much has transpird since me last letter Oct 7th to you. Doc's hellfire elixir did its duty as I was countd in the ranks as able. We encampd on a lovely farmsted in the valley of the shadow of the rebs. Yea tho the hills was resplendent in the autumn colors they hid something sinister neath its glorious canopy.

They calls these valleys coulees down here and I knows now why, we seen our first frost of the fall and that first morn was most unpleasant with the cold. A Lt Dudkiewicz was in charge of this expedishun and he ryt off sent platoons into the hills to search and destroy any and all rebs. Our Co E platoon had the lucky draw

as we ascended the hills on one side of the vale while the B/K platoon climbed the other.

You've heard the saying that the early bird gets the worm and it be true that day. The rebels musta had a late breakfast for by the time they tryd a sneakn we was awaitn. We serud 'em cookd goose with hot lead chasers! Tho they tryd flankn us, like they always do, they was too few in number and with our small unit tactics, 'hook 'em and fry 'em', they was soon clear'd from our side of poplar creek.

The hills on the other side however rang with the sound of heavy musketry. The rebel yell echoed in the vale as our parads in the other platoon was catchn hades by the bushel! Sgt Schwandt promptly led us back across the creek and into the farm yard when we spyd some rebs descendn a trail toward us. Ther minds musta bin on the easy pickns of the chicken coop cuz we caut them qyt unawares. They soon was ascendn the trail!

As if like some gentlemen's parlor games the sound of the muskets dyd away and the other platoon led by the Lt returnd to the farmsted. They was lookn a myt playd out and the lads talkd of bein rudely handld by the rebs. Tho the rebs had retir'd the Lt was certain they was returnin with a vengeance!

Ther was a brief respit and soon enuf the Lt's words came too pass. The sounds of cannon reverberatd thru the valley announcn the grand ball was about to commence. On the far side of the vale we could spy a column of rebs advancn, they was legion! The Lt had Sgt Schwandt lead my squad up into the hills to try and flank the reb's left. Qyt to our surprise and joy the rebs had no flankers out and we spyd ther splendid parade ground maneuvers as they movd up the valley toward us. From our vantage point we watchd our skirmishers engage 'em and then fall back to our defenses around the farm. From column the rebs went into line most smartly and advanced unawares to our position.

The volleys from our lines and the canister from the battery began to shred the rebs, but they advanced undaunted. When ther left flank movd into our field of fire we unleashd hellfire and really got the twist on 'em. They reeld and falterd but they was disciplind and followd ther officers' commands refusn ther lines. Our lads arose and counterattackd and with some effective artillery shootn the rebs fell with alarmn rapidity. I cannot recall such a slawter in such a short span of time. With both ther left flank and front decimatd the rebs gave it up. Our squad join'd in on the collecshun of reb prisoners and I was able to escort one capturd Capt'n Fallinbrook to the cozy confines of our defenses.

The ladies of the farm were qyt enamord with us for riddn ther homes of the ruffians that they grac'd us with hot coffee and warm soft bread – it was glorious! The Lt, aglow from the victory, grantd Capt'n Fallinbrook and his remnant command a parole. After this perhaps the johnnys has had enuf and we can soon all be back to our own homes and loved ones.

We is at present headn north to Ft Howard for winter quarters. If I may be so lucky a Christmas furlough may be grantd and I will be with you and the family again.

*Three cheers for the Union,
Your Brother,
Stephan*

ARTILLERY



THE SKIRMISH TEAM



INFORMATION ON ANNUAL MEETING

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Roy and Cathi have invited us to have our annual meeting at their house. It is scheduled for 1 p.m. on Saturday, February 7th, and their address is W4982 Woodside Lane, Watertown, WI. As usual, it will be more social than business. Bring a dish to pass if you can. We'll also be inviting our 8th Wisconsin friends to join us.

