

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.**

EDITOR: James H. Dumke

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PASS IN REVIEW

pages 2-3

ASSOCIATION CAMPAIGN SCHEDULE	pages 3-4
EDITORIAL	pages 4-10
REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES	pages 10-36
ATTENTION TO ORDERS	pages 36-59
REPORTS FROM THE CAMPS	pages 59-66
INFANTRY	pages 59-63
ARTILLERY	pages 63-64
SKIRMISHERS	pages 64-65
SECOND WISCONSIN FIELD HOSPITAL	pages 65-66
CIVIL WAR MILESTONES	pages 67-68
THE DEBATE OVER THE DISPLAY OF THE CONFEDERATE	
BATTLE FLAG	pages 68-74

PASS IN REVIEW

From the quill of Lt. Colonel Pete Seielstad



As we near July 1st, I am always drawn by the action that took place at Gettysburg. General Buford's men holding the ground against the confederate force, General Reynolds surveying the land, agreeing with Buford that the enemy must be fought on this ground and ordering his men to hurry along and "Drive those fellows out of the woods."

The men of the Iron Brigade take General Reynolds' last orders seriously and loading at the run meet Archer's Brigade head on. We

all know the story about these Western men and their brave dash to meet the enemy and dish out deadly fire upon the gray-clad rebels. What can we say about the 6th Wisconsin and their ability to hold their fire and shout out “Surrender” to those trapped in the Railroad Cut?

To reflect on that 1st day in July of 1863, is to consider the fact that these men lost the day’s battle as they retreated through the town of Gettysburg but purchased precious time for the Federals to assemble. If our heroes were not there on the first day, the 2nd and 3rd day at Gettysburg wouldn’t have happened. No Peach Orchard, no Little Round Top, and no Pickett’s Charge. (Here I go, writing about counterfactual history.)

Focus on these men as they retreat to the Seminary and hold another defensive position. June 30th started out like any other when the Black Hats camped at Marsh Creek on the

Chambersburg Pike near the town of Gettysburg. But by early afternoon the next day many would be dead or wounded. The day is hot; the rifle is fouled but is quickly cleaned and ready. Many take a drink from their canteen or a bite from what is left in their haversack. A quick look down the firing line a man is quick to see who has survived to this hour. Another look out into the field the Federals see the first signs of the confederate line advancing. With sweat and exhaustion, his rifle aimed and a finger on the trigger, a man says under his breath, “Come on, God damn you!”

Imagine for a moment the deep sense of devotion these men had to protect and preserve the Union from secession. Heroes? They are definitely heroes in my book.

Your obedient servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF THE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATION

JULY

1st	Berlin VFW -Riverside Park (6thWILA)	Berlin, WI.
8th & 9th	Lake Co. Forest Preserves CW Days (Co. K,)	Wauconda, IL.
15th & 16th	56th VA & 2nd WI (Skirmish team)	Bristol, WI
15th & 16th	Olmstead City Reenactment (Co.B)	Olmstead ,MN.
15th & 16th	Old Falls Village Reenactment (Co.E,Co.K, 6WLA section #1)	Menominee Falls,WI.
15th & 16th	Rochester Reenactment (6thWILA section #2)	Mrochester, MN.
29th & 30th	Fort Wilkins Living History (Co.E)	Copper Harbor, MI.
29th & 30th	Grignon Mansion Living History (Co.E)	Kaukauna, WI.

INDEPENDENCE DAY EDITORIAL

July 4th, 1776! Independence Day! On the aforesaid date

representatives of 13 American colonies set out clearly the cause for which the fighting already occurring between the colonists and British troops was justified and to create a coherent reason for all the colonies to join in the effort. Thomas Jefferson, in an eloquent document, set out the reasons why the colonists sought their independence from Britain. Clearly, the Declaration of Independence reflected the leading thought of the eighteenth century Enlightenment writers. In particular, Jefferson owed a debt (some would say he plagiarized these words) to John Locke's writings on government. According to Locke, governments were instituted to serve the interests of the people and not to serve the interests of a monarchial and aristocratic structure composed of society's privileged members. The writings of Montesquien, Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, and Locke were revolutionary, but not novel to these men gathered in Philadelphia. This body of work was a drastic divergence from the prevailing theory of the "divine rights of kings" that held sway in Europe.

When Jefferson wrote about the equality of man and their "natural rights" to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" (Locke actually wrote

about the pursuit of property which he equated with happiness) that Jefferson was inherently talking about man's ability to govern himself. These rights were innate in all men as he wrote in the declaration. Did Jefferson mean only white men when he wrote these words? Did he mean to include blacks in the language he used? It seems unlikely that this concern crossed Jefferson's mind. He was speaking philosophically about the basis for government and the grounds for seeking the independence of the colonies. It is hard to conceive of the fact that Jefferson was thinking of what specific attributes his generic man would include.

This was a remarkable document and incorporated revolutionary ideas. The idea that governments existed as a result of the consent of the governed and not the divine rights conferred on a king was indeed a revolutionary concept. No one country or government had in any way adopted this approach to governing. The Continental Congress appears to have been willing to consider such a dramatic change in governmental structure or philosophical basis for the ongoing challenges to Britain's rule. The Continental Congress voted to adopt the Declaration of Independence on July 3rd, 1776.

With the passage of time it seems American independence was a foregone conclusion. But two hundred and forty-one years ago that was not the case. If one were an alien visiting earth in 1776 and focused on the eastern sea coast of North America, it would have been difficult to determine any scenario whereby the rebels (colonists) could be successful. They were facing one of the best trained armies in the world. The British army had maintained order in a wide flung empire and many of the troops were battle hardened veterans. The British controlled the oceans and sea trade. And while King George III was not the absolute monarch with unlimited power as some of his predecessors, he oversaw a unified effort to maintain his American colonies. It also must be recognized that the colonists were not unified in their rebellion against Britain. There was a significant number of Tories, folks who wished to maintain the relationship of the colonies with the Mother Country. What the alien might not have observed was that the demands on the British army resulted in a lack of resources and troops to carry on the fight with the Continental Army, that the British Parliament was unwilling to provide the money and resources required to effectively prosecute the war, and that the British commanders were lacking in ability to deal with the rebellion and their military campaigns.

It appears that the act of declaring colonial independence was a forlorn hope and that the leaders of the rebellion were destined to end their days as outlaws on the run or at the end of a rope. As Benjamin Franklin would warn his associates at the time of the signing of the Declaration, “We must, indeed, all hang together or, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately.” The members of this Continental Congress were liberal thinkers, but they understood the risks they were undertaking in issuing the Declaration of Independence. These leaders’ desire to be free of the British mercantile system and to control their own destiny over rode their fear of danger arising from their actions.

It was truly a miraculous outcome when the colonies attained their goal of freedom from English rule. Surmounting incredible odds the colonists had won their independence from Britain. The Declaration of Independence had supplied the rallying cry for the colonial armies and provided a cause worthy of fighting for!

While we remember the Declaration and its call for independence as a pivotal point in American history, the importance of that document by the 1850’s was more than a historical document. Abolitionists, beginning in the 1840’s, began arguing that the language promising freedom in the Declaration of Independence applied to Africans. Lincoln would take up this argument in the 1850’s, and especially in his debates with Stephen Douglas in 1858. Lincoln, like many others, revered the Declaration and referred constantly to that document as the American creed. Lincoln argued that the language of the Declaration established a natural right for all men and often quoted the words of Jefferson: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness”. Lincoln consistently argued that if blacks were men, then they were entitled to these inherent (“self-evident”) natural rights, just as any man would be. To Lincoln it was clear that the slaves were indeed men and thus entitled to the natural rights Jefferson detailed in the Declaration.

This debate over the application of the meaning of the Declaration of Independence would ultimately lead the United States to split over the concept of freedom for the slaves. Lincoln consistently attacked Senator Douglas for his rejection of the Declaration over the role of blacks and slavery. The decade of the 1850’s marked a period of a rising tide of anti-slavery thought and acceptance by increasing numbers of Northerners.

The reliance on the language of the Declaration was a key factor in this movement. To these, the second generation removed from the war to obtain independence, Americans the Declaration was a living testament in support of freedom.

Today we don't celebrate Independence Day, we commemorate something called "July 4th". And we take for granted what our forefathers did not, our basic freedoms. It seems today that amazing document has lost its magical meaning. Americans tend to see it as a dry, dusty document written in archaic language. The Declaration still to some (like this editor) has ever remained a clarion call for progress and expansion of freedoms for all Americans. Lincoln saw the United States as a beacon to all the world for the freedoms we enjoy. It remains our most enduring legacy. The Declaration of Independence still carries that promise in its determination that all men are created equal and entitled to the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness!

Have a wonderful Independence Day celebration and may your holiday be one of reflection and safe enjoyment!

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all

experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of

Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their

Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages,

sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

UPDATE FROM BOSCOBEL EVENT

Last month the Fugelman published an update on plans for the August, 2017, Boscobel event. It is disappointing to now report that the expected display of one of the airplanes of the Tuskegee Airmen will not be on the grounds for the event. The original price quoted for

the plane was increased a great deal when the plans were being finalized. It became an expense that the current organizers cannot bear and thus the plane will not be there for the event. There will be a semi-trailer that constitutes a 40 seat theater and movies based of the achievements and role of the Tuskegee Airmen will be on the grounds. There will also be a huge display of artifacts from the airmen's Detroit, Michigan, museum at Boscobel. Plans are also that a couple of the actual airmen will be there to interact with the public, if their health allows.

While it may be disappointing that a plane will not be on display at the event, the editor thinks that what remains will be a wonderful addition to the Boscobel event.

The number of reenactors has been somewhat disappointing for the organizers, but they recently added a War of 1812 unit to the folks attending this event. In the past, the Boscobel event was extremely popular event for civil war reenactors. The editor would encourage our members to give whole hearted support to this event. Hopefully, the event will grow under this new format (a timeline event). Boscobel, as a community, was always very welcoming to reenactors and this is not likely to have changed. That is a benefit we all can share and appreciate!

WAUCONDA CIVIL WAR REENACTMENT

The Wauconda Civil War Reenactment has grown in reputation and quality over the last few years. The reports of members who have attended this event wax eloquent about the quality of the event. The event is also praised by those who simply spectate at the event. The following is a description of the event from the organizers website:

"Hear the crack of gunfire and the boom of cannons at our 26th annual Civil War Days. Visitors of all ages are invited to explore the military and civilian camps to learn about life in the 1860s.

Meet historical figures including Abraham Lincoln, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, General Grant and more. Kids will enjoy special period crafts and games, and complete a scavenger hunt around the site. Visitors can also experience a recreation of the 1863 Agricultural

Fair, which features public amusements and horticultural and domestic arts exhibitions.

The event culminates each day with a narrated battle reenactment. A large Civil War era shopping area, period music, and food vendors round out the event.”

A popular, and fun, part of the event are the various contests for participants in the camps. Below you will find a description of the contests. Also below you will find the daily schedule of activities during the weekend.

Civil War Days, Lake County Discovery Museum, Wauconda:

PUBLIC SCHEDULE SATURDAY, JULY 8,

10 am - 5 pm All Day Military Camps Union and Confederate Camps Explore the camps - Talk to soldiers officers, medical staff and more about military life in the 1860s 1863 Summer Fair Fairgrounds A recreated agricultural fair - Craftsmen, demonstrations, entertainment, animals and more

11 am - 5 pm Kids' Crafts & Games Kids' Activity Area

10 am Dress Parade Military Camps

10:15 am Drill Battlefield, North Side

11 am Local History Talk: A Slave's Journey to Freedom Archives Building

11:30 am 1860s Camp Cooking Tour Meet at Information Tent Local History Talk: Lincoln's Visit to Waukegan ` Archives Building Dr. Benjamin Lyford, Embalming Surgeon Fairgrounds

12:00 pm President Lincoln: To Bind Up the Nation's Wounds Archives Building Summer Fair Food Judging Fairgrounds

12:45 pm The Great Battles of 1862 Archives Building with Grant, Lee, Custer & Co.

