

1863

Father used to have a saying... February says to January, "Wenn ich die Kraft hät' wie du, Dann frierte ich das Kalb in der Kuh." (If I possessed the strength that you have, I would freeze the calf inside the cow.)⁵²

January 2, 1863. Shortly before 1 o'clock A.M., a fire was discovered in the extensive barracks at Camp Sigel, North Point. The four or five large frame structures occupied by the Twenty-seventh Regiment (Col. Krez) were burned, and, sad to say, three privates lost their lives, so quickly did the flames spread. The officers' quarters were saved. The property destroyed amounted to only \$2,000.⁵³

Fifty Years Ago, 1863.

A fire broke out at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, on New Years morning, destroying the barracks of the 27th Regiment and 200 guns and lots of Commissary Stores. Three soldiers were so badly burned as to cause their death.⁵⁴

FIRE AT CAMP SIGEL. About 12 o'clock on New Year's night, a fire broke out in the old barracks at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee which resulted in their entire destruction, and burned to death two soldiers belonging to the 27th Regiment. The fire originated in an empty shantee, and in a few minutes the entire barracks were enveloped in flames.

The names of those burnt to death are V. Brosna, a substitute, and James West, a member of Capt. Marschner's company.⁵⁵

[Account of the fire written by Capt. E. W. Stannard, who was Officer of the Guard at the time of the fire. This apparently is a draft copy, as words are crossed out and changed. In this note, words crossed out are underlined and words added appear in brackets:]

On the evening of Jan. 1st I being Officer of the Guard, mounted at Camp Sigel, relieved withdrew the Guard, and posted it inside of the barraks, according to the orders of the Camp Officer of the day, by which [the way], as had been usual for some time, every body of men detailed from each Company for guard duty had to guard theyr own barraks under the Control of the commissioned and non commissioned Officers of the Guard. The officer of the guard, after

⁵² Letter, Roland A. Kolb to Mark Knipping, Feb. 22, 1965.

⁵³ Western Historical Co., History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from pre-historic times to the present date... (Chicago, 1881), p. 371.

⁵⁴ *Mineral Point Tribune*, Mineral Point, Wis., Jan. 2, 1913, p. 3/4.

⁵⁵ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Wis., Jan. 9, 1863, p. 3/3.

having withdrawn the same, gave the Orders, that every Corporal [of the Guard] should report himself half an hour before his relief [at the Guard House to the Sergeant of Guard half an hour before his relief would come on duty and, the his chief occupation should be, to make the rounds in [all] the Quarters of the different Companies, to control the Guards, and to report those, which were not attending their duty, or would be found without their equipments on. The officer of the Guard himself made the rounds in all the barracks, and found everything in orders, and as there were not Guards enough to relieve relieve, I detailed some more guards of the same Company. He cautioned the Guards to be on the Lookout for fire, to can ordered the Guard at the Cannon No 12 to march to and from the Cannon to the Headquarters, to inspect the outsides of the Quarters. The Corporal [Arnold] of the 2nd relief, A having visited [all] the Barracks, returned to the Guard House, and went out again with a Guard, to relieve No. 12 at the Canon, when he perceived the flames bursting out of the roof of the second Barrack at the south west corner.⁵⁶

MICHAEL SWEET, Postmaster at Plymouth... was born near Kingston, Canada, May 25, 1842. The family was originally from Rhode Island and of English ancestry....

A settlement was made on section 8, in the town of Greenbush....

Michael Sweet enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and served till the close of the war. The regiment went into camp at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and thence to Camp Seigel [sic], in the same city. About the 1st of January following, the latter was burned, together with all of the arms and camp equipments of the soldiers, because of which they were returned to Camp Washburn....⁵⁷

LOUIS A. KAEPLER... was born in Graefentona-Gotha, Saxony, Germany, September 28, 1837, being a son of John and Martha E. (Ketenbeil) Kaepler. His great-grandfather was one of the Hessians that England sent over here to whip Washington. After the war was over he returned to his native contry, where he continued the life of a soldier, serving in all twenty-one years. He was a relative of the great astronomer, Keppler.

The father of Louis Kaepler was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and being left an orphan when only a year old, he was reared by the old Hessian soldier. For a livelihood the father followed the calling of a shepherd... In 1849 the parents and remaining children embarked at Hamburg, and after nearly eight weeks of sailing dropped anchor at Quebec....

Louis A. Kaepler was twelve years of age when the family came to the New World....

The Rebellion breaking out, Mr. Kaepler offered his services in defense of the Union, and on the 21st of September, 1862, became a member of Company C, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, going into camp at Milwaukee. During the burning of that camp, January 1, 1863, Mr. Kaepler heroically pulled three men out of the fire. One was already dead, another died a few minutes after he was taken out, while the third is still living, his home being at Port Washington. In rescuing these men, our hero burned himself so severely that he was confined in the hospital

⁵⁶ Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

⁵⁷ Excelsior Publishing Co., Portrait And Biographical Record Of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin (Chicago, 1894), pp. 671-672.

for nine months, and has never fully recovered. Having partially regained his strength, he got transferred to Madison, Wis., being an assistant in the office of Maj. C. W. Smith until he was discharged, July 14, 1865....⁵⁸

AARON P. RITTER of New London, Wis., member of G.A.R. Post No. 46, was born August 15, 1823, in Cattaraugus, New York, and he is the son of Hugh M. and Anna (Post) Ritter.... [His brother] George Ritter was an enlisted man in Company A, 27th Wisconsin Infantry, and his brother-in-law, John McNally, belonged to the same company, enlisted the same day and was mustered out the same day, after three years service. Mr. Ritter enlisted August 22, 1862, at Two Rivers in Company D, 27th Wisconsin Infantry for three years and was mustered out August 21, 1865, at Milwaukee. Oct. 3, 1863, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was made Quartermaster's Sergeant of the 23rd regiment of that organization. After enlisting he went to Milwaukee and was first at Camp Washburn and afterwards at Camp Reno. On the night of New Years, 1863, a rebel fired the camp and at 10 the next morning the regiment returned to Camp Washburn. Mr. Ritter was just recovering from the measles and was sent to Madison with about 80 men when the regiment left the State. The hospital at Madison was full and about 60 went to the barracks where Mr. Ritter was placed in charge by Dr. Hoyt, Surgeon of the 30th, with orders to report men as fast as they became fit for service. When all but six were gone, the remainder went to hospital.

While at Camp Randall the hospital steward reported him fit for duty but the doctor in charge of the hospital countermanded the report. Mr. Ritter was detailed as Postmaster by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman in command and reported to Camp Sigel which was called Camp Reno after the fire. He acted as Quartermaster's Sergeant until June 1st, when he went to Milwaukee and received his commission as Quartermaster's Sergeant dated May 1, 1864, and he remained at Milwaukee in that service until mustered out. He was permanently disabled in his limbs and back as a result of measles....⁵⁹

LIEUT. ROBERT HORNOR, of the 27th Regiment, died of Consumption at the residence of his mother, in this city, on Monday morning last, and his funeral took place on Thursday.

He completed two years course of study at the Military School at Hartford, Conn., last spring, and was subsequently appointed to a 2d Lieutenancy in the 27th, by the Governor. During the few weeks he was in camp he bid fair to make a most efficient officer, and was well liked by both his superiors and subordinates. The exposures of camp life in the fall, gave him a severe cold, which unexpectedly to his friends soon developed itself into the above named disease, and suddenly terminated his opening career of usefulness at the early age of nineteen.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ Portrait And Biographical Record Of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, pp. 706-707.

⁵⁹ Soldiers' And Citizens' Album... 1888, p. 458.

⁶⁰ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Jan. 10, 1863, p. 3/2.

Camp Washburn Jan 12th 1863

Dear Wife

I little thought when I left home that it would be two weeks before I should write you but my time has ben to much ocupied to think of writing to any one unless obliged to. I got back tuesday noon and found the boys all very glad to see me and they had a great many wants to be attended to and kept me quite busy the next two days and then come the fire and moving and everything to be seen to for the company. and in adition to that I have been in comand of the Regiment Most of the time since the fire until yesterday all the field officers having been absent and the ownly Captain that out ranks me is under arest by Order of Colonel Annerkee the Colonel in command of Camp Washburn.

The Colonel charges Capt Cuningham with disobeying orders. Colonel Annerkee is an old boy and I think Capt Cuningham treated him as such and the Old fool claims respect that his rank entitles him to and under these circumstances it was an easy thing for them to git into difficulty.

Lieut Colmen Brown come yesterday and takes comand and I am glad to be relieved as I do not feel very well I took a hard cold and it hangs on though I think I will git over it now as I shall have more time to take care of myself Lieutenant Schlaich and Myself Board at a private house near the Camp as we have no accomodations in camp. the folks where we board are from Vermont and appear like very nice folks. I am feeling better to day than I did a few days Many of our Boys lost a part of their clothes by the fire and nearly all lost something. My things were all thrown out and I have not had time to look them over to see what I have lost I miss one of My Flanel shirts and did before the fire and thought I Must have left it at home but I got a white Shirt from you and nothing said about the Flanel and feel allmost afraid that it is lost. write whether it was sent or not John is Stoping at Camp Sigel he was over here yesterday and is well.

We expect to go to Madison or Racine before long I think within two weeks though you can write as before directing to Milwaukee 27 Reg I received quite a long letter from [son] Henry and will answer in a few days. I was glad to hear that you were getting along so well.

Tell Henry that the Governor was here to see us on saturday and called on me as Officer in comand of the 27 Reg Colonel Annerkee come in with him. The Colonel does not think much of some of the Officers of our Reg but spoke in the hiest terms of Me and the good order of the Reg since under my care the Governor said he was pleased to hear so good a report of an officer that he had commissioned and they were the ones that would receive favours here after. The visit was quite pleasant to me though I thought he was rather prejudiced against some of our Officers.

I wish you would write as soon as you git this and let me know about My shirt and how you all get along at home and I will write again this week

Nothing more at present so good by

Tell [daughter] Allie that in my next I will write something to hir

E. W. Stannard⁶¹

DEPARTED. The 34th regiment of drafted men left Wauwatosa yesterday at 2 o'clock p.m., en route for Cairo. They were conducted from the camp to the cars under guard of the 27th regiment of volunteers, one half of that regiment marching in their front, the other half in the rear.

⁶¹ Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

Why they were brought out of the state in this round about way is not easy to conjecture. We are informed that much dissatisfaction was manifested by the regiment in consequence of not being paid off before leaving the state. *Milwaukee News*.⁶²

Plymouth Wis Feb 14

To Mr Capt E. W. Stannard Milwaukee Wis / dear sir

i take the liberty to adress you to know if my husband is run away if there is any trouble at all please write and let me know it will relieve me of a great deal of trouble write as soon as you get this give that other letter to my husband if he is there and oblige yours truly

Mary V Robinson to E. W. Stannard

February the

Dear husband

i take my pen in hand to let you know that we are all well and hope this will find you the same i have heard such bad news that i am most crasy i heard you had run away then i heard you was absent one row call so i cannot get my pay for another month yet from the state and not but a few minutes ago i heard you was in jail for stealing so you see i am in a great deal of trouble about you i want you to write and let me no what is the trouble and if you are not coming home send me some money for i heard you got your pay last week i wish you would come home i cannot find anything in your box i think you have stolen it is your good friend lines johnson that started the story you had run away but i cant believe it yet i hope you will come home as soon as you can i have not got any thing to write about i am out of everything to eat but potatoes and bread no more from your wife to her idol of her heart

good by

Mary V. Robinson⁶³

Plymouth Sheboygan Co Wis Feb 22

Dear Friend [To E. W. Stannard Capt Co B 27 Milwaukee Wis:]

I expect you would like to hear from your absent Boys I being one I will write you a few lines and let you know what I am about. I am taking care of my poor sick woman who is longing to breathe her last to get out of her troubel. she looks like a dead person more than a living we have to stand over her most of the time and rub her limbs we give her morphine every four or six hours that is what keeps her alive she houses no apetite to speake of she has not had eney thing pass her bowels in two weeks, to day we gave her some oil it has not operated yet how long she will live the Lord only knows some days we think her end is neigh at hand and she will revive a little she is losing her memory her mind wonders some the Doctors say she will not live he can not help her eney what few days she does live I would like to remain with her if our Regiment is in the state if I should go in Camp I would not have eney peace as long as my wife is in the situation she is now the month of March will tell the story with her she may die inside of twenty four hours may live a week or three or four weeks it is more than we can tell it makes it

⁶² *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Feb. 6, 1863, p. 3/1.

⁶³ Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

bad for me I want to be with my Regiment and be with my wife I want to do my duty let the matter be what it will Capt you do just what you think is best in my case. I may want my furlough extended and may not one more week may tell the story as for myself I am well I saw Privat Wilson yesterday in the store he has got quite smart he will be ready to go to his Regiment in a few days Clinton Arnold is getting a good deal better than he was we have a good deal of sickness here and death in Plymouth nothing new of importance I would be please to hear from you, I am some exerted so I can but half write I will stop for this time and try to do better next time

Yours truly

J. P. Risbis [?]

To E. W. Stannard Capt Co B 27 Milwaukee Wis⁶⁴

The following tribute to the memory of the late Lieut. Robert E. Hornor, of this city, we find in the Hartford (Conn.) Calendar, and is from the pen of the Rev. C. W. Everest, Principal of the Rectory School, at Hamden, where the deceased was a pupil for some time:

IN MEMORY OF

LIEUT. ROBERT E. HORNOR,

Of the 27th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, who died at Sheboygan, Wis., Jan. 6th, 1863.

Gone is thine early promise, while the dew
Of youth yet sparkled in thy Morning's glow!
The music of thy voice Is hushed; thine eye
No more shall beam with joy; thy bounding step
Shall greet no more the listening ear. Cold, cold
And still lies thy fair form in dreamless sleep.

How short is life! how sudden its eclipse!
Few weeks have sped since then, amidst our band,
In Learning's paths pursued thy peaceful way.
Thy Country called thee to the tented field!
Prompt, at her word, thou gavest glad response;
Hied thee from Learning's shrine, from Pleasure's call.
E'en from thy Home, a Mother's fond embrace;
From all that please the eye and glad the heart,
Thou turn'd away at Duty's stern behest.
Thy Country called: thou girdedst on thy sword,
And on her alter swore to do or die!
All vain, alas! The clarion's note no more
Calls thee to strife. Cold, cold and still thou liest.
Wrapped in thy Country's flag, in Death's calm sleep.

Nor yet all vain! Thy bright example lives,
Thy simple truth, thy earnest manly zeal,
Thy loving heart, thy gentle, virtuous life,

⁶⁴ Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

Pointing to Honor's path, to Glory's way!

Nor yet all vain thy life! While erst thy feet
Lingered in Learning's bowers, thou heard'st the voice
Of Heavenly Wisdom, speaking to thy soul,
And wooing thee to seek its upward way,
The prize of life was won. A Father's voice
Was heard; his child obeyed. A Saviour's love
Cheered thy young heart, and Life and hope were thine.
We call not vain his life whom Heaven receives:
For life's great aim - Eternal Life - is won!

