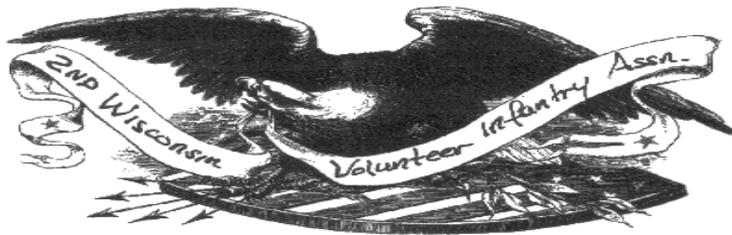


# THE FUGELMAN



## THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

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**VOLUME XXIV      ISSUE 9      SEPTEMBER, 2015**

**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*



**To begin, I must thank publisher Jim Dumke rest from the rigors of Review article last *missed the deadline!* Jim I owe you my extreme gratitude.**

**our esteemed editor & for allowing me to have a writing my Pass in month. Truth be told... *I***

**For this old soldier boy, I have had one busy summer. Over scheduling has been the norm. A wedding is planned for the fall as my daughter begins a new chapter in her life. I took on a few more side jobs to supplement my retirement income at the same time helping our other daughter with a house makeover. *And I thought retirement was going to be laid back and easy.***

**As a result of the a-fore mentioned and other elements not listed, my attendance at events has been few. I apologize for my absence but realize that the Second Wisconsin Association has a great foundation in its membership. While it would be utterly fantastic to have all our members on the field at every event, the reality is that it is nearly impossible. On the other hand, it is wonderful to know that the men and officers who do attend bring experience, positive attitude and the passion to share their knowledge of the American Civil War. In camp or on the field we strive to be our best so as to tell-it-like-it-was during the war.**

**Though it's good to have a hands-on approach to our hobby and be at every event, it's also good to recognize that the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin Regiment is in good hands. For those who have had to step up and fill a void in our rank and file due to an absent NCO, captain or lieutenant colonel, **THANK YOU.****

**Your obedient servant,**

**Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad**

## **EDITORIAL**

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***Lt. Col. Seielstad issued a communication to the men of the Second Wisconsin informing us of the passing of Doug Pettit. Doug Pettit was captain of Company K of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment for a number of years. He also served as major of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association. Below is the dispatch sent from headquarters by the Lieutenant Colonel:***

**Friends,**

**It is indeed another sad day for the 2nd Wisconsin Vol. Inf. Association.**

**I have been notified that Doug Pettit has passed away from our midst. Rank and file will remember his passion in portraying the American infantryman (Civil War, World War II & Vietnam) and bringing his devotion to the men he portrayed. Doug was able to bring to life the words written in history books. His mellow voice and smile shall be strong in my memory of our beloved Major.**

**I have attached the obituary. Please notify any and all of our friends of the 2nd Wisconsin Association.**

**<http://www.gundersonfh.com/obituaries/obituary-listings...>**

**I am again lost for words...**

**Your obedient servant,**

**Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad**

***The loss of any of our comrades diminishes us as a reenacting group. We are a small community of close knit friends and colleagues who share a passion for history and military history in particular. There are those, however, who assume leadership roles and those who make a difference to the units they serve. Doug Pettit was one of those people.***

***Doug Pettit and this editor were not close friends. But I respected him as a leader and as a man. I was a better "soldier" for having served under his command. Doug knew the drill manual inside and out and was insistent that we learn the drill and execute it with precision. The company was run as a military unit and discipline was demanded at all times. He wasn't harsh, but you knew that one was required to follow military protocol when we were in camp and on the field. There was a sense of pride in his company when we were on the field! Events were hard work, but we also had fun during down times. On the field Doug was a commanding presence! Off the field he was dedicated to making Company K a first rate unit.***

***I owed a particular debt to Captain Pettit. When Fred Cook, our company secretary, passed away Doug appointed me to serve as secretary in his place. I would serve in that position for over eleven years. Doug was good to work with and he helped make me a good secretary.***

***Doug was only 61 when he passed away. That is far too young to leave us. He will be missed by his family, friends and those of us who had the pleasure to serve under his command. His passing brings to mind the poem by Walt Whitman:***

**○ CAPTAIN! my Captain! our fearful trip is done;  
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won;  
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,  
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:**

**But ○ heart! heart! heart!**

5

**○ the bleeding drops of red,  
Where on the deck my Captain lies,  
Fallen cold and dead.**

**○ Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;  
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;  
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding;  
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;**

10

**Here Captain! dear father!  
This arm beneath your head;  
It is some dream that on the deck,  
You've fallen cold and dead.**

15

**My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;  
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;  
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;**

**From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;**

20

**Exult, ○ shores, and ring, ○ bells!**

**But I, with mournful tread,  
Walk the deck my Captain lies,  
Fallen cold and dead.**

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**The editor thought he would share with you the following communication he received regarding your work as members of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Admiration from one's colleagues is the highest form of praise!**

**"BTW - My name is Adam Sanders and I fall in with the 64th IL and was impressed with the 2nd W at Wauconda this year. Your guys look great."**

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**Don't miss the announcement for the meeting of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry association in the "Attention To Orders" section of the newsletter.**

## **CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF THE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATION**

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### **SEPTEMBER**

4th - 6th	8th & 2nd WI (skirmish teams)	Rhineland, WI.
5th & 6th	Old World Wisconsin Living History (Co.k, Co.B, Co.E, 6th WI LA )	Eagle, WI.
19th & 20th	15th WI, 1USSS ACWSA/ N-SSA & 2nd WI (skirmish teams)	Bristol, WI.
25th	Wade House School Day (Co.E, Co.K, Bty B, 6th WI. LA )	Greenbush, WI.
26th & 27th	Wade House Reenactment (Co.E, Co.K, Co.B, 6th WI LA, Batty B)	Greenbush, WI.

# REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

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## OLD WORLD WISCONSIN CIVIL WAR LIVING HISTORY EVENT

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*The following dispatch was received from Sgt. Ryan Schwartz of Company K and coordinator for the "Gone For a Soldier" event at Old World Wisconsin. This event is fast becoming a favorite among the ranks! The Fugelman extends its appreciation to Sgt. Schwartz for the dispatch found here and the details included in "Attention To Orders" below.*

### GONE FOR A SOLDIER: SHERMAN'S MARCH

SEPTEMBER 6-7, 2015

COORDINATOR: RYAN SCHWARTZ ([RPSCHWARTZ1863@GMAIL.COM](mailto:RPSCHWARTZ1863@GMAIL.COM))

THE FALL OF ATLANTA SECURED POLITICAL VICTORY FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA ACCELERATED TOTAL VICTORY FOR THE UNION.

**When Billy Sherman's 60,000 veterans swung into column of fours and took to the road away from Atlanta, they carried with them 20 days rations and three years of hard campaigning experience. By cutting himself off from both supply and communications from the North, Sherman was taking a tremendous gamble: many feared his whole army would be destroyed as Varus' Roman legions had been. Lincoln himself observed, "I know what he went in at, but I can't tell what hole he will come out of." Five weeks later, Sherman offered him the city of Savannah as a Christmas present.**

**Sherman had done the impossible, and it would not have been possible without the Western men under his command. This year, Old World Wisconsin's historic Crossroads Village will become the backdrop for a recreation of one of the most famous military campaigns in history.**

**FAST FACTS**

**-Set-up will begin on Friday, September 4th 2015 after 5:00 PM.**

**-Tear-down will begin on Sunday, September 6th after 5:00 PM.**

**-All reenactors and their families will be given free access to Old World Wisconsin on Friday, September 4th, and Labor Day (Monday, September 7th)**

**-Plan to bring a dish to pass for Saturday night. We will form a pot-luck for dinner!**

**-On Saturday night, your host will be providing an Ice Cream Social. Any musicians interested in showcasing their talents for the evening should contact the Coordinator at top.**

**-There will be a reenactor-only Tactical on Sunday morning in addition to small public skirmishes. Bring Forty Rounds!**

**-Come prepared to portray troops in the field-- pack lightly! There should be plenty of opportunity to move about and forage the site!**

**-Old World Wisconsin is preparing a few scenarios throughout the weekend that will provide some food, but plan to bring your own rations.**

**-This is an intensive Living History. Interacting and educating the public is the primary objective, and we can expect big holiday crowds!**

#### **IMPRESSION**

**For more information, see the attached Authenticity Guidelines**

**-Infantry will portray Company B, 17th Wisconsin Infantry... Hardee Hats, Fatigue Blouses, Infantry Trousers, leathers, Springfield Rifles recommended.**

**-Cavalry will portray the 9th Michigan Cavalry... Brimmed hats, Fatigue Blouse, Mounted Trousers, leathers & tack, Spencer Rifles/Sharps Carbines recommended.**

**-Artillery will portray the 10th Wisconsin Artillery... Brimmed hats, Fatigue Blouses or trim-less Shell Jackets, Mounted or Infantry Trousers, and leathers recommended.**

**-Civilians will portray townfolk or refugees... Brimmed hats or plain bonnets, work dresses, no hoops, sensible shoes recommended.**

#### **WHAT'S NEW?**

**This year, Old World Wisconsin will be rolling out a new interactive program for its guests, Spies and Smugglers. In it, participating guests will take the role of Confederate Spies and Smugglers caught up in the drama of Sherman's March. It will feature missions and challenges going forward throughout the day and all reenactors should be prepared to do a bit of historical role playing. The Coordinator is in particular need for 8-10**

reenactors to play specific characters over the weekend. If you are interested, please contact Ryan Schwartz as soon as possible at the email address above.

