

# ★★ **THE BUGLE** ★★

Volume VI:II      **Newsletter of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation**      April 1999

## FRONTLINE

# Museum Launches Building Expansion

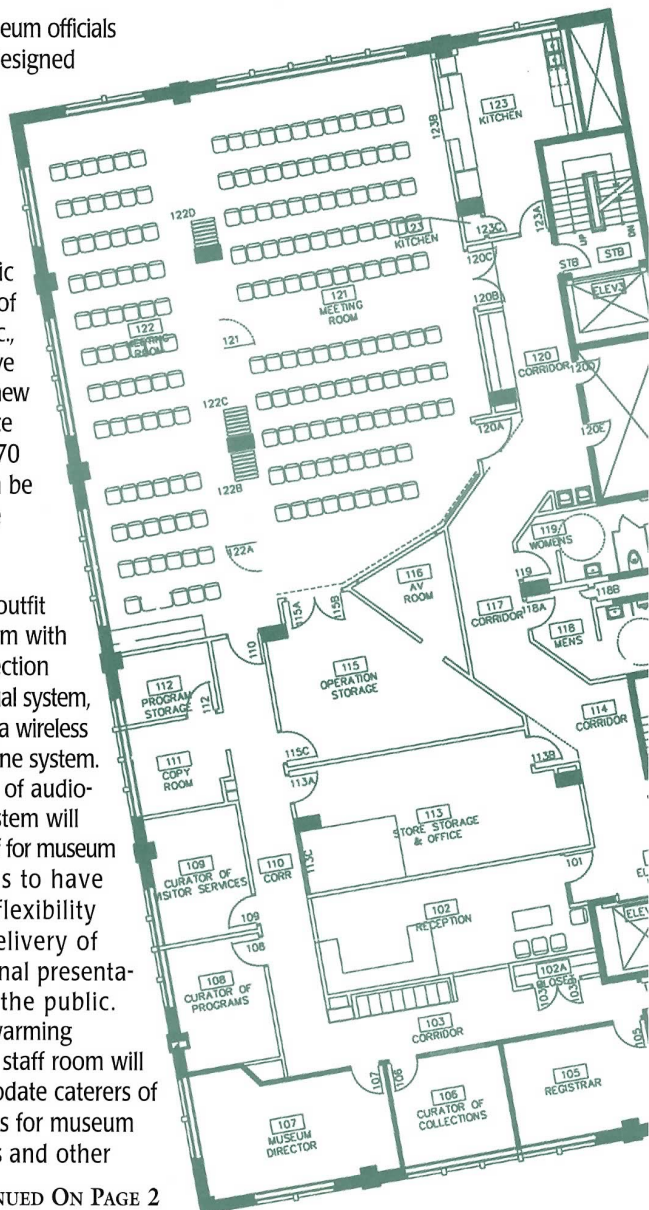
by *Lynnette Wolfe*

**C**autions!! Hard hats and wrecking balls have arrived!! Construction crews began in mid-January to convert the second floor of 30 West Mifflin Street into a state-of-the-art, 3,100 sq. ft. museum public programs space.

**G**reg Rice, of Executive Management, Inc., the building's owner, is in charge of the museum's second floor expansion project. TJK Design and Construction of Madison, WI has been hired as the general contractor. TJK Design reports that this phase of the expansion program is on schedule. If this trend holds, the building construction should be completed by June of 1999. Museum and state administrators anticipate that the fully equipped, multi-purpose space will become available to the public in late summer for educational programs. This expansion will increase the museum's total space to approximately 25,000 sq. ft.

**D**uring 1998-1999, museum officials toured several well-designed lecture halls and presentation rooms in Wisconsin. Museum staff worked with Gerald T. Olson of Durrant Architects; Museum Designer James H. Kelly from the Milwaukee Public Museum; and Greg Rice, of Executive Management, Inc., to develop a comprehensive public use floor plan. The new public multi-purpose space will seat approximately 170 to 200 people, which can be divided into two separate meeting areas.

