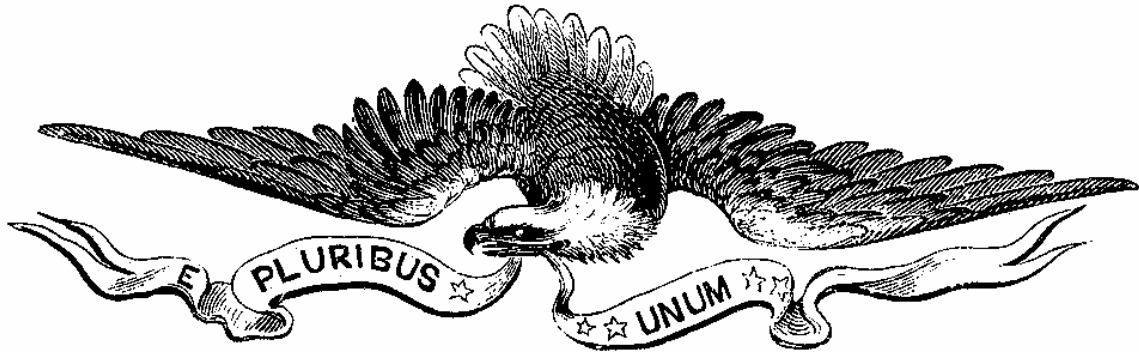


# THE FUGELMAN



## **THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE THE IRON BRIGADE 1861-1864**

**A PUBLICATION OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN  
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION**

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**VOLUME XVIII                      ISSUE 4                      APRIL, 2010**  
FU-GLE-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***

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***“When not on the field our company streets will maintain a high degree of merit. Weather in bivouac or in garrison, company streets will be organized with a minimum of baggage and comforts. Each soldier in the 2<sup>nd</sup> should arrive in camp as if he has just returned from furlough or detached service and he will resume his duties promptly.”, Annual Report to the Second Wisconsin Association.***

It is very easy to find ourselves caught in the cycle of trying to portray an 1860's soldier while 'sneaking in' the comforts from our own century. Camp inspections find a number of violations. Under the canvas of our shelter halves we can find: Sleeping bags, US Army green blankets, air mattress, plastic ground cloth, and flashlights. In the haversack: plastic containers and bags, instant oatmeal packets, trail mix, instant coffee in the tea bag style, and my favorite and yes I have...Pop Tarts. Our task is to mature as we continue in the hobby of re-enacting. We have to leave behind our bad habits and move toward a more authentic portrayal of the soldier.

The material culture of an American Civil War soldier is easy to document. One simply has to read the Uniform and Equipment List of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin Association. A very detailed account of the Second's uniform history appears in the appendix of Lance Herdigan's book, *In the Bloody Railroad Cut*. To attain the correct appearance of the soldier shouldn't be a problem. Finding a quality vendor on the other hand may. Consult the vendor list of the Second Wisconsin Association also.

Research and respond. To add to the appearance of the soldier, read the books and diaries of the soldiers, they contain the thoughts of the man. Study the photographs of the soldiers and their camps. Photos exhibit how they wore their uniforms and equipment [at least, while in front of the camera lens]. Check web sites like The Authentic Campaigner; this is a great source of information and dialogue about any topic dealing with the American Civil War. Importantly, respond to your findings. Prepare your uniform and equipment in a like manner of the veteran soldier. Discussing your discoveries will generate a dialogue with others and confirm your findings. Along the way, sharing the information you have may improve the impression of others.

While we are in camp it is important that the company streets be in order. Just as the tent is your bedroom the company street is the parlor to your camp. Minimizing the camp furniture will create a more satisfying look to an army on the march. Here is where it becomes necessary to decide what to bring into camp. The more you bring, the more clutter in camp and the more trips you will need to take to your 'wagon', aside from carrying a heavier pack. A fellow pard explained to me that someone had thought of him as a real hard core because he came to an event with just his rifle, accouterments and his pack. He explained to me that he is actually lazy. He said, "When I come to an event I want to do as little as possible and carry as little as possible. Doing it this way I can pack out and make it to the car well before most begin to breakdown their tents." The reasoning is quite sound. Much like

the man he would portray, my pard has learned just what he will need for the event and has shed any extra items along the 'march'.

What we bring in our haversack is another important consideration. The following can be used to prepare for an event.

*A.V Kautz writes, "The supply of necessary articles in the field should be limited to the smallest possible amount; and industry will make up for many a deficient article. Messes unite, and each carries an article that can be used in common." A.V. Kautz's Customs of Service*

If proper rations are not issued in camp, bring what you will need for the event. It's even more correct to mess together, combining everyone's culinary skills.

The following was the suggested ration for the event at the 1994 Wade House event:

RATIONS	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Hard bread 3 lbs.	1 lb.		2 lbs.
Pork 2 lbs., 4 oz. (Incl. Bacon sides & shoulders)	12 oz.		1 lb., 8 oz.
Coffee 3.84 oz. (Roasted)	1.28 oz.		2.56 oz.
Sugar 7.2 oz. (Brown)	2.4 oz.		4.8 oz.

Three days' rations: 24-30 hard crackers, 2 ¼ lb pork or bacon, one cup roasted coffee (whole or ground), and 1 ¾ cup brown sugar.

Georgia scenario 1864, add: 1 ½ oz. dried apples and .32 gills (1 ½ oz.) apple cider vinegar to the marching ration per day.

In camp, add: 2.4 oz. beans or peas, 0.6 oz., salt, 0.64 oz. soap, and 0.2 oz. candles to marching ration per day.

You may also add to your diet while in camp: desiccated vegetables, onions, corn meal, rice, red potatoes, soft bread, tea, sweet potatoes. Also appropriate are foraging items as well as gifts from home.

**Source:** *Hardhead mess expectations, F. rations pg 2.*

*Research from the 33<sup>rd</sup> Wisconsin Volunteers, Co E [1994 Wade house Civil War Weekend]*

As you can see from the rations list, one can eat very well over a three day event by simply following these recommendations. Along with this thought, place those rations in cloth bags or a correct period container.

To bring it all together, simply minimize what you carry and consolidate your meals into an organized mess thus sharing the responsibilities of preparing, cooking, and cleaning up after a meal.

With a little research and forethought, we can achieve another element of the life of Billy Yank.

I will see you on the field,  
Your Obedient Servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad

## ***EASTER GREETINGS FROM YOUR OFFICERS AND THE FUGELMAN***

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**On behalf of your officers and *The Fugelman* we would like to take this opportunity to wish all our members a very Happy Easter!**

It is Easter! This is one of the surest sign of spring and improving weather. The young folks either have had or are beginning what has now become spring break. For the youngest set the Easter Bunny will soon be hiding baskets and candy to be found by eager searchers. It is a time of family gatherings. Most folks will attend church dressed in their finest spring clothes. Some will attend services three times this weekend. Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday commemorating the "Last Supper", Good Friday denoting the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and of course Easter Sunday. Some of our friends are also celebrating the Passover.

The editor is struck by one inconsequential factor about this holiday. It seems as if the Easter Bunny needs a new PR firm. He is running a poor second to Santa Claus in stature. Christmas is far larger and more ornate. All children everywhere await the arrival of Santa Claus, while the Easter Bunny seems an afterthought. It might have something to due with the nature of the celebrations themselves. Christmas recognizes the birth of the Lord. This is an important event, but only meaningful in light of the events during Holy Week. Easter is more somber in tone, although more important to Christians who are far more attuned to the message of redemption and salvation that permeates the holiday. It is hard to break through that message.

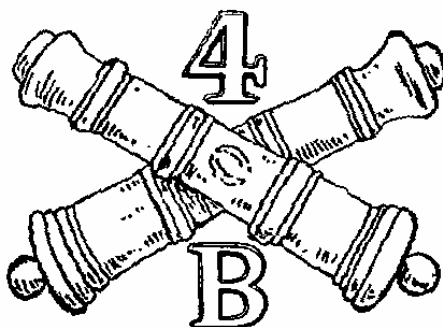
To the Civil War generation, especially later in the war, this message of redemption and salvation was extremely important. Both sides firmly believed that they were fighting a Holy war. Given the death and destruction the hope of the resurrection was a central concern to the soldiers and their families back home. The message of Easter must have held great importance to those men. Whatever the readers' particular beliefs, it remains a powerful symbol and hope for the folks who adhere to the Christian faith.

Your officers and comrades extend to our members a wish that all will have a happy Easter holiday or commemoration of the Passover. Be safe if you are traveling to visit family. **THE ROADS ARE DRYING OUT AND THE SUMMER CAMPAIGNS ARE ABOUT TO BEGIN. WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING EACH OTHER VERY SOON AND THIS IS LIKELY THE LAST HOLIDAY BEFORE THE PRESS OF THE UNIT'S BUSINESS WILL NOT IMPINGE OF THE NATURE OF THE HOLIDAY.**

# REPORTS FROM THE CAMPS OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT

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## BATTERY B



Battery B has a second gun at its disposal! The *Fugelman* received information from Wally Hablan that he has obtained a full sized iron 1841 six pound cannon. This gun will be available for use by the Second Wisconsin and Battery B as needed! The editor wonders if Wally will wake the family up in the mornings as those fellas early on at Camp Randall were, with a booming cannon!

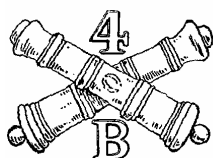
Battery B has added a new event for 2010. This event will be held on May 31<sup>st</sup>, Memorial Day, in the early afternoon. The newsletter received the following report from Lyle Laufenberg of Battery B:

This week we have added a new event for the 2010 Battery Schedule: Rededication of a historic site from 1861 near Brooklyn, Wisconsin. This will be on Memorial Day, May 31, in the early afternoon. The Oregon-Brooklyn-McFarland VFW will be part of the activities as well.