1:30 A Visit with President Lincoln Kids' Activity Area

1:45 pm Harriet Tubman Archives Building

2:30 pm Gatling Gun, Model 1862 Firing Demonstration Battlefield, North Side Pre-battle Activities & Safety Inspection Military Camps

3:00 – 3:45 pm Narrated Battle* Battlefield

3:45 pm Post-battle Ceremonies & Address Battlefield By President Lincoln*

4:15 Dr. Benjamin Lyford, Embalming Surgeon Fairgrounds 2

Sunday, July 9,

**9 am – 3 pm All Day Military Camps Union and Confederate Camps
1863 Summer Fair Fairgrounds**

10 am – 3 pm Kids' Games & Crafts Kids' Activity Area

10 am Dress Parade Military Camps

10:30 am Drill Battlefield, North Side

**11:30 am President Lincoln: To Bind Up the Nation's Wounds
Archives Building**

**12 pm Dr. Benjamin Lyford, Embalming Surgeon Fairgrounds
Infantry Firing Competition Battlefield, North Side**

**12:15 pm Sojourner Truth Archives Building A Visit with President
Lincoln Kids' Activity Area**

**1:00 pm Gatling Gun, Model 1862 Firing Demonstration Battlefield,
North Side Pre-battle Activities & Military Camps Safety Inspection**

1:30 – 2:15 pm Narrated Battle* Battlefield

**2:15 pm Post-Battle Ceremonies and Address Battlefield By President
Lincoln***

**2:30 pm The Generals' News Conference Archives Building With
Grant, Lee, Custer & Co.**

***Narration is only available on the north side of the Battlefield.**

CONTESTS

CAMP COOKING CONTEST

This contest is designed not just to test the culinary skills of the reenactors, but to emphasize authenticity. Each camp wishing to participate should indicate such on their registration form or when they register at the event. Materials for cooking will not be provided. Each camp will be responsible for their menu and should bring whatever material they deem correct to their impression. Emphasis will be place on the accuracy of the meal to the overall camp impression. The judges will visit each camp to learn about the camp impression. They will take notes on such aspects of the meal as how the food was obtained, what implements are used in the preparation, what the camp is representing and the consistency of the meal to that impression. Each camp should be able to explain what their impression represents, where they are camped, and any other information requested consistent with your impression.

Our goal is to show the public another aspect of life during the Civil War. We take for granted the ability to walk into a grocery store and purchase fresh fruits and vegetables regardless of season. This was not how life was lived 150 years ago. When preparing your meal please consider what would reasonably be available to your camp. Our desire is to help educate the public on everyday life and we would appreciate your help with this goal.

INFANTRY LOADING AND FIRING

The following contest is open to all reenactors both federal and confederate armed with a three band muzzle loading musket (standard infantry weapons).

Each contestant will load and fire a blank cartridge from the standing, kneeling and prone position. Loading procedure will follow standard drill manuals (Casey's, Hardee's Gilham's) and time penalties will be assessed for deviations from loading procedures. Timing will begin with the command "load." Each contestant will load (including ramming) and fire from the standing position. Then take the kneeling position and load (including ramming) and fire from the knee. Then the contestant will move to the prone position and load (including ramming) and fire from the prone. Timing will cease when the contestant discharges the third round. Contestants will begin with an unloaded musket, and will not begin loading till the command is given. The contestant cannot handle a cartridge or begin reloading until the move to the next position. That is the contestant cannot reload while standing and then move to the knee to fire or load while kneeling and then move to the prone to fire. The judges will assess

time penalties for deviations from the contestant's selected infantry manual.

SKILLET TOSS

Come one, come all. Try your hand at the Great Lake County Summer Fair Skillet Toss. How far can you throw a 12" cast iron skillet? How close can you get it to a specific target? Competitions for distance and for accuracy. Entries open to all. Categories for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children under 16. Ribbons to be awarded for Win, Place and Show.

CAVALRY WEAPONS & HORSEMANSHIP CHALLENGE

The Cavalry Weapons Skills and Horsemanship Challenge will be loosely based on actual cavalry competitions. Troopers will be asked to demonstrate their horsemanship abilities, pistol (and possibly sabre) skills over a proscribed course that will have a given time to negotiate. Pistols will be loaded with blanks and targets will be balloons. Sabres shall be of 1860 or earlier Cavalry/Dragoon patterns. Pistols shall be of 1860 Navy or Cavalry .44 cal. pattern.

In the Horsemanship Skills phase, Troopers may be asked to mount/dismount correctly, show abilities to handle their horses at various gaits (walk/trot/canter) and proper equipment for their impressions.

Awards will be presented for both phases.

EVENT GUIDELINES

Purpose The primary purpose of the reenactment is to recreate, on a small scale, the events of a typical Civil War campaign for the education and entertainment of the participants and the event's visitors. We should attempt to portray these events as accurately as possible, consistent with the available space, personnel, historic information and other resources. Compromises in authenticity may be made to ensure the preservation of the health and safety of those involved. We recognize that no reenactment unit can achieve 100% authenticity in their interpretation, but we believe that striving for ever-higher standards will be an achievable goal of this event. A unit's choice to participate reflects their acceptance of the standards of the event.

Standards Completing and returning the registration form indicates your intention to comply with the standards for this event.

All units should expect to have an authenticity camp inspection on Saturday. Failure to comply with the standards set may result in expulsion from the event. Military Organization All details of military organization will be handled by the military command structure. All military reenactors will serve in battalions, squadrons, or batteries organized by the event host. No operation of independent units or individuals will be accepted.

Camps (General)

Camps will be classified by impression: Military, Military Dependents, Living History, Modern and Summer Fair. Camp furniture should be of period style and be kept to a minimum. Blankets, quilts and other bedding should be of period nature, in general use by the common person in mid-war.

Modern conveniences will be kept out of the sight of other participants and the general public.

Visible food containers and utensils should be of the proper type common to general period usage.

Please restrict lighting devices to candles and period appropriate oil lamps.

Smoking during public hours is limited to pipes, cigars, and period cigarettes.

Vehicles will be permitted to enter camps to load and unload. As a suggestion, you may wish to limit camping equipment to what you can carry.

Vehicles must be out of camp and parked in designated parking areas after equipment is unloaded. Vehicles should not be in camp when the event is open to the public.

Paths have been cut for vehicle traffic and loading/unloading areas are designated. Do not drive on maintained lawns.

For the safety of your pets, we ask that you not bring them to the event.

« Military Camp –

Camping areas will be provided for traditional company/battalion streets.

Campaign 1 style camping is encouraged.

Fire pits should be restricted to company/battery kitchen areas and battalion headquarters areas. No civilians.

« Military Dependents Camp -

For military personnel who wish to camp authentically with their friends and family, this camp will be available. It will be next to, but separate from the military camp.

« Living History Camp -

This camp is exclusively for the portrayal of local citizens or those displaced by military campaign.

« Modern Camp -

Everything else. A limited number of hook-ups for electricity are available. Please indicate your needs on the registration form.

« Summer Fair -

This is a juried part of the event. Please read the Summer Fair guidelines carefully to find out more about how to participate.

Age Limit / Proficiency Requirements For participation on the field or carrying of a weapon (in all service branches) participants must be:

1. At least 14 years of age; and

2. Be proficient in the School of the Soldier and the School of the Company, as determined by the respective Overall Commander. The only exception is for musicians, who must be at least 12 years old.

Participants serving as active members of artillery crews, i.e., those serving positions 1 through 4, must be at least 18 years of age.

All participants under the age of 18 must be under the supervision of a parent/legal guardian, or other responsible adult who will sign a consent form acknowledging said responsibility upon registration. In the absence of said consent form, the affected unit commander must accept this responsibility.

Uniforms & Equipage Uniforms and equipage will be appropriate mid-war attire. At a minimum, uniforms and accouterments will be constructed of materials and of designs accurate for the period being portrayed.

Weaponry (General)

For your safety and the safety of visitors and guests to the event, please note the following:

All firearms must be in working order.

All small arms must have a functioning half-cock and a hammer screw.

Small arms inspections will be conducted each day by the respective military organizations. This includes revolvers. Military inspectors and commanders shall have the obligation to exclude weapons from the field if such are found to be operationally unsafe or inappropriate for the scenario.

« Infantry -

Military issue two- or three-band black powder muskets. This does NOT include Hawken/ Trade or Zouave rifles.

Ramrods will be carried on the battlefield but never drawn. NCO's are responsible for insuring that the troops under their command do not draw rammers.

Fouled pieces will be passed to a file closer who will be allowed to draw rammer; from the file closer position, in order to clear the piece.

« Cavalry -

Carbines are encouraged (see cavalry rules).

« Revolvers -

Officers, NCO's and Cavalry are the ONLY participants permitted to carry revolvers as appropriate during the mid-war period.

No WunderWads or similar hard materials shall be used in revolvers. Cream of Wheat or cornstarch is encouraged.

« Edged Weapons -

Knives carried by participants will be of proper design and safely secured in an appropriate sheath. At NO TIME will knives be drawn on the field.

Bayonets should be carried by enlisted men but ONLY fixed by order of a commanding officer. At all other times they shall be secured in a proper scabbard. The scabbard must have a metal tip.

< Cartridges -

Loose powder may NOT be carried on the field or kept in the bivouac areas.

All small arms cartridges should be pre-rolled off-site, and should be properly constructed.

Penny wrappers, heavy bond paper, 2 plastic, staples, or tapes may not be used in construction of small arms cartridges.

Percussion caps and cartridges for ready use MUST be carried in authentic cap boxes and cartridge pouches. Additional suitably wrapped ammunition may be carried in field packs or haversacks.

< Firing -

Discharge of weapons is only allowed in specified areas.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL SMALL ARMS PROJECTILES OF ANY KIND BE ALLOWED ON SITE

Fires Fire pits should be placed in designated mess areas to ensure a sufficient distance for tents, and must be sufficiently deep to prevent flames from spreading.

Fires must be well banked and watched.

All fire pits must be thoroughly doused and filled in smoothly with the sod replaced at the event's conclusion.

Ample firewood will be provided. Forest preserve rules PROHIBIT the cutting of standing timber.

Tents and Shelters Tentage of proper period design will be acceptable. Please indicate types and sizes, other than shelter halves, of tents on the registration form to facilitate camp area planning.

Anachronisms

Modern containers, items or foods are to be kept well out of sight at all times.

Television sets, portable radios, cassette or CD players, Boom-boxes and propane powered lanterns are prohibited.

It has been observed that cell phones/pagers have been conspicuous at recent events. If you must maintain your electronic link to the modern day, please do so in a discrete manner. Use of cell phones should be restricted to tents. At the least, walk away from the immediate bivouac areas.

Personal Conduct

Illegal substances will not be tolerated in accordance with state and local laws and regulations. Offenders will be turned over to local law enforcement officials for arrest and prosecution.

Participants attempting to engage in field activities under the influence of ANY intoxicant will be expelled from the event.

CAVALRY

Health Records A current EIA (Coggins) test is required for all horses, and a current health certificate is required for all out-of-state horses. Current Flu, Rhino, and Tetanus vaccinations are highly recommended, as well.

Paperwork will be checked upon participant registration.

A limited amount of bounty is available to help defer costs of obtaining paperwork.

Register early!

Conduct As safety is of prime importance, unruly or uncontrollable horses, or those whose riders exhibit poor horsemanship or cruelty to animals WILL be removed from the battlefield.

All scheduled drills are mandatory for field participation.

Tack

All tack should be authentic and appropriate to the mid-war impression. NO MODERN SADDLERY.

Tack will be inspected for safety.

Miscellaneous

Hay will be provided for all horses.

Water troughs will be situated near all cavalry encampments.

Trailers will have designated parking sites. 3

Uniforms and Accouterments

Appropriate mid-war kepis, bummers, or slouch hats are expected.

Appropriate brogans or boots will be worn, with standard leather accouterments.

Cavalry patterns are preferred but infantry patterns are acceptable.

Weapons

Cavalry carbines are preferred, with 2- and 3-band rifle muskets accepted (if you can document its use in the Civil War, however, you can use it.).

One revolver per trooper is preferred, but two will be allowed.

Dismounted cavalry NCO's and troopers WILL NOT carry sabers on the field.

ARTILLERY

Gun Crews

A gun crew shall consist of a minimum of four men, including the gunner.

Positions one through four must be at least 18 years of age.

All artillerists must be properly trained in sage and correct artillery procedures.

The Chief of the Piece shall be responsible for the discipline of his gun crew, the safe operation of his ordnance, and the carrying out of orders from his battery officers.

The Battery Commander (NOT gun commander) will be responsible to the Chief of Artillery for movement of the piece during and between battles.

Limbers with proper ammunition chests are highly recommended.

At a minimum, each gun must have a lockable ammunition chest for the storage of rounds.

Safety and Inspection

The Chief of Artillery will be responsible for inspection of all ordnance prior to the event to insure that safety regulations are followed.

Tubes and carriages will be inspected and determined usable on an individual basis.

The Chief of Artillery will be responsible for inspection and approval of each detachment's drill and safety procedures.

