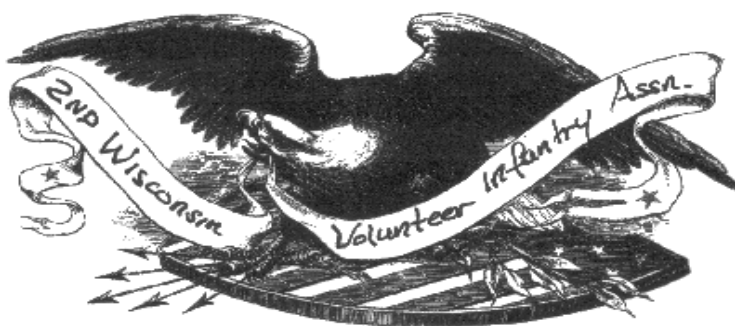


THE FUGELMAN



THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

VOLUME XXVII

ISSUE 3

MARCH, 2017

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

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PASS IN REVIEW

From the quill of Lt. Colonel Pete Seielstad



The Lt. Col. is on furlough this month, primarily because the editor failed to send out the mid-month reminder to the Association groups representatives!



CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF THE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATION

MARCH

11th
18th

Fresh Fish Spring Drill (Co.E)
Spring Drill Waterloo Elementry (Co.K)

Green Bay, WI.
Waterloo, WI.

EDITORIAL

Generally the editorial page for the *Fugelman* is reserved for topics of a historical nature. The purpose has always been to broaden our knowledge of the civil war era and enhance our impressions at events. At the same time the editor tries to step back from the discussions because this is not about me, but us! This month, however, the editorial will take a more personal turn.

Those of you who have served in the ranks with me know that my focus at events has always been to do the job at hand. Whether it is at drill, in battle, in the field hospital, or in the camps I try my level best to convey the image of the civil war soldier. I cooperate with my officers, guests in the camps, and all the reenactors on the field. But those who know me also know there are two things I will not abide: I WILL NOT ABIDE THE ARGUMENT THAT SLAVERY WAS NOT HAVE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE CIVIL WAR OR THAT THOUSANDS OF BLACKS FOUGHT FOR THE CONFEDERACY! This is historic revisionism one step too far for me to stand quietly aside and allow this canard to go unchallenged. It was at a reenactment this last summer that I engaged a rebel who was expounding his gore to the public that slavery was not the cause of the war during the event. I responded to his argument and made the historical points on the issue of slavery as the cause of the war. I was surprised when the adversary took a different tack in his argument. He asked would I really have been so strongly antislavery had I lived in the 1850's and 1860's?

Since that exchange I have often turned that query over in my head. I am not certain why that question has haunted me. Maybe it was the challenge to my long held beliefs or maybe it was a reflection that many Union soldiers were not strongly antislavery or were racists themselves. It was certainly a call for some self-examination. In the end I believe this self-examination benefits me in two ways. First it allows me to re-evaluate who I am and secondly, it will improve my civil war impression because I understand where my impression comes from.

My thoughts first turned to my faith, which informs much of who I am. I come from the liberal Lutheran tradition that adheres to a social gospel that calls on believers to do all they can to make this a better world reflective of God's message to His flock through his Son, Jesus Christ. A large segment of abolitionist philosophy came from the same religious roots. Many of the early abolitionists were pastors or theology professors. Abolitionist meetings were usually held in churches. There was this belief among evangelicals, who believed in social movements such as temperance

and abolitionism, that they were building God's kingdom on earth. In the 1960's I was deeply involved in civil rights work. (Which is pretty similar to the old abolitionist tradition.) I was attending a small Lutheran college in Minneapolis—Augsburg College—and they encouraged self-expression and social consciousness. Again, this was a reflection of my faith. All men were creations of God and equal in His eyes. Lincoln argued in the 1850's that if blacks were indeed human they were covered by the unalienable rights asserted in the Declaration of Independence. Thus any impediments or discrimination based on race was contrary to the lessons from scripture. To this day I remember attending a leadership training seminar in Charleston, Illinois. One of the speakers was a black Pastor by the name of Dr. Nelson Trout (who worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King). He told us how, while traveling through Atlanta, Georgia, with his family, he had to go to the bathroom. All the restrooms in the area were for whites only. He told us of how embarrassed he was when he pee'd his pants in front of his family because there was no available restroom for a black man! I still can't imagine the humiliation Dr. Trout must have felt! I was 17 years old at the time and the story left an indelible mark in my mind.

My parents never doubted that I would attend college and get a degree. I would be the first on either side of the family to go on to college. If I lived in the 1850's and my parents pressed me to get a further education not much would have changed. Many colleges in the 1850's were religious schools. I attended a religious school with the goal of attending the seminary. Many abolitionist leaders came from American universities and colleges. The thing is that education tends to stimulate and encourage liberal thought. It certainly expands one's understanding of the world around them. There is no doubt that the young man from a small central Illinois town (all white) found himself challenged to see blacks as human beings that could (and should) achieve equality in American society. Had I been a college student in the 1850's it is likely that abolitionist doctrine would have captured my interest and dedication. Can there be much distinction between civil rights battles and ending slavery?

The mid-1970's found me working towards a law degree at Northern Illinois University College of Law. I admired the order and logic of the law school experience. Like Lincoln I came to believe that if one followed the logic of the law any social problem could be resolved without disruptive social unrest. The law, in other words was the essence of social order. (I very well could have acquired this view of the law from my study of Lincoln.) This was a change from the student involved in demonstrations and other

activities intended to create tension and unrest in the name of change. This too was a practice of a portion of the abolitionist movement. I came to see the law as a vehicle for change. There were those, like Salmon Chase, who shared the same view during the 1850's. Maybe this route was slower, but the changes could be more stable and broad based when maintained by the law. What was clear was that legislating away the status of slavery would not happen. Southern Democrats held the balance of power in the U.S. Congress and that would prevent even the limited goal of restricting the spread of slavery into the territories.

Then there is the impact of Abraham Lincoln. From the time this editor was in grade school he has read and studied Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln from his earliest private statements indicated that he was strongly anti-slavery. However, slavery would not become a focus of his concern or his public persona until the early 1850's. If one reads the speeches and letters of Lincoln during this period it is not difficult to be swayed by his logic and arguments. It certainly inspired me in my views of race in America. The "House Divided" speech, the debates with Stephen Douglas, and the "Cooper Union Speech" impressed me from the first time I was exposed to them. I grew up 7 miles from Ottawa, Illinois, where the first of the Lincoln-Douglas debates was held. There would be an annual commemoration of the debate in Washington Park, where the actual debate occurred, including a reenactment of the debate every year. I attended nearly all of these from 1955 until 2015. I have read a number of books on these debates including the entire transcripts of the debates from all seven of the sites for the debates. The debates were pedantic and often dealt with peripheral issues, but when the discussion turned to slavery the rhetoric and arguments became elevated. I have always believed in Lincoln's argument about the application of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Actually, I now go further than Lincoln in my view of the Declaration of Independence. I see it as a statement of universal human rights that apply to all men and women everywhere. The rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are God given, they adhere to all mankind, not just Americans. Just like Lincoln, however, if blacks were human beings they were entitled to these very same rights. Was not Lincoln's principle a common view for abolitionists in the 1850's?

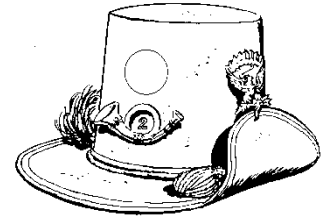
Another characteristic I share with the abolitionists and Lincoln is the capacity to feel empathy for others. In the 1960's my belief structure was informed by a firsthand knowledge of black existence as I worked on establishing a daycare center for poor working mothers and voter

registration drives to enlist black voters. I could feel their frustration and sense of hopelessness. Lincoln and many other abolitionists felt that same sense of empathy, although Lincoln did not make arguments based on the impact of specific examples of human suffering and violence directed at black slaves. Abolitionists talked of the separation of families, the devastation of slave marriages, the dehumanizing imposition of violent punishment to maintain order among the slaves, and the rape of slave women. They could feel the desire for freedom among the slaves. Even today I can share the feelings of slaves at the time of the rising battles over abolitionism and the slaves desire to be free.

As an aside, I work at the Tallman House and I have come to feel an affinity for Mr. William Tallman. While still a resident of New York, Mr. Tallman worked in the Underground Railroad. When he finally moved to Janesville, Wisconsin, (and built his magnificent home) he supported the Underground Railroad. Mr. Tallman admired John Brown and had a photo of Brown on the wall in the second floor hallway of his home. One reason Mr. Lincoln ended up staying with the Tallmans in 1859, was because Mr. Tallman was very interested in Lincoln because of his principles advocating restricting the spread of slavery in the territories. In 1861, Mr. Tallman raised money to help support the families of Rock County men who went off to fight.

When I was confronted by the Reb who questioned whether I would have really been an abolitionist in the 1850's and 1860's, I answered that I would have been. While many in the armies of the national government were not inclined to accept freedom for the slaves as a proper war aim, many did. It is now easy to see the point the Reb was trying to make, that many men in the armies were racists. But it is a more personal question than the simplistic view that many more soldiers were not inclined to adopt freedom as a war aim. And it is clear to me that given my personal character and education I indeed would have been an abolitionist then as now.