Liberty Pole Hill Park is about 15 miles from Madison, @24 miles from Janesville, @20 mi. from Verona, and @10 mi. from Belleville. I can send more exact directions later.

The editor has included the flyer for this event at the end of the newsletter for your review.

Lyle Laufenberg has provided *The Fugelman* an updated calendar of events for 2010. The editor extends his gratitude for the update.



Battery B, 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Light Artillery



## Event Schedule, 2010 Season

The events listed below are open to the public.

### School Presentations

<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Appleton School District Franklin School	30 April	Presentations
Hartland Elementary Schools	14 May	Presentations
MadisonArea/Mt. Horeb Blue Mounds State Park	21 May	Presentations
Woods V.A. Center	4 June	Presentations
Wade House	24 September	Presentations



### Public Events

<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Liberty Pole Park, Brooklyn, WI Presentation	31 May	Rededication,
Woods Zablocki V.A. Center Presentations Next to Miller Park, Milwaukee	5- 6 June	Parade, Living
Sauk City Presentations, Skirmishes August Derelith Park History	18-20 June	Living
Heritage Hill Presentations, Battles Green Bay History	25-27 June	Living
Old Falls Village Presentations, Skirmishes Menominee Falls History	16-18 July	Living
Boscobel Presentations, Battles	6- 8 August	
Manitowoc Presentations, Skirmishes History	20-22 August	Living

Wade House, Greenbush  
Presentations, Battles  
(near Plymouth, WI)

24-26 September

Living

History



### Optional Events

#### Event

#### Date

#### Notes

All-Iowa at Seminole Valley Farms  
Battles

10-11 July

Encampment,

Cedar Rapids, IA

Living

History

Trimborn Farm

1- 3 October

Presentations, Encampment  
Greendale, Milwaukee Cty, WI

Living

History

Norskedahlen

8-10 October

Presentations, Battles  
Westby, WI

Living

History

Harvest Ball  
Brig. Band

6 November

Contact 1<sup>st</sup>

<http://www.1stbrigadeband.org/>

Remembrance Day, Gettysburg  
National Event

20 November

Assoc.

~~~~~  
~~~~~

Bolded Events – Weekend Events: Living history and/or full reenactment

## **COMPANY B**

Company B has announced the officers serving the Company for the 2010 season. The members of the Association send their congratulations to these men who have been acknowledged as leaders within the Company!

### FIELD COMMAND

OFFICER	Jeff Blakeley
FIRST NCO	John Stoltz
SECOND NCO	Bill Wojahn

## **BUSINESS OFFICERS**

**PRESIDENT**      John S. Dudkiewicz

**VICE-PRESIDENT**      Jeff Blakeley

**SECRETARY-TREASURER**      Charles C. Wood

## ***REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES***

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### **INFORMATION ON SCHOLARSHIP CONSIDERATION:**

At the end of this month's newsletter you will find the application for the 2010 scholarship conducted by our Association. **PLEASE NOTE** that the deadline for submitting the application for those interested in being considered is **MAY 30<sup>th</sup>, 2010!** If you, as a member, or a family member wish to compete for one of the two scholarships to be awarded it is important to start the process as soon as possible and get those submissions submitted for consideration.

At a time when the costs of education are skyrocketing this is a great opportunity for members of the Association and their family members to take advantage of a unique opportunity to defray some of those costs. As an educator himself, the editor of *The Fugelman* recognizes the great opportunity that an education offers the student. It is also a time when the history of the nation is explored and our future citizens are molded. History is under attack in many segments of our current educational systems. It has been reported that in North Carolina there was an attempt to begin teaching U.S. History starting from 1877. Other states have toyed with the idea of reducing U.S. History to one semester in high schools. These are presented as cost saving measures, but it does nothing to enhance the value of an education or turn out citizens who are competent to determine the country's future.

**NOTE:** Lt. Col. Seielstad has asked that it be clarified that under the requirements of the scholarship there will only be two scholarships awarded if there are at least six applicants for the scholarship. Otherwise, only one scholarship will be awarded by the Association.

With this admonition in mind *The Fugelman* received the following from our Association secretary, Dave Dresang:

Dear members of the 2<sup>nd</sup>:

It is that time of year for you, your siblings, relatives, and offspring to take a very serious look at the opportunity to apply for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin's annual scholarship program.

It is an excellent way for you to help pay-off some of those high costs for College; this is a great way to do it.

You will find in the newsletter/website the application form and requirements to enter the scholarship program.

Everyone has an excellent chance of receiving the scholarship and yet, at the same time show your knowledge of a conflict that happened so long ago.



You will also help ensure that those who fought, struggled and died in the American Civil War will not be forgotten.

Please take a few minutes and look at the scholarship see if it is right for you.

Remember, it is only for those of you that are relative of members that belong to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association, or if you are a member and are going to school, the scholarship is also for you too.

Let us help you get through school, take every advantage of this scholarship program takes the time to apply and you will be aiding in history itself!

Thank you

Your obedient servant

David Dresang Jr.

Association/Corporate Secretary

## **CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES FOR THE COMPANIES OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN**

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### April

16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup>            Company H Mariposa, Reenactment, Mariposa, CA

17<sup>th</sup>                    Company K Company School of the Soldier/drill (TBD)

30<sup>th</sup>                    Company E & Battery B Appleton School Day,  
Appleton WI

**The following report comes to us from Jeff Murray on the ongoing plans for the annual Wade House Civil War weekend.**

### **2010 WADE HOUSE CIVIL WAR WEEKEND RE-ENACTMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING**

February 21, 2010

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Wade House Town Hall

- Many folks were in attendance at this first meeting. We had representatives from Union infantry, artillery and cavalry as well as Confederate cavalry, civilian and medical units.
- The theme for the 2010 event will be “The Kentucky Campaign” of 1862 as decided by the committee during the deliberations for the theme for the 2009 event.

- There will again be two battles, but the morning battle will be a minor skirmish which leads into the larger, general battle in the afternoon. Some branches may not participate in the morning skirmish.
- An extensive discussion of the new rules and regulations was the focal point of the meeting. After consultation with many re-enactors and with other event coordinators, Wade House staff spent time over the winter enhancing and clarifying the rules for the event. Notable changes from 2009 are:
  1. All persons must be pre-registered by September 10, 2010 to participate as a re-enactor free of charge. "Walk-ons" will be charged a participation fee of \$10.00 per person.
  2. No vehicles will be allowed in the camps from 8 a.m. on Saturday until 4 p.m. on Sunday (no cars in camp on Saturday evening).
  3. There will be four separate camps in addition to the sutler and medical areas. Union military camp, Confederate military camp, Civilian camp, and a Living History Camp. The new Living History Camp is exclusively for the portrayal of local citizens or those displaced by the military campaign. Re-enactors wishing to camp in the Living History Camp must submit an application to Wade House.
  4. On registration forms units will be asked how many tents and of what type they will be bringing to the event. This will allow for better planning in the layout of each camp and less crowding on Friday night as everybody tries to get into the event.
  5. Impressions of Civil War generals, their staff officers or other noteworthy persons will not be allowed without prior written consent from Wade House.
  6. Children and civilian re-enactors are not permitted on the battlefield unless they request prior written approval from re-enactment coordinator Jeff Murray prior to the event.
  7. Cutting of trees and saplings on the site is prohibited.
  8. Civilians will not be allowed in the military camps during the public hours of the event. Exceptions will be made for civilians escorted by military personnel. Likewise, military personnel are not to be in civilian camp during the public hours of the event. Participants must maintain impressions from 9 a.m. Saturday until 4 p.m. on Sunday.

9. Camp commanders, similar to provost marshals, will be appointed by the Wade House and be responsible to keep and maintain order in each camp. This person will ensure compliance with the rules and help ease camp setup and also be responsible for camp security. This person will not be drawn from the re-enactor ranks, but will be either a state employee or Wade House volunteer.
- Fritz Klein will be back as a Lincoln impersonator and every attempt will be made to use his presence at the event extensively.
  - Mockingbird Theatre Company has been asked to return for the 2010 event.
  - Camp areas and the location of the battlefield will not change extensively in 2010. The reasons behind this have to do with visitor viewing of the battlefield. 2009 saw the best year ever for visitor viewing of the battlefield, and a change to a different battlefield would make it more difficult for visitors to see. Furthermore, the addition of the school day now forces camps to be somewhat close together in order to accommodate so many groups of kids and not require re-enactors to set up and tear down twice in one weekend. Final decisions on camp areas will be made at the next meeting. Parking areas will remain the same.
  - The next committee meeting in Greenbush is set for Sunday, March 28 and begins at 1 p.m. It will be held in the former Greenbush Town Hall building across the street from the Wade House.

## **SESQUICENTENNIAL CORNER**

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From time to time the *Fugelman* will publish news of interest relating to the upcoming Civil War Sesquicentennial that may be of interest to our members. New books, movies and events will appear here as we commence the commemoration of the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Civil War era.

**ADAM'S CIVIL WAR  
DAYS  
SPONSORED BY THE CITY OF ADAMS  
MINNESOTA  
JUNE 18<sup>TH</sup>, 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup>**

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Dave Dresang passed the following information along on a relatively new event in Adams, Minnesota. Note that if one is an individual or a unit you can register on-line for the event. Company B of the Second Wisconsin attends this event and if one would like to sign up I am sure they would welcome some of their pards from the Association to fall in with them! Thanks to Dave Dresang for the information!

This is the 4<sup>th</sup> year of this event and we are trying to make it better every year. That can only be done with your support.

