

# ★★ **THE BUGGLE** ★★

Volume VII:II

Newsletter of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation

April 2000

F R O N T L I N E

## Confederate Prisoners Arrive at Camp Randall

by Matthew Piersma



*Confederate prisoners captured at the Battle of Gettysburg*

From April 20 to the end of May 1862, about 1,400 Confederate prisoners of war lived in Madison at Camp Randall. They had been part of a force of 4,000 that surrendered to the Union Army after the fall of Island #10 on April 8.

Some of the Confederate infantry units defending New Madrid, Missouri

Island # 10 was squarely in the center of the river and kept union gunboats from passing. The gunboats had to pass so they could protect the union infantry downstream as they crossed to the rebel held shore. After a long delay and only one direct attack on the island, two of the large forces of gunboats upstream from the island slipped past so close to

and Island #10 included the 1st Alabama, 40th Tennessee, 12th Louisiana, 55th Tennessee, and the 1st Tennessee. They were under the command of Gen. William W. MacCall and were supposed to keep the much larger union force commanded by General John Pope from gaining control of the Mississippi. With the fall of New Madrid on March 13, Pope controlled the Missouri shore. Upstream,

the Confederate cannons that none could be depressed low enough to score a single hit. On April 7, the union infantry was across the river and had moved to trap the Confederates near Tiptonville, forcing them to surrender. The island itself surrendered later the next day.

Most of the prisoners sent to Wisconsin were from the 1st Alabama Infantry. They arrived in Madison on the 20th and 24th of April. When the first train pulled in, men of the 19th Wisconsin Infantry were ready to escort them to Camp Randall. Crowds of civilians stood by trying to get a look at the new arrivals. As the first group of prisoners disembarked the crowd looked on quietly. The next group was not as healthy as the first; several men were removed from the train in stretchers. Their appearance was so pathetic that the mood of the spectators changed immediately. E. B. Quiner said that *"if ever we harbored any feeling of resentment, that sight at once dissipated all and turned it to pity."* On the walk through town to Camp Randall, the prisoners were able to speak with the citizens who followed them. The general mood at the time was friendly, and the letters the prisoners wrote home indicated

FRONTLINE - CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

# 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.

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## WISCONSIN VETERANS MUSEUM

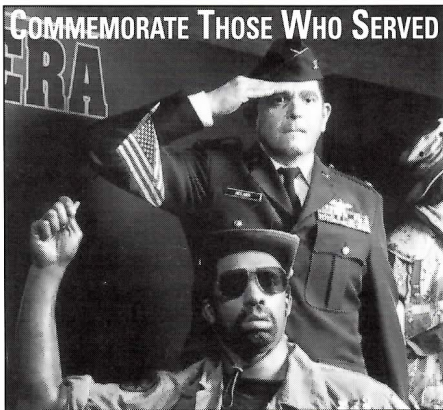
30 W. Mifflin St., Madison, WI 53703 - ( On the Capitol Square )

### HOURS:

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

### FOR INFORMATION

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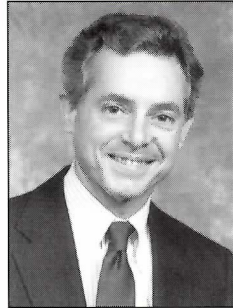
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ENLIST NOW  \$25  \$50  \$100  OTHER

## DIRECTORS' CORNER

# Foundation Appoints New Board Members

by Richard H. Zeitlin



**S**ecretary Raymond G. Boland recently selected four individuals to serve as members of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation Board of Directors. Italo

Bensoni of Hurley, for example, has been re-appointed for a three-year term. Bensoni will represent the VFW. Bensoni has served on the Board of Directors during a previous appointment, and he is a well-known figure in state veterans' circles. Bensoni is active in community affairs, has served on his County Board, and has also been a member of the Board of Veterans Affairs. As a result of these experiences, Bensoni is knowledgeable about parliamentary procedures and the operations of democratic organizations. A World War II veteran, awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the Battle of the Bulge, Bensoni is also a veteran of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Bensoni attributes his rapid adjustment to military life to the experience that he gained working for the CCC, which was administered by the U.S. Army.

**J**ohn W. Coe, a retired college professor, received a three-year appointment to the Foundation's Board of Directors. Coe fills an at-large seat in the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation. Coe, a New York native, earned a Ph.D. in music from the University of Indiana. A Wisconsin resident since 1976, Coe has been actively involved in the Madison Public Library Foundation, Association of Wisconsin Lobbyists and

United States Navy League. Coe served the Wisconsin Education Association Council for 20 years as a legislative consultant. He is an avid flying enthusiast.

**J**ohn W. Petersen was appointed to the Foundation Board to serve a three-year term as an at-large director effective in January 2000. Petersen is a Madison native with an advanced degree in business. Petersen operates Inland Investment Corporation, specializing in real estate and securities. As an executive with many years of practical experience, he brings to the Board of Directors of the Veterans Museum Foundation a strong background in financial matters. Mr. Petersen is a trustee of the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, serving as its chair from 1996-1999, Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, and the Wisconsin Housing Preservation Trust.

**S**ecretary Boland also appointed Mrs. Lillian R. Boese of suburban Milwaukee to a three year term on the Museum Foundation Board. She is executive director of the River Revitalization Foundation, an environmental organization seeking to improve the ecology of the Milwaukee River. Over the years, she has served as the executive director of the Zoological Society of Milwaukee, Greater Milwaukee YWCA, Milwaukee Ballet Company, and the Wisconsin Chapter of the Leukemia Society. Boese also served as the senior vice president of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Born in Clifton, New Jersey, Boese earned a B.S. and M.S. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

T E M P O R A R Y E X H I B I T

# Citizen Soldier:

## The Wisconsin Army National Guard in Action

by Bridgitt A. Zielke



Joe Oliva

The business end of the field artillery - 6/99

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum will display "Citizen Soldier: The Wisconsin Army National Guard in Action," a photographic exhibit by Joe Oliva from March 10 to Aug. 20. This exhibit provides a behind the scenes look at the mission and people of the Wisconsin Army National Guard.

The many diverse missions and responsibilities of the WIARNG, including infantry, artillery, armor, combat engineers and aviation are documented in "Citizen Soldier". The exhibit will consist of approximately 20 color prints, which were photographed from 1998 to 1999 in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. The images feature live-fire artillery and armor training; combat engineers spanning the Mississippi River with a floating bridge; and flights in UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters.

Oliva's work of the Air Guard has been published internationally, including *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine and

Lockheed Martin, the manufacturer of the F-16. In addition to being on permanent display at military installations throughout the state, Oliva's work can also be found at the Pentagon and at NASA facilities. Oliva, a medical engineer by profession, has been given the title of "Artist in Residence" by the commander, Volk Field Combat Readiness Training Center, Camp Douglas, WI. This spring Oliva will travel to Florida to photograph a NASA shuttle mission.