And when thou laidst thee on thy couch to die,
Twin Angels, Faith and Hope, beside thee there,
Soothed all thy grief, thy dark despair dispelled,
Pointed to Heaven, and led the shining way!
Farewell, farewell! Thou'rt home for aye with God.

Rectory School, Hamden, Feb. 23d, 1863⁶⁵

Camp Washburne, March 5, 1863

Dear Boy [Henry Stannard]

Daniel Carver tells me that you want me to send you a knife and I will do so the first time I go into the City I allsa send you receipt for making Blacking. To one pint of Alcohol add one fourth pound of Gum Shelack and one Ounce of Camphire gum let it stand for 3 days shake it well in the bottle then add lampblack enough to colour it and it is fit for use. You will want a safe Brush to put it on with. I was sorry to hear of your poor health and hope you are better before this time.

My health is quite good and the health of the Regiment is very good in fact it has improved one hundred per cent since they have a case of Small Pox in the Hospital the boys are not so fond of reporting there at the Hospital to git rid of duty

I have no fear of its going through the Reg but think it will be confined to a very few cases there is but one yet

Enclosed you will find a line to take to the German Bank to enable you to draw the money there

I must close as the mail comes soon

From your Father

E. W. Stannard⁶⁶

On March 7, 1863 the Regiment was finally mustered into the United States Service and on March 16 left the State for Columbus, Kentucky, After being on Garrison duty here for a short time, they were moved to Memphis, Tennessee as assembly point for the forces that were to join

⁶⁵ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, March 14, 1863, p. 3/3.

⁶⁶ Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg.⁶⁷

IN TOWN. Capts. Joseph Rankin and James C. Barnes, and Sergeant McGuire, of the 27th Regiment, were in town this week.⁶⁸

It [27th Regiment] left the State on the 16th of March, under orders to proceed to Columbus, Ky. The following was the regimental roster:

Colonel -- Conrad Krez.

Lieutenant Colonel - John J. Brown; Major - Ten Eyck G. Olmstead; Adjutant - Charles Meyer; Quartermaster - William N. Shafter; Surgeon - Christian Krak; First Assistant Surgeon - George Hutchinson; Second Assistant Surgeon - Franz Simon; Chaplain - Rev. William P. Stowe.

Co.	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants
A	Charles H. Cunningham	Jerome C. Saltzman	John J. Borland
B	Erastus W. Stannard	Aaron Hobart	Julius Schlaich
C	Frederick Schnellen	David Schreiack	Conrad F. Smith
D	Joseph Rankin	Thomas McMillan	William Henry
E	Alfred Marschner	John A. S. Verdier	Carl Witte
F	Samuel D. Hubbard	Edward W. Robbins	William F. Mitchell
G	William Wigham	James Gunn	Amanzer Strong
H	Charles Corneliusen	Ole Jacobsen	Albert T. Lund
I	James C. Barnes	Julius Bodenstab	William T. Cole
K	Peter Mulholland	Charles H. Raymer	Charles F. Folger ⁶⁹

LIEUT. CHARLES WITTE, of Co. E, 27th Regiment, called on us on Wednesday. He looked well and was in excellent health, but was heartily tired of lying in camp so long, and had sometimes regretted that he had not remained with Co. C, 4th Regiment, where he would have had at least some active service. A rumor had reached him from Camp Washburn, since he arrived here, that the regiment had received marching orders, which if true, was the most gratifying news he had received for some time.

He said the 27th was now a minimum regiment, and was about to be fully organized as such. The position occupied by the companies from this county, are as follows:

Plymouth Union Rifles, Captain Stannard, Co. B.

Hermann Tigers, Capt. Schnellen, Co. C.

Sheboygan City Guards, Captain Marschner, Co. E.

Scott Union Rangers, Capt. Hubbard, Co. F.⁷⁰

⁶⁷ Roland A. Kolb, The Story... of the Kolb Family. (1956), p. 14.

⁶⁸ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, March 13, 1863, p. 2/3.

⁶⁹ E. B. Quiner, Military History of Wisconsin, p. 760.

⁷⁰ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, March 14, 1863, p. 3/1.

The regiment left the state [of Wisconsin] for the South on the 16th of March, 1863, going to Columbus, Kentucky, where it was stationed until the latter part of May, when it went down the Mississippi to take part in the siege of Vicksburg.⁷¹

We have received the roster of Company E, 27th Regiment, but were unable to get it in type this week. It shall appear in our next.⁷²

THE LADIES OF THE SOLDIER AID SOCIETY of this city have within the past week, shipped to the Chicago Sanitary Commission, their tenth and eleventh boxes of hospital stores.

Box ten contained the following list of articles:

8 pillows with cases,	4,00
2 Quilts,	3,00
5 pairs of Socks,	3,13
14 Handkerchiefs,	2,10
4 Handkerchiefs, second hand,	20
31 Towels,	4,65
3 Towels, second hand,	30
10 pairs of Drawers,	12,50
2 packages of Sage	75
1 quart of dried Raspberries,	25
1 quart of dried Plums,	25
1 quart of dried Grapes,	25
2 quarts of dried Corn,	28
1 quart of dried Currants	25
10 shirts,	17,50
3 lbs. of Lint,	37
14 feather Cushions,	5,60
Old Cotten and Linen,	50
Papers,	25
5 Volumes,	<u>2.50</u>
Total	\$58,63

Box eleven was composed of delicacies, and comprized the following list of articles:

4 bottles of Wine,	3,00
1 bottle Catsup,	25
1 two quart can Catsup	1,00
2 two quart cans Tomato	1,50
2 three pint cans apple,	1,00
1 three pint can Tomatoes	33
1 three pint can Currants	37

⁷¹ Hosea W. Rood, Wisconsin At Vicksburg, p. 165.

⁷² *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, March 28, 1863, p. 1/2.

2 quart can Currants	75
2 quart cans Blueberries	1,00
2 quart cans Strawberries	1,00
1 quart can Peaches	50
1 quart can Plums	60
1 quart can Cherries, preserved,	65
4 quart cans Tomatoes,	<u>1,50</u>
Total	\$13,70 ⁷³

THE 27th REGIMENT TO MARCH TO DAY. We received a call from Lieut. J.A.S. Verdier, of Co. E 27th Regiment, on Tuesday afternoon. From him we learned that the 27th Regiment had orders to march at once for the seat of war, but that it would be impossible for them to get ready to do so before to day, when they would start for Cairo, where they are to report. Lieut. Verdier was here on duty, to return absentees with leave, several of the soldiers having given themselves furloughs to visit home before leaving.

Four companies of this Regiment, T [sic - B], C, E, and F, are from this county, and we know they will give a good account of themselves whenever they have the opportunity. May the God of Battles be with them in every conflict through which they may be called to pass, and crown them with the victory which Right and Justice will ever in the end achieve over wrong.⁷⁴

Departure of the Twenty-Seventh

The Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, Colonel Krez, departed this morning for Cairo, in fine style and in good spirits. There was a large concourse of people out to see them off, and the flagstaff throughout the city, were generally decorated with the stars and stripes, while the fronts of some of the stores contained additional decorations in honor of the occasion. The front of Mr. Nazro's immense hardware establishment, containing twenty-four windows, had a small flag extended from each window. The day being so beautiful, the effect of the display as the regiment passed through the city, was augmented to a grand pageant-scene, and the soldiers were so inspired by it that they apparently rejoiced at the prospect before them, of soon sharing in work of blood which is now going on upon the sunny fields of the South. The regiment numbers about 800 effective men, and its roster is as follows: *Milwaukee Wisconsin, March 30.*

[names of field and staff line officers]⁷⁵

THE 27th REGIMENT, Col. Krez, left Milwaukee Tuesday morning, arrived at Chicago at 4:30 P.M., and left almost immediately for Cairo. The *Chicago Post* says: "As the regiment marched up Lake street to the sound of a full drum corps, they presented a handsome appearance, and so perfect was their marching that some of our citizens supposed it was an old regiment returning to

⁷³ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, March 28, 1863, p. 1/3.

⁷⁴ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, March 28, 1863, p. 1/3.

⁷⁵ *Sheboygan Journal*, Sheboygan, April 2, 1863.

enforce the conscription act."

We meant to publish the Roster of the regiment this week, but are obliged to defer it for want of room.⁷⁶

PROMOTED. We inadvertently omitted to mention, last week, that Sergeant Charles F. Folger, of Co. E, 27th Regiment, (The Sheboygan Guards,) has been promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy of Co. K, of the same regiment. Lieut. Folger, we learn, makes an excellent officer, and his promotion was well merited.⁷⁷

The 27th. The 27th Regiment left Milwaukee for Cairo, on Monday last. Manitowoc county is largely represented in this Regiment, having one Company in it, under command of Capt. JOSEPH RANKIN. The Major, T. G. OLMSTED, is also a resident of this place. Besides, we have Captains MULHOLLAND and BARNES, Surgeon HUTCHIESON, and a host of other good fellows. Good luck attend them!⁷⁸

BURGLARY AT PLYMOUTH. The Post Office at Plymouth was burglariously entered by some persons with evil intent, about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last.... They took what change was in the money drawer, and a silver watch, in all about \$30 in value. They then passed into the sleeping room of Mr. Schlaich, the Post Master, who was awakened by their entrance, upon seeing which they incontinently fled, followed by Mr. S.; but they were too fleet of foot for him to overhaul them. It is believed, however, that identity can be proven, and that justice is on their track.

Mr. Schlaich, a few days before, had returned from a visit to the 27th Regiment, just previous to their departure from Milwaukee, and brought back with him about \$1500 in money entrusted to him by the soldiers of the regiment, to pay to their families and friends. Some \$500 or over of this sum was still remaining in his hands, subject to the order of the persons to whom it belonged, and it is supposed that was what the burglars sought. They failed, however, in finding it.⁷⁹

Incidentally, the first casualty of the Company was [father's friend,] one Rheinhold Oemichen who died while the Regiment was at Columbus Kentucky [on April 14, 1863].⁸⁰

⁷⁶ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, April 1, 1863, p. 1/2.

⁷⁷ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, April 1, 1863, p. 1/2.

⁷⁸ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, April 3, 1863, p. 2/3.

⁷⁹ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, April 11, 1863, p. 1/3.

⁸⁰ Letter, Roland A. Kolb to Mark Knipping, January 8, 1968.

Widmung

an unseren Kameraden Reinhold Oehmichen,
geboren 3. April 1844,
gestorben 9. April 1863.

Ruhe sanft, du armes, junges Leben,
Ungestört in deiner letzten Ruh'!
Treue Freunde haben dich begleitet
Zu der Stätte, die sie dir bereitet,
Dich gedeckt mit fremder Erde zu.

Wenn die freiheitsmörderische Kugel
Ueber deinem stillen Grabe saust,
Kannst ungestört du friedlich liegen,
Während deine Feinde weiter fliegen,
Wo des Krieges tolle Brandung braust.

Ja, wer weiss, wie bald zum letzten Male
Wir zum Kampf für Recht und Freiheit geh'n;
Doch geloben wir an dieser Stätte,
Dass des Schlachtendonners Mordrakete
Wird uns fest und muthig kämpfen seh'n.

Hier geloben wir an deinem Grabe,
Treu, wie du es warst uns beizusteh'n,
In dem heissen Kampfgewühl der Schlachten
Wollen wir als Brüder uns betrachten,
Siegen oder sterbend untergeh'n.

Jos. Wolters.⁸¹

⁸¹ Joseph Wolters, Zum Andenken an den verstorbenen Joseph Wolters: Eine Sammlung der von ihm verfassten Gedichte, no date, p. 11. ([Some] Thoughts of the late Joseph Wolters: A Collection of his Poetry") Joseph Wolters married Ernst Kolb's sister Ernstine, and they farmed adjacent to her parents' home farm. Wolters had acquired an education in Saxony, was trained as a bookbinder there, and belonged to the Society of Free Thinkers. "Her husband being more of a student and a philosopher, in his way... it devolved on Ernstine to do most of the farm work. This she did with the help of her children, as soon as they were able. There was none of the farm work that she was not able to do. In later years she told her grandchildren, how, at times she would be at work in the field with her husband. Suddenly, some lines would occur to him, and he would need to drop his work, and hurry home to finish his poem." The Story...of the Kolb Family, p. 12.

Columbus Ky April 15 1863

My Dear Wife

I sent a letter from Cairo yesterday to [son] Henry giving him notice that I had sent him a packedge containing \$1,385. one thousand three hundred & eighty five dollars also an account showing what is to be done with the money. My Boys all said send to Henry we know it will be safe if he gits it. I know it will make him some trouble but we did not know any one else that would satisfy all the boys. Even William Monk wasn't afraid to trust him. I wish he would write as soon as he gits the money and tell him that I will collect and send him something for his trouble. I went to Cairo last Monday and caried about fifteen thousand dollars to the Express Office. I hope it will all go safe. I had Transportation and an Escort furnished me. We have no ideas how long we shall remain here and I do not suppose any one knowes. There is lots of Counterbands here and they are comeing in evry day. The boys are gitting them for cooks they hire them cheap and they do all the drudgery of the camp. The greatest niger heighters that we have in our company are the first to get one. So far from this beeing any expence to Government they are a help they will work harder and for less pay than any white man and the women wash and earn their own living. And I believe they are the ownly Union folks in this part of Ky. My Boys are all well not one in the hospital here and I here that those at Madison will be here in a few days. Dan Carver went to Madison with Dr Huchinson and the sick and they have not yet returned. I think they are visiting their friends and you may see him. I wish you would write often and send me papers. I have every thing that I want and some things that I shall send home when we leav here.

We had a fine warm rain yesterday and everything looks splendid this morn. I should like Kentucky if we could have peace and a good sett of enhabitence.

The bugel is sounding for Batalion Drill and I must close so good by

From your Husband

E W Stannard

I find after tearing my paper in to that I have writen on both halves of the sheet so I will send both of them.

E.W.S.⁸²

PAID OFF. The 27th Regiment has received two months pay since their arrival at Columbus. We learn that Co. B, Capt. Stannard, have sent home \$1,330 as their allotment. This speaks volumes for their prudence and foresight.⁸³

FROM THE 27th REGIMENT.

Columbus, Ky, April 18, 1863.

Dear Pilot: Perhaps it may be of some interest to the many friends of the 27th Reg't Wis. Vol. to learn their whereabouts and what they are doing. The health of the Regiment is good, and the boys are in good spirits.

⁸² Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

⁸³ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, April 18, 1863, p. 1/2.

We left the "City of Bricks" on the 30th day of March, at 11 o'clock A.M., and no Regiment ever stationed in Milwaukee left with the good wishes of so large a portion of its inhabitants. Better treatment than we received at the hands of the citizens could not be asked for, and we hope to be able to repay them tenfold. We were also well treated while passing through Chicago. At the Illinois Central R. R. depot the men received each a nice cup of hot coffee which put them in good humor, and at 6 o'clock that evening we took the cars for the land of Dixie. The next morning found us at Champaign City, on the I.[llinois] C.[entral] R.[ail] R.[oad], where we drew some rations, and then jogged along to Cairo, which place we reached about 3 A.M. of the 1st of April. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day we again embarked on board the ROY ROY for down the river, and arrived at this place at 4 o'clock of the same day -- pitching our tents, or rather ourselves, where we could.

