

History of the Evergreen City Guard

resp. Co. C, 2 Reg't., W.N.G.

I

When in the summer of 1869 the great Sharpshooter's Festival (Schuetzenfest) was being held, in what at the time was known as Shooting Park (now property of the Vollrath family) on the lakeshore the (Schuetzenkadeten) Shooting Cadets of Milwaukee also visited our city on that occasion. Since these Cadets and their exercises in Shooting Park were generally liked, a desire was awakened among the local young men, to (Ins Leben zu rufen) to call into existence a similar organization in Sheboygan. It did not take long therefore until this thought ripened; for already on August 21 of the same year a meeting concerning the organization of a cadet-company was held in the Mallmann Building, corner of Center Avenue and North 7 Street. The following young men decided to organize such:

C.A. Born	Chas. Albrecht	William Dietrich
Henry Otten	William Born	Anton Mallmann
Wm. Mallmann	Chas. Kempf	Rudolph Gutsch
Wm. Schrage	Hermann Rabe	Louis Ball
Hans von Kaas	William Schroeder	Louis Dieckmann
Albert Rabe	Jacob Mueller	

Next a Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Henry Otten, Albert Rabe, and Louis Dieckmann, to confer with Colonel Krez, who at that time was Aid de Camp on the Staff of Gov. Louis Fairchild, in this matter and then to take the necessary steps, to bring such an organization (Gesetzlich) legally and regularly into being. At this meeting also the (Beschluss) resolution was made, to call the organization "Evergreen City Cadets."

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Already in the next meeting, which was held August 23, the young men received from Colonel Krez the assurance, that he would do everything in his power that this organization would be supported and recognized by the State. At this time a requisition was directed to the General-Quartermaster of the State, for fifty guns (Gewehre, Carabiner) (carbines, rifles) and the necessary sabres for the officers of the company.

In a meeting held September 4, 1869, when the membership had already grown to 36, the election of officers was (vorgenommen) undertaken, which gave the following result:

Captain - Chas. A. Born
 First Lieutenant - William Schrage
 Second Lieutenant - Henry Otten

On the 10 of the same month Gov. Fairchild and Gen. H.G. Payne visited our city, and gave addresses to the assembled young men in Turner Hall (now Kohler's Foundry), in which they also promised that the wished for weapons, and so forth, would be sent soon. - Later the Company held its regular exercises in the Lossius Hall.

In the meeting on February 25, 1870, First Lieutenant Wm. Schrage resigned, and therefore another election of officers as well as

of officers as well as non-commissioned (Unteroffiziere) officers was held, and indeed, with the following results:

Captain - Chas. A. Born
First Lieutenant - Louis Dieckmann
Second Lieutenant - Wm. Schroeder
1. Sergeant - P. Fessler
2. Sergeant - Jacob Mueller
3. Sergeant - Rudolph Gutsch
4. Sergeant - Chas. Kempf
1. Corporal - Frank Hoberg
2. Corporal - Ed. Duenkel
3. Corporal - Theo. Moeller
4. Corporal - August Moeller

Soon after that, Captain Born and the two Lieutenants, had sent to them,

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on March 7, 1870, their officers' Commissions. The uniform of the Company - a short jacket and (Beinkleider) pants, were steel gray in color. April 9, 1870, the weapons promised by the State arrived.

Now under the picture of

Chas. A. Born

as Captain of the Evergreen City Cadets

On July 7, 1871, the Company resolved upon the purchasing of a new flag, which on the one side, besides the name of the Company, should bear also the following inscription, embroidered in: "My country, may it always be right, but right or wrong, my country."

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This inscription, by motion of Lieutenant L. Dieckmann, was carried; (~~beizueufig~~) it should be observed ~~however~~ (beilaeufig) by the way, that his father, Mr. G. Dieckmann, was the actual originator of the inscription. (an aside - was not this phrase originally used by a Chicago paper? the Chicago Tribune, I believe.) The flag was prepared by Mrs. Zaegel, mother of Mr. Max Zaegel of this place, and is still in existence, and is to be found at present in the possession of the Veterans Corps of the Evergreen City Guard.

The exercises, which are held once or twice a week, were as already stated, held for a while in Lossius Hall; later, in November 1871, the Company (bezog) moved into new quarters in Lorenz Hall on the corner, where now F. Goerlitz carries on his inn.

On June 10, 1872, the Company hold its last meeting, and resolved, to disband in (Wohgefallen) agreeably, and to ship the weapons back to Madison again. (Saemtliche) Each and everything that the Company owned was handed over to Captain Born for (Bewahrung) for preservation, with the instruction to turn it over to the next organization of a similar nature, that should arise. That was the end of "Evergreen City Cadets."

After the military spirit slumbered ~~for~~ over two years, it awakened again on September 4, 1874, among the young men of Sheboygan, in that a number of the same under the chairmanship of the veteran Conrad Herwig on the mentioned day held a meeting in Lorenz Hall, corner of Michigan Avenue and North Street, and resolved ~~to~~ ~~found~~, to found a (Milizkompagne) Militia Company under the existing laws of the State (Staatsgesetzen), and to call it into existence under the name "Evergreen City Guard". Already on October 6 of the same year a written petition signed by 65 (militaerpflichtigen) military duty (eligible) citizens of Sheboygan, directed at the then County Judge Billie Williams, wherein the petitioners (Petenten) manifested their intention

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to found a militia company according to the prescribed rules of the State, and therefore requested the Judge, to appoint Mr. Conrad Herwig or any other citizen of the County to lead and supervise the organizing of such a company.

After the County Judge (betraut) had entrusted Mr. Conrad Herwig on October 18, 1874, with the organization of the aforementioned Militia Company, a meeting of the mentioned petitioners was held in Lorenz Hall on October 30, of the same year, and the company formally established. On this occasion the following officers and non-commissioned officers were elected:

Captain - Conrad Herwig
 First Lieutenant - William Schroeder
 Second Lieutenant - Wm. C. Bendler
 Orderly Sergeant - Herman Billib
 Color Sergeant - Ferd. Wilke
 Third Sergeant - Aug. L. Mohr
 Fourth Sergeant Wm. Knoll
 First Corporal - Chas. Loersch
 Second Corporal - Henry Tyroff
 Third Corporal - Hermann Rakow
 Fourth Sergeant - Adolph Trier
 Quartermaster - Chas. Abele

A (Protokol) Minutes concerning the proceedings of the assembly, as well as the formerly mentioned Petition, were now sent to the Secretary of State, and by him called "good" on November 4, 1874, thereby the organization became a completed fact, and from this date on the "Evergreen City Guard" was considered a legally established militia Company.

The exercises were now regularly held on Wednesdays in Lorenz Hall, and soon thereafter the rifles arrived from Madison. About this time also the uniforms of the Company, made of dark blue cloth with red trimming, were bought. - For a time the exercises were held in Schlachter's Hall, later however, the Company moved again into their old (Raemlichkeiten) premises.

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In September of the year 1875, the Company was inspected for the first time, and (Zwar) indeed, by Col. Krez, who at that time was Aid de Camp on the Staff of Gov. Taylor. The inspection

took

now the picture of Conrad Herwig

Conrad Herwig

former Captain of the "evergreen City Guard", stemmed from Hallelshausen, Hesse, where he saw the light of day on August 23, 1845. He immigrated in the year 1851 into America with his parents, who settled in Sheboygan. In 1862 the young Conrad betook himself to the Lake Superior region, where on July 20, 1862, he (einreihen liess) enrolled in Company "B" of the 27 Michigan Infantry Regiment. He fought at Vicksburg, and in a number of other heavy battles, and was wounded two different times; one time he received a shot through the foot, and the other time through the arm. At the end of the war Conrad Herwig returned to Sheboygan. At the organization of the "Evergreen City Guard" he was chosen as Captain of the Company.