No member of a guns crew shall be allowed to serve his ordnance while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, illegal or otherwise. Violations of this rule will result in expulsion of the entire crew from the event.

There shall be no firing of the cannon in camp. All firing other than battle scripted firing shall take place on an established firing line and only with the approval of the Chief of Artillery.

A 50 Yard minimum safe firing distance from any forces shall be maintained AT ALL TIMES.

All powder shall be kept in the chest at all times, save when an individual round is being transported to the piece for firing.

When not in battle or being inspected, all ammunition chests shall be locked.

Mounted Artillery

The aforementioned guidelines for Mounted Cavalry and Artillery pieces and gun crews shall apply to mounted artillery. In addition, when in movement mounted artillery shall not travel at a rate greater than a trot.

**OLMSTEAD CIVIL WAR REENACTMENT
EVENT**

2016 Reenactment & Encampment Guidelines



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1. **Please treat the Living History Fair organizers, reenactors, spectators and event property with respect.**
 2. **Reenactors should fill out Registration Forms to participate in the event. All participants should appear in true-to-the-period Civil War attire of proper period materials and construction. Additionally, participants should fill out an Emergency Medical Form to keep on their person during the weekend event.**
 3. **Please dial 911 if you are in need of emergency medical assistance.**
 4. **Sutlers and Vendors are welcome by invitation only and must have previously filled out and submitted Registration Form prior to the event. Food vendors must display their health department certification and be available for inspection at 9 a.m. on Sat. morning.**
 5. **Please check before you set up camp to verify you are in the correct location. Please set up camp only in designated areas or areas approved by the staff.**
 6. **Reenactor parking is available to the right and left of the main entrance gate. There will be a Volunteer PARKING sign to indicate. All modern vehicles must be removed from the actual encampment area by 9 a.m., Sat., July 16, 2016.**
 7. **Registration/Drill Weapons Inspection: All reenactment participants are required to be registered by 11:00 am. on Saturday or Sunday, and all Military reenactors are required to attend Drill and/or Formation overseen by the Event Military Commanders and submit to a Weapons Inspection before any Battle/Skirmish, failure to do so will be cause for removal from the battle. Period weapons only. Hawkins rifles, Kentucky rifles or Flintlocks are not acceptable and will not be allowed on the field. Weapons found to be unsafe will be barred from use.**
 8. **Amenities: Powder rations are unit responsibility for use by the reenactors. Firewood will be available at designated areas in the encampment.**
 9. **Should you see an unsafe situation, report it immediately to the History Center's front desk or Information/Registration or Event Coordinators: Aaron Saterdalen (507) 271-4362 or Dick Krom (507) 259-6708. Public and reenactor safety comes first.**
 10. **No pets of any kind are allowed, including parking areas. Alcohol is prohibited. Drunk, disorderly, or destructive behavior will not be tolerated. Any damage caused will be the direct responsibility of the person(s) involved and the local authorities will be contacted.**
 11. **Absolutely no private fireworks are allowed on the History Center of Olmsted County grounds. Violators will be asked to leave the event.**
 12. **Please familiarize yourself with adjacent residential properties and refrain from encroaching on their properties.**
 13. **Parents are responsible for their children's safety. Children may not play with or "tend" campfires unsupervised.**

- 14. All participants, including civilians, must be quiet from 11 p.m. each night until reveille the next morning. Remember, you are in a community location and we want to be good neighbors.**
- 15. A limited number of fire pits may be dug within the camps with permission of camp commanders. Sod must be carefully dug up, laid aside, and carefully replaced at close of event on Sunday.**
- 16. Modern items such as coolers, cell phones, water bottles, chemical toilets, beverage and food containers, flashlights, toys, etc. must be hidden within the confines of your tent at all times during event. Your visible items for camp must portray the Civil War era. Our guests to Living History Fair are expecting to see camp life portrayed as proper living history.**

- 17. Thank you for removing all trash from campsites and vendors areas.**

- 18. Trash should be placed in trash bins in their designated areas. All reenactors and vendors are kindly asked to place their trash in trash bins during Living History Fair.**

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- 19. Unit commanders are responsible for the conduct of their troops at all times.**
 - 20. Infantry long arms should be loaded with a maximum of 70 grains of powder for .58 cal weapons and 90 grains of powder for .69 cal weapons.**
 - 21. No penny wrappers, staples, wads or tape are to be used for cartridges. Pre-rolled rounds only.**
 - 22. Scenarios are to be followed as much as possible.**
 - 23. No hand-to-hand or individual heroics. Direct aimed fire shall not take place within 40 yards and firing is not to take place within 20 yards.**

At the close of the Reenactment

- 1. All reenactors, vendors, and sutlers are asked to ensure that their areas are left free of trash and grounds restored to original conditions as much as possible.**
- 2. Please ensure that all fires are out and fire pits are cleaned of trash and that sod is carefully replaced when reenactment closes on Sunday.**
- 3. All unused wood should be taken back to the central point where you picked it up.**

A special thank you to everyone participating in the 2016 History Center of Olmsted County Living History Fair program!

THE HISTORY CENTER OF OLMSTED COUNTY WILL PROVIDE:

Once an event has been scheduled, the History Center of Olmsted County will generally supply the following:

- Restrooms and/or portable toilets**
- Firewood**
- Camping area on the History Center of Olmsted County grounds**
- Re-enactor's discounts in our gift shop**
- Special guided tours of the History Center of Olmsted County historical buildings for participants**

LOGISTICS AND CAMPING REGULATIONS:

- During public hours (9am-5:00pm), no vehicles in camp, and nothing modern in camp. All participants must be dressed in period clothing and ready to receive visitors.**
- No modern day anachronisms in camp or on uniforms/clothing, including pins, badges, nameplates, etc.**
- Abuse of alcohol or drugs will not be tolerated.**

- **Groups must show respect for the History Center of Olmsted County by maintaining a low impact on the grounds: clean up camp area, remove trash, use caution when driving on the grounds and keep in mind preserving the archaeological & natural features of the area.**
- **No unattended camp fires**
- **Weapons and ammunition must be secured at all times**

BLACK POWDER REGULATIONS:

To ensure the safety of participants and our visitors, a high degree of firearm discipline is expected of each and every participant. The following are the Historic Weapons Guidelines for military groups:

- **Any violation of the regulations will result in the immediate cancellation of the program and removal of the individual or group from further demonstrations.**
- **Only reproduction weapons are allowed.**
- **No projectiles will be fired or allowed in cartridge boxes. Cartridges may not be stapled.**
- **A fully functioning lock mechanism is required on all weapons (half-cock must work).**
- **Cartridges must be made prior to the event; do not bring bulk powder and roll cartridges on site.**
- **Cartridge box tins are required.**
- **Maximum loads for Enfield and Springfields are 60-65 grains FFg.**
- **Pistols may be carried, but not fired during demonstrations.**
- **Participants under the age of 16 may not handle weapons (firearms or edged weapons).**
- **All weapons must be clean and in good condition prior to inspection.**
- **No weapon is to be left unattended.**
- **Visitors are not allowed to handle or touch a loaded weapon.**
- **Visitors may touch an unloaded weapon so long as the owner gives permission and is standing next to you.**
- **Do not hand your weapons to visitors (including edged weapons & pistols).**

MISFIRE PROCEDURE:

Hold weapon in place for 10 seconds, re-prime and try again. After three (3) tries, the weapon will be removed from the demonstration area and cleared.

ARRIVAL, LOGISTICS AND CAMPING

When your living history group is scheduled for an event at the History Center of Olmsted County, your arrival must be timed so as to take into account all set up time that you will need. If the unit is staying for the weekend, members are welcome to set up Friday afternoon or evening, provided that such arrangements have been made with the education & programs coordinator.

Camping areas will be laid out well before the event by the History Center of Olmsted County and a representative of the participating unit. Restrooms are close by, as is the parking area. For larger events, portable toilets will be provided as necessary. All tents must be period style. We ask that you keep tentage and camp equipment to a respectable minimum. In general, all the items visible to the public should be such as can add to the historic impression (without risking health or safety of participants and visitors). Food, gas and other supplies may be obtained in Rochester, MN, two (2) miles from the History Center of Olmsted County.

HORSES

Units planning to bring horses to the History Center of Olmsted County must be in healthy condition, familiar with gunfire noise and well trained in the maneuvers they will perform at the event.

CAMPFIRES

Digging of a fire pit is acceptable. However, up to two fire pits per camp site is allowed.

OLD FALLS VILLAGE CIVIL WAR WEEKEND

The Fugelman received the following information on the Old Falls Village civil war event from Nancy Greifenhagen, one of the coordinators of the event.

Last year the event organizers chose a new layout for the camps. They want to keep the same layout for this year. Reenactors can begin setting up their camps on Friday. Nancy will be on the grounds all day Friday, so you can arrive and set up anytime during the day.

The battles are scheduled for 2:00 p.m. on both Saturday and Sunday. The battles will be fought on the enlarged battle location used last year. The added benefit to the location is that the soldiers and public were in shady positions making the reenactment and viewing more comfortable and enjoyable for everyone.

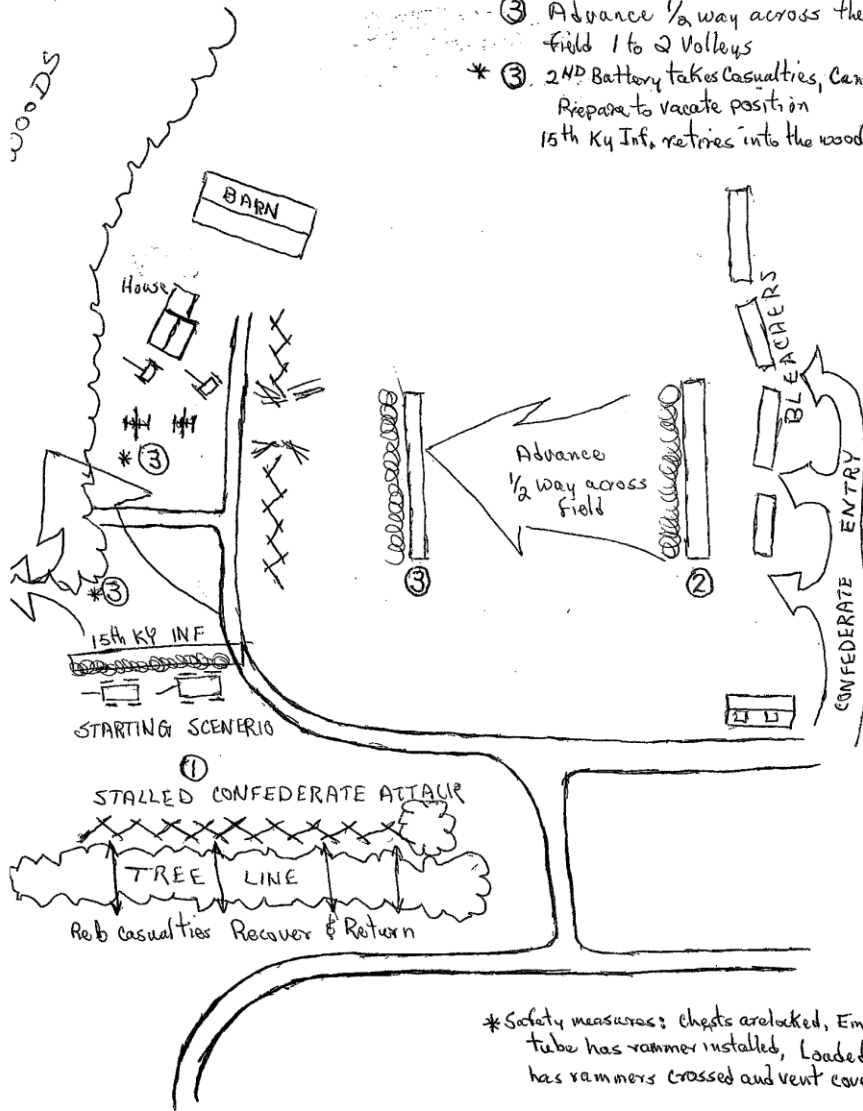
At this time the schedule of events has not been published, but will be posted on the event website in the near future.