**T**he museum plans to outfit the multi-purpose room with a modern rear-view projection audio-visual system, including a wireless microphone system. This type of audio-visual system will allow staff for museum programs to have greater flexibility in the delivery of educational presentations to the public. A new warming kitchen / staff room will accommodate caterers of receptions for museum programs and other



Construction begins on the 2nd Floor of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum

SEE EXPANSION - CONTINUED ON PAGE 2



# BUGLE

Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation

The purpose of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum is to commemorate, acknowledge, and affirm the role of Wisconsin veterans in America's military past by means of instructive exhibits and other educational programs.

The Bugle is a publication of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation which serves to further the museum's mission by providing funds for the acquisition of artifacts, exhibit production, and development of educational programs.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

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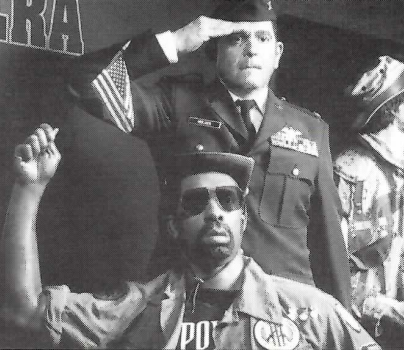
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Contributing Writers & Support Staff: Lisa Black, William Brewster, Jason R. Josvai, Steve Olson, Christine Ullrich, Lynnette Wolfe, Richard Zeitlin, Bridgitt Zielke

**WISCONSIN VETERANS MUSEUM**  
30 W. Mifflin St., Madison, WI 53703 - ( On the Capitol Square )

**HOURS:**  
Mon.- Sat. 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.  
Sunday (Apr.-Sept.) Noon - 4 p.m.

**FOR INFORMATION**  
Call (608) 267-1799

## COMMEMORATE THOSE WHO SERVED



### SUPPORT THE WISCONSIN VETERANS MUSEUM FOUNDATION

HELP KEEP THE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN'S VETERANS ALIVE BY CONTRIBUTING TO THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND EXHIBITS OF THE WISCONSIN VETERANS MUSEUM.  
DONATIONS CAN COMMEMORATE EVENTS, PROVIDE A MEMORIAL, OR ACKNOWLEDGE SUPPORT OF AN ORGANIZATION  
PLEASE SEND YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER(S), AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO:  
WISCONSIN VETERANS MUSEUM FOUNDATION  
30 W. MIFFLIN ST., STE. 200, MADISON, WI 53703  
ENLIST NOW  \$25  \$50  \$100  OTHER

## DIRECTOR'S CORNER

# Museum Names New Archivist

by Richard H. Zeitlin

In March, Richard W. Harrison was selected as the museum's new archivist. Harrison's responsibilities include the day-to-day management of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Research Center, which includes an historical library, archives and manuscripts collections, audio-visual items, and iconographic materials. He also contributes to the historical programs of the museum by participating on the exhibit development team, collections committee and in the management of the veterans oral history program.

Harrison has been working at the museum since January 1997 as an assistant to the archivist. He was promoted to the position of acting archives manager in January 1998. He is a Marine Corps veteran, has a keen interest in the Civil War and has spent countless hours working on genealogy research and attending Wisconsin genealogy conferences.

He attended the University of Wisconsin-River Falls and after his military experience attended University of Wisconsin-Whitewater,

majoring in business education. He retired from General Motors as an industrial engineer.

Harrison worked for six years at Wisconsin's State Historical Museum garnering experience as a docent and exhibit construction crew member. In addition, Harrison worked for the Capitol Police doing museum security at both the State Historical Museum and the Wisconsin Veterans Museum. We welcome Richard Harrison as a member of the museum's permanent staff.



Richard W. Harrison

## EXPANSION - CONT. FROM FRONT PAGE

departmental activities. Two existing restrooms are undergoing reconfiguration to bring them up to current ADA standards.

Erin Landa, store manager, will transfer her basement office and merchandise storage area to the second floor in early June. This move will free up space in the basement necessary for the proper storage of the museum's collection of Civil War battle flags, which have not yet been conserved. New offices will be built to house Bridgitt Zielke, curator of programs and Lisa Black, curator of visitor services. In addition, William Brewster, curator of collections, will be transferred to an adjacent office. All other museum staff will remain in their current office suites.

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum is looking forward to further expansion between 2000-2001. There is a proposal before the State Legislature to acquire the Wisconsin National Guard Museum at Camp Douglas and transfer their library collections to a new research center located on the third floor of 30 West Mifflin Street.