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES



MINUTES OF ANNUAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

JANUARY 28TH 2017

Meeting called to order at 10:04 A.M. by President Kevin Hampton. Scott Frank welcomed everyone and gave brief history of the church (built in 1855), which was used as a meeting place for the original members of Co. A before and after the Civil War.

I Call to order

- A. Invocation given by Gary Klas**
- B. Presentation of Colors: Tom Bass**
- C. Pledge of Allegiance: Led by Kevin Hampton**
- D. Oath: administered to new member Jared Alexander (Co. B), Lenard Sedivy (Co. G)**
- E. Moment of Silence for past members of the Association; Led by Pete, names of all members who passed away in recent years were read.**

II-Minutes

Motion was made by Ryan Holbrook to approve minutes as written without any changes, 2nd by Drew Young. (Minutes approved as written by membership).

III Treasure's Report

Scott Frank reported that the Association finished the year with a balance of \$7,097.44, an increase of \$551.90 from previous year. Only one scholarship was given out which reduced expenses. Copies of the report were handed out to those in attendance. Scott's opinion was that we have enough funds to continue the scholarship program. A motion was made by Scott Frank to accept the treasures report as presented, 2nd by Gary Klas. (Motion carried)

A copy of the Treasures Repost is listed below:

The Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association
Treasurer's Report
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

Receipts:

Member Dues:	\$2,340.00
Bank Interest:	\$0.00
Bank Adjustment:	\$140.00
Donations:	\$0.00
Total Receipts:	<u>\$2,480.00</u>

Disbursements:

Reimbursed Costs and Postage:	\$0.00
Hall Rent:	\$100.00
Membership Cards:	\$0.00
Association Liability Insurance:	\$828.10
Co. K School Day Insurance Rider:	\$0.00
Scholarship:	\$1,000.00
Fees (Wis. Dept. of Financial Institutions):	\$0.00
Total Disbursements:	<u>\$1,928.10</u>

Net Income/(Loss): \$551.90

Beginning Balance:	\$6,545.54
Add Receipts:	\$2,480.00
Less Disbursements:	\$1,928.10
Ending Balance - 12/31/2016:	\$7,097.44

Interest into CD: \$12.91

Horicon Bank Internet Banking

Page 1 of 1

Horicon Bank

Print Date : 01-27-2017 - 15:23:16

Customer Name : ASSOCIATION INC THE SECOND WISCONSIN
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

History

12-01-2016 - 12-31-2016

Select an Account *****7584 - Second Wisconsin \$ 7,097.44

History Period 12/01/2016 - 12/31/2016

IV Board and Military Officers Reports

- A. President Kevin Hampton:** Kevin thanked everyone for attending the meeting and was pleased with the unity, communication and cooperation between the companies. Kevin also apologized for not being as involved as he would have liked in 2016 but plans on being more active in 2017.
- B. Vice-President:** No report given by Tom Bass
- C. Secretary Dave Sielski:** Association membership in 2016 was 124 paid members for the year, a loss of 9 members from 2016. Membership down due to loss of Batty B. Dave reminded everyone that dues and rosters need to be submitted ASAP along with any changes to the event schedule. For a member to be covered by our insurance or be eligible for the scholarship they must be on the official roster. Dave also has blank membership cards for anyone needing them.
- D. Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad:** As an association, we need to continue to recruit and communicate, it's the help of our individual members to make who help make us a strong group. Events went well this season and we presented ourselves well in the field. In closing Pete thanked everyone for helping teach the history of the Civil war and that the commitment of our members is greatly appreciated. Please remember to keep our families in mind for their support in allowing us to participate in this hobby. Pete also discussed the founding of a National Alliance of Western Units from the West called the GAR. The hope is that this will help strengthen regional & National events. Groups participating in this agreement are:, Army of the French Broad, Army of the Wabash, Black Hat Battalion (2nd WI), Cumberland Guard, Federal Cav Assoc, First Federal Division, Military Div of the Mississippi, Muddy River Battalion, Western Artillery Reserve, 1st Illinois Vol & 49th New York. At this point we will need to wait and see how things go during the year to see how effective agreement will be. Please contact Pete should you have any additional questions.
- E. Major Robert Schwandt:** Robert thanked everyone for their attendance during the year as without the men in the ranks the officers would have no men to command. Robert said he appreciated everyone bearing with him on the field under his first year of command.
- F. Company Officers and / or Presidents Reports**
 - 1. Company A Scott Frank:** 2 trips to Gettysburg are planned to do repairs to the battlefield, when dates are finalized information will be sent out for those interested in participating.
 - 2. Company B John Dudkiewicz:** 19 members have paid dues to date for 2017, of which 4 are poor boys over age 18. The Coon Valley

- event year is back on for 2017 but will be a week later with the dates being October 14th & 15th
3. **Company C.: Reported By Pete as still inactive.**
 4. **Company E. Charles Bagneski: Finished the year with 55 military members with 48 having participated in at least 1 events, Co.E gained 2 new members for the 2016 season. The main events being supported will be Heritage Hill, Pine Crest, Wade House and Menomonee Falls.**
 5. **Company G Gary Klas: Membership remains at 4 members, looking to assist with school day's and preservation efforts in Gettysburg. Company has added one new member.**
 6. **Company H report: Report was received from Tony Vranicar, Co. H currently has 8 members with a campaign schedule of 12 events in 2017.**
 7. **Company K. Ryan Holbrook: The Company currently has 30 members. Co. K looking will again be supporting the event in Galena, IL. In April. They will also be hosting the annual school day May 19th. Co. K is also putting together a recruitment video at a cost of \$3,000, any companies looking to become involved please contact Ryan Holbrook or Ryan Schwartz.**
 8. **Battery B. Remains Inactive for 2017**
 9. **6th WI LA Wally Hlaban: Wally reported having 12 members, participated in 10 events in 2016. All equipment from Batty B has been consolidated with the 6th WI. Both guns were used in 2016 & the same is expected in 2017. Some repairs are needed on the carriage for the Batty B piece, repairs will be covered by the battery as enough funds are available to cover the repairs. The Batty B gun has been moved to a different armory, issues on ownership & use of the gun have been cleared up.**
 10. **Field Hospital Stan Graiewski: Stan reported that he and Jim Dumke participated in 6 events in 2016. The field hospital also is part of the Association of Civil War Surgeons.**
- G. Keeper of the Colors- Tom Bass: took over as keeper of the colors in 2015 from Robert Schwandt. Colors were used at a number of events in 2016, some minor repairs are needed on a seam and will be taken care of by Tom. The Assoc. colors still remain at the Dresang home. Kevin & Dave will make arrangements to get these picked up from Theresa.**
- H. Fugelman -James Dumke: Jim thanks everyone for submitting info to the newsletter.**

I. Website: Jim Johnson sent a report to Pete, Highlights are as follows, Jim's wife Sue has been dealing with cancer and this has taken up much of Jim's time during the year. Jim continues to update things on the website and Jim asks that people continue to send him stores & pictures so that they can be posted to the website. Pete ask that members keep the Johnson family in their prayers.

**Headquarters
2^d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (ACWSA)
5692 Williamsburg Way
Madison, Wisconsin 53719**

January 28, 2017

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honor to report,

The 2017 annual meeting for the 2nd Wisconsin skirmish team will begin at noon on Saturday, February 11, 2017 in the home of Roy and Cathi Nelson, located at W4982 Woodside Lane, Watertown, WI. New members get their first year's dues free.

2016 Season Summary:

Overall participation was steady, even though we had an unusually high number of family and work conflicts and illnesses. The skirmish team finished last year with 24 members, down four from the previous year. Two of our losses were ghosts, but the others were a married couple that were the core of our revolver team who moved to North Carolina.

Our season typically had six skirmishes but last year had nine. The ACWSA added a "National" competition in 2017, then after the beginning of the season the North-South Skirmish Assn. (N-SSA) opened two of their events to us. It was just too much. We did not go either of the N-SSA skirmishes, but made it all the ACWSA events. In spite everything we fielded teams in every competition offered except for one revolver team competition at one skirmish.

In spite of the high number of absences we still managed to put more than one team on the line at multiple events. Missing some of our better shooters did make us less competitive though, and we placed a little lower than last year. Our "A" teams all finished middle-of-the-pack, but our "B" teams finished either first or second in everything.

Musket Teams:	A	4th
	B	1st
Carbine Teams:	A	4th
	B	2nd

Revolver Team:	A	3rd
Smoothbore:	A	4th
	B	1st
Breechloader	A	3rd

Breach Loaders: We now have enough members with Henry and Spencer rifles to field two complete breach loader teams.

Smoothbore Pistols: Smoothbore pistol has become popular over the past three years. So far the competitions have been informal demonstrations, but it's close to becoming an official event. We've been using borrowed guns to participate in the demonstrations, but last year enough members bought enough smoothbore pistols to field our own team.

The ACWSA hosted a station on Civil War small arms at Company K's School Days in May, and plan on supporting them again this year.

Our Old Soldier Fiddlers group performed at the Civil War Expo in Kenosha last year and will be there again on March 11. If your unit isn't going to be there, but has brochures that could be distributed, send them with me and I'll hand them out.

2017 Outlook:

The following members served as cadre in 2016, and I don't expect any changes are in 2017.

Commander (Sergeant)	Gary Van Kauwenbergh
Corporal	Roy Nelson
Paymaster	Darlene Van Kauwenbergh

The team looks healthy again for next year. We have seven competitions scheduled.