ROCHESTER CIVIL WAR WEEKEND JULY 15TH
& 16TH, 2017



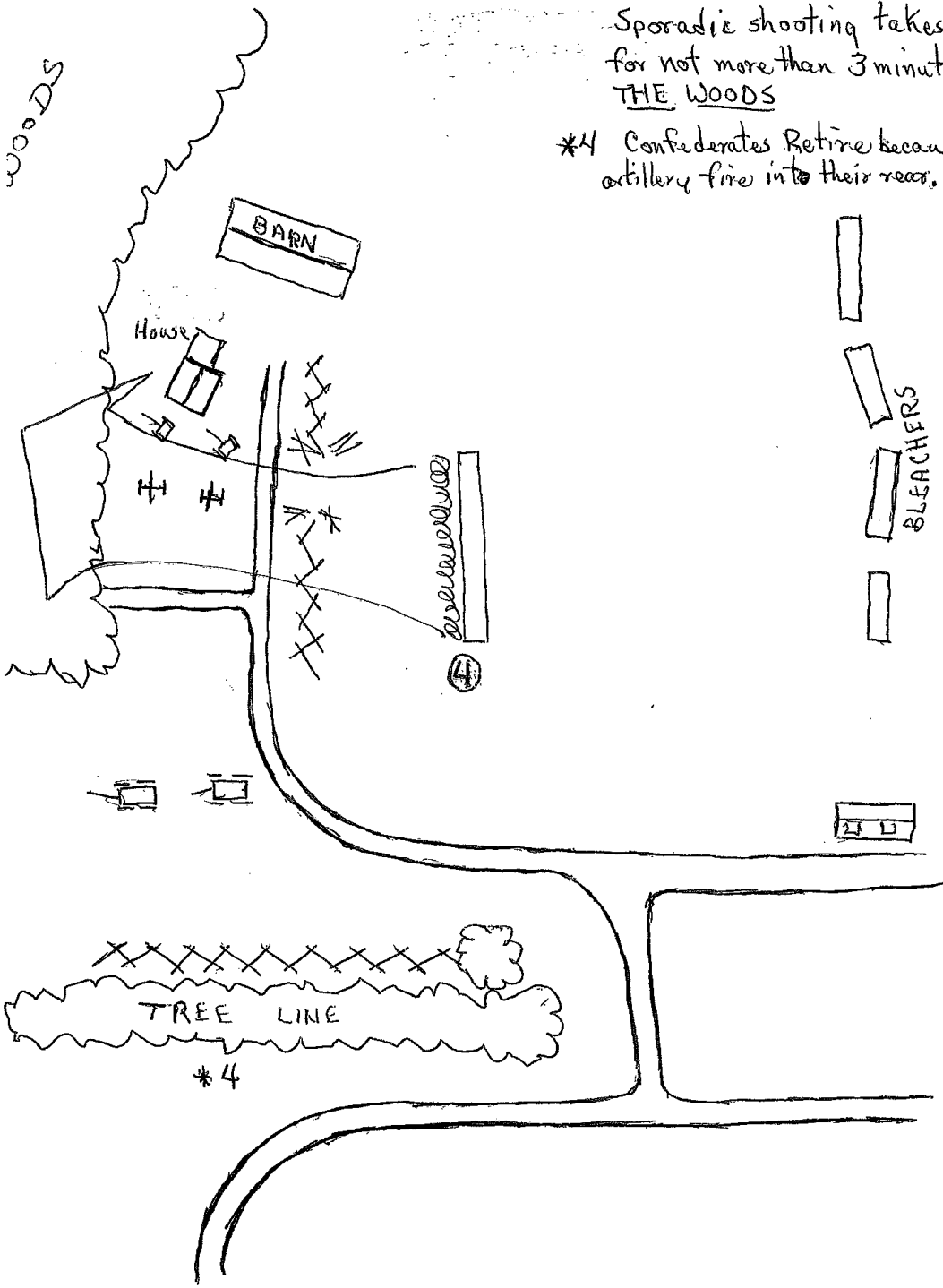
Members of the 6th Wisconsin Light Artillery (second section) are scheduled to take part in a reenactment weekend in Rochester, Minnesota. Lyle Laufenberg has described this as a very nice event for participants. Below is a map of the battle scenarios and a schedule for the weekend's events. A sincere thank you goes out to Wally Hlaban for providing the information on this event for the newsletter!

PERRYVILLE KY.
5:30 PM 8 Oct 1862



- ①
- ② Confederate Regimental Formation 1 to 3 volleys
- ③ Advance 1/2 way across the field 1 to 2 volleys
- * ③ 2ND Battery takes Casualties, Cannoneers Prepare to vacate position 15th Ky Inf, retreats into the woods

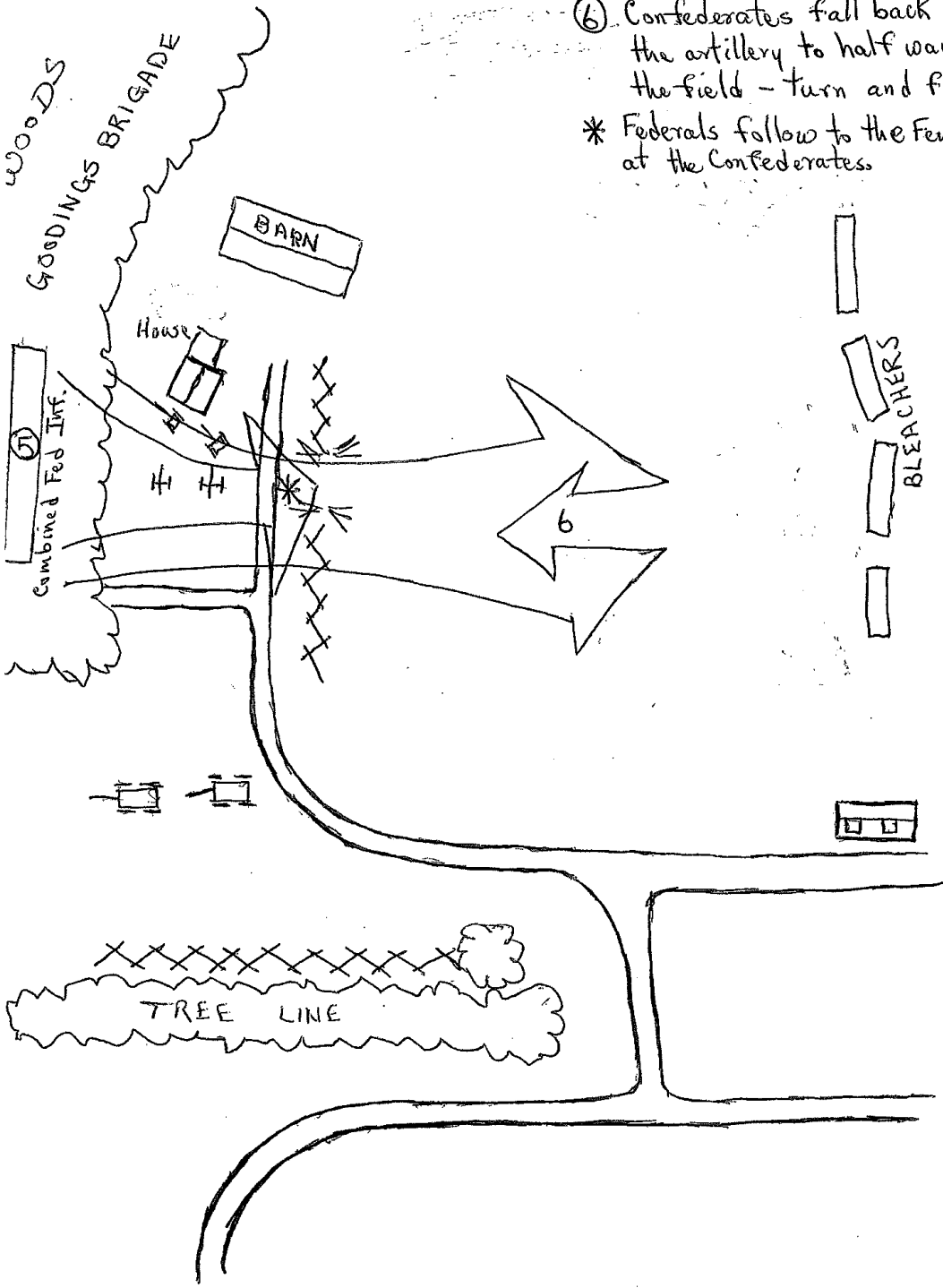
* Safety measures: chests armlocked, Empty tube has rammer installed, Loaded gun has rammers crossed and vent covered.



④ Confederates Advance into the Woods after Retreating Federals

Sporadic shooting takes place for not more than 3 minutes. IN THE WOODS

*4 Confederates Retire because of artillery fire into their rear.



⑤ Federal Regiment Fires a Volley ③

Followed by a hearty yell

⑥ Confederates fall back through the artillery to half way across the field - turn and fire a volley

* Federals follow to the Fence - fire at the Confederates.

**9AM - 5PM SUNDAY, JULY 16 LIVING HISTORY FAIR SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
9:30AM - 4PM 8:00**

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

Officer Call 9:00

Camp Opens 9:00

Exhibits & Fiber Arts Open 10:00

Food Vendor Open 10:30

Vintage Baseball Game Roosters vs La Crescent 11:30

Sick Call 12:00

Vintage Baseball Game La Crescent vs Menomonie 1:30

**Battle of Perryville (on George Stopple Farm Battlefield) 2:00 Field
Hospital Demo (3rd MN Hospital Tent) 2:30**

Vintage Baseball Game Roosters vs Menomonie 4:00

Open to public to visit various demonstrators, vendors and reenactors

5:00 Camp Closes to Public

***Infantry and Artillery drill will happen periodically throughout the day**

SUNDAY SCHEDULE

8:30 Officer Call

9:30 Camp Opens

9:30 Exhibits & Fiber Arts Open

9:30 Church Service (U.S. Christian Commission Tent)

10:00 Food Vendor Open

10:30 Vintage Baseball Game Mankato vs Northfield

11:00 Field Hospital Demo (3rd MN Hospital Tent)

12:00 Vintage Baseball Game Mankato vs Quicksteps

1:30 Battle of Wilson's Creek (on George Stoppel Farm Battlefield)

2:30 Vintage Baseball Game Northfield vs Quicksteps 4:00 Camp Closes to Public

***Infantry and Artillery drill will happen periodically throughout the day**

ATTENTION TO ORDERS

PROPOSED MEDICAL EMERGENCY PLAN FOR ASSOCIATION CONSIDERATION

The Second Wisconsin Regimental Field Hospital unit will make a presentation at the Association annual meeting in January to create and adopt a medical action plan to address the medical concerns for our comrades on the field at events. This is a practice other medical units are developing and it seems an appropriate role for medical officers at events.

Some of the portions of the action plan call for the cooperation of company officers and regimental commanders. It should be noted that during the War of the Rebellion medical officers were part of the military command structure. Cooperation is the key for effective medical care for the regiment and its companies.

Stan Graiewski has recently been certified in Heartsavers First Aid and Basic Life Support, which will enhance his efforts on the field and contribute to meeting the physical needs of our comrades.

Jim Dumke and Stan Graiewski (members of the field hospital) are requesting that members of the Association review the proposal that appears below, and we encourage additions, changes, and comments on the proposal prior to the Association annual meeting.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

Each regiment should have a written emergency action plan addressing health and safety for its members.

Copies should always be available for implementation. The First Sergeant, commanding officers and medical staff should carry copies with official orders.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

Everyone has health issues. Necessary precautions for ensuring individual and group safety must include:

- a. Preventing illness or injury by being prepared for appropriate treatments**
- b. Being alert for symptoms of injuries and illnesses and know their meanings**

Knowledge of and preparation for weather-related hazards is suggested. Do not endanger yourself or others.

MEDICAL IDENTIFICATION FORMS

Medical identification forms must be used.

The form identifies one's medical history. All health conditions, current medications, including over the counter and vitamin/herbal supplements, must be identified. The form must disclose:

- a. Allergies**
- b. Current medications**
- c. Medical conditions**
- d. Date of last tetanus booster**
- e. Special needs**

All minors must have parental or guardian's consent signed either by a parent or legal guardian. A signed form gives consent for medical treatment. This form fully discloses strenuous nature of reenactment activities. Everyone should be informed as to whom has access to personal information.

Copies must be given to the First Sergeant, commanding officer, safety personnel or medical staff.

The original must be placed in haversack or cartridge box's tool pouch. No one should be allowed on field when medical information is not provided. One's medical information helps emergency personnel diagnose condition and appropriate actions.

All reported information is confidential. Health issues will only be shared with physician, nurse, emergency personnel and first responders during an emergency.

Take medication as prescribed. Do not skip medications.

Diabetics (types 1 and 2), must take medication or insulin when required. Diabetics must have sufficient nutrition and insulin for strenuous activities. Test before and after activities. Do not be afraid or reluctant to test glucose levels in front of fellow reenactors. Carry gum, candy, glucose pills, chocolate and energy bars in haversack.

