

THE FUGELMAN



THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

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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

“Research & respond.”

I was able to take a few members of the poor boys' mess to the Wisconsin Veterans' Museum last month and it was an exceptional visit. Our guide was none other than Kevin Hampton. Smart, intelligent and scholarly on all things about Wisconsin's role in the American Civil War. (*How's that for praise?*) Passing along our interests and knowledge about the Civil War must cross over from one generation to the next. Here is where we need to succeed. What an honor to be able to share our passion to other like-minded individuals.

As I followed the tour, I found an item of particular interest; the belt



V1964.87

Figure 1 WISCONSIN VETERANS MUSEUM PHOTO

and flag carrier that Philander B. Wright wore at the battle of Gettysburg. His recognizable hat was there too, but the belt caught my eye. As you look at it, it's missing the NCO buckle. In its place there is a hook from a shoulder strap and it was apparently used to clasp the belt in place. Here it is! Something so out of the ordinary! A field modification to something so commonplace as a buckle, that leads to the question: Why? Was it damaged from a bullet well before July 1st 1863? As Kevin said, "The color bearer was a primary target during a battle." Or... did Sgt. Wright have another issue with the waist belt and buckle? The answer for now may be lost to history. But isn't grand that we can wonder and search for an answer.

Your obedient servant,

Lt. Col. Pd Scielstad

EDITORIAL



Below at the end of the newsletter you will find the information and application for the 2015 annual Association scholarship.



See the offer by Gary Klas below in Attention to Orders. Here is an opportunity for recruiters to reach out to potential recruits. Thank you Gary for the offer to coordinate the recruitment efforts on behalf of our companies.



At the end of the newsletter again this month is information and the application for the Association scholarship. The deadline draws near!



On behalf of the officers and newsletter of the Association let us wish everyone a Happy Easter holiday! As we experience the events of Holy Week and the meaning of those events may your faith be renewed and enjoy the secular aspects of the holiday with your families!

THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE PRESIDENT IS MURDERED!

SECRETARY SEWARD NEAR DEATH

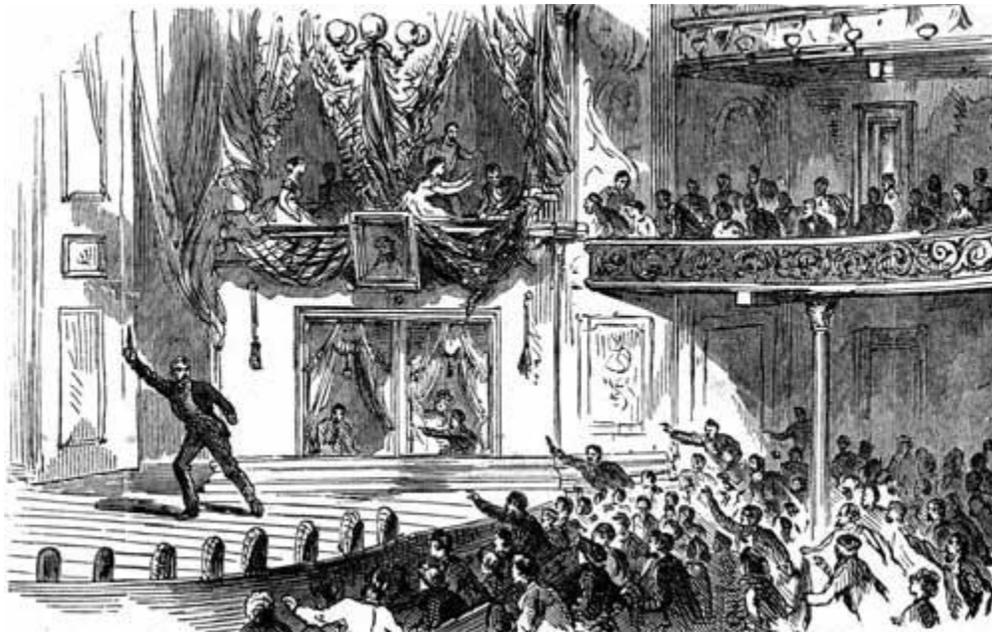
ASSASSINS ESCAPED—HUGE MANHUNT UNDERWAY!

THE NATION IN SHOCK

With a steady step the man in the black suit and fancy riding boots walked up the steps of the dress circle in Ford's Theater. At the top of the stairs he hesitated as he looked at a closed door leading into the box seats where President Lincoln sat watching the play "Our American Cousin". The man opened the door and stepped inside. If anyone saw him they didn't react to his presence. He was a famous actor and anyone who saw him enter the box probably assumed he was going inside to meet the President.

John Wilkes Booth calmly took a board and wedged it into a niche he had cut that morning to keep the door closed so no one could enter behind him. For a moment he looked through a peep hole he had bored in the inner door. He could see the President sitting in a rocking chair looking down on the stage below. Reaching into his coat pocket he withdrew a .44 caliber derringer and slowly opened the inner door giving him entry into the theater box. Stealthily he took the 3 or 4 steps that brought him directly behind Abraham Lincoln. Raising the pistol he quickly fired into the back of the President's head. Booth brandished a dagger and engaged in a brief struggle with Major Henry Rathbone, a guest of the Lincolns for the evening. After inflicting a severe wound to the arm of the Major, Booth stepped up on the rail to the box and leaped to the stage some 20 feet below.

Up to this point things had gone according to plan. However, as Booth leapt to the stage his spur caught in the bunting on the front of the theater box and when he landed on the stage he broke the leg bone just above his ankle. Bringing himself to full height he turned to the audience and shouted "Sic Semper Tyrannis" (thus always to tyrants—the motto of the state of Virginia). Limping from the stage he fled out the side door of the theater to his waiting horse and fled into the night.



Moments after the shot was fired Dr. Charles Leale, a military surgeon who happened to be in the audience, was boosted from the stage to the President's box—the door to the box still could not be opened due to the board inserted by Booth—where he immediately examined the President. It

was clear to the doctor that the wound was “mortal”. Abraham Lincoln was carried across the street from the theater to the Peterson boarding house where the death watch commenced.

Booth rode out of Washington City by the Navy Yard Bridge and into the Maryland countryside. Roughly two weeks would pass while Booth moved around Maryland and finally crossed the Potomac River into Virginia.

On April 26th, Booth was located and trapped in a tobacco barn belonging to Richard Garret. During the standoff with Booth he was shot and killed by a soldier named Boston Corbett after the troops had set the barn on fire. John Wilkes Booth died before he could provide an explanation of his actions regarding the planned murders of Lincoln, Secretary of State William Seward and Vice-president Andrew Johnson. The only explanation from Booth comes to us from his diary of sorts. As a result, there are a number of mysteries that arise from this most infamous of crimes. This article will look at one of the mysteries which have plagued historians for 150 years.

The mystery, if it can be called that, was what role of the Confederate government played in the assassination. There are essentially three arguments posed by those who argue that the rebel government took no role in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The first is that there is a lack of evidence that the government was involved in any way with the murder of Lincoln. The second argument is that Jefferson Davis would not condone such an act because it violated the rules of war and was contrary to the character of the man who led the rebel government. The third argument is that Booth himself took credit and stated he acted alone in the killing of Lincoln.

First it is necessary to look to the relationship of Booth and the rebel government. It is known that Booth met with leaders of the Confederate Secret Service in Canada in the fall of 1864. After returning to the United States Booth deposited a large sum of money in a Washington bank. It was shortly after the meetings in Canada that Booth began assembling the men who would form the conspiracy to kidnap Lincoln. For the next few months Booth assembled his group of men to kidnap the President, worked on the plans to transport Lincoln south into Virginia, and made contacts in Maryland to assist in transporting Lincoln into the South. The relationship between the time Booth met with Confederate Secret Service agents in

Canada and the initiation of the kidnap plot is highly suggestive of the influence these northern agents had in Booth's plans.