April 22-23 114th ILL (N-SSA) & 2nd WI @ Springfield, IL
May 6-7 2nd ACWSA National Skirmish near Bristol, Indiana
June 3-4 66th NC @ Appleton, WI
June 24-25 Btry B @ Sandy Ford, near Streator, IL
July 15-16 56th VA @ Bristol, WI
Aug 5-6 15th & 8th WI @ Boscobel (without the reenactment)
Sept 1-3 8 & 2 WI @ Rhinelander, WI
Sept 16-17 15th WI @ Bristol, WI

Reminders:

1. If your unit making group purchases, you do not need to pay Wisconsin Sales tax. We have a Sales Tax Exemption certificate you need to show at the time of purchase. E-mail me if you want a copy of it.

2. If you use your computer to help the Association, and need to purchase new or upgraded software or equipment, you can get it dirt-cheap through TechSoup. TechSoup is a non-profit organization that provides low-cost software and hardware to other non-profit organizations. They sell everything. For example, you can get Microsoft Office for as low as \$29. I'm the Association coordinator.

3. Amazon Smiles is a program where .5% of online purchases made through Amazon come back to the organization as a donation. This is something our Association should consider. It's easy to set up, and once are, they just automatically transfer donations into your bank account every quarter. It doesn't cost you a dime, and does not limit who you can purchase from. You're not going to get rich from these donations, but it's free money. 2017 was the first full year the ACWSA has been in the Amazon.Smiles program, and last year they received over \$100.

4. The 2nd Wisconsin skirmish team is open to anyone interested. You reenact in the same uniform we wear, and the ACWSA still has a 'first-year-free' promotion. After that annual dues are just \$10.

Just like reenacting, we have more events available than most people can attend. Our philosophy has always been to keep a big roster and not depend on a small group to go to everything. Some of our members only come to one event a year. Before each event, I send out an e-mail with the skirmish information, and ask who's going to be there. You only have to say no once – and there's no hassling. On a good weekend we've put as many as five teams on the firing line, on a weekend where members have a lot of conflicts, we may only muster one.

Even if you're only interested in live-firing once, and not interested in competing with the team, I encourage you to shoot with us first. This is not brain surgery, but there are some things like finding the right bullet and powder charge that aren't intuitively obvious, and it's not uncommon for new shooters to get a round stuck in the barrel, or have ignition problems. We can save you frustration. If your company would like a chance to live-fire, but doesn't want to come to a skirmish, let me know and we'll see if we can't come to you.

**Respectfully submitted by,
Yr. Obt. Srvt.,**

Gary Van Kauwenbergh

- Kevin Hampton called for a short break from 10:55 to 11 A.M.**

J. V. Nomination & Elections

**Kevin started by listing the term expiration dates for the board:
President 2018, Vice President 2017, Treasurer 2019, Corporate**

Secretary 2018, Lt. Colonel 2017, Major Infantry 2019, Major Artillery 2019 & Quarter Master 2017.

A. Nominations were taken for Vice President: Tom Bass was nominated by Ryan Holbrook, 2nd by Casey Hulbott. John Dudkiewicz was also nominated by declined, motion was made by John Thielmann to close nominations, 2nd by Ryan Schwartz, and Tom was reelected for a 2nd term as VP.

B. Nominations were taken for LT. Colonel: Pete Seielstad was nominated by Dave Vargas with a 2nd by Gary Klas. No other nominations received, Motion to close nominations by Scott Frank, 2nd by Ryan Holbrook, Pete reelected unanimously as Lt. Colonel.

C. Nominations were taken Quartermaster: Tom Klas was nominated by Scott Frank, 2nd by Casey Hulbott. No other nominations received, motion made to close nominations made by Brant Doty, 2nd by Ryan Holbrook. Tom reelected as Quartermaster

VI. Old Business

A. Scholarship continuance: In 2016 1-\$1,000 scholarship were given out. A total of 3 applications were received (3 in 2015). A number of conversations were had on what to do to increase participation, which included increasing the amount scholarship and increase the pool of people that could apply. After a long conversation a motion was made by Dave Sielski to offer for 2017 only one scholarship for \$1,000 and a 2nd scholarship of \$500 no matter how many enter, 2nd by Ryan Schwartz, (Motion carried) the scholarship committee has to meet to decide on a new essay questions for the 2017 scholarship, when application form is updated it will be sent to all companies who are encouraged to promote this to unit members. All members in good standing are eligible along with children or grandchildren. The amount of the scholarship will be discussed on an annual basis and amounts will be based on Association funds.

B. Surplus funds disbursement: Scott Frank reported that per by-laws of the association, our current balance is below our ceiling that requires us to use excess funds, with an additional scholarship being given out also in 2017 the recommendation is not to distribute any additional funds. Subject will be revisited at next year's meeting. Motion Made by Gary Klas, 2nd Joe Gack not no funds be distributed (motion carried).

A. Insurance Update: Report given by Scott Frank, no claims in 2016. Only Dues paying military members are covered by insurance, event must also be on the Association schedule to be covered by insurance. Insurance premium was \$828.10 in 2016 and has remained the same for a number of years, Scott is still waiting for the current bill for 2017 but expects it to be about the same.

B. Handbook Committee: Nothing reported by Tom Klas.

C. VII. New Business

A. Awards: Pete presented David Sielski with a certificate of appreciation for his support in the ideas and principles of the 2nd Wisconsin Association.

B. Event Calendar

- 1. Association Max effort event: Grant's Home Front April 29th - 30th**
- 2. National Event: Shiloh TN. April 6th- 9th**
- 3. Company Max effort event (6th WI): Coon Valley. October 14th - 15th.**
- 4. Battalion Drill: Galena April 29th& any other event were numbers permit.**
- 5. Tentative Assoc schedule was passed out to all in attendance, members were reminded to review and send any updates or charges to the corporate secretary.**

C. By-Laws: Motion was made at 2016 meeting to suspend 1.04 of the by-laws until it could be reviewed further. Kevin Hampton explained the current rule and what it would be changed to (see below). After some discussion on why the change was being made a motion was made by Ryan Holbrook with a 2nd by Scott Frank to make the change. Motion carried.

2017 Handbook proposed amendment

(Current)

1.04 Officer Restrictions

Officers of the Unit may not have membership in other Civil War re-enactment units. An officer is any member holding the rank of Corporal or higher.

(Proposed Amendment 2017)

1.04 Dual Membership

Enlisted

Enlisted members of the Unit may have dual membership in other Civil War re-enactment units. However, while he participates with a secondary unit of which he is a member, he is responsible for his own actions and will not be protected under the auspices of the 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association.

Officer Restrictions

Officers of the Unit may have dual membership in other Civil War re-enactment units. To diminish a conflict of interest, he may not hold any elected office and may only hold the rank of private in a secondary unit. An officer is any Unit member holding the rank of corporal or higher or a member of the executive board.

Additionally, while he participates with a secondary unit of which he is a member, he is responsible for his own actions and will not be protected under the auspices of the 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association.

D. Kevin mentioned that the Vets Museum is looking at procuring the Co.B flag from Lacrosse, John Dudkiewicz gave a history of the flags journey. If the flag would get donated, Kevin would like to have some members present for an honor guard for the ceremony. This is a rare flag only a couple like it are still around across the country.

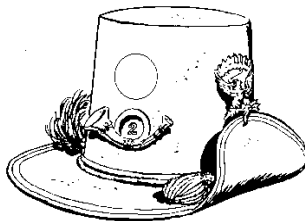
E. Motion Made by John Dudkiewicz, 2nd from Kevin Klandrud to donate \$100 to the Fox Lake Historical society for allowing us to use the building for the meeting. Motion approved by the membership.

VIII Closing

A. A motion was made to adjourn the meeting by John Dudkiewicz, 2nd by Dave Vargas, (motion carried). Meeting adjourned at 12:23 P.M. Lunch & conversation was held after the meeting instead of 1/2 way through.

Meeting Attendance

**Dave Sielski Co.E
Casey Hulbott Co.K
Gary Van Kauwenbergh Co.G
Pete Seielstad Co.B
Scott Frank Co.A
Jared Alexander Co.B
Gary Klas Co.G
Tom Klas Co.A
Kevin Hampton Co.K
Tom Bass Co.K
Ugljesha Pirocanic 6th WI LA
Lenard Sedivy Co.G
Robert Schwandt Co.E
Ryan Schwartz Co. K
John Dudkiewicz Co.B
Ryan Holbrook Co.K
Kevin Klandrud Co.E
Lyle Laufenberg 6th WI LA.
Wally Hlaban 6th WI LA
Charles Bagneski Co.E
Joe Gack Co. E
Stan Graiewski Field Hospital
Shelly Hlaban 6th WILA
Marvin Kostka Co.E
Weston Weisensel Co.B
Brant Doty 6th WILA.
John Thielmann Co.K
Dave Vargas Co.E
Drew Young Co.E
Connie Sedivy (guest)
(Total attendance 30 people attended the meeting)**



COMPANY E SWEETHEARTS DINNER AND BALL

Company E will once again hold its annual dinner and dance to kick off the 2017 reenacting season. There is an outstanding invitation to all members of the Second Wisconsin Regiment to join them for this brilliant evening with dinner and dancing. So grab your sweetheart and join your comrades from Company E for a gay evening!