We would also ask that all bring a non perishable food item for the local food bank.

**Items supplied to date:**

- 1. Water, restrooms and firewood**
- 2. Place for campers & trailers next to site**
- 3. Huge areas to camp. Close to town. Huge battlefield. LOTS OF SHADE!!!!**
- 4. Local restaurant will be open until 8:30 pm on Friday. There will be breakfast available Saturday morning. There will also be a supper out at the park put on by the Boy Scouts. The cost will be between \$10-\$12 depending on what they are offering for fixings. There is group thinking about a breakfast for Sunday morning. No promises though.**
- 5. There will be a fashion show, a tea, and a civil war garage sale of sorts, so bring your extra stuff.**

I would appreciate it if you would circle whether you are interested in the meals or not, especially the supper. This will give them an idea of how many to prepare for.

**Breakfast - Yes - No      Supper - Yes - No**

Please fill in this portion and return, or drop me an email. Our web site is [www.1stsevolinfcob.webs.com](http://www.1stsevolinfcob.webs.com)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City - State - Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a:

Union Soldier \_\_\_\_ Confederate Soldier \_\_\_\_ Artillery \_\_\_\_ Number of  
cannon \_\_\_\_\_

Civilian \_\_\_\_\_ Medical \_\_\_\_\_

**We are offering a minimum of \$75.00 per artillery piece. We hope to be able to pay \$100.00**

You may also register as a unit, but fill out the numbers that might attend, including civilians. Together we can make this into something special.

Hope you can all make it.

Contact:

William W. Feuchtenberger  
507-438-8827

Phone -

Co. H.

1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Volunteers

Email -

bdr94@q.com

PO Box 232

Rose Creek Mn. 55970

Thank you for your time and all your hard work.

Sincerely

David

**ED BEARSS TO SPEAK AT  
KENOSHA CIVIL WAR  
MUSEUM**

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*The Fugelman* received the following information from Gary Van Kauwenbergh. If any of you have either seen Bearss in person or on television you are aware of his gift for speaking and his encyclopedic knowledge of the Civil War.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Advance notice of this event courtesy of Lance Hedegen- YOS, Gary Van Kauwenbergh

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Ed Bearss featured in the Civil War Museum's "Spirit of Freedom" series

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Contact: Peggy Gregorski, Development Coordinator  
262-653-4428

March 25, 2010

Civil War Museum  
5400 First Avenue, Kenosha, WI 53140  
262-653-4141

Kenosha - Noted Civil War historian and author Ed Bearss will be featured in a program Tuesday, August 3 at the Civil War Museum. This is the second in the Civil War Museum's "Spirit of Freedom" series featuring discussions with Civil War luminaries of our time. Bearss is a military historian and author known for his work on the American Civil War and World War II eras and is a popular tour guide of historic battlefields. He served as Chief Historian of the National Park Service from 1981 to 1994.

Bearss brings history alive as he shares colorful anecdotes and his encyclopedic knowledge of Civil War topics. His vast knowledge of the Civil War will provide an evening of scholarship and entertainment as he discusses the influence and impact of the Upper Middle West on the Civil War. Bearss will be available after the lecture to sign copies of his many books. *Receding Tide: Vicksburg and Gettysburg* and *Fields of Honor* are available for purchase at the Civil War Museum gift shop.

The Spirit of Freedom package includes a special tour of the Civil War Museum's Fiery Trail Gallery led by Ed Bearss at 4 p.m. Tuesday, August 3. After the tour, enjoy a private dinner with Bears at 6 p.m. the Civil War Museum. After dinner, Bearss will discuss the influence and impact of the Upper Middle West on the Civil War in a public program in Freedom Hall at 7:30.

The Spirit of Freedom package [private tour and dinner and evening presentation] is available for \$50 for Friends of the Museums and \$65 for nonmembers. Advance registration is required. Tickets for the evening presentation only (tour and dinner not included) are available for \$10 for Friends of the Museums members and \$15 for nonmembers. Seating is limited and unreserved. Advance registration is recommended by calling the Civil War Museum at 262-653-4141.

### **A NEW MOVIE BASED ON THE ROLE OF MARY SURRETT IN LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION!**

Robert Redford has directed a new movie based on the trial of Mary Surratt for conspiring with John Wilkes Booth and others to kill Abraham Lincoln. The movie is due for release late in 2010. It stars Robin Wright Penn as Mary Surratt, Evan Rachel Wood as Anna Surratt, Norman Reedus as Lewis Payne, James McAvoy as Frederick Aiken, Danny Huston as Joseph Holt, the prosecutor, and Kevin Kline as Edwin Stanton. The credit for the screenplay goes to James Solomon and Gregory Bernstein. A summary of the story follows:

In the wake of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, seven men and one woman are arrested and charged with conspiring to kill the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of State. The lone woman charged, Mary Surratt, 42, owns a boarding house where John Wilkes Booth and others met and planned the simultaneous attacks. Against the ominous back-drop of post-Civil War Washington, newly-minted lawyer, Frederick Aiken, a 28-year-old Union war-hero, reluctantly agrees to defend Surratt before a military tribunal. Aiken realizes his client may be innocent and that she is being used as bait and hostage in order to capture the only conspirator to have escaped a massive manhunt: her own son.

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0968264/releaseinfo>

## **APRIL MILESTONES**

April 2, 2010	Good Friday
April 3, 1865	Richmond Surrenders
April 4, 2010	EASTER
April 6, 1862	Battle of Shiloh opens
April 7, 1862 Union Victory	Battle of Shiloh concludes with
April 8, 1865	Battle of Appomattox Station
April 9, 1862 Court House	Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
April 10, 1806	Gen. Leonidas Polk, CSA, born
April 12, 1861	Rebels open fire on Fort Sumter
April 14, 1865 Ford's Theater	Lincoln shot by J.W. Booth at
April 15, 1865	7:22 a.m. Lincoln dies of wound in Petersen Boarding House
April 18, 1862	Battle of South Mills
April 27, 1822	Lt. Gen. U.S. Grant, US, born
April 29, 1862	New Orleans surrenders to Union forces

### **A SOUTHERN WARNING ABOUT THE DECISION TO FIRE ON FORT SUMTER**

"The firing on that fort will inaugurate a civil war greater than any the world yet seen and I do not feel competent to advise you. Mr. President, at this time it is suicide, murder, and will lose us every friend at the North. You will wantonly strike a hornet's nest which extends from mountain to ocean, and legions now quiet will swarm out and sting us to death. It is unnecessary; it puts us in the wrong; it is fatal."

Robert Toombs, April 11, 1861

Samuel Crawford, *Genesis of the Civil War*, p. 421 for the first sentence, citing "L.P. Walker to Crawford."  
Leroy Crawford was Secretary of War.

# NEWS & VIEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN



John Thielmann, a member of Company K, passed the following article along to the newsletter. Many thanks, John. Your submission was greatly appreciated by the newsletter and by our readers!

Alonzo Cushing was born on January 19<sup>th</sup>, 1841, in a small town now known as Delafield, Wisconsin. While Alonzo was still very young, the Cushing family moved to Fredonia, New York, where he grew up. Alonzo Cushing attended West Point and graduated in 1861. Four Cushing brothers would serve the Union cause during the Civil War. Cushing was given command of Battery A, 4<sup>th</sup> United States Artillery which he commanded as they moved towards a small Pennsylvania town called Gettysburg.

Cushing's Battery was assigned to the Second Corps and would find itself in the center of the storm on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, as Pickett's men attacked the angle in the stone fence. Cushing had pushed his guns right up to the "stone wall" where he worked the guns to punish the rebel attackers. What happened during that desperate struggle is described by Kent Brown:

"First, he was wounded by a shell fragment that went straight through his shoulder. He was then grievously wounded by a shell fragment which tore into his abdomen and groin. This wound exposed Cushing's intestines which he held in place with his hand as he continued to command his battery. After these injuries a higher ranking officer said, "Cushing, go to the rear." Cushing, due to the limited amount of men left, refused to fall back. The severity of his wounds left him unable to yell his orders above the sounds of battle. Thus, he was held aloft by his 1st Sergeant Frederick Fuger, who faithfully passed on Cushing's commands. Cushing was killed when a bullet entered his mouth and exited through the back of his skull. He died on the field at the height of the assault". (Brown)

Clearly Alonzo Cushing deserves this great honor! On his tombstone located on the grounds of the United States Military Academy at West Point is the inscription, demanded by Alonzo



Cushing's mother, "Faithful until Death". An accurate epitaph for sure!

Our friend and colleague, Gary Van Kauwenbergh also passed along the following information which is greatly appreciated! It brings us full circle.

"Heads Up from Kent Masterson Brown: "Senator Russ Feingold of Wisconsin has been trying to get the Army to award Alonzo H. Cushing the Congressional Medal of Honor. As you know, the CMH was never awarded if one died in combat. Consequently, Cushing's First Sergeant won the CMH, as did General Webb. Cushing was never considered. Feingold informed me today that the Army just awarded Cushing the Congressional Medal of Honor. He is the first posthumous Civil War hero to ever be awarded the CMH. Let the celebrations begin. I think the Press is going to come out with a special CMH edition of my book: *Cushing of Gettysburg*. This ought to be great fun. Feel free to pass the word along." (Van Kauwenbergh)

- Brown, Kent Masterson, *Cushing of Gettysburg*, University Press of Kentucky, 1993, [ISBN 0-8131-1837-9](https://www.isbn-international.org/view/title/1837-9)
- E-mail received March 5, 2010 from Gary Van Kauwenbergh.