There were a couple of attempts to kidnap Lincoln, but they were unsuccessful. Meanwhile, in Canada the focus of the Secret Service changed from promoting a kidnap plot to one of murdering the President. In January of 1865 Jacob Thompson, one of the leaders of the Confederate Secret Service, was talking about organizing a "group of bold men" to kill Union leaders. Booth was one of these bold men who accepted the challenge of killing the leaders of the national government. We know this because he actually carried out the plans to kill the Union leaders. It is also known that Booth traveled one last time to Canada in early April of 1865. There he met with the nephew of Jacob Thompson. The same Thompson who had tried to organize men who would undertake the murders of Union leaders. By the time Booth made this journey the plot to kidnap the President had come apart. Arnold and O'Laughlin had left the conspiracy because Booth had developed this "crazy" idea of kidnapping the President from a theater. It was clear this idea was fraught with perils the conspirators had not signed up to face.

On March 27th, 1865, John Surratt traveled to Richmond, Virginia where he met with the Attorney General and President Davis. Surratt was Booth's most trusted lieutenant. No record of their conversations survived the war, but it is obvious that the chief reason for this meeting had to be the work undertaken by Booth. Given the timing of the meeting, it is entirely possible that the central issue was the murder on Union leaders, including Lincoln. John Surratt had been a courier and smuggler during the war. If the trip to Richmond at the end of March was related to his other activities it is highly unlikely they would have necessitated a meeting with the top leaders of the rebel government. However, a sensitive and important operation would, and certainly it would not be the kidnapping given that the conspiracy had already been terminated in Washington City.

On April 3rd, 1865, John Surratt left Washington City for Canada. Surratt had no family or friends in Canada. The only purpose of this trip would have been a part of the plot to kill Lincoln. The actual assassination took place eleven days later. Surratt carried ciphered letters from Richmond (Surratt probably obtained these papers when he was in Richmond) and arrived in Montreal on April 6th. Jacob Thompson, after reviewing the dispatches said, "This makes the thing all right".

<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/lincolnconspiracy/davisevidence.html>

There was a withdrawal of \$184,000 from the Montreal branch of the Ontario Bank. These funds were available to manage secret service activities and payments to agents acting for the Confederate government. There were a number of projects promoted by the secret service that they were funding from their Canadian headquarters. There was a plot to burn the city of New York, a plan to spread yellow fever in Northern cities, and a plan to tunnel under the White House and set off a bomb while the cabinet was meeting. And another likely approach that the secret service would be willing to fund would be a plot to murder Lincoln and other leaders of the Union. The Confederate government clearly recognized that Lincoln's leadership meant no negotiated settlement of the war and certainly no independence for the confederacy of slave states. Robert E. Lee knew this as well and it impacted some of his decision making from the mid-war period onward. (Lee was focused on the electoral defeat of Republicans to enable rebel success they could not win in battle.) With Lincoln dead, there was still an open door to a negotiated settlement of the issues involved in the war.

On April 10th, 1865, a Montreal Justice of the Peace was approached with information on a plot to kill Lincoln and other leaders on the national government. Finally, an agent of the Confederate Secret Service who was experienced with explosives tasked with blowing up the White House and killing Lincoln and his cabinet members was arrested. The arrest of this operative was achieved due to information from the Montreal judge.
<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/lincolnconspiracy/davisevidence.html>

While the evidence here is circumstantial, it is convincing that the Confederate Secret Service was inclined to organize efforts to kill Lincoln and other Union leaders. As to Jefferson Davis, he was a micromanager of the rebel government and was aware of all they did and planned. He would have had to be aware of the various plots to de-capitate the Federal government. There was no way Davis would not have been apprised of the efforts of the Secret Service in Canada. And there is no evidence that Davis had any problems with the direction and goals if the Canadian agents.

This brings one to the second argument that Davis could not have been part of a plot of any kind to kill Lincoln. This argument, as presented, goes

to the character of Davis. The theory is that these men were conventional 19th century thinkers who would adopt and follow the rules of civilized warfare. The argument states that Davis was a gentleman who would have abhorred an effort to kill the leader of his enemies. It also claims that such an action would have been contrary to the rules of war which condemned the murder of the civilian government leaders of the adversary. But the evidence is to the contrary.

One avenue that would lead to a contrary view was the “Dahlgren Raid”. On March 2nd, 1864, Col. Ulric Dahlgren led a cavalry raid against the City of Richmond. The raid had a couple of goals. One was to organize the release of Union prisoners of war in the city. The other goal called for the destruction of bridges and warehouses holding rebel war supplies. The raid went badly and Dahlgren’s cavalry troopers had to fight their way out of Richmond and during the fighting Col. Dahlgren was killed. On Dahlgren’s body the rebels found papers that included an address to the troops who would accompany Col. Dahlgren on the raid. The first one set out below were the orders issued to the men going on the raid. The language and specifics in the order were not particularly offensive to the confederate president but did raise some concerns. It reads:



Ulric Dahlgren

Headquarters, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, ___, 1864:

Officers and Men:

You have been selected from brigades and regiments as a picked command to attempt a desperate undertaking--an undertaking which, if successful, will write your names on the hearts of your countrymen in letters that can never be erased, and which will cause the prayers of

our fellow-soldiers now confined in loathsome prisons to follow you and yours wherever you may go.

We hope to release the prisoners from Belle Island first, and having seen them fairly started, we will cross the James River into Richmond, destroying the bridges after us and exhorting the released prisoners to destroy and burn the hateful city; *and do not allow the rebel leader Davis and his traitorous crew to escape.* [Emphasis added—Ed.] The prisoners must render great assistance, as you cannot leave your ranks too far or become too much scattered, or you will be lost.

Do not allow any personal gain to lead you off, which would only bring you to an ignominious death at the hands of citizens. Keep well together and obey orders strictly and all will be well; but on no account scatter too far, for in union there is strength.

With strict obedience to orders and fearlessness in the execution you will be sure to succeed.

We will join the main force on the other side of the city, or perhaps meet them inside.

Many of you may fall; but if there is any man here not willing to sacrifice his life in such a great and glorious undertaking, or who does not feel capable of meeting the enemy in such a desperate fight as will follow, let him step out, and he may go hence to the arms of his sweetheart and read of the braves who swept through the city of Richmond.

We want no man who cannot feel sure of success in such a holy cause.

We will have a desperate fight, but stand up to it when it does come and all will be well.

Ask the blessing of the Almighty and do not fear the enemy.

U. DAHLGREN, Col. Com'dg.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dahlgren_Affair)

The second document discovered on Dahlgren's body was the one that angered members of the rebel government! In fact Jefferson Davis was incensed at the proposed plot to kill rebel governmental leaders and called for retaliation. The second document reads as follows:

Guides, pioneers (with oakum, turpentine, and torpedoes), signal officer, quartermaster, commissary:

Scouts, and pickets - Men in rebel uniform:

These will remain on the north bank and move down with the force on south bank, not getting ahead of them, and if the communication can be kept up without giving an alarm it must be done; but everything depends upon a surprise, and no one must be allowed to pass ahead of the column. Information must be gathered in regard to the crossings of the river, so that should we be repulsed on the south side we will know where to recross at the nearest point. All mills must be burned and the canal destroyed; and also everything which can be used by the rebels must be destroyed, including the boats on the river. Should a ferry-boat be seized and can be worked, have it moved down. Keep the force on the south side posted of any important movement of the enemy, and in case of danger some of the scouts must swim the river and bring us information. As we approach the city the party must take great care that they do not get ahead of the other party on the south side, and must conceal themselves and watch our movements.

We will try and secure the bridge to the city, (one mile below Belle Isle,) and release the prisoners at the same time. If we do not succeed they must then dash down, and we will try and carry the bridge from each side. When necessary, the men must be filed through the woods and along the river bank. The bridges once secured, and the prisoners loose and over the river, the bridges will be secured and the city destroyed. *The men must keep together and well in hand, and once in the city it must be destroyed and Jeff. Davis and Cabinet killed.* [Emphasis added-Ed.]

Pioneers will go along with combustible material. The officer must use his discretion about the time of assisting us. Horses and cattle which we do not need immediately must be shot rather than left. Everything on the canal and elsewhere of service to the rebels must be destroyed. As General Custer may follow me, be careful not to give a false alarm. [ed. note: the following paragraphs do not appear in the photographic copies that General Lee sent to General Meade.]