If you can't make the meeting, please get your dues to me ahead of time so you avoid the \$5 late fee (read 'Nuisance Tax'). The Board for the WI/IL Region is the next day, and all rosters and dues need to be in at that time. If you're one of those folks who are habitually late, you should send your dues in now. Dues are \$10 per person. Checks should be made out to

**'ACWSA' and sent to Gary Van Kauwenbergh, 5692 Williamsburg Way,
Fitchburg, WI 53719.**

**I also need to know if any of your contact information has changed for the
roster. Especially new e-mail addresses and phone numbers!**

CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

DECEMBER

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Dec. 3, 1826 | Gen. George B. McClellan, USA, born |
| Dec. 5, 1839 | Gen. George A. Custer, USA, born |
| Dec. 6, 1833 | Col. John S. Mosby, CSA, born |
| Dec. 7, 1861 | USS "Santiago de Cuba" removes Confederate agent
James W. Zacharie from the British ship "Eugenia
Smith" in the Gulf of Mexico |
| Dec. 7, 1862 | Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas |
| Dec. 7, 1863 | Jefferson Davis delivers a "State of the Confederacy
Address" |
| Dec. 8, 1863 | Lincoln makes proclamation of Amnesty &
Reconstruction |

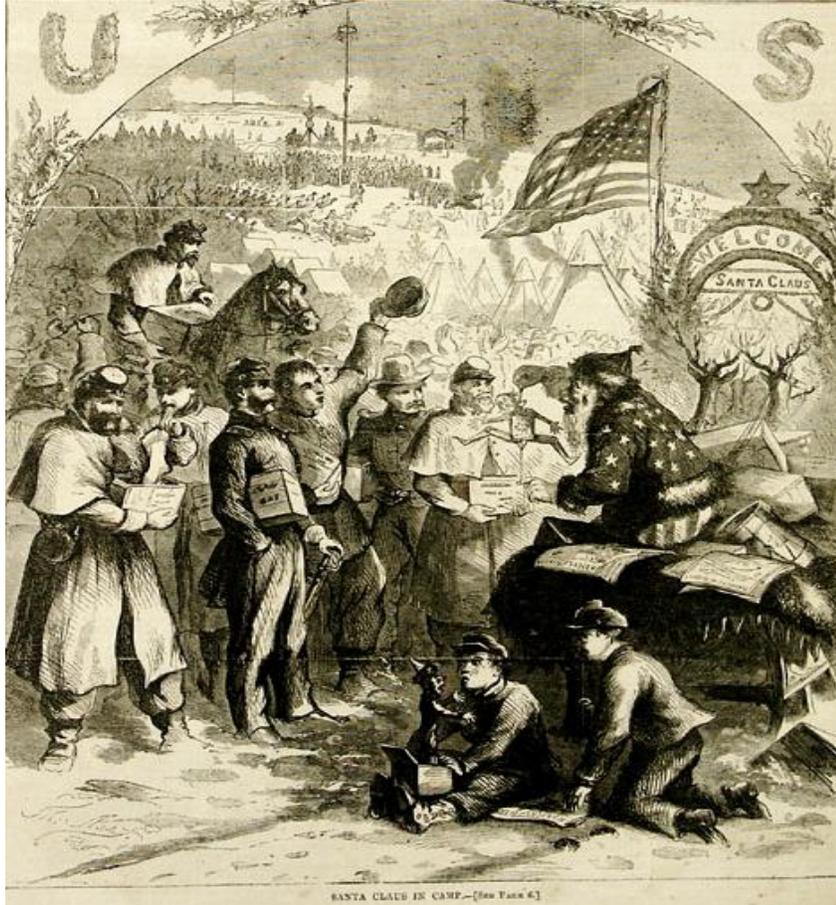
- Dec. 13, 1862** **Battle of Fredericksburg**
- Dec. 13, 1864** **Fort McAllister surrenders**
- Dec. 19, 1814** **Edwin Stanton, U. S. Secretary of War and one of the
great war leaders in American history is born**
- Dec. 20, 1860** **South Carolina secedes**
- Dec. 25, 1821** **Clara Barton born**
- Dec. 25, 2014** **CHRISTMAS DAY**
- Dec. 27, 1831** **Brig. Gen. Lucius Fairchild, USA, born**
- Dec. 31, 1815** **Gen. George Meade, USA, born**

THE NOT –SO NICE SANTA

A special curiosity in Thomas Nast's first published picture of Santa Claus.

"The January 3, 1863 edition of Harper's Weekly shows Santa Claus visiting a Civil War Union camp. In the background is a sign that reads "Welcome Santa Claus." The illustration shows Santa handing out gifts to

children and soldiers. One soldier receives a new pair of socks, which would no doubt be one of the most wonderful things a soldier of the time could receive. Santa is pictured sitting on his sleigh, which is being pulled by reindeer. Santa has long white beard, a furry hat, collar and coat. Perhaps most interesting about this print is the special gift in Santa's hand. Santa is holding a dancing puppet of Jefferson



Davis, the President of the Confederate States. Davis appears to have a string tied around his neck, so Santa appears to be lynching Jefferson Davis."