## Cushing to be honored with Medal of Honor

*By Kelly Smith*

Posted: March 3, 2010

City of Delafield – Alonzo Cushing - one of four brothers for which an elementary school and city park are named for - will be posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry during the Battle of Gettysburg in which he was killed on July 3, 1863, according to U.S. Sen. Russ Feingold (D-Wisconsin).

Secretary of Army John McHugh notified Feingold's office last week that Cushing would receive the country's highest military honor, according to Matt Nikolay, veterans' affairs case worker and regional coordinator in Feingold's La Crosse office.

Nikolay credited local historian Margaret Zerwekh with initiating a campaign seven years ago to have Cushing awarded the medal posthumously. Nikolay said several other constituents had also urged Feingold to recommend Cushing for the award.

"It was a big surprise. It has been a slow process," Nikolay observed.

Zerwekh, who prepared the application submitted by Feingold, said the 22-year-old lieutenant deserved the medal because of his efforts to stall confederate forces during Pickett's Charge, despite being seriously wounded three times during the battle.

She said she decided to seek the award on Cushing's behalf in 2003 after noticing that an organization honoring Civil War veterans was successfully gaining posthumous awards for other civil war heroes.

The Congressional Medal of Honor was established in 1862, a year before Cushing's death. Of the 3,448 awards, 618 have been awarded posthumously.

Nikolay said he is not sure when and to whom the medal will be presented. The Army is seeking the nearest next of kin to Cushing. Zerwekh said there are no living family members.

"I would like to see some kind of ceremony in Delafield," she said.

Cushing was born in Delafield Township on Jan. 19, 1841. He was raised in Fredonia, N.Y., and was a graduate of West Point.

His brother William was a Navy hero in the Civil War. Another brother, Howard, survived the Civil War and became a leading frontiersman. A fourth brother, Milton, served as a Navy paymaster.

Cushing Park and Cushing Elementary School are named after the brothers. <http://www.livinglakecountry.com/lakecountryreporter/news/86252862.html>

## **A FURTHER HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ROLE OF BATTERY A, 4<sup>TH</sup> U. S. ARTILLERY IN REPELLING PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG**

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Our comrade Lyle Laufenberg from Battery B, 4<sup>th</sup> U. S. Artillery sent us the following dispatch regarding the history of Battery A, 4<sup>th</sup> U. S. Artillery and Cushing's heroic efforts at the Battle of Gettysburg! Our gratitude to Lyle Laufenberg for this detailed report from those who were there that glorious day!! Lyle completed his dispatch with a cheer that we can all join in on the news of the awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Cushing.

## *Huzzah to our sister Battery!!*

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Fuger's "brief" Military History of nearly 44 years of service in the 4th Regiment of Artillery, U.S. Army.

I am credibly informed that I am one of the descendants of the Fuger Family residing in Augsburg Bavaria; my father's name was August William Frederick Fuger, born in Augsburg about the year 1810. He was married to my mother Rosa Caroline Schuler in the year 1835. My father died in the year 1836 and on the 18th of June 1836, I was born in the town of Goppingen, State of Wurtemberg, Germany. At an early age I was sent to the public schools, attended for two years Real Schule High School, and about the age of 17 years I determined to seek fame and fortune in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

I landed in New York City in the month of April 1853. Coming across the Atlantic Ocean in a full rigged three masted sailing vessel (I don't remember the name however). Lacking the influential friends and handicapped by an imperfect knowledge of the English language my progress was not such as I anticipated, so in year of 1856 August 21st, I enlisted in the 4th Artillery and was assigned to Battery "A". The 4th Artillery was stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor and commanded by Captain Frank Clark. From there in the month of September 1856, the whole regiment was sent to Florida serving under General Herney in the campaign against the Florida Seminole Indians.

In September 1857 my regiment was ordered to Kansas where, owing to the agitation of the slavery question, serious troubles were feared.

In May 1858, the Mormons of Utah began to show signs of hostility and General Albert Sidney Johnston, a distinguished officer (later killed on the Confederate side at the Battle of Shiloh), was placed in command of an expedition which marched across the plains to Salt Lake and restored quiet there, only three batteries of my regiment participated in this, namely Batteries A, B and C. At this time only a few miles of railway west of the Mississippi had been constructed. All travel was by stage, wagons called "prairie schooners", and push carts with two wheels, first used by Mormon immigrants.

In the summer of 1860 part of my battery operated against hostile Indians in Nevada. After a severe battle with them at a place called Egan Station, Nevada, used as a Pony Express Station, I was placed in command of that station with eight effective soldiers, also six men badly wounded with arrows and five Pony Express riders, who had taken refuge there while engaged in the Overland Mail Service to California. Lieutenant Stephan A. Weed, commanding Light Battery "B", 4th Artillery mounted as cavalry, placed me in command of that and he and his mounted men pursued the Indians, who by the way had attacked an

emigrant train and taken five or six white women from it. It was Lieutenant Weed's urgent determination to recapture them.

The second day after this small detachment was left under my command, in the block houses I was attacked by at least 150 Indians. We were at once kept busy repelling their attacks, firing through post hold constantly day and night for eleven days. At the end of that time my small command was exhausted. As a matter of fact we could fire ninety shots with reloading and had plenty of guns and ammunition, also had plenty to eat, some of the wounded men did the loading of our guns. Fortunately we were then relieved by Lieutenant Weed commanding Battery "B", who was learning that we were besieged, mounted his troops as cavalry and hastened to the scene.

In July 1861, after five years of hard continuous service of my term of enlistment expired. I was about twenty-five years of age, had acquired a good knowledge of the English language, of the country and it's people from Florida to California.

I was about to enter business, being offered a fine position with good salary to start with; but at this time Fort Sumter had been fired upon; the North as well as the South was wild with excitement, and prevailing patriotic fever seized me, dominating all questions of private interest. I had imbibed a love for military life, and having been in the Artillery service so long, determined to re-enlist in that branch, taking chances of promotion. So far I had only served as a Private, Corporal and Sergeant. The Utah expedition under command of Colonel Phillip H.J. Cook, about 1500 strong left Camp Floyd, Utah (situated about 40 miles from Salt Lake City) in the later part of July marched across the plains, arriving at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in October 1861. From there we proceeded by railway to Washington City, D.C., where we were organized into a light battery. I served in the Army of the Potomac, from December 1861 to surrender of General Lee's army at Appomatox Court House, April 9th 1865, fours years of continual services and severe campaigning.

During the Civil War, I was present at 63 battles and minor engagements being slightly wounded twice, once in the head at the Battle of White Oak Swamps, June 30th 1862 and once in the left arm at the Battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 17th 1862.

I served my entire time from August 1856, when I enlisted to June 18th 1900 when I retired for age in the 4th Artillery, U.S. Army nearly 44 years. At the Battle of Gettysburg (now classed among the few decisive battles of the world) Battery "A" 4th Artillery under command of Lieutenant A.H. Cushing took a most conspicuous part; I was 1st Sergeant of the Battery; which bore the brunt of Pickett's charge, a deperate movement that stands almost unrivaled in Military History.

The Battery was in a position situated on the left part of Cemetery Hill since called the "Bloody Angle". I quote here an account of Pickett's charge on Battery "A" 4th Artillery and Lieutenant A.H. Cushing's heroic death, my Battery Commander.

From 11a.m. to 1p.m. July 3rd, 1863, there was a perfect lull in the

firing, each party apparently waiting to see what the other was about to do, and at what point an attack was to be made.

About 1:00p.m. two cannons shots from the right of Washington Artillery (Confederate) suddenly broke a silence which had prevailed over the battlefield for nearly two hours. The solitary smoke from these two shots had scarcely disappeared, when the whole confederate line, in one blasé of fire, opened with about 150 guns. The Union Artillery replied with about 100 guns occupying a front of over a mile.

Of this bombardment, or "Artillery Duel", I will only say it was the most terrific cannonade I ever witnessed, in fact, the most terrible the New World has ever seen and the most prolonged. The very earth shook beneath our feet, while the hills and woods seemed to real like drunken men.

For an hour and a half this terrific firing continued, during which time the shrieking shells, the fragments of rock shattered from the stone wall in our front, the noise of bursting shell and shrapnel, the firm neighing of the wounded and dying artillery horses formed a spectacle terrible grand and sublime.

About 2:30pm, the order cease firing, was given, followed by a similar course on the part of the enemy. The artillery duel had ended and all our ammunition except the canister had been expended. General Webb, of Hancock's Corps, at this time came up to where Lieutenant Cushing was standing, and said, "Cushing it is my opinion that the Confederate Infantry will now advance". Cushing replied, "I had then better bring my guns right to the stone wall and bring all my canister along side each piece". General Webb replied, "All right, do so".

The command was then given, and the six guns were brought by hand to the stone wall, leaving room enough for number 1 and number 2 to work. All the canister was piled up in the rear of each number 2. In doing this, we were obliged to take a close interval say, about 10 yards (the usual interval being about 14 yards). This was caused by some obstruction to our left. On our right was a stone wall at right angles with the other; this same position is now known as the "Bloody Angle".

The Confederate Infantry, they saw about 16,000 strong, now began their advance. They were the best troops in Lee's army, namely Pickett's Division, consisting of three brigades, Garnett's, Kemper's and Armistead's in the center supported on the left by General Heth's Division and on the right by General Anderson's.

Kemper was on the right, Garnett in the center and Armistead on the left, marching in close order with measured steps, as if on parade. They moved toward us solidly and deliberately, and when they were within 400 yards, Battery "A" began firing at them with single charges of canister, mowing down gaps in their lines which appeared to me the front of a company, this they filled up and still came on.