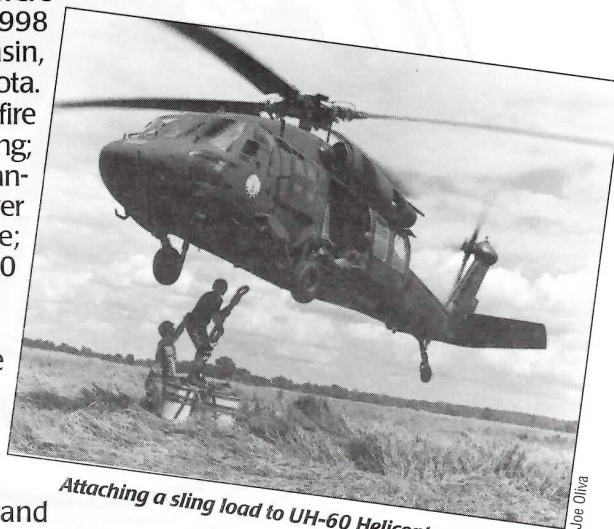


Joe Oliva - artist

Lockheed's Code One

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum is displaying "Citizen Soldier: The Army National Guard in Action" as part of a city-wide photography festival sponsored by Madison's Center for Photography.

For more information, call the museum at 608 267-1799.



Attaching a sling load to UH-60 Helicopter. 7/98

Joe Oliva

# WVM

## Special Programs

Wednesday, April 12

### Fall 1862: Confederate High Tide

Lecture, 7 p.m.  
Ted Alexander, Chief Historian  
Antietam National Battlefield

Saturday, May 6

### Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation Recognition Dinner & Raffle

Dinner & Raffle, 5 - 8 p.m.  
At VFW Post #1318  
Madison, WI

Friday &amp; Saturday, May 19 &amp; 20

### Civil War Encampment Living History Event at Camp Randall

Encampment at Camp Randall, 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wednesday, June 14 - Flag Day

### Rallying 'Round the Flag Special tour of Galleries

Highlighting the Civil War battle flag of the  
2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, Noon - 1 p.m.

Wednesday, June 21

### Remembering Old Abe Lakeside Kids at Monona Terrace

Youth Program, 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.  
Bill Flanagan, Civil War Re-enactor

Friday & Saturday,  
June 23 & 24

### From the Mississippi to the Potomac: The Middle West in the American Civil War

Civil War Symposium at Carroll College

Wednesdays in July &amp; August

### Lest We Forget Guided Tours

Gallery Tour, Noon - 12:45 p.m.

All programs at the museum unless otherwise noted.

# Civil War Re-enactors to Portray Confederate POWs

by Bridgitt A. Zielke

This spring, the Wisconsin Veterans Museum will again be hosting a Civil War encampment at Camp Randall. The encampment will be a two-day event beginning on Friday, May 19, and concluding on Saturday, May 20.

During the encampment at Camp Randall's G.A.R. Park, Civil War re-enactors with their historically accurate uniforms and equipment will re-create the daily routine of soldiers in the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment during campaigns in 1862 and 1864. The re-enactors will perform Civil War military tasks, such as marching drills, musket handling and inspections, as well as leisure time activities and meal preparation.

Saturday's program will also feature re-enactors portraying the Confederate prisoners of war who were held at Camp Randall from April to May of 1862. In addition, re-enactors will portray the 19th Wisconsin Infantry, the



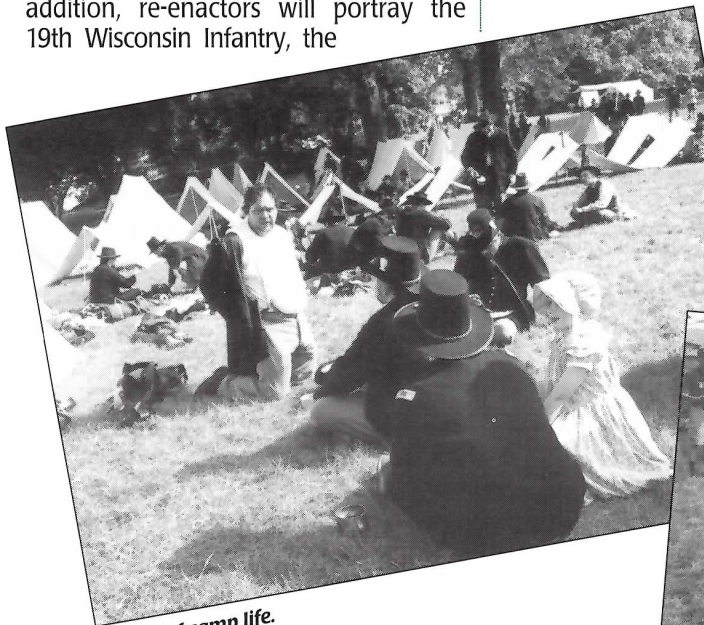
Re-enactors waiting in line for their rations.

unit assigned to guard the prisoners. Civilian scenarios will recreate interactions between Madison residents and the prisoners.

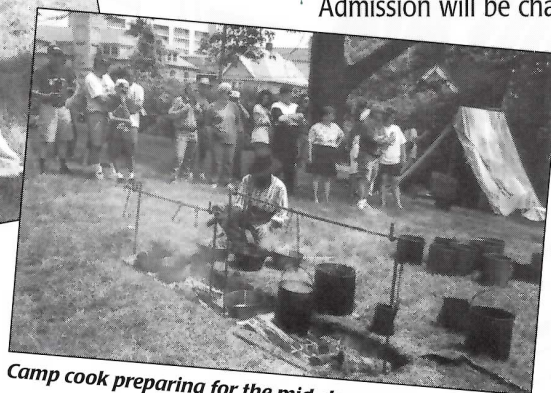
During the event, visitors will be able to buy food and beverages typical of the 1860s as well as souvenirs of the encampment.

On Friday, the encampment will be open solely for school and group tours. Groups will tour the camp to view and participate in camp life demonstrations such as meal preparation, inspection and company drill. There will be a \$50 participation fee per group. To make tour reservations for Friday, contact Lisa Black, curator of visitor services, at 608 264-6086 or [lisa.black@dva.state.wi.us](mailto:lisa.black@dva.state.wi.us)

For general information about the encampment, call the Wisconsin Veterans Museum at 608 267-1799. Admission will be charged.



A view of camp life.



Camp cook preparing for the mid-day meal.

# The Foundation's Open Books

The achievements and sacrifices of Wisconsin's citizen-soldiers are acknowledged, commemorated, and affirmed by the exhibits and educational programs of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum. The Foundation serves to further the museum's mission. By providing funds for the acquisition of artifacts, exhibit production, and development of educational programs, the Foundation helps the museum preserve Wisconsin's military heritage.