* * * * *

took a very satisfying course, and had as a result, that the Company for the first time received pecuniary (UNterstuetzung) support from the State, namely \$ 300. for barracks rental.

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By and by however the members lost the right interest in the matter, to which they had dedicated themselves, and as a consequence participation in the regular exercises decreased constantly. One attempted to awaken new life among the members, first, by a change of officers, and held for this (Behuf's) purpose an officer's election on Nov. 29, 1876, which had in consequence the following result:

Captain - William C, Bandler
First Lieutenant - Conrad Herwig
Second Lieutenant - Herman Billib

The inspection by Major Cole held in September of the same year took an unsatisfactory course, because the Company did not have the legally required minimal strength a show of 45 men; the result was, that the Company was about dissolved.

At that time C.A. Born returned from the West, and was at once requested by the members of the Company, to accept the position of (Hauptmann) Captain, as the newly elected Captain Bandler stated in the meeting of December 20, that because of (Geschaefstshalber) business concerns he could no longer (vorstehen) administer the Company, and he resigned the same night, whereupon C.A. Born was elected in his place. C.A. Born now placed the condition under which he would assume the captainship of the Company, and this is, that every member must bind himself under oath, to serve at least two years under his command. This condition was accepted and they were immediately to go to work to bring the membership up again to the legally prescribed minimal strength, and to be able to pass successfully a second inspection allowed by the State. With that the dissolution was obviated (prevented) and the continuance of the organization assured. Before all other things now a survey was made for new, suitable quarters. In February 1877 the company moved to the new Turner Hall (now the Opera House).

On March 7 the members (leisten) took the oath their Captain demanded, and thereby obligated themselves to a two year

service. This was the original oath (Eidesformel) form, by which State Militia are ushered in. On April 14, of this year, Major Nathan Cole, Aid de Camp, on the Staff of Gov. Ludington, undertook the second inspection, which turned out very favorable and satisfactory. In consequence of the resignation of Conrad Herwig and Hermann Billib, two other lieutenants and further non-commissioned officers were newly elected that same night, so that the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers Corps now is composed of as follows:

Captain - Chas. A. Born
First Lieutenant - Fred Kaiser
Second Lieutenant - H.W. Trester
Orderly Sergeant - Peter Jacobs
1 Sergeant - William Schroeder
2. Sergeant - Albert Quasius
3 Sergeant - August Warnecke
4. Sergeant - John C. Hoch
1. Corporal - Philipp Jacobs
2. Corporal Geo. W. Wright
3. Corporal Fred. Sinner
4. Corporal - Herbert Roberts

Next now a new uniform was also purchased, which was made out of blue-gray cloth according to the pattern of those made for the 7. New York Regiment. On May 30, 1877, the Company marched out for the first time in their (schmucken) dapper (spruce) and becoming uniforms, and participated in the Jairus Richardson Post, No. 12, G.A.R., Memorial Day Service organized by Sheboygan Falls. - The Company used the new Turner Hall only a short while and soon moved to new quarters, namely the old Turner Hall (now the Kohler Foundry.)

On August 5, 1877, the Company organized a picnic in "Shooting Park", at which the Milwaukee "Sheridan Guard", under the command of Lieut. Pennifeather, and the "Manitowoc Rifles" of Manitowoc, under the command of Capt. Becker, took part. Accepting the invitation of the "Manitowoc Rifles", the Company visited on Sept. 16 of the same year

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our neighboring city Manitowoc. The "Sheridan Guard" of Milwaukee were likewise present. Since at that occasion Col. Chas. Osthelder, at that time Aid de ^{camp} on the Staff of Gov. Ludington, was present in uniform, for the first time Battalion exercises were held, which turned out to Col. Osthelder's full satisfaction.

On October 8, 1877, the Company was again inspected, and this time indeed by Capt. Lindemann, who lives in Madison, and is Aid de Camp on the Governor's Staff. Twice before, the inspection had been announced, and yet in both cases the members had to return home disappointed, till finally it followed after the third notice was given on the above date. Since this was the first inspection undertaken by an outsider (Auswertigen) Staff Officer, the members had made special pains (einlegen) to gain (Fhre) distinction on the occasion. The inspection resulted very favorably and to the full satisfaction of Capt. Lindemann. Upon recommendation of the latter our Company was invited by the (zustaendigen) appropriate Reception Committee to function as Honor Guard at the ensuing inauguration

of Gov. Wm. E. Smith, at the beginning of January, 1878, which honorable invitation was also naturally accepted. (Grimmige) Fierce cold reigned, when our Company (abdampften) steamed off by special train for Madison the night of 6. to 7. of January, 1878. At this solemn (Einsetzung) installation of the Governor, which for the first time in the history of Wisconsin took place with ~~with~~ the participation of Militia Troops, there were present also besides the Company from Sheboygan, the "Bay City Light Guard" from Green Bay, the "Sheridan Guard" from Milwaukee, the "Mauston Zouaves" from Mauston, and the "Governor's Guard" from Madison.

On October, 1878, the Company was inspected by the (General-Quartiermeister) Quartermaster-General, Geo. W. Bryant of Madison.

In January, 1879, the Company moved into Mallory's Hall, Corner of North Eighth Street and St. Clair Avenue (where now Maurer's grocery store is found). In this hall a special place was arranged for the rifles and the uniforms which

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(bisher) till now had always been in the custody of the individual members. IN the night of February 9, fire broke out in the (Waffenhalle-weapon hall) arsenal, which however was fortunately discovered in time and extinguished by Mr. J.M. Kohler.

Following and invitation, the Company visited the "Northern Wisconsin Fair" in Oshkosh, in September of the same year, and was quite genially welcomed by the two militia companies there. One of these (namely Co. "B" of the 2. Regiment) was then (befehligt) commanded by Capt. Gabe Bouck. On this occasion, for the first time the question was raised and discussed by the officers, whether the legislature could be (veranlasst) induced, to pass (Zweckmaessiges) suitable statutes, (denen Zufolge) in consequence of which the different militia companies existing in the State could be united into Battallions or Regiments.

ON October 29, 1879, again an inspection followed, by the Quartermaster-Generals Geo. E. Bryant, who on this occasion informed the Company, that according to a (Legislatur-Gesetze) regulation by the legislature, the members (fortan) henceforth will have to bind themselves by oath to a five year (Dienstzeit) term of service.

At this time most of the members had (absolviert) already completed their two year term of service, the Company decided in November, 1879, the (Einfuehrung) introduction of the State (verlangten) required five year term of service, and on the same night were thereupon sworn in.

In response to an issued invitation, on January 5, 1880, the Company again went to Madison, to attend the solemn inauguration of Gov. Smith and the rest of the (Staatsbeamten) civil servants of the State a second time. This time, besides us, there also were present the "Janesville Guard" from Janesville, the "Lake City Guard" from Madison, the Guppy Guard" from Portage, the "Governor's Guard" from Madison, and the "Oshkosh Guard" from Oshkosh.

ON January 15, First Lieutenant F.A. Kaiser resigned, and after the Governor had accepted the resignation, the vacancy caused thereby was filled on February 12, by the election

of H.W. Trester. Already on February 21, 1880, Lieut. Trester received the relevant Officer's Commission, signed by Gov. Smith, (zugestellt) handed to him.

Since it was difficult to gain new members after the five year service term was brought in, it was decided, when possible to enlist recruits outside the city, and in this way to obtain (get, gain) the required membership. Accordingly, the meeting on March 6, 1880, was held in Sheboygan Falls and a number of recruits were gained.

