



OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF CO. D, FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT, RECREATED



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NEXT ISSUE

Number 10 - December 7, 2005

Great Victory Won!

Winona Daily Republican, July 3, 1863

UPCOMING EVENTS

The next event for the company:

November 19, 2005

Remembrance Day

Gettysburg NBP

Gettysburg, PA

- See page 3-4 for more details -

News by Telegraph The Latest
**TRANSMITTED TO THE
WINONA REPUBLICAN THE
WAR IN THE EAST.**

Baltimore, July 2. The American has the following in regard to the battle of Gettysburg: We regret to learn from officers who brought the body of Gen. Reynolds, who Brigadier General Paul was killed in the same fight on the south of Gettysburg. Col. Stone and Col. Wisternorth were wounded and taken prisoners. Gen. Newton took command of the 1st corps on the fall of Gen. Reynolds. We learn from officers on Gen. Reynolds' staff that our forces passed through Gettysburg at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and when one quarter of a mile west of the town encountered Longstreet and Hill, who attacked the corps of Gen. Reynolds, which was in advance. This corps stood the force of the attack until it was relieved by the third corps, and a commanding position secured. The rebels made an attempt to flank the position we had gained, but were repulsed. Gens. Reynolds and Paul fell under a volley from the rebel infantry. Both officers were mounted and at the head of



Capt Charles Mason, Co. D

their troops. In the course of the conflict we fell back before superior numbers to a stronger position, and the fight ceased for the day at 4 o'clock, and at the close of the evening the whole army of the Potomac had reached the fight, and Maj. Gen. Meade had all the corps strongly posted for a renewal of the battle this morning. The loss of the enemy is considered nearly equal to ours. The army is in fine condition, and very enthusiastic. Our loss of officers is very severe. Our army is regarded as better concentrated than the rebels for the events of today. Baltimore, July 2. Reports from the battle near Gettysburg yesterday are very favorable. The cheering announcement is made of the capture of a large number of prisoners, stated at 6,000 but this may be an exaggeration. Gen. Schenck has just

Announced at Eaton house that 2,400 rebels had already arrived.

The American learns from parties who left Gettysburg at noon to day that every thing was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our army up to that time. They assert that upwards of 6,000 prisoners had been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union bridge for transportation to Baltimore. Gen. Schenck just announced that he has in his possession 2,400 prisoners, in Baltimore and at the Relay House. We learn that nearly 1,000 of these were captured on Wednesday by the eleventh army corps, in the gallant charge on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but when Gen. Howard cried to them, "Remember Chancellorsville!" they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of today, up to noon, when our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on

all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy, and the capture of over 500 more prisoners. In all of these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our armies were entirely successful. The enemy studiously avoided giving general battle. Our forces were expected to press down through the Cumberland valley on the enemy. Among the prisoners captured and arrived here are Gen. Archer and 20 other officers.

Baltimore, July 3. 1 A.M. The American also has the following: We learn from Maj. Bumbgarden and another officer of Gen. Reynolds, the following interesting particulars of the battle near Gettysburg, and are happy to say it closed for the day with the army of Gen. Meade in the most advantageous position for either attack or defense.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning the 1st and 11th army corps reached Gettysburg returned from the east side of the town and marched directly through to the west. A cavalry force of the enemy was in town, galloping back as we advanced. On passing out of the west end of town we observed the rebels advancing rapidly from the Chambersburg Turnpike inline of battle towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town. The first corps, under Gen. Reynolds, which was in advance, pushed forward at double quick to secure an advantageous position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, opened along the whole federal and rebel line. The Eleventh army corps, under Howard, also soon got into position, and for a time quite a heavy battle raged.

Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were

unsuccessful. At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire force and endeavored to turn our right wing. Reynolds advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both suffered severely. After a volley of musketry being poured into the opposing column with deadly effect, the field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. It is said the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we, though it is not known what their loss is. The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held a prominent and commanding position, for which a struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day about 4 p.m.