We enlist your help to join our efforts to further the museum's high standards in public programming. Please consider contributing to the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation's 3rd annual Civil War Encampment scheduled for May 19 & 20. You can pay travel bounty for re-enactors portraying Wisconsin infantry regi-

ments, or buy lunch for hungry event volunteers. With your support, we will keep veterans' history alive.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
Account	Payee	Amount	Description
Lunch	Cousin's Subs	\$71.38	sandwiches for 25 event volunteers
Permit	City of Madison	\$138.75	street use permit to allow school buses to stop and unload students along Monroe Street across from the encampment site
Parking	UW Transportation Services	\$190.00	parking permits for re-enactors, food vendors, volunteers and staff
Refrigeration	Neil's	\$242.65	rental of refrigerated caddy for storing re-enactor and vendor food provisions
Food provisions	L & S	\$390.85	milk, eggs, bread, potatoes, carrots and salt pork for re-enactors
Picnic Tables	O'Mara Moving Systems	\$576.00	transport of 15 city picnic tables to and from encampment site
Event programs	Econoprint	\$666.92	printing of 4,000 event programs for Echoes from the Battlefield; given free to encampment visitors
Facilities	UW Athletic Dept.	\$1,080.00	portable toilet rental
Re-enactors	2nd Wisconsin Infantry 33rd Wisconsin Infantry	\$1,790.00	travel bounty for 179 re-enactors who portrayed Wisconsin Civil War soldiers

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- Please do not publish my name
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**Yes! I want to contribute to the Civil War Encampment.**

- \$71.38 sandwiches for hungry volunteers
- \$138.75 street use permit for school buses to drop off and pick up students
- \$190.00 parking permits for re-enactors, food vendors and volunteers
- \$242.65 refrigerated caddy for food storage
- \$390.85 milk, eggs, potatoes and salt pork for re-enactors
- \$576.00 transport of 15 picnic tables for event site
- \$666.92 encampment programs for visitors
- \$1,080.00 portable toilet rental
- \$1,790.00 travel bounty for re-enactors
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ A gift of ANY amount helps

# Far from the Front

by William Brewster

Welcome to another addition of Curator's Chronicles. Beginning with the year 2000, we will observe the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War. It is our responsibility to recognize and honor the sacrifices made by Americans in this overlooked conflict. Occurring between the end of World War II and the decade long struggle in Vietnam, the Korean War cost the United States nearly 50,000 killed and more than 8,000 missing in action. Veterans of the three-year war came home to a nation with little understanding of their conflict or heroic actions. Some of these veterans went on to participate in Vietnam, while the majority simply rejoined society. Yet the Korean War was the proving ground for many new ideas. For the first time, racially integrated U.S. combat forces engaged an enemy. The U.S. Air Force participated as a separate branch of the military. For the wounded, treatment improved through the use of helicopters and by the implementation of MASH units. Despite these "advancements", Korea was fought like every war - on the ground. In war, the front line soldier deservedly receives the credit. But we must remember that for every person in combat there are many more involved in support roles. Without support, the front line soldier cannot fight.

When Donald Johnson was sent to Korea, he expected to be sent to the front. If you are trained to fight during wartime, combat is what you anticipate. This was not the case for Mr. Johnson

and the other men of the 19th Regiment. Instead, they found themselves assigned to guard duty at Chejo-Do Prison Camp. This camp housed prisoners who were members of the Chinese Army. China sent millions of troops into Korea to stop the advancing allies. With massive assaults incorporating thousands of troops, the Chinese could overrun even well defended American and South Korean positions. The use of such tactics did have a cost. Chinese forces suffered extremely high casualty rates when conducting attacks. The average front-line Chinese soldier

had a very limited life expectancy. It is not surprising that many took advantage of opportunities to escape the front. The Chinese prisoners in Chejo-Do where not communist zealots. In fact, they were thankful to be away from the fighting. These men also had little desire to return home. As former prisoners, who suffered the embarrassment of capture, China of the 1950s presented an uncertain future. For these prisoners, camp life was not an unpleasant experience laboring under the watchful eye of your enemy. The Americans also enjoyed the lack of tension normally found between wartime enemies.

Photos taken by Donald Johnson show prisoners who are



Donald Johnson (R) and friend in Korea

pleased with their condition. Perhaps the worst enemy facing POWs is the lack of activity. A common way to handle camp boredom is the crafting of various items. The Chinese prisoners were adept metal workers and made use of the tin found in garbage dumps. Using hand formed tools, they created different souvenir items to trade with the guards. Mr. Johnson obtained several of these pieces in exchange for cigarettes. To the average person, the items may appear crude and unattractive, but the floral and bird designs speak to the mindset of the creators. They are the work of men happy just to be alive and looking to a future that at least held a promise of opportunity. In future Bugle articles, we will examine the objects of other Korean War veterans and the meaning and memories they contain.



"Chinese prisoners made tin bugles which they would blow in the evenings. This was amusing at first, but soon became annoying."



Cigarette case made by prisoners from beer cans.

# National Guard Museum Library and Archives to be Relocated to Wisconsin Veterans Museum

by Richard W. Harrison



Wisconsin National Guard Museum at Camp Douglas

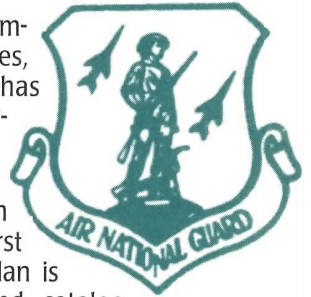
With the signing of the 1999-2001 Wisconsin state budget, the Wisconsin Veterans Museum will now include a satellite museum, the Wisconsin National Guard Museum at Volk Field.

This white pine log museum was built out of native timber in 1896 as an officer's club, and it has evolved over the years into a museum that currently houses the collections of the Wisconsin National Guard. Volk Field is located near the village of Camp Douglas, a small community in Juneau County on I-90/94 between New Lisbon and Tomah. Camp Douglas was named for a lumberman and was, itself, never a military camp. The Wisconsin National

Guard began training at a rifle range near the village in 1886, and in 1889, the State of Wisconsin purchased the training site. The site was named Camp Williams in 1926, in honor of Lt. Col. Charles R. Williams, for recognition of his years of service. The training site was renamed Volk Field in 1957 in honor of Lt. Jerome A. Volk, the first Wisconsin Air National Guard pilot killed in action in Korea.

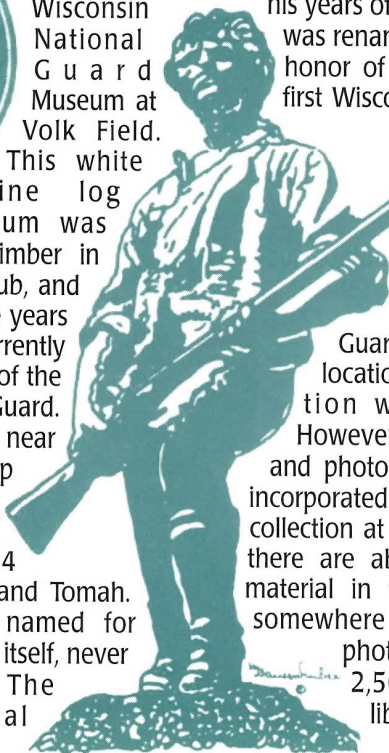
The Wisconsin Veterans Museum will continue to operate the National Guard Museum at its present location and the artifact collection will remain on site. However, the archives, library and photograph collection will be incorporated into the Research Center collection at Madison. It is estimated there are about 150 cubic feet of material in the archives collection; somewhere between 5,000-6,000 photographs and close to 2,500 volumes in the library. None of these col-

lections have complete inventories, and nothing has been computerized. As soon as the National Guard Museum receives its first computer, the plan is to inventory and catalog these collections before they are transferred to our Research Center.