COME ALL!



**THE OFFICERS, LADIES AND SOLDIERS OF
COMPANY E,
SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,**

**INVITE ALL TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL SWEETHEART'S DINNER &
DANCE**

**AT SWAN CLUB/LEGENDS IN DE PERE, WISCONSIN
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 22D 2017.**

**Cocktails will begin at 5:00 p.m. followed by a dinner of chicken and
tenderloin tips, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, Coleslaw, Rolls, Dessert Bars
and Kneecaps at 6:00 p.m.**

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

**The cost will be \$18.00 per person, payable by check to
"Company E, 2nd Wisconsin," and MUST be received by Monday, April 17th
2017.**

Send payment to David Sielski,

2316 Serenade Lane

Green Bay, WI 54301

**Questions should be addressed to David Sielski at either
(920) 660-2449 or dsielski@greenbay.gannett.com**

**PLEASE COME AND CELEBRATE THE BEGINNING
OF A NEW SEASON!**

DIRECTIONS TO SWAN CLUB/LEGENDS

875 HERITAGE ROAD

DE PERE, WISCONSIN 54115

***From Highway 172 East/West—take the Riverside (Hwy 57) Exit.
Turn left onto Riverside Drive—you will be going south towards
De Pere.***

In De Pere, Riverside Drive becomes North Broadway.

***Go straight through the round-about in De Pere,
staying on North Broadway, which remains Hwy 57.***

***Outside De Pere the road will split—stay to the left, taking
County Rd PP.***

***Legends/Swan Club will be on your right at the corner of County
PP and Heritage Road.***

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SPLITSPLITSPLIT

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SWAN CLUBSWAN CLUB



ATTENTION TO ORDERS



THE SECOND WISCONSIN AT GETTYSBURG ON JULY 1, 1863

SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION 2017 SCHOLARSHIP

The period for applying for the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Scholarship is now open. You will find the application and the details for the scholarship at the end of this newsletter.

This year two scholarships will be awarded. One will be for \$1,000.00 and a second one for \$500.00. Both awards are for significant amounts this year.

SHILOH NATIONAL REENACTMENT EVENT

Below you will find some basic information on this year's National event, the reenactment of the 155th anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh.

Registration for this event closes on March 15th, 2017. If you are planning to attend this event, the Second Wisconsin is organizing a bus for members to travel to the event. Time is running out to reserve your place on the bus. If you are interested contact Dave Sielski as soon as possible to make arrangements.

COMMAND STAFF FOR SHILOH REENACTMENT

2017 Shiloh Federal Command HQ Staff Commanding Officer:

General Bob Minton Chief of Staff:

Colonel Bernard Biederman Assistant Adjutant General:

Major Joe Liechty Chief Surgeon:

Lt. Colonel Trevor Steinbach Provost:

Captain Bob Halbisen Chief Engineer/Quartermaster:

Lt. Scott House Chief Musician:

Cpt. R.J. Samp Senior Aide de Camp:

Cpt. Mel Glover Aide de Camp:

Lt. Dave Azbell

SHILOH ORDER OF BATTLE

Army Command, Brigadier General Bob Minton,

First Federal Division 1st Brigade Commander, Rob Van,

Cumberland Guard Cumberland Guard Army of the Wabash

Military Division of the Mississippi Great Lakes Battalion

2nd Brigade Commander, James Crofutt,

US Muddy River Battalion First Federal Division,

Western Units US Muddy River Battalion

US Territorial Battalion

Frontier Brigade III

3rd Brigade Commander, Mike Lavis, 49th NY (Army of the Ohio)

**Army of the Ohio Army of the French Broad Artillery Commander, Kevin
Harris,**

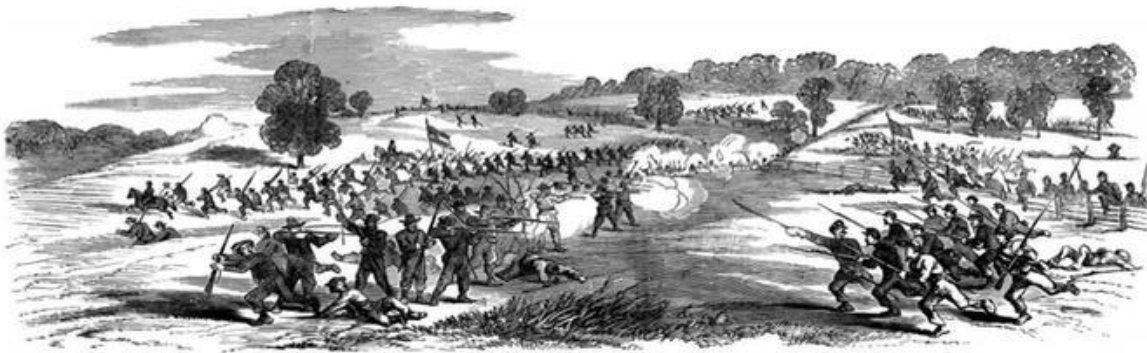
Western Artillery Reserve Cavalry Commander, Mike Church,

Federal Cavalry Association

**The Second Wisconsin lads will serve with the First Federal Division at the
Shiloh event.**

SHILOH 155TH COMMEMORATION

APRIL 6TH THRU 9TH, 2017



SHILOH SCHEDULE

Monday.....April 3rd Site opens to Sutlers at 10:30 am

Tuesday.....April 4th Site open to Sutlers only

Wednesday..April 5th Reenactor registration opens at noon and closes at midnight.

Thursday.....April 6th Registration opens at 8 am and should remain open all night.

Friday.....April 7th 7:00 am.....Reveille 8:00 am.....

Registration remains open 10:00 am.....

Gates will open 10:00 am.....

Reenactor arrival and setup continues 3:30 pm.....

Form for battle 4:00 pm.....

Battle of Fallen Timbers, non-spectator 10:00 pm.....

All cars out of camp 11:00 pm.....

All quiet Saturday.....

April 8th 7:00 am.....

Reveille 9:00 am.....

Gates open 11:00 am.....

Ladies Tea at the activity tent 2:30 pm.....

Form for battle 3:00 pm.....Battle of the Hornet's Nest 6:00 pm.....

Camps Close 8:00 pm.....Military Ball in the activity tent. 10:00 pm.....

Ball ends 11:00 pm.....

All Quiet Sunday.....

April 9th 7:00 am.....

Reveille 9:00 am.....

Gates Open 10:00 am.....

Church Service in the activity tent 12:30 pm.....

Form for battle 1:00 pm.....

Battle of Grant's Counterattack 3:30 pm.....

Camps Close The music for the Ball and during the day will be provided by **Un-reconstructed**. There will also be activities all day long on Saturday and Sunday. Please enjoy your stay with us and have a safe trip home. We want to thank you for your support.

FROM THE CAMPS OF THE COMPANIES OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN

INFANTRY



COMPANY E

RALLY TO THE COLORS!

**Your Officers and Non-commissioned Officers request your participation in
Drill;**

for the Safety of our Comrades;

for the Pride of our Company;

St. Mark's Church .'

on the

11th Instant of March 2017.

***This first Drill of the Season is intended for New Members
and Non-commissioned Officers, but all Members are encouraged and
welcome to attend.***

**The First-Sergeant will notify the Non-Commissioned Officers of the
time of their meeting.**

Soldiers should be present to answer the Roll at 10:30 a.m.

**Please make an effort, *if possible*, to arrive early so we may
commence directly at 10:30 a.m.**

***Brogans are not allowed inside the Gymnasium - please bring
alternate footwear.***

***The drill will be held at St. Marks Church located at 1167
Kenwood Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.***

DIRECTIONS:

**Take Highway 41 South/North towards Green Bay and take the Lombardi
Avenue exit.**

Proceed *east* towards Lambeau Field, and turn *left* onto Oneida Street.

**St. Mark's Church will be on the
corner of Kenwood and Oneida Streets.**

**The Gymnasium is located on the
lower level**

COMPANY K

SPRING DRILL SET FOR MARCH

Company K will hold its second spring drill on March 18th, 2017. The drill will be conducted at the Waterloo High School gym beginning at 9:00 a.m. This drill is for all the members of the Company.

The troops should attend in uniform with a full set of accoutrements including cartridge box, cap box, and bayonet scabbard. It is imperative that one have a musket and bayonet. Members also need their canteen filled with water.

The drill should end at noon or thereabouts.

A COMRADE ANNOUNCES A NEW VENTURE

The members of Company K were exhilarated to learn that one of our own has been tapped for an exciting new opportunity at the opening of the Museum of the American Revolution. The editor has watched the development of the new museum and it may be a wonderful offering to the public! While the members of Company K are happy for Sergeant Schwartz we know there will be a "vacant chair" at our firesides in the future. Ryan Schwartz has been an extremely valuable asset to the Company and his presence will be deeply missed.

Congratulations on your new position and exciting opportunity. We wish you all the luck in the world in your new role!

Comrades, Gentlemen, and Friends:

As many of you probably have heard, I have been offered an exciting opportunity in my chosen field of historical interpretation and education. The brand new Museum of the American Revolution, opening on April 19th, has invited me to join their inaugural team as a Gallery Educator. This is truly an exciting, "once in a lifetime" sort of opportunity. I am truly blessed to have been chosen.