Taken from Civil War Talk Forum

CHRISTMAS IN LINCOLN'S WHITE HOUSE

Lincoln had considered Christmas Day another day to work as evidenced by his vote while a legislator in **Illinois**. In 1834 during his lone term, there was a special vote to decide whether **elected officials** should have the day off. Lincoln voted against taking the day off because he felt he would be wasting the taxpayer's money by doing so.

In fairness to the president, Christmas was celebrated in the evening hours and a regular schedule was followed during the day. At that time few decorations were used, and when they were, it wasn't until Christmas Eve after the children had been put to bed that the **evergreen**, mistletoe, **garland** and candles were put on display. We have to remember that the many cultures had different **holiday** traditions. The Germans, for instance, had the **Yule Tree**, and it was slowly catching on in the new world. Lincoln spent Christmas morning 1861 in a **cabinet** meeting, as he felt the war too important to ignore, even during a **special day** such as this. In reality, he had no choice but to spend the many hours in meetings trying to legitimize the capture of the Confederate representatives to Great Britain and France, John Slidell and James Murray Mason in what is formally known as the "Trent Affair." He and Mrs. Lincoln did have dinner guests to the **White House** that evening however. This was the only Christmas in the White House that included the entire Lincoln family. After 1861, Christmases were relatively subdued due to the death of son Willie in February 1862.

Even with the **annual holiday** sadness from thoughts of losing Willie, the Lincolns took time to visit local hospitals around the capitol to speak with the **wounded soldiers**. Surviving son Tad was so touched by the plight of the wounded soldiers, he arranged, through his Dad, to send Christmas gifts to these warriors.

His "gifts" included articles of clothing, and **reading material**. He would attach a card that said, "From Tad Lincoln". The Lincoln's themselves would **send gifts** of oranges and lemons in an attempt to combat scurvy, while brightening the soldier's day. These "gifts" of fruit were also paid for by the Lincolns themselves.

While back at the White House the **Lincoln**'s still felt the sad loss of Willie, the President made sure Tad had an enjoyable Christmas. Regarding Tad, Lincoln once remarked that "I want to give him all the toys I did not have and all the toys I would have given the boy who went away." Lincoln preferred to call Willie "the boy" as he found it painful to say his name.

Robert Sivard painted an 1863 depiction of Stuntz **Toy Shop** located at 1207 **New York** Avenue in Washington. Looking closely at the painting you can see Lincoln inside the shop purchasing a gift for Tad.

Christmas was a time for having many special **delights** on the table and the Lincoln White House was no different in this regard. The fare in the

Lincoln's **Christmas White House** included turkey, venison, chicken salad, biscuits, fruit cake, and eggnog. The most famous Lincoln Christmas story is young son Tad pleading with his father not to allow his favorite pet turkey "Jack" to become Christmas dinner. The president wrote a formal pardon, saving the life of Jack. This tradition is still carried on today, but during the Thanksgiving holiday.

In the time of the Civil War, a Christmas tree was not what we **see** today. Most were of the table top variety. The Lincoln's never had a Christmas tree in the White House even though there were some in Washington at that time. While the Lincolns didn't have a tree, some of the **soldiers** in the field tiedhardtack and salt pork to trees as part of their holiday observance.

Holiday songs were a big part of the season for the first family, and the Lincolns enjoyed singing, as long as it was somebody else doing the singing.

As Christmas 1864 dawned at the White House Lincoln was showing the wear that the toll of the war had taken on him. He continued to camp out in the war departments telegraph room. In a bright spot that Christmas day, he received a telegram from a man who had caused a few of those wrinkles. General William Tecumseh Sherman wrote "I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah." Lincoln had been concerned as Sherman marched to the sea in silence. This surely brightened the president's day, and brought a sigh of relief to his tattered brow.

He responded to Sherman, "Many, many thanks for your Christmas gift-the capture of Savannah. Please make my grateful acknowledgements to your whole army- officers and men." It was told that this was the only Christmas gift Lincoln had ever received.

Thomas Nast was a well-known painter during the Civil War. One of his most famous prints was called The Union Christmas. It was printed December 31, 1864 and depicted President Lincoln standing at a door offering the cold, frostbitten, Southern soldiers an invitation to join the Union. Another of Mast's creations from earlier that same month showed Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his predicament. The painting titled Lincoln's Christmas Box to Jeff Davis showed the two choices the Southern leader faced, "More War, or peace and union?"