## OLD WADE HOUSE CIVIL WAR WEEKEND

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The year 2015 will mark the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Old Wade House Civil War Weekend. This is a significant anniversary and denotes a long standing event that has withstood the test of time. This has always been a well attended and enjoyable event for our members.

The following information was provided by James P. Willaert to the *Fugelman* for our membership.

The battle scenarios will focus in elements of the campaign around Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864. As part of the scenarios the 10<sup>th</sup> Tennessee has been hard at work constructing earthworks of the event battlefield. Mr. Willaert said: "This addition to the field will provide an exciting new element to the battle for both re-enactors and spectators alike."

There will be a number of musical groups at this year's event. This year the Regimental Band of Wisconsin will return to entertain the troops and visitors to the event. There will also be musical performances by Chris Vallilo, Tim Cremona and the Civil War Singers.

Davis Rambow and the Historical Timekeepers will present historical/educational programs for the public during the weekend. On Saturday, September 26<sup>th</sup>, Fritz Klein will be present in the role of President Abraham Lincoln.

On Saturday evening there will be an event for members of the Wisconsin Historical Society and reenactors. At 7:00 p.m. at the Pavillion our own Kevin Hampton will give a presentation about the Iron Brigade. A dance will follow in the same location at 8:00 p.m. Refreshments will be served. Reenactors are invited to both events.

The Union, civilian and sutler camps will be in the same location as last year. The Confederate camp will be located nearer to the battlefield, near the earthworks.

## POTENTIAL NATIONAL EVENTS FOR 2016

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PERRYVILLE

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**From October 7<sup>th</sup> through the 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016, there will be a large scale reenactment of the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky. The reenactments at Perryville have been highly rated and successful in the past according to participants. The event will take place on the actual ground where the original battle took place. Although the battle was perceived to be a rebel victory, the Confederate army withdrew from Kentucky leaving the state in Union hands for the remainder of the war.**

**The current plans call for a day long large scale unscripted tactical on Friday. On Saturday there will be a sunrise battle and in the afternoon the “battle in the cornfield” will be recreated. On Sunday afternoon the event will recreate the fight for Bottom’s Farm. The battle will take place on the actual H.P. Bottom’s farm with the permission of the Civil War Trust, which owns the land.**

**There are provisions for both military and civilian reenactors for this event. There will be military camps, civilian camps and camps composed of both civilian and military reenactors. The guidelines for both military and civilian impressions can be found at the website listed below. Perryville was a small southern town composed mostly of professional services and yeoman farmers. Although some of the farms were large, there was no planter class in the area where the battle occurred. Reenactors are encouraged to take the time to visit the community, which has one of the best preserved downtowns anywhere.**

**Registration is \$12.00 per person before December 31<sup>st</sup> and \$20.00 thereafter. For children under 12 there is no fee. Children between 12 and 15 the fee is \$6.00 before January 1<sup>st</sup>. After January 1<sup>st</sup> the registration fee is \$20.00. The registration fees go to the Kentucky Department of Parks for the preservation and maintenance of the park.**

**The corn planted where the field was 150 plus years ago is an heirloom breed from Wisconsin developed in 1847. It was used in honor of the Wisconsin regiments who fought in that cornfield.**

***The 79<sup>th</sup> [PA] and 24<sup>th</sup> [IL] were all enveloped in smoke; the 1<sup>st</sup> Wisconsin I could not see on account of the corn. I looked for the front. All at once I saw a rebel flag, that is, the upper part of it above the cornstalks and not far away either. I sat down on my right knee and said as loud as I could: 'Boys be ready! They are coming!' They got***

*on their knees; some looked forward, some back at me. Instinctively I yelled: 'Why don't we fire?' I looked to the right, [the] Colonel was not there; I looked to the left, [the] Major was not there. I leveled my rifle at some butternut colored jacked which I saw among the stalks. Instantly the Company followed suit. The Rebs staggered a little and in their turn saluted."*

**- John Henry Otto, 21<sup>st</sup> Wisconsin Infantry**

[http://www.perryvillebattlefield.org/html/commemoration\\_2016.html](http://www.perryvillebattlefield.org/html/commemoration_2016.html)

## THE BATTLE OF RESACA REENACTMENT

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**RELIVE THE LARGEST BATTLE OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN!**

**HELD ON THE ORIGINAL BATTLEFIELD!**

**Welcome to the BATTLE OF RESACA CIVIL WAR REENACTMENT! Whether you are a spectator or reenactor, a seasoned veteran of this reenactment, or just attending for the first time, we look forward to seeing you at our event! We have many exciting activities for this year's reenactment. Check out our event schedule for all of the activities that will be going on during the reenactment weekend.**

**While in the area, be sure to visit the brand new RESACA BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC SITE that will be opening soon. This important battlefield is located just off of I-75 at Exit 320 just miles from the reenactment site. The new battlefield park features hiking trails and interpretive markers. A new visitor center will also be opening soon.**

**Also while in the area, be sure to visit the brand new FORT WAYNE HISTORIC SITE just yards from downtown Resaca. This historic fort was part of the defensive earthworks guarding the river and town of Resaca during the 1864 battle. After the battle, it was occupied by Federal troops.**

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- **Exciting battles both Saturday and Sunday at 2:00 p.m.**
- **Memorial service at the C.S.A. cemetery**
- **Camp tours and talks with the soldiers**
- **Continuous living history activities**
- **Period baseball game**
- **Cavalry competition**
- **Period medical demonstrations**
- **Ladies Tea with Guest Speaker**
- **Period church service**
- **Period dance on Saturday night**
- **Reenactor used clothing "yard sale"**
- **Shopping at sutler row for period wares**
- **Food and beverage vendors**

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### Commanders for 2016

**Confederate: To Be Announced**

**Federal: To Be Announced**

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**The event will be held rain or shine!**

**The battles may be delayed while lightning is in the area, but they will begin as soon as possible.**

**The GORDON COUNTY ANTIQUE TRACTOR CLUB will provide free transportation from**

**the spectator parking area to the battle site each day. They will also be available throughout the event to assist stranded motorists.**

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## **IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- **The main reenactor parking has been moved to a new location for your convenience and for a much shorter walk to camp. A trail head at the back of this area leads to the CS Campaign camp. A new foot bridge over the creek connects the Campaigner area and the static CS Camp, allowing easier access to the Sutlers.**
- **Due to liability issues, the Resaca Event Staff will not allow reenactors OR the public the personal use of any type of recreational four-wheelers, off road motorcycles, golf carts or similar type vehicles to operate on site. Transportation will be provided to and from the spectator and handicapped parking areas.**
- **Due to troop camp locations, no MODERN CAMPING will be available for RV vehicles, campers or modern tentage, etc. Modern camping is available at the KOA Campground (10 minutes away) located just off I-75 (Exit 315 - Red Bud Road) at 2523 Red Bud Road N.E. The phone number is: 706-629-7511.**
- **The Boy Scout camp is available upon advanced approval.**
- **No non-reenactors, except for medical emergency personnel, will be permitted past the spectator line during the battles.**

**We are sorry for any inconveniences. Thank you for your cooperation.**

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## **RESACA BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION**

**A portion of the event proceeds will go towards the preservation of the Resaca battlefield land. If you would like to become even more involved in the preservation efforts, you can contact the Friends of Resaca Battlefield, a grassroots, non-profit organization dedicated to the task of preserving the Resaca battlefield. To find out more about how you can help, please visit their website at [www.resacabattlefield.org](http://www.resacabattlefield.org). Thank you.**



## **153<sup>RD</sup> GETTYSBURG REENACTMENT**

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**The 153<sup>rd</sup> annual Gettysburg reenactment will take place between July 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016. This is not the large scale event held every 5 years. Note that the dates for 2016 coincide with the actual dates of the original battle in 1863.**

**The location for the 2016 reenactment will be 965 Pumping Station Road, the site used for the movie "Gettysburg". This site overlooks the Roundtops and the historic Sachs Mill Covered Bridge and adjoins the Gettysburg National Military Park.**

**Registration will open September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015. You can follow developments for the event at [www.GettysburgReenactment.com](http://www.GettysburgReenactment.com).**

## **ATTENTION TO ORDERS**

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# NOTICE

*BY ORDER OF LT. COL. PETE SEIELSTAD*

*AS PER CUSTOM THE 2<sup>ND</sup> WISCONSIN VOL. INF. ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ITS BI-ANNUAL MEETING AT WADE HOUSE SEPTEMBER 26<sup>TH</sup> 2015*