About this time Lieutenant Cushing was wounded in the right shoulder and a few seconds after in the abdomen, a terribly severe and painful wound. He called out, "Fuger, stand by me, and impart my orders to the Battery", but he soon became faint and suffered frightfully. I wanted to have him taken to the rear, but he refused, declaring he would stay right here and fight it out, or die in the attempt. When the enemy were with 200 yards double and treble charges were fired, opening immense gaps in their lines. Lieutenant Milne, a volunteer officer and belonging to the 1st Rhode Island Regiment attached to our Battery July 1st 1863 and commanding the right half of our Battery was killed about this time. When the enemy had approached within 150 yards, Lieutenant Cushing was shot in the mouth and was instantly killed. I was standing on his right and a little in advance of him, when I saw him fall forward, I caught him in my arms, and ordered several men to carry his body to the rear.

This placed me in command of the Battery, and I shouted to the men to obey my orders. We continued to fire double and treble charges of our canister, but owing to the dense smoke, could not see very far to the front. At this moment to my utter amazement, I saw General Armistead leap over the stone wall with a number of his troops, landing right in the middle of our Battery. I shouted to my devoted cannoneers and drivers, who had no longer any horses, to stand their ground, which they heroically did, fighting hand to hand with hand spikes, pistols, sabers, ramrods and with help of Webb's

Pennsylvania Brigade and that gallant Brigade of Vermonters commanded by that gallant General Stannard coming up our left flank; Pickett's charge collapsed. No one of the daring party who came over the stone wall ever returned, they were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Armistead fell mortally wounded but a few yard from where Cushing his young and gallant adversary, gave up his life.

In this desperate charge, scores of the enemy's officers went down. Armistead and Garnett were killed, and Kemper was severely wounded. Of the whole number of field officers of this splendid division that advanced so fervently across the field, Pickett and one Lieutenant Colonel alone returned. I am creditably informed they brought back of this division barely 1000 men. They had done all that mortal men could do, and could do no more. Since Cushing, my Battery commander graduated from the United State Military Academy in 1861 and was assigned the 4th Artillery in that year, only about 21 years old, but was a most able soldier, a man of excellent judgment and great decision of character devoted to his profession, he was most faithful in the discharge of every duty, accurate and thorough in its performance; posed of mental and physical vigor, joined to the kindest of hearts, he commanded the love and respect of all who knew him. His superiors placed implicit confidence in him, as well they might. His fearlessness and resolution displayed in numerous actions were unsurpassed and his noble death at Gettysburg should present an example for emulation to patriotic defenders of the country through all time to come. Lieutenant Cushing challenged the admiration of all who saw him at the Battle of Gettysburg.

The loss in Battery "A" was very great. Out of 90 horses we lost 83 killed; not a sound wheel was left, 9 ammunition chests blew up;

2 officers killed, one officer wounded July 2nd, 1863 Lieutenant Samuel Canby 4th Artillery, 7 enlisted men killed, 38 wounded, more than 63 percent. On the 4th of July I turned the Battery over to the Ordnance Department (Major Flagler) so great was the loss in officers, men and horses that it became necessary to consolidate Battery "A" 4th Artillery with Battery "I" 1st U.S. Artillery.

In this battle all the officers, three in number were killed or wounded, and when the Confederates charged I was in command of it, and for my work there I was recommended by General Hancock, General A.S. Webb as well as Colonel Hazzard, Chief of Artillery, 2nd Corps for a commission in the regular army. General Hancock says "I desire to bring particularly to the Major General Commanding the case of Sergeant Fuger, 1st Sergeant of Battery "A" 4th Artillery. During the action of the 3rd his conduct was such as to entitle him to promotion, and his character is such as to make this a proper method of rewarding his services", in this connection I refer to the report of General Webb. General Webb says "I recommend for promotion Sergeant Frederick Fuger. This Battery was nobly served". Colonel Hazzard says, "special mention is made of 1st Sergeant Frederick Fuger of Battery "A" 4th Artillery for his bravery during the Battle especially exhibited when all his officers had fallen and he in the heat of the fire was obliged to assume command of the Battery. His most earnestly recommended for promotion, having proved himself a brave soldier and a modest but competent officer".

Received a Congressional Medal of Honor July 31st 1897 -viz- At Gettysburg, Pa July 3rd 1863, this officer then a 1st Sergeant with field Battery "A" 4th Artillery succeeded to the command of the Battery, all its officers having been killed or wounded, and five of its guns disabled in Pickett's assault. With the most distinguished gallantry he fought the remaining gun.

Frederick Fuger served as a Private, Corporal and Sergeant until 1861. Served as Sergeant and 1st Sergeant until October 1863. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant 4th Artillery October 31st 1863. Brevet 1st Lieutenant U.S. Army for gallant and meritorious services in the Battle of Dinwiddie Courthouse, Virginia, March 31, 1865. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant 4th Artillery on December 1865. Promoted to Captain 4th Artillery, March 1887. Promoted to Major 4th Artillery February 13, 1899. Retired for age being 64 years old in June of 1900. By an Act of Congress passed in April 1904 Frederick Fuger was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel U.S. Army being a Civil War Veteran.





2nd Lt. Alonzo H.  
Cushing, West Point  
class of '61



1st Sgt. Frederick Fuger



Battery "A", 4th U.S.  
Artillery late in the war.





Officers of 4th u.S.  
Artillery, various  
Batterys. Date,  
unknown.



## CUSHING

### **Faithful Unto Death - The Story of Lt. Alonzo H. Cushing and Battery A, 4th U. S. Light Artillery**

There were 51,000 casualties at the Battle of Gettysburg from the three days of fighting. When it was completed, it was called a Union Victory and the turning point of the great struggle of between the United States and the Confederate States of America. This is a story about one man who made the ultimate sacrifice for his country and the Union.

Alonzo H. Cushing's parents were people of great determination who had progressively moved west looking for opportunity. They eventually found their way to Wisconsin and stayed there long enough to start a family before returning east. Alonzo himself was born in a log cabin in what is now Delafield, Wisconsin, a small marker remains today to mark that spot. A larger memorial marks the achievements of not only himself but of his two brothers who also served during the Civil War. Alonzo Cushing was educated in Fedonia, New York, but his most notable achievement was his acceptance as a cadet to West Point as a member of the Class of 1861. The Class of 1861 in itself was full of young men who would eventually go their separate ways after the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, the students and even the faculty of West Point would face each other on the battlefield.

When the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter in April of 1861, many thought would a short war for Southern

independence. At the outbreak of the war, the 4th U.S. Artillery, Battery A was stationed in Indian Country out west and it

would take several months before it reached Washington D.C.

However, there was a shortage of artillerymen and army officers in general at the beginning of the war, so Battery A had to be combined with Battery C. While the Union Army grew in numbers around the Capitol, Lt. Alonzo Cushing arrived in the city and met up with the men he would lead.

They were a mix of regular army but to meet their manpower needs they recruited soldiers from various infantry regiments and

this included immigrants from Germany and Ireland. He would share command of the battery with Lt. Rufus King Jr. something, which almost made him leave the Battery. The Battery's original armaments consisted of four 10-pound Parrot rifles, which had been designed by West Point graduate Robert P. Parrott in 1860, but in 1862 they were replaced with six light, twelve-pound brass Napoleons. In the Fall of 1862 Battery A was outfitted with more modern ordinance, the 3-inch ordinance rifle.

Their first taste of war would come at the Battle of Bull Run. While they were not in the heavy fighting, the battery and its young lieutenant showed great resourcefulness and courage. Lieutenant Cushing would prove to be a great asset to

Army Corps of Lt. General Sumner during the early years of the conflict. In addition to his duties to the Battery, he also served on the General's staff during the early years of the war and almost left the battery to join the topographical division.

The Battery and Lt. Cushing would see more action at Fredericksburg and Antietam before reaching their date with destiny at small little town in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Battery A was finally separated from Battery C and brought up to full strength in October, 1862 and had received what was considered the most up to date artillery. The 3-inch ordinance rifle was developed from a new process of cannon making and it would soon become one of the best artillery pieces used during the Civil War. The barrel was created using a new process, which produced a lighter gun barrel that was more accurate and had better range than the brass cannons of the day. It had a range close to 2 miles and could fire a variety of projectiles ranging from solid shot, exploding shell and canister.

There are several versions of how and why the battle started at Gettysburg, but what is not in doubt was that soldiers under the command of Confederate General Henry Heth and Union Cavalry under General Buford began the fight on July 1, 1861. The first day of fighting would result in the defeated Union Army retreat through Gettysburg and rally on Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill. At the time, Cushing's Battery was south of the town and would soon find themselves

moving towards Gettysburg with the rest of 2nd Corps. The Army of the Potomac's commanding general, George Meade had decided to stay and fight General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg.

July 2nd, Cushing's Battery was in action on Cemetery Ridge near General Meade's Headquarters supporting the troops of the Army of the Potomac's 2nd Corps. The battery had several members wounded while defending the ridge. The action would not compare to what they would face the next day at the Angle. The Angle was the location on Cemetery Ridge where two stonewalls met nearby a small grove of trees. Lt. Alonzo Cushing and the men of the 4th U.S.

Artillery would play a role in what was to be called "Pickett's Charge".

The Class of 1861 of West Point had their ring designed by fellow classmates, one of which was George Armstrong Custer. The motto inscribed on the ring was "Per Angusta ad Augusta" which translated to: "Through trials to triumph." (Farley, West Point in the Early Sixties, 19). On July 3rd Lt. Cushing would face his final trial, the day began as many others had for Alonzo Cushing during this war, in front the dead, dying and wounded of the previous day. Letters from home seemed to indicate that Cushing was disturbed by what he had seen over the past two years but he was committed to his country and to fulfilling his duty as an officer.