The force encamped at Columbus consisted of the 25th, 31st, 34th (drafted) Wisconsin Regiments, two companies of Cavalry, and some Regulars. The whole force was reviewed by Generals THOMAS and ROGERS, from whom we received great praise for our good conduct and appearance; Gen. THOMAS also remarked that we were the finest Wisconsin Regiment he had yet seen, and it made us feel as if we had the feather.

On the morning of the 3d the long roll was beat, and the Regiment formed in line. It would have done your soul good if you could have seen Capt. Jo., of Co. D, come along with some of those lengthy strides of his, with blood in his eye, and cheese-knife in hand, ready to deal death in double portions to the rebels. Co.'s A and F went down the river to Hickman, 15 miles below this place, to see what the rebels had done, as reports reached us that they had made an assault on that place and taken some of our men prisoners. The alarm proved false: everything was quiet. At noon Co.'s D and B took the cars on the Columbus Railroad, and went down to Union City, six miles into Tennessee, but found no secesh, and returned without having accomplished anything.

The country through which we passed while on that expedition looks well: we were surprised to find peach, apple, and pear trees in blossom; and wheat, which is about six inches high, looks good. I have no doubt that the people of Kentucky -- if the State was clear of Federal troops -- would be as rampant as the inhabitants of the other Southern States for Disunion; but the gunboats make them good Union men. The majority are tired of the war, but stick to their faith as much as ever, and all claim that if it had not been for the nigger the war would not have happened.

There are about five hundred contrabands here that are supported and clothed at the expense of the government; they are offered opportunities to enlist, but do not seem anxious -- in fact, we find they prefer to lay around than to soldier it. Gen. THOMAS gave us instructions to allow the nigger to pass through our lines and treat them kindly, and fight the secesh ourselves. It goes down pretty hard, but we have to make the best of it.

A number of prisoners are stationed here, mostly guerillas, and a hard looking set they are; they make sport of Northern soldiers -- say that they will never give up while a man remains, &c. Some thirty, including a Captain, were taken near Hickman day before yesterday and sent up to Columbus. In appearance they have no advantage over the others, and they bid defiance to all the force we can bring ag'st them. We would get rid of a great trouble, if all the guerillas that were caught could be hung as high as Haman. Lieut. BORLAND, of Co. A, with 18 men, went down

the river with some prisoners, and returned this morning -- thinks that there is no prospect of a forward movement of any kind. He says the gunboats are playing up and down the river every day and large numbers of troops are going below and some up the Cumberland.

The Paymaster made us all feel good Saturday, for he dealt out some of his greenbacks to our Regiment, and you can imagine about how a man feels when he is dead flat broke, and what a light heart he has when his pockets are flush.

About forty of our boys went down on the railroad 15 miles back of Hickman to guard the workmen from molestation while repairing the road. A small number are sick, but no cases of an alarming nature. The company has lost one man by death. REINHORD OEMICHEN died on the morning of the 9th inst., of disease of the lungs. He was sick but a few days, and now rests beneath the green sod of the soldier's grave yard in Columbus. He was a fine soldier and is missed by his comrades.

Major OLMSTED is hale and hearty, and is around amongst the boys with his accustomed hood humor and smiling countenance, while Capt. RANKIN is always on hand looking to the welfare of his company, and sees that they are well cared for and supplied with sufficient rations. MAGUIRE is at his post amidst the barrels and boxes -- pork, bacon, and bread -- dealing out to each Orderly the amount of rations for his men, and I must say that the rations so far are of the very best kind and of a sufficient quantity -- more than many can dispose of. Our old friend, Capt. MULHOLLAND is all right, and makes a capital officer.

Election was held in camp on the 7th. Co. D cast 48 votes for [Democrat Montgomery M.] COTHREN [of Mineral Point], and 2 for DIXON. It was a small vote for the reason that there had been a very heavy detail made for picket guard, and quite a number were sick. I don't think there are a great many here but what are of the simon-pure kind.

We are shut out from the world so far as news is concerned. Send us some of your papers, and let me know something about the good folks of Manitowoc.

You may expect that the 27th, if ever they have an opportunity to immortalize themselves they will do it with a will and determination never to surrender.

Respectfully yours,
OLD SOLDIER,
Co. D, 27th Wis. Vol.⁸⁴

FROM THE 27th REGIMENT.

Columbus, Ky., April 29, 1863.

Editor of the Pilot: Doubtless before this reaches you, you will have heard of the attempt of the rebel Marmaduke to take Cape Girardeau, but not of the particular action of this regiment in connection therewith. The fight commenced on Sunday, the 26th inst., and continued until next day. The 27th and 25th Wisconsin, and 9th Indiana battery, were ordered to embark for the scene of conflict on Monday morning, and arrived there the morning of the next day, when we learned that no more force was needed. The regiments left for down the river at 9 1/2 A.M. without having had the privilege of smelling gunpowder. I was informed by one of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, who just came in from Jacksonville, that the Federal forces had captured 1,000 prisoners,

⁸⁴ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, April 24, 1863, p. 2/3.

1,500 horses, and 18 pieces of cannon, and had got the rebels surrounded in the swamps and would probably bag the whole pile. From the best sources I learn, as near as can be ascertained, the Rebel force amounts to about 8,000, while the Federals numbered only 5,000. A force of 2,000 is said to be marching from New Madrid to cut off the enemy's retreat, and from the present appearance of things, I should say Marmaduke's situation is anything but a pleasant one.

I saw a letter in the Manitowoc "Tribune", dated April 9, '63, signed "GUIDE RIGHT," giving a statement of the manner in which the election was conducted. He says that a large majority of the Company were in favor of Dixon, but could not vote for him as there were no tickets for him to be had, and thinks it was a gross outrage and insult upon the Company; and seeks to implicate the officers of Co. D, in the affair. The fact is, "GUIDE RIGHT" has made a statement which is utterly false, and he knew it to be so when he wrote the article. Our officers refused to have anything to do with the matter, and let the men vote for the candidate they preferred -- tickets for each being on the ground. The writer of those falsehoods feels somewhat grieved because the boys will not admit that a nigger is their equal; but I am sorry to say the nigger is above HIM, so far as truth and honesty are concerned.

Resp'y Yours,
OLD SOLDIER.⁸⁵

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM THE 27TH.

Columbus, Ky., May 9, 1863.

The health of the members of Co. D is good, and we live high. Fresh meat is served once a week -- salt meat all the time, and plenty of potatoes with other vegetables -- which, together with baker's and pilot bread, furnish as good living as a man could desire. The pilot bread is so hard that it is difficult to drive a nail into it, but we manage to dispose of it.

The Regiment drew hats yesterday, of the same style as those of the 21st, worn in Manitowoc by some of its members. They are great high things -- showing a short man off to advantage, and on a tall man, resembling something odd on a bean pole.

Sergeant Marez and Melvin Ingerson, of this company, have received their discharges since we came here. Another member, named John Whitcomb, had his finger shot off somehow the other night, while on picket duty.

The fellow that wrote that correspondence to the "Tribune" is an unmitigated liar; he was not around, and knew nothing about the election. He is a man who has shirked duty ever since we've been in camp, and has never stood guard. He went to work once without being detailed, and the officer in command gave him to understand that he would be detailed when his services were required.⁸⁶

The following are the casualties among the Manitowoc soldiers in the 27th (German) Regiment:

Killed - Capt. Chas. Pizzala, Sergeant Chris. Schmidt, Wm. Veght.

Wounded - Lieut. Adolph Cordier, Corporal Daniel Tubs, Wm. Hoefling, Fred. Puls,

⁸⁵ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, May 3, 1863, p. 2/3.

⁸⁶ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, May 15, 1863, p. 1/7.

Wenzel Herman Roehr, Frederick Voss.

[Note: this is a misprint. These men served in the 26th Wis., "The German Regiment"]⁸⁷

The regiment remained at Columbus, engaged in garrison duty, until the 30th of May, when it moved, with other forces, to Memphis, where orders were received to proceed to Vicksburg.⁸⁸

[The 27th Wisconsin at Vicksburg] occupied a position at Snyder's Bluff, near the Yazoo river, until the surrender, when it took passage up the river to Helena, Ark., where it was in camp until the 13th of August.⁸⁹

Arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo on the 4th of June, they proceeded up that river to Sartaria, where they remained two days, when an action took place between the rebel artillery and the gunboats. During this time, companies A, B and C were thrown out as skirmishers, while the regiment was held in reserve. They were not, however, actively engaged, and on the 6th, marched down the river, thirty miles, to Haines' Bluff, where they arrived next day, somewhat fagged out by the rapid march under a scorching sun. On the march to Haines' Bluff, Captain Stannard, of Company B, was shot by the discharge of a musket, which he was passing to a sick man in an ambulance. He died on the 7th, and was buried by the roadside. His loss was greatly lamented.⁹⁰

DEATH OF CAPT. STANNARD. It is with pain we learn [of] the death of Capt. E. W. Stannard, of Co. B, 27th Regiment, who was accidentally shot while marching from Sartaria to Haines Bluff, Miss., recently. The particulars of the accident we have not learned. It is said, however, that he was left behind, on the march, in the care of Daniel Carver, of his Company, and that the guerillas coming across them, killed Capt. S. and took Carver prisoner.

Capt. Stannard is said to have won the especial confidence and love of his own company, and the esteem of the whole regiment, and his loss is keenly felt by all. He has for many years been a prominent citizen of this county, and his name is intimately interwoven with its local history. In 1860 he represented the Second Assembly District of the county in the Legislature. He was a worthy man, a true patriot, and his loss will be mourned by the community generally where he was known and esteemed for his personal excellencies.

Just as our paper was being made up, the following resolutions were received from the 27th Regiment, relative to the decease of Capt. S.:

Haine's Bluff (Miss.), June 15, 1863.

⁸⁷ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, May 15, 1863, p. 1/7.

⁸⁸ E. B. Quiner, Military History of Wisconsin, p. 761.

⁸⁹ Hosea W. Rood, Wisconsin At Vicksburg, p. 165.

⁹⁰ E. B. Quiner, Military History of Wisconsin, p. 761.

At a meeting of the officers of the 27th Reg't Wis. Vol. Infantry, held at Head Quarters, the following resolutions in reference to the decease of Captain Erastus W. Stannard, of Co. B, who came to his death on the 8th inst. by the accidental discharge of a rifle, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty dispenser of events to remove from our midst by sudden accident our highly esteemed fellow officer, Capt. E. W. Stannard, therefore

Resolved, That we feel deeply the loss we have sustained that by his death we have been deprived not only of a faithful and efficient officer, but of a kind hearted, genial, wholesouled man, one of cultivated mind and noble, patriotic impulses, whose character was based upon a love of truth, justice and virtue.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory as one worthy of imitation, and that his noble example shall stimulate our energy in defence of the cause in which he so cheerfully sacrificed his life.

Resolved, That the family and friends of the deceased shall ever share largely of our sympathy and cadolence in their said bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and one copy to each of the newspapers published in the county of Sheboygan, State of Wisconsin.

Conrad Krez, Col. presiding
Adj't Chas. Meyer, Clerk.⁹¹

CAPT. ERASTUS W. STANNARD was one of the early and well-known citizens of the town of Greenbush. He was a native of Cortland County, N. Y., his birth having occurred November 22, 1817, and was a son of Ezra Stannard. He grew to manhood in his native State, and on November 6, 1839, was married to Keviah [sic - Zeviah] Knowles, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dygert) Knowles.

In 1851 Mr. Stannard came with his family to Wisconsin, and settled in what is now the town of Greenbush, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming.... served in the capacity of Supervisor and Chairman of the town a number of terms. He was also elected... to the Assembly branch of the Wisconsin State Legislature....

When the War of the Rebellion came on, Mr. Stannard responded to the call of the Government for volunteers to aid in its suppression. He was instrumental in raising a body of men, which was mustered into the service as Company B, of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. He was commissioned Captain of this company, and served in that capacity until his death. The Twenty-seventh was one of Wisconsin's famous regiments, and took part in many of the most important campaigns and battles of the war. Though he had participated in many severe conflicts, he escaped the bullets of the foe, but was accidently killed by one of his own men. It was during the siege of Vicksburg, in June of 1863. Becoming exhausted while the command was making a forced march, he had been riding in an ambulance, and was just in the act of alighting, when a soldier, in removing his gun from the ambulance, accidently discharged it, wounding Capt. Stannard so severely that he died a few hours later. This sad event occurred on the 8th of June,

⁹¹ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, July 4, 1863, p. 1/2. A similar brief notice along with the same resolutions appeared in *The Sheboygan Journal* of July 9, 1863.

1863. After being wounded, realizing that he could not long survive his injuries, he requested that his body be taken home for burial. He was buried temporarily near the place of his death, but later his dying request was complied with, and his body rests in the beautiful cemetery at Greenbush. He was a gallant soldier and a useful citizen, and his untimely death was greatly lamented.

Besides his wife, who still lives in... the village of Greenbush,... he left two children, a son and a daughter. Henry, the former, was born January 20, 1843, and also served in the late war, being a member of the gallant Eighth Wisconsin, known as "the Eagle Regiment." He is now a resident of Armstrong Corners, Fond du Lac County. The daughter, Althea, is the wife of Hollis Wade, of Greenbush[, proprietor of the Wade House].⁹²

FROM THE 27th REGIMENT. [We have been handed the following private letter from G. E. Bartlett, of Greenbush, a member of Co. B, 27th Regiment, which we publish with pleasure, believing that it will be of interest to many of our readers, and more especially as it is the first we have received for publication from that regiment since they left the state, notwithstanding we had the promise of frequent correspondence from it] Ed. Times.

Head Quarters, Kimball's Division,
Haines' Bluff, Miss., June 15, '63.

Dear Father and Mother: Your kind letter of June 9th came to hand this morning, and was read with much pleasure. It found us both well and in good spirits. It is raining here some to-day. We have got quite comfortably settled down, since our hard march, which I mentioned to you in my last letter, and begin to recruit a little; but no one knows how long before orders to "march" will again sound on our ears.

I should not be surprised if fighting was renewed here soon. They are making great preparations for it. There are a great many troops here now, and more are arriving every day. Vicksburg is not taken yet; there was heavy cannonading going on there this morning. Gen. Grant says he can "take it in two hours" if occasion requires; but he says it would inevitably be attended with very heavy loss on our side. I think he had rather force them to surrender, than to make another such terrible charge as was made on the 22d of May. That was an awful charge! I have seen and talked with a number of the boys who were in that fight, and they say (and they are old troops too,) that "it beat all charges they ever witnessed."