In March, 1890, the first Officers meeting was held in Newhall House, in Milwaukee, and the local Company was represented by their Captain, C.A. Born. It was decided in this meeting, to found a regular Officers Association (union, unit) of each and every militia officer in the State, whose task it should be, to further the interests of the State Militia as much as possible. It was further decided that each and every Militia Company of this State participate in the great soldiers reunion, which will be held in Milwaukee during the week beginning with June 7, 1880. On this occasion also the law just recently passed by the legislature according to which the Militia Troops are to attend an (Uebungslager) practise camp annually, a reckoning (account) could be made (borne). During the reunion also a great exercise for prizes are to take place, in which any legally established Company in the United States may take part. The prizes offered are as follows:

For the best Company exercising	\$ 500.00
For the second best Company exercising .	300.00
For the third best Company exercising .	150.00
For the fourth best Company exercising .	50.00

The (Richter-Collegium) Board of Judges is to consist of ~~two~~ officers of the regular Army.

On April 24, 1880, the Company held a new election for officers and non-commissioned officers, which gave the following results:

Captain - C.A. Born
First Lieutenant - H.W. Trester
Second Lieutenant - Robert Sym

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(Feldwebel)-Sergeant Major - Wm. Schroeder
1. Sergeant - Aug. Warnecke
2. Sergeant - I.C. Hoch
3. Third Sergeant - Otto Geussenhainer
4. Sergeant - Frank Thorpe
Ensign -, Peter Jacobs

Corporals - Albert Quasius, Hermann Gruebner, John Beisang, John Ewerhardt, Geo. Wright, Louis Haack, Chas. Carry, and Hermann Maas.

Now then we exercised diligently! The Company namely, had decided to participate in the aforementioned camp and exercises for prize in Milwaukee, and naturally on this occasion to (einlegen) put in glory for Sheboygan. That they succeeded, is proven in the fact, that the Company carried away third prize (\$ 150.) at the aforesaid exercises for a prize.

On July 29, 1880, Capt. Born (antreten) set out on a journey to

Europe, which extended itself to the end of November of that year. During this time Lieut. Trester was in command.

During the great fire on that October night of the year 1880, which laid into ashes the half block from Silbernagel's (Leihstall) livery stable on Erie Avenue to St. Clair Avenue, the (Waffenhalle) armory also burned down. The members of the Company, who had gathered at this fire and soon realized, that their hall must fall a (opfer) victim to the devastating element, under the command of Lieut. Trester immediately set to rescue work and in a short time each and every rifle and each and every uniform were brought to safety. Already the hall was burning (ringsum) roundabout, when the Quartermaster reported, that the (scharfgefuellten) 'sharply' filled cartridges (sich befinden) were still in the place and at any moment could catch fire and explode. Since an explosion of that nature could become very dangerous in any case for the mass of people standing near the fire, Sergeant Wm. Schroeder and Lieut. Trester hurried, without (Bedenken) lengthy deliberation, into the burning hall again and brought out (saemtliche) each and every case of cartridges, to safety.

Since the Company now had no hall,

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a store standing empty next to Gottschalk's meat market, was moved into on October 18. . In this temporary quarter Gen Geo. E. Bryant held the customary inspection of the (Mannschaft) men (crew) in November. Since the Company, after inspection this year, without the \$ 300.00 barracks rental, received also \$ 5.00 per man for uniforms from the State, and including the \$ 150.00 prize money, this sum constituted a right appreciable capital. When then, Capt. Born returned from Europe in December, it was forthwith decided to build our own hall. A suitable building site was found on the corner of North Eighth Street and Michigan Avenue. After a ~~ten year~~ lease contract, running up to ten years, had been concluded with the owner Mr. Lindecke, the building of a beautiful, spacious hall was begun immediately. The necessary currencies for the building were for the greatest part gathered through the (Ausgabe) issuing of (Aktien) shares. In the winter of 1881 the hall was built, and on June 6 of the same year, dedicated with a magnificent (Ball) dance. -

In May, 1881, a band was founded from within the Company, consisting of the following members.

John Schmidt, Alfred Roux, Jac. Schwitzgoebel, Henry Rolfs, Jacob Schmidt, Louis Rolf, Otto Froehlich, Frank Rolf and Gust. Eisholdt. In the book the s. is the

This organization was really the (Fundament) base (foundation) of the Schmidt's band.

In January 1881, the officers of the companies from Oshkosh, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan, held a meeting in Oshkosh, and founded the "Second Battalion of the Wisconsin National Guard." Shortly thereafter the following Battalion officers were appointed by Gov. Wm. E. Smith:

(Oberst-Lieutenant) Lieutenant Colonel - Gabriel Bouck
of Oshkosh

Major - C.A. Born of Sheboygan

This Battalion was the (Grundstein) foundation stone to the (nachmaligen) subsequent 2 Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. Capt. Born, who (vertrat) represented the Sheboygan Company in the mentioned meeting,

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received delivered to him not long after that his Major's (Patent) Commission dated February 19.

Lieut. H.W. Trester, who in consequence of the vacancy now occurring, really should have been promoted to Captain, however he (lehnte ab) declined it, because the Company was of the firm opinion, that the (Zusammensetzung) composition of the officers corps of the second Battalion, would not be of long duration. (Demgemaess) Accordingly it was then decided to leave the position of Captain open (bis aufs weitere) till the future (for the time being).

In February 1882, the second Officer's Meeting was held in Madison, and Lieut. H.W. Trester was sent there as a delegate. In this meeting it was decided, to request the legislature to pass a law by which the Governor would be (ermaechtigt) authorized to reorganize the Militia and the several Companies of the State, and if possible, to classify them as Regiments instead of Battalions. The decision should also be met (getroffen werden), that the thus created Regiments annually must move into a week long Field-Service, Practise-Camp. This recommended law was then also passed in the next meeting of the legislature.

Ist March 1882, another meeting of the officers of the 2. Battalion was held for the purpose to organize a Regiment in agreement with the legal regulations, which was done. Now, the founded Second Wisconsin Regiment is composed of the following Companies:

- A. Manitowoc Rifles of Manitowoc
- B. Oshkosh Guard of Oshkosh
- C. Evergreen City Guard of Sheboygan
- D. Ripon Rifles of Ripon
- E. Fond du Lac Guard of Fond du Lac
- F. Oshkosh Rifles of Oshkosh
- G. Appleton Light Infantry of Appleton
- H. Rankin Guard of Manitowoc

Gabriel Bouck of Oshkosh was chosen as Colonel, and C.A. Born from here as Lieutenant Colonel.

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Major Born shortly thereafter received delivered to him, his Commission of Lieutenant Colonel, dated April 19, 1882.

IN the above mentioned meeting it was also decided to hold the first camp of the Regiment in Sheboygan. Colonel

Picture
of

H.W. Trester

as Second Lieutenant of the Evergreen City Guard in the year 1878

Bouck however, who was not present in that meeting, gave orders, that the first annual Prsctise Camp at the end of August is to be held in Oshkosh and not in Sheboygan. This precedent of the Colonel had as a consequence, that the local Company did not go into Camp, Lieutenant Colonel Born resigned as such and took over the Captain position again in his Company that had been left open. Since we had refused to move into (Feldlager) Camp, Colonel Bouck threatened to request the Governor to dissolve our Company. This (Schreckschuss) "horror shot" however had no effect. Soon thereafter Col. Bouck resigned and Sumner L. Brastead, former Captain of the Fond du Lac Guard, was appointed Colonel, and Worthie H. Patton, former Captain of the Oshkosh Rifles appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment.