The past two days had seen the Confederates launch ferocious attacks, but the Union Army had yet to be driven from the field. General Robert E. Lee made the decision that they would attack the center of the Union line with the fresh troops of General George Pickett. The attack would start with artillery bombardment using 150 cannons; their mission was to silence the artillery batteries on Cemetery Ridge. In the resulting artillery exchange, several members of the battery were

wounded or killed. Cushing himself was wounded. The wound was serious enough that he could have left the Battery and gone to the hospital, but he stayed to lead his men. As the Confederates ceased fire, the men of Pickett's division along with those of Trimble, Pettigrew and Anderson made the assault with the focal point being a small grove of trees near the

Angle. Cushing and his men continued to fire at the oncoming Confederates until they exhausted their ammunition. Cushing was in severe pain from his wounds, still giving orders, when he was struck in the head and killed. The Battery continued to fight on, but was overrun briefly by the Confederates who had reached their high water mark. The next day when the roll was called, only four non commissioned officers and about one hundred privates were present. Cushing's

body was buried in the cemetery at the United States Military Academy at West Point; he was only 23 years old.

Today there are at least three living history groups

portraying Cushing's Battery including the organization in Wisconsin, which has been in existence since 1991. (This is the date of incorporation). To capture the importance of his sacrifice

you have to look to the words of his First Sergeant, Fredrick Fuger, "Lieutenant Cushing, my commander, was a most able soldier, a man of excellent judgment, and great decision of character; devoted to his profession, he was most faithful in the discharge of every duty, accurate and thorough in its performance; possessed of mental and physical vigor, joined to the kindest of hearts, he commanded the love and respect of all who knew him. His superiors placed implicit confidence in him, as well they might. His fearlessness and resolution, displayed in numerous actions, were unsurpassed and his noble death at Gettysburg should present an example for emulation to patriotic defenders of the country through all time to come." (Fuger, "Cushing's Battery at Gettysburg," 409.)

This is the report of a Pennsylvania Battery that Cushing's artillery section was attached and saw action at the Cedar Mountain in the Northern Virginia Campaign during the summer of 1862.

Report of Captain Joseph M. Knap  
Battery E Pennsylvania

#### Light Artillery

On Friday, 8th instant, I was ordered by General Crawford, commanding at Culpeper, to move at 4 P.M. in advance of his brigade with four guns. We took a position on an eminence to the left of the Orange road, some 400 yards beyond Cedar Run, and remained there all night, nothing occurring until 12 m. on Saturday, the 9th instant. At the time above mentioned the enemy opened upon our advance cavalry with two batteries, one of which (1 1/4 miles to the front and left of our position) I was ordered to reply to. A few shots from my battery, together with two or three from a section of Roemer's Second New York, under my command soon silenced the enemy's guns, causing them to change their position. At 1:30 P.M. General Geary's brigade arrived and took position on my left, Lieutenant Geary's section of artillery being posted on the right of the brigade. A section of Captain Best's battery, Lieutenant Cushing, was assigned to me, and took position on the left of Lieutenant Howard's Second New York Battery. At 2.30 P.M. the enemy opened with two batteries, about a mile distant upon our position, and in less than twenty minutes four additional batteries were unmasked, all apparently concentrating their fire on our artillery.

The enemy's line of batteries extended in a crescent shape for about 2 1/2 miles on elevated ground, and at a distance from our batteries varying from 1,500 to 2,500 yards. A continual fire from both sides was kept up, the enemy occasionally changing the position of their batteries, until 5.30 P.M. when our infantry moved forward on their right, charging upon and silencing the two batteries on the enemy's left, which had produced the most effect on our artillery. We were then ordered to devote our attention to

the enemy's right flank, and fire on their infantry whenever it was practicable. The enemy's artillery ceased firing about dusk when I was ordered by Capt. C.L. Best, chief of artillery, to fall back and take another position, my ammunition, with the exception of canister, having been expended. I took position about 1 mile to the rear of my first, and remained there all night . Owing to the nature of the ground I was unable to shift my position materially during the entire engagement I was forced to leave two caissons on the field empty and disabled, one of which has been recovered. My loss in men was 1 killed and 7 wounded, and in horses 14 killed and disabled. One gun was disabled late in the action by a cannon shot, but it was brought off the field. No ammunition fell into the enemy's hands.

In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to testify to the gallant conduct and bearing of my men and those of Lieutenant Howard's and Cushing's sections, temporarily under my command, and to the bravery and skill displayed by Lieutenants Geary, McGill, Cushing, and Howard, and acting Lieutenant Dunlevy.

The amount of shell expended by my battery (six 10 pounder Parrotts) was 980.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Joe. M. Knap, Capt., Commanding. Pa. Bat., attached to First Brig.,  
Second Div. Col. Charles Candy,  
Commanding. First Brig., Second Div., Second Army Corps

Submitted by James Benware



<http://cushingsbatterywi.com/historical.html>

## **THE CIVIL WAR IN FOUR MINUTES**

Gary Van Kauwenbergh sent the following website link. If any of you have had the pleasure to attend the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, one of the more popular features is an animated map that gives one an overview of the Civil War in four minutes. It demonstrates the Union advances, the casualties sustained and the movements of the armies in a graphic way that highlights the significant events of the Civil War. Keep a sharp eye on the casualty figures as the months and years sweep by. Thanks for sending this along, Gary. The editor believes the members will enjoy this experience.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TN85StJ2mTU>

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In the 1800's magazines became a very popular form of literature for the Victorian reader. One very popular aspect of these magazines like *Leslie's* and *Harper's* were serializations of current literature by authors like Edgar Allen Poe, Charles Dickens

and many others. In that same vein, *The Fugelman* will begin a serialization of one of the better books written about the Civil War by Stephen Crane. In the coming months the newsletter will serialize the book "The Red Badge Of Courage".

# **THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE**

**by Stephen Crane**

**An Episode of the American Civil War**

## CHAPTER I.

THE cold passed reluctantly from the earth, and the retiring fogs revealed an army stretched out on the hills, resting. As the landscape changed from brown to green, the army awakened, and began to tremble with eagerness at the noise of rumors. It cast its eyes upon the roads, which were growing from long troughs of liquid mud to proper thoroughfares. A river, amber-tinted in the shadow of its banks, purred at the army's feet; and at night, when the stream had become of a sorrowful blackness, one could see across it the red, eyelike gleam of hostile campfires set in the low brows of distant hills.

Once a certain tall soldier developed virtues and went resolutely to wash a shirt. He came flying back from a brook waving his garment bannerlike. He was swelled with a tale he had heard from a reliable friend, who

had heard it from a truthful cavalryman, who had heard it from his trustworthy brother, one of the order- lies at division headquarters. He adopted the important air of a herald in red and gold. "We're goin' t' move t' morrah--sure," he said pompously to a group in the company street. "We're goin' 'way up the river, cut across, an' come around in behint 'em."

To his attentive audience he drew a loud and elaborate plan of a very brilliant campaign. When he had finished, the blue-clothed men scattered into small arguing groups between the rows of squat brown huts. A negro teamster who had been dancing upon a cracker box with the hilarious encouragement of twoscore soldiers was deserted. He sat mournfully down. Smoke drifted lazily from a multitude of quaint chimneys.

"It's a lie! that's all it is--a thunderin' lie!" said another private loudly. His smooth face was flushed, and his hands were thrust sulkily into his trousers' pockets.

He took the matter as an affront to him. "I don't believe the derved old army's ever going to move. We're set. I've got ready to move eight times in the last two weeks, and we ain't moved yet."

The tall soldier felt called upon to defend the truth of a rumor he himself had introduced. He and the loud one came near to fighting over it.

A corporal began to swear before the assemblage. He

had just put a costly board floor in his house, he said. During the early spring he had refrained from adding extensively to the comfort of his environment because he had felt that the army might start on the march at any moment. Of late, however, he had been impressed that they were in a sort of eternal camp.

Many of the men engaged in a spirited debate. One outlined in a peculiarly lucid manner all the plans of the commanding general. He was opposed by men who advocated that there were other plans of campaign. They clamored at each other, numbers making futile bids for the popular attention. Meanwhile, the soldier who had fetched the rumor bustled about with much importance. He was continually assailed by questions.

"What's up, Jim?"

"Th' army's goin' t' move."

"Ah, what yeh talkin' about? How yeh know it is?"

"Well, yeh kin b'lieve me er not, jest as yeh like. I don't care a hang."

There was much food for thought in the manner in which he replied. He came near to convincing them by disdaining to produce proofs. They grew excited over it.



There was a youthful private who listened with eager ears to the words of the tall soldier and to the varied comments of his comrades. After receiving a fill of discussions concerning marches and attacks, he went to his hut and crawled through an intricate hole that served it as a door. He wished to be alone with some new thoughts that had lately come to him.

He lay down on a wide bank that stretched across the end of the room. In the other end, cracker boxes were made to serve as furniture. They were grouped about the fireplace. A picture from an illustrated weekly was upon the log walls, and three rifles were paralleled on pegs. Equipments hung on handy projections, and some tin dishes lay upon a small pile of firewood. A folded tent was serving as a roof. The sunlight, without, beating upon it, made it glow a light yellow shade. A small window shot an oblique square of whiter light upon the cluttered floor. The smoke from the fire at times neglected the clay chimney and wreathed into the room, and this flimsy chimney of clay and sticks made endless threats to set ablaze the whole establishment.

The youth was in a little trance of astonishment. So they were at last going to fight. On the morrow, perhaps, there would be a battle, and he would be in it. For a time he was obliged to labor to make himself believe. He could not accept with assurance an omen that he was about to mingle in one of those great affairs of the earth.