The signal officer must be prepared to communicate at night by rockets, and in other things pertaining to his department.

The quartermasters and commissaries must be on the lookout for their departments, and see that there are no delays on their account.

The engineer officer will follow to survey the road as we pass over it, &c.

The pioneers must be prepared to construct a bridge or destroy one. They must have plenty of oakum and turpentine for burning, which will be rolled in soaked balls and given to the men to burn when we

get in the city. Torpedoes will only be used by the pioneers for destroying the main bridges, &c. They must be prepared to destroy railroads. Men will branch off to the right with a few pioneers and destroy the bridges and railroads south of Richmond, and then join us at the city. They must be well prepared with torpedoes, &c. The line of Falling Creek is probably the best to work along, or as they approach the city Goode's Creek, so that no re-enforcements can come up on any cars. No one must be allowed to pass ahead for fear of communicating news. Rejoin the command with all haste, and if cut off cross the river above Richmond and rejoin us. Men will stop at Bellona Arsenal and totally destroy it, and anything else but hospitals; then follow on and rejoin the command at Richmond with all haste, and if cut off cross the river and rejoin us. As General Custer may follow me, be careful not to give a false alarm.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dahlgren_Affair)

It seems clear that following the Dahlgren Raid that Davis clearly saw the murder of Northern leaders as justified. Davis firmly believed that the Lincoln administration was behind this order and supported the idea of killing rebel leaders during the raid on Richmond. In Davis's mind this was a declaration of total war and certainly the rebel government needed to respond in kind. Historians have often noted the coincidence that this raid probably led to the murder of Lincoln.

Another factor worthy of consideration was the determination of Davis to continue the fighting and preserve the Confederacy. Davis showed no real character in some of the decisions regarding the prosecution of the war as it moved into its fourth year. Desperation drove Davis to more drastic decisions as the war progressed. It is not hard to see that Davis would consider assassination as a legitimate tool given the Dahlgren Raid in March of 1864. With the collapse of the rebel government and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia a sense of the impending end of the secessionists war burrowed itself into the gut of Davis and those who had remained with him as he fled from Richmond. Only an act that struck at Union leaders could provide any hope for the future of the Confederacy!

One final piece of evidence against Davis was a conversation overheard by one Lewis F. Bates after the information on the assassination reached Davis while on the run from Federal cavalry. Breckinridge and Davis were meeting in Bates's home and discussing the news of the assassination. Below is the testimony of Bates taken at the trial of the Lincoln conspirators. It suggests that the only concern by Davis was that all the leaders had not been killed as Booth had planned.

A day or two afterward, Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge were present at my house, when the assassination of the President was the subject of conversation. In speaking of it, John C. Breckinridge remarked to Davis, that he regretted it very much; that it was very unfortunate for the people of the South at that time. Davis replied, " Well, General, I don't know, if it were to be done at all, it were better that it were well done; and if the same had been done to Andy Johnson, the beast, and to Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete. No remark was made at all as to the criminality of the act, and from the expression used by John C. Breckinridge, I drew the conclusion that he simply regarded it as unfortunate for the people of the South at that time.

(<http://rogerjnorton.com/LincolnDiscussionSymposium/thread-1841.html>)

Plots to blow up the White House and to abduct the president were not only in place but being actively pursued. Then there was the statement made by Davis after he had received a telegram on April 21st, 1865, informing him that Lincoln was dead and Seward was likely mortally wounded. Davis got the news while making a speech and he inserted the following into his remarks: ". . . if the same had been done to Andy Johnson, the beast, and to Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete".

(<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/lincolnconspiracy/davisevidence.html>) There was no regret as to the outcome, only his dissatisfaction with the final tally of victims.

The final argument has been posed as John Wilkes Booth wrote in his diary that he acted alone in killing the President. While Booth tried to escape from the massive manhunt seeking his capture he kept a journal (not really a diary) in which he tried to justify his actions in killing Lincoln. Those who take the side that the rebels were not behind the murder of Lincoln point out that Booth doesn't name any co-conspirators in his writing. The primary point to counter this argument is that Booth is focused mostly on his role in killing the President. He not only doesn't mention the Canadian agents, but he doesn't indicate that George Atzerott, John Surratt, Mary Surratt or Lewis Payne were part of his plot to murder Lincoln, Seward and Johnson.

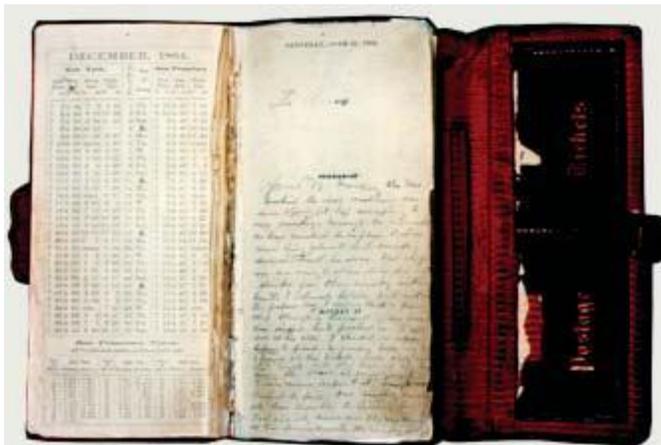
"Until today nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked to capture, but our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, was stopped, but pushed on. A colonel was at his side. I shouted Sic semper before I fired. In jumping broke my leg. I passed all his pickets, rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. The country is not what it was. This forced Union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me. I have no desire to outlive my country. The night before the deed I wrote a long article and left it for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in which I fully set forth our reasons for our proceedings. He or the gov'r-

After being hunted like a dog through swamps, woods, and last night being chased by gunboats till I was forced to return wet, cold, and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair. And why? For doing what Brutus was honored for. What made Tell a hero? And yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cutthroat. My action was purer than either of theirs. One hoped to be great himself. The other had not only his country's but his own, wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country and that alone. A country that groaned beneath this tyranny, and prayed for this end, and yet now behold the cold hands they extend to me. God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. Yet I cannot see my wrong, except in serving a degenerate people. The little, the very little, I left behind to clear my name, the Government will not allow to be printed. So ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and holy, brought misery upon my family, and am sure there is no pardon in the Heaven for me, since man condemns me so. I have only heard of what has been done (except what I did myself), and it fills me with horror. God, try and forgive me, and bless my mother. Tonight I will once more try the river with the intent to cross. Though I have a greater desire and almost a mind to return to Washington, and in a measure clear my name - which I feel I can do. I do not repent the blow I struck. I may before my God, but not to man. I think I have done well. Though I am abandoned, with the curse of Cain upon me, when, if the world knew my heart, that one blow would have made me great, though I did desire no greatness. Tonight I try to escape these bloodhounds once more. Who, who can read his fate? God's will be done. I have too great a soul to die like a criminal. Oh, may He, may He spare me that, and

let me die bravely. I bless the entire world. Have never hated or wronged anyone. This last was not a wrong, unless God deems it so, and it's with Him to damn or bless me. As for this brave boy with me, who often prays (yes, before and since) with a true and sincere heart - was it crime in him? If so, why can he pray the same?

I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but 'I must fight the course.' 'Tis all that's left to me." <http://rogerjnorton.com/Lincoln52.html>

The writing in Booth's hand was a self-justification of his own actions. In certain respects it is not truthful. All this writing does is reflect the egocentric nature of Booth's character. It in no way absolves the Confederate Secret Service or any others who conspired to commit these dastardly acts. It is unfortunate that the article Booth prepared for the *National Intelligencer* was destroyed and not made public. It is doubtful that Booth would have named those who were responsible for the assassination and those who participated, but it would undoubtedly given a richer view from the man who pulled the trigger on the night of April 14th, 1865. It is hard to know if Booth was deliberately trying to protect those who conspired with him or simply could not look beyond his own personal actions when he wrote those words while being hounded by investigators looking for him.



One final piece of evidence deserves consideration when weighing the role of the rebel government in the actions of April 14th. George Atzerodt gave a statement to investigators after he was taken into custody for his role in the plot to kill the leaders of the Union.