Just a few months later, on March 4, 1865, Lincoln would deliver his famous inaugural speech, "with malice toward none; with charity for all; Let us strive to **finish** the work we are in; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations."

On Sunday, April 9th, Lee would surrender the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse. Except for Joseph Johnston who would soon surrender to Sherman, and a few skirmishes, the war was all but over.

In the years following the death of the president, there were several Christmas related illustrations by Nast of the Lincoln family which proved to be very popular. This showed son, Tad seated opening Christmas gifts; another was Tad on Lincoln's shoulders, one was of Willie peering into a toy store, and another showed the Lincoln's hanging a wreath on their front door at their home in Springfield.

Christmas of 1864 would be the last that Abraham Lincoln would enjoy in our earthly world. He was followed in office by his vice-president Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. There is no information about the Johnson's Christmases in the White House. Johnson was born on December 29, 1808, and the celebration may have contained birthday wishes as well. One thing about Johnson and Christmas, on December 25, 1868, he issued one of his last and most significant acts. He granted full and unconditional amnesty to any and all former Confederates charged with treason, specifically the former president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, and former Confederate Vice President Andrew Stephens. This was Johnson's Christmas present to the South.

It would not be until 1870 that Johnson's successor, President Ulysses Simpson Grant signed the law making Christmas a national holiday.

<http://www.citizenscompanion.com/?p=1500>

HOW LINCOLN WON THE SOLDIER VOTE

BY JONATHAN W. WHITE

NOVEMBER 7, 2014 8:50 PM NOVEMBER 7, 2014 8:50 PM

Francis Lieber, the famed German-born Columbia University professor, was amazed that America would hold a presidential election during the Civil War. "If we come triumphantly out of this war, with a presidential election in the midst of it," he wrote in August 1864, "I shall call it the greatest miracle in all the historic course of events."

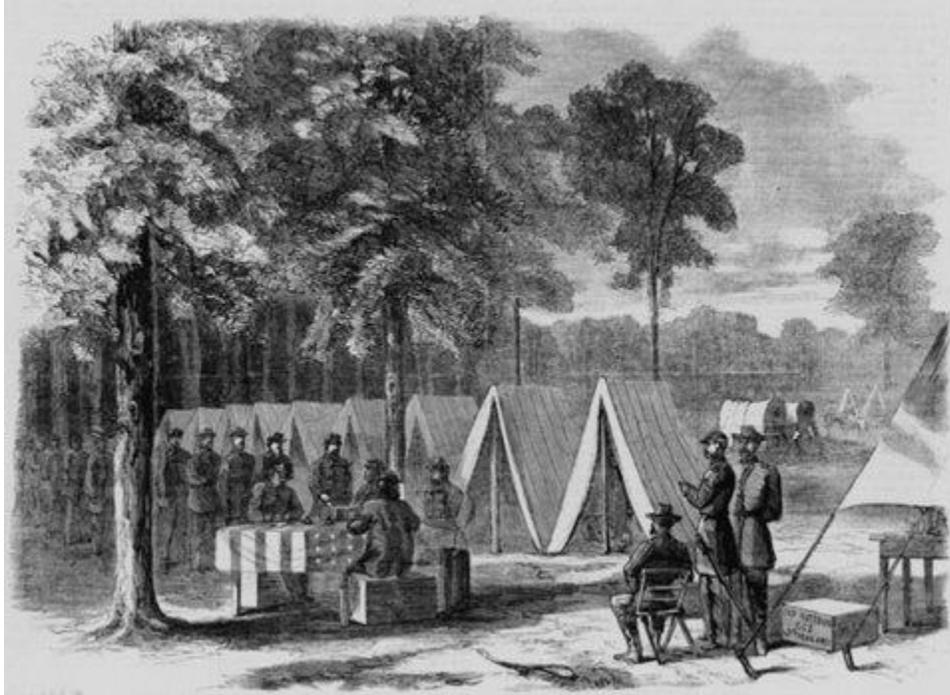
The miracle happened. On Nov. 8, 1864, Lincoln stood for re-election, and a majority of voters endorsed him for a second term.