In August of the same year, the Company participated in the Exercises for Prize (Preis-Exerzieren) in Cold Spring Driving Park in Milwaukee and carried away first prize (\$ 1000.00 in hard cash). In these exercises for prize, Companies from other states also participated. Following is a (Verzeichnis) list of the members of our Company, who participated in the Great-Prize exercises:

Captain →, C.A. Born
First Lieutenant - H.W. Trester
First Sergeant - Wm. Schroeder
Second Sergeant - August Warnecke
Third Sergeant - Otto Geussenhainer
Fourth Sergeant - Albert Quasius
Corporals - H. Maas, E. Horn, C. Dern, and O, Mohr.

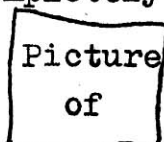
Privates - Wm. Apel, Peter Jacobs, Ad. Kramme, Anton Buchel,
John Behrens, Abraham Moser, Chas. Hensel,
Henry Gruebner, Henry Schreiber, August Speckmann,
B. Hoffmann, C. Gibbs, Gustav Speckmann, R.
Goldschmidt, Frank Knoedler, L. Wellhoefer,
H. Baumann, Jos. Baldewein, Ad. Buechele, W.
Bahn, F. Loeffler, F. Rakow, and Wm. Grothe.

In September the band separated out, which up to this time had been part of the Company, and the musicians organized themselves under the direction of John Schmidt into an (Verbande) Association, which is known as Schmidt's Band.

In spring of 1883, the Company at own expense had knapsacks made for themselves, and bought with their own money the necessary woolen covers, as well as bread sacks (Brodsaecke) and (Feldflaschen) canteens, in order

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to equip themselves in proper fashion for camp. Ours accordingly was the first Company in the Wisconsin State Militia, which was almost completely fitted out for Camp.



August Warnecke
as Sergeant of the Evergreen City Guard in 1878
In the picture above the Gray-Blue Parade Uniform of the Company is represented as to how the same was manufactured after the pattern of the 7. New Yorker Regiment.

On June 24, 1883, the Lincoln Guard of Milwaukee under the command of Captain August Dallmann honored us with a visit.

In August of 1883 the Company participated for the first time

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in the practise Camp (Uebungslager) of the Second Regiment, which was held this time in Fond du Lac, lasting from August 29 to September 3 inclusive. - After this Practise Camp, Otto Guessenhainer was chosen as Second Lieutenant of the Company.

On October 11, 1883, the Company was inspected in person by the (General Adjutanten) Adjutant General of the State, Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, and this inspection of the State Militia was the first undertaken by an experienced officer. It is to be observed, that General Chapman was the one, who (Bewerckstelligte) brought about the regular yearly meetings of the Militia officers and through his (rege) animated (Eifer) zeal and tireless (Ausdauer) perseverance brought the State Militia to a higher (Stufe) level.

In the officers meeting held in Madison in February, 1884, it was decided to hold the next Practise Camp in Sheboygan. The same took place from August 5 to 11 of the mentioned year on Cole's Land, on the west end of Michigan Avenue, and the camp was named, "Camp Blackstock." On August 8 Gov. Rusk and his staff honored the Camp with a visit and allowed on this occasion the Regiment, commanded by Colonel Sumner L. Brastead of Fond du Lac, to pass in review. Gov. Rusk and his companions had been seated on the balcony of the Park Hotel, which, as well known, formerly stood on the northeast corner of Eighth Street and Ontario Avenue, across from (Brunnenpark) Fountain Park.

During the last week of August 1884, the First Regiment moved into (Uebungslager) Practise Camp in Cold Springs Driving Park in Milwaukee, in which also the Second and Third Regiment participated. Thereby the first temporary Brigade Formation of the State Militia was undertaken. The journey and transportation costs which arose through this voluntary Practise Camp for the Second and Third Regiments, were borne by the individual companies. In the Prize Exercises arranged (im laufe) during the week, besides the companies from Sheboygan, Appleton, Janesville, and Portage, several (auswertige) (foreign) outside militia organizations participated. Our Company this time was awarded fourth prize ~~this time~~ - a gold (Medaille) medal for each

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picture the full length of page

Camp Blackstock. - Sheboygan, Wis., In August 1884. Practise Camp of the 2. Regiment, W.N.G. - The Camp was (aufgeschlagen) pitched on the western end of Michigan Avenue on Cole's Land. The place is situated between Gilman's Athletic Park and the (Irrenasyl) Mental Hospital (Insane Asylum) .

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member who participated in the exercises. We however, (verschmaechten) (disdained, scorned) rejected the acceptance of these prizes, because the Board of Prize Judges did not (einraeumte)

concede us the same (Verguenstigungen) privileges (favours) which had been given the other companies, and we, through this procedure of the Messrs. Prize Judges were considerably at a (Nachtheil) disadvantage.

Picture

of

Wm. Apel

as one of the members of the Evergreen City Guard in 1878

IN October of the same year the Company received an invitation from Mr. Price Williams, Jr., President of the "Mobile Interstate Drill and Encampment Association," to participate in

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the National
Camp and International Prize Exercises in Mobile, Ala., in May 1885.

This invitation was then accepted together with the members agreeing to the obligation of participating in exercises twice weekly through the winter, thereby to prepare well for the (bevorstehende) impending great Prize Exercises. The costs of the journey were to be procured during the course of the winter through (veranstaltende) arranged (organized) (Unterhaltungen) entertainments. For this purpose a great fair was held in Concordia Hall in April of 1885.

On November 29, 1884, the Company was (beschenckt) given a present by the (buergerschaft) citizenry, of a highly elegant silk flag, whereby (anspornen) to spur on the members, and henceforth through good exercising and manly behavior to (einlegen) lay up honor for themselves and for their native city. The (Ueberreichung) formal presentation of the flag followed, in the presence of a great crowd of people, by the Respectable WM.H. Seaman.

At about this time also an (Unterstuetzungskasse) assistance (relief, support, aid) treasury (moneybox) was established, and decided to pay out to sick members a weekly aid of \$6.00.

The above mentioned fair, which was held in Concordia Hall April 16, 17, 18, yielded net proceeds of \$ 1036.76. To this sum also several hundred dollars came in, received during the winter from (Baellen) dances and other entertainments, so that the Company at the start of their journey had enough money at their (Verfuegung) disposal, to (bestrieten) defray all costs.

The conditions, under which the members had obligated themselves to participate in the great Prize Exercises in Mobile, were as follows; The Company paid each and every cost of the journey from Sheboygan to Mobile and return. Besides every member also received \$ 1.00 per day, paid out for the duration of the journey.

(Gleichzeitig) Simultaneously, it was also decided, at this opportunity to make a visit at the "World's Cotton and Industrial Exposition", which was held from October 1884 till June 1885, in New Orleans, La., and further to view (Augenscheinnehmen) the famed Mammoth Cave in Kentucky and Lookout Mountain in Georgia.

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A contract was (abgeschlossen) concluded with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the Monon Route, according to which the Company would have to pay from Chicago to Mobile, Ala., and return a (Reisegeld) fare of \$ 10:30 per member.

Governor Rusk was requested to give an enough number of tents and the necessary (Lagerungsgepaecks) encampment luggage, while permission was asked of the related governors, to ride with their weapons through their states.

The Parade Uniforms were packed in specially prepared chests, and these together with the tents, cooking appliances, etc., sent off as special frieght goods to Mobile.