Our force lay within 200 yards of the enemy's breast works, and every man who showed his head on either side, got shot. The boys of the 27th seem to begin to rally from the gloom which the loss of our beloved Captain had thrown around them, and now seem to be in good cheer, and ready for anything in the line of fighting, or marching. I wrote you that they gave out pretty bad, in that march from Satartia (a place 25 miles up the Yazoo) here. But I think they stood it pretty well for new troops, unused to fatiguing marches. The weather was terrible sultry, and we marched through cornfields nearly the entire distance. We left there at 11 A. M. and got here at 12 the next day. The first night we encamped at 11 o'clock, and laid ourselves down on the bare ground to rest, with nothing but the starry heavens for a covering, to shelter us from the dews of evening, and that was sufficient, for I presume that not one in ten of our men knew, five

⁹² Portrait And Biographical Record Of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, pp. 251-252.

minutes after they had laid down but what they were on a good feather bed, and sheltered beneath their own or their father's roof. I know I did not, for one. The ground felt soft to my weary limbs, after a hard, half day's march; and that, the first one we had had since we commenced camp life.

Dear friends, I will lay aside pen and ink for a few minutes, while I partake of a good, wholesome, substantial and (to a very hungry person, with a good appetite), palatable dinner; consisting of Bacon, Hard Tack and Coffee.

Well, I have done ample justice to our Bacon and Shingles, and I feel far better for it, and will finish my letter. I have been detached from our regiment to join a Pioneer Corps. Our business will be to go in advance of the main army, to fix roads, construct bridges, if necessary. The Corps is composed chiefly of mechanics. We encamp by ourselves, and have a good time. There is but about forty now, but I think there will be more soon. We have orders to bring in every negro we can find, and make them work.

We had quite an accident happen in our squad yesterday. We were all sitting on the ground in front of our camp, and a man came along holding in his hand a pistol. I asked him to let me look at it, which request he immediately complied with; but between us both, somehow or other, the weapon was discharged -- the ball striking another man who was sitting about 8 feet distant, and entering the left arm at about two inches below the front of the shoulder. It did not hit the bone, and I hope he will not be laid up long with it. I assure you, I am heartily glad it is no worse.

Capt. Stannard is buried about fifteen miles from here. His loss is very deeply lamented, and he will be missed more than any other man in the regiment. I wrote to you in my last letter that Dan. Carver was hung by the rebels. It is now ascertained that he was taken prisoner. I think we will have Vicksburg before many days. From your son,

G. E. Bartlett.⁹³

The Twenty-seventh was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, in the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Montgomery, of the Twenty-fifth, in the Third Division, General Kimball, Sixteenth Army Corps.

On the 11th [of June], they moved four miles, to Snyder's Bluff, which formed a portion of the rear line of investment around Vicksburg. Here they remained, in the performance of picket duty, and work on the fortifications and intrenchments, until after the capitulation of Vicksburg, when they moved to Helena, Ark.⁹⁴

[Photograph of Twenty-seventh Infantry monument on Grant Avenue, Vicksburg battlefield]

The Twenty-seventh Infantry.

The Twenty-seventh went into position in the latter part of May at Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo above Vicksburg, where it remained until the surrender. I can find nothing further concerning the regiment during the siege than the mere statement of the fact that it was there.

⁹³ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, July 4, 1863, p. 2/2-3.

⁹⁴ E. B. Quiner, *Military History of Wisconsin*, p. 761.

After the fall of Vicksburg it moved up to Helena, Arkansas.⁹⁵

Twenty-seventh Infantry

The Twenty-seventh regiment came down the river from Columbus in the early part of June and was posted at Snyder's Bluff, about twelve miles northeast of Vicksburg, on the Yazoo, until the capture of the place.⁹⁶

U. S. Provisional Division;
Sixteenth Corps (Detachment); Army of the Tennessee.

Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball.

Engelmann's Brigade: Col. Adolph Engelmann.

Richmond's Brigade: Col. Jonathan Richmond.

Montgomery's Brigade: Col. Milton Montgomery

A portion of the division bore a part in skirmish at Mechanicsburg, Mississippi, June 4, 1863, without reported casualties. Uniting with the remainder of the division at Hayne's Bluff, June 7, the whole force held that position until June 15, when it moved to Snyder's Bluff, strongly fortified that point, and remained there to the end of the siege.

Engelmann's Brigade: Col. Adolph Engelmann

43rd Illinois: Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler

61st Illinois: Maj. Simon P. Ohr

106th Illinois: Maj. John M. Hurt

12th Michigan: Col. William H. Graves

Richmond's Brigade: Col. Jonathan Richmond

18th Illinois: Col. Daniel H. Brush

54th Illinois: Col. Greenville M. Mitchell

126th Illinois: Maj. William W. Wilshire

22d Ohio: Col. Oliver Wood

Montgomery's Brigade: Col. Milton Montgomery

40th Iowa: Col. John A. Garrett

3d Minnesota: Col. Chauncey W. Griggs

25th Wisconsin: Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith

27th Wisconsin: Col. Conrad Krez⁹⁷

FROM THE 27th REGIMENT.

The following extracts of a letter from a member of Capt. Rankin's Company, now stationed before Vicksburg, will be of interest to many of our readers:

Haines Bluff, Miss., June 17, '63.

⁹⁵ Hosea W. Rood, Wisconsin At Vicksburg, p. 122.

⁹⁶ Hosea W. Rood, Wisconsin At Vicksburg, p. 95.

⁹⁷ Hosea W. Rood, Wisconsin At Vicksburg, p. 247.

Dear Father... We have had rather hard fare for the last two days, and have no present prospect of better. Day before yesterday we left our old camp at Haines' Bluff, and started up the river. We went about two miles with our knapsacks on our backs, and were then ordered to deploy into battle line to perform picket duty for the night. We had no supper, and about nine o'clock in the evening it commenced raining and did not stop until we were all wet through, so you imagine how pleasant our situation was. In the morning we slung knapsacks for another march, breakfastless, and went beyond our old camp about five miles, carrying our tents, and pitched them in the heat of the day, only receiving at noon a small slice of bread and a cup of tea, and at night, some boiled ham and tea, without any crackers or bread, and were very thankful to get that. This morning we had coffee and ham, and five of those small round crackers, about the size of a copper. We expect some bread for dinner, and a wagon is coming this way now, which I think resembles the bread wagon. The Government is not to blame for our lack of rations, for there is plenty of provisions here, but our Quartermaster is too lazy to draw them.

Old JOE JOHNSTON is coasting about here, trying to get to Vicksburg, but he can't make out; he went over on the Big Black River and they flaxed him out pretty badly, and he is moving about the country, but dare not come near our lines.

GEN. GRANT issued an order the other day, in which he said that he considered the enemy at Vicksburg as prisoners, and that he could take them any day, but with a great loss of life, and he proposed to sacrifice as few of our men as possible; and the way he is working it is this: The army have large bales of cotton placed in position to work behind, and shell the city during the day and in the night move the cotton towards the rebels. By this means our men are completely screened from the fire of the enemy, and at the same time are steadily approaching the place and continually shelling it, while our sharpshooters are on the alert for a rebel head above the fortifications. We must have a large force here. Every hill is covered with our cannon, and the whole country with our infantry and cavalry.

Our Regiment has a pretty good camping ground, and I think we will get along well after we get settled down, if we stay here. We are stationed in line of battle, and form part of the army in the rear of Vicksburg. The boys expect to be paid off soon.⁹⁸

Twenty-Seventh Infantry - Vicksburg casualties:

Florence H. Bentrupp	E	Disease, Snyder's Bluff	July 5, 1863
Selah Copley	B	Disease, Snyder's Bluff	July 20, 1863
John Feiten	E	Disease, Snyder's Bluff	June 29, 1863
Henry Hoberg	E	Disease, Snyder's Bluff	June 28, 1863
Lemuel Lawrence	K	Disease, Milliken's Bend	July 23, 1863
James Piper	D	Disease, Haynes' Bluff	July 19, 1863
Charles Prieder	B	Disease, Snyder's Bluff	July 14, 1863
William Thompson	H	Disease, Snyder's Bluff	July 26, 1863
Christian Wolf	D	Disease, Snyder's Bluff	July 22, 1863

casualties not buried or recorded in the Vicksburg cemetery records:

John Tuarnaur	A	died on hospital boat	July 30, 1863
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⁹⁸ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, June 3, 1863, p. 1/3.

Chester M. Gilman	B	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 23, 1863
Josiah A. Wright	B	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 13, 1863
Simon Wehrman	C	died at Snyder's Bluff	July 15, 1863
Gilbert Bailey	D	died at St. Louis	July 17, 1863
Jonas Piper	D	died at Snyder's Bluff	July 19, 1863
Cornelius Sullivan	D	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 13, 1863
David Welch	D	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 3, 1863
Fritz Wolf	D	died at Snyder's Bluff	July 23, 1863
John Barnes	E	died at St. Helena [La.]	Aug. 21, 1863
Johannes Demmler	E	died at Duvall's Bluff	Aug. 13, 1863
Carl Janke	E	died at Snyder's Bluff	July 23, 1863
Alonzo Loomis	F	died at St. Helena, La.	Aug. 7, 1863
Simeon Pond	F	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 14, 1863
Gerrit J. Te Camp	F	died at Memphis	Aug. 31, 1863
Antonie Voskuil	F	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 1, 1863
Michael Connely	G	died at Arkansas	Aug. 15, 1863
Frederick Heilmich	G	died at Memphis	Aug. 27, 1863
Kjel A. Anderson	H	died on hospital boat	Aug. 1, 1863
Asbjorn Brynjeldsen	H	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 13, 1863
Nils H. Larsen	H	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 11, 1863
Ellen Nielson	H	died at Mound City, Ill.	Aug. 9, 1863
Johan George Reder	H	died at Memphis	Aug. 29, 1863
Samuel Gilchrist	I	discharged	June 9, 1863
Ulrich Rothlisbergen	I	died at Helena, Ark.	Aug. 6, 1863
Thore Aadenson	K	died on hospital boat	July 28, 1863
John Cochams	K	died at Mound City, Ill.	Aug. 14, 1863
Oscar Smith	K	died on hospital boat	July 28, 1863 ⁹⁹

[The regiment lost 36 men from disease at Vicksburg during 2 months June 28 - Aug. 31, 1863]

During the siege of Vicksburg, the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, and two squadrons of the Second Cavalry were doing duty at Snyder's Bluff, about four miles south of Haines' Bluff, six or eight miles north of the city. These places had been strongly fortified, General Grant fearing an attack on that end of his lines by General Johnston.¹⁰⁰

After Vicksburg, nearly half of the 27th [Regiment] was out of action due to dissentary which ravaged the ranks, -- polluted drinking water. Father carried the amoeba infection which caused the dissentary for the rest of his days.¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ Hosea W. Rood, Wisconsin At Vicksburg, pp. 215, 460-467.

¹⁰⁰ E. B. Quiner, Military History of Wisconsin, p. 403.

¹⁰¹ Letter, Roland A. Kolb to Mark Knipping, July 13, 1962.

JOHN JUNIUS BROWN, M.D., is a pioneer settler of Sheboygan,... born... June 24, 1819 [in Toronto, Canada].... Some three years later the family removed to Lockport, N. Y., and about 1824 to Buffalo.... The year 1846 witnessed the arrival of Dr. Brown in Sheboygan. Though he bought a farm near town, he pursued his chosen profession, until after the breaking out of the war. In raising troops for the service he took an active part, and in recognition of his services was commissioned, October 20, 1862 by Gov. Salomon as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. He served with his command until disabled by sunstroke at Vicksburg, which has finally resulted in severe paralysis....¹⁰²

They [27th Regiment] arrived near Vicksburg on June 4, 1863 and were stationed at the mouth of the Yazoo River. It is worthy of comment here that these men only recently from the North and stationed between the bluffs, suffering from the heat was intense. After a two day too rapid a march to another point and back, half the Regiment was ill. Heat and contaminated water took its fearful toll. After the fall of Vicksburg, father with others was furloughed home on sick leave.

An incident on the boat, coming up the Mississippi River needs to be told. It so happened that Captain Rankin of Company D was on the same boat with the sick men. He was coming North to aid in recruiting in order that he might refill the ranks of his depleted Company. On an evening, the good Captain accosted each of his men, who were lying about on the deck, too weak to stand. "Did they have any money?" As the men had not been paid for some time, they were naturally completely out of funds. "Well, I haven't any either. But I have a good company on board and I'll see what I can do in the morning." Came morning, and he handed each of his men five dollars. The story is that he had gambled most of the night, and out of his winnings, gave to his men.

Arriving at Sheboygan, the men were so weak they were forced to sit down on the curb to rest. Some kind lady accosted them and when they told her they were tired, she took them into a nearby tavern and bought beer and sandwiches. When father reported to Dr. Bock, the good doctor exclaimed, "My boy what have they done to you?" On recovery father rejoined his Regiment which was then stationed in Arkansas doing Garrison duty and guarding railroads in and near Little Rock. Their duties carried them as far as Camden, which was occupied in April 1864.¹⁰³

You ask for personal accounts [of the 27th Wisconsin].... There of course [was] the trip up the Mississippi on furlough when the boys were so sick with dysentary, that they could not stand up, and their Captain Rankin gambling [on the steamboat transport] all night was able to hand each of his boys a \$5 dollar bill [from his winnings]. And when they arrived at Sheboygan too weak to stand, so they sat on the curb, and a kind lady brought them some sandwiches and beer.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰² Portrait And Biographical Record Of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, pp. 226-227.

¹⁰³ Roland A. Kolb, The Story...Of The Kolb Family, p. 14.

¹⁰⁴ Letter, Roland A. Kolb to Mark Knipping, Dec. 6, 1969.

... when I was courting my first wife, Elsa Clusen in Manitowoc, they used to have a visitor from Michicott, a widow by the name of Brimmer (or Brümmer). She told the same story that father told of their trip up the Mississippi River after Vicksburg when they were furloughed home on sick leave. Her husband had been on the same boat.¹⁰⁵

After the capture of Vicksburg, the Wisconsin regiments engaged in the siege, were transferred to other fields of service.... The Twenty-seventh was sent to Steele's department, at Little Rock.¹⁰⁶

Capt. A. Marschner, of the 27th regiment, is at home (he says) on furlough for a few days. Some, however, are so uncharitable as to insinuate that his furlough is one of an indefinite length of time, as he left the regiment only some six hours previous to its departure to join Rosecrans' forces.¹⁰⁷

SAMUEL GILCHRICE, of Franklin, a member of Capt. Rankin's Company, 27th Regiment, was brought back here this week under care of Sergeant A. C. Pierce, who had been detailed for that purpose. Mr. Gilchrice has been suffering from sickness for some time, and it is feared that consumption has marked him for one of its many victims.¹⁰⁸

ONE OF CO. B, 27TH REG., UNDER FIRE. A correspondent in Greenbush sends us the following item:

"Our youngest boy, in one of his letters home, says: 'One of our boys was sitting on the beach gazing into the water, (no doubt musing of loved ones far away) two or three days ago, and all at once was startled from his reverie by the report of a rifle. Quickly as thought, he felt it in his shoulder. It was fired by a Guerilla across the river, passed through his coat, just grazing his shoulder, and reminded him that he was a soldier, and in the enemy's country.'"