*(TIME TO BE ANNOUNCED AT PARADE).*

*ITS PURPOSE WILL BE TO BEGIN THE SELECTION PROCESS OF 2016 EVENTS.*

*THE PRIMARY PURPOSE WILL BE TO RAISE THREE CHEERS FOR THE OL' SECOND WISCONSIN.*

## **GONE FOR A SOLDIER: SHERMAN'S MARCH**

**SEPTEMBER 6-7, 2015**

**COORDINATOR: RYAN SCHWARTZ**

**The Fall of Atlanta secured political victory for Abraham Lincoln.**

**Sherman's March to the Sea accelerated total victory for the Union.**

**When Billy Sherman's 60,000 veterans swung into column of fours and took to the road away from Atlanta, they carried with them 20 days rations and three years of hard campaigning experience. By cutting himself off from both supply and communications from the North, Sherman was taking a tremendous gamble: many feared his whole army would be destroyed as Varus' Roman legions had been. Lincoln himself observed, "I know what he went in at, but I can't tell what hole he will come out of." Five weeks later, Sherman offered him the city of Savannah as a Christmas present.**

**Sherman had done the impossible, and it would not have been possible without the Western men under his command. This year, Old World Wisconsin's historic Crossroads Village will become the backdrop for a recreation of one of the most famous military campaigns in history.**

### **FAST FACTS**

- Set-up will begin on Friday, September 4th 2015 after 5:00 PM.**
- Tear-down will begin on Sunday, September 6th after 5:00 PM.**

**-All reenactors and their families will be given FREE access to Old World Wisconsin on Friday, September 4th, and Labor Day (Monday, September 7th)**

**-Plan to bring a dish to pass for Saturday night. We will form a pot-luck for dinner!**

**-On Saturday night, your host will be providing an Ice Cream Social. Any musicians interested in showcasing their talents for the evening should contact the Coordinator at top.**

**-There will be a reenactor-only Tactical on Sunday morning in addition to small public skirmishes. Bring Forty Rounds!**

**-Come prepared to portray troops in the field-- pack lightly! There should be plenty of opportunity to move about and forage the site!**

**-Old World Wisconsin is creating some activity areas for civilians to populate for the weekend, including a Soldier's Aid area and a Refugee Camp. The normal civilian camp will be closed to the public.**

**-Old World Wisconsin is preparing a few scenarios throughout the weekend that will provide some food, but plan to bring your own rations.**

**-This is an intensive Living History. Interacting and educating the public is the primary objective, and we can expect big holiday crowds!**

**-The site is open to the public from 10:00-5:00 on both days!**

## **IMPRESSION**

**For more information, see the attached Authenticity Guidelines**

- A. Infantry will portray Company B, 17th Wisconsin Infantry... Hardee Hats, Fatigue Blouses, Infantry Trousers, leathers, Springfield Rifles recommended.**
- B. Cavalry will portray the 9th Michigan Cavalry... Brimmed hats, Fatigue Blouse, Mounted Trousers, leathers & tack, Spencer Rifles/Sharps Carbines recommended.**
- C. Artillery will portray the 10th Wisconsin Artillery... Brimmed hats, Fatigue Blouses or trim-less Shell Jackets, Mounted or Infantry Trousers, and leathers recommended.**
- D. Civilians will portray townfolk or refugees... sunbonnets and headscarves, work dresses, no hoops, sensible shoes recommended.**

## **WHAT'S NEW ?**

**This year, Old World Wisconsin will be rolling out its new interactive feature, *Spies and Smugglers: A Civil War Adventure*. This program is designed to provide guests with a more in-depth Civil War experience while encouraging them to interact "in character" with the reenactors.**

**Participants will play the role of new recruits and civilians swept up in the drama of Sherman's March, engaging in activities and completing a series of "secret missions." A program completely unique in Wisconsin, this is a major undertaking which would not be possible without all of your help and support.**

**On Sunday, September 7<sup>th</sup>, Old World Wisconsin is offering a reservation-only themed dinner experience entitled "Gone for a Soldier: Coming Home." This semi-theatrical dinner program will recreate the return of a small town's soldiers from the battlefield after the war. The staff would like to extend an invitation to civilians and soldiers who might wish to attend this dinner. You will portray both the citizens of the town and the returning soldiers, interacting with guests, eating, dancing, and generally having a good time. Live music and catered dinner are provided! Space is limited, so if you are interested, contact Ryan Schwartz at the email below ASAP!**

**If you ever wanted to spend time in a historic building at Old World Wisconsin, now is your chance! The 1860s Yankee Home will be opened as a Soldiers' Aid Society education station and workshop area for all civilians. Please plan to spend some time in this lovely home! Additionally, during certain hours of the day, the Union foragers will raid a local farmstead—we need civilians willing to populate the farm and help recreate the feel of a raid!**

### **WE WANT YOU! A REQUEST FROM THE EVENT COORDINATOR**

**This year is the most sophisticated Gone for a Soldier yet, and will likely draw large crowds over the holiday weekend. To truly create the feel of Sherman's March, I need your help!**

- 1. I need camp items for set dressing as well as civilian items for activities in the Refugee Camp. So, if you have quilts, boxes, barrels, and other similar items that you are willing to bring for the weekend, please contact Ryan as soon as possible.**
- 2. I would like to set up a small commissary store behind the Union Infantry Camp. If you have any items (tent fly, crates, barrels, etc) that would be useful in developing such a scenario, please contact Ryan.**

- 3. I am looking for several items in specific for use during the day: an abatis/chevaux de fries, a cavalry guideon, a small handcart, extra uniforms.**

**If you are able to provide any of these items when you come to the event, please contact Ryan Schwartz at [RPSchwartz1863@gmail.com](mailto:RPSchwartz1863@gmail.com) as soon as possible. Thank you!**

**Meanwhile...**

**In order to properly “dress up” the site, I need some extra manpower! I would like to have two “work days” on site to get everything prepared and set up properly.**

**SATURDAY, AUGUST 29<sup>TH</sup>, 2015**

**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5<sup>TH</sup>, 2015**

**On these two dates, there are several projects I would like to complete that I cannot manage all by myself.**

- 1. Build an arbor for the Refugee Camp (Saturday)**
- 2. Set up a small bread oven at the Refugee Camp (Saturday)**
- 3. Build a small stockade for holding Prisoners during *Spies and Smugglers* (Saturday)**
- 4. Place the items for the Foraging Raid at the chosen farmstead (Saturday)**
- 5. Set up the different areas before the event (Friday)**

**Many hands make for light work, so if you are able to come in and help on either of those days, I would personally be very grateful. This event has incredible potential and, with your help, we can see it reach every zenith! Please get in touch with me if you are able to assist in any way.**

**Very Sincerely,**

**-Ryan Schwartz  
Event Coordinator  
[RPSchwartz1863@gmail.com](mailto:RPSchwartz1863@gmail.com)  
262-215-1851**

**ESSENTIAL REENACTOR INFORMATION  
*GONE FOR A SOLDIER: SEPTEMBER 5TH-6TH,*  
2015**

## INTRODUCTION

**Thank you for participating in *Gone for a Soldier* at Old World Wisconsin!**

**The Old World Wisconsin Historic Site's *Gone for a Soldier* program represents a new initiative by the Wisconsin Historical Society to bring the history of Wisconsin's role in the American Civil War to life in new, exciting, and interactive ways for our guests. In conjunction with the Wade House Civil War Weekend, Old World Wisconsin seeks to create a historical experience for guests in common cause with dedicated Civil War reenactment organizations.**

**Through careful planning and close partnership, we want to add a new dimension of hands-on opportunities to our programming, creating an event that is enriching for guests and reenactors alike. As participants in this venture, you-- the reenactors-- are an integral part in creating a successful experience. As you consider your involvement with our site, keep in mind our goals for the program:**

***The Gone for a Soldier program at Old World Wisconsin aims to create a guest experience that...***

***1. Is Interactive, allowing guests to participate in hands-on activities.***

***2. Is Authentic, depicting Civil War life as accurately and passionately as possible.***

***3. Is Guest-centric, creating a welcoming environment for the public to learn.***

***4. Tells a Wisconsin Story, bringing local history vividly to life.***

## SCENARIO

**For 2015, the *Gone for a Soldier* program will focus on William T. Sherman's infamous March to the Sea. After Lincoln's reelection in November of 1864 (aided in no small part by the fall of Atlanta), Sherman proposed a radical strategy to Grant and Lincoln. In order to hasten the end of the war, the realities of the conflict needed to be driven home to the southern people and the industrial heartland of the Confederacy had to be eliminated. What he proposed was virtually unprecedented in the history of modern warfare: he would lead 60,000 men away from their lines of supply and communication and live off the land. He would bring the privations of**

**war to the very doorstep of the Deep South. Moving through hostile territory, he and his men would decisively destroy the Confederate capacity to make war. This concept of *hard war* would foretell the theory of conflict that would dominate the 20th century.**