Given the nearness of my appointed start date, I will be leaving Wisconsin to move to Philadelphia, PA, on March 10th. Next weekend, Ryan Holbrook is considering hosting a miniatures battle at his house. If this does end up happening, I would be honored if you would come out to see me there.

What does this mean for the 2nd Wisconsin and good old Company K? Well,

I obviously will be stepping down as your 2nd Sergeant. I have been speaking to Captain Holbrook about how I will be replaced in this role and you will be notified promptly once a decision has been made.

For the School Day, I will be continuing as a digital partner in this project, since I can organize schools and communicate with teachers via email from anywhere on the planet. I will also be attempting to return to Wisconsin for the School Day weekend itself, depending on work.

With regards to the video project, I will remain a digital partner. I will still be writing the script while much of the in-person work will be conducted by Captain Holbrook and Casey Hulbott. We have a lot of neat things planned for this project, so stay tuned! If any of our partner units are interested on joining us in this endeavor, please let any of us know as soon as possible.

Finally, the Recruiting Mess: a dearly-loved idea of mine that I will still slowly be working on. I intend to remain a dues-paying member of the 2nd Wisconsin and to rejoin the ranks as often as I may, especially when you attend events in the East.

All of that said: it has been the deepest honor to have served as your Sergeant and Drill Field Martinet. I am incredibly grateful to the 2nd Wisconsin as a whole for all it has done for me, shaping me from a callow youth in high school into a seasoned living historian capable of undertaking a job like the one I am now looking forward to occupying. The 2nd is a truly special organization and I hope that all of you continue to have the magnificent experiences in its ranks that I have, especially without me around to muck it all up.

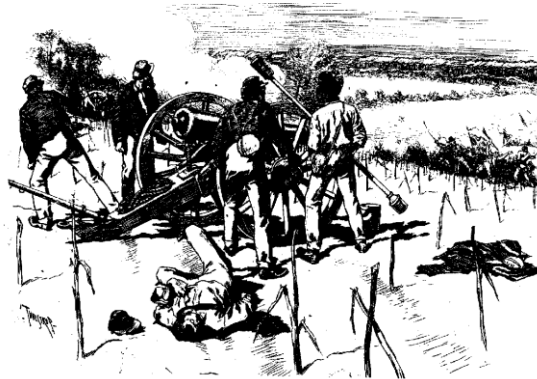
I will be in touch often and keep you all updated about the goings-on in my new metropolitan life. I know you (and our favorite German Union Rep) will do the same about the Badger Boys in my old home state. If you are ever in Philly, or anywhere nearby, please let me know and I will be only too happy to meet you, if only to hear the unique tones of Wisconsin dialect you bring with you.

Your Humble and Most Obedient Servant,

-Ryan Schwartz

PRIVATE, Company K, 2nd Wisconsin Volunteers

ARTILLERY



HARTLAND SCHOOL DAY EVENT

The 6th Wisconsin Light Artillery unit is sponsoring a school day event in Hartland on May 12th, 2017. This editor can assure everyone that this is a well run event that has been very well received by the teachers, staff and volunteers from the Hartland middle school. The battery is looking for a small number of volunteers to assist in the day long school event. The battery does pay a bounty to all attendees and they provide lunch for the troops.

The last couple of years the surgeon (and editor) had to serve double duty both as surgeon and drilling students. The closing ceremony is well done and spectacular. If anyone can help out with this event your presence will be greatly appreciated. If you can assist with this event contact Lyle Laufenberg at ljlauf@gmail.com.

SKIRMISHERS



40 ROUNDS SKIRMISH –APRIL 21-23, 2017

The 114th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry are proud to host a joint Western Region N-SSA and ACWSA Skirmish at the

Lefthanders Gun Club, 9364 Rhea Road, Loami, Illinois. This is just a few miles west of Springfield.

Skirmishers approaching Springfield on I-55 will want to take the I-72/36 West exit on the south side of Springfield (Exit 92 A-B) and head west towards Jacksonville until you reach the Loami exit, then proceed west through the community of Curran and then a few miles further to the Loami/Bates Road. Turn left (south) across the railroad tracks and then go another 3.5 miles to the village of Loami. Follow the road around to the west side of Loami and turn right at the Shell station onto the West Loami Road. In about 1.5 miles you welcome to a crossroads and will see a sign pointing south to the Lefthanders Gun Club. Go south $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and turn left into the Lefthanders drive to the range.

Accommodations Limited camping is available on the range for tents and smaller campers only. While there is running water in the clubhouse adjacent to the range, we strongly suggest that you bring your own drinking water. For those traveling light, the hosts will offer the usual skirmish fare for breakfasts and lunch.

For those preferring to motel in Springfield, there is a concentration of good motels and restaurants concentrated in and around the Parkway Pointe shopping center about 15 minutes from the Lefthanders by taking old Route 36 into Springfield. Those coming from Chicago and going to motels in this area should take I-72 West, but should get off onto Route 4 North at Exit 93. Motels in the vicinity of this exit include: The Comfort Inn 217/787-2250 The Fairfield Inn 217/793-9277 Hampton Inn 217/793-7670 (Near Gander Mountain south of interchange) To reach the range from these motels, simply go north on Route 4 to Wabash Avenue, turn left, and go west 8.1 miles to the Bates/Loami Road. Turn left towards Loami and follow the directions given earlier. Other Motels: On I-55 south of the I-72 interchange at Toronto Road (I-55 Exit 90) you will also find the Baymont Inn (217/529-6655) and the Days Inn (217/529-1410). Just north of the 6th Street Exit (Exit 92) at the I-55/I-72 interchange you will find a Super 8 (217/529-8898) and the Route 66 Motel (217/529-6626). The skirmish site is easily accessible from this area also by taking I-72 West.

Saturday Night Dinner and Entertainment at the "Andersonville Cabaret Grill" As always, we will fire up the big grill behind the clubhouse for steaks on Saturday night. The hosts will provide baked potatoes and some salad. Please bring your own steaks, brats, or whatever and participants are urged to contribute some sort of dish, salad, or dessert to the potluck.

SCHEDULE

**FRIDAY, APRIL 21(CENTRAL DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME)
Move in and set up any time after 1:00 pm. 3:00-6:00 Range open for individuals.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 22 (CENTRAL DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME)

8:00 Range open for Individuals 11:00 Range Closed.

Commanders' meeting for breechloader, smoothbore and carbine.

11:30 Breechloader Team Competition

12:30 Smoothbore Team Competition (Or right after breechloader)

1:30 Carbine Team Competition (Or right after smoothbore)

4:00 Smoothbore Pistol Team Competition (Or shortly after carbine)

6:00 to Whenever – Steak Toss and Potluck at the “Andersonville Cabaret Grill”

SUNDAY, APRIL 23 (CENTRAL DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME)

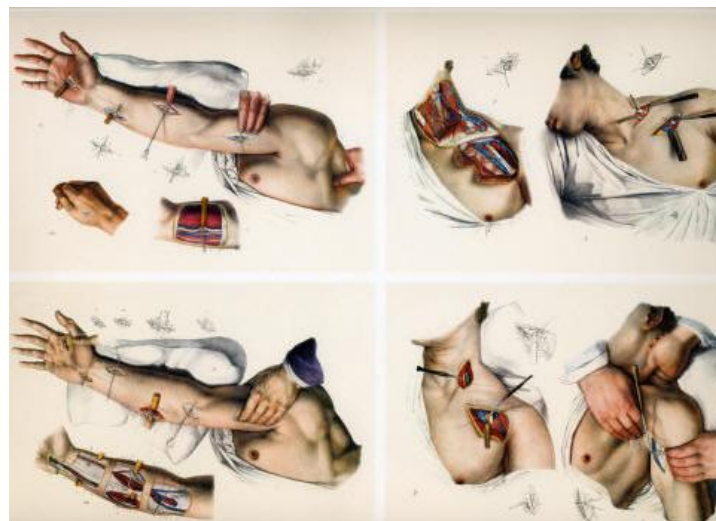
7:30 Commander's Meeting for Musket Team competitions.

8:15 Opening Ceremonies 8:30 Musket Team Competition

11:00 (Approximate) Cleanup and Team Awards Parade Company Matches

“40- Round” Medals will be awarded to winners of team events, 1st -3rd for Musket, Carbine, Breechloader and Smoothbore, and 1st only for Smoothbore Pistol. Please Note: Musket and Carbine teams to consist of 5 shooters, Smoothbore teams to consist of 4 shooters, and Breechloader, and Smoothbore Pistol teams to consist of 3 shooters.

2nd WISCONSIN REGIMENTAL FIELD HOSPITAL



REASONS FOR DISEASES

POOR HYGIENE

Soldiers did not cleanse themselves regularly. No showers. Bathed in streams contaminated with waste materials from dead and wounded animals and humans. Animals forded streams and rivers. Same water and pots were used for cooking and boiling lice infested clothing. The medical field did not know about germs and infections. They knew higher survival rates and clean environments resulted from bathing regularly and living in clean environments. Florence Nightingale observed this phenomena during Crimean War late 1854.

GARBAGE

Trash dumped near tents. Trash not picked up regularly and disposed properly.

FILTH FROM CAMP SINKS

Latrines dug too close to streams which contaminated water supplies. Canteens were filled with contaminated water.

OVERCROWDING

Close contact with fellow soldiers spread contagious diseases.

EXPOSURE

Exposure to elements lowers body ability to resist disease.