If you have high blood pressure, take medication prior to strenuous activities.

Let someone know when you need help. Your fellow reenactors will help. Continually check health of fellow reenactors.

COMMUNICATION

Medical personnel should carry two way radios, cell phones and GPS units to maintain contact with command staff and medical vehicle. Parents and family members at home should be able to communicate with command staff and emergency personnel.

MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION

Medical personnel may be with or near reenactors on field or in camp. All injuries requiring advanced medical care requires transportation from the field or camp to a medical facility. The injured may be transported by an ATV, ambulance or medivac. Command staff and medical personal must know the best route to the nearest hospital, telephone numbers for law

enforcement and emergency response services. Only authorized medical personnel call for emergency medical services.

MISSING PERSONNEL

Parents must keep track of their children. When someone is considered missing, a report must be given the First Sergeant who reports incident to commanding officer. The First Sergeant will organize and conduct a wide sweep of camp area. If the individual is not found, the First Sergeant contacts local emergency services.

WEATHER

Reenactors must be prepared for drastic weather changes. Storms can be life threatening. Two of the most dangerous dangers from rainstorms are lightning and hyperthermia. When rain is predicted, precautions must be taken to keep everyone dry. Jackets, raincoats, great coats, slickers, rubberized coats, ponchos, rainboots and additional pairs of socks and shoes should be available. Wet pants can cause chafing. Chafing also occurs during hot weather. If a severe storm approaches, itineraries should be changed.

Reenactors must know how to protect themselves during a lightning storm. Light travels faster than sound. The time between a lightning bolt and thunder reflects one's distance from lightning. A five second count reflects one mile. If a lightning flash and thunder is fifteen seconds or less (three miles or closer), a lightning strike might be imminent. Tingling of skin or hair standing on end also reflect an imminent lightning strike. Lightning usually strikes tall objects. Lightning is attracted to metal objects, trees and flag poles.

Move to lowest area. Spread out. Keep feet close together. Nothing else should touch ground. Minimizing body contact with the ground reduces risks of being hit.

If someone is hit by lightning, contact medical team. Transport person immediately to hospital.

FIRST AID

Sufficient first aid supplies should be available for treating numerous common injuries. Supplies for intravenous rehydration should also be available for use by qualified personnel.

All companies should have a basic first aid kit. The kit should contain antiseptic wipes, moleskin, bandages, antibiotic ointment, hand wipes, scissors, baby powder, feminine products, sunscreen and tweezers.

Medical personnel should carry an advanced first aid kit with disinfectants, epinephrine kit, pain relievers, diphenhydramine (Benadryl), hydrocortisone cream, butterfly bandages, ace bandages, sterile gauze pads (3 " square and 4" square), tape, knee brace, wrist sprain, triangle bandages, burn ointment, thermometer, penlight, blood pressure cuff, intravenous system, ice pack, eyewash, nitrile gloves, aloe gel, Pepto Bismo or similar medication for mild upset stomachs, nausea and diarrhea, safety pins and soaking basins. Medical personnel may carry additional supplies. Reenactors requiring epinephrine for allergies should carry an epinephrine autoinjector (Epipen). Medical staff should have backups of appropriate dosages for those requiring treatment.

BLEEDING

Treat severe bleeding by elevating injured body part above body level. Apply direct pressure to stop blood flow. Cover injury with pad or cloth. If pad or cloth becomes saturated, do not remove it. Place another pad on top of first one. Get medical help.

BLISTERS

Blisters form when reenactors are not accustomed to walking or marching long distances.

Prevent blisters by:

- a. Decreasing friction on skin by wearing thin synthetic inner socks under heavier wool or cotton socks**
- b. Wearing good fitting brogans or boots.**
- c. Wearing brogans or boots that are broken in**

If hot spot forms, immediately treat it by washing with soap and water.

Treat blisters by cutting a piece of moleskin in shape of a doughnut. Place hole over area where blister is forming. If blister has not broken, wash it with soap and water. Sterilize point of pin, needle or knife. Prick edge of blister on one side. Slowly press out liquid. Leave skin of blister intact. Cut piece of moleskin in shape of doughnut. Place hole of moleskin over blister. Fill hole with antiseptic ointment. Place sterile bandage over moleskin to keep it in place and to keep wound clean.

BURNS

Burns are either minor or major.

Basic first aid can treat minor burns. Several levels exist.

First-degree burns are only on the top layer of the skin. The skin creates:

- a. Redness**
- b. Swelling**
- c. Pain**

First degree burns can be treated as minor burns. Notify physician when extremities are involved.

Second-degree burns go one layer deeper than first-degree burns. The skin will:

- a. **Blister**
- b. **Become red**
- c. **Swell**
- d. **Become painful**

If second degree burn is no larger than 3 inches in diameter, treat as a minor burn. If burned area is larger or covers hands, feet, face groin, buttocks or major joints, treat as a major burn. Contact physician immediately.

Treat a burn like a major burn (notify physician) if it is:

- a. **From a fire, an electrical wire or socket, or chemicals**
- b. **Larger than 2 inches (5 cm)**
- c. **On the hand, foot, face, groin, buttocks, hip, knee, ankle, shoulder, elbow, or wrist**

First aid for minor burns has two major steps.

Calm and reassure the person who is burned. If clothing is not stuck to the burn, remove it. If the burn is caused by chemicals, take off all clothes that have the chemical on them.

Cool the burn. Use cool water, not ice. The extreme cold from ice can injure the tissue even more.

If possible, especially if the burn is caused by chemicals, hold the burned skin under cool water for 10 to 15 minutes until burn does not hurt as much.

If this is not possible, put a cool, clean wet cloth on the burn, or soak the burn in a cool water bath for 5 minutes.

After the burn is cooled, make sure it is a minor burn. If it is deeper, larger, or on the hand, foot, face, groin, buttocks, hip, knee, ankle, shoulder, elbow, or wrist, seek medical care right away.

If it is a minor burn:

- a. **Clean the burn gently with soap and water.**

- b. **DO NOT break blisters. An opened blister can get infected.**
- c. **You may put a thin layer of ointment, such as petroleum jelly or aloe vera, on the burn. The ointment does not need to have antibiotics in it. Some antibiotic ointments can cause an allergic reaction. DO NOT use cream, lotion, oil, cortisone, butter, or egg white.**
- d. **If needed, protect the burn from rubbing and pressure with a sterile non-stick gauze (petrolatum or adaptive-type) lightly taped or wrapped over it. DO NOT use a dressing that sheds fibers, because they can get caught in the burn. Change the dressing once a day.**
- e. **For pain, take an over-the-counter pain medicine. These include acetaminophen (such as Tylenol), ibuprofen (such as Advil or Motrin), naproxen (such as Aleve), and aspirin. Follow the directions on the bottle. DO NOT give aspirin to children under 2, or anyone 18 or younger who has or is recovering from chickenpox or flu symptoms.**

Minor burns could take up to 3 weeks to heal.

A burn can itch as it heals. DO NOT scratch.

The deeper the burn, the more likely it is to scar. If the burn appears to be developing a scar, call physician for advice.

Burns are susceptible to tetanus. This means tetanus bacteria can enter body through a burn. If your last tetanus shot was more than 5 years ago, call physician. A booster shot may be required.

Call physician when signs of infection appear:

- a. **Increased pain**
- b. **Redness**
- c. **Swelling**
- d. **Oozing or pus**
- e. **Fever**
- f. **Swollen lymph nodes**
- g. **Red streak from burn**

The most serious burns, major burns, involve all skin layers and underlying fat. Muscle and bones may be affected. Burned areas may be charred black or white. The injured may experience:

- a. Difficulty breathing**
- b. Carbon monoxide poisoning**
- c. Other toxic effects if smoke inhalation has occurred**

Call 911 or emergency medical help for major burns. Until emergency unit arrives, take these actions:

- a. Protect burned person from further harm. Make sure person being helped is not in contact with smoldering materials or exposed to smoke or heat. Do not remove clothing stuck to skin.**
- b. Check for circulation. Look for breathing, coughing or movement. Begin CPR if needed.**
- c. Remove jewelry, belts and other restricting items., especially from burned areas and neck. Burned areas swell quickly.**
- d. Do not immerse severe burns in cold water. Doing so causes serious loss of body heat (hyperthermia) or drops in blood pressure and blood flow (shock)**
- e. Elevate burned area. Raise wound above heart level.**
- f. Cover burned area with a cool, moist bandage or clean cloth**

CAMP FIRES

Reenactors should study and follow local fire regulations. If camp fires are permitted, they should be small and contained. Water and shovels should be near. Camp fires should never be left alone. Camp fires may become uncontrollable with the slightest breeze. Everyone should be prepared for quick action to stop a fire from spreading. A camp fire is fully extinguished when the last spark or ember is fully extinguished. Logs and sticks should be drenched with water on all sides. Ashes should be stirred until wet and cool. Sticks and coals should be felt to ensure coldness. Uncontrolled camp fires could start wildfires. Therefore, an evacuation plan must be in place. An evacuation plan should consider accessibility to vehicles, places of refuge,

wind conditions, roads, terrain, natural firebreaks and lack of escape routes.

CREAMS and SPRAYS

All reenactors should use sunscreen and insect repellents. Apply sunscreen to exposed body prior to sun exposure. Sunscreen can be carried in a knapsack. Sunscreen should be reapplied.

Insect repellents should be applied to skin, clothing, brogans or boots and hats as needed.

DIET

Reenactors should have well balanced meals and snacks for maintaining strength and energy. Nutrition bars, trail mixes or salty snacks can be eaten between meals. Food should be stored, prepared and served at appropriate temperatures to prevent foodborne illnesses.

One loses appetite during hot weather. Prepare small meals and snacks. Keep items in haversack. Cheese, crackers, apples and nuts are excellent snacks. Health trumps authenticity. Bottles of water and food can be carried in a haversack. Hide non-period items. Reenactors do not have the same built or weight as those being portrayed. Today's reenactors are not trained soldiers. While reenactors know tactics and drills, they also portray those who drilled for hours and who fought long hard battles. Know limitations. If you experience pain, not feeling well or not feeling up to the task, do not attempt excessive activity. Do not become a casualty.

EYE INJURIES

Eye injuries may not always be identified. Get immediate help when these signs or symptoms appear:

- a. Obvious pain with trouble vision problems or opening eye**

- b. Cut or torn eyelid**
- c. One eye not moving as well with the other eye**
- d. One eye sticking out further or being more prominent than the other**
- e. Unusual pupil size or shape**
- f. Blood in white part of eye**
- g. Object under eyelid may not be removed easily**

When an eye injury occurs, get help immediately from an ophthalmologist or physician. Delaying care could cause vision loss or blindness. The following simple steps may prevent further damage:

- a. Do not touch, rub or apply pressure to eye**
- b. Do not try to remove object appearing to be stuck on surface or an object appearing to have penetrated the eye**
- c. Do not apply ointment or medication to the eye**
- d. Flush out any chemicals that eye was exposed to with plenty of clean water**
- e. Gently place a shield or gauze patch over eye until receiving medical attention**

Eye injuries may occur suddenly. Be prepared with prevention and quick action.

A black eye is caused by bleeding under the skin around the eye. Most injuries are not serious. A black eye may indicate a serious injury to the eye or a fracture of the thin bones around the eye. Double vision results from a fracture, bruising around both eyes (raccoon eyes) or a bloody nose.

Taking care of a black eye requires:

- a. Applying a cold compress soon after injury. Use gentle pressure. Place cold pack or cloth filled with ice to area around eye. Do not press on eye. Apply cold as soon as possible after injury to reduce swelling. Repeat process several times per day for one or two days.**
- b. Looking for blood. If blood appears in white of eyes, get urgent care from an eye specialist (ophthalmologist).**

- c. Getting medical care immediately when injured has vision problems (double or blurred vision), severe pain, bruising around both eyes or bleeding in eye or nose.**
- d. Applying warm or hot compresses. This treatment may be helpful when swelling has been stabilized. Repeat several times per day for a day or two.**

HYDRATION, DEHYDRATION, EXHAUSTION and HYPERTHERMIA

Hydration is important. Everyone should be trained to monitor hydration and general well-being of participants. One must be aware of dangers resulting from heat exhaustion. Watch out for one another in field and camp. If someone isn't hydrating properly, get them to drink fluids. One must replace what was lost in sweat. Heat exhaustion may be fatal. Chewing ice does not count. Canteens must always be full.

Officers should allow reenactors ten minutes to rest after twenty to thirty minutes of drilling. A rest provides opportunities for hydration for avoiding injuries.