Late advices say that the 27th has gone down the river to re-inforce Gen. Grant. If so, they will stand a chance to see some warm work. By the way, why do not some one of the three or four in that regiment, who promised to keep us advised of its movements and doings, send us the promised information? There are those who are capable of writing interesting letters for publication, in the different companies from this county in that regiment, and we hope that some of them will do it.¹⁰⁹

Military....

Capt. A. Marschner, of Co. E, 27th Regiment is also said to be at home, but as we have

¹⁰⁵ Letter, Roland A. Kolb to Mark Knipping, July 13, 1962.

¹⁰⁶ E. B. Quiner, Military History of Wisconsin, p. 405.

¹⁰⁷ *Sheboygan Journal*, Sheboygan, June 4, 1863, p. 3.

¹⁰⁸ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, June 5, 1863, p. 3/2.

¹⁰⁹ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, June 6, 1863, p. 1/3.

not seen him we do not know for what length of time.

We also observe a number of others from the 27th, who are home on a brief furlough to visit their friends.¹¹⁰

THE 27th REGIMENT, Col. Krez, has moved down the river from Columbus, Ky., and is said to be stationed, for the present, at Young's Point, a short distance above Vicksburg.¹¹¹

[26th Wis. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863:] Reynolds was ordered to move to Gettysburg. July 1st he sent General Buford with a cavalry force of 6,000 on a reconnaissance. He followed closely to find that Buford was hotly engaged with the rebels and hardly pressed. With the 1st Corps, comprising 8,000 men, he dashed into the town and formed his lines under cover of Seminary Hill, opposing his weary soldiers against 20,000 rebels fresh from rest and inaction. He sent an urgent message to General Howard, in command of the 11th Corps comprising 15,000 men, and continued the struggle against fearful odds. He fell early in the fight and General Doubleday, assuming the command, held the Spartan troops until one o'clock, when two divisions of Howard's command arrived on the field. That general ordered his remaining forces to occupy Cemetery Hill, foreseeing that a retreat was inevitable. The rebels charged the Union troops through the streets of Gettysburg and considerable confusion ensued when, suddenly, an artillery fire opened from Cemetery Hill and the rebel advance was checked. At one o'clock in the morning General Meade arrived on Cemetery Ridge with the main part of the Army of the Potomac.¹¹²

[26th Wis. at Gettysburg:] On the 1st of July, the fire of artillery was heard in the direction of Gettysburg. March was resumed, and at a rapid pace, the Eleventh Corps pushed forward, the First Corps, of General Reynolds, having opened the battle of that memorable day. The Eleventh Corps pushed forward, passed through the town, and the Third Division formed to the right of the First Corps, which occupied a position to the northwest of the town. The Twenty-sixth was placed in the second line, in double column, closed in mass. The lines then advanced, and the first line became engaged. The enemy, advancing in overwhelming force, soon compelled the first line to break in disorder, scarcely allowing the regiment in support to deploy. The Twenty-sixth became hotly engaged, checked the enemy, and held its position until the flank of the One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, which was on its left, was turned, which compelled the brigade to retire. They retreated across an open field, under a heavy fire of the enemy, in very good order. At the edge of the town a stand was made, a smart skirmish ensued, and the Twenty-sixth took position of rear guard, during the further retreat to Cemetery Hill, where it took

¹¹⁰ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, June 6, 1863, p. 1/2.

¹¹¹ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, June 13, 1863, p. 1/2.

¹¹² H. O. and M. A. W. Brown, Soldiers' And Citizens Album of Biographical Record Containing Personal Sketches of Army Men and Citizens Prominent in Loyalty to the Union (Chicago, 1888), p. 74.

position behind a low stone fence. Only four of the officers engaged, escaped unhurt. In the subsequent battles, the Twenty-sixth was not engaged, except small parties on picket.

Wounded... Friedrich Steinhaus...¹¹³

An incident that may be of interest to you, and which occurred at the Battle of Gettysburg. Uncle [Friedrich or Fritz] Steinhaus had been struck in the knee and lay wounded on the battlefield. It was near dusk when a Confederate soldier came across the field. My uncle accosted him and asked for water, at the same time handing the soldier his empty canteen. The Confederate took the canteen and left. He was gone for a long time, but finally returned with the canteen filled with good fresh water. Uncle's comment was that if he lived to be a hundred years he would always remember that face.¹¹⁴

PENSIONS. The Attorney General has decided that, under the Pension Act of 1862, widows and daughters of soldiers and sailors who, after being wounded while in the service, and in the line of their duty, resign and subsequently die in consequence of such wound, are not entitled to a pension. The death must occur while they remain in service, to raise a valid claim.¹¹⁵

Lieut. Col. J. J. Brown, of the 27th regiment, returned to his home in this city a few days since, sick and on leave of absence. His health is, however, so rapidly improving that he hopes to be able to return to his regiment in a few weeks.¹¹⁶

\$85.00

Received of Jacob L. Miller for Capt. E. W. Stannard Per order of Col Krez Commanding 27 Reg
Wis Vol Eighty five Dollars for one Metalic Burial Can Lined & Outside Box
M Capt L [?] Clark

Vicksburg July 12th 1863

Rec'd \$1.49 being Expenses to get the coffin from Vicksburg Snyder's Bluff July 13, '63.
J. L. Miller¹¹⁷

¹¹³ E. B. Quiner, Military History of Wisconsin, p. 750.

¹¹⁴ Letter, Roland A. Kolb to Mark Knipping, July 13, 1862. In 1866, following his Civil War service, Ernst Kolb married Emma Steinhaus, a younger sister of Friedrich. On the morning after his wound, Union forces recaptured the field upon which Steinhaus lay overnight. He was carried to a field hospital "where arms and legs were stacked like cordwood" and his lower right leg was amputated without benefit of anesthetic. Unable to farm with a wooden leg, he operated a tavern after the war.

¹¹⁵ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, July 3, 1863, p. 1/2.

¹¹⁶ *Sheboygan Journal*, Sheboygan, July 9, 1863, p.

¹¹⁷ Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

Snyder's Bluff Miss July 17, 1863

Henry Stannard, Esqr

Dear Sir,

I hereby send you a specified report of the accounts, dues, outstandings & expenditures of your father. If anything should be not clear to you, Mr Knowles will be able to explain it to you

a. Credits & outstandings are

His purse, containing	\$22.00
Lt Witte, collected by me	\$30.00
Small dues, after deducting two small accounts (see Captains little Memorandum Book)	<u>\$ 5.50</u>
	\$57.50

b. Dues and expenditures

Company fund balance due and in care of Capt	\$71.26
Coffin (see receipt)	<u>\$86.40</u>
Total	\$157.66
Balance	\$100.16

c. Recapitulation, dues from the Captain

Company fund	\$71.26
Money borrowed from B. Collins	\$ 5.00
" " Capt Hobart	\$10.00
" " Lt. Schlaich	<u>\$13.90</u>
Total	\$100.16

To my and Mr. Knowles knowledge, our old Sutler, Kroeger from Milwaukee, owes the Captain \$15.00. This sum is partly secured by orders which are in the hands of that fellow, but he is not here and I never saw him since we left Columbus. Furthermore he is discharged as Sutler of the 27th and so it is quite a precarious thing about collecting the money. I therefore did not mention this item under the outstandings, but with some time you may depend on me that I shall try my best to get the money, and then I will send it to you immediately.

All the other things can now be satisfactorily explained to you by Mr. Knowles, and I am really glad, that he is going home, for he can remove from you good many painfull rumors, which are reported through the county without the least reason and foundation.

Hoping that you all are well, I remain, with my most sincere respects to all of you.

J. Schlaich¹¹⁸

THE 27TH REGIMENT. The last accounts state that Major OLMSTED, of this Regiment, was very seriously ill at Columbus, Ky., and Capt. RANKIN was acting as Major.¹¹⁹

Major OLMSTED, of the 27th, reached here on Tuesday. He has been very severely ill at Columbus, Ky., and is yet an invalid. We understand the Major does not look much like his

¹¹⁸ Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

¹¹⁹ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, July 17, 1863, p. 2/6.

former self, having greatly dwindled away in flesh.¹²⁰

A PART OF CO. H, 26th REGIMENT, was from this county, and we find the names of the following members of that company reported as remaining in the 11th Corps Hospital, two miles south of Gettysburg -- at which battle they were wounded -- July 12th:

William Ehmann, wounded in left leg, below knee.

Adam Galz, left cheek and neck.

Ludwig Beck, left foot.

Fred. Stonehouse [Friedrich Steinhaus], right leg, below knee, very bad.¹²¹

Capt. Stannard's Body Brought Home. The body of Capt. E. W. Stannard, of Greenbush, late of Co. B, 27th Regiment, arrived here by the Comet, on Wednesday morning last, in charge of a relative a member of the Company, who came home on a sick furlough. The body was taken to Greenbush by the Wednesday morning train.

In our notice of the death of Capt. Stannard, not long since, we stated that he was killed by guerillas, after having been left behind from sickness, while on the march from Sartartia to Haines' Bluffs. Such was the report here at the time, but it proved unfounded. He gave out on the march, and was compelled to take an ambulance, and not long after, while handing a soldier his gun from the ambulance it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Capt. Stannard's body, inflicting a mortal wound from which he soon after died, deeply lamented by every member of his company. Indeed, it was the excessive fatherly care that he bestowed upon his men, and the consequent anxiety and over exertion that devolved upon himself, which caused him to give out on that occasion. The day was excessively hot, and the march a long one, and the men were constantly falling out by the way, unable to go on encumbered with their arms. Capt. Stannard marched in the rear of his company, giving encouragement to one, and taking the muskets of one or two more, and advising all, until the fatigue, anxiety and excessive heat prostrated him and he fainted by the way and was placed in the ambulance. Though his death was accidental, it occurred in the faithful discharge of his duties in the service of his country; and his memory will be longest and most fondly cherished by those who knew him best.¹²²

27th REGIMENT. We learn that this Regiment, which has been for some time back with General GRANT, at Snyder's Bluff, near Vicksburg, has been ordered to return to Columbus, Ky., where it was stationed immediately after leaving this State.¹²³

¹²⁰ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, July 31, 1863, p. 1/2.

¹²¹ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Aug. 1, 1863. The Steinhaus farm was located in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, sec. 9, Town Mosel, Sheboygan County.

¹²² *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Aug. 1, 1863, p. 1/4.

¹²³ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Aug. 7, 1863, p. 1/2.

REBEL TREATMENT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS. Daniel Carver, of Elkhart Lake, a member of Co. B, 27th regiment, who was taken prisoner by guerillas, on the Yazoo, while taking care of Capt. Stannard after he was wounded and left behind his company, was sent to Richmond, with other prisoners, where he was confined for a while, the recipient of the barbarous treatment for which the prisons of that city are so notorious. Being subsequently released on parole, he went to St. Louis, where he now is, awaiting an exchange.... In a previous letter he says that the guerillas that captured him robbed him of his hat and shoes, and he avers that when he returns to the service some secesh in arms will be minus just as good ones. But to the extract:

"We all took breakfast at one house (Union Relief) this morning [after parole, as he was passing through Baltimore]. We have the best bread here I ever tasted, and good coffee with plenty of sugar, but no milk, and the best of boiled ham. It is the same every meal. I have eaten here eight times. It does not taste as good as my four ounces of bread and small piece of meat and maggots (half and half) did to me before I left Richmond." ...¹²⁴

CAPT. FRED SCHNELLEN, of Sheboygan... is a native of Prussia, Germany, where he was born November 27, 1827.... grew to manhood in his native city of Medebach, and at the age of twenty years entered the army and took part in the famous revolution which began on the 18th of March, 1848. He served in the city of Berlin, and in the corps commanded by Kaiser William...

In April, 1851, occurred the marriage of Capt. Schnellen and Miss Wilhelmine Freinatis, who was also born in the city of Medebach, in 1831. In the spring of 1852 they came to the United States, landing at New Orleans in May of that year. Thence they proceeded up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where they remained two years, the husband working at his trade, that of shoe-making. In 1854 they came to Sheboygan, and removed thence to Howard's Grove... There Capt. Schnellen resided when the War of the Rebellion came on. His service in the army of Prussia had given him a knowledge of military tactics which was possessed by few in the early days of the war.

His services were now in demand, and... In 1862 he raised a company, which became known as Company C, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, of which he was commissioned Captain, and entered the service in command of the company. The regiment went from Camp Milwaukee to Ft. Halleck, Columbus, Ky., and thence followed the Confederate general, Price, up the Mississippi River to Cape Girardeau, Mo. After discontinuing the pursuit of Price, the command returned to Ft. Halleck, and, proceeding to Vicksburg, was stationed on the Yazoo River, during the siege of that Confederate stronghold. On the close of the Vicksburg campaign, the regiment went to Helena, Ark., where Capt. Schnellen resigned and returned home. The cause of his resignation was general debility, which incapacitated him from further active service. However, he served during the remainder of the war in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps, filling the position of Sergeant. He has never fully recovered his former condition of health, his constitution having been more or less permanently affected by his misfortune in the service....¹²⁵

¹²⁴ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Aug. 8, 1863, p. 1/4.

¹²⁵ Portrait And Biographical Record Of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, p. 216.

LETTER FROM THE 27TH REGIMENT.

Helena, Ark., Aug. 5, 1863

Friend Pilot: For the benefit of the readers of your paper and the many friends of the 27th Wisconsin Regiment, I will give you some news as to their whereabouts and condition. To tell the truth, we are pretty well "played out." Our present location is Helena, Arkansas, but our stay will be of short duration, as I learn that we will leave here in about two weeks and are now under marching orders, probably to join the expedition being fitted out to sweep down through the country to Galveston, Texas. The order was given to prepare for a ten days' march, and when the inquiry, how many are able to stand the march! was made by the Orderly of Co. D, but 25 privates and 3 commissioned officers responded to the call; and I think the first day's march will reduce that number to 15, and the rest of the Regiment in the same ratio. So you can see that the Southern climate is harder to fight than the rebels are.

We have never lost any men in battle, for we have never been in action, but Co. D has lost the following-named by death: Jonas Piper, died July 19th, at Snyder's Bluff, Mississippi, of disease of the heart; Fritz Wulf, died 22d July, of congestive fever; Christian Wulf, died 23d of July, of congestive fever - the latter at Snyder's Bluff; David Welch, died in camp at Helena, Aug. 3, of fever; Gilbert Bailey, I learn, died in hospital at St. Louis July 17th.

Captain Rankin and Lieut. McMillan are sick, but will be around in a few days; Orderly Sergeant Hansen is sick so as to be unfit for duty; Cornelius Sullivan is sick at the Hindman House hospital; he has had the fever, and now has a swelling on his neck, but is getting better. I saw him yesterday, and he felt quite smart; Thomas Gallogley is in hospital at Memphis.

Captain Mulholland is sick and has been for some time; he expects to start for Manitowoc in a few days. If he leaves here, he will soon come up.