Booth said he had met a party in N. York who would get the Prest. certain. They were going to mine the end of the pres. House, near the War Dept. They knew an entrance to accomplish it through. Spoke about getting friends of the Presdt. to get up an entertainment & they would mix it in, have a serenade & thus get at the Presdt. & party.

Clearly Atzerodt was aware of the Secret Service plans to kill Lincoln by digging a tunnel under the White House and using explosives to kill Lincoln and others. The only practical way Atzerodt could have know this was if he had been told by John Surratt of John Wilkes Booth.

These were understood to be projects.

This reference to projects in conjunction with what was known about the work of the Secret Service makes it clear that the work of Booth was at the behest of the Confederate Secret Service. Booth was aware, and through Booth Atzerodt was aware, of these efforts to decapitate the Federal government. Booth was concerned that the New York conspirators would get to Lincoln before he completed his work according to Atzerodt. And the work assigned to the New York conspiracy was to kill Lincoln.

**Booth said if he did not get him quick the N. York crowd would. Booth knew the New York party apparently by a sign. He saw Booth give some kind of sign to two parties on the Avenue who he said were from New York. My Uncle Mr. Richter and family in Monty. Co. Md. knew nothing about the affair either before or after the occurrence & never suspected me of any thing wrong as I was in the habit of visiting and working in the neighborhood & staying with him. My father formerly owned part of the property now owned by Richter. Finis.
(<http://rogerjnorton.com/Lincoln82.html>)**

While the evidence against the Confederate government is circumstantial, there can be little doubt under the weight of all the facts that there was a governmental effort to murder leaders of the Union, including Lincoln. Two factors undermined the goal of the rebel leaders. First, Lee had honorably surrendered and made no effort to re-enter the field after the death of Lincoln. Nor did the troops who had served under Lee violate their paroles. And a short couple of weeks after Lee surrendered so did General Johnston. Not long after the assassination Jefferson Davis was captured by Union troops. There was nothing to retrieve by the rebels. The war was over.

CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF THE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATION

APRIL

	Company Spring Drill (Co.E)	
11th		Green Bay, WI.
	CW Dinner & Dance (Co.E)	
11th		Green Bay, WI.
	Badger State Trail March (Co. K)	
18th		Belleville, WI.
	Spring Drill - Wally's Farm or Waterloo H.S. (Co.K)	
18th		TBD
	Spring Drill (Co.B)	
18th & 19th		TBD
	Grant's Home Front (Co.K)	
25th & 26th		Galena, IL.
	2nd WI Skirmish (Skirmish team)	
25th & 26th		Springfield, IL

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

TENTING ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND EVENT

The following dispatch was received from Kevin Hampton, our president of the Association, regarding an event in the City of Madison at Camp Randall commemoration of the mustering out of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. This event was discussed at the Association annual meeting. At that time the plans were still nebulous and without detail. Now we have the schedule of events and a call to participate in this one day special event. Please review the material below and if you would like to participate let Mr. Hampton know as soon as practical. This is a call to all of our companies so everyone who is a member of the Association is requested to join up for this event.

It gives me a great pleasure to officially announce the Wisconsin Veterans Museum's Civil War Sesquicentennial culmination event! On Saturday, July 18, 2015, the grounds of Camp Randall in Madison will once again be filled with soldiers in blue, as we commemorate the end of the Civil War. Join us for *Tenting on the Old Camp Ground*, a Civil War encampment and 150th Commemoration Closing Ceremonies! This one day event (open to the public from 9am-5pm) will include the unveiling of a new monument installed on the grounds, a Grand Review, musical concerts, and other final mustering out scenarios of Civil War soldiers. All are encouraged to attend! Reenactors interested in participating in the event should contact Kevin Hampton, Curator of History at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum. Kevin can be reached via email at Kevin.Hampton@dva.wisconsin.gov or by phone at 608-261-5409.

More information to come! For now, please see the included tentative schedule of events for the day.

Kevin Hampton
Curator of History

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum
Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs
30 W. Mifflin St. | Madison, WI 53703
Tel: 608-261-5409
wisvetsmuseum.com

TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND

A SESQUICENTENNIAL CIVIL WAR ENCAMPMENT

Where: Camp Randall Memorial Park, Madison, WI

Date: Saturday July 18, 2015

Draft Schedule of Events

Friday

1700 Registration and Camp opens to Reenactors

Saturday

0900 Camp Opens to the Public

1100 - 1130 Commemorative Ceremony

- **Unveiling of the Monument**
- **Grand Review of the troops by VIPs**

1130 - 1230 1st Brigade Band Concert

1400 Camp Activities

- **The troops assemble to receive their final pay before receiving official notice of being mustered out**

1600 Camp Activities

- **Public is directed to gather around the campfires in small groups and listen as reenactors tell campfire stories (either**

stories of Wisconsin's role in the Civil War or stories of reenacting and why they do what they do)

1730 Camp Activities

- **Soldiers bid farewell to each other after having served a long and hard 4 years of war together**

1800 Camp Closes to the Public

Sunday

1100 Camp closes to Reenactors

COME ALL!

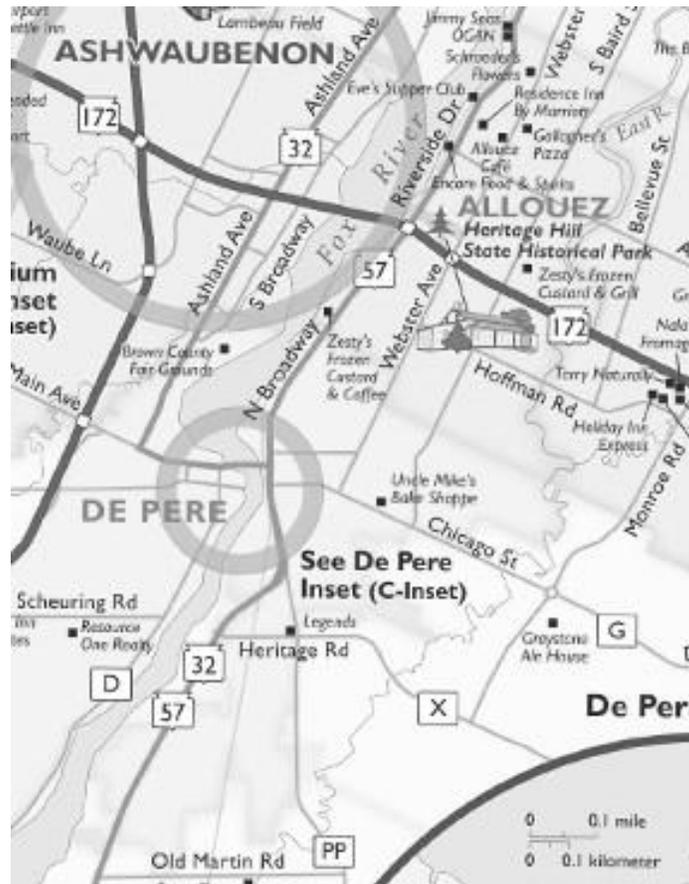


**THE OFFICERS, LADIES AND SOLDIERS
OF COMPANY E, SECOND WISCONSIN
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
INVITE ALL TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL
SWEETHEART'S DINNER & DANCE AT
SWAN CLUB/LEGENDS (DIRECTIONS ON
THE FOLLOWING PAGE) IN DE PERE,
WISCONSIN ON SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH
2015.**

COCKTAILS WILL BEGIN AT 5:00 P.M. FOLLOWED BY A DINNER OF CHICKEN AND TENDERLOIN TIPS, MASHED POTATOES, VEGETABLES, COLESLAW, ROLLS, DESSERT BARS AND KNEECAPS AT 6:00 P.M.

THE TWIN HILL STRING BAND WILL PLAY FROM 7 P.M. UNTIL 10 P.M.