IMPROPER AND INADEQUATE DIET AND SPOILED FOOD

A staple food for Union soldiers was hardtack and cornbread for Confederates. Fresh fruits and vegetables were rarely served. Meat was often spoiled or tainted with preservatives (salt).

BUGS

Flies, mosquitoes, ticks, maggots and fleas were abundant and carried disease. Surgeons did not wash hands or clean instruments before and after operations.

LACK OF SURGEONS

Both sides had a severe shortage of surgeons. Huge numbers of sick and wounded could not be properly treated. Both sides suffered from severe lack of immunity. Rural soldiers became sick because of close contact with other soldiers. First time for being in large groups. They were not immune to chickenpox, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps and whooping cough. Said diseases ran rampantly through regiments.

IMPURE WATER

Clear water was considered safe and fresh. Not true.

CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

MARCH

Mar. 1, 1864	A Union raid on Richmond led by Col. Ulric Dahlgren is turned back by cavalry forces under Custis Lee.
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Mar. 1, 1865	Wisconsin ratifies the 13th Amendment.
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Mar. 2, 1864	Col. Ulric killed in an ambush as his failed raid on Richmond came to an end.
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Mar. 2, 1864	The Senate formally promotes U. S. Grant to Lieutenant General.
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Mar. 2, 1865	Gen. Robert E. Lee asks Gen. Grant to discuss an armistice. On instructions from Washington two days later Grant declines the request.
Mar. 2, 1865	Gen. Custer defeats Jubal Early's troops at Waynesboro, Virginia.
Mar. 3, 1865	U.S. Congress passes legislation creating the Freedmen's Bureau.
Mar. 4, 1861	Abraham Lincoln is sworn in as 16th President of the United States of America.
Mar. 4, 1864	Lincoln's Second inauguration.
Mar. 6, 1831	Gen. Phillip Sheridan, U. S., born.
Mar. 6, 1865	Inaugural Ball at the U.S. Patent Office.
Mar. 8, 1862	The Confederate Ironclad <i>Merrimac</i> --named the <i>Virginia</i> by the CSA-- sinks two wooden Union ships then battles the Union Ironclad <i>Monitor</i> to a draw. Naval warfare is thus changed forever, making wooden ships obsolete.
Mar. 8-10, 1865	Federal troops repulse Gen. Braxton Bragg's confederates at the Battle of Kinston, N.C.
Mar. 11, 1865	Federal troops occupy Fayetteville, N.C.

Mar. 11, 1865	President Lincoln offers amnesty to deserters who return to action within 60 days.
Mar. 9, 1862	The Monitor and Virginia conclude their battle, fighting to a draw, but the Virginia had to withdraw due to damage.
Mar. 10, 1864	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant receives command of al the armies, replacing Henry Halleck, who is relieved of duty at his own request.
Mar. 16, 1865	General William Hardee's Confederates surprise Gen. Slocum's Federals at Averasboro, N.C. After initial success Union reinforcements force Hardee to retreat.
Mar. 17, 1862	General McClellan begins moving the Army of the Potomac to Fort Monroe, the beginning of the Peninsula Campaign.
Mar. 18, 1964	Arkansas voters ratify a pro-Union state constitution that ends slavery.
Mar. 19-21, 1865	The Battle of Bentonville results in a Confederate defeat.
Mar. 21, 1864	President Lincoln signs legislation allowing Colorado and Nevada to become states.
Mar. 23, 1865	President Lincoln leaves Washington City for City Point, Virginia to confer with Gen. Grant on plans to end the war.
Mar. 25, 1865	Confederates attack Fort Stedman, a key point in Grant's Petersburg defenses.

- Mar. 27-28, 1865** **President Lincoln meets with Generals Sherman and Grant aboard the *River Queen* to discuss the final campaign, surrender and reconstruction.**
- Mar. 29, 1865** **The Appomattox Campaign begins.**
- Mar. 28, 1864** **A large group of anti-war Copperheads attack Federal soldiers on furlough in Charleston, Illinois. Nine men are killed and 12 wounded in the disturbance.**

CHLOROFORM AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR: THE ART OF PRACTICE AND THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE

Editor's Note: Shauna Devine, Ph.D., is a historian of Civil War and American medicine. She has a Ph.D. in medical history and currently holds a joint appointment as a research fellow at the Schulich School of Medicine and assistant professor in the Department of History at Western University.

In this blog post, Devine chronicles the introduction of general inhalation anesthesia and how it transformed medical and surgical practice in the mid-19th century.



Civil War administering anesthetic agent

It is perhaps well known that with the introduction of general inhalation anesthesia using ether in 1846 followed by chloroform in 1847 that medical and surgical practice in the mid-19th century was transformed. Introduced in 1847 by Sir James Young Simpson, chloroform was first used, though very rarely, during the Mexican-American War (1846-47). Physicians began using it in civilian practice in the late 1840s and 1850s and it was extensively used during the Civil War. Anesthetic was very new to some Civil War physicians, though many had read about its use in the Crimean War. In his manual on military surgery the physician Samuel Gross remarked: "In the war in the Crimea, the British used chloroform almost universally in their operations; the French also exhibited it very extensively, and Baudens, one of their leading military surgical authorities, declares that they did not meet with one fatal accident from it, although it was given to them during the Eastern campaign, thirty thousand times at least."



Sir James Young Simpson

Although the agent became part of the standard army supply table in 1849, and had been used in civilian practice, it was not until the American Civil War that the use of anesthetics became standard practice for the many American physicians. The Union records show that of more than 80,000 operations performed during the war only 254 were done without some kind of anesthetic. Chloroform was the anesthetic of choice because it was easily inhaled, acted quickly and was thus seen to be more efficient than ether (though a mix of ether and chloroform was also used but not as often). Administering chloroform was routine by the war's end. In the general hospitals the practice was for the operating physician's assistant to place the chloroform on a piece of cotton or towel, which had been fashioned into a cone, and then placed over the patient's nose and mouth, preferably in the open air. The patient would then fall into a deep sleep after which time the operation could proceed without excruciating pain for the patient. Were there problems with the use of chloroform? The agent was relatively new in 1861 and the very idea of being put to sleep was still an anathema to many patients and even to some doctors. Moreover, there had been deaths

from chloroform prior to the war, and though rare, these deaths were widely publicized in medical journals, newspapers, and even coroners' inquests. From the first use of chloroform in the 1840s through to the twentieth century the question of anesthetic death was investigated by elite physicians across the globe, and though these investigations produced no clear consensus on what caused sudden death, these research questions were explored by elite physicians during the Civil War. While the cause of anesthetic death in the 1860s was not understood, we now know that when administered improperly, chloroform can cause cardiac arrest leading to sudden death. The cause of death from chloroform occupied the attention of the medical profession partly because the phenomenon was not a common one and partly because these deaths afforded no clear causal explanation. A number of questions precipitated the investigations into anesthetic deaths in the 19th century: was the death the result of the toxicity of the chloroform, the way or circumstances under which it was administered or was it owing to the patient's weakened constitution? Some doctors believed that chloroform depressed the nervous system and advocated the use of stimulants in conjunction with it; others believed that stimulants lessened the effect of the chloroform. Still others advocated the exclusive use of ether, some physicians swore by a combination of the two agents while a few discarded anesthetics altogether.



Surgeon General Joseph Barnes (Hammond's successor) aimed to throw light on some of these questions and on the subject of anesthetic deaths. He issued a circular to all medical directors in the latter part of the war: "Medical Directors will require of all medical officers under their direction a strict compliance with the following instructions: In all cases, either in hospital or in the field, in which death is supposed to result from the

employment of anesthetic agents, a detailed report of the attendant circumstances will be transmitted by the medical officer in immediate charge of the patient, through the ordinary channels, to the surgeon general. Medical officers in charge of hospitals and surgeons in chief of divisions will endorse on the reports of their subordinates their opinions of the facts. Together with the report, a sample of the anesthetic agent employed will be forwarded for analysis."

Numerous reports were submitted detailing the method under which a patient may have died following the administration of chloroform. As one example, Surgeon Jas. Blaney and Surgeon Wm. B Wyme submitted a particularly interesting case report concerning the death of Corporal Ballou, Co. E, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, who received an "accidental wound" of the phalangeal bones of the index and middle fingers of the right hand. The bones were "very much comminuted, the fractures extending into the joints causing ankylosis of the joints leading to "excruciating pain in the fingers," which was so intense that he could not perform his duty for two months. It was therefore decided to remove the fingers (at the patient's request). The patient's overall health was assessed and it was decided that he "had no disease of the heart or lungs" which would have made the use of chloroform unadvisable. It was inhaled by the patient "without unpleasant symptoms" and when he was "sufficiently under its effect" the operation began. The patient experienced pain when the index finger was removed so he was given "a small portion more" in order that the middle finger could be removed. Almost immediately the patient struggled violently and the "arterial hemorrhage ceased to flow." The doctors instantly examined his tongue and found "it had fallen back," at which time they began the "usual method of exciting respiration." Wyme noted that the patient had not been under the anesthesia for more than five minutes when this occurred. The autopsy was performed almost immediately, disclosing that the lungs were healthy but the heart showed the appearance of slight ossification. They concluded that death was the result of "immediate paralysis of the heart."