He had, of course, dreamed of battles all his life--of vague and bloody conflicts that had thrilled him with their sweep and fire. In visions he had seen himself in many struggles. He had imagined peoples secure in the shadow of his eagle-eyed prowess. But awake he had regarded battles as crimson blotches on the pages of the past. He had put them as things of the bygone with his thought-images of heavy crowns and high castles. There was a portion of the world's history which he had regarded as the time of wars, but it, he thought, had been long gone over the horizon and had disappeared forever.

From his home his youthful eyes had looked upon the war in his own country with distrust. It must be some sort of a play affair. He had long despaired of witnessing a Greeklike struggle. Such would be no more, he had said. Men were better, or more timid. Secular and religious education had effaced the throat-grappling instinct, or else firm finance held in check the passions.

He had burned several times to enlist. Tales of great movements shook the land. They might not be distinctly Homeric, but there seemed to be much glory in them. He had read of marches, sieges, conflicts, and he had longed to see it all. His busy mind had drawn for him large pictures extravagant in color, lurid with breathless deeds.

But his mother had discouraged him. She had affected to look with some contempt upon the quality of his war ardor and patriotism. She could calmly seat herself and with no apparent difficulty give him many hundreds of reasons why he was of vastly more importance on the farm than on the field of battle. She had had certain ways of expression that told him that her statements on the subject came from a deep conviction. Moreover, on her side, was his belief that her ethical motive in the argument was impregnable.

At last, however, he had made firm rebellion against this yellow light thrown upon the color of his ambitions. The newspapers, the gossip of the village, his own picturings had aroused him to an uncheckable degree. They were in truth fighting finely down there. Almost every day the newspapers printed accounts of a decisive victory.

One night, as he lay in bed, the winds had carried to him the clangoring of the church bell as some enthusiast jerked the rope frantically to tell the twisted news of a great battle. This voice of the people rejoicing in the night had made him shiver in a prolonged ecstasy of excitement. Later, he had gone down to his mother's room and had spoken thus: "Ma, I'm going to enlist."

"Henry, don't you be a fool," his mother had replied. She had then covered her face with the quilt. There was an end to the matter for that night.

Nevertheless, the next morning he had gone to a town that was near his mother's farm and had enlisted in a company that was forming there. When he had returned home his mother was milking the brindle cow. Four others stood waiting. "Ma, I've enlisted," he had said to her diffidently. There was a short silence. "The Lord's will be done, Henry," she had finally replied, and had then continued to milk the brindle  
cow.

When he had stood in the doorway with his soldier's clothes on his back, and with the light of excitement and expectancy in his eyes almost defeating the glow of regret for the home bonds, he had seen two tears leaving their trails on his mother's scarred cheeks.

Still, she had disappointed him by saying nothing whatever about returning with his shield or on it. He had privately primed himself for a beautiful scene. He had prepared certain sentences which he thought could be used with touching effect. But her words destroyed his plans. She had doggedly peeled potatoes and addressed him as follows: "You watch out, Henry, an' take good care of yerself in this here fighting business--you watch out, an' take good care of yerself. Don't go a-thinkin' you can lick the hull rebel army at the start, because yeh can't. Yer jest one little feller amongst a hull lot of others, and yeh've got to keep quiet an' do what they tell yeh. I know how you are,  
Henry.

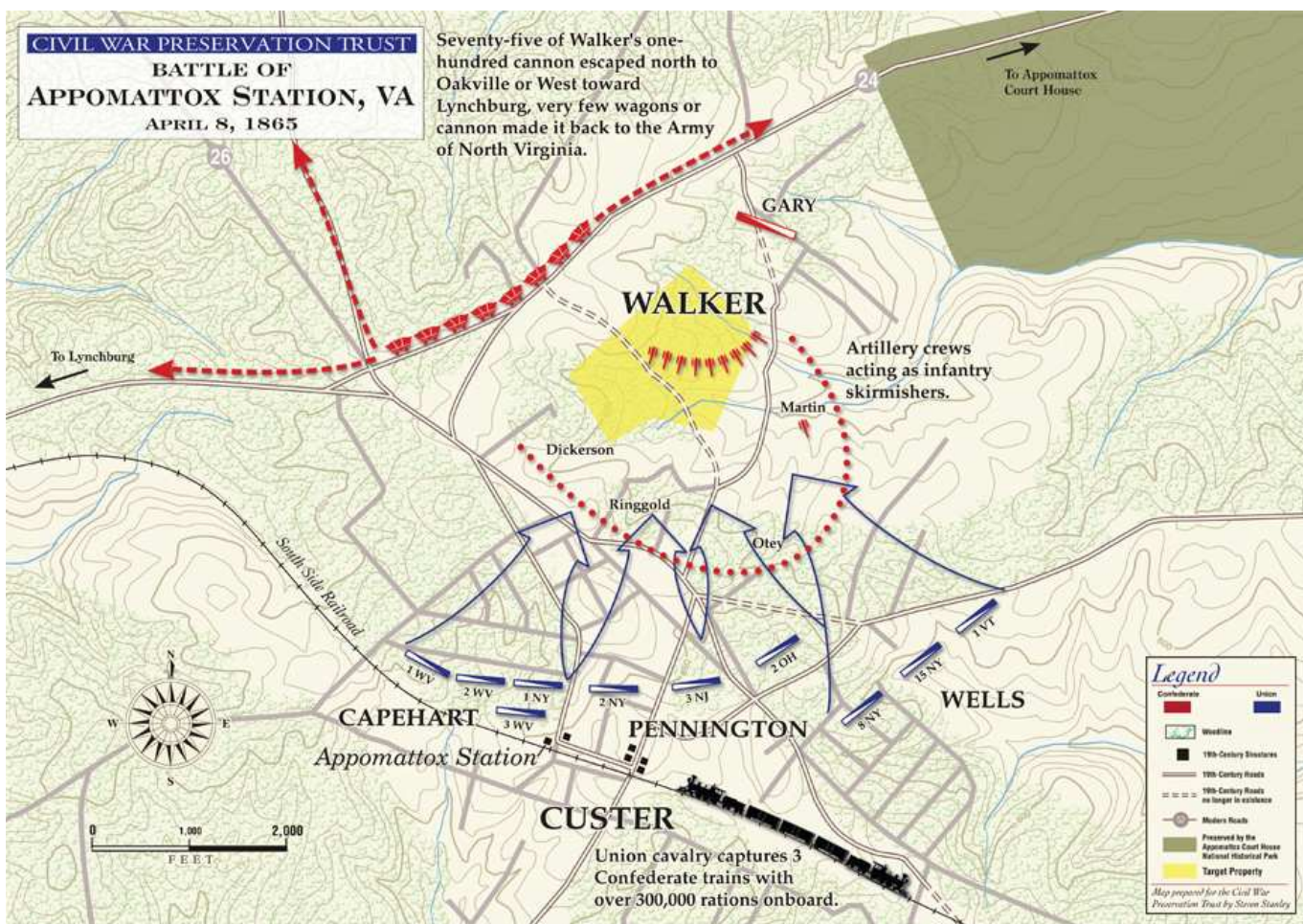
# Discovery of Appomattox Station battlefield provides historical missing link



## PHOTOS APPOMATTOX STATION - IN PHOTOS

See our collection of portraits, historic photos, and satellite overheads.

[GALLERY »](#)



## The history

The battle of Appomattox Station began about 4 p.m. on April 8, 1865.

Union cavalry, led by Gen. George Custer, arrived at the Appomattox train station ahead of Gen. Robert E. Lee's army traveling from Farmville. Lee and his men were desperate for the supplies that had been sent from Lynchburg and awaited them at the station.

Custer and his men captured three Confederate supply trains at the station and proceeded southwest about a mile toward Gen. Lindsey Walker's camp, where the Confederate's reserve artillery was situated. When Walker received word of the approaching cavalry, he and his artillerymen assembled their cannon in a hollow circle along a slight ridge and began to fire.

After a nearly four-hour battle and numerous attacks by Union cavalry, Custer captured between 24 to 30 cannons and about 1,000 Confederate prisoners. Total Union casualties from the battle were 5 killed, 40 wounded and 3 missing. Confederate casualties remain unknown.

A post-war account of the battle noted, "...for fierceness, and a reckless display of courage, perhaps there cannot be found among the annals of the entire war a parallel."

— Information provided by Chris Calkins

Longtime Civil War historian Chris Calkins began looking for the lost battlefield of Appomattox Station in the early 1970s.

Back then, he and many other Civil War buffs feared the site of the April 8, 1865, battle was buried somewhere under asphalt in the Town of Appomattox.

"We have always assumed the battle was up near the Triangle Shopping Center (in Appomattox) and they had already bulldozed that area so we couldn't test it," Calkins said.

Still, he continued his search — first, through a store of written archives and then, on the grounds of Appomattox, with a copy of a Union soldier's sketched map and a metal detector.

Calkins' work paid off when he located the battlefield years later on a 47-acre tract owned by Jamerson Trucking Company.

Luckily, Calkins said, the site was largely undeveloped and he was able to verify his discovery through the artillery remnants that he unearthed on the property.

This month, Calkins' quest came full circle when the 47-acre tract was purchased by The Civil War Preservation Trust, a national organization devoted to preserving old battlefields.

The trust's spokeswoman, Mary Koik, said that the battlefield's preservation would not have been possible without Calkins.

"I give Chris Calkins credit for combing through that tremendous amount of information and finding the battlefield," she said. "Popular wisdom was that it had been lost."

A Detroit native, Calkins said his fascination with the Civil War began early.

At 20, he took a seasonal job in the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, where he played a Union soldier in the park's living history program.

The summer job turned into a lifelong stay when he was introduced to his future wife at the town's Dairy Queen.

"They say you're either a Virginian by birth, marriage or choice," Calkins said. "Well, I'm a Virginian by the latter two."