**This year, you will portray the soldiers marching under the command of the man whose troops affectionately knew him as "Uncle Billy" during one of the most famous and important campaigns of the Civil War, one that indicated with finality that the end of the struggle was in sight.**

**For the purposes of this scenario, all reenactors will portray Union forces. There will be opportunities to galvanize for certain scenarios and for the daily skirmish. For more information regarding unit impressions, please see the Authenticity Guidelines.**

#### **SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

**10:30-- Cannon Firing in Loomer Field!**

**11:30-- Watch as the Infantry Drill and fire their muskets in the Village Grove.**

**12:30-- Join in a pick-up game of base ball—Civil War-style! At the Base Ball Diamond!**

**1:00-- Seeing the Elephant: Confederate militia attack near the 1860s Yankee Farm!**

**1:30-- A Red Badge of Courage: see a soldier's wounds treated at the Field Hospital next to the Four Mile House.**

**2:30-- Boots and Saddles! The Cavalry is drilling in Loomer Field!**

**3:30-- Bummers: Union troops are moving out to raid the countryside. Join them as they leave their camp near the General Store!**

**4:30-- Cannon Firing in Loomer Field!**

**Apart from these few scheduled activities, all reenactors will busy themselves portraying the everyday life of soldiers and civilians swept up in Sherman's March. Each camp area will have several activities and talking points, from preparing a handcart to flee the approaching armies, to camp diseases, and the significance of the colors to a regiment. More details will be given to commanding officers.**

## CAMPING GUIDELINES

**GFAS 2015 will take place in the 1880s Village area of the Old World Wisconsin Historic Site. To reference camp locations, please refer to the interactive map found at:**

**<http://oldworldwisconsin.wisconsinhistory.org/Explore/ExploreMap.aspx>**

***-Infantry* is to encamp next to the General Store.**

***-Cavalry* is to encamp between the Blacksmith Shop and the Wagon Shop.**

***-Artillery* is to encamp in the Village Grove, between Four Mile House and the General Store.**

***-Medical* is to encamp next to the Four Mile House.**

***-Civilians* are to encamp in either the Shoe Shop yard or next to the Irish House (TBD on arrival).**

**Military reenactors are strongly encouraged to adopt campaign-style camping for the weekend, as this is most appropriate to the March to the Sea scenario. As such, if you elect to bring tents, please restrict them to shelter halves and a limited number of A-frames, unless otherwise cleared with the coordinators.**

**Civilians should do their best to adopt a similar mindset to the military, portraying working class civilians or refugees in the midst of the privations of war.**

**Set up can begin on Friday, September 4<sup>th</sup> at 5:15; tear-down will commence at 5:15 on Sunday, September 6<sup>th</sup>.**

### **Special Notice to Civilian Participants**

**For the purposes of the 2015 Scenario, the Civilian Camp will be closed to the public. Instead, we ask that you man the three following areas to help tell a specific story of Sherman's March. Each of these three "stations" has specific activities involved with them for you and the public.**

***1. Refugee Camp: Explore the lives of those displaced by war. How did they live?***

***2. Ladies Aid Society: Depict how essential women were in supporting the war effort.***

***3. Wisconsin Home Front: Show what life back home was like while the men are at war.***

FOR YOUR INFORMATION...

1. **Old World Wisconsin will be open to all participating reenactors and their families free of charge on Friday, September 4<sup>th</sup> and Monday, September 7<sup>th</sup>.**
2. **There will be a reenactor-only TACTICAL on Sunday morning!**
3. **Please bring a dish to pass for a pot-luck style dinner on Saturday night.**
4. **Your host will provide the fixings for an Ice Cream Social on Saturday night, after dinner.**
5. **Unlike previous years, OWW will not be providing a ration for reenactors, as much of it remained uneaten in years past. Instead, those resources will be used for a couple of scenarios—including a raid on a Confederate farm! This will present the opportunity for civilians to occupy one of the site's farms.**

**OLD WORLD WISCONSIN AND THE EVENT COORDINATORS NEED YOUR HELP!**

*We are building the world of Sherman's March and have several neat scenarios in store. To pull this off, Ryan Schwartz will be looking for help on the weekend of August 30-31, as well as on Friday, September 4. He will also be putting out a call for items to be used to help create the camps and scenes, much like a piece of theatre.*

*Please watch your inboxes for weekly email updates forwarded by your commanding officers. Thank you all for your time and your efforts!*

*Sincerely,*

*-Ryan Schwartz  
Event Coordinator, 2015*

\*\*\***NEW**\*\*\*

**SPIES AND SMUGGLERS: A CIVIL WAR ADVENTURE**

**It has been the stated purpose of the *Gone for a Soldier* program at Old World Wisconsin to bring the stories of that terrible conflict to life in new and exciting ways. The centerpiece of 2015's offerings is the unveiling of a brand new, Civil War-themed adventure. Being "drafted" into the role of soldiers and civilians swept up in the drama of Sherman's March, this day-long activity will allow guests to personalize their Civil War experience.**

**Upon their arrival to the museum, guests will receive a daily insert for their program. The front will include information about daily activities, while the back will sport a Civil War draft notice. Interested participants will report to the Living History Camp, which has always been located in the 1880s Village Grove. There, an OWW employee will drill them and launch their experience every hour, on the hour (10:00-3:00). They will receive an activity booklet with five “Missions” to complete, as well as a participant badge (so reenactors can identify who is “playing” and interact accordingly). Participants will be required to wear their badge at all times.**

**The following are the five “Missions” each participant must compete. A dedicated guest should be able to complete them all in approximately 1.5 hours.**

**Mission 1: Move through the different camps and stations to gather the answers for the following questions:**

- A. Infantry- Why are Civil War flags so important? Why do the men care so much about them?**
- B. Cavalry- What sort of weapons do the horse-soldiers carry?**
- C. Artillery- What are the three types of ammunitions that cannons can fire?**
- D. Surgeon- What is the most common disease among the soldiers?**
- E. Civilians- If you are only able to escape the war with a few things from home, what would you take with you?**

**Mission 2: Go to the Washerwoman in the Refugee Camp near the Church. She will have a special item for you to smuggle through the Village. Go back to her when you have completed your mission and have her initial your booklet.**

**Mission 3: Sherman’s Union soldiers are deep in Confederate territory. Where could they be going? Find a way to sneak into General Kilpatrick’s tent in the Cavalry Camp by the Blacksmith Shop. Examine the map inside and find out where Sherman is going. Take this information to the Man with a Cane near Four Mile House and have him initial your booklet.**

**HINT: General Kilpatrick’s tent has small US flag next to it.**

**Mission 4: There is a Ladies’ Aid Association meeting in the 1860s Yankee Farm. They are preparing care packages for the Refugees and for Prisoners of War. Meet these ladies for your next assignment. Be sure to have one of them initial this page when you are done!**

**Mission 5: If you have all four of the other Missions completed, you are ready for your final task. The man in charge of all the people you have spoken to today has a secret identity that you must discover! Go see a man about a gold pocket watch to receive your final Mission!**

**HINT: Having trouble? Find someone nearby and ask them if they know where you can get a new watch, since yours is broken.**

**This program would not be possible without YOU, the reenactor. As a dedicated living historian, you will be a key player in creating the “world” of *Spies and Smugglers*. Please come prepared to interact with participants as members of Sherman’s Army or as civilians caught up in its path. Answer questions as would a person of the time might, in a sort of “loose” first person impression. You can drop out of this when addressing groups of normal spectators as you so choose. Remember: watch for the participant badge!**

***Additionally*, Ryan Schwartz is looking for interested individuals to play some characters for the weekend who will play a special role in this Civil War interactive:**

**The men in blue...**

- 1. Union Provost Martial: A low-grade officer in the Union camp. He takes his job to maintain discipline among the Union foragers seriously, testing pickets and ensuring the safety of the camp. He is also always on the lookout for Confederate sympathizers who might be spying or smuggling things through the town.**
- 2. Judson Kilpatrick: The commander of the Union cavalry in Sherman’s March to the Sea. A flamboyant, if reckless and aggressive officer. He is zealous in his mission to combat Joseph Wheeler’s cavalry and destroy Southern infrastructure. Sherman once said of him, “I know that Kilpatrick is a hell of a damned fool, but I want just that sort of man to command my cavalry on this expedition.” *Must be a cavalryman.***
- 3. Surgeon’s Steward: Another attendant in the Union camp. He assists the surgeon in his duties, keeping the men healthy, which is difficult without regular supply lines. He will tell anyone who will listen about the many diseases the plague the Union forces and is always trying to find new ways to keep his medicine cabinet stocked.**

4. **The “Wag”:** A staple of any army camp, this gambler, grouser, and rabble rouser should be an enlisted man. He instigates activities, promotes discussions, and generally causes mischief. Requires a very outgoing personality!