George Otis

At the request of Barnes, the noted physician George Otis further studied the incidence of death from anesthetics and in February 1865 submitted his “Report on the Fatality of Anesthetics during the Present War.” He examined hundreds of papers from medical officers in the field in the hope of “corroborating the conclusions of the surgeons who served in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns” to prove the “almost universal applicability of anesthetic agents in operations necessitated by gun-shot wounds.” Of 1710 cases analyzed, Otis found that chloroform was used in 1000 cases, ether in 500 and a mixture of the two in 210. In most cases, when a patient died after the administration of anesthetics, it was within 5-10 minutes. Surgeon McParlin, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Surgeon Cooper, Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland, Surgeon Moore, Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee and Surgeon Ghiselin, Medical Director of the Middle Military Campaign for the summer campaign of 1864, together recorded 5284 cases in which chloroform was administered in primary operations of gun-shot wounds. Otis also determined that 5022 cases in general hospitals used anesthetics in primary operations. Overall he estimated that more than 80,000 wounded patients had been administered chloroform. Otis concluded “that we have had fatal accidents to deplore from the use of chloroform” but the number of deaths was quite low in relation to use. He could not in 1865 judge how many. But years later in the *Medical and Surgical History* it was estimated that there were only 37 deaths or rather 5.4 deaths for every thousand cases.

Given the relatively low number of deaths due to chloroform, was there a controversy among physicians about the use of anesthetics during the war?

Like Hale, there were in fact some physicians who came of age in the pre-anesthetic days and who still, as Dr. J. Julian Chisolm remarked, “moralize upon the duty of the suffering and who characterize the cries of the patient as music to the ear.” But these men were in the minority. While not all physicians might have produced research on new medical techniques such as the physiology behind why anesthetics worked, most wartime physicians did embrace the use of anesthetics during the Civil War. Indeed, the sources overwhelming show that by the war’s end most surgeons agreed on the efficacy of chloroform and there was consensus that it was a “soldier’s best friend during a painful surgery.”

—Shauna Devine, Ph.D.



Shauna Devine, Ph.D. is a historian of Civil War and American medicine. She has a Ph.D. in medical history and currently holds a joint appointment as a research fellow at the Schulich School of Medicine and assistant professor in the Department of History at Western University.

(<http://www.pbs.org/mercy-street/blogs/mercy-street-revealed/chloroform-and-the-american-civil-war-the-art-of-practice-and-the-science-of-medicine/>)

FIFTEEN MONTHS IN DIXIE,

OR

MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

IN REBEL PRISONS.

BY W. W. DAY.

CHAPTER XIV.

NAKED AND COLD AND HUNGRY.—SHERMAN.

“‘Sherman’s dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!’

So the saucy rebels said, and ’twas a handsome boast,

Had they not forgot alas! to reckon with the host,

While we were marching through Georgia.

So we made a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,

Sixty miles in latitude three hundred to the main;

Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,

While we were marching through Georgia.”

During the Summer, and up to the last of October, the condition of our clothing had been more a matter of indecency than of actual sufferings. But when the fall rains set in and the cold winds began to blow, then we felt the need of good clothing. About this time a very limited supply of clothing was issued to the more destitute. This was some of the clothing which the United States Government furnished for the benefit of the prisoners, but which was of more benefit to the rebels than to us. It is very clear that our Government was a victim of misplaced confidence in sending supplies of food and clothing through the rebel lines for our benefit. These supplies were mostly used by the rebels for their own benefit, and our Government aided the rebellion by that much.

My clothing was old when I was taken prisoner, having been worn through the Chickamauga campaign, and while I was in the hospital at Danville some one had, without my consent, traded me worse clothing, so that by this time I was a spectacle for men perhaps, but hardly for angels and women. Shirt, I had none, my coat was out at the elbows and was minus buttons, my pants were worn to shreds, fore and aft, and looked like bifurcated dish rags. My drawers had been burned at Andersonville with their rich burden of lice, while my shoes looked like the breaking up of a hard winter, and yet I was too much of a dude to get clothes from Barrett. How the cold winds did play hide and seek through my rags; how my skeleton frame did shiver, and my scurvy loosened teeth rattle and clatter, as “gust followed gust more furiously” through the tattered remains of what was once a splendid uniform. Evidently something had got to be done or I should, like a ship in a storm, be scudding around with bare poles. My first remedy was patching. With all my varied and useful accomplishments, I had become quite expert with a needle, (a small sized darning needle) and I felt perfectly competent to fix up my unmentionables, provided I could find patches and thread. I was in the condition of the Irishman who wanted to “borry tobaccy and a pipe, I have a match of me own, sorr,” but those to whom I applied for patches and thread, were like an Irishman of my company by the name of Mike Callahan. I went to him one day as he sat smoking his “dhudeen.” Said I, “Mike, can you give me a chew of tobacco?” “I cannot sorr,” puff-puff “I don’t use it myself.” “Well have you got any smoking tobacco?” said I.

“I have sorr,” puff—puff—puff—“joost phat will do meself,” was his reply. After looking around for a time, I found an old oil cloth knapsack which I cut up into appropriate patches. Ole Gilbert had a piece of home-made cotton cloth, this we raveled and used for thread with which to patch my pants. This shift answered to keep out the wind, but when I sat down, Oh my! it seemed like sitting on an iceberg and holding the North Pole in my lap.

After the prisoners had all arrived at Florence, I changed my quarters to those of five comrades of my own company, Gilbert, Berk, Gaffney, Webster and Best. We had very fair quarters and were provided with two blankets for the six. One day as we were talking over the subject of exchange, we all came to the conclusion that we were in for it during the war, and I was instructed to write to the Wisconsin Sanitary Commission for clothing and other supplies. The letter was duly received and was published in the Milwaukee Sentinel. The following is a copy of the letter:

“Florence, S. C., Oct. 8th, 1864.

Secretary of Wis. State Sanitary Commission.

Sir:—There are six members of the 10th Wis. Infantry here together, who were captured at the battle of Chickamauga. We are destitute of clothing, and as defenders of our country, we apply to you for aid,

hoping you will be prompt in relieving, in a measure, our necessities. Please send us a box containing blankets, underclothing, shirts and socks in particular, and we stand very much in need of shoes; but I don't know as they are in your line of business.

"We would also like stationery, combs, knives, forks, spoons, tin cups, plates and a small sized camp kettle, as our rations are issued to us raw; also thread and needles. We all have the scurvy more or less and I think dried fruit would help us very much by the acid it contains,—you cannot send us medicine as that is contraband. We would like some tobacco and reading matter. If there is anything more that you can send, it will be very acceptable.

"We should not apply to you were we not compelled, and did we not know that you are the destitute soldiers' friend. You will please receive this in the same spirit in which it is sent, and answer accordingly, and you will have the satisfaction of feeling that you have done something to relieve the wants of those who went out at the commencement of the war, to vindicate the rights of our country.

Direct to Wm. W. Day and Joseph Eaton, prisoners of war, Florence, S. C., via. Flag of Truce, Hilton Head.

Yours, &c.,

WM. W. DAY.

P. S. I forgot to mention soap—a very essential article.”

At the same time I wrote to my wife in Wisconsin and to my brother in New York, for a box but instructed them that if there was any prospect of an immediate exchange, they were not to send them. I believe some of the other boys sent home for boxes also. We knew that the chances were very much against our ever seeing the boxes if sent, as we knew that many boxes sent to Andersonville were kept and their contents used by the rebel guards, yet I hoped that out of the three I might possibly get one. When the letters sent to my wife and brother reached their destination, they commenced the preparation of boxes, but before they were complete news of exchange reached them and the boxes were not sent. But during the spring of 1865, after I had settled in Minnesota, and after the capture of Richmond, I received a letter from the General in command of our forces, at that place, informing me that there was a box there directed to me and asking for instructions as to its disposal. I replied to him that it was a box sent to me by the Wisconsin Sanitary Commission, and was intended for me as a soldier, that I was now a civilian, and had no claim on it, and directed him to turn it over to the hospital.

Right here I wish to express my appreciation of the Sanitary Commission. In all the loyal States they did a grand work of mercy and charity, ably

seconding the efforts of the Government in caring for sick and destitute soldiers. In fact they performed a work which the Government could not perform. They furnished lint and bandages, canned and dried fruits, vegetables and luxuries of all descriptions for the wounded and sick soldiers, thus giving them to feel that in all their hardships and sufferings they were not forgotten by the kind loyal women of the North, God bless them. It was the ladies of the Sanitary Commission of Milwaukee who established the first Soldiers' Home, on West Water street, and which has grown into the National Soldiers' Home near that city. They were ably seconded by the Christian Commission, which sent not only supplies but men and women to the field of war, to distribute supplies and act in the capacity of nurses in the hospitals. The wife of the Hon. John F. Potter, of the 1st Congressional District, of Wisconsin, worked in the hospitals at Washington until she contracted a fever and died, as much a martyr for her country as any soldier upon the field of battle. Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, lost his life at Pittsburg Landing, where he had gone to aid the wounded soldiers. His wife took up the work, thus rudely broken by her husband's death, and carried it on until peace came like a benison upon the land.

All over the North, loyal men and women gave of their time and money for the relief of their Nation's defenders, and to-day deserve, and receive, the thanks of the "boys who wore the blue."