The current curator/archivist at Wisconsin National Guard Museum is Eric Lent. Eric, a graduate of UW-Oshkosh, has degrees in history and international relations. His interest in military history and aviation brought him to the museum in 1992 as a volunteer. He has been the curator of the museum for the past three years.

Meanwhile, back in Madison, the Research Center is busy inventorying and entering the library collection onto the state library system (WISCAT), a task we hope to complete early in the year 2000. The computerization of the Veterans Museum records and catalog data has been an ongoing project that will continue to occupy the energies of museum collections staff members.



# Docent Leader and Historian

by Lisa M. Black

Since the museum's opening in 1993, Jim McIntosh has served as the museum's lead volunteer by recruiting and training its first corps of volunteers. His exemplary leadership has been instrumental in establishing high standards in educating the public regarding Wisconsin veteran's roles in America's wars. Moreover, his interest in history is preceded by heredity with a great grandfather who served as Dane County sheriff during the Civil War and yet another great grandfather, who served as a Civil War officer.



Four generations of the McIntosh family

Born in Edgerton, Jim was raised in Madison's west side, having graduated from West High School and the UW-Madison. In pursuit of a medical career, Jim graduated from UW-Madison medical school and soon after was deployed to Inchon, South Korea during the Korean War. He served as the US Navy surgeon aboard the USS Haven. In addition to serving on the hospital ship in Korea, Jim was assigned the post of naval surgeon at the Naval Hospital at Great Lakes, Illinois.

After serving several years in the military, Jim returned to civilian life and continued pursuing his medical career. He completed a residency in urology and afterwards joined Dr. A.P. Schoenenberger in his Madison practice. Jim went on to serve as Chief of Staff at Madison General Hospital for two terms and was a founding member and first medical director of Physicians Plus Medical Group.

Jim has devoted a great deal of time and effort in nurturing his interest in history. He has continued to educate hundreds of school children as well as leading the museum's Oral History Project. As the patriarch of four children, six grandchildren, and one great grandchild, Jim has served as an exemplary role model for his family and his fellow docents and peers. The WVM is honored to have such a distinguished physician and avid historian as a staff member.

## R E C O R D I N G H I S T O R Y

# Veterans Oral History Project

by Lisa M. Black

Former Wisconsin Veterans Museum archivist Mark Van Ells with the encouragement and support of museum volunteer, Dr. Jim McIntosh, launched the Wisconsin Veterans Oral History Project (WVOHP) in June 1994. Since its initial inception, more than 250 interviews had been documented on audiotape. Unfortunately, in 1997 Mark departed the museum staff and the program lapsed for a few years.

Since the fall of 1999, Jim has conducted videotaped interviews of more than 60 veterans of various conflicts, and there are countless others yet to be interviewed. Thanks to Jim's perse-

verance and commitment to the veterans' community, the project has continued to persevere. The Madison native has taken the lead and has interviewed such veterans as Adam Small of Schofield, Wisconsin, the oldest veteran in the United States at age 107, and Robert Wallace, a member of the Buffalo soldier regiment - the most highly decorated regiment in military history.

Since many veterans live a substantial distance from Madison, Jim and his wife, Gail, have traveled extensively to interview veterans at their homes or assisted living



Jim McIntosh records interviews for historical record

RECORDING HISTORY - CONTINUED ON PAGE 10



# History of Flag Day linked to Badger State

by Lynnette Wolfe

June 14 is the anniversary of the day on which the Continental Congress of the United States of America in 1777 adopted our country's official flag. The first observance of "Flag Day" occurred 100 years later in 1877, when U.S. Congressmen mandated that the national flag be flown from all public buildings to commemorate its anniversary.

However, few people are aware of the fact that the idea of an annual day specifically celebrating the flag is believed to have originated in Fredonia, Wisconsin. In 1885, Bernard J. Cigrand, a schoolteacher, arranged for the students in the Fredonia Public School District Number Six, to observe June 14th as "Flag Birthday." Afterward, Cigrand began a lifelong effort for an annual national observance of June 14 as "Flag Day." He published many articles in numerous magazines and newspapers, and promoted "Flag Day" in public addresses. Cigrand advocated and acquired the support of other teachers, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Dames, as well as many other public officials.

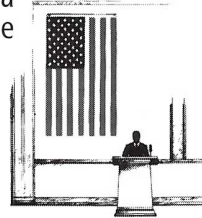
By 1894, Cigrand's efforts lead to the organization of the American Flag Day Association whose sole mission was to promote the holding of Flag Day exercises. Later that year, more than 300,000 public school children participated in an elaborate Flag Day celebration in Chicago. Cigrand is sometimes referred to as the "Father of Flag Day."

Inspired by more than 30 years of state and local celebrations, Flag Day was officially established by the Proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson in 1916.

In 1949, President Harry S. Truman signed an Act of Congress designating June 14 as National Flag Day.

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum provides a great deal of information to the public regarding flag etiquette and general display. Listed below is a list of rules to follow when displaying flags:

**1** When displayed horizontally or vertically against a wall or in a window, the blue area (canton) should be uppermost and to the observer's left. No other flag should be placed above or to the right of the U.S. flag.

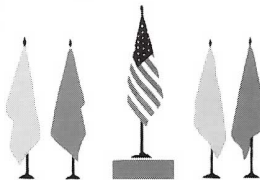


**2** When flags of states, cities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same staff with the U.S. flag, the latter should always be at the top or peak.

**3** When flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the U.S. flag should be hoisted first and lowered last. No flags should ever be positioned above the U.S. flag or to the flag's right.

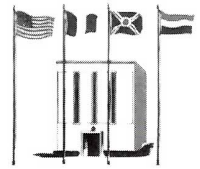
**4** In a crossed staff display, the U.S. flag should be on the flag's own right side with its staff in front of the others.

**5** The U.S. flag should be at the center and at the highest point when grouped with flags of localities and societies.

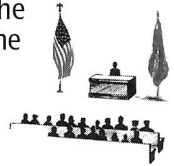


**6** Flags of other nations are to be flown at

same height as all others. All flags are to be of equal size.



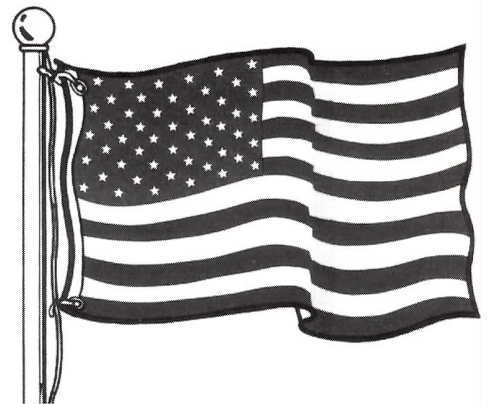
**7** On a podium, the U.S. flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. The U.S. flag should hold the position of superior importance or to the speaker's right as he/she faces the audience.



**8** The U.S. flag is displayed at half-staff on Memorial Day until noon, then raised to the top of the staff. In the event of the death of a president or former official of the government of any State, territory or possession of the United States, the governor of that state, territory or possession may proclaim that the U.S. flag shall be flown at half-staff.