On the morning of April 28, 1885, the Company, consisting of the following members, left the fields of Sheboygan still covered with ice and snow and zteamed off to the sunny south:

Captain C.A. Born
First Lieutenant-H.W. Trester
Second Lieutenant - Otto Geussenhainer
First Sergeant - Peter Jacobs
Second Sergeant - Hermann Maas
Corporals - Chas. D. Dern and Joe Baldewein

Privates: Anton Buechle, Christ. Beyer, Gust. Burgardt, Adolph Buechle, August Damrow, Alwin Dressler, William Grothe, R. Goldschmidt, Chas. Gibbs, Math. Handrow, Chas. Hensel, Wm. Heyer, R. Hoffmann, E. Horn, Geo. Kleber, Frank Lange, Otto Leonhardt, Bernh. Mayer, Abraham Moser, Aug. Mohr, Jr., Albert Quasius, F. Rakow, Alwin Saupe, Aug. Speckmann and Max Wellhoefer. -

Frank Loeffler, who also belonged to the (Auserkorenen) "chosen", became severely ill a few days before the departure and was thereby hindered from making the journey.

Besides the above, who constituted the true "Drill Team", Wm. C. Weise as cook, as also Fred. Jensen, Wm. Wolff, and Geo. Schwaller as cook's assistants, also made the journey, so that the Company as a whole consisted of 36 men.

Arriving in Chicago, several objects of interest were viewed, among them also the (veranschaulichende Panorama) illustrative Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg.

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On the same night at 8 o'clock we continued our journey using the Monon Route, and the following morning at about 6 o'clock we arrived in Louisville, Ky., where we remained till about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to see the objects of interest in the town. From here on we went per Nashville and Louisville Railroad, through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. At

our departure from Louisville an agent of the last named railroad had joined us, to explain the sites of interest along the route and to show us the historical points, on which ~~on which~~ memorable events of the Civil War had (abspielten) taken place. This train namely (schlaengelt) snakes itself through the fields where the battles of Murfreesborro and Stone River, Tenn., (geschlagen) were fought, and traverses in the proximity of Nashville the famed "Federal Cemetery". In Cave City, Ky., we made a stop in order to view Mammoth Cave, found nearby. Since however no favorable agreement could be reached with the (Gesellschaft) society (company) with whom the guides enter service, we steamed (Gemuetlich) comfortably on and arrived in Mobile already in the afternoon of May 2, where we at once moved into our Camp on the "State Fair Grounds" near Mobile Bay. By using a (Fernrohr) telescope one could (erkennen) recognize from here the Spanish Fort situated opposite us. Along the Bay, and (Zwar) indeed close to shore you find the famous "Shell Road" built entirely out of seashells. One could also still see distinctly a series of three thrown up earth entrenchments, which still surround the city of Mobile, twenty years after the Civil War, and levelled off only in such places, where as time passed, new streets were laid out.

This trip to the South, through the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Alabama, was interesting and instructive for our boys. The (Entwicklung) development of the vegetation, one could so to speak, observe by degrees. While in Sheboygan on April 28 the temperature was still right wintry, we had at our arrival in Mobile the most beautiful summer weather to enjoy.

This sudden temperature change - the thermometer in Camp at Mo-

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Mobile stood mostly at 90 degrees in the shade - was however a little "stout" for our men. (Dazu) In addition to that, several of the same (unvorsichtiger Weise) in an imprudent manner had drunk the well water at the campsite and in consequence became sick. Now in (anbetracht) consideration of the (Thatsache) fact that we had not at our (Verfuegten) disposal enough (Stellvertreter) substitutes, and as a consequence could also not participate in the Prize Exercises, it was decided, to depart the following Tuesday for New Orleans.

On Sunday afternoon on May 3, the Great Parade was held in a field lying close to the Campsite, at which besides us and the regular State Troops of Alabama, still other 36 Infantry Companies from all parts of the land, and seven Artillery Battalions from the states of Indiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and Louisiana participated. Further 64 Bands took part in the Parade, who had come here from the the different cities of the country to participate in the music tournament also taking place here. The (Vereinigung) association of so many Militia troops from the Northern and Southern states in a comradely Camp without question (bei getragen) contributed a great deal to strengthen and fortify the friendly feelings between the North and the South. The newspapers of Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans carried at the time (Spaltenlange Berichte) column long reports about this great event, and all pointed out especially the good comradely relations, which existed between the Northern and Southern troops.

After the commanding General had allowed our Company to withdraw honorably from the Prize Exercises because of the illness of several of our members, we still viewed the (Sehenswuerdigkeiten) tourist.

attractions of Mobile and then (abdampfen) "steamed off" in the night of May 4 and 5 for New Orleans.

When on the morning of May 5 we arrived there, we were received by a Committee of the Continental Guard, escorted to their (Waffenhalle) armory and there served a (hochfeinen) superfine breakfast. Our hosts were so friendly as to offer us their armory as (Quartier) lodging.

After breakfast ended a (Dampffahrt) steamship ride

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under the picture of

Otto Geussenhainer

the former Second Lieutenant of the Evergreen City Guard, was born on December 25, 1856, in Burlington, Wis. In February, 1877, (bei treten) he entered the Company as member, and was its secretary till the year 1880. In the last mentioned year he became Sergeant, in which position he served till 1883, and then, on October 12 of the mentioned year, to take over the officer's position of Second Lieutenant, which he held till July 31, 1888. During his association with the Company he was a member of the (Direktorium) Directorate(?) (Board of Directors ?).

In spring of 1888, Mr. Geussenhainer was elected Alderman of the 1 Ward and functioned as President of the City Council from 1889 to 1890. In the year 1890 the citizens elected him as Supervisor of the 1 Ward, and his election again, followed in 1891 and 192. At the present time Mr. G. is Chairman of the Police and Fire Commission, and First Lieutenant of the Evergreen City Guard Veterans Corps.

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on the Mississippi was at once undertaken to the place of the World Exposition, where we were received in most friendly fashion by Mr. Jacob J. Vollrath, of the Vollrath Mfg. Co., who had their (Fabrikate) manufactures displayed there. Mr. Vollrath also provided in an obliging manner that we could take lodging in a large hotel near the Exposition place, and would not be forced to make the long way from town and back again every time we visited the Exposition.

We spent several days in New Orleans in a most agreeable manner, and on Saturday, May 9, set out on our homeward way and arrived again safely in our lovely Sheboygan on the evening of May 12. The total cost of the trip amounted to \$ 1,381.00.

When we left New Orleans, the oranges were already ripening, while on our arrival at home the farmers were still busy plowing their fields.

On May 28 of the same year Lieut. Geussenhainer tendered his resignation as officer, but the same was laid aside for an indefinite time.

From August 3 to 8, 1885, our Company, with the Second Regiment, moved into Camp at Appleton. On this occasion the new military overcoats were delivered to the Regiment.

About this time it was decided to newly decorate and equip the (Waffenhalle) Armory, which improvements were carried out. Comrade August Speckmann was appointed as manager of the hall and authorized to keep (letztere) the latter open daily for visitors. This practise observed in the Southern States, was abandoned already after a few years as too expensive (Kostspielig).

At the Officers Meeting of June 27, and 28, 1886, held at Madison, Capt. Chas. King of the regular army was also present, who in character as Aid de Camp on the Staff of Gov. Rusk visited the different Practise Camps of the State Troops and at (nun mehr) this time reported to the Assembly his own observations. Captain King spoke his mind on this occasion (sehr lobend) with much praise for Companies "C" and "H", and

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closed with the remark that (hinsichtlich) in regard to (Wachtdienst) guard service and discipline the Companies "C" of Sheboygan, commanded by Capt. Born, and "H" of Manitowoc, commanded by Capt. Baench (Bench ?), were far ahead of all other Militia Companies in the State. He thought, this ought to spur on the rest of the officers, to bring their men to an equal level.

On February 7, 1886, Sumner L. Brastead, Colonel of the Second Regiment, died, and the same was buried with the participation of the entire Regiment with full military honors in Fond du Lac on February 10.