Camp area should have an adequate water supply. Drink water provided in camp or from a portable source of clean water. Not all bottled water is good. Good bottled water depends upon where and how it was processed and bottled.

Do not drink well water, rainwater, stream water, lake water, pond water or water from puddles or creeks. While water from these sources appear clean, bacteria and parasites are always present.

Dehydration causes heat exhaustion, heatstroke and death. Avoid dehydration and heat exhaustion by drinking plenty of water. Drink to prevent thirst: not to quench it. Spray bottles may be used to help reenactors cool off. Symptoms of dehydration and heat exhaustion are:

- a. pale face**
- b. clammy skin**
- c. shallow breathing**

- d. nausea**
- e. Vomiting**
- f. dilated pupils**
- g. headache**
- h. Dizziness**
- i. weak pulse**
- j. heavy perspiration**
- k. unconsciousness.**

Dehydration and heat exhaustion can be treated by:

- a. Placing person on back.**
- b. Raising feet**
- c. Providing shade**
- d. Loosening or removing some clothing**
- e. Removing socks and shoes or boots**
- f. Giving person sips of water**
- g. Fanning person**
- h. Placing cool, wet clothes on back of neck, face, armpits**
- i. Lowering legs.**

Medical staff should be able to treat moderate to severe dehydration. Treatment may involve intravenous rehydration.

Without adequate medical care and supervision, heat exhaustion could result in heatstroke. Prevention is the best remedy. Even if reenactors do not feel thirsty, they should still drink often. Some sports drinks might help in replacing electrolytes (sodium and potassium) that were lost through perspiration.

Symptoms of heatstroke include:

- a. Very red hot face. Skin may be dry but if person has been exercising strenuously, he or she may be sweating**
- b. Very small pupils**

- c. Slow noisy breathing**
- d. Strong rapid pulse**
- e. Possible unconsciousness**

Heatstroke can be treated by:

- a. Placing person on back with head and shoulders raised**
- b. Placing person into a cool medical vehicle or shelter**
- c. Undressing person to underclothing**
- d. Covering person, especially head, with dripping wet towels, shirts or cloth**

Hyperthermia, a serious condition, can lead to death if not treated. Hyperthermia occurs when an individual is not warm enough in cold weather. Wind, rain, exhaustion and wet clothing increases risks. Temperature does not have to be freezing.

Symptoms are:

- a. Feeling chilly, tired and irritable**
- b. Violent shivering**
- c. Inability to think clearly**
- d. Stumbling and falling**

Treatments include:

- a. Removing wet clothing**
- b. Covering person with warm, dry, clothing, blankets or sleeping bag**
- c. Bringing person to warm vehicle or shelter quickly**

INSECTS

Treat a bee sting by scraping away stinger. Watch for allergic reaction. Get immediate medical help if breathing difficulties occur.

Ticks carry harmful organisms causing serious fever and disease. Protect yourself from wood ticks by walking in center of trails. Avoid contact with

foliage and brush. Avoid wooded and bushy areas with high grass or foliage. Clothing must cover arms and legs. Keep ticks away from skin. Pull socks over bottom of pant legs to protect from ticks in low vegetation. Wear light colored clothing to make it easier to see ticks. Inspect clothing and body daily. Double check hairy parts. Use insect repellents containing at least 20% DEET.

The proper and safe way to remove ticks and to treat a tick bites is to use fine tipped tweezers to grasp the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible. Do not grab or squeeze the main body of the tick. Grab only its mouthparts. Pull upward steadily, using even pressure. Do not twist or jerk the tick. Twisting and jerking would leave mouthparts in your skin. If this occurs, use tweezers to remove mouthparts. If unable to remove mouthparts, leave them alone. Let skin heal itself. After removing the tick, thoroughly clean the bite area and your hands with rubbing alcohol, an iodine scrub or soap and water. Use calamine lotion to ease itching. Save removed tick in a clean jar, vial, plastic bag or other sealed container with a moist cotton swab. Watch bite location for new rashes. Monitor health for flu like symptoms or sudden or relapsing illnesses. Tick Twisters, Sawyer Products Premium Permethrin Clothing Insect Repellent and Avon's Bug Guard may prove useful. See a physician if symptoms appear.

A simple trick to deter ticks from latching on and causing problems is to use a lint roller and essential; oil.

The lint roller should have adhesive layers. Roll it on clothing.

Essential oil keeps ticks from climbing on you. Spray essential oil on clothing. Rub it into skin. This technique also works for mosquitoes, black flies and deer flies.

The following five essential oils repel bugs:

- a. Lavender smells sweet to us but bugs absolutely hate it. It works on mosquitoes, flies and other insects**
- b. Penny Royal is a member of the mint family and is toxic to insects**
- c. Lemongrass. This essential oil comes from lemongrass and has a citrusy scent. It is a natural flea and tick repellent and can be sprayed directly on skin.**
- d. Eucalyptus can be used directly or with citronella oil to keep bugs away. Eucalyptus extract can reduce tick bites and infections**

- e. Lemon works against fleas and other bugs. A slight dilution can be sprayed on clothing and skin.**

POISONOUS PLANTS

Poison ivy, oak and sumac contains urushiol, an oil found on leaves, stems, roots and flowers. Skin absorbs urushiol within minutes of contact. A rash may appear within hours or a few days. An adverse reaction is determined by:

- a. Itchy skin**
- b. Redness or red streaks**
- c. Hives**
- d. Swelling**
- e. An outbreak of small or large blisters often forming streaks or liners**
- f. Crusting skin after bursting of blisters**

The rash is itchy and appears on any part of body. The rash continues to other body parts when:

- a. Oil contacts parts of body**
- b. Oil spreads by contact with other body parts**

The rash is not contagious. Oil must be touched to spread the rash. Touching rash or fluids in blisters will not spread rash.

The rash is caused by:

- a. Direct contact by touching poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac. Leaves, stems, roots and flowers contain oil**
- b. Indirect contact by touching a pet's fur, uniform and related accessories that has touched the oil. While pets do not get a rash, they carry the oil**
- c. Burning poisonous plants releases particles of urushiol into the air. Airborne particles can land on skin**

If these symptoms exist, go to emergency room immediately:

- a. Trouble breathing or swallowing**
- b. Rash covering most of body**
- c. Many rashes or blisters**
- d. Swelling especially when eyelid swells shut**
- e. Rash developing on face or genitals**
- f. Skin itches and nothing controls itching**

Prescription medication treats poisonous reactions to poison ivy. A steroid ointment might be prescribed for a mild case. Stronger medication, such as prednisone, might be prescribed for an advanced case.

An infection is treated with an antibiotic. An infection involves:

- a. Fever**
- b. Pus**
- c. Pain**
- d. Swelling is a sign of a serious reaction especially eyes and face.**
- e. Warmth around rash**

A rash from poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac lasts one to three weeks. Most rashes disappear without treatment. Skin itches while healing.

SMOKING

Be discrete when smoking. Do not smoke near black powder. Do not smoke modern cigarettes or use modern lighters.

SNAKE BITES

A snake bite must always be treated as a medical emergency. A harmless snake bit can be serious, leading to an allergic reaction or an infection.

Venomous snake bites can produce an array of symptoms, including localized pain and swelling, convulsions, nausea, and even paralysis.

First aid steps include cleaning the wound, remaining calm, and immobilizing the affected area. However, it's essential to get to a medical facility immediately for emergency treatment. If treated in time, the outlook for recovery is good.

Treat all snake bites as venomous.

You will know when a snake bites. It is possible for a bite to happen quickly and for the snake to disappear.

A snake bite will have the following symptoms:

- a. Two puncture wounds**
- b. Swelling and redness around wound**
- c. Pain at bite site**
- d. Difficulty breathing**
- e. Vomiting and nausea**
- f. Blurred vision**
- g. Sweating and salivating**
- h. Numbness in face and limbs**

Some venomous snakes also cause symptoms specific to their type.

Symptoms specific to rattlesnake bites are immediate and include:

- a. Severe pain**
- b. Drooping eyelids**
- c. Low blood pressure**
- d. Thirst**
- e. Tiredness or muscle weakness**

Water moccasin bites share symptoms with copperhead bites. Specific symptoms include:

- a. Immediate pain and symptoms**
- b. Change in skin color**
- c. Shock**
- d. Low blood pressure**
- e. Weakness**

Symptoms specific to coral snake bites include:

- a. Pain that is not immediate**
- b. Symptoms that set in hours after a bite**
- c. Convulsions**
- d. Drooping eyelids**
- e. Change in skin color**
- f. Stomach pains**
- g. Difficulty swallowing**
- h. Headache**
- i. Shock**
- j. Paralysis**

When bitten by a snake, It is essential to get emergency treatment as quickly as possible. However, you should also:

- a. Call 911 immediately**
- b. Note approximate time of bite**
- c. Keep calm and be still as movement causes venom to travel more quickly through body**
- d. Remove constricting clothing or jewelry because the area around the bite will swell**
- e. Do not allow victim to walk. Carry or transport them to emergency vehicle.**
- f. Do not kill or handle snake. Take a picture of it. Do not waste time tracking it.**

The following must be followed:

- a. Do not use tourniquet**
- b. Do not cut into snake bite**
- c. Do not use cold compress on bite**
- d. Do not give victim any medications unless directed by a physician**
- e. Do not raise area of bite above victim's heart**
- f. Do not suck venom out by mouth**
- g. Do not use a pump action device. These devices were formerly recommended for pumping out snake venom. These devices are now considered to cause more harm than good**

If situation *is* life threatening, a physician may administer antivenom. Antivenom is a substance created with snake venom to counter snake bite

symptoms. It's injected into the victim. The sooner the antivenom is used, the more effective it will be.

The outlook for a person with a snake bite is highly variable. For a non-venomous snake bite, the outlook is excellent if the wound is cleaned and treated promptly. For a venomous bite, the outlook is good if the victim receives emergency care very soon after the bite has occurred. Healthy adults with shallow bites have a better outlook than children and those with weakened immune systems who have received deep bites.

Snake bites can be prevented. Do not approach or handle snakes in the wild. Avoid typical places where snakes hide, such as patches of tall grass and piled leaves, and rock and woodpiles. If you encounter a snake, give it space to retreat and let it take cover. It is in the snake's nature to avoid interaction.

Wear tall boots, long pants, and leather gloves. Avoid being outside evenings and in warmer weather, which is when snakes are most active.

SPRAINS and STRAINS

Long periods of marching or drilling over uneven terrain contributes toward sprains and strains.

Treatment involves:

- a. Applying cold to reduce swelling and pain**
- b. Elevating injured part of body**
- c. Wrapping injured part of body with bandage (compresses injury)**
- d. Applying heat after 72 hours (increases metabolism)**
- e. Resting injury**
- f. Taking pain medication**

TOILETRIES

Avoid scented soap, shampoo, cologne and aftershave. Use lemon scents. Scented toiletries attract flies and insects. Lemon scents are repulsive to flies and ants.

MEMORIAL DAY COMMEMORATED AT OAKHILL CEMETERY IN JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

THE EDITOR was moved by this story submitted by Lyle Laufenberg. The details were supplied by Elaine Langer Allen with the following pictures taken by the aunt, Stacey Guelker.

Lyle Laufenberg worked with Benjamin, the young man involved here, in a civil war interest group the last two years. Benjamin is autistic. This strikes a chord with the editor as he has a 13 year old autistic grandson. The editor is aware of the challenges parents face when dealing with autism and was thus properly impressed when he read the story of this young man.

In Janesville, Wisconsin, (the editor's hometown) one can find Oakhill Cemetery. It is a large cemetery that includes a section for civil war veterans. Benjamin and his sister Naomi wanted to honor these men by decorating their graves for the Memorial Day commemorations. These two young folks, along with mother Elaine and Aunt Stacey, were determined to decorate these graves with flowers and flags. The pictures below show these young folks at their work. It was work lovingly and respectfully done as described by mother, Elaine: "While Naomi arranged the flowers more, Benjamin turned every flag to a proper position all by himself. It was beautiful how he cared to take a moment to do that for each veteran, one of which is a distant relative of ours."

Elaine went on to describe the placing of flowers, and the comment she shares from her son is a fitting summary of how too many people see these veterans who endured so much to preserve the Union and free 4 millions of slaves from the evils of bondage. Elaine tells us: "At first, we were trying to figure out how to best place the flowers we had to work with."

When we were at this point, Benjamin said: ‘Well, I think maybe we should leave it just like this. Perhaps people might realize the bottom part represents how they (veterans) are thought of, while the top (with more flowers) is how it should be.’ A beautiful sentiment ~” The editor thinks we all can agree with this sentiment!