During the year 2000, the Wisconsin Veterans Museum will be featuring a rotating display of battle flags associated with Wisconsin's four Civil War Cavalry regiments. The 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry Regimental colors will be on exhibit from March 1 until July 1, 2000; followed by 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment from July 1 until October 1, 2000; and, those of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry from October 1 until December 31, 2000.

**H**AVE A PATRIOTIC AND PEACEFUL FLAG DAY! !



*The Stars and Stripes*

# Book Explores Wisconsin Abolitionism

by Richard H. Zeitlin

One of the presenters at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum–Carroll College symposium “From the Mississippi to the Potomac: The Middle West in the American Civil War,” will discuss his original study of abolitionism in Wisconsin. Michael J. McManus, adjunct professor of history at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, and author of *Political Abolitionism in Wisconsin, 1840–1861* will appear on Saturday, June 24.

McManus researched the history of the abolition movement in Wisconsin. He provides a fresh look at the anti-slave activities of Wisconsinites. Using modern statistical methodologies to measure voting behavior, McManus found that the issue of slavery weighed heavily on the minds of state citizens in the years leading to the Civil War. In the past, some historians believed that the

abolitionist movement appealed primarily to a small group of well-educated New Englanders and New Yorkers. The movement had little attraction to the broad public or much influence outside of elite circles. McManus challenges that view.

McManus shows that Wisconsin was more radical on anti-slavery related issues than other northern states and that the status of slavery was of the greatest significance to the state’s voters in prewar years. Wisconsin citizens reacted strongly to the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act (1850) and especially to the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854). The issue of allowing the expansion of slavery into the new western territories prompted Wisconsin citizens to actively oppose what some characterized as a “Slave Power Conspiracy.”

The expansion of slavery into the territories alarmed Wisconsin voters, McManus explains. They believed that if slavery expanded into the territories, it would expand into the North as well. The Fugitive Slave Act, for instance, had already enlarged the power of federal law-enforcement officials on behalf of slave owning southerners. The Fugitive Slave Act denied states the right to protect individuals accused of being escaped slaves by suspending the habeas corpus provision of legal jurisprudence. Federal slave catchers did not have to prove that a crime had been committed to obtain a warrant for accused runaways.

Wisconsin and other northerners became concerned for their own liberties. If the “Slave Power” could suspend habeas corpus—one of the nation’s

BOOK REVIEW – CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

## R E C O R D I N G H I S T O R Y - CONT. FROM PAGE 8

facilities where they reside. Jim has recognized the WVOHP as a way of allowing those who served in war an opportunity to describe their experiences and preserve those memories for posterity. According to Jim, “Some of the stories are gut wrenching and many put the veteran and me and my wife in tears.” Jim also adds that, “It is impressive how combat experiences are not forgotten but are etched in their memory.” A World War II Navy veteran himself, Jim has been able to avail these veterans an opportunity to speak of previously unspoken combat experiences.

Furthermore Jim adds “that due to all the recent publicity being generated in books and television about World War II, many veterans realize how much people want to reach out to them and hear their story and teach others ‘what it was really like’ to be in a deadly arena.”

Jim has also found that the interviews have been therapeutic for most of the veterans, allowing them to finally release years of repressed memories. Especially effective is the use of the videotape, which Jim feels challenges the veteran to be more direct and forthcoming in their responses. He has discovered through videotaping that feelings cannot be hidden, that the camera demands honesty and openness. In contrast, audiotaped interviews tend to conceal emotions and due to the nature of the medium cannot communicate facial expressions and grasp the true meaning of the words of the veteran.

“Some of the stories are gut wrenching and many put the veteran and me and my wife in tears.”

Jim McIntosh

The WVOHP has continued to thrive thanks to the leadership of Jim McIntosh. He has availed the veterans’ community an opportunity to tell their stories. As a consequence, the public will become more aware of the courage, dedication and sheer love of country displayed by these extraordinary individuals. Moreover, Jim adds, “all servicemen interviewed from whatever conflict said, ‘what I wanted most during that war was just to get it over with and go home and get back to my real life’. Alas their lives were changed forever.”

basic legal protections against arbitrary arrest—what would be next? The pro-slavery forces had launched an offensive, and Wisconsin citizens rallied to protect their own individual rights by agitating against the “Slave Power” and on behalf of abolitionism.

The slavery issue upset the political balance of power between Democrats and Whigs in the state and provided the conditions for the rise of the new Republican Party. Republicans called for confinement of slavery to its present borders, admission of no more slave states, exclusion of slavery from all territories under federal jurisdiction, prohibition of human servitude in any future land acquisitions, and “restoration” of freedom to Kansas and Nebraska (the Kansas-Nebraska Act permitted residents of the territories to vote on any approval of slavery). The Republican Party platform favored a gradual approach to “limit, localize and discourage slavery.”

Republicans overcame internal divisions over such matters as fear of immigrants and desire for temperance in order to appeal politically to the massive waves of foreign-born settlers who flooded into states like Wisconsin. Thirty-eight percent of Wisconsin’s population in 1855 had been born in Europe, and Republican organizers developed a party ideology that focused on the conviction that the “Slaveocracy” was conspiring to undermine liberty in the free states. No one’s freedom in the long run would be saved if the “Slave Power” was not stopped, they argued. Liberty and freedom came first and the question of dividing the Union was secondary. Only the outbreak of Civil War convinced Wisconsin Republicans that the Union needed to be perpetuated rather than the doctrine of state’s rights.

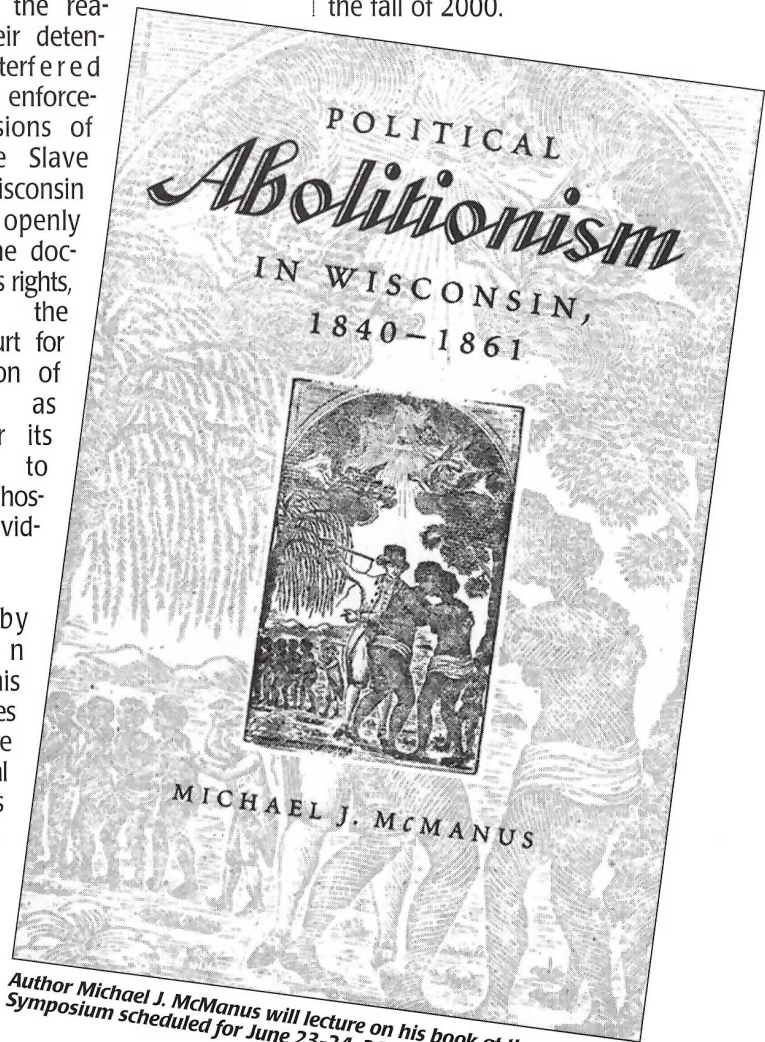
Wisconsin Republican leaders actively challenged federal authority. Sherman Booth, for example, successfully won a State Supreme Court ruling that declared the Fugitive Slave