We thought after leaving Snyder's Bluff we had left one of the most God-forsaken places in the world, but if so, I think we have anchored in a place which God has no record of. The majority of the boys are unfit for duty and the 25th Regiment is in a worse condition than we are. The 28th men say they have not enough able soldiers to do picket duty, and so they are doing Provost Guard duty.

I would say to those men who gave us such good promises when we enlisted about coming to our assistance in case we wanted them, now is the time! The 600,000 are about all "played out," and the rebellion is not ended; you had better be in the ranks with a musket on your shoulder, than staying at home crying "Copperhead," and "the Administration must be sustained at whatever sacrifice!" It is just such men as you that are wanted, and we desire one and all to come to the rescue. If I mistake not, there is more attention paid to political gambling than there is to the wants of our distracted country. Now, men of the North, lay down those political weapons, and come to our assistance - come with a musket and bristling bayonet, for, depend upon it, the soldier who has left his home and friends is the only one who is going to save this government. The Eastern armies seem to be a failure, while the Western boys are crowned with success, and have done the fighting -- will do more.

The rebel, Price, is at Ozark, 90 miles from here, laying still, recruiting. There is any amount of troops coming up the river, and a great many sick and wounded. The river is clear to New Orleans, and some boats have gone through.

We all send our respects to the good citizens of Manitowoc.

Respectfully, Yours, W.¹²⁶

At this date [August 13, 1863] the regiment was transferred to the army of Arkansas, 1st division, 7th army corps, and it marched to Little Rock, where, early in September, it went into camp and remained until March 23, 1864.¹²⁷

On the 13th of August, they were transferred to the army of General Steele, and with the forces of that General, proceeded up White River, to Duval's Bluff, and from thence, marched to Little Rock, and assisted in the capture of that place. Here the regiment engaged in post and picket duty, with an occasional expedition into the surrounding country, until the 23d of March, 1864, when it accompanied the march of General Steele to cooperate with General Banks, in the celebrated Red River Expedition.¹²⁸

Sick Sheboygan Co. Soldiers. The following soldiers in the 27th Regiment, belonging to companies from Sheboygan county, are reported as having arrived at Memphis, on the 31st of July, per steamer Glasgow, on their way to Paducah:

G. J. Johnson, Co. B, dysentery.
Ed Schwartz, " "
Geo. Laysnan " ophthalmia
H. O. Lawrence " debility (sun stroke)
F. Bucher, Co. C. renal disease and rheumatism.
G. J. T. Sloa, Co. F, died July 30th, on the boat.

The surgeon of the boat was under orders for Paducah, but intended to go to St. Louis if he could get a permit at Cairo.¹²⁹

Soon after the fall of Vicksburg, it became the interest of the government to possess itself of the State of Arkansas, many of its people giving assurances of a desire to return to the old Union. Accordingly an expedition was fitted out at Helena, and placed under command of General F. J. Steele. The force consisted of about 12,000 men, including Davidson's cavalry division.

General Steele commenced his march, and crossed the White River, at Clarendon, on the 17th of August, 1863. Leaving his sick, about one thousand in number, at Duvall's Bluff, on White River, he proceeded to Brownsville, where his whole force was concentrated. On the 7th of September, he reached the Arkansas River, where dividing his force, which had been reduced

¹²⁶ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Aug. 14, 1863, p. 1/4.

¹²⁷ Hosea W. Rood, *Wisconsin At Vicksburg*, p. 165.

¹²⁸ E. B. Quiner, *Military History of Wisconsin*, p. 761.

¹²⁹ *Evergreen City Times*, Aug. 15, 1863, p. 1/3.

to about seven thousand men, he marched a column on each side of the river towards the capital of the State. His approach caused great panic in Little Rock. General Davidson's cavalry dashed into the city and took possession, capturing many Confederate officers before they could make arrangements to fly. General Steele crossed the Arkansas in a skiff, and appointed General Davidson military commander. The combined operations of General Steele on the capital, of General Blunt on Fort Scott, and of General Stevenson on the southern borders of the State, compelled the rebel General Holmes, to retreat and take refuge in Texas. In this expedition of General Steele, the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wisconsin regiments participated.¹³⁰

FROM THE 27TH REGIMENT. By a private letter just received from a member of that Regiment, we learn that they were under marching orders, destined for Little Rock, Arkansas, and were to leave Helena on the 13th. The writer states that but 125 men fit for duty could be mustered in the Regiment, and Co. D presented 12 men for inspection on the 11th. Six or eight officers, among whom was Lieut. HENRY, had sent in their resignations.¹³¹

HOME ON FURLOUGH. Lieut. J. A. S. Verdier, of Co. E, 27th Reg., is now home, and looks as though soldiering was hard work. Sickness compelled him to come north to recruit. He reports the company as about used up, there being only 180 men in the regiment fit for service, and they have been ordered on an expedition to Texas.¹³²

MELANCHOLY. Intelligence of the death of CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, of the 27th Regiment, and son of our townsman, Mr. EUGENE SULLIVAN, reached here last Sunday, immediately after his brother started to see him, hoping to find him alive and prepared to alleviate his sufferings. He will probably not hear the sad news until he reaches the hospital at Helena, Arkansas. CORNELIUS was a fine young man, and was beloved by all his acquaintances. Major OLMSTED informs us that he was the great favorite of his Company. He was a printer, having learned his trade in the Herald office.

SOLDIERS IN TOWN. Brigadier General SALOMON; Major OLMSTED, of the 27th, and Major Baetz, of the 26th Regiment; Lieut. Traemel, of the 26th; Sergeant Major John M. Read and Sergeant Sam. Stone, of the 14th, are now in town recruiting their health. The last four are suffering from wounds.¹³³

Quartermaster Wm. N. Shafter, of the 27th Regiment, arrived home on Sunday last, having been sick at Memphis for several weeks. He went immediately to his family, at present residing at Gibbsville, and we have not seen him, although we are told his avoirdupois is a good deal less

¹³⁰ E. B. Quiner, Military History of Wisconsin, pp. 407-408.

¹³¹ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Aug. 21, 1863, p. 1/5.

¹³² *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Aug. 22, 1863, p. 1/4.

¹³³ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Aug. 28, 1863, p. 2/1.

than when he left home. It was rumored here yesterday that he has had a relapse within a few days, but we know not how true it may be.

Adjutant Chas. G. Meyer and Chaplain Wm. P. Stowe, of the 27th returned last week, both, we believe, having been sick with Liver Complaint. The disease of the latter was so serious as to compel his resignation, and it is thought that of the former will disable him from active service.¹³⁴

AT HOME. Capt. PETER MULHOLLAND, of the 27th Regiment, arrived at home last week, having obtained a furlough to recover his health. He is rather low, but his friends anticipate an early recovery.¹³⁵

From the 27th Regiment.

The following letter from a drummer boy of Co. B, 27th Regiment, to his parents at Greenbush, has been sent us for publication. It contains some items of general interest, and as we get so little from that regiment -- our promised correspondence having entirely failed to "come to time" -- we give it an insertion:

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 12th, 1863.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I now take my pen in hand, to let you know of my whereabouts, and that I am well and hearty. John Mack is also well.

I have not heard from George since I left him sick in the hospital at Helena. Day before yesterday, we started from a place about ten miles from here, and after marching three miles, came to Arkansas river, which must be crossed by aid of Pontoon Bridges.

We formed in line of battle, and remained so until the bridge was built, so that we could cross over; and during the whole time, constant firing was kept up, by both our troops and the rebels. But the few there [who] were able to do duty, of the 27th, escaped unharmed, though the balls flew rather thick. One of the enemy's cannon balls passed to the right of our regiment a few rods, cutting a tree down, but harming no person.

When the bridge was finished, the 40th Iowa, and our regiment, had to cross a sand bar. While doing so, we expected every moment to be saluted by the enemy's batteries from the woods; but, when we got safely across to where they had been, lo! the rebs. had all skedaddled. Pa, you know it was often talked of at home whether a musician's position was one of as much danger as the rest of the soldiers, or not. I can now answer from experience. The musician's place, when formed in line of battle, is just in the rear of the colors.

I have just received three letters from home, and I was very glad to hear that you were both as well as you are. You enquired in one of your letters to me, Ma, what we had now for rations.

Well, now for a "Bill of fare". We have salt pork, corned beef, rice, beans, flour, coffee, tea, sugar, salt and pepper. I never felt better and healthier in my life, than I do now. I weigh 115 lbs. and I only weighed 100 when I left Greenbush.

¹³⁴ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Sept. 5, 1863, p. 1/4.

¹³⁵ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Sept. 11, 1863, p. 1/3.

O, yes. Our boat was fired into by the enemy, when we were coming up White river to a place called Duvall's Bluff, and four or five were wounded, but none killed. No one in our Regiment was among the wounded.

Nothing more this time; only please write often. Good Bye. A DRUMMER BOY.¹³⁶

LETTER FROM THE 27th REGIMENT.

Helena, Ark., Oct. 11, 1863.

FRIEND PILOT: It is Sunday evening, and in the absence of anything else to do, I will improve the time by giving you a little news about the 27th Reg't Wisconsin Volunteers. Our boys are scattered from Little Rock, Ark., to Avoca Minn. I am sorry to say that the Regiment has been badly broken up, but every day brings back some of the noble boys to join it, and give their brother soldiers a helping hand in duties that soldiers all have to do. Those that are returning are looking quite well, and will soon be able to resume active duty.

Our noble Captain, JOS. RANKIN, arrived here about a week ago on his way to Memphis to get our overcoats and camp equipage, preparatory to going into winter quarters; he informed me that the boys were all in very good health and spirits. Their new situation is very nicely located, and they have good camping grounds, and can obtain good water, which is a soldier's blessing, and something that we have not seen or tasted since we left Milwaukee.. Good water and good rations, I think, will soon bring all the sick and convalescent on their feet again.

Our Regiment lost a number on the march to Little Rock, three of which were members of Co. D. EDWARD W. LYON died very suddenly; he was a good boy, and always done his duty manfully; CYRUS ELLIS, of Manitowoc Rapids, a nurse in the hospital, was taken with a convulsion fit and died in few moments; GEO. HUSS, of Mishicott, died suddenly of fever. The Regiment, when the Captain left, numbered 260 men fit for duty. Co. D had but two on the sick list, and I think, judging by the appearance of the Captain, that the change in the Regiment is for the better; for, when the Captain started on the march from Helena he had been quite sick for some time, and looked more fit for the hospital than he did for a march thro' the wilderness of Arkansas: but his appearance is now a good deal changed coming down on the scales to the tune of about 200 lbs. I never saw him look better and feel better; he will be here again on his way to the Regiment in a few days.

The 27th gained some honors as they took the advance, with the 40th Iowa, in crossing the river to protect the cavalry -- marching under the rebel fire three-quarters of a mile, and driving the enemy from his camp in hot haste, taking possession of his corn cake, and took breakfast in the rebel camp, and all without the loss of a single man. The assault was made in full view of the whole army, which was drawn up in line of battle on the bank of the river, and the boys were highly complimented by all, for they did their work with a courage which every true soldier might be proud of. The rebels skedaddled in double quick time as our boys were sent round and saluted them in the rear, bidding defiance to the breastworks which the enemy had erected with the expectation that it would be attempted to be taken by storm; but GEN. STEELE had too much good sense and had seen too much of that at Vicksburg, to be drawn into such a trap; and Little Rock was occupied by our forces, with the loss of but a few men.

¹³⁶ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Oct. 3, 1863, p. 2/2.

The rebels are coming in every day in large numbers and giving themselves up. The steamers ELLA and SALLY LIST came up here day before yesterday from Duvall's Bluff, bound for Memphis, loaded down with prisoners; they are all a stout, hearty-looking set of men, but their dress gives them more the appearance of devils than human beings. The most of them seem to be tired of the rebellion, and sick of old dad PRICE'S generalship; they claim that they have been deceived by their leaders; and many of them are as much astonished to see a Yankee as Mother PARTINGTON was at the sight of a kangaroo.

The war news here is limited at this time. A large number of troops have gone up the river, bound for ROSECRANS' army, and it is expected that there will be warm work in that Department soon.

The guerillas are making some disturbance on the river. On Friday last the steamer SOUTHWESTERN, bound up, was fired into by a band of bushwhackers ten miles below this place, and the Sutler of the 17th Illinois killed, and on Thursday night they made an attack on the negro camp four miles below, and killed one negro, besides stirring things up generally. The negro pickets don't keep a very good watch, as they let the "rebs." pass their lines and make a dash on their camp and get away again, without even capturing a man. The officers of these negro troops are generally men that don't like to fight, as they all expect to live very quiet doing garrison duty, where there is no danger; but don't want the war should cease as long as there is an inch of slave territory, or while there is a chance of making a dollar out of the government. (All good Union men, though.)

The greatest excitement here is caused by politics and it is fun to see the hundreds of State Commissioners - licensed to delude and defraud the soldier out of his vote - making Bull Run time with mail bags filled with tickets and electioneering documents. It would be a glorious act, if after they had safely arrived at camp, they were each presented with an Enfield rifle, and forced to accomplish their mission by being obliged to "shoulder arms," go through the "bayonet exercise" &c., for thirteen dollars a month, rations and clothing, and I am inclined to think they would do the government more good and the country less evil than in any other capacity; but the majority of them are government officials who are free from the duties of a soldier. I tell you, I should like to command a regiment of such men. I think they would go home with a full understanding that there is a war in this United States, and that it is more necessary to put down this rebellion than it is to peddle tickets and quarrel over politics at the expense of the State.

There is a few of Co. D men here in the Convalescent Camp. Lieut. HENRY is here in the Commissary department of the camp; he has been quite sick, but is now all right again. JOSEPH E. SILSBY and Corporal W. G. LOVELL are here in the Commissary with the Lieutenant. Lieut. Col. J. J. BROWN is in charge of the camp. Lieut. COLE, of Co. I, arrived here a few days ago from Wisconsin, and has recovered his health, and looks quite well again. Lieut. McMILLAN returned two weeks ago from Memphis hospital with his health much improved, and has gone to the regiment. Dr. HUTCHINSON, 1st Assistant Surgeon, has been temporarily attached to the 2d Tennessee Cavalry at Saulsbury, Tenn. The regiment has made one very good addition to its force. Dr. MITCHEL has been selected as the Chief Surgeon, and has the appearance of being an efficient officer.

The most of the sick who were sent to Memphis hospitals have been furloughed. Sergeant W. H. MAKEE, of Cato, has so far recovered his health as to be sent to the Convalescent Camp,

and is also on furlough: he will soon be able to rejoin the regiment.

As soon as I can see the regimental muster roll, I will give you a list of all the deaths that have occurred since we were mustered into service at Milwaukee.