Reviewing plans: (L.-R.) Greg Rice, Lynnette Wolfe, Gerald Olson, Richard Zeitlin, & Tim Kritter

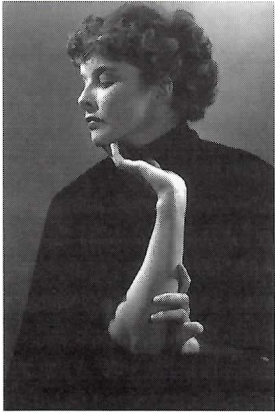


## FEATURED EVENTS

# Museum to Host Steichen Talks

by Bridgitt A. Zielke

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum will host two programs by Catherine Tuggle, Washington D.C.-based writer, during the month of April in conjunction with the display of "Steichen and His Men: A Portrait of World War II," a traveling exhibit which will be on display through May 31. Tuggle will present "Edward Steichen and the Art of the Practical" on Friday, April 16 and "Waging War with His Camera: Edward Steichen and Navy Photography During World War II" on Saturday, April 17. Both programs will be held from 5-7 p.m. in the museum's main gallery.



Kathrynn Hepburn - 1934

The traveling exhibit developed by The Navy Museum in Washington D.C., consists of photographs produced by military photographer Edward Steichen and his staff.

The photographs highlight Navy aviation during World War II.

With "Edward Steichen and the Art of the Practical", the first of two lectures by Tuggle describing the life and work of Edward Steichen begins. In the lecture, Tuggle will provide the background to Steichen's work



Carl Sandberg - 1934

— CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

## HAPPENINGS

# "It's My War, Too!" Women in the Military

by Christine Ullrich

**You have a date with destiny.**

With this statement in 1942 Oveta Culp Hobby opened the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAACs) training camp in Des Moines, Iowa. As the first director of the WAAC, Oveta Culp Hobby faced many challenges, but she was not alone. By the end of 1942, 12,767 officers and enlisted women joined her in forming the first WAACs. Almost two years later they would become the first women in history to join the U.S. Army and receive real rank.

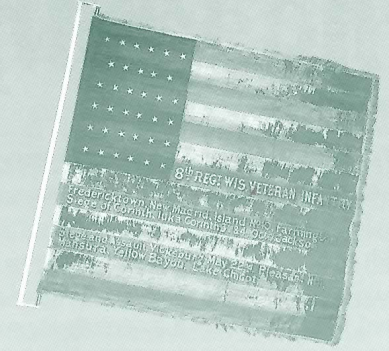


A new cyber exhibit on the Wisconsin Veterans Museum's website tells a brief history of America's Army women. Illustrated with photographs and uniforms from the collection of the Wisconsin Veteran's Museum, the exhibit provides a brief overview of the challenges and changes that occurred in the Women's Army Corps over its 35 year history.

The exhibit series "This is My War, Too! Women in the Military" looks at each branch of the military in which women served. Beginning with the Women's Army Corps and continuing through the Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, and Navy. The series looks at the life military women led and showcases some pieces from the collection not

— CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

## 1999 EXHIBIT SCHEDULE



8th Wisconsin Infantry National Battle Color

## TEMPORARY

### BATTLE FLAG EXHIBIT Civil War: Vicksburg

APRIL	1ST	WISCONSIN BATTERY
APRIL	6TH	WISCONSIN BATTERY
MAY	2ND	WISCONSIN CAVALRY
MAY	8TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
JUNE	11TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
JUNE	12TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
JULY	14TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
JULY	15TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
AUGUST	16TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
AUGUST	17TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
SEPTEMBER	18TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
SEPTEMBER	20TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
OCTOBER	23RD	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
OCTOBER	25TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
NOVEMBER	27TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
NOVEMBER	29TH	WISCONSIN INFANTRY
DECEMBER	33RD	WISCONSIN INFANTRY

### STEICHEN AND HIS MEN

January 15 - May 31 Reception Area

This traveling exhibit developed by The Navy Museum in Washington D.C., consists of photographs produced by military photographer Edward Steichen and his staff. The photographs highlight Navy aviation during WW II.

### THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

May 25 - August 1 Reception Area

An exhibit commemorating America's first Asian conflict, The Philippine War, which began in 1899.