Act invalid. The Dredd Scott Decision rendered by the Southern dominated U.S. Supreme Court in 1857, however, ruled that Black people, whether slave or free, had no rights and that it was unconstitutional for the federal government to restrict slavery. The Dredd Scott case fueled the Republican message that a Slave Power conspiracy existed to subvert freedom in Wisconsin and elsewhere. Radical abolitionists such as John Brown of Kansas made the speaking rounds in Wisconsin, before heading home to engage in acts of violence in “bleeding Kansas.” The U.S. Supreme Court then roiled Wisconsin with its 1859 ruling upholding the supremacy of the federal judiciary in the Booth case, annulling the right of a state to protect the liberty of its citizens, or even to inquire into the reasons for their detention, if it interfered with the enforcement provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act. The Wisconsin Legislature openly supported the doctrine of states rights, denouncing the Supreme Court for its assumption of sovereignty as well as for its helpfulness to slavery and hostility to individual freedom.

The raid by John Brown and his 17 accomplices against the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia, as the first step in instigating a slave insurrection in the South

electrified the abolitionist movement. The sensationalized trial and speedy execution of Brown, McManus argues, convinced Wisconsin Republicans that opposing the “slave power’s” mastery of the federal government was a worthwhile goal whatever the risk it might pose to national unity.

McManus is presently at work on a biography of Sherman Booth, a notable Wisconsin abolitionist. Booth’s antebellum career as well as his post war efforts on behalf of various reforms in Wisconsin has yet to be fully explored. McManus’ discussion of abolitionism promises to be stimulating and well worth attending. McManus will be teaching the Civil War history course at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the fall of 2000.



Author Michael J. McManus will lecture on his book at the Civil War Symposium scheduled for June 23-24, 2000.

# FROM the MISSISSIPPI to the POTOMAC



## PROGRAM SCHEDULE:

**Friday, June 23, 2000**

**5-7:30 pm**

Registration at Institute for Civil War Studies

**6-7 pm**

Self-guided tours of Institute for Civil War Studies

**6:45-7:30 pm**

Reception with hors d'oeuvres and cash bar

Music provided by

The Regimental Band

**7:45 pm - OPENING LECTURE**

**Sherman and Atlanta:  
What He Did and What He Did Not Do.**

presented by Dr. Albert Castel,

Western Michigan University

Dr. Albert Castel will describe the general importance of the war in the West and the Atlanta Campaign in particular during his remarks. Castel is one of the leading authorities on the Civil War in the West. The author of more than 100 articles and nine books, Castel's *Decision in the West: The Atlanta Campaign of 1864* ranks among the great works on the subject. Castel completed a biography of "Bloody Bill" Anderson that Stackpole Books published in 1998.



Waukesha, Wisconsin

Hosted by the Carroll College Institute for Civil War Studies, The Wisconsin Veterans Museum and The Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee.

**Saturday, June 24, 2000**

**8-8:45 am**

Registration and continental breakfast

**9-10 am - SESSION 1**

**1862 Sioux Outbreak**

presented by Steven J. Wright,

Civil War Library and Museum, Philadelphia

Steven J. Wright is curator of the Civil War Library and Museum in Philadelphia. He is a native of Green Bay, Wis., and is a contributing author to *Giants in Their Tall Black Hats: Essays on the Iron Brigade*. Wright has written more than 200 articles and book reviews on Civil War, Indian War and Lake Superior subjects. He will talk on the 1862 Sioux outbreak, which spread fear and panic throughout the upper Middle West.

**10:30-11:30 am - SESSION 2**

**States' Rights Northern Style:  
The Case of Wisconsin**

presented by Michael J. McManus,

University of Wisconsin - Madison

Michael J. McManus will discuss his new and highly original study of abolitionism in Wisconsin. McManus shows that Wisconsin was more radical on anti-slavery related issues than most other northern states, and the status of slavery was of the greatest significance to Wisconsin voters in the prewar years. Some historians have portrayed abolitionism as a movement with little broad-based appeal. Dr. McManus's book, *Political Abolitionism in Wisconsin, 1840-1861*, published by Kent State University Press in 1998, offers a different perspective.

**Noon-1:30 pm**

**REUNION OF THE IRON BRIGADE ASSOCIATION**



**2-3 pm - SESSION 3**

**The Image of Lee in Life and Death**

presented by David J. Eicher,

Astronomy magazine

David J. Eicher is the author of five books on the Civil War, including *Robert E. Lee: A Life Portrait* and *The Civil War in Books. An Analytical Bibliography*. He is currently writing a narrative military history of the Civil War and a photographic study of the Gettysburg battlefield. His topic is "The Image of Lee in Life and Death," a slide illustrated survey of the Lee Imagery.

**3:30-4:30 pm - SESSION 4**

**Touched by Fire: Wisconsin Civil War Soldiers as Civilians**

presented by James T. Marten,

Marquette University

Dr. James T. Marten, who received his doctorate from the University of Texas, has taught at Marquette University the past five years. He lives five minutes from the historic buildings of the old Soldiers' Home and his talk is "Touched by Fire: Wisconsin Civil War Soldiers as Civilians." He is the author of *Texas Divided. Loyalty and Dissent in the Lone Star State, 1856-1874* (1990); *The Children's Civil War* (1998).

**6-7:30 pm Social and Banquet**

**7:45 pm - KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

**A Comparison of the Iron Brigade and the Stonewall Brigade**

presented by Jeffrey D. Wert,

Penns Valley High School

Jeffrey D. Wert is the author of four major books on the Civil War, including a study of Mosby's Rangers, the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864 and biographies of Generals George A. Custer and James Longstreet. His talk will be on his latest book *A Brotherhood of Valor - The Iron Brigade and the Stonewall Brigade*.