A great decisive battle is considered imminent, and notwithstanding our severe loss in officers the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces. The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for continuing the battle and confident of success.

Harrisburg, July 2. The battle at Gettysburg today was fierce and bloody. From all I can gather, the rebellion has received its mortal wound. Cannon, small guns, and the field are among the trophies.

New York, July 3. The Herald's Harrisburg dispatch says: A column of 25,000 rebels passed through Billsbury yesterday in the direction of Gettysburg.

Another account from a gentleman connected with the press, who arrived here last evening from Gettysburg, having left before daylight in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening to have been still more favorable and promising of a successful issue than the previous information received.

He states that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of

our army, and that they not only occupied but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they prepared to meet our advance toward Chambersburg and the mouth of Cumberland valley. The movement of Gen. Reynolds, and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town, took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained a prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

In the afternoon, both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. Howard's 11th army corps most nobly repulsed these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no farther attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from. The 3rd and 12th corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds and the lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to care for the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict. When our information left the field yesterday Thursday morning, Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position, and ready to attack.

Battlefield near Gettysburg, Thursday, 4:30 p.m. Today has been quiet up to the present. The enemy are massing a heavy force on our left, and have just begun an attack with artillery. There is a probability of a severe battle before dark. The rebel sharpshooters are very troublesome shooting at our men from the steeples of churches.

New York, July 3.

Tribune's dispatch, dated Columbia, July 2nd, says the battle was renewed this morning, and continued till 4p.m., our forces gaining on the enemy. Since 5 the firing has been heavier, look into a general engagement. Lee's forces are said to be concentrated four miles north east of Gettysburg. Sedgwick's corps is reported pressing upon the enemy's rear. The 2nd army corps is moving up from Hanover.

This morning Tribune's Washingtons dispatch says a dispatch from Meade was received indicating a pitched battle on Thursday.

An accident occurred at Harper's Ferry yesterday. As the garrison were evacuating the fortifications on Maryland Heights, a barrel of gunpowder exploded, killing ten and wounding forty soldiers of the 6th and 8th Maryland regiments. The country between Frederick and Poolesville is undisturbed.

Washington, July 3. 1:10 a.m. Important advices were received at midnight of yesterday's battle. There seems to belittle doubt that a brilliant victory has been won. The enemy has not only been repulsed, but several thousand rebels were captured. Our loss has been large, but has resulted so far as known, in a decided success.

Philadelphia, July 3. The Press has a dispatch from Wrightsville, Pa., at midnight. Our forces were known to have gained on the enemy until four o'clock, since which the firing has been rapid, indicating a general engagement. A rebel force is concentrated on South Mountain, towards Carlisle, six miles north of Gettysburg. Sedgwick's corps passed York in the direction of Dover this afternoon. It is in the enemy's rear.

Remembrance Day

November 19th, Gettysburg, PA.

Each year we mark the end of the campaign season with a visit to Gettysburg, for the annual Remembrance Day observation. This year the event falls on the anniversary of Lincoln's famous speech at the National Cemetery.

As always there will be a number of different activities taking place. Planned events include the traditional parade through town to the battlefield and many others.

This year instead of making our usual afternoon march to the 1st Minnesota monument, we will participate in the Memorial March sponsored by the Living History Guild(LHG) of Elmira, New York. The LHG is a member unit of the Potomac Legion.

The march will begin at 10:00 A.M. and take us from the Peach Orchard through several other key sites on the battlefield and culminate at the Pennsylvania Monument around 2:00 P.M.. Along the route of march we will visit many important sites including the memorial of the 1st Minnesota

The Memorial March is open to soldiers and civilians of invited units. **DURING THE MARCH YOU MAY NOT CARRY ANY POWDER OR CAPS. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WILL NOT NEGOTIATE ON THIS POINT SO DON'T BRING ANY AND PLAY IT SAFE.**

Military impression guidelines are found elsewhere in this newsletter. Remember, this is a formal event. Come with polished brass, blackened shoes and leathers, and a clean uniform.