### HONG IN AMERICA: REFUGEES FROM A SECRET WAR

September 3 - October 29 Reception Area

An exhibit portraying the life of Hmong villagers in Laos before the war in Southeast Asia and during their alliance with the United States against the communist forces. It shows the Hmong's migration to refugee camps in Thailand after the war as well as their resettlement in Wisconsin and other areas of the United States.

## ONGOING

### A TRIBUTE TO FREEDOM

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum is dedicated to the citizen-soldiers of our state. Employing exhibits, displays, and presentations, the museum's main galleries tell the story of Wisconsin men and women who served in America's conflicts from the Civil War to the Persian Gulf War.

### THEY ALSO SERVED

An exhibit portraying the role of civilians who performed vital services for the military and the nation during wartime.



# The Philippine Insurrection

by William Brewster

Welcome to another addition of the curator's chronicles. In 1998 we marked the 100th anniversary of the Spanish American War. The war with Spain lasted only seven months, but it signaled the beginning of a century in which military and foreign policy decisions would establish the United States as an international power.

What few Americans realize is that the "Splendid Little War" would also serve as the catalyst for a prolonged and lesser-known conflict in the Philippines that kept U.S. troops fighting until 1902.

In August 1898, following Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay, the besieged Spanish garrison in Manila capitulated. The negotiated peace included provisions to contain Filipino Nationalists who were loosely allied with U. S. forces. The insurgents, under the command of Emilio Aguinaldo, had been fighting the Spanish for two years to obtain political recognition and freedom for the Philippine Islands. Commodore Dewey gave tacit support to the Nationalists believing that an alliance against the Spanish would be a militarily expedient measure. The U. S. State Department had no desire to bolster Aguinaldo's hopes for independence, as the ultimate American goal was to establish a colonial government in the Philippines. Accordingly, political and military contacts with insurgent leaders were reduced to the minimum necessary.

After the fall of Manila, there was an uneasy truce between U. S. and insurgent forces. When the Filipino

Nationalists realized that the Americans had no intention of ceding control of the government, fighting broke out. The following struggle would involve approximately 60,000 U.S. regulars and volunteers and require the occupation of the primary islands in the archipelago.

Aguinaldo's troops, who were easily defeated in conventional battle, were able to wage an effective guerrilla war under regional commanders. The U.S. garrisons also had to contend with local Moro tribesmen, who fought independently of the insurgents. While fighting continued in the field, an American backed government was established in Manila and worked to gain the support of the Philippine people.

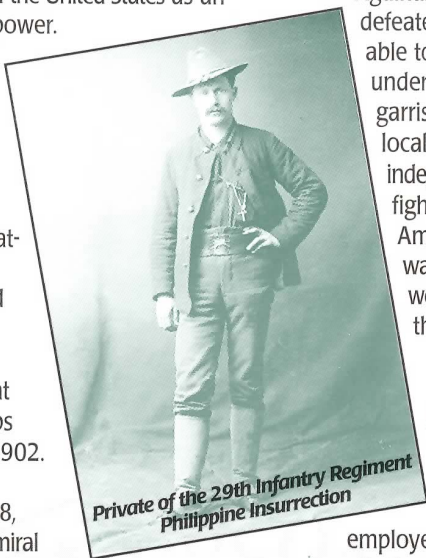
Although the American forces consisted of well-trained veteran troops and officers, the hit and run tactics

employed by the Nationalists made them hard to defeat. In addition to dealing with an elusive adversary, the Americans also had to combat rampant disease and the oppressive tropical climate. The war became particularly brutal as both sides tried to control the local populace using tactics of intimidation. Eventually the strength of U. S. forces combined with an aggressive civilian pacification effort did undermine the insurgent movement.

In 1901 loyalist Filipinos commanded by American officers captured Aguinaldo and several other regional commanders.

The Philippine War ended in 1902 with the surrender of the last insurgent fighters and the recognition of U. S. sovereignty.

The Veterans Museum will be commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Philippine War in a special exhibit that opens May 25, 1999. The exhibit will feature an interesting selection of photographs showing U. S. and Filipino troops in the field and objects from the museum collection including the uniform of a soldier from the Spanish garrison and the raincoat worn by Aguinaldo at the time of his capture. The exhibit will be in the museum lobby display area until August 1, 1999.