The presidential election of 1864 stands out as one of the most remarkable events in American history. Never before or since had the nation held a popular, national referendum in the midst of a vast war at home. But Lincoln believed that holding the election was a “necessity.” After all, he was fighting to prove to the world that ordinary citizens could govern themselves as a free people under a system of laws. A year before his re-election, he had famously proclaimed at Gettysburg that the war was being waged so “that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” Two days after his re-election — on Nov. 10, 1864 — Lincoln addressed a group of well-wishers outside the White House. “We can not have free government without elections,” he told them, “and if the rebellion could force us to forgo, or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us.”

Lincoln’s victory in 1864 ensured the ultimate defeat of the Confederacy and set the stage for the final destruction of slavery. The New York Evening Post editor William Cullen Bryant noted that it would “be chronicled among the signal favors shown by Providence to our republic,” and that it “will do more to hasten the close of the war than twenty battles.”

One of the most notable aspects of the election was the participation of Union soldiers. Nineteen Northern states enacted legislation permitting soldiers to vote away from home. Unfortunately, taking the ballot to the battlefield opened up the door to fraud, intimidation and coercion. Several Democratic operatives in Baltimore, for example, were caught stuffing Democratic ballots into New York soldiers’ absentee voting envelopes.

Photo



Union soldiers voting at a camp in Virginia, 1864. Credit Library of Congress

The Republicans were no less intent on manipulating the soldier vote, and were far more successful in using their control of the government to ensure Lincoln’s victory. Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana remembered years later that “all the power and influence of the War Department ... was employed to secure the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.” This was no overstatement. Dana’s recollections align with historical evidence from the campaign itself. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton used immense power to bring military voters into line, making sure that they voted for Lincoln — or kept their Democratic opinions to themselves. Stanton dismissed dozens of officers from the Union army in the months leading up to the election, with at least one dismissal targeting multiple Democrats at once: When Republican Senator Edwin D. Morgan of New York informed Stanton that a number of quartermaster clerks had endorsed Gen. George B. McClellan for president, Stanton dismissed 20 of them. When one of the clerks protested his dismissal, an unsympathetic Stanton replied, “When a young man receives his pay from an administration and spends his evenings denouncing it in offensive terms, he cannot be surprised if the administration prefers a friend on the job.”

Stanton made very little effort to hide the partisanship behind his decisions. When he learned that one of his quartermasters was “betting against” the Republican candidate for governor in Indiana, he boasted to a White House

gathering, “I reduced [him] to a Captain and ordered him South the other day.”

Democrats came to believe that Stanton was taking these sorts of steps in order to “influence” the army vote, and many Democratic officers learned to keep quiet during the campaign so that they would not receive Stanton’s wrath. Col. Durbin Ward of the 17th Ohio Infantry, for example, claimed that he was “driven to be cautious” because “publicly” speaking his political opinions “might cost me my commission.” A Massachusetts artilleryman similarly worried that if he voiced his political opinions he would be called “a Copperhead and perhaps a poor cuss like me might get shot.”

Other forms of intimidation took place as well. Soldiers who attended a Democratic meeting near West Point, for example, were “confined in the guard house on their return” and were subsequently made to dig the drain for the superintendent’s “water closet.” Soldiers who attended pro-Lincoln meetings, however, received no such punishment. In a few instances, soldiers were even court-martialed for expressing anti-Lincoln or anti-emancipation sentiments during the campaign.

Perhaps the most egregious political favoritism involved furloughs. Officers throughout the Union armies granted furloughs for Republican soldiers to go home to vote, while Democrats were kept in the field. A Pennsylvania election commissioner reported that “Democrats were threatened to be sent to the front if they voted,” while an Illinois soldier noted that his regiment was polled “to see how many would vote for Lincoln if they got a chance to go home.” Some soldiers were willing to sacrifice their principles in order to attain a ticket home for the election. One New Hampshire sharpshooter said that “I shall be [as] black as the D——” (either “Darkey” or “Devil”) to get a furlough home to vote. But not all soldiers could be bought off. One New Jersey soldier wrote angrily, “I suppose I might have gotten home if I would have said I should vote for A[be]. But never. I would sooner stay here for another year than to come home and vote for him.”

A few days after the election, Cpl. George M. Buck of the 20th Michigan Volunteers reported to General McClellan some of the incidents he had witnessed during the campaign. The power of the military, he wrote, had

been used “without stint” to keep soldiers from voting Democratic. Soldiers were “offered promotion if they would vote for Lincoln,” while Democrats were reduced “to the ranks or a ‘place in the front during every engagement’ if they chose to vote for you.” Buck knew of “hundreds” of soldiers “who voted for Lincoln under protest and hundreds more of your most ardent admirers who did not vote at all.” As evidence, he pointed out that his regiment cast only 188 votes in the election even though more than 300 men were qualified to vote.