ON April 15, of the same year, the new law went into effect, by which the present five year term of service was lowered to three years. However it is to be permitted members, after completion of the three ~~year~~ year service, to go through more one year services, in order to share in the privileges which a five year service term (mit sich bringt) brings with it.

The gray uniforms bought in the summer of 1877, (Laufe der Zeit) in the passage of time had already become fairly shabby and as a consequence (ungeeignet) improper for further use; this was particularly the case also with the Parade Uniform. Since now, after a legislative rule, the uniform of the State Troops (hinfort) from now on are to be the same as the regular military, the Company decided in the meeting held March 8, 1886, the purchase of a new Parade Uniform. The coat, after the Prussian pattern is to consist of dark blue cloth with white trimming, the trousers are to be a light blue color, and the (Kopfbedeckung) headgear (cover) in the form of a black cloth helmet.

When in May of the year 1886 (Arbeitsunruhen) the labor unrests ruled in Chicago and Milwaukee, our Company also received the command to keep ourselves ready to march, and the same stood ready, under arms, in the hall from May 4 to 6, expecting any moment the command to depart for Milwaukee, where (in und bei) in and around Bay View a riot was in progress. On the third day the storm subsided however, and the members now again could follow their accustomed occupations.

On August 7 of the same year we moved with the Second

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under the picture - the length of the page, of,

On this picture Co. C. appears in their gray Field Uniforms. Those members appearing in Parade Uniforms, only just now returned from the Guard Parade when the photographer was about to snap the photograph.

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Regiment the customary weekly Practise Camp, which this time was held in Manitowoc, and led and supervised by Capt. Chas. A. King of the regular army. This was the beginning of the from that time observed procedure, to have officers of the regular army undertake the management and inspection of the individual Companies of the Wisconsin Militia, and thereby to train the State Troops after the system of the regular army.

At the end of April and beginning of May, the Company again arranged a fair in Concordia Hall in order to (aufbringen) raise the necessary money for the new uniforms. At this Fair the net proceeds realized amounted to about \$ 1812.00.

After the fair ended, at which Lieut. Geussenhainer had participated very zealously, he requested again that his resignation tendere as of May 1885, be accepted. He justified his request therewith, that because of business reasons he could no longer fill the post of an officer. His resignation however, was accepted only on July 31, 1888.

For the safe keeping of the uniforms, knapsacks, covers, canteens, breadsacks, etc., a number of "lockers" were arranged in the Armory, so that we were now furnished with almost everything that belonged to the equipping of a Company. Several pieces of equipment were bought with our own means.

At the annual Practise Camp, which was held in the month of August, 1887, in Beaver Dam, our Company too, again participatrd animatedly.

When on October 6 of the same year, President Cleveland honored the city of Milwaukee with a visit, our Company too participated in the grand reception solemnities, which took place there in honor of the President of the United States.

In the officers meeting held in Madison, March 8 and 9, the city of Ripon was selected for the next Practise Camp of the Second Regiment. When this was made known, our boys decided to cover the distance of 71 miles from Sheboygan to Ripon on foot. The Governor who

forth and back

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was requested to give his permission to this practise march, was at first not very edified at such an intention and hesitated with his agreement; when however Capt. Born persisted in his resolution, His Excellency finally gave in and granted the asked for permission. To be protected better on the march against dust, filth, etc., for the first time, spats were bought for the members.

The Practise Camp was to begin on August 13, and we had therefore to arrive there by the evening of the mentioned day. Since this was

the first such attempt, in order to prove the stamina of our men, and the result had to be of great importance also for the other Militia Troops, it is understandable that the eyes of the whole State were directed on our Company.

The necessary tents and other baggage belonging to our equipment - similar to the regular army - were loaded on a tent-covered wagon, two Schreier mules hitched to it, and in that manner the trip began.

The men had been (ausgeruestet) fitted out with (Feldzeug) ordnance (vorschriftsmaessig) according to regulations, and each had a weight of from 42 to 48 pounds to carry. It was on the morning of August 11, when the Company marched out of the Armory, Schmidt's Band (Vorantritt) starting ahead of them, and out of the (Thoren Sheboygan's) "doors of Sheboygan", to go per pedes (by foot) to the Camp at Ripon.

In the following list of the members ensues who participated in the Practise March :

Captain - Chas. A. Born
First Lieutenant - H.W. Trester
Quartermaster - Sergeant - James Baldewein
1 Sergeant - Abraham Moser
2 Sergeant -, Frank Lange
3 Sergeant - Wm. Wieghart
Corporals - Wm. Heyer, Gust. Burghardt, Charles Bodemer,
and Charles Gensel

Now Page 33
the length of the page
under the picture of

Company C takes a Refreshing Bath in (See) Lake Winnebago

The Company is on the way to Camp at Ripon, and the bath follows after a (ordentlichen) regular days march on the evening of August 12, 1888. Next to the woods on the right, Camp was pitched for the night.

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Privates:

Apel, William	Mayer, Bernhard
Abler, Philipp	Menzel, Frank
Beyer, Christ	Meissner, Fred
Berger, K. Emil	Meyer, John D.
Curtiss, F.W.	Messer, Henry
Corson, Seward	Muehlbauer, Carl
Dern, Charles	Osthelder, Charles
Doerner, Jos.	Pinning, John
Feiker, Hermann	Rakow, Fred.
Flach, Ernst	Runge, Carl
Goldschmidt, Richard	Stubenrauch, Michael
Giefer, Jacob	Scheele, Henry
Grosskopf, William	Steinhardt, Leo
Heronimus, Ed.	Stieber, George
Heronimus, William	Stauber, Wenzel
Hug, Hugo	Uhl, George
Herwig, August	Wellhoefer, Max
Konz, John	Wellhoefer, Louis
Kraber, Jacob	Weiss, Fred.
Kolberg, Carl	Worshem, Math.
Jacobs, John F.	Weiskopf, Fred.
Lengfeld. Frank	Wendland Carl

Correspondent: Thos. Lynch. - - - (Kutscher) Driver: Frank Seidemann

Schmidt's Band:

John Schmidt, M. Leicht, Fred. Guhl, Wilhelm Mild, Geo. Schmidt, Henry Rolfs, John Amann, J.O. Schmidt, Frank Springer, Frank Lange, Jac. Schwitzgoebel, Alfred Roux A. Schramm, Alfred Kronitz, and Oscar Herzog.

The Company, that had left Sheboygan at 6:00 o'clock in the morning under sounding (Spiel) military music, arrived in the village of Sheboygan Falls at 7:30 o'clock, where a (Imbiss) snack was taken, served by a veteran, Jos. Osthelder, and (hierauf) hereupon the march

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the long way of the page
under the picture of

Company C, and Schmidt's Military Band
on their march to Camp Oshkosh - Sunday morning August 18, 1889. The baggage wagon loaded with the tents can be seen at the lower left.

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continued in
the best of humor. Soon thereafter it began to rain and although we were all soaked to the skin, the gay (Stimmung) mood ruled among the boys, after as before, who (wohlgemuth) cheerfully marched into Plymouth at 11:30, and there ate dinner with good appetite. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon we again (angetreten) set out on our journey and marched to Glenbeulah, where we arrived at five o'clock at night and immediately set about to pitch the tents on Mr. Steinhardt's land, to camp here for the night in "Camp Sheridan" as we baptized our camp.

Soon after daybreak the tents were dismantled again and loaded on the (bereitstehenden) available baggage wagon, whereupon the march was taken up again at seven o'clock in the morning, and we arrived at the then well known "Log Tavern" but in the meantime burned down, conducted by Mr. Leonhard Reinwand. Here (zunächst) first we made a halt, because we had already (zurückgelegt) covered a distance of twelve miles (without resting on the way.)