Respectfully Yours,
W.¹³⁷

RECOVERING. We are glad to notice that Major OLMSTED and Captain MULHOLLAND, of the 27th Regiment, and Major BATES, of the 26th, are regaining their health. All three are good officers, and their regiments will be glad of their return to their respective commands.¹³⁸

A FIGHT IN CAMP BUTLER. There was a severe fight in Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois, on Sunday last, between a company composed of Germans and another composed principally of Americans, both cavalry. The Springfield "Journal" says a bad state of feeling has existed for a considerable time, and to avoid difficulty the Americans were deprived of their sabres some days since. Both companies were watering their horses when the fight commenced, pistols and sabres being freely used. One man was killed and another received a ball through his cheek.¹³⁹

Brush-shelters were now constructed, and laid off by companies as a regular camp. Many of them were no inconsiderable protection. Of course they would not turn rain, but they were very good houses for warm, dry weather. Some of them were erected with much skill and patience. One man of the regiment, who "roomed by himself", kept at work for a week or two in twisting and weaving a kind of kennel in which to stay; and when it was done, and he was in it, the sight was almost equal to a small side-show at a circus.

Supplies were now to be hauled from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock in wagons, as the railroad had no rolling stock in order. The consequence was, that we were put on quarter-rations; and very scanty living we found it. A great demand sprung up for pieces of tin and sheet-iron, of which to make graters whereon to grate corn. At these home-made graters the men would put in their spare time by turns, until they had meal enough to satisfy hunger for a day or two; and when that was gone the grater was in demand again. One or two small, portable, iron mills were erected, to be worked by two-man-power; and their creaking was heard at almost all hours, monotonous and dreary.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁷ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Oct. 30, 1863, p. 2/4-5.

¹³⁸ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Oct. 2, 1863, p. 1/3.

¹³⁹ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Oct. 16, 1863, p. 2/6.

¹⁴⁰ A. [Andrew] F. Sperry, [1839-1911], History of the 33rd Iowa Infantry Volunteer Regiment 1863-6 (Des Moines, 1866), p. 49.

Near our camp was a garden, from which the boys occasionally "drew" sweet potatoes and some few other vegetables; but nobody lived too high. Again and again we would run all over Little Rock in search of bread for sale, and find never a loaf. Pies of miserable quality and limited amount, retailed readily at twenty-five cents each; but eatables of any sum and substance, it was frequently impossible to buy. The city seemed quite deserted. Shops and stores were closed, and few citizens could be seen in the streets. Indeed, the ladies had been terrified by all sorts of wild reports about our army, until they dared not remain in sight of us. They got over this after a while, however. One who spent only the last week of our stay in Little Rock with us, could form but a faint idea of the appearance and manners of the city and its people when we entered.¹⁴¹

Cold weather was now coming on, and preparations were made for Winter. Log barracks were erected for the companies [of the 33rd Iowa]; and a great demand arose for brick-bats, sticks and mud, for chimneys. The town was ransacked for stoves, but with poor success. Only the Winter before, stoves had sold at one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars; and people seemed to have hardly yet forgotten the old Confederate price-list. But soldiers "draw" things some times, and buy when they can't avoid it; and so before long, stoves and chimneys began to make the Winter-quarters quite comfortable.¹⁴²

While in camp at Little Rock, winter of 1863-1864, the men camped in tents. Some became rather elaborate, this being somewhat permanent as camps went. The tent next to father's had a stove with a chimneypipe coming out of the roof. Father and his tentmates filled a bag with sand and lowered it into the stovepipe on a long pole -- then tossed the pole and jumped inside their own tent. In a few minutes the men in the other tent ran outside, driven by the smoke. They had to take the whole tent down to unplug the flue.¹⁴³

Or the time in Little Rock... when the boys occupying the tent next to father's had acquired a small wood stove so they could be more comfortable. The pipe sticking out above the tent proved a temptation so some one had a bright idea to prepare a sack filled with sand and with a long pole insert it into the top of the pipe. Smoke drove out the occupants, and before they could correct the difficulty they were obliged to dismantle the entire thing.¹⁴⁴

By this time bakeries had been established in town, so that bread could generally, though not always, be obtained. The usual price for a loaf weighing a pound and three-quarters, was twenty-five cents. The army-ration is such intolerable fare for men in camp, that most of our

¹⁴¹ A. F. Sperry, History of the 33rd Iowa, p. 50.

¹⁴² A. F. Sperry, History of the 33rd Iowa, p. 51.

¹⁴³ Notes made by Mark Knipping, conversation with Roland A. Kolb, April 4, 1970.

¹⁴⁴ Letter, Roland A. Kolb to Mark Knipping, Dec. 6, 1969.

regiment regularly bought a large share of their living, rather than sicken on the unwholesome "hard-tack and sow-belly." Potatoes could generally be had for two dollars per bushel, and butter at sixty cents a pound; and at such figures many a man spent the most of his wages in getting wholesome food.¹⁴⁵

Quartermaster W. N. Shafter and Lieut. Wm. F. Mitchell, of the 27th Regiment, who have been home on sick furlough for a few weeks left on Tuesday of last week to rejoin their regiment at Little Rock, Ark. Though not entirely recovered, they considered themselves able to do light duty. We hope to greet them again at the close of the war at an early day, in robust health.¹⁴⁶

CHARLES WINTER... was born in Milwaukee, June 22, 1843... The father, who was a laborer in 1845 purchased forty acres of land and began farming....

Going to Michigan, he [Charles Winter] worked in the lumber woods until nineteen years of age, when he entered the service... as a member of Company F, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, under Col. Krez. The regiment went to Camp Washburn, in Milwaukee, thence to Ft. Halleck, in Kentucky, and on to Vicksburg. Mr. Winter participated in the famous siege of that city, when Gen. Grant forced Pemberton to surrender the place, and he well remembers the joyful celebration that took place after the surrender. His regiment then went to Helena, Ark., and afterward to Little Rock, where they spent the winter. Our subject was sent to the Adams Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., where he remained for thirty-eight days, and was then transferred to Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri where he continued until November 12, 1863, when, on account of physical disability, he was honorably discharged. For six months after his return home he was unable to do any work, and he now receives only a very small pension, although he has never recovered his usual strength.

After the war Mr. Winter went to Whitehall, Mich., where he worked in a sawmill and in the lumber woods for four years. On the expiration of that period we again find him in Wisconsin, where he purchased eighty acres of land from his father [Town Sherman], and began farming....¹⁴⁷

Camp near Little Rock Ark
Nov 6th, 1863

Mrs. Stannard

Having a few hours leisure I will improve it by writing a few lines to you.

I wrote to Henry last week. I have my old position in the Hospital as Ward Master but am acting as Steward now.

The Steward is expected on the next boat. I arrived here Oct. 20th and found nothing but the wreck of the once noble 27th Co B is but the mere shadow of its former self. Most of them being sick and away from the Regt but are coming back by evening boat.

¹⁴⁵ A. F. Sperry, History of the 33rd Iowa, p. 55.

¹⁴⁶ Evergreen City Times, Sheboygan, Oct. 31, 1863, p. 1/2.

¹⁴⁷ Portrait And Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, p. 296.

It seems that fate is against us as a Company. Capt Hobart died yesterday morning after a few days illness. He had the Typhoid Fever. I was not with him at all as he was at a private house. His body starts for home this morning. He is the third officer we have lost since June 1st. I hear Mick Henry is going to be at Madison for some time what business is he in I think this is quite a healthy place excepting some cases of Fever & Ague.

There has been a great deal of that but not as much since the Regt got into its present camp as before. The men have been much exposed to the weather having nothing but Shelter Tents until within the past week. They have now got log houses.

We have a small frame house & one wall tent for a Hosp. with room for only 18 men -- the rest have to be sent to the General Hosp in the City. Next to Selma, Ala, Little Rock is the best situated of any place I have been in the South and I have seen a good many.

The Southern people seem to lack the spirit and energy of the Northern people. Slavery is not the thing to improve the Country. I will try and get the statements of Dr Saltzman of Mr Stannards wound, it seems to be different from what I understood it from Dr Krak. I did not see the wound myself not being with him at the time and not seeing him till after the bandages were put on. Dr. Saltzman was present and assisted in the operation.

Clark Adams called on me today. He looks as though Southern climate agrees with him.

How is your own & Allies health this summer. I should like well to hear from Allie. A letter is always welcomed by a soldier. I have not heard from home in two weeks but will probably get one now as the Mail has come in a large one it is too. It is a one horse mail and only comes once a week.

Nov 7th

I have not had time to finish my letter till now having so much to do. I saw Dr Saltzman and got his statement of the wound. The ball struck near the lower rib on the right side passing upward outside the ribs striking the collarbone and passing out near the armpit cutting the large artery and passing through the arm near the shoulder making more wounds. (The ball split on one of the bones supposed to be the collar bone.) His exclamation when wounded was "My God I'm shot", and fell but the Dr caught him before he struck the ground and put his hand to the wound and stopped the blood all he could while the other Surgeons tied the artery. But as I am not feeling well to-day I will close by hoping to meet again sometime.

Yours Truly
D. Carver¹⁴⁸

The body of Lieut. Hobart, of the 27th regiment of Wis. Vols., arrived here this (Thursday) night. He was Lieutenant of the company which went from Sheboygan Falls and Lima. No intimation of this death had previously reached his friends or the public hereabouts.¹⁴⁹

Sudden Death of Capt. Hobart. The body of Capt. Aaron Hobart, of Co. B, 27th Regiment, arrived here by boat yesterday morning, in the care of J. S. Cullen, of the same

¹⁴⁸ Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

¹⁴⁹ *Sheboygan Journal*, Sheboygan, Nov. 19, 1863, p.

Company, taking our citizens, as we learn it would his family at Hingham, entirely by surprise, they supposing him to be in the enjoyment of tolerable health.

It appears that after the march from Helena to Little Rock, Ark., Capt. Hobart was taken sick, but subsequently recovered so as to enjoy passable health, though not entirely well. He continued thus until about the first of November, when he was again suddenly taken quite sick. Col. Krez immediately on learning his condition, had him taken to a private residence in the city, and procured the best medical and other attendance that could be obtained, but he sank rapidly, and died in four days, we believe on the 5th inst. His disease was a fever of a typhoid character, peculiar to that country. Capt. Hobart was not of a very strong constitution, and past the meridian of life, but his patriotism prompted him to volunteer to serve his country in the time of her need, and he has thus offered up his life in the discharge of his duty in her service as fully as though it had been on the field of battle.

An escort of our citizens accompanied the body from this city to Hingham this morning.¹⁵⁰

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE 27th REGIMENT.

Head Quarters 27th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf.
Little Rock, Ark. Nov. 3d, 1863.

Editor Evergreen City Times:

Dear Sir: According to agreement while in your City, I will now devote a few leisure moments in gathering some items for your paper.

To-day is election with us. I have just cast my vote for the regular Union State Ticket, as nine-tenths of the Soldiers in the field will undoubtedly do for their respective States; showing that we can defeat the rebels at the ballot box, as well as those who are in open arms against us.

Our Reg't is pleasantly located on the south bank of the Arkansas, in close proximity to the city, in a beautiful grove of Norway pines, which afford excellent materials for building purposes, and of which our boys have taken every advantage; and we are now, or soon will be, in our log huts, as comfortable as any soldier could wish to be. How long we will remain here is out of my power to say: but while we do, we are going for good quarters.

Little Rock is indeed a beautiful place, and must be, from its high elevation, quite healthy. The soil is sandy, and the country undulating. My time has been so much occupied that I have not had an opportunity to make many observations. Yesterday, in company with a Lieutenant of our Regiment, I took a stroll about the city. The principal public buildings are the U. S. Arsenal, State House, and State Prison. The Arsenal buildings occupy an inclosure of some 40 acres of as beautiful ground as I ever saw, with a fine growth of Sycamore, Oak, Cotton Wood and Evergreens. The buildings are now occupied by the 43d Ill. Inf. The State House is the quarters of the 3d Minnesota Inf. The State Prison, near which we are encamped, is enclosed by a stone wall some three feet wide by thirty high, the enclosure including some 5 acres; it is now used as a receptacle for captured Guerillas. There are a great many handsome residences, but what adds so much to the beauty of the town are the noble shade trees on either side of the streets. Beautiful females may also be seen occasionally, and the flash of their bright eyes reminds us of others we

¹⁵⁰ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Nov. 21, 1863, p. 1/4. A clipping of this notice is found in Stannard Family Papers, Manuscript Collection, Old Wade House State Historic Site.

have seen in the old Badger State.

The health of the troops is improving rapidly, although the duties are very heavy. Our Regiment is kept on duty constantly. If a soldier gets three nights sleep in a week, he may consider himself lucky.

A body of cavalry have just returned from Arkadelphia and report no Rebs. in sight. A portion of our army is constantly scouting, and many a Butternut have they gobbled.

Orders are very strict here. I doubt whether there is another point where our army have possession, which shows the effects of war as lightly as here. We have now over 450 men with us and are "feeling more than gay." Our Sutler has gone to St. Louis and is going to ship us some Lager.

The Colonel is well, and feels proud of his Regiment, and we feel proud of him, for he has been with us through thick and thin, and prov [sic] himself every inch a soldier.

The Rail Road to Duvall's Bluff is now in good running order, therefore we need have no fears on account of short rations. The country for 20 miles west of the Bluffs is Prairie. From thence to the "Rock" (as the Natives call this city,) mostly heavy timber, very similar to the forests of Wisconsin. The White River is navigable all the year round, making communication sure, but awful slow. In speaking of the White river, I wish to mention my trip from its mouth to Duvall's Bluff, a distance of 180 miles.

At the mouth the gunboat No. 3 hailed us, and gave us to understand that it intended to escort us; so in a very few moments we were steaming up as handsome -- but the most crooked -- stream as I ever saw. The shores overhang with the wild grape and other vines, and the water marks can plainly be distinguished upon the trees 10 and 15 feet above the banks. The whole country overflows for miles, and I am told that the planters used to run their Negroes and other household property in boats away to Texas. I only saw one house for 60 miles, and that was upon stilts to protect it from high water. The only towns along the road are Clarendon, Aberdeen, and St. Charles, all deserted except by a few contrabands. We were three days on our way, and nothing to vary the monotony but gazing upon the shore at the numerous cranes, turtles, buzzards, &c., and listening to the sweet melody of a screeching Calliope. It would be an excellent place to finish an ill-spent life, where one could meditate in solitude.

The 9th and 28th Wisconsin Regiments are here, having just returned from an expedition to Pine Bluff. We have had two or three heavy frosts; but to-day is very sultry, which makes writing rather tedious.

Hoping that my communication may interest your numerous readers, I subscribe myself,

Yours &c.,
S.M.¹⁵¹

It is worthwhile to tell the story of a war time romance which took place while the Regiment was stationed in Arkansas. As is the age old custom, the soldiers fraternized with the local population, some of whom were loyal to the Union while others sympathized with the South. Father became especially friendly with a particular young lady, the daughter of a local physician. So much so, that he with a few of his comrades were invited to a party at the girl's home. Shortly after, he was

¹⁵¹ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Nov. 21, 1863, p. 1/2.

warned by the faithful slave of the family. Speaking of a sister of the girl in question, the black said, "she am a rebel and she will have you killed." Nothing daunted, the boys were going to the party in spite of the warning. Fate intervened. The Company was transferred a few days before the event. Later, father received a letter directed in care of his Regiment via the authorities in Washington. "The bullet that was intended for you struck me," the note read. The sister had had her revenge. On the night of the party the home had been ambushed and shots exchanged. The note ended with, "If we ever meet again, it will be where there are no wars or killings."¹⁵²

ARMY IN MORALITY. The Louisville *Journal* one day last week published the paragraph below:...