***The Fugelman* is grateful to Lyle and Elaine for sharing this story with us. And we offer our admiration to Benjamin and Naomi for their care and dedication to these civil war heroes! Well done folks and Thank you for your efforts and concern for these veterans!!**







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

INFANTRY



COMPANY E

FORT WILKINS LIVING HISTORY EVENT AT COPPER HARBOR, MICHIGAN

On July 29th and 30th, 2017, Company E will participate in the Fort Wilkins Living History weekend. Fort Wilkins Historic State Park is located in Copper Harbor, Michigan, at the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula. It is reported that the location of the event is beautiful! The event runs from 8:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. on Saturday; and 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. on Sunday.

Fort Wilkins is a recreation and restoration of a military outpost. The event will recreate barracks life experienced by 19th century soldiers. The event will include medical demonstrations, an undertaker, drills, skits, and artillery demonstrations. The expansive presentations suggest a busy day for reenactors.

This event is sponsored by the Michigan Historical Center and the Michigan Parks and Recreation Division. Additional support is provided by the Fort Wilkins Natural History Association.

GRIGNON MANSION LIVING HISTORY PROGRAM IN KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN



The men of the Second Wisconsin Company E will conduct a living history event on the grounds of the Grignon Mansion in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, on July 29th and 30th, 2017.

The Grignon mansion was built in 1837, by Charles Grignon as a wedding gift for his Pennsylvania bride, Mary Elizabeth Meade. The house was built on the site owned by the Grignon family. Originally this land had been the location of a fur trading center on the Fox River operated by the family for 100 years before the mansion was constructed. The Grignon family had a longstanding relationship with the local Native Americans. Charles Grignon was actually the grandson of a Menominee woman. Travelers in the area referred to the house as the mansion in the woods.

This is a low key event. There will be drills, but most of the day will be allocated to interacting with visitors.



COMPANY K

4TH OF JULY PARADE IN WATERTOWN

John Thielmann, Company K secretary sent the following communication for publication. Anyone and everyone is encouraged to take up this responsibility and opportunity. Anyone who has had the pleasure to march with this band knows what a real pleasure it is:

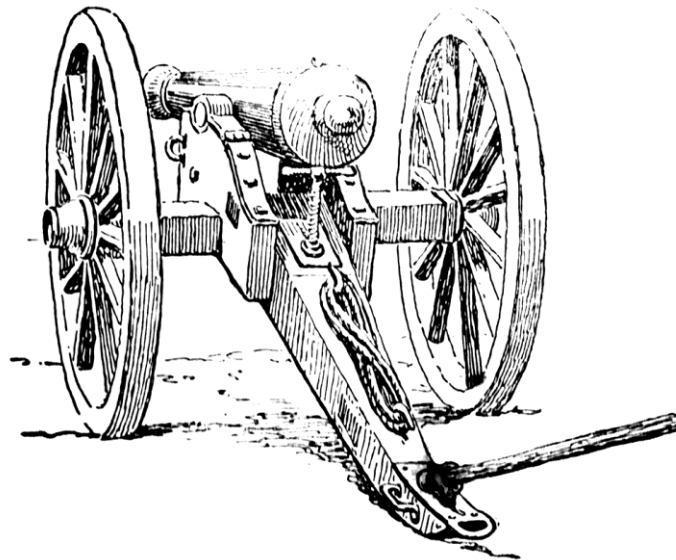
Company K has once again been invited to march as/with the color guard for the 1st Brigade Band on July 4th. Members who have marched with the band in the past will tell you what a treat it is to work with a nationally known band, playing the music of the period we represent. The route is pretty flat and there are plenty of people lining the streets. Details for the parade are below. Please reply to this email if you plan to participate.

- **When: Monday, July 4**
- **Where: Watertown, Wisconsin**
- **Time: Assemble between 9:00 am & 9:30 am**
- **Place: North side of Memorial Park (bounded N,S,E & W by Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 4th & 3rd Streets, respectively)**
- **Route: Main Street (west to east) through downtown, to Fourth Street, to Labaree Street, to Riverside Park**
- **Finish: 12:00 pm-12:30 pm (possibly earlier-see above)**

- **Uniform: Classic Iron Brigade Hardee hat, frock coat, and gaiters, is preferred, if you have them. (Bring white gloves if you have them Sack coat, forage cap/kepi, no gaiters is acceptable.**
- **Gear: Musket & bayonet, leathers, and canteen. Haversacks are optional, tin cups are unnecessary.**

A bus will return us from parade terminus back to the park.

ARTILLERY



OBITUARY FOR UGI PIROCANAC'S FATHER

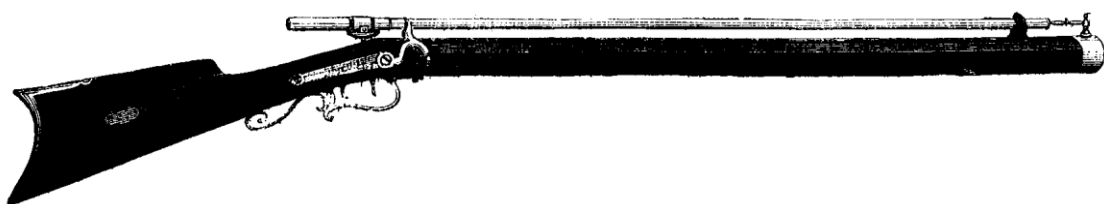
It is reliably reported that our friend and comrade, Ugi Pirocanac, has suffered the loss of his father recently. While his father appears to have lived a long, and we hope, a full life; it is always hard to let those we love go when the time comes. Ugi is probably familiar to all of us in the Second Wisconsin. He was the editor's First Sergeant when I first joined Company K in 2002. I not only learned the rudiments of drill from this man, but he was a true font of information on the civil war soldier with an encyclopedic knowledge of the service of these soldiers. The editor is sure that he speaks for all of the members of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers when we express our condolences and prayers for Ugi and his family! God bless all of you!

Pirocanac, Stevan May 26, 2017 Age 93 years. Preceded in death by his loving wife Vera, and brothers Pavle and Ljubomir. Beloved father of Ugljesha (Susan) and Pavle (Christine). Loving grandfather of Nicholas (Joy), Paul Jr. (Laura), Peter, and Alex (Amanda) Hayes. Great-grandfather of Chase, Paige, James, Vera, and Dorothy, and also survived by his loving cat Matza , that never left his side. Further survived by nieces, nephews, other family and friends. Retiree of Continental Can Company. Member of Jadran. Funeral services will be held Wednesday May 31 at 12:00 Noon at St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church S. 51st & W. Oklahoma Ave. Visitation Wednesday at the church 11:00 AM until time of services. Interment Good Hope Cemetery.

BRANDT DOTY RETIRES AFTER 34 YEARS SERVICE

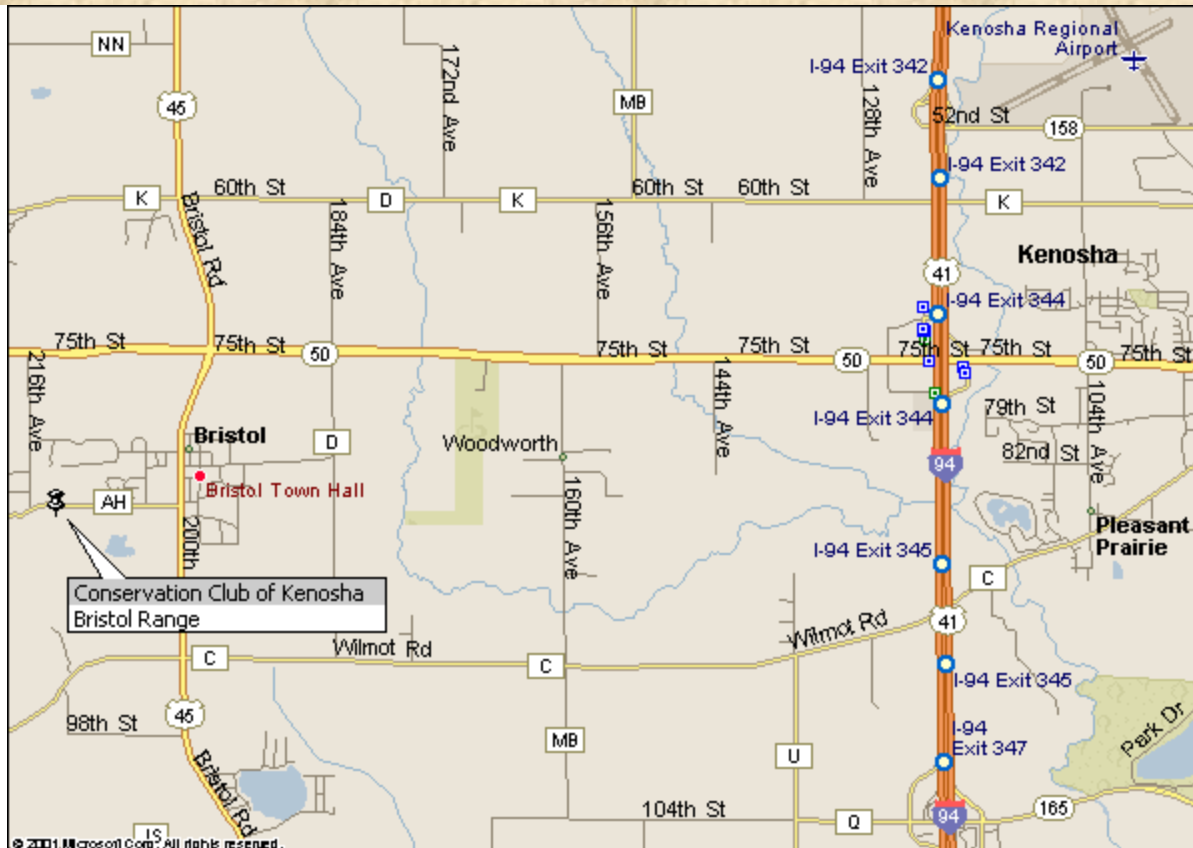
***The Fugelman* has learned that our comrade-in-arms, Brandt Doty, has retired from Great Lakes student loan company after 34 years of dedicated service. Brandt is a long standing member of the Association's battery. The editor is reminded of the poem which is paraphrased here: Your labors are done/Your laurels are won. The members of the Second Wisconsin and your battery mates extend to you our best wishes on your retirement. May your days be long and fruitful as you begin a new phase in your life. Well done, Sir!!**

SKIRMISHERS



56TH VIRGINIA SKIRMISH IN BRISTOL, WISCONSIN

The 56th Virginia will host a skirmish event in Bristol, Wisconsin. The editor was unable to obtain details or a schedule of activities for this event. The event will be held on July 15th and 16th, 2017. Below one can find a map to the location of the event.



2nd WISCONSIN REGIMENTAL FIELD HOSPITAL



RECORDS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The following is a case study found in the official medical reports compiled during the civil war. It is amazing the detail provided by the attending physician, as was true for all the reports submitted by the surgeons and assistant surgeons during the war. These reports would advance the study of medicine for future doctors in the United States.

Case 4.

—

Weakness, giddiness, drowsiness, perspiration, sudamina and rose-colored spots.—Private James F. Tomb, Co. H, 12th Pa.; age 19; had headache, weakness and diarrhoea on August 28, 1861, and was admitted September 4 as a case of typhoid fever. On the morning of the 5th there was slight fever, the pulse 80, weak, the skin dry and hot, the tongue red, flabby and coated. Quinine was ordered with Dover's powder at night.

He rested well during the night, and next day had no fever; pulse 72, tongue heavily coated, skin warm and moist, bowels slightly relaxed; nor did the fever recur in the evening. The following is the daily record of observations in this case: 6th,

Morning: rested well; pulse 62; tongue heavily coated ; skin warm and moist; one stool; no fever. Evening: pulse 72; skin warm and dry; tongue very red, coated white; one stool; no fever. Gave ten grains of Dover's powder.

7th, Morning: rested well; pulse 76; drowsy; tongue coated brown, red at tip; skin warm, natural; bowels quiet; appetite fair. Evening: pulse 60; skin warm and moist; no fever; tongue, slightly coated; bowels quiet; appetite good.

8th, Morning: rested well; drowsy; pulse 56, weak; tongue pale, slightly coated white; skin cool, moist; no fever; giddiness; bowels quiet; appetite fair ; walking about. Evening: pulse 50; tongue coated, pale; skin cool, moist; appetite good ; stronger; bowels quiet; sleepy.