**The men in gray...**

1. **Joseph Wheeler:** The commander of the Confederate cavalry, the only truly effective force opposing Sherman’s March. A fine cavalry officer, Wheeler will be active as he moves around outside the Village area. Guests will be asked to “smuggle” items past the Union guards to him during the day, so he needs to be visible and outgoing, as the lead Confederate character. He also had an unscrupulous reputation among native Georgians—apparently, he was not much gentler than Sherman himself! *Should be a cavalryman*
2. **Confederate POW:** Captured recently in the Battle of Griswoldville, the first major engagement of the March, he is being held behind enemy lines. None too pleased with this turn of fate, he is itching to get back into action...but has given his parole for now. However, this does not mean he cannot help other captured “spies and smugglers” to escape...

**Those in-between...**

1. **The Washerwoman:** This war refugee is not all that she seems. While doing her laundry for pennies in the churchyard, she also keeps a string of secret correspondences with those within the town, and with those outside. She will need help moving these letters around in secret!
2. **The Mayor:** a respectable civilian, this gentleman has helplessly watched his town be overtaken by a force of Sherman’s Army. Although he has surrendered the town, he is still willing to carefully gather “useful” information and give it out to those he trusts.
3. **The Belle:** this is the only fashionable lady in town, and she uses her finery as a cloak for her secret dealings. Belle Boyd with an attitude, she is vivacious and tart with her town’s occupiers. She has a particular rivalry with the Union Provost Martial.
4. **The Unionist:** A farmer or farmwife who has entered to town to sell produce, eggs, and butter to the Union troops. Never hesitates to espouse her loyalty to the Union cause and report if she hears about any disloyal actions...

**If you would like to play any of the above characters, very little advanced preparation will be required. Please contact Ryan Schwartz at [RPSchwartz1863@gmail.com](mailto:RPSchwartz1863@gmail.com) as soon as possible.**

**Look for more information regarding this tremendous new program via email from your unit commanders as we near the event and expect a morning briefing each day before the site opens to the public. From the bottom of my heart, thank you all for your commitment to authenticity and creating fantastic educational experiences for our guests. You are all truly the cream of the crop, everything that Civil War living historians should be.**

**Sincerely,**

**Ryan Schwartz, Event Coordinator**

## **GONE FOR A SOLDIER: SUGGESTIONS FOR CIVILIAN RE-ENACTORS**

### **OWW PERIOD CLOTHING**

**Below, you'll find the basic guidelines that help shape historic appearance at Old World Wisconsin. Much thought goes into dressing our interpreters. Their outfits are based in historic research and are chosen for time period, ethnic group, and economic situation. Please plan to follow to these guidelines during your time here at Old World Wisconsin.**

**There is much information available about period clothing in historic sites. One terrific source for information about life from 1855 - 1865, that you might find especially useful, can be found on the Sewing Academy website. <http://www.thesewingacademy.com/shop/>**

### **WOMEN**

#### **Dress:**

**A day dress, work dress, or wrapper is appropriate for the setting. You will be an active participant in a rural life environment. Activities that you will be doing will likely include working in the garden, splitting and/or stacking wood, cooking, etc. Fancy dresses with large hoops would be inappropriate and difficult to work in. Generally, work dresses were one piece, closed down the front, dropped shoulders, with a full skirt that should touch the top of the shoe. Old hoop dresses were sometimes made over into work dresses. Here a few examples of appropriate work dresses.**



### Underpinnings:

**Wear a corset if you have one. It is not necessary to wear a hoop – two ruffled bottom petticoats would work well. If you do choose to wear a hoop, please wear a small one. Chemise and drawers help to give the right historic appearance.**

### Stockings and Footwear:

**Knee-high stockings in shades of black, grey, tan, brown or off-white are acceptable and should be of cotton or wool in appearance. If you chose striped stockings, the stripes should be horizontal and of colors that could be attained by natural dyes like blue, brown, red, green and yellow. Stockings should match your dress or shoes in some fashion.**

**Black or brown boots are best. Plain oxford-type low heeled shoes are also acceptable. Avoid thick vibram soles if you can. Soft slippers or fancy dress shoes are not appropriate for the setting and work.**

### Hair:

**Center part, pulled back into a low roll or bun at the nape of the neck. If you have short hair, plan to wear a hairpiece or headscarf to disguise your modern hairstyle. Please no bangs – if you have them find a way to hide them. Cascades of ringlets and fancy hairstyles were reserved for young ladies and special occasions. No French Braids.**



### Head Coverings:

**You should wear a head-covering if you are working outside or walking between buildings.**

- **Hairnet – A simple crocheted hairnet (known today as a snood) can be worn to cover the low hair roll. It should be black or brown and fasten up near the crown of your head. Note though that hairnets were most often worn by younger ladies in the mid-60s.**
- **Hats – A cloth sunbonnet or headscarf (tied under the chin) would be good for garden or yard work. Please no fancy bonnets or elaborate straw hats, as these would not be worn while doing chores in a rural area.**

#### **Outerwear:**

**To take the chill off of a cold morning or damp day, you may wear a shawl. Woven wool, wool crochet or knit would be best. You can use a small pin inside the shawl to secure it. We don't want to see blanket/skirt/kilt pins.**

**In the event of rain, you could use a plain black umbrella with a rigid wood handle. Please no collapsible models. A rain cape made of some lightweight natural material is acceptable.**

**Sun parasols were saved for fashionable events, not used by farm women in the course of the workday.**

#### **Accessories:**

- **Please keep jewelry to a minimum. A plain gold band wedding ring is acceptable.**
- **No wristwatches please. You can carry a pocket watch. If it has a modern cover (like a Harley design) please keep it undercover.**
- **You can carry a reticule (small drawstring bag) or a woven basket in which to stash personal items.**
- **You should wear an apron with your dress. It can be either a simple tie at the waist style or a style pinned to the bodice. The apron should be long – nearly to the bottom of your dress and full enough to wrap around your sides.**

#### **Other:**

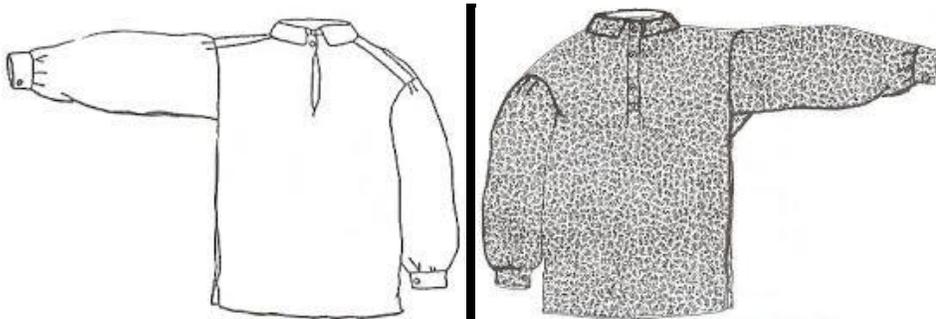
- **No makeup**
- **No perfumes, colognes or strong-smelling soaps, shampoos, or fabric softeners.**
- **Cross your legs at the ankles, not at the knee.**
- **Keep your sleeves rolled down unless you are doing a very messy job – laundry, cooking, and gardening.**

- **OWW interpreters interact with guests in the third person. Please do the same.**
- **Keep all things modern out of sight**
  - **Hide modern water bottles**
  - **Turn cell phones completely off and keep them out of sight, even vibrations can be heard by guests.**

## **MEN**

### **Shirt:**

**A plain white cotton or linen square-cut or collared button-placket shirt is appropriate. Both of these shirt styles pull on over the head and have dropped shoulders. A square-cut shirt is made using squares of fabric, is loose fitting, gathered at the sleeves and has one button to close the key-hole neck opening. A placket shirt has a few buttons from the neck down to mid-chest. Keep the buttons closed at the top if you can. If you wear an undershirt, please make sure that it is plain white with a “V” neck. We shouldn’t see a modern tee shirt under your shirt.**



### **Trousers:**

**Broad-fall trousers, small-fall trousers, or button fly trousers are fine. (Broad-fall and small-fall varieties are earlier types that have a front flap rather than a buttoned fly.) In the 1860s men wore trousers higher than they do today – closer to the natural waist. They kept their trousers up with braces – sort of a suspender made of solid fabric that buttons to the pants. No elastic suspenders, or modern belts please.**

### **Neckwear:**

**If you wear a square-cut shirt,(with the key-hole neck), you must wear a cravat. The cravat is a wide, droopy neck tie. Choose a practical fabric like cotton to wear with your work clothes. The button placket shirt does not require a necktie.**

### **Waistcoat/Vest:**

**Shawl (rounded) collar is best. Remember that sturdier fabrics are best suited to the types of work that you'll be doing during your visit. Fancy fabrics may well be damaged. Remember to keep your vest on at all times. In the 1860s your shirt was really considered part of your underwear.**



### **Sac Coat:**

**A sac coat is a loose-fitting, boxy-cut jacket**



**that comes to about mid-thigh. Wool or heavy cotton twill in brown, black, blue or (splitting wood, gardening, doing field work) but would have been part of your everyday work wear. You should certainly wear your sac coat when you move between buildings.**