Private of the 29th Infantry Regiment  
Philippine Insurrection



Members of the 13th U.S. Infantry  
Philippine Islands, August 1900



# Conservation at the Museum

by Jason R. Josvai



Iron Brigade presentation flag by Tiffany & Co.

During the past year, the Wisconsin Veterans Museum has been continuing its selective conservation efforts for its historically significant collections. In addition to the ongoing flag conservation program, six other pieces have been treated or are currently undergoing stabilization. All six of the works are from the Civil War: a vest worn by Colonel Lucius Fairchild, a 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Hardee hat, an Iron Brigade presentation flag manufactured by Tiffany & Co., and two chalk drawings along with one of the gilded frames from the drawing.

Conservation is a long and tedious occupation involving a background in chemistry because of the compounds used in the preservation process. Simple treatments such as dry vacuuming, a step used in the process of conserving Fairchild's vest, are among the most basic techniques. To conserve the drawings, hat and flag, much painstaking treatment was required. For example, each drawing was removed from its deteriorating canvas background, repaired, and remounted on a new acid free mount.

The hat was re-hydrated and cleaned. It was then placed on a hand-made form intended to help maintain its shape. The flag, which had undergone a previous attempt at conservation before modern techniques had been codified, was cleaned, humidified and placed between sections of crepeline for stabilization after the effects of the previous conservation efforts were reversed.

Treatment of the various pieces depends on the nature of each individual object as well as the abilities of the conservator. The Upper

Midwest Conservation Association in Minneapolis, MN is equipped to handle only certain items such as small objects, sculpture and works on paper. This was the nearest qualified facility capable of stabilizing the hat and the two damaged chalk drawings. The frame conservator is a private individual who contracts independently with

the association. This conservator hand gilds the frames as well as recreates missing sections of the ornate plaster edges. Larger textiles such as the flag and vest were sent to the Minnesota Historical Society, which retains a permanent conservation staff on site. Funding comes from a variety of sources such as private individuals, insurance claims for damaged works, and grants for specific projects. The museum is always searching for additional funding and wishes to thank those who contribute to this area of the collections department. For more information on conservation, or to pledge a contribution towards the preservation of the museum's artifacts, please contact Jason Josvai, registrar at (608) 261-6802





# Book Questions “Inevitability” of Allied Victory in World War II

by Richard H. Zeitlin

Allied victory over the Axis during World War II is sometimes viewed as being inevitable. After all, the military forces of the Allies—England, the United States, and the Soviet Union outnumbered the forces of Germany, Italy, and Japan while Allied industries produced more tanks, planes, and ships. According to this view, Allied victory rested principally on numerical superiority.

Not so says British historian Richard Overy in his recent book *Why the Allies Won*, now available in paperback at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum store. Allied victory rested on more than numbers, and had little to do with predetermination. A specialist on Germany and the air war, Overy has published nine books since he began teaching history at King’s College in London. Overy’s *War and Economy in the Third Reich* and *The Nazi Economic Recovery* provide him with a solid background for a general understanding of World War II. Overy reminds the reader again and again that no victory is inevitable. History is replete with examples of victories achieved by numerically inferior forces over larger and more numerous foes. The Allies made tremendous efforts in order to combat the Germans and the Japanese on the scale necessary to secure global victory. There was no guarantee of success. The tide of war fluctuated greatly.

Overy’s book reviews the four major zones of conflict and the decisive campaigns within each. The war at sea, the Eastern Front, the strategic bombing offensive, and the reconquest of Western Europe following D-Day receive a chapter apiece. Overy gives equal attention to key factors and themes that contributed to military successes, including the critical role of organization and balance of resources, combat effectiveness, leadership and strategic judgement, mobilization of the home front, and the moral contrasts between the Allies and the Axis. In this manner, Overy explains how, as well as why, the Allies won.

The thematic section is the most significant and interpretive part of the book.