Eighteen soldiers were arrested at houses of ill fame yesterday, and night before last there were five commissioned officers and twelve privates arrested in brothels in the city. A rigid discipline is being enforced by the military authorities, and no distinction is made between officers and privates when caught in such places.¹⁵³

RECRUITING. Several officers of Companies from Manitowoc county have arrived home on recruiting service. Among them we notice Sergeant JAS. H. HODGES, of the 21st Regiment and Sergeant RAY FLINT, of the 27th. Volunteering is far better than being drafted, and we hope that many of our young men will avail themselves of the opportunity.¹⁵⁴

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED. We have received the following notes from the 27th Regiment, inclosing advertisements for young lady correspondents from this county. As we have no means of identifying the writers thereof, or of determining the genuineness of the signature or initials attached, save what appears upon the face of them -- the advertisers very strangely having forgotten, or refrained from, giving us the private proof of their identity, which is always an editor's right to expect from those who ask to be heard through his columns -- we give them publicity without assuming any responsibility as to the writers or their sincerity of motive. There are undoubtedly many many lonely hours of camp life, which might be agreeably and profitably employed in conducting such a correspondence in good faith and the right spirit, and when so conducted, its tendencies would be to elevate the young soldier to a higher moral plane, and restrain him from yielding to many of the vices that are wont to cluster around a soldier's life.

Camp 27th Reg't Wis. Vol. Inf.
Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 18, 1863.

Editor Evergreen City Times -- Dear Sir:
Please insert the following in your paper:

WANTED! -- Correspondence by three gay and happy soldiers, with three fair young northern girls. Object: fun, friendship, and pastime (and may be more than that after the war).

¹⁵² Roland A. Kolb, The Story... of the Kolb Family, pp. 14-15.

¹⁵³ *The Manitowoc Pilot, Manitowoc*, Nov. 27, 1863, p. 2/5.

¹⁵⁴ *The Manitowoc Pilot, Manitowoc*, Dec. 4, 1863, p. 1/3.

Address, H. R. S.
L. L. G.
C. M. K.
27th Regt. Wis. Vols., Little Rock, Ark.¹⁵⁵

Camp of 27th Regt. Wis. Vols.
Near Little Rock, Ark.
Nov. 19, 1863

Editor Everg' City Times, Sheboygan, Wis.

SIR: You will confer a favor upon one of Uncle Sam's boys, by giving the following a place in your worthy paper.

WANTED -- Correspondence from the village of Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis., with a young lady of some intelligence and respectability, by a gay and happy soldier in the gallant 27th Regt. Wis. Vols., who wishes to improve some of his lonely hours in camp in corresponding with some young lady with whom he may at some future time become more acquainted.

If desired Photographs may be exchanged.

Address, Theodore Aller,
27th Regt. Wis. Vols., Little Rock, Ark.¹⁵⁶

Come Home to Recruit. Many of the Wisconsin regiments that have been a long time in the service, are sending home parties of men and officers to recruit for their ranks which have been thinned by losses from battle, sickness, and discharges for disability. Among those who have returned to this city for that purpose, are Lieut. Henry Stocks, of the 9th Regiment, and Sergt. Chas. Walther, of the 27th, both of whose regiments are now stationed at Little, Rock, Ark.

The boys are both looking healthy, are in good spirits, and represent their respective regiments as comfortably located, and enjoying general good health.

The present affords an excellent opportunity to avoid the coming draft, which will take place on the fifth of January next, if the quota of the city and county under the last call of the President for volunteers, is not made up by that time. The quota which we published in detail last week -- is 218 for the county, and 31 for the city. Those who enlist will receive a bounty of \$302 if new recruits, or \$402 if veteran volunteers. Those who wait to be drafted, will in that event receive no bounty, and will not have even the privilege of choosing their regiment. By enlisting, then, with either of the above recruiting officers, you will not only make sure of the extra pay, but will have the still greater privilege of going into companies composed of your friends and acquaintances, and receive the benefit of their experience in the service, as well as their sympathy if needed, instead of being compelled to go wherever the government may chance to send you among strangers. Several instances of such gain of pay and privilege occurred in this county, by men who enlisted in the 4th Regiment just previous to the late draft, and whose names were

¹⁵⁵ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Dec. 5, 1863, p. 1/4.

¹⁵⁶ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Dec. 5, 1863, p. 1/4.

subsequently drawn as conscript at Fond du Lac....¹⁵⁷

DIED. At Little Rock, Ark., on the 5th ult., Capt. Aaron Hobart, Co. B, 27th Reg. Wis. Vol., aged 48 years.

And thus another of the prominent and honored names of Sheboygan County, is enrolled in the long list of martyrs to the great cause of the Nation.

Capt. Hobart was born in Solon, Maine, and settled at Hingham, in this county, about nine years since. From the first he has been known as a man of enterprise, of thorough integrity, and of a very kindly and benevolent disposition.

He took the deepest interest in our national struggle at the very outset, was active in recruiting and organizing Co. C, of the Fourth Reg., and when the President issued his second call for 300,000 volunteers, he felt that it was time for men of influence, and of middle life, to leave home and business in response to the summons. He was all the more ready to do this, because he saw that slavery, which he had for years regarded with an upright man's hatred, must fall with the rebellion. He joined with E. W. Stannard, of Greenbush, in raising a Company, and although he had served as Col. in Maine, and held a still higher commission in the State Militia of Wis., he willingly took the second place in the Company and went as Lieut.

Returning from Milwaukee to recruit for his regiment, in the fall of 1862, he was taken dangerously ill; but though there was reason to fear that he could not, at his age, endure the exposures of the service, he refused to seek a release, rejoined his regiment and accompanied them down the Mississippi.

On the death of Capt. Stannard the command devolved upon him. He was with his company in the deadly atmosphere of the Yazoo river. He felt and shared the triumph of the taking of Vicksburg, and having passed thro so much exposure without serious sickness, his friends at home had little apprehension that he would fall by disease in the late autumn, and in the healthful climate of Little Rock. He was seized by fever before he had recovered fully from the exhaustion of the march, and in four days from the attack he passed away. No intimation of his illness reached here till his body was brought to be buried.

COM.¹⁵⁸

PAY SUSPENDED -- A list of officers is published by the war department whose pay is suspended until proper rolls and returns for their respective regiments are filed in the office of the Adjutant General. In the list are the commanding officers of the 16th, 27th and 32d Wisconsin regiments.¹⁵⁹

Meant to Cheat Uncle Sam. We learn that a day or two prior to the recent draft, the residents in a certain locality in the town of Holland, in this county, were startled by the outcries

¹⁵⁷ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Dec. 5, 1863, p. 1/3.

¹⁵⁸ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Dec. 5, 1863, p. 1/5.

¹⁵⁹ *The Manitowoc Pilot*, Manitowoc, Dec. 11, 1863, p. 1/6.

of a woman in one of the dwellings in the vicinity, and on rushing in to ascertain the cause of her distress, discovered her husband lying upon the floor apparently in a state of deathly unconsciousness. An inquiry into the cause of his condition brought forth the statement that while splitting kindling wood a few minutes previously, he had accidentally cut off the fore finger of his hand. On examination it was found to be the finger upon the RIGHT hand, and the query arose whether he was LEFT-handed in the use of tools. Those present knew him to be the contrary, and the conviction at once followed, that the self-maiming "accident" was designedly done to avoid the results of an anticipated draft. And here comes the joke of the thing. THE MAN WAS NOT DRAFTED.¹⁶⁰

From the 27th Regiment.

Headquarters 27th Reg't Wis. Vols.
Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 22, 1863.

Editor *Times*: Dear Sir -- I am now seated in our little tent with a blazing fire on the hearth. The Colonel, Quartermaster, and several others are seated near me chatting and making themselves as comfortable as possible. It is a bright moonlight night, the weather is cold and the atmosphere fresh and bracing, giving us all such sharp appetites that even "hard tack" relishes exceedingly well, and pork and beans are on a par with roast turkey and oysters.

I have been waiting some time for something interesting to come and see us, that I might write you a few more lines. Since my last [letter] our brigade have had quite an expedition. We received marching orders on the 4th ult., and on the morning of the 5th, bright and early, we were ready, knapsacks packed, teams harnessed, camp and garrison equipage loaded, for a march to Benton, a little town 25 miles south-west of this place. Our object in going there, was to hold possession, while a larger force of cavalry were sent 75 miles further on the Camden road, to reconnoiter and hunt up a gang of Marmaduke's bushwhackers. We began the march about 8 o'clock, the morning was cloudy and looked very much like rain, but presently the sun came out in all its splendor and drove the clouds away. The boys all felt in the best of humor and many a merry laugh and witty speech might have been heard as we went marching on.

We passed several deserted plantations, the fields overgrown with weeds and brush, showing plainly the foot prints of rebellion, which has left the deluded people of Arkansas in such a miserable condition. The first day we marched 20 miles and camped for the night under the open canopy of heaven. I never saw a more lovely night, nor ever slept sounder; with the dry leaves for our mattress and knapsacks for pillows, the bright stars peeped down upon us through the overhanging branches of the trees, and as we sat around our camp fires it seemed more like a band of Gypsies than a lot of Uncle Sam's soldiers.

Dec. 6th we broke camp at 6 o'clock and only having five miles to march we took our time and arrived in the city of Benton about 8 o'clock. Perhaps you would like to know what constitutes a city in this country? It is a distillery, grocery, post office and grog shop -- but Benton is an exception; it can boast of a court house and several other buildings. The people of Benton are divided in their sentiments, some being loyal and others still adhering to Jeff. & Co. The habits of the women differ in some respects from those of the north. They can both chew and

¹⁶⁰ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Dec. 12, 1863, p. 1/3.

smoke tobacco and dip snuff. In dipping they use a little stick or twig, which by chewing forms a sort of a brush; said brush they saturate well with the above named article, then placing it in their mouths, as a natural consequence, are obliged to spit and make as much fuss as any one who chews tobacco. I do not mean to say that all the ladies are addicted to this filthy habit; I saw some very good looking ones. There were two or three marriages while we were out there, the nature of the contract being a little peculiar: "For three years unless sooner tired of the bargain."

We helped to complete a fort intended for 4 guns. A portion of our regiment were out foraging most of the time, and fresh meat, geese and chickens formed our principal diet. The cavalry force came in after having quite a little skirmish, killing 6 or 8 and taking 30 or 40 prisoners.

Lead ore and other minerals are found in considerable quantities about Benton, and the celebrated hot springs are not far distant. The 4th Arkansas Cavalry, or "Mounted Feds" as they are called, a regiment composed exclusively of natives of Arkansas, are stationed here. They are a motly looking set of fellows, but make good soldiers as they are used to all kinds of hardships, many of them having seen service in the C. S. A. as conscripts. They are mounted principally upon Mexican and Indian ponies, and are very useful to send out as scouts, as they are thoroughly acquainted with every foot of the country, and any poor secesh who falls into their hands has to come to time. Horse racing, cock fighting and card playing forms the chief fund of amusement. In the former exercise men, women, and children indulge.

Ten days, the time that was allotted for our sojourn at Benton, having expired, and accomplishing all that was required of us, we again, on the 16th, packed up, and bidding adieu, were off once more for Little Rock, where we arrived about 5 P. M. of the same day, safe and sound but somewhat fatigued.

Little Rock has now got to be a regular fast town; there are two or three theaters in full blast, besides numerous other side shows and catch-penny institutions. You will see by the heading of my letter that some time has elapsed since I began it; to-day is the 26th, Christmas has come and with it many kind thoughts and remembrances of good old Sheboygan times. The town looked gay yesterday, every street and avenue was thronged with soldiers; it was a lively day, as fine as one of your May days. There was to be a walk on a tight-rope. I did not see it, but saw some so tight they couldn't walk. In the afternoon I took a pony ride out to the cemetery and a new fort on the south side of the town; it has an excellent position, with a sweeping range from all directions.

Since our return, Benton has been abandoned, I presume on account of the difficulty in transporting rations, which will encrease every day as the rainy season approaches. The Arkansas [River] is rising; there is some talk of a movement up the river as soon as it can be navigated. It is raining hard to-day, we are very thankful for our log houses.

Hoping this will find you in good health and spirits, I wish you all a happy New Year and trust that when another rolls round to see this rebellion crushed and the States once more united.

S. M.¹⁶¹

¹⁶¹ *Evergreen City Times*, Sheboygan, Jan. 16, 1864, p. 1/2.

Little Rock Ark
Dec 25th [18]63

Friend Allie [Stannard]

I received yours the 21st and haste to reply. I also rec'd one from [brother] Henry a few days before and was very much pleased to hear from both of you as I always shall be. I am glad your health is so good this winter. My health is the best now that it has been for since about the 1st of Nov. I have not been down sick but about one week of the time but have been far from well losing flesh & strength all the time till the last 8 or 10 days. I have been out on an expedition 11 days of this month. I had just got well enough to begin to do duty when the surgeon asked me if I was well enough to start with Sims the next morning for Benton 25 miles from here where the Regt were to go with 10 days rations and as I am always ready for anything that comes along I went. I am ready for all such trips as that as it is just what I like. Benton is somewhat smaller than Greenbush and nearly deserted. It contains a church, court-house & Jail. Our troops have just got a Fort finished there and evacuated it as the roads are getting so bad they could not be furnished with supplies. We will probably have to whip the Rebs out of it in the spring which we can do if we get the chance. These Arkansas troops (Mountain Feds) are good soldiers and know how to treat their neighbors that are in the Rebel service. They shoot everyone they find. I heard Yesterday that you & Hollis [Wade] had started on a long journey [engaged to be married]. I hope it will prove a pleasant one. I think I would take an Arkansas girl home with me if could find one that did not chew tobacco. It takes mail a long time to reach us here as it comes but once a week and is if not delayed from 12 to 15 days coming from Wis.

We had a good dinner Friday as we can get nearly everything we want. They charge enormous prices for some things. I will give you the price of a few articles as a sample: eggs \$1.00 per doz., butter 60 cents per pound, cheese 50 cts milk 20 cts per qt, green apples \$2.50 per pk and other things in proportion.

The Surgeon accepted our invitation to take dinner with us and pronounced it the best he had had in a long time. It was certainly better than I had in the Libby Hotel, Richmond. I am sorry to hear that Amy's health is so poor also Augusta but I guess she will soon get well as she has a strong constitution. Co. B is not what it was before your Father's death. It has been kept back in every way since that time for want of a commander, but I think Lieut. Schlaich will soon straighten everything up. The books being lost cause near keeping us from getting pay this last time but Lieut S worked hard for us and for it. Give my respects to your Mother and 'H_____d' and answer if you think this worth answering. Please excuse all mistakes and believe me your friend

Dan Carver¹⁶²

¹⁶² Stannard Family Papers, Vol. I, Old Wade House State Historic Site.