### **Stockings and Footwear:**

**Black or dark colored socks are appropriate. Plain boots in black or brown boots are best. Plain oxford-type low heeled shoes are also acceptable. Avoid thick vibram soles if you can.**

### **Hair:**

**Men's hair in the 1860s was short and trimmed close to the head at the neck. It was longer at the sides and top of the head. It usually had a side part and was sometimes waved. During the Civil War years, facial hair came to be generally accepted. Side whiskers, beards, and mustaches became more popular.**



### **Hat:**

**Wear a plain straw or felt hat with a low-medium crown, with a wide brim. Western hats, fedoras, and bowlers are not appropriate. Your hat should be worn when you are outside. Your hat should always be removed when you enter a building.**

### **Outerwear:**

**To take the chill off of a cold morning or damp day, you may wear a shawl. Yes, real men wore shawls! Woven wool, wool crochet or knit would be best. You can use a small pin inside the shawl to secure it. We don't want to see blanket/skirt/kilt pin. It is unlikely that you**

**will need an overcoat in early September, but you could wear a plain, long coat over your sac coat.**

**In the event of rain, you could use a plain black umbrella with a rigid wood handle. Please no collapsible models. A rain cape made of some lightweight natural material is acceptable.**

#### **Accessories:**

- **Please keep jewelry to a minimum. A plain wedding band is fine.**
- **No wristwatches of course, but you can carry a pocket watch. If it has a modern lid (like a Harley design) please keep it out of sight.**
- **You can keep personal items in a cloth bag. Such bags were generally made of tough canvas or twill material and had a shoulder strap. Alternatively, you might carry a simple wooden tool box – with a cloth cover. Carpet bags are too fancy for our setting.**

#### **Other:**

- **No heavy scented aftershaves, colognes, strong-smelling soaps, shampoos or fabric softeners.**
- **Keep your sleeves rolled down unless you are doing a very messy job – fieldwork or gardening.**
- **OWW interpreters interact with guests in the third person. Please do the same.**
- **Keep all things modern out of sight**
  - **Hide modern water bottles**
  - **Turn cell phones completely off and keep them out of sight, even vibrations can be heard by guests.**

## **CHILDREN**

### **Very Young Children:**

**Children were dressed for the most part as smaller versions of the adults with the exception of very young children. To about five years of age, both girls and boys can be put into short, loose dresses (just below the knee) with pantalets showing below. Children of all ages (both boys and girls) wore simple boots.**



### **Boys:**

**Boys' shirts should be plain cotton or linen square-cut or button-placket like men's shirts. If a modern tee shirt is worn under the shirt, it should not be visible.**



**Boys, five years and older, may wear either long trousers or knee-length trousers. Knee-length trousers were generally worn only by boys younger than 10 or 11. Both pants styles should be held up with braces that button onto the pants. Alternatively, boys' shirts can button directly onto their pants. They should wear vests and sac coats.**

**Boys should put on straw or felt hats (like their fathers) for outside wear.**

**Dark stockings should be worn with plain boots. Stockings must completely cover the leg (up to mid-thigh) if knee-length trousers are worn.**

### **Girls:**

**For housework, girls should wear one-piece dresses (similar style to adult women's). They should put on sunbonnets or headscarves when they are working outside or going to visit. Girls dress length can be quite short if the child is young (just below the knee), but be should be longer for older girls (mid-calf to ankle-length). Pantalets or drawers should be visible below the dress hem. However, petticoats should not extend below the dress hem.**

**Stockings should reach to mid-thigh and match the dress. Simple boots are appropriate.**

**Girls should wear an apron over their dress. It can be either a simple tie at the waist or a style pinned to the bodice. The apron should be long - nearly to the bottom of the dress and full enough to wrap around the sides.**



**Girls can wear their hair down and loose or plait it into braids. No French Braids please. For daily work plain hairstyles are the best. Leave that curling iron at home.**

### **Questions:**

**Cait Dallas  
Period Clothing Coordinator  
Old World Wisconsin  
[catherine.dallas@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:catherine.dallas@wisconsinhistory.org)**

**(262) 594 - 6330**



## GONE FOR A SOLDIER: UNIFORM AND EQUIPAGE GUIDELINES

*BY RYAN SCHWARTZ, COORDINATOR (2015)*

FROM CAIT DALLAS, OWW PERIOD CLOTHING COORDINATOR:

**Below, you'll find the basic guidelines that help shape historic appearance at Old World Wisconsin. Much thought goes into dressing our interpreters. Their outfits are based in historic research and are chosen for time period, ethnic group, and economic situation. Please plan to follow to these guidelines during your time here at Old World Wisconsin.**

**There is much information available about period clothing in historic sites. One terrific source for information about life from 1855 - 1865, that you might find especially useful, can be found on the Sewing Academy website. <http://www.thesewingacademy.com/shop/>**

### **MILITARY IMPRESSIONS**

#### **1. Infantry**

**All infantrymen will be portraying soldiers of Company B, 17<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment, a unit composed primarily of Irish immigrants. After mustering in on 15 March 1862, the unit was deployed to**

**the Western theater and joined George Thomas' Army of the Tennessee a week after the Battle of Shiloh. They served with distinction, becoming noted for valorous charges and steadfast rearguards from Corinth through the Siege of Vicksburg.**

**In January, 1864, the regiment reenlisted as Veteran Volunteers. After returning from their furlough in late April, the seasoned men of Company B rejoined the XVII Corps for the Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, fighting bravely at Kennesaw Mountain and Marietta. With Atlanta firmly under their control, the much-reduced 17<sup>th</sup> joined Uncle Billy on his legendary March to the Sea...**

**More Information:**

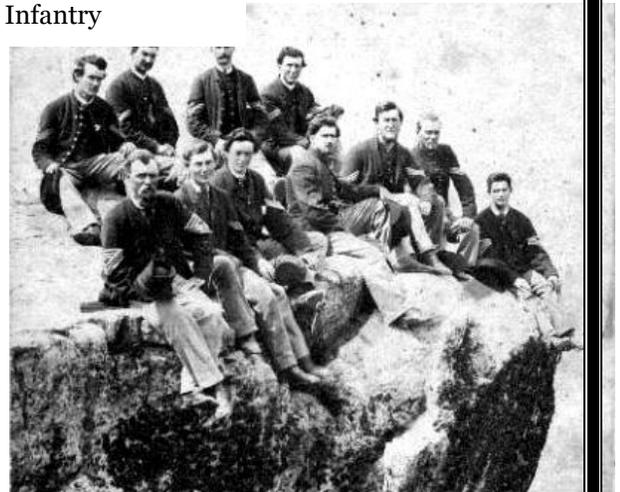
**<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:4294963828-4294963805&dsRecordDetailS=R:CS2200>**



## **2. Cavalry**

Detail of Company H, 44<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry

**Mounted troopers shall portray a squadron of the 9<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry, as no Wisconsin cavalry participated in Sherman's March. The regiment was mustered into Federal service on January 8<sup>th</sup>, 1863 and immediately dispatched to Kentucky to await assignment. They did not have to wait long as Confederate General John Hunt Morgan launched his bold raid into Indiana and Ohio. As the National Government scrambled for troops to intercept Morgan's men, the 9<sup>th</sup> Michigan rode to the sound contributed materially to the Confederates' eventual defeat.**



9<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry on Lookout Mountain

**After continuing their service in Tennessee, the regiment was ordered to join General Judson “Kill Cavalry” Kilpatrick’s division for the March to the Sea. For the duration of Sherman’s campaign through the heart of the Confederacy, they served with distinction both in action and as the personal bodyguard of General Kilpatrick. After the War, veterans of the 9<sup>th</sup> maintained that their unit fired the last shots of the conflict east of the Mississippi River.**

**More Information:**

<http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unmicav.htm#9th>

### **3. Artillery**

**Only one Wisconsin Artillery Battery marched to Savannah with Sherman, and that was the 10<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Independent Light Artillery Battery. Raised in New Lisbon, WI, in February 1862, they were ordered to join the Artillery Reserve of the Army of the Cumberland. After the Siege of Corinth and the Battle of Iuka, the guns were posted to Nashville, TN as a part of the garrison there. They remained in this vicinity until May of 1864, when they were permanently assigned to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division under the command of General Judson Kilpatrick.**

**With this reassignment, the 10<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Battery became quite adept at hit and fade tactics, as well as in the destruction of the enemy’s logistical resources, such as railroads and depots. The skills they gained during the lightning cavalry raids outside Atlanta would serve the Battery well as they marched through Georgia.**



**More Information:**

<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1170&dsRecordDetails=R:CS1923>

### **4. Medical**

**Surgical personnel attending GFAS 2015 will be portraying the medical**



**staff of the 17<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry. According to the Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, this included Surgeon Henry McKennan, 1<sup>st</sup> Assistant Charles D. Davis, and Hospital Steward George St. Sure. Interestingly, St. Sure was raised to surgeon in July 1865.**