THE COST WILL BE \$18.00 PER PERSON, PAYABLE BY CHECK TO "COMPANY E, 2ND WISCONSIN," AND MUST BE RECEIVED BY MONDAY, APRIL 6TH 2015. SEND PAYMENT TO DAVID SIELSKI, 2316 SERENADE LANE GREEN BAY, WI 54301 QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO DAVID SIELSKI AT EITHER (920) 660-2449 OR DSIELSKI@GREENBAY.GANNETT.COM



Please Come and Celebrate the Beginning of a New Season! Directions to Swan Club/Legends 875 Heritage Road De Pere, Wisconsin 54115 From Highway 172 East/West—take the Riverside (Hwy 57) Exit. Turn left onto Riverside Drive—you will be going south towards De Pere. In De Pere, Riverside Drive becomes North Broadway. Go straight through the roundabout in De Pere, staying on North Broadway, which remains Hwy 57. Outside De Pere the road will split—stay to the left, taking County Rd PP. Legends/Swan Club will be on your right at the corner of County PP and Heritage Road.

ATTENTION TO ORDERS



RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITY

The Fugelman received a communication from Gary Klas, of Company A, regarding a possible recruitment opportunity for our member units. In May, 2015, Gary will be conducting a workshop at the 32nd annual Home Education Conference & Resource Fair. This is a state wide organization and it would provide an excellent recruiting opportunity for our infantry, artillery and competitive shooting organizations.

What Gary needs is for each of our recruiters to forward their recruitment materials to him. He would like to have the materials in hand by April 30th, 2015. He will hand out the materials as requested at the event. Please mail the recruitment documents to Gary Klas at 6415 Hilltop Drive, Allenton, Wisconsin 53002.

On behalf of our recruiters and unit members we are indeed grateful to Gary for his efforts on our behalf.

ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION DEADLINE DRAWING NIGH!

The deadline for filing an application for the Association scholarship is fast approaching. The applications must be submitted by May 31, 2015, for consideration. You will find the application and materials at the end of this newsletter. The newsletter would like to encourage eligible members or families of members of the Association who are seeking funding to continue their educational endeavors to apply for this scholarship. Good luck to all our applicants.

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

INFANTRY



COMPANY K

Company K will attend its first public event the weekend of April 24th through the 26th, 2015. The event is the “Grant’s Home Front” event in Galena, Illinois. This is a good event in a beautiful location along a river. Not only is the camp site awesome, but you can walk into town and enjoy wonderful 19th century architecture in a setting that carries you back into a time before the civil war wracked the nation. The schedule of activities appears below.

The battle scenarios come from the Eastern Theater of the war in Grant’s last campaign against the Army of Northern Virginia. The editor has not seen the uniform requirements for the event, but generic eastern theater uniforms or Iron Brigade impressions should be acceptable.



**TRISTATE HISTORICAL
PRESENTATIONS, INC.**

GRANT'S HOME FRONT SCHEDULE

GALENA, IL - APRIL 24, 25, 26 - 2015

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 2015

Noon Camp set-up begins

5-7:00 PM Tours (Washburn and Grant homes) (\$ donation)

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 2015 - TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

8:00 AM Breakfast for re-enactors (location to be announced)

10:00 AM Camp opens to public - Entry fee: Adults \$5; Registered Re-enactors, uniformed Scouts & children under 12 free

**10AM-3PM Living History stations in camp:
infantry/artillery/medical/civilian/music & dance**

11:30 am - Battle of High Bridge

12-3:00 PM Sanitary Fair: period dance. BAZAAR: buy donated period items

5:00 PM US/Battalion Flag ceremony

5:15 CAMP CLOSES

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 2015 - TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

9:00 AM PERIOD CHURCH SERVICE IN ACTIVITY TENT

10:00 AM Camps open for the public - Special Quilting & the Civil War

10 - Noon Living History - in camp

1:30 PM: Battle of Appomattox

2:30 PM Camp closes Note: all funds collected support this event

BADGER STATE TRAIL MARCH

TEST YOUR METTLE AND CHALLENGE YOURSELF ON THE MARCH

Casey Hublot has provided information for a unique event for members of Company K. On April 18th, 2015, there will be the Badger Trail March. This has become an annual event and a fitting test of one's individual capacity. It is a 10 mile march in heavy marching order. (This means knapsacks or blanket rolls and the usual accoutrements.)

Members participating in the march should meet at the entrance to Library Park in Belleville between 8:00 and 8:30 a.m. Parking here is free and unrestricted. The march will step off at 9:00 a.m. The march will end in New Glarus, Wisconsin.

Casey's father will follow the line of march in his van and will meet the marchers at various checkpoints with water. At the end of the march he will drive the marchers back to the starting point of the march.

In his communication Casey pointed out that this event is a good tune-up for men who will be participating in the Red River Campaign in June.

COMPANIES B, E, AND K

Spring drills are in full swing as the reenacting season approaches. Company E has a drill scheduled for April 11th, 2015. The drill will be in Green Bay and details will be provided to the Company by their newsletter.

Company B has two days of drill scheduled. The dates of the drills are April 18th and 19th, 2015. Again the details of the drill will be communicated by their regular channels.

Company K has a drill scheduled for April 18th, 2015. The drill will be conducted at the farm of Wally Hlaban, weather permitting. If the weather is inclement the drill will be held at Waterloo High School.

In all cases the men should arrive prepared to learn Casey's drill manual and in their best soldierly attire. This includes the rifle, bayonet, and full set of leathers. A full canteen is important to keep hydrated during the drills.

COMPANY E

The following dispatch was received from Robert Schwandt, of Company E. On behalf of all the members of the Association we extend to Steve Peterson and his entire family our sincerest condolences and we pray that all will be comforted by God's loving grace in the days ahead!

DISPATCH FROM COMPANY E:

Some sad news has just arrived via the telegraph this morning. Steve Peterson's father passed away yesterday (3-18-2015) evening. Please keep Steve's family in your thoughts and prayers as they go through this difficult time. Funeral arrangements are pending.

ARTILLERY



The following dispatch came from Lyle Laufenberg of Battery B. This editor has determined to exercise his editorial license in the sense that the following isn't really Civil War related, but he did find humorous. Since some of our colleagues are in the over 50 bracket you will get the humor related here! Thank you Lyle for the chuckle!!

Some of us forgot that we get perks for reaching 50, or being over 60, or are already 70 or more!

- 1. Kidnappers are not very interested in you.**
- 2. In a hostage situation you are likely to be released first.**
- 3. No one expects you to run ... anywhere.**

- 4. People call at 9 PM and ask, did I wake you?**
- 5. People no longer view you as a hypochondriac.**
- 6. There is nothing left to learn the hard way.**

- 7. Things you buy now won't wear out.**
- 8. You can eat supper at 4 pm.**
- 9. You can live without sex but not your glasses.**

- 10. You get into heated arguments about pension plans.**
- 11. You no longer think of speed limits as a challenge.**
- 12. You quit trying to hold your stomach in no matter who walks into the room.**

- 13. You sing along with elevator music.**
- 14. Your eyes won't get much worse.**
- 15 Your investment in health insurance is finally beginning to pay off.**

- 16. Your joints are more accurate meteorologists than the National Weather Service.**
- 17. Your secrets are safe with your friends because they can't remember them either.**
- 18. Your supply of brain cells is finally down to a manageable size.**

- and lastly...**
- 19. You can't remember who sent you this list.**

CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

APRIL

- Apr. 1, 1865** **The Battle of Five Forks.**
- Apr. 2, 1865** **Gen. A. P. Hill is killed as Lee is forced to evacuate Petersburg.**
- Apr. 3, 1865** **Jefferson Davis sets up a temporary capitol in Danville, Virginia.**
- Apr. 5, 1865** **Secretary of State William Seward is critically injured in a carriage accident.**
- Apr. 6, 1865** **Battle of Sailor's Creek, where Union forces took 8,000 prisoners including General Richard Ewell and Gen. R. E. Lee's son Custis.**
- Apr. 4, 1864** **Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan assumes command of the Army of the Potomac's Cavalry Corps.**
- Apr. 6, 1864** **Meeting in New Orleans, the Louisiana Constitutional Convention adopts a new state constitution abolishing slavery.**

- Apr. 7, 1864** **The U.S. Senate approves the 13th Amendment 38-6.**
- Apr. 7, 1865** **Tennessee ratifies the 13th Amendment.**
- Apr. 7, 1865** **Gen. Grant writes Lee asking him to surrender.**
- Apr. 8, 1865** **Grant receives Lee's reply, asking for terms. Skirmishing occurs during the day and Custer's cavalry captures Confederate supply trains at Appomattox Station. Lee holds final war council on this night.**
- Apr. 9, 1865** **Robert E. Lee agrees to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia.**
- Apr. 10, 1865** **The Confederate government flees from Danville.**
- Apr. 12, 1861** **At 4:30 a.m. Confederates under Gen. Pierre Beauregard open fire with 50 cannons upon Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. The Civil War begins.**
- Apr. 12, 1864** **Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest captures Fort Pillow in Tennessee and the result has been called a massacre given the slaughter of black troops at the fort. Forrest was also accused of taking advantage of a flag of truce to improve his positions to attack the fort.**
- Apr. 12, 1865** **Mobile, the last major city in the Confederacy surrenders.**

Apr. 12, 1865

In Greensboro, N. C., Jefferson Davis meets with Gen. Johnston, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard and his cabinet, and authorizes Johnston to negotiate peace terms with Gen. Sherman.