Parking for the march will be at Speri's Marinos Battlefield Military Museum, 890 Baltimore Pike, across from Evergreen Cemetery. Follow the driveway to the parking lot and turn right, parking at that end of the lot.

People should plan to arrive no later than 9:30. The Organizers of the Memorial March will be providing a light lunch during the march. The hat will be passed to help defray cost. If anyone would like to make donations to battlefield preservation, money collected will be added to that going to CWPT for Payne's Farm.

At 2:30 P.M. following the march, we will gather at the gatehouse of Evergreen Cemetery. From there we will march to the military plot in the cemetery to render honors. From Evergreen we will proceed to the Minnesota plot in the National Cemetery for remarks and to render honors.

At the conclusion of the day's events, around 5:00 P.M., the members attending are invited to Happy Hour at the Holiday Inn. Following libations in the bar, the company will dine at 7:00 P.M. in the Dobbin House. Dinner is buffet style and cost approximately \$16 per person.

Sgt. Owens needs to hear from you all regarding this event. Whether you plan to attend, some, or all of the festivities. This is the only memorial type activity we do each year. It is low stress and usually good fun. It is hoped everyone will make an effort to attend this event.

Second Corps Badges



In the spirit of commemorating the service of our regiment, division, and corps, James is requesting each participant in the Remembrance Day activities wear a white cloth trefoil (club) on the top of their cap. If you do not have a trefoil, contact James at jdo@npnhu.org, and he will send you one.

For civilians, James will furnish appropriate cockades and armbands as suggested by the march organizers.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

July 2 and 3, 1863.

Report of Capt. Henry C. Coates,
First Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST
REGIMENT MINNESOTA
VOLUNTEERS, BATTLE-FIELD,
NEAR GETTYSBURG, PA.,

July 5, 1863.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a brief statement of the movements of this regiment since leaving Falmouth, Va.

On Sunday evening, June 14, we struck tents and moved about five miles towards Stafford Court-House, when we were ordered back on picket at Sedgwick's Crossing, below Falmouth. At 3 o'clock of the morning of the 15th we were withdrawn and moved again towards Stafford's Court-House, our corps forming the rearguard of the army. We reached Aquia Creek, near Dumfries, that night, - twenty-eight miles, - and on the next day marched to Fairfax Station, and on the 19th to Centerville. Up to this, the weather had been very hot, and the men suffered severely from the hard marching. On the 20th we were detailed to guard the train, and marched in a severe rain to Gainesville, reaching that place after midnight. On the next

day we went to Thoroughfare Gap, where we were kept upon picket duty until the 25th, when we took up the line of march for the Potomac. The regiment was shelled by the enemy at Haymarket; one man was wounded, and Colonel Colvill's horse killed under him. We reached Gum Spring on that night, twenty-two miles, and at noon of the next day arrived at Edwards Ferry, on the Potomac, which we crossed in the night, and bivouacked near our old camp.

On the 27th we marched to Sugar Loaf Mountain, and on the next day reached the Monocacy, near Frederick City, Maryland. On the 29th we made a march of thirty-one miles, to Uniontown, near the Pennsylvania line, where we found the pickets of the enemy, and laid over one day for stated muster. On the 1st of July we marched within two miles of this place, where we found portions of the army, who had been in the battle of that day. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst. we were ordered into position in the front and about the centre of our line, just to the left of the town. The battle commenced at daylight and raged with fury the entire day. We were under a severe artillery fire, but not actively engaged until about 5 o'clock P.M., when we were moved to support Battery C, Fourth U.S. Artillery. Company F had been detached from the regiment as skirmishers, and Company L as sharpshooters. Our infantry, who had advanced upon the enemy in our front and pushed him for awhile, were in turn driven back in some confusion, the enemy following them in heavy force.