**For more information, please review the 17<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin link above.**

## UNIFORM GUIDELINES

**These guidelines pertain to *all three service branches* portrayed at GFAS 2015. The Union Armies in the West tended to be less consistently supplied than their counterparts in the East and were frequently described as**



**dressing in a more utilitarian fashion. This plain form of dress was only accentuated by the conditions on the March to the Sea. Moving at a punishing pace, gear would have endured wear and tear while the men were cut off from their supply lines.**

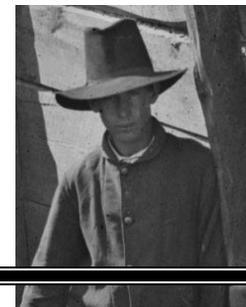
**With this in mind, it is encouraged that reenactors wear older, more worn uniforms and gear. Your kit can even be a little ragged, though it should *NOT* be holey and in ill-repair. The men were still soldiers and were expected to patch and maintain their uniforms, so please repair any tears. A smattering of “requisitioned” civilian items would likewise not be out of place in the ranks as well.**

**Surgeons and other supporting personnel should adhere to the above general guidelines. Although specific equipment and uniform items will not be indicated below for such reenactors, they should do their utmost to wear uniforms best befitting the hard campaigning of the March to the Sea and carry only that equipment most necessary.**

**In the listing below for the combat arms, Uniform and Equipment items are listed in order of prevalence in the ranks.**

### **Headgear**

***No ornamentation, please, apart from Corps Badges***



- 1. Model 1858 Dress Hat**
- 2. Civilian Brimmed Hat**
- 3. Forage Cap Type II**

**Coats**

- 1. Fatigue Blouse/4-button Sack Coat**
- 2. Frock Coat/9-buttons**
- 3. Shell Jacket (limited to Cavalry and Artillery NCOs)**

*Also note that it became popular among the enlisted ranks to remove the trim from Shell Jackets beginning in 1863.*



**Shirt**

- 1. US Regulation Issue or Contract Pattern Shirt**
- 2. Civilian Shirt**

**Trousers**

- 1. Sky Blue Foot Pattern Trousers**
- 2. Sky Blue Mounted Pattern Trousers**

*Where possible, Artillery reenactors should consider wearing Mounted Trousers*

- 3. Civilian Trousers**

**Footgear**

- 1. Jefferson Bootees/Brogans**
  - 2. Enlisted Boots (typically mid-calf height)**
  - 3. Civilian Shoes**
- + Civilian socks



**Leathers**

**These will vary in each service branch and are left to the discretion of commanding officers, with the advisement to attempt to maintain uniformity in the ranks.**

**Canteen**

- 1. 1858 Smoothside Canteen (Covered)**
- 2. M1862 Canteen (Beehive, Covered)**



## **Haversack**

### **1. US Issue Haversack (Tarred)**

## **Individual Weapons**

### **For Infantry...**

#### **1. 1861 or 1863 Springfield Rifled Musket**

***There is evidence at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum of 1861 Springfields in the 17<sup>th</sup> WI***

#### **2. 1853 Enfield Rifled Musket**

#### **3. Other long-arm approved by unit commander**

***Note: Pistols and swords may only be carried by officers of Lieutenants rank or higher***

### **For Cavalry...**

#### **1. Spencer Repeating Rifle**

***Issued to the 9<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry sometime in 1863, carried on March to the Sea***

#### **2. Sharps Military Carbine**

#### **1. Colt Model 1860 "Army" Pistol**

***Note: One pistol per cavalryman is permitted***

#### **2. M1860 Light Cavalry Sabre**

## **Knapsack or Blanket Roll?**

**This decision is left to the discretion of individual soldiers, as a fairly mixed collection is extant in existing photographs of Federal troops in the Western Theater. If a knapsack is worn, however, it should be the US Issue Double-Bag variety.**

## **FOODWAYS**

**During Sherman's March to the Sea, regular Army rations would have been liberally supplemented by foraged food. For this event consider packing:**

## **HINTS AND TIPS!**

**Headgear is the hallmark of any impression! Experiment with your hats to find the style that suits you best.**

**Wear your accoutrements high! For example, belts should typically be situated at the natural waist and canteens should rest at the small of the back.**

**Learn some period slang and use it in your conversations with your pards and with Old World Wisconsin guests. It definitely adds to the experience.**

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

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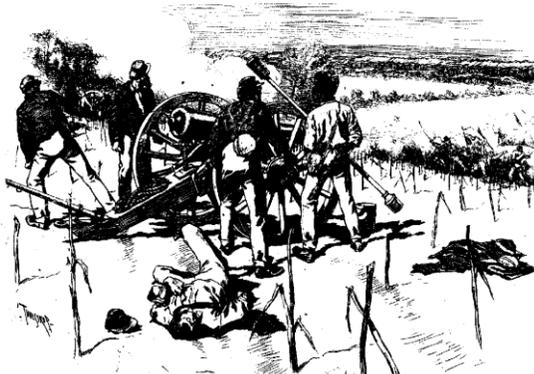
### **INFANTRY**

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### **ARTILLERY**

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## BOSCOBEL 2015

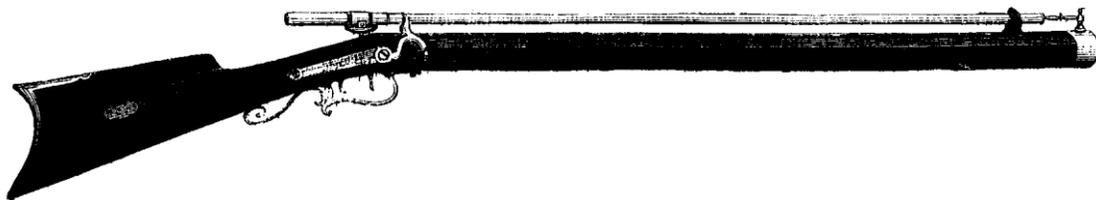
**Lyle Laufenberg provided the newsletter with the following photos from the 2015 Boscobel event. The first picture is of the artillery units on dress parade (Boscobel always provides a lot of artillery for their event). The second photograph is of the artillery in action during one of the battles. The final picture is of the 6<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Light Artillery unit at Boscobel. A very hearty thank you goes out to Lyle for these photos for the newsletter.**





## **SKIRMISHERS**

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## **CIVIL WAR MILESTONES**

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### **SEPTEMBER**

**Sept. 2, 1863**

**Knoxville, Tennessee falls to Union forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside**

<b>Sept. 2, 1864</b>	<b>Atlanta surrenders to Sherman's army</b>
<b>Sept. 3, 1861</b>	<b>General Polk seizes Columbus, Georgia and violates Kentucky's neutrality</b>
<b>Sept. 5, 1863</b>	<b>Britain seizes Confederate ships and shipyard</b>
<b>Sept. 6, 1819</b>	<b>Gen. William S. Rosencrans, USA, born</b>
<b>Sept. 6, 1861</b>	<b>Gen. Grant moves into Paduca, Kentucky</b>
<b>Sept. 6, 1863</b>	<b>General Braxton Bragg orders the evacuation of Chattanooga, Tennessee, by rebel forces</b>
<b>Sept. 8, 1828</b>	<b>Gen. Joshua Chamberlain, USA, born</b>
<b>Sept. 10, 1836</b>	<b>Gen. Joseph Wheeler, CSA, born</b>
<b>Sept. 11, 1861</b>	<b>Union victory at Cheat Mountain</b>
<b>Sept. 14, 1862</b>	<b>BATTLE AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND THE BLACK HATS GAIN A NEW NAME—THE IRON BRIGADE</b>
<b>Sept. 15, 1862</b>	<b>Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson captures Harper's Ferry</b>

- Sept. 15, 1863**                      **President Lincoln suspends the *writ of habeas corpus* throughout the United States**
- Sept. 17, 1862**                      **THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM—The Iron Brigade fights in the “Cornfield”. Veterans always demonstrated great admiration for those soldiers who fought at Antietam**
- Sept. 19-20, 1863**                      **The Battle of Chickamauga**
- Sept. 19, 1864**                      **The Battle at Winchester**
- Sept. 24, 1863**                      **Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee**
- Sept. 24, 1864**                      **Sheridan lays waste to the Shenandoah Valley**

## **HIS BUCKEYE CAMPAIGN.**

**After the close of this canvass, Mr. Lincoln again devoted himself to the practice of his profession, but he was destined to remain but a short time in retirement. In the fall of 1859 Mr. Douglas went to Ohio to stump the state for his friend, Mr. Pugh, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Ohio Republicans at once asked Mr. Lincoln to come to the state and reply to the "Little Giant." He accepted the invitation and made two masterly speeches in the campaign. In one of them, delivered at Cincinnati, he prophesied the outcome of the rebellion if the Southern people attempted to divide the Union by force.**

**Addressing himself particularly to the Kentuckians in the audience, he said:**

**"I have told you what we mean to do. I want to know, now, when that thing takes place, what do you mean to do? I often hear it intimated that you mean to divide the Union whenever a Republican, or anything like it, is**