Apr. 14, 1865

At 10:00 p.m. John Wilkes Booth will enter the Presidential box at Ford's Theater and fire a bullet into the brain of Abraham Lincoln. Booth would successfully manage to escape from the theater and be on the run for 12 days.

Apr. 15, 1861

President Lincoln issues call for 75,000 volunteers.

Apr. 15, 1865

At 7:22 a.m. President Lincoln would succumb to the wound inflicted by Booth the night before. Lincoln would die in a small boarding room at the Peterson House. His death would unleash massive scenes of mourning across his beloved Union!

Apr. 17, 1861

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

Apr. 17, 1864

Lt. Gen. Grant ends prisoner exchanges with the Confederate army.

Apr. 18, 1865

Sherman and Johnston agree to an armistice in Durham, N. C.

Apr. 19, 1865

Lincoln funeral service in the East Room of the White House.

Apr. 20, 1827

Gen. John Gibbon, USA, born.

Apr. 20, 1864

The U.S. War Department reduces rations for rebel prisoners in response to reports that the Confederates are mistreating Union prisoners.

Apr. 21, 1865

Lincoln Funeral Train leaves Washington City.

Apr. 22, 1864

"In God We Trust" becomes the official motto on U.S. coins under the new Federal Coinage Act.

Apr. 26, 1865

Union cavalry and national detectives would track John Wilkes Booth to a tobacco barn on the Richard Garret farm near Bowling Green, Virginia . After refusing to surrender the barn was set ablaze and during the stand-off Booth was shot and mortally wounded.

Apr. 26, 1865

In Durham N. C., Johnston officially surrenders to Sherman.

**WALT WHITMAN'S
DESCRIPTION OF THE DAY
LINCOLN DIED**



Walt Whitman, the poet, has sketched in graphic language the scenes of that most eventful fourteenth of April. His account of the assassination has become historic, and is herewith given:

"The day (April 14, 1865) seems to have been a pleasant one throughout the whole land--the moral atmosphere pleasant, too-- the long storm, so dark, so fratricidal, full of blood and doubt and gloom, over and ended at last by the sunrise of such an absolute national victory, and utter breaking down of secessionism--we almost doubted our senses! Lee had capitulated, beneath the apple tree at Appomattox. The other armies, the flanges of the revolt, swiftly followed.

"And could it really be, then? Out of all the affairs of this world of woe and passion, of failure and disorder and dismay, was there really come the confirmed, unerring sign of peace, like a shaft of pure light--of rightful rule--of God?

"But I must not dwell on accessories. The deed hastens. The popular afternoon paper, the little Evening Star, had scattered all over its third page, divided among the advertisements in a sensational manner in a hundred different places:

"The President and his lady will be at the theatre this evening.'

"Lincoln was fond of the theatre. I have myself seen him there several times. I remember thinking how funny it was that he, the leading actor in the greatest and stormiest drama known to real history's stage, through centuries, should sit there and be so completely interested in those human jackstraws, moving about with their silly little gestures, foreign spirit, and flatulent text.

"So the day, as I say, was propitious. Early herbage, early flowers, were out. I remember where I was stopping at the time, the season being advanced, there were many lilacs in full bloom.

"By one of those caprices that enter and give tinge to events without being a part of them, I find myself always reminded of the great tragedy of this day by the sight and odor of these blossoms. It never fails.

"On this occasion the theatre was crowded, many ladies in rich and gay costumes, officers in their uniforms, many well-known citizens, young folks, the usual cluster of gas lights, the usual magnetism of so many people, cheerful with perfumes, music of violins and flutes--and over all, that saturating, that vast, vague wonder, Victory, the nation's victory, the triumph of the Union, filling the air, the thought, the sense, with exhilaration more than all the perfumes.

"The President came betimes, and, with his wife, witnessed the play from the large stage boxes of the second tier, two thrown into one, and profusely draped with the national flag.

The acts and scenes of the piece--one of those singularly witless compositions which have at the least the merit of giving entire relief to an audience engaged in mental action or business excitements and cares during the day, as it makes not the slightest call on either the moral, emotional, esthetic or spiritual nature--a piece in which among

other characters, so called, a Yankee--certainly such a one as was never seen, or at least like it ever seen in North America, is introduced in England, with a varied fol-de-rol of talk, plot, scenery, and such phantasmagoria as goes to make up a modern popular drama--had progressed perhaps through a couple of its acts, when, in the midst of this comedy, or tragedy, or non-such, or whatever it is to be called, and to offset it, or finish it out, as if in Nature's and the Great Muse's mockery of these poor mimics, comes interpolated that scene, not really or exactly to be described at all (for on the many hundreds who were there it seems to this hour to have left little but a passing blur, a dream, a blotch)--and yet partially described as I now proceed to give it:

"There is a scene in the play, representing the modern parlor, in which two unprecedented ladies are informed by the unprecedented and impossible Yankee that he is not a man of fortune, and therefore undesirable for marriage-catching purposes; after which, the comments being finished, the dramatic trio make exit, leaving the stage clear for a moment.

"There was a pause, a hush, as it were. At this period came the death of Abraham Lincoln.

"Great as that was, with all its manifold train circling around it, and stretching into the future for many a century, in the politics, history, art, etc., of the New World, in point of fact, the main thing, the actual murder, transpired with the quiet and simplicity of any commonest occurrence--the bursting of a bud or pod in the growth of vegetation, for instance.

"Through the general hum following the stage pause, with the change of positions, etc.

, came the muffled sound of a pistol shot, which not one-hundredth part of the audience heard at the time--and yet a moment's hush--somehow, surely a vague, startled thrill--and then, through the ornamented, draped, starred and striped space-way of the President's box, a sudden figure, a man, raises himself with hands and feet, stands a moment on the railing, leaps below to the stage, falls out of position, catching his bootheel in the copious drapery (the American flag), falls on one knee, quickly recovers himself, rises as if nothing had happened (he really sprains his ankle, unfelt then)--and the figure,

Booth, the murderer, dressed in plain black broadcloth, bareheaded, with a full head of glossy, raven hair, and his eyes, like some mad animal's, flashing with light and resolution, yet with a certain strange calmness holds aloft in one hand a large knife--walks along not much back of the footlights--turns fully towards the audience, his face of statuesque beauty, lit b y those basilisk eyes, flashing with desperation, perhaps insanity--launches out in a firm and steady voice the words, 'Sic semper tyrannis'--and then walks with neither slow nor very rapid pace diagonally across to the back of the stage, and disappears.

"(Had not all this terrible scene--making the mimic ones preposterous--had it not all been rehearsed, in blank, by Booth, beforehand?)

"A moment's hush, incredulous--a scream--a cry of murder--Mrs. Lincoln leaning out of the box, with ashy cheeks and lips, with involuntary cry, pointing to the retreating figure, 'He has killed the President!'

"And still a moment's strange, incredulous suspense--and then the deluge!--then that mixture of horror, noises, uncertainty--the sound, somewhere back, of a horse's hoofs clattering with speed-- the people burst through chairs and railings, and break them up--that noise adds to the queerness of the scene--there is inextricable confusion and terror--women faint--quite feeble persons fall, and are trampled on--many cries of agony are heard --the broad stage suddenly fills to suffocation with a dense and motley crowd, like some horrible carnival--the audience rush generally upon it--at least the strong men do--the actors and actresses are there in their play costumes and painted faces, with mortal fright showing through the rouge--some trembling, some in tears--the screams and calls, confused talk--redoubled, trebled--two or three manage to pass up water from the stage to the President's box, others try to clamber up, etc., etc.