Calkins has since devoted his life to the study of the Civil War, with a particular focus on the war's last two battles in Appomattox.

Now the park manager of Sailor's Creek Battlefield State Park, Calkins has written several books on how the two battles shaped the war's end.

He said that discovering the battlefield of Appomattox Station provided the missing link in the events leading up to General Robert E. Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865.

The battle between the Union Cavalry, led by General George Custer, and Confederate Artillery, headed by General Lindsey Walker, "was another nail in the coffin" for the Confederates and, ultimately, paved the way to the battle of Appomattox Court House and Lee's surrender the following day, he said.

Before the discovery, the story of the Civil War's end was incomplete, said Appomattox County Tourism Director Anne Dixon.

"Your visitors were missing the middle piece," she said. "This piece of the story completes it."

Calkins said that Custer's destruction of three Confederate supply trains and the battle that ensued from it were directly accountable for Lee's surrender.

"That was Lee's last chance to get out of it," he said.

Koik said that the trust eventually plans to turn over the battlefield to a steward that will maintain its preservation and spur visitors' interest in the site.



The National Park Service is a likely candidate, she said.

Securing the historical site in time for the 150th anniversary of the Civil War is an important achievement for the area, said the town's tourism director, Will Simmons.

"(It) provides a tremendous impetus for people to preserve this land while they still can," Simmons said.

"Soon, the opportunity will be gone."

\*\*\*\*\*

Chris Calkins inadvertently stumbled upon the lost battlefield of Appomattox Station while searching for what he believed was a Union army campsite.

He was led there by a sentence in the Official Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Gibbs: "The brigade camped for a night (April 9) at a wood near Martin's house, one mile in the rear of Appomattox Court House." Calkins then referred to a 1867 topographical map of the "Appomattox Court House and Vicinity" and identified two houses next to each other, each named Martin.

Armed with this information, Calkins looked at a present-day map of the area and, surprisingly, found that the two houses were still there, tucked away behind a school and trucking company in the town of Appomattox.

Calkins then went to scout out the property with a metal detector and, to his surprise, began turning up iron canister rounds and other artillery remnants. It turned out that the camp Calkins had originally sought was in another area entirely and misidentified by Gibbs as "Martin's" when, in fact, the house was named "Morton's." The mishap, however, led Calkins to the lost battlefield of Appomattox Station, which he later confirmed with the aid of a diary sketch by Union cavalryman Roger Hannaford.

- Chris Calkins, who wrote of his discovery in The Civil War Preservation Trust's 'Hallowed Ground' magazine, in an article titled 'In Search of the Battle of Appomattox Station.'
- [http://www2.newsadvance.com/lna/lifestyles/features/article/discovery\\_of\\_appomattox\\_station\\_battlefield\\_provides\\_historical\\_missing\\_lin/23631/](http://www2.newsadvance.com/lna/lifestyles/features/article/discovery_of_appomattox_station_battlefield_provides_historical_missing_lin/23631/)

**APPLICATION FOR THE  
2010 SECOND  
WISCONSIN  
VOLUNTEER  
INFANTRY  
ASSOCIATION  
SCHOLARSHIP**



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# 2010

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

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

## Timeline

Closing date for submission of the application is Wednesday May 30, 2010. If you are the recipient of this scholarship, you will be notified by mail by Saturday June 30, 2010.

## Eligibility

All of the following conditions must be met for consideration as a recipient of the 2010 Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Association Inc. Scholarship:

1. You must be enrolled/accepted in an accredited College or University.
2. You must list your intended field of study.
3. You must be a member, or be related to a member in good standing of the Second Wisconsin Association Civil War Reenactors. (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.  
“How do the events or idea of the Civil War continue to affect the United States of today?”

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.

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.

### 2010 Scholarship Application

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

School enrolled/accepted for the 2010-2011

Academic year \_\_\_\_\_

Intended field of study

\_\_\_\_\_

Relationship to a Second Wisconsin Association

Member \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Please include all of the following when applying:

- o Application Page
- o Copy of your Grade/GPA Transcript
- o List of Volunteer/extra curricular activities
- o Essay (500 words or less).
  - How do the events or idea of the Civil War continue to affect the United States of today?

Mail to:

2<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin Association 2010 Scholarship Selection Committee  
Attention: Dave Dresang—Association Secretary  
2890 Monroe Rd.  
De Pere, WI 54115



The application deadline to be considered for the 2010 Scholarship is May 30, 2010.

**INFORMATION ON THE  
UPCOMING RECLAIMING  
OUR HERITAGE EVENT  
JUNE 5<sup>TH</sup> TO THE 6<sup>TH</sup>, 2010**


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# Reclaiming Our Heritage

## June 5 - 6, 2010



*Family Friendly*



*Positively Patriotic*

Annual Veteran Tribute Event and  
Timeline of American Military History  
at the Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

**FREE ADMISSION & PARKING**

CEMETERY - BY-LANTERN TOURS / POSITIVELY PATRIOTIC PARADE / ENTERTAINMENT / VETERAN BENEFIT INFO / BUILDING TOURS / CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES & MORE!

**Friends of Reclaiming Our Heritage**   
 [www.forohmilwaukee.org](http://www.forohmilwaukee.org)   
 888-902-1865

### ROH PARADE APPLICATION

**Parade Date: Saturday June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010 10:00am (line up by 9:30am)**

WILL PARTICIPATE

CANNOT PARTICIPATE

**ORGANIZATION NAME:**

---

**CONTACT PERSON:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_ **PHONE NUMBER:**

**CITY, STATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ZIP CODE:**

**E-MAIL:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE PROVIDE A BRIEF HISTORY, ERA AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE RETURN VIA MAIL, FAX OR EMAIL EDITED APPLICATION DOC ASAP, BUT NO LATER THAN MAY 21, 2010. I WILL SEND ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND LINE UP INFORMATION BY MAY 28, 2010.**

Reclaim Our Heritage Parade  
C/O Mark Wisniewski  
S95 W33313 Hickorywood Trl.  
Mukwonago, Wisconsin 53149

414- 384-2000 x41085  
E-mail [markwiz@wi.rr.com](mailto:markwiz@wi.rr.com)  
or fax: 414-382-5378 to Laura

R.

**PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PASS THIS INFORMATION ON TO OTHERS WHO MAY BE INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN OUR PARADE.**

Reclaiming Our Heritage Parade  
June 5, 2010  
PARADE PARTICIPANT LIABILITY WAIVER and MEDIA WAIVER

I understand that by signing this form I relieve and indemnify the CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI V.A. MEDICAL CENTER (VA), FRIENDS OF RECLAIMING OUR HERITAGE, INC. (FOROH), its officers, agents, sponsors and permitted assigns, from and in all respect to my (my child's) direct or indirect liabilities, claims, damages, losses, or injuries, and to indemnify the VA and FOROH against attorney's fees arising from any action brought against the VA and FOROH, et al., as a result of my or my child's participation in the Reclaiming Our Heritage event, June 4- 6, 2010, or any misrepresentation or nonfulfillment, except to the extent that said liabilities, claims, damages, losses or injuries are a result of the willful acts of the VA and FOROH, et al. I understand, and will follow all printed and verbal instructions issued by the Reclaiming Our Heritage/Friends of Reclaiming Our Heritage Staff, site volunteers, VA Police, and those issued by Unit Commanders during the Reclaiming Our Heritage 2010 event.

Further, I hereby grant full permission without compensation to any and all the foregoing to use any photographs, video tapes, motion picture recordings and any other record of this event for any legitimate purpose.

Name (PLEASE PRINT) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature and Date \_\_\_\_\_

PARTICIPANTS UNDER AGE 18 MUST ALSO HAVE THIS FORM SIGNED BY A PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

Parent/Guardian Signature and Date \_\_\_\_\_



## **LIBERTY POLE HILL**

This story, of Liberty Pole Hill, starts about the same time as the Civil War [1861-1865] began. Perhaps the Hill played such a vital role because of its height and view, which extends over Dane, Rock and the rest of Green County.

A log cabin was erected on the Hill for the purpose of recruiting and enlisting soldiers and a site for important military meetings. A flag of our nation was flown and could be seen waving in the breeze for miles around. At the Hill, the area soldiers joined together and marched on down to Janesville, in Rock County, to be sworn in the Union Army. Numerous recruits from Brooklyn and the surrounding area courageously lost their lives during the battles of the Civil War and the wars since.

After the Civil War was over, the necessity of the Hill wasn't needed anymore. The flag and cabin deteriorated through the years. No effort was made to preserve either, but somehow, the

name stuck-Liberty Pole Hill. In 1966 the Liberty Pole Hill site was included in an area purchased by the County and over time has since been deeded to the Town of Brooklyn as a park.

A group of area citizens, now known as Friends of Liberty Pole [FLP], are working to revitalize this historic site and make it into a park that honors the lives of soldiers who fought in battle during and since the Civil War. Our Phase I fund-raising goal is to reestablish the flag pole with lighting and a marker of Liberty Pole Hill. More plans for a shelter and other improvements can make this Civil War historic ground come back to life and tell its story. We need the assistance of interested individuals, organizations and corporations to help make this dream a reality.

-----tear off-----

Please become a friend of Liberty Pole Hill Park by joining the ranks:

General \$500

Make checks payable

to:

VFW #10272

Corporal \$250

Oregon/Brooklyn/McFarland

PO Box 206

Lieutenant \$100  
0206

Oregon WI 53575-

Private \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
memo section:  
stub)

(Please indicate in  
FLP and include this

Contact Information:

Email: [townofbrooklyn@litewire.net](mailto:townofbrooklyn@litewire.net)

Phone: 608 455-6411

Patti Westphal and Laura Bowers, FLP Co-Chairs