To check them, we were ordered to advance, which we did, moving at double quick down the slope of the hill, right upon the rebel line. The fire we encountered here was terrible, and although we inflicted severe punishment upon the enemy and checked his advance, it was with

the loss in killed and wounded of more than two-thirds of our men who were engaged. Here Captain Muller of Company E, and Lieutenant Farrar of Company I, were killed; Captain Periam of Company K, mortally wounded; Colonel Colvill, Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Major Downie, Adjutant Peller, and Lieutenants Sinclair, Company B, Demarest, Company E, De Gray, Company G, and Boyd, Company I, were severely wounded. Colonel Colvill is shot through the shoulder and foot, Lieutenant Colonel Adams is shot through the chest, and twice through the leg, and his recovery is doubtful. Fully two-thirds of the enlisted men engaged were either killed or wounded. Companies F, C, and L, not being engaged here, did not suffer severely on this day's fight. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Capt. Nathan S. Messick.

At daybreak the next morning the enemy renewed the battle with vigor, on the right and left of our line, with infantry, and about 10 o'clock A.M., opened upon the centre, where we were posted, a most terrible fire of artillery, which continued without intermission until 3 o'clock P.M., when heavy columns of the enemy's infantry were thrown suddenly forward against our position. They marched resolutely in the face of a withering fire up to our line, and succeeded in planting their colors on one of our batteries. They held it but a moment, as our regiment with others of our division rushed upon them - the colors of our



Capt H. C. Coates

regiment in advance - and retook the battery, capturing nearly the entire rebel force who remained alive. Our regiment took about 500 prisoners. Several stands of rebel colors were here taken. Private Marshall Sherman, of Company C, captured the colors of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment.

Our entire regiment, except Company L, was in this fight, and our loss was again very severe. Captain Messick, while gallantly leading the regiment, was killed early. Capt. W.B. Farrell, Company C, was mortally wounded and died last night. Lieutenant Mason, Company D, received three severe wounds, and Lieutenants Harmon, Company C, Heffelfinger, Company D, and May, Company B, were also wounded. The enemy suffered terribly here, and is now retreating.

Our loss of so many brave men is heartrending, and will carry mourning into all parts of the state. But they have fallen in a holy cause, and their memory will not soon perish. Our loss is 4 commissioned officers and 47 men killed; 13 officers and 162 men wounded, and 6 men missing, - total 232 - out of less than 330 men and officers engaged. I send herewith a list of killed and wounded.

Several acts of heroic daring occurred in this battle; I cannot now attempt to enumerate them. The bearing of Colonel Colvill and Lieutenant Colonel Adams in the fight of Thursday was conspicuously gallant. Heroically urging on the attack they fell nearly at the same moment (their wounds completely disabling them), so far in the advance that some time elapsed before they were got off the field. Major Downie received two bullets through the arm before he turned over the command to Captain Messick. Color Sergt. E. P. Perkins, and two of the color guard successively bearing the

flag, were wounded in Thursday's fight. On Friday Corporal Dehn, of Company A (the last of the color guard), when close upon the enemy, was shot through the hand, and the flag staff cut in two; Corp. Henry D. O'Brien, of Company E, instantly seized the flag by the remnant of the staff and waving it over his head rushed right up to the muzzles of the enemy's muskets. Nearly at the moment of victory he too was wounded in the hand, but the flag was instantly grasped by Corp. W. N. Irvine, of Company D, who still carries its tattered remnants. Company L, Captain Berger, supported Kirby's battery throughout the battle, and did very effective service. Every man in the regiment did his whole duty. With great respect, I am, your obedient servant,

Report of Captain Henry C. Coates,
First Minnesota Infantry

NEAR ELLIS'S FORD, Va.,
Aug. 3, 1863

SIR: Pursuant to circular of this date, I respectfully submit the following statement of the part taken by this regiment in the late battle near Gettysburg, Pa.:

About 3 o'clock on the morning of July 2, we were ordered into position near the centre of our line of battle, to the left of the town. The battle commenced at daylight, and raged with fury the entire day. We remained under a severe artillery fire, but were not actively engaged until about 5 P.M., when we were moved to support Battery C, Fourth U. S. Artillery. Company F was about this time detached from the regiment as skirmishers, and Company L as sharpshooters. Our infantry in front of us had advanced upon the enemy and pushed him for awhile, but were in turn driven back in some confusion, the enemy following in heavy force.