## SYMPOSIUM REGISTRATION

# FROM the MISSISSIPPI to the POTOMAC

## Civil War Symposium at Carroll College

### REGISTRATION FORM

#### REGISTRATION INFORMATION

**WHERE: Carroll College**

**WHEN: Friday, June 23, &  
Saturday, June 24**

**COST: \$100 per person  
Prior to May 1, 2000  
\$120 per person  
After May 1, 2000**

- Advance registration required.
- Registration is limited and will be on a first come, first serve basis.
- Registration fee includes conference meals, receptions, sessions and registration materials.
- Registration fee does not include lodging.
- Refunds will be provided prior to June 9, 2000. - minus a processing fee.
- No refunds after June 9, 2000.

Carroll College has limited residence hall housing available both Friday and Saturday night. Rooms are air conditioned and every two rooms share a bathroom.

**Single \$40 / Double \$60**

#### Program Information Contact:

Lance Herdegen

Carroll College Institute for Civil War Studies

Email: herdegen@carroll1.cc.edu

**(414) 524-7198**

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

Fax (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

#### PROGRAM AND LODGING FEES

General Registration- Friday & Saturday

Prior to May 1, 2000 \$100 per person \$ \_\_\_\_\_

After May 1, 2000 \$120 per person \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Registration \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Resident Hall Housing

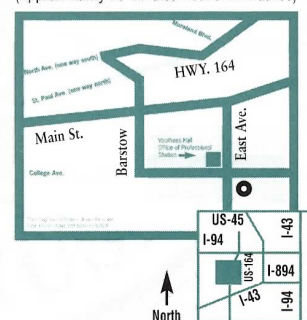
Friday night Single \_\_\_\_\_ Double \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday night Single \_\_\_\_\_ Double \_\_\_\_\_

Total Housing Fee \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Amount Enclosed** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

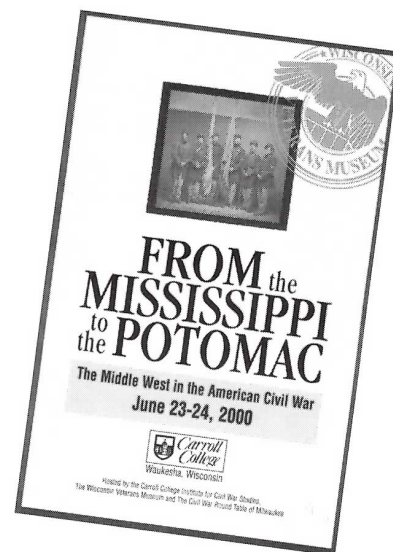
CARROLL COLLEGE - DIRECTIONS  
(Approximately 20 minutes west of Milwaukee)



*Make your check payable to*  
**CIVIL WAR INSTITUTE**

*Mail to*

Institute for Civil War Studies  
Carroll College  
100 North East Ave.  
Waukesha, WI 53186



that they were generally satisfied with the treatment they received. Dr. Joseph Hobbins was placed in charge of the sick prisoners and delivered "jellies, custards, brandy, shirts, etc., which had been sent for (them) by some wholesouled ladies and gentlemen of the city."

In spite of this smooth beginning, serious problems developed. On May 1, Assistant Quartermaster J. A. Potter made an inspection of the camp. He was not pleased with what he saw. The 19th Wisconsin, which had come in from Racine to guard the camp, was very inexperienced and armed with only 500 borrowed muskets. Even worse, the camp hospital appeared unable to handle the additional 200 sick Confederate patients. The overwhelmed hospital staff could not reverse the effects of illness or injury combined with the long, difficult journey north. The result was a high death rate in the first two weeks. One hundred and thirty-nine of these men were buried in the Confederate Rest section of Madison's Forest Hill Cemetery, which is considered the northern-most Confederate cemetery in the United States.

While this sad situation was condemned in official reports and local newspapers, a Confederate surgeon defended the efforts of Camp Randall's medical staff. Responding to an article he read in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, W. A. Martin denied that there was any "gross neglect on the part of the medical or other attendants." In his letter to the *Wisconsin Daily Patriot*, he described the disgusting conditions aboard the small boat sailing north from Island #10, which he saw as the main cause of death in the camp.

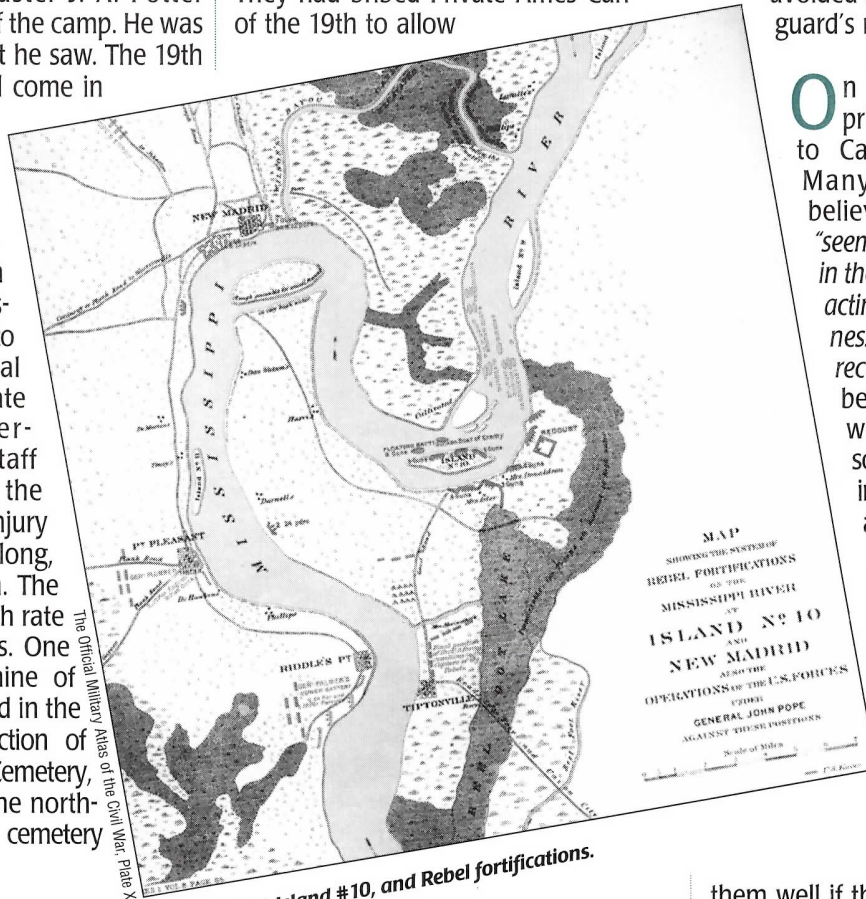
He also thanked "the officers and men of the 19th Wisconsin. and likewise to the many ladies and gentlemen of Madison who have so generously interested themselves in contributing to our comfort."

As the weeks passed, the mood in Camp Randall began to sour. It seemed to begin with an escape attempt by two men late in April. They had bribed Private Ames Carr of the 19th to allow

shoot any prisoner who was abusive toward them. This happened on May 19, in an incident involving two guards and about eight prisoners. A later investigation found Private Clarence Wicks to be acting within his orders in shooting a prisoner who had loudly cursed him for trying to stop another prisoner from "committing a nuisance" on the ground near his post. In a separate incident, another prisoner avoided the same fate only when a guard's rifle malfunctioned.