"In the midst of all this the soldiers of the President's Guard, with others, suddenly drawn to the scene, burst in--some two hundred altogether--they storm the house, through all the tiers, especially the upper ones--inflamed with fury, literally charging the audience with fixed bayonets, muskets and pistols, shouting, 'Clear out! clear out!'

"Such a wild scene, or a suggestion of it, rather, inside the playhouse that night!

"Outside, too, in the atmosphere of shock and craze, crowds of people filled with frenzy, ready to seize any outlet for it, came near committing murder several times on innocent individuals.

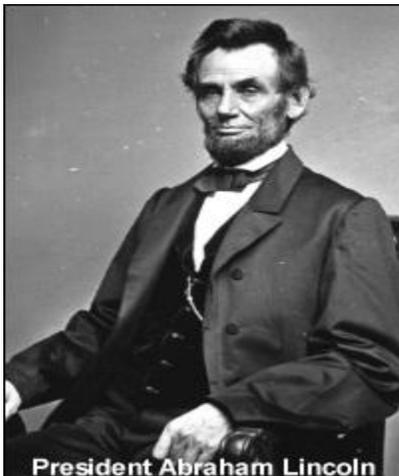
"One such case was particularly exciting. The infuriated crowd, through some chance, got started against one man, either for words he uttered, or perhaps without any cause at all, and were proceeding to hang him at once to a neighboring lamp-post, when he was rescued by a few heroic policemen, who placed him in their midst and fought their way slowly and amid great peril toward the station-house.

TREATING PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FATAL HEAD WOUND

BY ALFRED JAY BOLLET, M.D.

FROM: CIVIL WAR MEDICINE: CHALLENGES AND TRIUMPHS

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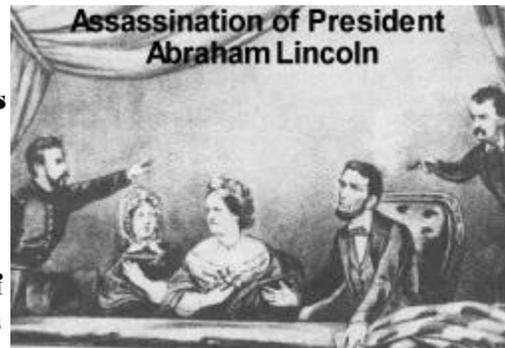


On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth shot President Abraham Lincoln in the back of the head with a .44 caliber bullet fired from his single-shot Derringer pistol. Lincoln and his wife were attending a play, *Our American Cousin*, at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., that night. Booth chose a moment with loud laughter from the audience, which obscured the sound of the pistol. The assassin immediately dropped the empty Derringer and used a hunting knife to severely slash the upper arm of Maj. Henry R. Rathbone (who was also in Lincoln's box as a guest of the Lincolns). Booth then jumped down to the stage.

Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Leale, one of two army surgeons in the audience, was the first to reach the president. Leale, who was in charge of the officer's ward at Armory Square Hospital, had obtained special training in head wound treatment at New York's Bellevue Hospital under Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton. Leale noted that Lincoln was not breathing and, because he had seen Booth brandishing a bloody knife as

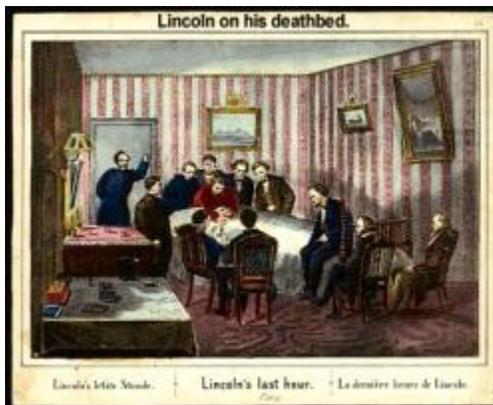
well as Major Rathbone's bleeding arm, he thought at first that Lincoln must have been stabbed. He loosened Lincoln's collar and shirt but, finding no stab wound and seeing blood on his shoulder and an enlarged right pupil (an indicator of increased intracranial pressure, known as a "blown pupil"), he then suspected a head wound. When Leale palpated the back of Lincoln's head, he felt the ball's entry wound. When he tried to probe the wound with his fingertip, feeling for the bullet, he dislodged a blood clot and Lincoln began to breathe again.

Leale did not find the ball under the scalp or when he probed the skull wound as far as his fifth finger reached. He noted in his reports to the surgeon general and to a Congressional investigating committee that the skull wound had smooth edges. This indicates that his finger did not penetrate deeply, since the fracture of the inner table of the skull would have had sharp beveled edges and would have injured his finger. (Indeed, the autopsy revealed such changes in the inside layer of the bone of the skull.)



Dr. Charles S. Taft, the second army surgeon to reach the President's box, also noted that one pupil was large and the other very small, but he

recorded that the left was widely dilated and the right was contracted. Both surgeons realized that the bullet had entered the brain from behind and thought that it had probably blasted pieces of the skull into the right orbit, since the right eye was protruding and discolored. Both agreed that the wound would be fatal.



Lincoln was tenderly carried across the street to a rooming house and laid diagonally across the small bed, semi-sitting with a wedge of pillows under his head and shoulders. At about 1:00 a.m., three hours after being shot, Lincoln experienced an episode of general twitching, with arm spasms which tended to turn his palms down (pronate them). Afterwards, his pupils became fixed, dilated, and non-reactive to light. These findings can be interpreted as meaning that Lincoln was now decerebrate and progressing rapidly toward death.

At about 2:00 a.m., Surgeon General Joseph Barnes used a silver probe to investigate the wound and to keep a clot from forming; later he introduced a porcelain-tipped Nélaton probe deep into the bullet track. The probe hit something solid, but there was no mark of lead on it and Barnes concluded that it had struck a piece of bone. No further attempts were made to find the bullet. The wound continued to ooze blood and brain tissue.

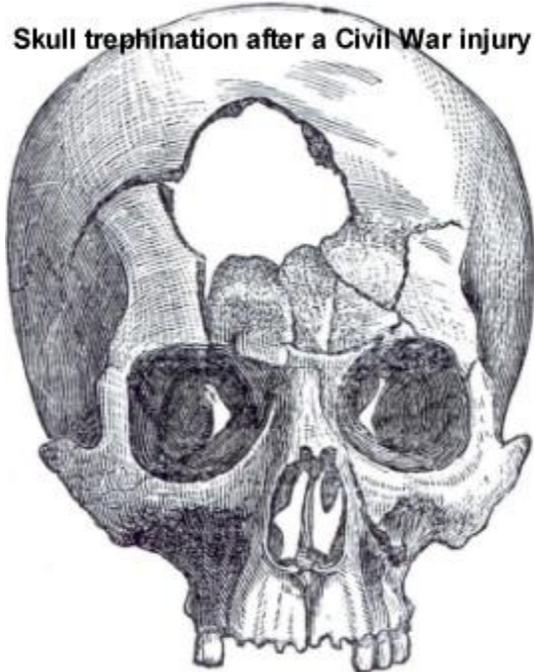
Lincoln's breathing became intermittent and finally ceased altogether at 7:22 a.m. on April 15.

Lincoln's body was removed to the White House and placed on his bed in the "Lincoln bedroom," where Dr. Joseph J. Woodward of the Surgeon General's Office performed an autopsy beginning at noon; it was limited to the head. (Two weeks after performing the autopsy on President Lincoln, Dr. Woodward autopsied the body of John Wilkes Booth aboard The Montauk, a Federal monitor.) Woodward thought that the ball, which had fallen out when the skull was opened, had lodged above the left eye, but Surgeon General Barnes recorded that he thought the ball had probably lodged above the right eye.