To check the enemy, we were ordered to advance, which we did, moving at double-quick down the slope of the hill right upon the rebel line. The fire we encountered here was terrible, and, although we inflicted severe punishment upon the enemy, and stopped his advance, we there lost in killed and wounded more than two-thirds of our men and officers who were engaged.

Here Captain Muller, of Company E, and Lieutenant Farrar, of Company I, were killed; Captain Periam, of Company K, mortally wounded. Colonel Colvill, Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Major Downie, Adjutant Peller, and Lieutenants Sinclair, Company B; Demarest, Company E; De Gray, Company G; and Boyd, Company I, were severely wounded.

The command of the regiment now devolved upon Captain Nathan S. Messick, and we were moved again to the right, near the position first occupied by us, where we slept on our arms during the night.

At daybreak the next morning the enemy renewed the battle with vigor on the right and left our line with infantry, and about 10 A.M. opened upon the centre, where we were posted, a most severe fire of artillery, which continued without intermission until 3 P.M., when heavy columns of the enemy's infantry were thrown suddenly forward against our position. They marched resolutely in the face of a withering fire up to our lines, and succeeded in planting their colors on one of our batteries. The point of attack was to the right of our position, and held by the Second Brigade of our division (Second Division, Second Army Corps.) As the enemy approached, we were moved by the right flank to oppose them, firing upon them as we approached, and sustaining their fire, together with the fire of batteries which they had brought up to within short range.

The fighting here was desperate for a time. At length the regiment and others closed in upon the enemy, and nearly the whole of the rebel force which remained alive were taken prisoners. About 500 were captured by this regiment; also the colors of the Twenty-eight Virginia Regiment, taken by Private Marshall Sherman, of Company C.

The regiment here again lost severely. Capt. Nathan Messick, while gallantly leading the regiment, fell early in the action. Capt. W. B. Farrell, Company C, was mortally wounded, and died on the following day. Lieutenants Mason and Heffelfinger, Company D, Harmon, Company C, and May, Company B, were wounded.

The enemy did not recover from this repulse, and the battle was now won. The entire regiment, excepting Company L, was in this last fight. This company had been detached as sharpshooters, to support Kirby's Battery, where it did very effective service. Every man in the regiment did his whole duty.

The accompanying list of killed and wounded shows the severity of our loss.



Private Alonzo C. Hayden,
Co. D

Just 15 days after the opening shots of the Civil War Alonzo C. Hayden, along with so many other young men, enlisted in the 1st Minnesota Infantry at Fort Snelling. Hayden was 22 years old that time, born in Maine and a resident of Champlin in Hennepin County, Minnesota. No doubt Alonzo and the other men of the regiment sensed the terrible task before them when they re-enlisted in the regiment on May 10, 1861, thereby changing the terms of their service from three months volunteers to a three year enlistment.

Shortly after enlisting for the longer term the regiment left Fort Snelling for Washington, D.C.. The 1st took part in almost every major action of the Army of the Potomac. Alonzo and his comrades took part in some of the most arduous campaigning imaginable. Therefore, it came as no surprise that this young man used to the rigors of rural life in Minnesota, yet unaccustomed to the privations of military life would succumb to illness long before enemy action. In January 1863, Alonzo contracted an illness, and was sent to hospitals in Philadelphia and Washington. There he remained until June

1863. Hayden rejoined his company just in time for the opening of the campaign season. If Alonzo yearned for action he did not have long to wait.

On the afternoon of July 2, 1863, in the midst of a Confederate attack, which had started on the left flank of the flank of the Union army in the vicinity of Devil's Den, a Confederate brigade of about 1700 men was advancing toward a weak spot in the Union line. Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, was able to find only one Union regiment in position to try to stop this attack. When he asked what unit it was, he was told it was the First Minnesota. The situation was dire, Hancock gave only the terse order, "Charge those lines!" The 330 mid-westerners did not hesitate to rush forward.