**elected President of the United States. [A Voice--"That is so."] 'That is so,' one of them says; I wonder if he is a Kentuckian? [A Voice--"He is a Douglas man." ] Well, then, I want to know what you are going to do with your half of it?**

**"Are you going to split the Ohio down through, and push your half off a piece? Or are you going to keep it right alongside of us outrageous fellows? Or are you going to build up a wall some way between your country, and ours, by which that movable property of yours can't come over here any more, to the danger of your losing it? Do you think you can better yourselves on that subject by leaving us here under no obligation whatever to return those specimens of your movable property that come hither?**

**"You have divided the Union because we would not do right with you, as you think, upon that subject; when we cease to be under obligations to do anything for you, how much better off do you think you will be? Will you make war upon us and kill us all? Why, gentlemen, I think you are as gallant and as brave men as live; that you can fight as bravely in a good cause, man for man, as any other people living; that you have shown yourselves capable of this upon various occasions; but, man for man, you are not better than we are, and there are not so many of you as there are of us.**

**"You will never make much of a hand at whipping us. If we were fewer in numbers than you, I think that you could whip us; if we were equal, it would likely be a drawn battle; but, being inferior in numbers, you will make nothing by attempting to master us.**

**"But perhaps I have addressed myself as long, or longer, to the Kentuckians than I ought to have done, inasmuch as I have said that, whatever course you take, we intend in the end to beat you."**

## **DISSENT IN MILLEDGEVILLE**

*BY [ROBERT E. BONNER](#)*

MARCH 27, 2014, 9:15 PM

**Thanks to the particularities of the Confederate Constitution, President Jefferson Davis had no real claim on the loyalty of his sitting vice president, Alexander H. Stephens, who was selected by the Confederate Legislature.**

**Even so, Davis recognized Stephens's appearance before the Georgia Legislature in early 1864 as an act of utter betrayal – and not only because it fell the day after the Ides of March.**

**Stephens's three-hour harangue on the night of March 16 jolted the sleepy town of Milledgeville, then the state capital, with its withering attack on the Davis administration's violation of the fundamental rights of Southern whites through policies like the military draft and martial law. Stephens sent the packed crowd home with echoes of Patrick Henry's revolutionary injunction of 1775: The choice for Confederate Georgians, as it had been for Henry's generation, was the alternative of civil liberty or patriotic death, imposed by a tyrannical ruler.**

**Stephens's rhetorical broadside spread quickly across the wartime South and became one of the most important political developments in the Civil War's third lingering winter. The sour personal relationship between the Confederacy's top two officials was hardly news. But the rift in the South's political establishment now aligned with a building anti-Lincoln campaign in the North that was pushing hard for a negotiated peace. Those Confederates who already considered Davis to be a Southern-bred Caesar could now imagine Stephens in the role of Brutus.**

**Stephens raised the stakes of political opposition by presenting Richmond's governmental overreach on the same level of danger as the Union's military onslaught. An administration that had weathered three years of federal military assault now faced a profound crisis of legitimacy from within.**

**Tensions between Davis and Stephens emerged early in the war but were resolved, at least at first, by Stephens, a Georgia politician, withdrawing from Richmond, in the spring of 1862. From his semi-exile in his Crawfordville, Ga., home (called Liberty Hall as early as 1860), the vice president privately seethed about his boss, whom he dismissed as "weak and vacillating, timid, petulant, peevish, obstinate, but not firm."**

**His grievances found a ready audience among fellow Georgia politicians whose anti-Davis animus was just as bitter. Early in 1862, Gov. Joseph Brown had marshaled a states-rights critique of Richmond's new military draft. Robert Toombs followed his brief stint as Davis's secretary of state with interminable squabbling with the president and Confederate military**

**brass; the culmination of these disputes came when Toombs was placed under military arrest just a few weeks after Stephen's "Ides of March" address. Linton Stephens, Alexander's younger brother and a state legislator, channeled his hatred of the president into a series of anti-administration resolutions taken up during his state's 1864 late winter legislative session. By the end of their March assembly, Georgia state legislators had followed the Stephens brothers' lead by passing a strongly worded rebuke of Confederate martial law.**

**Stephens stood out among these Georgia "malcontents" for his oratorical skills no less than for the high office he uneasily occupied. His speechifying in Congress 20 years earlier had brought tears from Representative Abraham Lincoln. His impassioned address against disunion in November of 1860 also touched Lincoln (as it did most other Unionists) and prompted a famous interchange between the president-elect and his former Whig ally from Georgia. A few months later, Stephens offered up his so-called "Cornerstone speech," which would shape his reputation thereafter. His full-throated identification of the new Southern Confederacy with racial slavery gained international notoriety.**

**Stephens's "Ides of March," speech, which ranks just below his "Cornerstone" address in its rhetorical power, was built around a central tenet of classical republicanism: the fragility of popular rights during the emergency of war. "Liberty is the animating spirit, the soul of our system of government, and like the soul of man, when once lost, it is lost forever," Stephens said. Insisting that even the most dire circumstances could not justify curtailing popular rights, he noted that "without liberty, I would not turn upon my heel for independence." True patriotism required citizens to defy an overreaching government, even if that government faced the crisis of its existence. "Let no one therefore be deterred from performing his duty on this occasion by the cry of counter-revolution, nor by the cry that it is the duty of all, in this hour of peril, to support the government," he warned. "Be not misled by this cry, or that you must not say anything against the administration, or you will injure the cause."**

**Stephens reached a peak by warning of imminent political bondage. "I was not born to have a master from either the North or South," he thundered, insisting that he was no more willing to subordinate himself to his own Richmond government than to Lincoln's despotism in Washington. Were his**

**options reduced to serving one or another of these two tyrants, his resolve would be clear. “I shall never choose between candidates for that office. Shall never degrade the right of suffrage in such an election.” Death would be welcome in this event, since Stephens had “no wish or desire to live after the degradation of my country, and have no intention to survive its liberties.”**

**Ironically, with Stephens away in Milledgeville defending white liberty, one of the slaves at Liberty Hall made his own bid for freedom. Stephens learned upon his return to Crawfordville in late March that a slave named Pierce had left the premises soon after he had departed, his own speech in hand, for the capital. Early reports that Pierce had been killed were updated by information that he was both alive and no longer a slave, having escaped to the Union lines and placed himself in the service of a cavalry unit commanded by Gen. Joseph Wheeler.**

**This stunned Stephens. For him, the unquestioning obedience he expected from Pierce and his other 30-odd slaves was a function of their racial deficiencies. Among the central points of his Cornerstone speech was the natural subservience of the “African race” to whites, whose superiority Stephens insisted had been vindicated by modern science. Pierce’s decision to abandon the role of devoted slave haunted Stephens into the postwar period. Late in 1865, during his five-month incarceration in Fort Warren and facing a possible trial for treason to the United States government, Stephens recorded several dreams of his once trusted servants. In one of the most vivid, he imagined the life that a wayward Pierce would be living beyond his master’s command.**

**Stephens’s psychic entanglement with Pierce’s loyalty and his betrayal resulted from the deep history between these two men. Pierce had become Stephens’ human property in 1845, at the age of 6; the master immediately laid claim to the slave by endowing him with the name of his close friend George Foster Pierce, the Methodist bishop of Georgia. As Pierce the slave grew older, Stephens worked to mold him into a trusted dependent and regularly traveled to Washington with the enslaved personal attendant.**

**Their history didn’t end with Pierce’s emancipation. When Stephens returned to take up a seat in the United States House of Representatives eight years after the Confederate collapse, he resumed contact with Pierce**

**(who had taken the last name of Lafayette) and used his influence to gain his former slave a Civil Service appointment at the Interior Department. In a world that had made slaves into citizens, Stephens' Southern mastery was replaced by a routine act of political patronage.**

**But there would be no rapprochement between Stephens and Davis after the March 1864 rupture in their political and personal relationship. At the same time, fears (and hopes) that Stephens's dissent might lead to a political upheaval within the Confederate government proved unfounded. Despite his fiery rhetoric, Stephens was still doing his president's bidding up through his February 1865 meeting with Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward at Hampton Roads (a vignette aboard the River Queen that Steven Spielberg's 2012 film "Lincoln" has memorably dramatized). Even under the extreme hardships of war and the looming inevitability of defeat, Stephens's allegiance to the Southern cause remained firm.**

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***Sources: "The Great Speech of Hon. A.H. Stephens, Delivered Before the Georgia Legislature, on Wednesday Night, March 16th, 1864"; James Z. Rabun, "Alexander H. Stephens and Jefferson Davis," American Historical Review, 1953; Henry Cleveland, "Alexander Stephens in Public and Private;" Alexander H. Stephens Papers, Library of Congress.***



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**[http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/03/27/dissent-in-milledgeville/?\\_php=true&\\_type=blogs&ref=opinion&r=1](http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/03/27/dissent-in-milledgeville/?_php=true&_type=blogs&ref=opinion&r=1)**