At a quarter after two in the afternoon the march was again continued and at five o'clock in the evening we arrived in the small (Ortschaft) village of Taycheedah, where we pitched camp for the night close to Lake Winnebago, on a (Grundstueck) plot of land belonging to the postmaster of Fond du Lac; in whose honor we named the camp, "Camp L.M. Wyatt". As soon as the tents were pitched, Capt. Born ordered the whole (Mannschaft) crew to a refreshing bath in the (See) Lake. Through this bath and the (erfrischende) refreshing night's rest we felt (neu gestärkt) invigorated, and set out on our journey the next morning, cheerfully, at 5:30 o'clock. After about an hour and a half march we arrived at Fond du Lac at 7:00 o'clock and here took a (Gabelfruehstueck) meat breakfast at the "Serwe House". We left Fond du Lac already at 8:15 o'clock, and indeed at the same time when Colonel Patton with the rest of the Companies, drove through town on the way to Ripon. The comrades greeted us right cordially and wished us a happy journey.

It was in the evening at 7:30, when we reached Ripon, and (einzogen) moved into "Camp Gruetzmacher" under the (Kanonenendonner) thunder of canons and the (Jubelrufen)shouts of joy of the whole Regiment.

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under full page length picture of

Embarking of Company C

on the steamer "Hutchinson" near the village of Stockbridge on Lake Winnebago, - Monday, August 19, 1889.

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Rapidly the tents were pitched and then following (Folge leisten) the call to supper, which had been prepared by the Company Cook, Albert Claussen and his assistants, who had accompanied the Sergeant Major of the Regiment, Aug. L. Mohr, into Camp several days before. Since we had travelled 28 miles on this last day, it is surely comprehensible, that the (reichlich bedeckte) richly covered table was emptied in an unbelievably short time. Indeed, never before did our straw bed appear so (begehrenswert) much to be desired, as on this night.

This Practise March of 71 miles, which we travelled with heavy baggage in three days, (jedenfalls) at any rate proved (genuege) sufficiently, that in this respect the Militia need (nachstehen) not be inferior to the regular army.

Tuesday morning the Milwaukee "Light Horse Squadron" also arrived, who undertook this Practise Ride from out of the "Cream City" to show thereby, what the Cavalry can do in this respect. Incidentally, it should be stated, that at the Practise Camp at Ripon three (Truppen-gattungen) kinds of State Troops were represented, namely the Infantry, Cavalry, and the Artillery.

On December 4, Richard Goldschmidt was elected to Second Lieutenant, and soon thereafter received his officer's Commission, dated December 28 of the same year.

In June 1888, the "Marinette Guard" of Marinette as Co. "I", and the "Oconto Rifles" of Oconto as Company "M" were assigned to the Second Regiment, so that the same since that time consists of twelve companies.

It was in August 1889, when our Company again undertook a larger Practise March; this time we went to Oshkosh, where the annual Field Camp was to be held. We marched off from the Armory (Waffenhalle) on August 17, at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and indeed this time also accompanied by Schmidt's Band and the necessary baggage wagon. Two hours later we had reached Howards Grove and at 12 o'clock noon on the spot, Millhome. After a short rest at the latter place we marched to Kiel and here at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon we took our dinner.

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under the full page length picture

Landing of Company C in Oshkosh

After a two hour cruise from Stockbridge over Lake Winnebago, on Monday Morning, August 19, 1889.

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The tents were pitched near Miller's Hall and all necessary preparations met to be able to camp here during the night. This camp was named "Camp Miller" by us. In our honor a dance took place that night in Miller's Hall, in which the men participated right numerously.

The next morning, August 18, we left Kiel and marched through New Holstein to Chilton, where we arrived about 12 o'clock and took our dinner. At two o'clock in the afternoon we set out on our journey again, marching to the little village of Stockbridge (gelegenen) situated on Lake Winnebago. When we marched in, in the last mentioned region at about six o'clock at night, first the necessary preparations for night's camp were met, and with a view to that end, the tents were pitched on A.W. Woodell's land. "Camp Sherman" we named this camp.

It was still very early, when the next morning, August 19, we (aufbrechen) broke camp again and marched to Lake Winnebago near by. Close to shore lay the Steamer "Hutchinson", that a few years later became the prey of flames, which now was appointed to (befoerdern) transmit us from here to Oshkosh. Going aboard however has its special difficulties in the lack of a landing place. A (nothduerftige) makeshift (Verbindung) connection was (hergestellt) manufactured (mittelst) by the use of small planks from the steamship to the land, and a portion of the men used it; but many of our men, to whom this procedure was too (langweilig) tedious chose however to wade through the water, and arrived aboard in this manner considerably faster. The most trouble was caused naturally by the (Einshiffung) embarking of the mules that pulled the baggage wagon, who in their native (Dickkoepfigkeit) thick headedness (stuebornness ?) at the beginning were not to be moved to participate in any (Wasserfahrt) water cruise. But finally even our mules allowed themselves to be talked into boarding the ship. That (dabei) on the side there was many an (ergoetzliche) amusing scene, I will hardly first of all have to assure you of.. When finally "all men were aboard", the steamer started moving at about 7:30 o'clock in a southwesterly direction toward Oshkosh, where we

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under the full page length picture of

View of Castle Rock in Camp Douglas, Wis.

Company C under the command of Capt. Trester, in maneuvers on Castle Rock, Camp Douglas, during the Camp of the 2. Regiment, in the month of July, 1892.

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arrived at nine o'clock in the morning. - This second Practise March was however by far not as (anstraengend) straining, as the (vorjaehrige) year before. -

In December, 1889, Capt. Born was appointed Major of the Second Regiment, and First Lieutenant H.W. Trester in consequence (befoerdert) advanced to Captain of the Company. The election of the latter followed on January 7, 1890, and the Captain's commission sent to him signed by Governor Hoard, and dated November 30, 1889, he received soon after, ((Nebenbei) Incidentally observed, C.A. Born's Major's Commission bore the same date.) Second Lieutenant Richard Goldschmidt advanced thereby to First Lieutenant.

Following a legislative decree taken in the year 1889, the State

in January 1890, bought a land complex comprising 600 acres, which is situated about a half mile north of the village Camp Douglas and about in the middle of the state. This land was bought for this purpose, to serve the State Troops as permanent Practise Camp.

The Third Regiment was (zuteil werden) allotted the honor in the summer of 1890, to be the first to pitch Camp in Camp Douglas. Following (alsbald) forthwith was the Fourth and First Regiment. The Second Regiment was given permission (because of the great distance of the different companies) to hold its Camp like before according (nach belieben) to a place of choice. The Second Regiment that year then moved ^{into} Camp in Oconto, which lasted from July 28 to August 2 inclusive.

On September 9, 1890, Chas. F. Bodemer was elected Second Lieutenant. His officer's Commission, signed by the Governor was dated Sept. 30, 1890.

In July, 1891, the Company arranged an excursion to Two Rivers among a great number of participating friends and patrons, and we were cordially received and welcomed by the (Buergerschaft) citizenry of that city.

To the annual Practise Camp of the Second Regiment, which this time was held in Marinette on the Menominee River, lasting from August 24 to 30, (selbstverstaendlich) of course our Company also marched out.

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Our boys at this (Gelegenheit) opportunity took the (Anlass) occasion to see also the city of Menominee located on the other side of the river in the State of Michigan.