The First Minnesota charged the enemy, halted its advance and with aid from other advancing federal units from other units, drove the rebels back. The regiment paid a heavy price for stopping the attack though. Their gallantry was not without a cost. Of the men who went into action, between 160 and 173 fell to enemy fire. Among that number were between 38 and 51 killed.

Months later, Mr. G. F. Child wrote a letter that was published in the Winona Daily Republican. Mr. Child spoke of attending Lincoln's dedication of the National Cemetery and of afterward walking the grounds of the battlefield prior to his departure. Mr. Childs told the editors, "The following morning I started to survey the battlefield, anxious to find the exact locality where fought so bravely, and so gloriously fell so many of our Minnesotans. Every step, after reaching Emmittsburg road still affords evidence of the dreadful strife. Skeletons of horses may be seen in every direction, and accouterments of every description, especially

cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards are thickly strewn all over the field.....I had now seen all that I desired, and picking up a cap, through the crown of which a bullet-hole attested to the wearer's death, also a bullet, and the envelope of a letter on which could still be traced the name of "Hays," First Minnesota, I hastened with saddened feelings but with grateful heart to the God of battles who had given us the victory, to the cars, about to bear me and hundreds more from the scenes and associations of Gettysburg."

Curiously, the closest spelling to "Hays" in the regiment is Hayden. The regiment had two Hayden's on the roster at the time. Alonzo and his cousin¹, Corporal Anson R. Hayden - See picture below - of Company I. Whether the cap retrieved on the battlefield belonged to either Hayden is unclear.

Anson Hayden was slightly wounded in the hand on July 2d and went on to serve until the end of his enlistment in 1864. Alonzo was not to see Minnesota again. Sometime during the fateful charge on the afternoon of the 2d he received a fatal wound and died the next day. It is possible that Anson buried his cousin near where he fell. Among the dead on the field in Pennsylvania was Alonzo C. Hayden. Alonzo was originally buried on the battlefield some time after the engagement. Today he rests with many of his comrade in Section A, Row 2 of the Minnesota Plot of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The Hayden family produced men of uncommon courage as evidenced by the following news article that

appeared shortly after the battle,



Cpl Anson Hayden, Co. I

July 6, 1863

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Saturday Night July 4.

Corp Hayden, of the First Minnesota--escaped, seized a musket and seized a rare opportunity, and actually made ten rebels surrender. While marching them to Gen Gibbon's quarters, a rebel behind a tree on the way drew a bead on him with his rifle. Hayden saw him in time to bring his piece to a level, and cry out, "Surrender." The fellow actually threw down his gun and joined the cavalcade, and Hayden came in with eleven captives.

New
York
Time
s,

¹ Recent genealogical evidence suggests that Anson Hayden was Alonzo's cousin. Not his brother as has been reported elsewhere.

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Follow the Civil War link

Exposition of Civil War Vendors

and

other Shopping Notes

During Remembrance Day weekend a number of vendors of period merchandise have gone in together to offer a unique shopping experience for the Civil War community.

The Exposition of Civil War Proprietors will feature a number of well known vendors. Included will be John Zaharias, Morris Historical Clothiers, Reenactment Eyewear, Octagon Ladies, Repository, and the Lady in White. Also will be included The Ladies of the GAR, Artist Amy Lindenberger, and author Jean Candiel. The site for the Exposition will be the Holiday Inn, at the corner of Steinwher Ave and Baltimore Street, hours are Friday evening, Saturday 8-10, Sunday 8-1.

Everyone is also reminded that there are many end-of the season shopping opportunities available during the Remembrance Day weekend, at such establishments as Regimental Quartermaster, C. J. Daley, Needle & Thread, and a number of other vendors in town. Good luck and good hunting!

"The true friend from war is the friend who obliterates his own story by telling the story of others."

From "Jarhead", by Anthony Swofford

**Robert Westbrook, Editor
The Lincoln Guardian
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Manassas, VA 20109**