Sometime in the month of November, a rumor was circulated that an

exchange had been agreed upon, between the two Governments, and that Savannah was the point agreed upon for the exchange. But while we were hopeful that this might be true, we were doubtful. That story had been told so many times that it had become thin and gauzy from wear. In a few days, however, a lot of prisoners came in who reported that an exchange of sick had actually been in progress, but that the near approach of Sherman's army had discontinued it, until another point could be agreed upon.

Here was news with a vengeance. We had been told that Sherman would be annihilated, that he could never reach the coast, and here came the news that his army was not only all right, but was almost to the coast. And further that our Government was still making efforts for our relief. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and here for the first time, we had reasonable grounds for hope.

On the 25th of September General Hood had got into General Sherman's rear and started north. But Sherman had anticipated just such a move and had provided for it by sending one division to Chattanooga, and another division to Rome, Ga. On the 29th Sherman sent Thomas back to Chattanooga and afterward to Nashville.

General Sherman then divided his army into two wings. The right wing in command of General O. O. Howard, and the left wing in command of General

Slocum. Hood had started out to return a Roland for an Oliver. Forrest was operating in Tennessee and Kentucky, and menacing the States north of the Ohio river. Hood's plan was to join him and while Sherman was living upon short commons in Georgia, his army would be reveling in the rich spoils of Northern States. The idea was a good one, the point was to carry it out.

On the fifth of October Hood destroyed a considerable length of railroad north of Atlanta. Sherman, from a high point, saw the railroad burning for miles. At Alatoona General Corse had a small force, among his troops was the 4th Minnesota, which earned a record, in the defense of that mountain pass which will go down to the ages yet to come, in the history of the war. From the heights of Kenesaw, Sherman's signal officer read a dispatch, signaled from a hole in the block-house at Alatoona; "I am short a cheek bone and part of an ear, but we can whip all hell yet.

CORSE.

Com'd'g."

Tradition says that Sherman signaled "hold the fort, I am coming," but I believe Sherman denies this. At any rate, the fact that Corse did hold the fort, and that he knew from the signal corps on Kenesaw that Sherman was coming to his aid, gave rise to the thoughts that inspired the writer of the little poem, "Hold the fort, for I am coming."

Sherman strengthened Thomas by sending Stanley with the 4th corps and ordering Schofield with the Army of the Ohio to report to him. On the 2d of November General Grant approved Sherman's plan of the campaign to the sea, and on the 10th he started back to Atlanta. The real march to the sea commenced on the 15th. Howard with the right wing and cavalry, went to Jonesboro and Milledgeville, then the capital of Georgia. Slocum with the left wing went to Stone Mountain to threaten Augusta.

The people of the South became frantic when they found Sherman had cut loose. They could not divine his movements. He threatened one point and when the enemy had been drawn thither for its protection, he threatened another point. Frantic appeals were made for the people to turn out and drive the invader from the soil. They took the cadets from the Military College and added them to the ranks of the Militia. They went so far as to liberate the convicts from the State Prison, on promise that they would join the army. But Sherman moved along leisurely, at the rate of fifteen miles a day, burning railroad bridges and destroying miles upon miles of track. The Southern papers, from which we had received the news at Florence, pictured the army as in a most deplorable condition. Saying the army was all broken up and disorganized, and was each man for himself, making his way to the sea coast to seek the protection of the navy. Some of these papers reached the North and the news was copied into the Northern papers and spread like wildfire, creating a great deal of uneasiness in the minds of those who had friends in that army.

General Grant, in his Memoirs, speaking of this matter, says: “Mr. Lincoln seeing these accounts, had a letter written asking me if I could give him anything that he could say to the loyal people that would comfort them. I told him there was not the slightest occasion for alarm; that with 60,000 such men as Sherman had with him, such a commanding officer as he, could not be cut off in the open country. He might possibly be prevented from reaching the point he had started out to reach, but he would get through somewhere and would finally get to his chosen destination; and even if worst came to worst he could return north. I heard afterwards of Mr. Lincoln’s saying to those who would inquire of him as to what he thought about the safety of Sherman’s army, that Sherman was all right; ‘Grant says they are safe with such a General, and that if they cannot get out where they want to they can crawl back by the hole they went in at.’”

The right and left wings were to meet at Millen with the hope of liberating the prisoners at that place, but they failed, the prisoners having been previously removed, but Wheeler’s Rebel cavalry had a pretty severe engagement with the Union cavalry at that place which resulted in Wheeler’s being driven toward Augusta, thus convincing the people that Augusta was the objective point. The army reached Savannah on the 9th of December, and on the 10th the siege of that place commenced. On the night of the 21st the rebels evacuated the city and it fell into Sherman’s hands.

The whole march had been a pleasure excursion, when compared with the Atlanta campaign. The rebels could never muster a sufficient force of a quality to retard the march of the army. All their boasting of annihilation was simply wind. The fact was they were completely nonplussed, they did not know where he intended to go until he was within striking distance of Savannah. Every morning a squad of men from each command started out under command of an officer, and at night returned with wagons loaded with the best in the land. Hams, hogs, beeves, turkeys and chickens, sweet potatoes, corn meal and flour, rice and honey were gathered for food, and the bummers usually captured teams to haul the provisions in with.

My friend O. S. Crandall, of the 4th Minnesota, who was on this march, tells a joke on himself which I will repeat. A brother bummer by the name of Ben Sayers, had made a discovery of some honey while the two were on a picket post. Sayers told Crandall that if he would stand guard in his place he would fill his canteen with honey. To this Crandall agreed and when the relief came around told the officer of the guard that he would stand Sayers' relief. Sayers filled his canteen full of honey as agreed and all was lovely; honey on hard-tack, honey on dough gods, honey on flapjacks, was in Oscar's dreams that night as he lay peacefully sleeping beneath the bright moon in southern Georgia. But the next day the sun came out hot and the honey granulated and would not come out. Oscar had evidently got a white elephant on his hands; that honey could not be persuaded to come out, and he was choking with

thirst. Seeing a comrade with a canteen he thus accosted him: "Say pard, give me a drink."

Tother Feller.—"Why don't you drink out of your own canteen?"

Oscar.—"I can't. I've got it full of honey and it's candied."

T. F.—"Why, you poor, miserable, innocent, blankety blanked fool, if you don't know any better than that you may go thirsty. I won't give you any water."

Oscar.—"Say pard, how will you trade canteens?"

T. F.—"Even."

Oscar.—"It's a whack."

And Oscar never got his canteen filled with honey again during the remainder of the war.

2017 SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc.

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

A. Lincoln, Nov. 19, 1863, Gettysburg

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

Background

The 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (WVI) Association began with a handful of members in 1960 dedicated to the purpose of preserving American Civil War heritage through re-enacting and performing "living history". In 1990, the Unit was re-established as a result of a general rekindling of interest in the Civil War. Through the use of authentic-styled uniforms and equipment, along with drills, battles, and camp life portrayals, we believe the general public might become more accurately aware and ponder what life might have been like for the average Northern soldier during America's greatest trial. Further, and with great pride, the Unit attempts to depict and honor one of the greatest Union regiments to take to the field, The 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. With the 6th and 7th Wisconsin, the 19th Indiana, and later the 24th Michigan, they eventually became known as the famous "Iron Brigade" with their legendary "Black Hats". The original men have long since concluded their Rendezvous with Destiny in such places as Bull's Run Creek, Fredericksburg, the "Cornfield" at Antietam and "McPherson Wood" at Gettysburg.

The Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc., in recognition of the importance of keeping this history alive in modern times, is proud to offer two college scholarships with 1st place receiving **\$1,000** and second place receiving **\$500** to current Association members and relatives of Association members.

Timeline

Closing date for submission of the application is **Friday June 2nd, 2017** (all applications must be post marked by that date). If you are the recipient of this scholarship, you will be notified by email by Friday June 30th, 2017.

Eligibility

All of the following conditions must be met for consideration as a recipient of the 2017 Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc. Scholarship:

1. You must be enrolled/accepted in an accredited College, Tech school or University.
2. You must list your intended field of study.
3. You must be a member, or be related to a member in good standing of the Second Wisconsin

Association Civil War Re-enactors. (Member, Child, Spouse, Grandchild, Niece, Nephew, Sibling)

4. Attach a complete transcript of your grades (including cumulative Grade point average).
5. Attach a listing of your non-academic activities (extra – curricular, volunteer/community work, club memberships with offices held etc.).
6. Attach a separate sheet, containing a short essay (500 words or less) on the following topic.
“Some Wisconsin soldiers changed their opinion of African-Americans during the course of the war. What experiences may have led to these changes”?

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

Award Criteria

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

Financial need is not a relevant consideration in this award.

2017 Scholarship Application

Scholarship applications must be post marked by June 2nd, 2017.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: (_____) - _____ - _____

Email: _____

School enrolled/accepted for the 2017-2018

Academic year: _____

Intended field of study:

Relationship to a Second Wisconsin Association Member:

Please include all of the following when applying:

- Application Page
- Copy of your Grade/GPA Transcript
- List of Volunteer/extra curricular activities
- Essay (500 words or less)
- **“Some Wisconsin soldiers changed their opinion of African-Americans during the course of the war. What experiences may have led to these changes”?**

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

Email address:

Signed:

—

Date: _____ 2017

Mail to:

2nd Wisconsin Association 2017 Scholarship Selection Committee Attention: c/o Dave
Sielski—Association Secretary

2316 Serenade Lane Green Bay, WI 54301

Scholarship applications must be post marked by June 2nd, 2017.