President Lincoln's family physician, Dr. Robert King Stone, was also present at the autopsy. His handwritten notes and a diagram of some of his observations were found and published almost exactly 100 years after the event. His description is very similar to Woodward's: he states that the bullet was lodged in brain substance on the left side. These contradictions have never been resolved. As Dr. John K. Lattimer, the most detailed and informed reviewer of these observations, pointed out, all those involved in the care of President Lincoln and in the autopsy were extremely upset, under severe emotional stress, and had marked sleep deprivation by the time of the autopsy.

Woodward recorded that the bullet had entered the back of the head (the occipital bone) and passed through the entire length of the brain and through the right lateral ventricle (a brain cavity normally filled with spinal fluid); both ventricles and the track of the ball through the brain tissue were filled with clotted blood and contained several small bone fragments. There was a thick subdural clot on the surface of the brain. The roofs of both eye sockets (the orbital plates) were fractured and fragments of bone pushed up into the brain.

Skull trephination after a Civil War injury



Debris found inside the head included the flattened ball, a sharp-edged disk of metal sheared from the ball, a burnt cloth patch that had been wrapped around the ball in the Derringer, large sharp-edged disks of bone from the inner table of the skull, and numerous small sharp fragments of thin (cancellous) bone from the plates of the skull. These fragments were photographed and preserved. According to experienced coroners, orbital plate fractures are frequent after bullet wounds to the head. They probably occur because of the pressure changes resulting from distortion of the skull as a result of the impact of the bullet and displacement of intracerebral tissues.

The treatment of President Lincoln's head wound was the typical approach during the Civil War and for a long time afterward. Since the bullet had penetrated the entire length of the brain from back to front and there was extensive hemorrhage into the tissue and ventricles within the brain, there was no hope of recovery. Such wounds were virtually always fatal during the Civil War, and most still are today. The attempts to find the bullet were routine at the time, although the Surgical Section of Medical and Surgical History contains descriptions of twenty cases in which the bullet was allowed to remain in the cranium. However, in most of the cases, there was considerable or total disability, usually accompanied by convulsions or paralysis, and most patients died within a few years of the injury.

By the end of the 1800s, with x-rays to help locate the missile, surgeons knew that trying to remove a bullet deeply embedded in the brain caused too much harm and they would leave it there, sometimes with good results. While the attempts to find the bullet in President Lincoln's head were harmful, no one really believes they affected the outcome.

DESPITE STATE GRANT FALLING THROUGH, BUILDERS SAY LINCOLN FUNERAL CAR REPLICA WILL BE IN SPRINGFIELD

**BY CHRIS DETTRO
STAFF WRITER**





The builders of the Abraham Lincoln funeral car replica won't be paid for their visit to Springfield for the May 2 and 3 re-enactment of Lincoln's funeral, but they still plan to come and display the car ... somewhere.

Shannon Brown, media director for the 2015 Lincoln Funeral Train, which is based in the Chicago area, said the funeral car is about 96 percent completed. The Historic Railroad Equipment Association, a nonprofit organization founded by builder Dave Kloke, is funding the work.

"We're left with doing mainly the interior decorating right now," Brown said. "And we're hoping to bring the engine (a working steam locomotive similar to one of the several that pulled Lincoln's funeral car from Washington, D.C., to Springfield in April 1865). That's still our objective."

The Springfield-based 2015 Lincoln Funeral Coalition, which is unrelated to the train group, won't be able to pay transportation costs — which are not insignificant — for the train group after a \$75,000 state grant the coalition had hoped to obtain fell through, said coalition co-chairman Katie Spindell.

"The grant was to pay for other things connected to the funeral re-enactment, such as renting horses and carriages and building a stage," she said. "But we were told we won't be getting that money, so we had to take

what other funds we have to pay for those things. That wouldn't allow us to pay to bring the train here."

The Heritage Grant, which was through the state Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, is one of many that apparently fell victim to Gov. Bruce Rauner's austerity program.

Brown said bringing the train to Springfield would require at least three tractor-trailers and a crew of 12 people.

2015 Lincoln Funeral Coalition co-chairman Jon Austin said in a Facebook posting earlier this week that the coalition isn't giving money to other participants, either.

"Thus, the train's coming to Springfield or appearing elsewhere is fully the responsibility of its builders and organizers to complete its plans," Austin said. "The Coalition isn't providing funds for the activities of other participants for which it has no control or ownership."

Where to park it?

The local coalition and the train group aren't in agreement over how a parking spot for the car will be obtained.

"We're looking for a location where we can display it," Brown said. "The coalition was not receptive to showing it anywhere near the depot (the downtown Amtrak station). We want to have it on display and to hand off the coffin to the hearse."

- **"They were told last week just to bring the train, and we would find a place for it," Spindell said. "I have a place in mind, and it is close to the depot." Brown said the train organization had its eye on a narrow strip of property across from the Amtrak station and next to the Isringhausen Imports building.**

"The coalition had all that spoken for," Brown said. "They shot us down every place we suggested, saying they had re-enactors there, carriages there."

Spindell said the only question is: "Are they bringing the train?"

"Is that the engine and the tender and the funeral car?" she said. "When I find out what they're bringing, I can find a place for it, and they were told that."

Brown said it is imperative that the train come to Springfield for the re-enactment.

“The car has to be there,” Brown said. “That’s the only reason Dave built the car. They’re telling us it’s irrelevant.”

“Nothing about this event is irrelevant,” Spindell said. “The main issue for Springfield is the funeral procession, and that’s what I do. The train people have never been told they weren’t welcome or anything like that.”

'We'll get there'

The Historic Railroad Equipment Association plans to recoup some of the transportation costs associated with moving the train from Elgin to Springfield by holding a fundraiser May 2 at the Crowne Plaza hotel in Springfield.

The dinner, at \$75 a plate, will include a presentation by Kloke about how the car was built, a tour of the car and a chance to win collectible merchandise. A cash bar begins at 6 p.m.

The first 200 guests will receive a commemorative Lincoln Funeral Train pin.

Dress is business casual or period attire.

Registration and tickets are available at thosetrainpeople.com or The2015LincolnFuneralTrain.com. Registration closes April 24.

Brown said the train group remains hopeful it can obtain tracks rights to bring the car and engine into Springfield via rail.

“We’re still talking, and they have not told us no,” Brown said. “It keeps working its way up the flagpole.”

“We’re having some difficulty because we didn’t get the grant,” she said. “The \$20,000 we’re getting from the city (plus additional support in in-kind services) has helped considerably.”

“But I have no doubt we’ll get there,” she said. “People are stepping forward, and I am grateful for that.”

THE PRESIDENT WAS NOT SCARED

When told how uneasy all had been at his going to

Richmond, Lincoln replied:

"Why, if any one else had been President and had gone to Richmond, I would have been alarmed; but I was not scared about myself a bit."

2015 SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc.

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

A. Lincoln, Nov. 19, 1863, Gettysburg

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

Background

The 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (WVI) Association began with a handful of members in 1960 dedicated to the purpose of preserving American Civil War heritage through re-enacting and performing "living history". In 1990, the Unit was re-established as a result of a general rekindling of interest in the Civil War. Through the use of authentic-styled uniforms and equipment, along

with drills, battles, and camp life portrayals, we believe the general public might become more accurately aware and ponder what life might have been like for the average Northern soldier during America's greatest trial. Further, and with great pride, the Unit attempts to depict and honor one of the greatest Union regiments to take to the field, The 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. With the 6th and 7th Wisconsin, the 19th Indiana, and later the 24th Michigan, they eventually became known as the famous "Iron Brigade" with their infamous "Black Hats". The original men have long since concluded their Rendezvous with Destiny in such places as Bull's Run Creek, Fredericksburg, the "Cornfield" at Antietam and "McPherson Wood" at Gettysburg.

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

Timeline

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

Eligibility

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

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

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

Award Criteria

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

Financial need is not a relevant consideration in this award.

2015 Scholarship Application

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: (_____) - _____ - _____

Email: _____

School enrolled/accepted for the 2015-2016

Academic year: _____

Intended field of study:

Relationship to a Second Wisconsin Association Member:

Please include all of the following when applying:

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

Please sign:

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

Signed:

Date: _____ 2013

Mail to:

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

2316 Serenade Lane Green Bay, WI 54301

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