In terms of military resources, Germany and Japan held an early lead. By 1942, Germany dominated all of Europe and much of Russia. Japan controlled the rice, rubber, tin, and oil resources of Southeast Asia. Neither power made effective use of their industrial potential, however. Neither modernized during the war. Both Axis powers carried out the war in the air, for instance, with essentially the same aircraft they had developed in the 1930s. Germany’s technological sophistication notwithstanding, the Third Reich did not supply adequate numbers of prosaic trucks and jeeps to motorize its largely horse drawn army despite its cutting edge leadership in the production of rockets and jets. The Axis states failed to use their economic advantages when they had the opportunity to do so.

By contrast, the remarkable speed and scale of American rearmament dwarfed anything that anybody dreamed possible. Not only did the United States produce more armaments than the rest of the world combined, but also the quality of American equipment rivaled the best German products in most cases. The swift revival of the Soviet economy, after the 1941 Nazi onslaught brought fantastic human and material losses, surprised many. The Soviet Union out produced Germany despite having 75% less steel available. The transportation of Soviet factories and labor forces from the war zone to Siberia and the extraordinary sacrifices made by average Russians gradually contributed to victory. Even qualitatively, Soviet equipment improved to the point where it surpassed the performance of German materials, particularly in such key areas as aircraft and tanks.

In 1942 no reasonable individual could have predicted an Allied victory.

The United States had not rearmed. American military forces were untrained. Britain had barely survived the air “blitz” and had been driven out of Europe with great losses. The victorious Germans occupied more than half of the Soviet Union’s steel and coal producing region, the entire “breadbasket” agricultural area of the Ukraine, destroyed four million Red Army soldiers, 8,000 aircraft, 17,000 tanks, and stood at the gates of Moscow. Japan had sunk major portions of the American battle fleet, conquered the Philippines, Indonesia, Indochina, Singapore, Hong Kong, and was poised to attack Australia.

Yet the military balance turned in favor of the Allies by 1944. At Stalingrad, Kursk, El Alemain, Midway, and by controlling the U-boat menace in the Atlantic the Allies displayed the improvements they had initiated in their military operations. The Allies learned to fight effectively, and they achieved unity of purpose in the struggle against Germany, the most dangerous Axis state. England and the United States developed particularly close ties, and the Soviet Union cooperated too, although more contentiously. The Axis powers never developed a structured alliance system or a combined strategy for winning the war.

The Allies prevailed in World War II, Overy concludes, because they transformed their economic strength into “fighting power,” and turned the moral energies of their people into an effective “will to win.” Allied cooperation enabled them to take advantage of enemy shortcomings. Although from the perspective of 50 years Allied victory might seem inevitable, it was not—especially during the middle years of the war when the outcome rested on a knife-edge.



U. S. women constructing bomber during World War II



## FEATURED EVENTS - CONT. FROM PAGE 4

for the U.S. Navy during World War II. She will focus on his early career including his experiences as a teenager making advertisements for a Milwaukee firm, his time in New York and Paris with Alfred Stieglitz working to establish photography as an art form, his service as a photographer for General Billy Mitchell during World War I, and his return to commercial work with magazine publishers photographing the rich and famous. Tuggle will conclude by accenting Steichen's experience with Socialism under the influence of his sister, Lillian, and her husband, Carl Sandburg, which matured into an abiding passion for the common man and an abhorrence of war. She will describe how he expressed these political beliefs by photographing the down trodden and forgotten even while taking some of his most celebrated pictures of the rich and famous.



*Fighter Formation - Steichen Collection*

In the second lecture "Waging War with His Camera: Edward Steichen and Navy Photography During World War II," Tuggle will explain how Steichen was commissioned by the Navy at age 62 to tell the story of naval aviation. She will discuss how the work of the Farm Security Administration photographers influenced Steichen to add

his respect for the common man to an historical record. In addition, Tuggle will focus on his creation of a photographic team for the Navy, which covered all theaters of the war as well as the armaments factories and shipyards in this country. Of special interest is the work Steichen did himself in the submarine shipyard of Groton, Conn., which reveals his methodology, and the special problems that he and his crew faced due to wartime shortages of film and cameras.

The lecture will conclude with a look at Steichen's great hymn to the common man, "The Family of Man". This exhibition which opened at the Museum of Modern Art and then traveled the world can be viewed as the conclusion of his war work - the documentation of the restoration of peace on earth.