On the last day of May, the prisoners were transferred to Camp Douglas, Chicago. Many people in Madison believed that the prisoners "seemed to grow more confirmed in their evil ways of thinking and acting in proportion to the kindness of the treatment they received." Some of the members of the 1st Alabama were eventually sent back south in a prisoner exchange in September. At the end of a slow trip down the Mississippi, past the abandoned fortifications they had defended four months before, the former residents of Camp Randall stepped ashore within sight of Vicksburg. They said goodbye to their guards, thanked them and promised to treat

them well if their situations should ever be reversed.



The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate X

New Madrid, Island #10, and Rebel fortifications.

them to escape during his shift on sentry duty, but were quickly recaptured. Carr had also agreed to let another 200 men escape during his next shift at guard duty. Thereafter, the guards were ordered to improve the discipline in the camp. There was a roll call of the prisoners twice a day, and their movements outside the camp were tightly restricted. With these restrictions, the behavior of the prisoners only became more defiant. In order to keep strict discipline, the soldiers on sentry duty were authorized to

## Sources for further reading

E.B. Quiner, *Correspondences of Wisconsin Volunteers*, VI.90.

*Wisconsin Daily Patriot*, April 28 1862.

*Wisconsin Daily Patriot*, May 6, 1862.

*Official Records of the Union, Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series II, Vol. III, P. 632

*Wisconsin Daily Argus*, June 3, 1862.

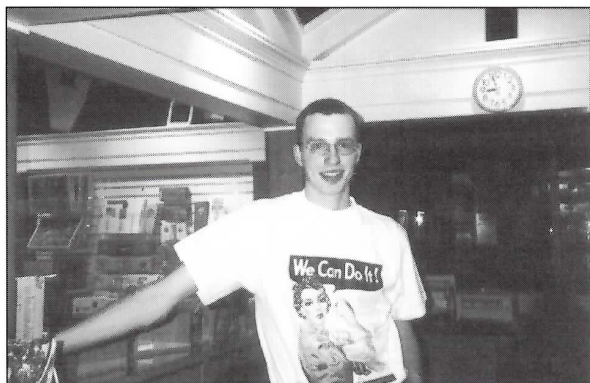
## STAFF PROFILE

# Joseph Wiersgalla Joins Gift Shop Staff

by Erin Landa

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum's Gift Shop has recently hired Joseph Wiersgalla as the new assistant store manager. Joe has worked for the Museum's Gift Shop for the last three years as a UW workstudy student and

as a limited term employee. As the assistant store manager, Joe will be responsible for improving the Online Gift Shop, upgrading the Gift Shop's catalog and maintaining the exhibit lighting in the galleries.



Joe Wiersgalla - newly hired Assistant Store Manager.

Joe, originally from Burlington, Wisconsin, came to Madison in 1997 to attend the UW. He studied history. In addition to his job at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, Joe is also a talented musician. His band, *Joseph Song and the Stickers*, can be seen at many of the coffeehouses and night-clubs around Madison.

## 2000 EXHIBIT SCHEDULE



Joe Olliva

Wisconsin National Guard in Action

### TEMPORARY

#### BATTLE FLAG EXHIBIT Wisconsin Civil War Cavalry Regiments

APR - JUNE	2ND	WISCONSIN CAVALRY
JULY - SEPT	3RD	WISCONSIN CAVALRY
OCT - DEC	4TH	WISCONSIN CAVALRY

#### CITIZEN SOLDIER: THE WISCONSIN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD IN ACTION

March 10 - August 20, 2000 Reception Area

A photographic exhibit providing a behind the scenes look at the mission and people of the Wisconsin Army National Guard (WIANG), including infantry, artillery, armor, combat engineers and aviation.

#### REMEMBERING THE FORGOTTEN WAR: KOREA, 1950 - 1953

September 1, 2000 - January 15, 2001 Reception Area

"Remembering the Forgotten War: Korea 1950 - 1953," a traveling exhibit from The Navy Museum in Washington D.C., is an exhibit of 36 drawings and watercolors. President Truman called the Korean War a testing ground between communism and democracy. The exhibit portrays the conflict with crisp, idealistic images by two Navy combat artists, Herbert C. Hahn and Hugh Cabot, showing the assurance Americans brought to the "police action."

### 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 Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation invites you to attend its donor recognition dinner and raffle.

May 6, 2000 - 5 pm  
VFW Post #1318  
133 E. Lakeside  
Madison, WI

Join us for an evening to honor those who support the Wisconsin Veterans Museum. The raffle will take place immediately following dinner.

To attend - send in the coupon below.

**YES!** I would like to attend the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Recognition Banquet.  
I would like \_\_\_\_\_ tickets **\$16 each**  
Enclosed please find \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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State \_\_\_\_\_ Zipcode \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

To purchase raffle tickets, call the museum at 608 267-1799.

Return to: Wisconsin Veterans Museum Foundation • 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison, WI 53703

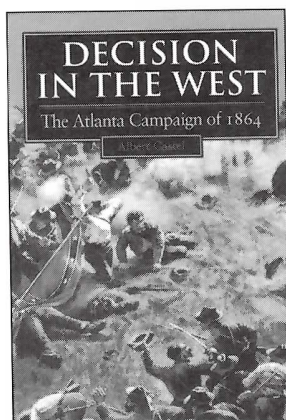
Wisconsin Veterans Museum  
30 W. Mifflin St., Ste. 200  
Madison, WI 53703  
CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

FROM THE GIFT SHOP

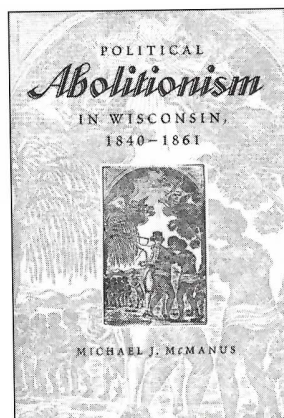
## Stock Up on Symposium Reading Materials

by Joe Wiersgalla

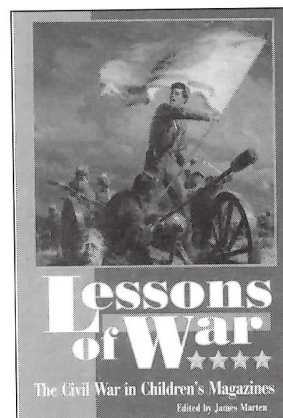
Brush up on your history for the Civil War Symposium at Carroll College with these books...



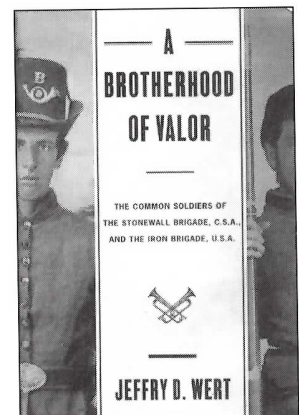
Professor Castel will speak on this subject on June 23.



McManus will talk about states' rights on June 24.



Marten will speak on Wisconsin citizen-soldiers on June 24.



Wert will compare the Iron and Stonewall Brigades on June 24.

All of these selections and many more are available at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Gift Shop. Call • 608 267-1799