This was the last camp which was held at a place chosen by the Second Regiment, for already in the year 1892 we moved with the Second Regiment into Camp Douglas and there held the prescribed camp from August 8 to 13. In the winter of that year a new (Einteilung) (division, distribution, classification) of the Regiment into three Battalions had taken place, which had as a consequence, that the older Majors, Becker of Manitowoc, and Weaver of Beaver Dam were (versetzt) removed into retirement, while Major Born was advanced to Lieutenant Colonel. His Commission, having reference to this advancement is dated February 28, 1892.

Another consequence of the new classification was also the introduction of new Drill Regulations, so that now with each and every exercise one had to begin from the beginning. How ardently we practised this new exercise (Reglement) regulation during the winter and spring comes forth, in the fact, that, (herausstellte) as it turned out at the camp held in the summer, none of the eleven companies of the Regiment understood (etwas) anything about the new exercises, and our officers had to be added to the (dienstthuenden) serving federal officer, Major Harris as (Gehuelphen) assistants in the instruction of the other companies.

The September 1892 invitation to participate in the (Einweihung) opening festivities of the Chicago World's Fair on October 21, 22, and 23, of that year, was accepted, and the Company (36 men strong) under the command of Capt. Trester and the Lieutenants Goldschmidt and Bodemer, travelled by train to Milwaukee at the fixed time, in order to go from there with the rest of the Wisconsin State Troops per Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to Chicago. The Wisconsin troops, who arrived

fully equipped at the World's Fair Place (Weltausstellungsplatze)

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were accomodated beside seven other Regiments in the Transportation Building.

On the morning of October 22, Militia troops who had come here out of all the states (saemmtliche) collectively, in addition to the regular Military made their appearance - 15,000 men in all - on the (Bildflaeche) plain, and marched under the command of General Miles to Washington Park, to pass in review there before Vice-President Morton. (President Harrison could not be present, because at that very time his wife had been snatched away from him by death.)

It was an interesting spectacle that presented itself to the eyes. All classes of troops were represented here in great numbers - Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Marine Soldiers (Navy ??).

At the command of General Miles, Wisconsin Troops after the Parade had to march immediately(unverzueglich) to the "Manufacturer's & Liberal Arts Building" (where the (dedication ?) opening festivities were to be held), in order to (Spalier zu bilden) form a lane and to keep the (Zugang) entrance to the great (TRibune) rostrum free, which had been reserved for the Vice-president and his (Gefolge) retinue, the Senators, the Diplomatic Corps, the Governors, of the different states, etc.

This was (gewissermassen) so to speak and honor for the State of Wisconsin, and up to this time it has not yet become known, why General Miles (gerade) even so distinguished the Wisconsin troops on this occasion.

On July 7 of the same year the Company was inspected by Capt. J. B. Kerr of the 6. (Bundes) Federal Cavalry Regiment.

In spring of 1892, the Company decided to sell their armory and in its place to build a new and larger one. With this in view Assemblyman Dieckmann was (verenlasst) induced to (unterbreiten) lay before the State Legislature a (Gesetzentwurf) a draft bill, by which the Company should receive the sum of \$ 15,000 loaned out of the State Treasury by which their project could be carried out.

The (bisher) hitherto existing armory was accordingly sold to Henry Otten in the fall of 1892 for \$ 1200 and in the following spring moved to the other side of the street so that the same came to stand next to the "People's Theater" (Radke's Place) of that time, corner of N. Eighth Street and St. Clair Avenue.

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Since the hall was to be utilized by Mr. Emil Liebermann for his (Kommissionsgeschaeft) Commissions Business, it was rebuilt (dementsprechend) to suit according to that. However, hardly had this been done, when in the night from June 12 to 13, 1893, fire broke out in the People's Theater which not only(einaescherte) reduced the latter to ashes, but also (beschaedigte) damaged the hall just recently transformed into a commission store (shop) (derartig) in such a manner that another (Umbau) rebuilding was necessary.

In April of that year the Company moved into the temporarily rented spaciousness (Raemlichkeiten) in the building of the Turner Association, corner of North 9. Street and St. Clair Avenue.

After 16½ years service, on April 25, 1893, Captain Trester tendered his resignation as Captain of the Company, because his (Geschaefte) businesses did not permit him to hold this (Verantwortlichen Posten) responsible office any longer. In the meeting held on May 17, First Lieutenant Richard Goldschmidt was elected Captain, and Second Lieutenant Chas. Bodemer as First Lieutenant. The (Patente) Commissions relative to these advancements, which were (uebermittelt) conveyed to comrades Goldschmidt and Bodemer a few weeks later, were dated June 5, 1893.

An inspection of the Company followed in June by Lieut. WM.L. Buck of the 13th. United States Infantry Regiment.

ON July 7 of the same year Ulrich Moeckli was elected Second Lieutenant, and soon therupon his commission dated July 25 was delivered to him.

From July 30 to August 5, 1893, inclusive, the Company participated in the annual Field Camp of the Regiment in Camp Douglas.

IN September of the same year the Company settled into Born's Monster Hall, which has uninterruptedly served as Armory since that time.

As a consequence of the "bad times" which, as is well known, overtook our Land in the year 1893, the Company could not build the prospectively planned hall, and finally had

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to sell the plot of land situated at the Corner of North 8th. Street and Michigan Avenue back to the former owner, Michael Lindeke,

The customary camp of the Regiment in Camp Douglas, to which naturally the Company also marched out, took place from August 19 to 25 inclusive, in the year 1894.

In January 1895, Colonel Patton was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Colonel C.A. Born as a consequence was advanced to Colonel of the Regiment. The related Commission signed by Governor Upham is dated January 7, 1895.

From July 28 till August 3 inclusive, 1895, the Company participated in the Practise Camp of the Second Regiment in Camp Douglas.

In May of 1896, Second Lieutenant Ulrich Moeckli was appointed Adjutant of the First Batallion in the Second Regiment, and Hermann Olson elected as Second Lieutenant to his position. The latter's Commission is dated May 29, 1896, and signed by Gov. Upham.

The Practise Camp of the Regiment held in Camp Douglas in the summer of 1897, of course the Company attended again.

When in April, 1898, the Spanish American War broke out, and President McKinley in a (Aufgebot) public call, released by him, requested 125,000 Volunteers, the Company gave prompt obedience. Immediately before marching off, which followed Thursday noon, April 28, the Company

was given a beautiful silk flag in the name of the citizens of Sheboygan. Among the enthusiastic cheers of closely pressing (Volksmassen), masses of people, and under the escort of almost each and every society of this city, our boys marched to the Railroad Station, to leave their (Vaterstadt) native town Sheboygan with the next railroad train.

As is well known the Company (mitmachen) participated in the campaign on Porto Rico, and distinguished itself under the command of First Lieutenant Chas. Bodemer, especially at the capture of Adjuntas, Utuado, Laris, etc.

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After the ensuing return of the Second Regiment, the Company held its entry into Sheboygan, on Friday, afternoon, September 9, 1898, and was received by the populace most affectionately and with loud cheers. - On September 29, of the same year, the returnees were honored with a banquet in Born's Hall, which was given by the Veterans Corps, the Evergreen City Guard, and the Women's Relief Corps, in honor of our (Braven) braves. - On November 15, 1898, the Company was mustered out.

When the Company pulled out to war, the members (Ausgedienten) who had ended their term of service with the Company, under the leadership of Captain Trester, formed a Veteran's Corps, in the absence of their comrades, to care for their families and to stand at the side of the latter with advice and deed.

H.W. Trester.

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Now follow a series of five full page ads, and part page advertisements - as follows -

This translation of the HISTORY OF THE EVERGREEN CITY GUARD was prepared by Rev. Clarence Schmidt in 1984. Rev. Schmidt is a former Professor of Religion at Lakeland College. He resides at 1141 Jefferson Avenue, Box 206, Cleveland, Wisconsin, 53015