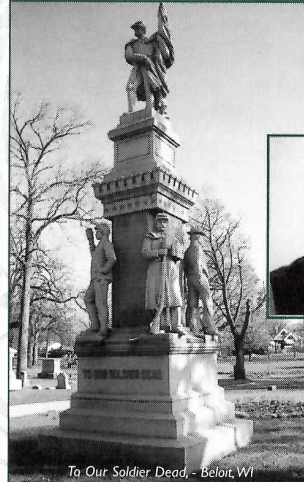
Tuggle has written three articles on the work of Steichen. Until recently, she served as the executive director at the Tudor Place

Foundation. Prior to her position at the Tudor Place Foundation, she was the deputy director at The National Museum of Women in the Arts.

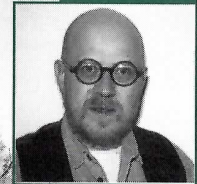
For more information, call the museum at (608)267-1799 or meet us online: <http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dva/museum/wvmmmain.html>.

## Public Sculpture in Wisconsin,

1848  
to  
1998



*To Our Soldier Dead - Beloit, WI*



Anton Rajer

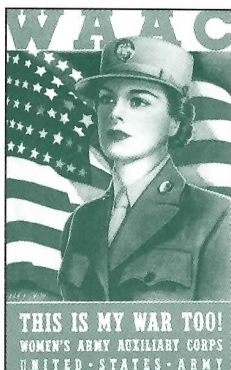
An atlas of outdoor sculpture in the Badger state including veterans' monuments and memorials.

Book Signing and Reception  
Authors Anton Rajer and Christine Style  
5 p.m. - 7 p.m.

**Tuesday, April 27th**  
**Wisconsin Veterans Museum**

Sponsored in part by the Sesquicentennial Commission

## HAPPENINGS - CONT. FROM PAGE 3



usually on display. Comparisons among the different eras are illustrated with uniforms and excerpts from oral interviews. Brief histories and interpretations lead the viewer through the changing

atmosphere of the United States military and the ways these changes affected women.

As women's history is acknowledged and celebrated, the Wisconsin Veterans Museum joins the nation in honoring past, present, and future achievements of America's women. To view the cyber exhibit, visit our website at:

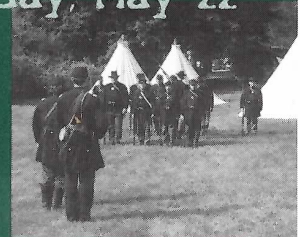
<http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dva/museum/wvmmmain.html>.

## Echoes from the Battlefield Civil War Encampment & Drill at Camp Randall

Friday, May 21 &  
Saturday, May 22

8:30 a.m.  
to  
10 p.m.

Camp Randall,  
G.A.R. Park,  
Madison



Two day encampment featuring Civil War military and civilian re-enactors. Visitors will be able to tour the camp and interact with the soldiers. Activities will include camp life demonstrations, company drill, and band concerts.

School and tour groups are welcome!  
Advance reservations required for groups of 15 or more.

Call (608) 264-6086

Sponsored in part by the  
Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation



# Spring Tour Season Begins

by Lisa M. Black

Since opening in 1993, the museum has provided tours and educational activities to hundreds of tour groups of all ages. As a matter of fact, in 1998 over 805 tour groups visited the museum's galleries compared to 379 in 1997. Currently, the tours program is again off to a soaring start.

Historically, spring has been the busiest time of the year and this year the forecast is no different. Museum staff is anticipating another record breaking year of school tours, adult tours, and special programming. Moreover, many veterans' and civic groups as well as state university history

classes and educators will use the exhibit galleries as an educational resource.

The museum staff is highly motivated to fulfill its mission of honoring the men and women of Wisconsin who served in our nation's conflicts and is looking forward to another successful year of tourism. If you would like to schedule a group tour, please contact Lisa Black at (608) 264-6086, or online [lisa.black@dva.state.wi.us](mailto:lisa.black@dva.state.wi.us) at least two weeks in advance for a reservation.

Echoes from the Battlefield

## Civil War Encampment & Drill at Camp Randall

**Friday, May 21 & Saturday, May 22**

See ad for event on Page 7



As drawn by John Gaddis Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin In November, 1861

Wisconsin Veterans Museum  
 30 W. Mifflin St., Ste. 200  
 Madison, WI 53703  
 CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