Historians often point out that Lincoln won 78 percent of the soldier vote in 1864, but they rarely scratch beneath the surface of that statistic. Clearly, some soldiers were intimidated or coerced into voting for Lincoln. Other Democrats in the army most likely crossed party lines because they believed Lincoln was the best candidate to restore the Union — but they did not necessarily endorse his positions on other political issues, like emancipation. And many others, like those in George Buck’s regiment, simply did not vote. Indeed, many Democratic soldiers abstained from voting in 1864 because they saw Lincoln as an “abolitionist,” while they viewed their own party as “disloyal” for calling the war a “failure” in its national platform.

There is no doubt that a significant number of Union soldiers supported Lincoln’s candidacy and platform (which called for a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery), but the army’s support was not nearly as universal as most historians have assumed.



Jonathan W. White teaches American studies at Christopher Newport University and is the author of “[Abraham Lincoln and Treason in the Civil War: The Trials of John Merryman](#)” and “[Emancipation, the Union Army, and the Reelection of Abraham Lincoln](#).” He is writing a history of sleep and dreams during the Civil War. His web site is jonathanwhite.org.

CHILDREN OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS STILL WALK AMONG US, 150 YEARS AFTER THE WAR

*To their living sons and daughters, the soldiers in blue and gray are flesh and blood,
not distant figures in history books.*



Iris Lee Gay Jordan, 92 (left), and Fred Upham, 93 (right)—two of the few remaining children of veterans of the Civil War—appear as they might have had they lived in the 1860s. The photographs are tintypes, made on a chemical-coated wet plate with a lens manufactured in 1862. PHOTOGRAPHS BY PETER ESSICK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
David A. Lande

PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 11, 2014

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WAS LOCATED FROM DIRECTIONS BY GARY VAN KAUWENBERGH. THANK YOU GARY FOR THE LINK TO THIS VERY INTERESTING ARTICLE!

How many people alive today can say that their father was a Civil War soldier who shook hands with Abraham Lincoln in the White House? Fred Upham can.



William H. Upham as a West Point cadet PHOTOGRAPH BY WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Despite sounding like a tall tale and a mathematical impossibility, it's documented truth. Fred's father, William, was a private in the Union Army's Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He was severely wounded at the First Battle of Bull Run, in 1861, and later personally appointed by President Lincoln to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Fred's in exclusive company—the dwindling group of children of soldiers who fought, North against South, 150 years ago.

All are very old "children" (Fred, 93, is not the oldest among them), born mostly in the 1910s and 1920s to Civil War veterans and young brides. The

fathers, typically on second marriages, were in their 70s or 80s when these children were born.

Fewer than 35 of these remarkable offspring are now on the rolls of heritage groups that keep track of them. They're referred to as "real" sons and daughters and are given a place of honor at the ongoing events commemorating the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. (See ["A Sketch in Time: Bringing the Civil War to Life,"](#) in *National Geographic* magazine.)



Fred Upham, in a Stetson hat, looks as if he's stepped directly out of his father's time. Fred still wears a duplicate of William's 1866 West Point ring. "He was a loving father," Fred says. "Very kind and soft-spoken. I never heard any yelling." PHOTOGRAPHS BY PETER ESSICK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

"A TREASURE"

"They're a true link to another part of this country's history," says Gail Lowman Crosby, president of the real daughter club for the [United](#)

Daughters of the Confederacy(UDC). "Whether Confederate or Union, they're a treasure. The stories they tell today are the stories they heard as they sat on their daddy's knee."

Iris Lee Gay Jordan is one of only 11 surviving daughters of Southern soldiers documented by the UDC. She was nine when her father, Lewis F. Gay, died, in October 1931. Her eyes still well up with tears as she remembers him.

"Mostly, he told stories on Sundays," she says. "I could sit on the porch and listen to his stories all day." Corporal Gay had been in the Confederate Army's Fourth Florida Volunteer Infantry. He saw combat in numerous bloody battles across the South: in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. He was reportedly one of only 23 soldiers left in the Fourth Florida by war's end.