9th, Evening: sleepy; pulse natural; tongue pale; one thin small stool; skin natural. 10th, Morning: rested well; slept much ; pulse 102, strong; tongue coated white, moist; skin moist, warm ; rose-spots; profuse sudamina ; bowels natural. Gave wine of cinchona. Evening: pulse 85 when standing; skin warm and dry;

tongue slightly coated; profuse sudamina; one large stool. 11th, Morning: rested well; pulse 88, sitting; tongue pale, coated at base; skin cool; sudamina profuse; three stools; no pain; appetite good; no rose-spots.

Evening: walking about ; some weakness ; profuse sudamina. Ordered rest.

12th, Morning:

rested well; pulse 78, quick, compressible; tongue slightly coated gray; skin warm, moist; no fever; profuse sudamina; no tenderness ; one large stool; walking around ; weak. Evening: pulse 80, sitting; tongue pale, slightly coated grayish; skin natural, covered with sudamina; one natural stool ; appetite good.

13th, Transferred to hospital at Baltimore, Md.

CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

JULY

July 1, 1863

A. P. Hills troops encounter John Buford's cavalry along the Chambersburg Pike and the Battle of Gettysburg commences. The fighting will begin on Seminary Ridge and eventually conclude at Cemetery Hill. Late in the afternoon and long into the night reinforcements under General Hancock's and General Meade's direction arrive on the battlefield.

July 2, 1863

Late in the afternoon (about 4:00 p.m.) the rebels under Lieutenant General James Longstreet attack Meade's left wing. After a desperate struggle the attack is blunted and the Union troops hold their positions on Cemetery Ridge. Troops under General Ewell's command attack the right wing on Culp's Hill but to no avail as the Union forces hold.

July 3, 1863

The battle at Gettysburg comes to a conclusion when the Pickett-Trimble-Pettigrew attack on the Union center fails with the rebels suffering great losses in the attempt. The attack was preceded by a huge artillery contest for over an hour.

July 4, 1863

Grant compels the surrender of Vicksburg after a siege of over a month on the fortified city.

July 4, 2017

Independence Day/4th of July holiday

July 5, 1801

Admiral David G. Farragut, U.S.A., born.

- July 7, 1863** **Union Conscription Act becomes effective, creating discontent, especially in New York.**
- July 8, 1821** **Gen. William H.L. Wallace born**
- July 9, 1863** **Port Hudson surrenders.**
- July 13, 1821** **Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C.S.A., born.**
- July 13, 1861** **Union forces secure West Virginia.**
- July 13, 1863** **A mob in New York City storms a draft office beginning 4 days of riots in which hundreds were killed or injured and caused 1.5 million dollars in damages to the City.**
- July 18, 1863** **The famed black regiment, the 54th Massachusetts leads an unsuccessful attack on Battery Wagner, suffering heavy losses including its colonel, Robert Gould Shaw.**
- July 21, 1861** **THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN**
- July 29, 1862** **The CS Alabama sails out of England.**
- July 30, 1864** **The Battle of the Crater.**

THE DEBATE OVER THE DISPLAY OF THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG

The raging argument over civil war monuments and the rebel battle flag continues. Below are two differing views of the debate. The editor tends to agree with the views expressed by Tony Horwitz. It isn't necessarily the flag (or to some degree the monuments) that infuriates

some, it is the bastardization of the meaning of that flag that needs to be addressed. When one sees a legitimate discussion of the rebel cause and what that battle flag actually stood for this editor has no objection to its display. The “Moonlight and Magnolias” or “Gone With the Wind” mythology overlooks the class and race based society that was pervasive in the antebellum South. When southern sympathizers turn from myth to reality this editor will reserve his judgment on removing flags and monuments!

Embattled Banner: A Conversation with Tony Horwitz

To help make sense of the recent developments regarding the Confederate battle flag, we sat down with Tony Horwitz, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Confederates in the Attic*. His insightful 1998 book details his yearlong travels through the American South in search of the reasons behind the region’s continued preoccupation with the Civil War, the durability of the Lost Cause interpretation of the conflict, and the passionate debate surrounding Confederate symbols—including the divisive battle flag. Below is an excerpt from the conversation, which appears in the current (Fall 2015) issue of *The Civil War Monitor*.

Were you at all surprised by the recent efforts to take down the Confederate flag?

Tony Horwitz: There's been low-grade warfare over the Confederate flag for decades, so I wasn't surprised to see this battle flare anew. What did surprise me was that the fight over South Carolina's flag leapt like wildfire to other states and other symbols. Almost overnight, it seemed, every emblem, name, and monument related to the Confederacy was suddenly up for grabs.

There are many reasons for this turnaround, including the South's fast-changing demographics, Republican politics, the "Black Lives Matter" movement, and the power of the Internet to spread information and mobilize far-flung Americans. The swiftness and range of the campaign also says to me that this reckoning was long overdue.

It's not news that the battle flag is deeply offensive to a large portion of the South's population. But the current debate reveals a broader, pent-up desire to liberate the South from a mythic and burdensome narrative that misrepresents the region as a whole. The Lost Cause, and almost all the monuments to it, arose in the late 19th and early 20th century, when Jim

Crow was at its height and the South was still predominantly agrarian, impoverished, and isolated. That stopped being true a long time ago, and increasingly so in the last few decades, as the South has become an economically vibrant and globalized region of roughly 100 million people.

I suspect future historians of this moment won't simply study why the tide turned against Confederate symbols so dramatically in June 2015. They'll question why in the world battle flags and other emblems were still being so prominently displayed a century and a half after Appomattox.

Is this a watershed moment in the history of Confederate memory? Or in American culture more generally?

TH: We're clearly witnessing a watershed moment in the memory of the Confederacy and of our history generally. What started as a movement to furl a piece of cloth has exploded into a national debate over remembrance and memorialization of the Civil War. Until recently, I suspect, most Americans didn't give much thought to driving down Jeff Davis Highway, serving at military bases named for generals who fought against the U.S., or passing statues to ardent advocates of slavery and secession. This was all just part of our landscape, like McDonald's Golden Arches. Now, many Americans are at least pausing to reflect on these names and symbols and whether they're appropriate.

More broadly, there's been recognition that no symbol is static; the time, context, and audience all matter. The Rebel flag may have been seen as a battle standard to a soldier charging behind it at Gettysburg in 1863. The same flag signaled something very different a century later, when Governor George Wallace hoisted it above the Alabama State House. One person's heritage is another person's hate.

The brouhaha over symbols has also brought renewed attention to the true history of the Confederate cause. Let's be honest. Most students of the Civil War, North and South, have long preferred to dwell on the great leaders and battles and heroism of soldiers and civilians, rather than focus on the knottier and more divisive issues underlying the conflict. We don't ignore these issues, but most of us were drawn to the war in the first place by its drama and, yes, its romance. We want to share our knowledge and passion peaceably (and for some of us, profitably) with as wide an audience as possible. Shining a laser light on slavery and the racism of white Americans in 1861 raises uncomfortable questions and risks spoiling the reverence many of us feel for that era.

Meanwhile, Americans who don't share our keen interest in the Civil War and history generally have continued to absorb a vague and sanitized

understanding of the conflict. In polls, more Americans cite "states rights" than slavery as the primary cause of the conflict. Millions of visitors flock to former slave plantations, attracted, for the most part, by the lingering *Gone With the Wind* romance surrounding the Old South's "way of life." Many Americans believe that thousands of slaves and free blacks fought willingly for the Confederacy in defense of their "homeland."

Scholars, of course, have been shredding such fictions for decades, and presenting the clear and overwhelming evidence that slavery was the "cornerstone" of the southern cause, as the Confederate vice president Alexander Stephens famously stated. Thanks to the current debate, and the Internet, which makes the primary documents so easy to disseminate and access, I like to think many Americans are receiving a bracing tutorial on slavery and its role in the Civil War.

How deep do you think this surge against Confederate symbols will go? Should we be debating high school sports teams' names and Confederate flag merchandise, or can the quest to purge our public spaces from Confederate symbols be taken too far?

TH: This campaign has a long way to go, in part because there are so many names and statues and mascots out there. Also, this issue has migrated from the state to the federal level, and downward to cities, towns, counties, school districts, and other jurisdictions that must debate the fate of hundreds, if not thousands, of names, monuments, and other emblems of the Confederacy—not to mention all the merchandise.

In some cases, changes will likely occur without much of a stir. It's relatively easy to furl a flag in a government building, move a bust of Nathan Bedford Forrest from the Tennessee State Capitol to a nearby museum, or change the name of a state highway that few care about much in the first place. But what about the towering statues on Monument Avenue in Richmond, or the much smaller ones on courthouse squares across the South, or others that are owned not by the public but by organizations like the United Daughters of the Confederacy?

There's another complication: Not all Confederates and monuments are alike. Should we treat a political leader like Jefferson Davis the same as a military general? Should Robert E. Lee be swept into the dustbin of history with the notorious Forrest? What about Confederate soldiers, most of whom weren't slaveholders and many of whom were draftees rather than volunteers? We don't regard the Vietnam War memorial as an endorsement of U.S. policy in Indochina. Should we revile hundreds of thousands of

southerners, and take down monuments erected to them, because they fought and died for a cause that most Americans now regard as unjust?

In debating these questions, I hope Americans don't succumb to reflexive overreach and scrub history as we're trying to correct its wrongs. For instance, I'm already hearing instances of educational games and DVDs being pulled from shelves and websites because they in some way incorporate the Rebel battle flag. And Confederate reenactors, most of whom regard themselves as educators or "living historians," wonder if they will be able to appear in public without being shouted at or spit on.

I also hope most of the monuments will remain standing, because they're vivid historical documents in their own right. For me, studying a stone Rebel and reading the florid inscriptions give tremendous insight into the psychology of the Lost Cause and those who saw fit to put up these monuments. Rather than tear these monuments down, let's add interpretive plaques that teach the public about the long, dark era of white supremacy and racial subjugation that gave birth to them.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS TAKE A POSITION ON THE DISPLAY OF THE REBEL FLAG



(ATLANTA – July 3, 2015) In 2000, the annual national Encampment of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War passed the below resolution regarding their position on the Confederate Battle Flag. These men are the descendants of those Union soldiers who fought on the opposite side of the field from our brave forefathers in grey. In light of the current attack upon

our beloved Flag, the re-publishing of that resolution is timely. It reads as follows...

**GENERAL ORDER NO.26
SERIES 2014-2015
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR**

Display of the Confederate Battle Flag

By the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the National Constitution and Regulations, and National Policies, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1:

Recently many individual Brothers, Camps, Departments and the National Organization have been contacted regarding the position of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) on the display of the Confederate Battle Flag.

Section 2:

The SUVCW already has an official position on file regarding this issue, as adopted by the 119th National Encampment. As the National Encampment is the supreme governing body of the SUVCW, and as no subsequent National Encampment has revisited this issue, the SUVCW's official position remains the same. Neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Council of Administration has the authority to amend the position.

Section 3:

For clarity, the official position of the SUVCW regarding the display of the Confederate Battle Flag is included in this order, as follows:

**RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT
DISPLAY OF BATTLE FLAGS OF THE CONFEDERACY
119TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
LANSING, MICHIGAN AUGUST 19, 2000**

**A resolution in support of the display of the Confederate Battle Flag.
WHEREAS, we, the members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, condemn the use of the confederate battle flag, as well as the flag of the United States, by any and all hate groups; and**

WHEREAS, we, the members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, support the flying of the Confederate battle flag as a historical piece of this nation's history; and

WHEREAS, we, the members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, oppose the removal of any Confederate monuments or markers to those gallant soldiers in the former Confederate States, and strongly oppose the removal of ANY reminders of this nation's bloodiest war on the grounds of it being "politically correct;" and

WHEREAS, we, as the descendants of Union soldiers and sailors who as members of the Grand Army of the Republic met in joint reunions with the Confederate veterans under both flags in those bonds of Fraternal Friendship, pledge our support and admiration for those gallant soldiers and of their respective flags;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in 119th Annual National Encampment, hereby adopt this resolution.

Dated in Lansing, Michigan, on this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord Two thousand.

SUVCW General Order No. 26, Series 2014-2015

Section 3:

Individual Brothers, Camps and Departments shall be mindful of the official position of the SUVCW when addressing issues involving the Confederate battle flag. It is recommended that inquiries about the SUVCW's official position be directed, without further comment or elaboration, to the Order's website (<http://suvchw.org/flagres.htm>) where it can be read in its entirety. The foregoing General Order is proclaimed this 25th day of June in the year of our Lord two thousand fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred thirty-ninth, in the City of Gilroy, County of Santa Clara, State of California.

**Tad D. Campbell, PDC
Commander-in-Chief**