Iris's and Fred's fathers were lucky. After being captured in separate battles in 1861 and put in prisoner of war camps—William Upham was sent south to Libby Prison, in Richmond, Virginia, and Lewis Gay north to Fort Delaware, near Wilmington—both were released the next year in a prisoner exchange that swapped Union soldiers for Confederates.

Their treatment as prisoners, they both said, was humane at this early stage in the war—in contrast to the horrors that happened later on in notorious places like Andersonville, in southwest Georgia.

"Prisoners were exchanged only sporadically for part of the war," says Derek Mills, educator at the [National Civil War Museum](#), in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. "Those who were exchanged early on were very lucky. As the war dragged on, exchanges broke down and didn't happen much again until the war was nearly over."

Iris and Fred say their fathers held no animosity toward their captors. "My father said that the men in the North were just like he was," Iris says. "He told us, 'We were all far away from home, and we all would much rather have been home with our families.' There was no bitterness on his part at all."

ALLEGIANCE LIVES ON

Clifford Hamm—whose father, John, fought for the South, serving in the 71st Regiment, North Carolina Troops—recalls, "My seventh- and eighth-grade teacher, Mrs. Little, taught about the war from the Southern point of view. To her, it was the war of Northern aggression—not the Civil War, because there was nothing civil about it."

Clifford, who followed in his father's warrior footsteps as a U.S. Marine in World War II, says he still thinks of the War Between the States the way Mrs. Little did.

"My father would never acknowledge the South was defeated," he says. "He used the word 'overcome.'"

Extraordinary even among this exclusive group of Civil War children are four surviving siblings from the same family: Charles Parker Pool's sons, John, Garland, and William, and his daughter, Florence Wilson. Their father served in the Union's Sixth West Virginia Infantry.



*Lewis Gay's daughter Iris has a penchant for hats. Sitting outdoors on her woodland property in Georgia brings back memories of her father. "On Sundays my mother would be in the kitchen cooking a big meal, and there would be people from all over. He was the oldest man in the county, and everybody knew he had been in the War Between the States. They would come and sit on the front porch and ask questions, and he would answer them."*PHOTOGRAPHS BY PETER ESSICK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

"My father didn't like to talk much about the war," Garland says. "He did say the main reason he wanted to fight was that he didn't want to see the nation divided, and because he was against slavery."

William remembers the story of his father's company capturing a Confederate soldier who had a slave as his personal attendant throughout the war. The slave, freed when his master was taken prisoner, had asked Pool's company commander for his gun. "The slave clubbed the Rebel with it and stood over him saying, 'The bottom rail is now on top.' "

Whether Northern or Southern, these Civil War sons and daughters shared a collective experience as they grew up: In school, when they proudly told how their fathers had fought in the Civil War, teachers and classmates scoffed, saying it couldn't be true. "There's been a lot of sideways glances over the years," Fred says with a chuckle.

"They told me," says Hazel Jeter, daughter of Silas D. Mason of the First Maine Cavalry, " 'It must have been your *grandfather* or your *great-grandfather.*' They thought I was lying and looked at me like I was crazy."

Probably nothing could compare to the incredulous looks young Fred Upham received when he said his father shook hands with Abraham Lincoln.



Iris shows the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) medal, reserved solely for "real" daughters, whose fathers fought for the South. A UDC member for 50 years, Iris is the only one left in the organization's Georgia Division who's entitled to a medal. PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER ESSICK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

YOU CAN SEE A VIDEO INTERVIEW WITH BOTH THESE CHILDREN OF CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS AT THE FOLLOWING LINK:

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/special-features/2014/11/141111-veterans-day-150-anniversary-civil-war-memories/>

You are invited to the
Dedication of The Original Third Street
Oak Ridge Cemetery Entrance

Wednesday, December 3, 2014 at Noon



SPRINGFIELD MUNICIPAL BAND CONCERT AT 11:30 A.M.
DEDICATION PROGRAM BEGINS AT NOON

THIRD STREET ENTRANCE
Oak Ridge Cemetery
Springfield, Illinois



RECREATION OF THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE TO OAKWOOD CEMETERY

Preparations for the Lincoln Funeral event in Springfield continue to build as the event is now only less than 6 months away. On December 3rd, 2014, there will be a dedication ceremony for the re-created cemetery entrance where the Lincoln Funeral cortege would have entered the Oakwood Cemetery for his funeral nearly 150 years ago. The cemetery entrance will appear as it did in 1865 during Lincoln's funeral.