



GRIT AND DUES

A CIVIL WAR TOUR

SEPTEMBER 20TH

6:30pm Live Civil War Music

7:00-10:00pm Guided Lantern Tour

featuring Living History Presentations of
Civil War Ghosts by local actors

**Last tour starts at 8:15pm*

SEPTEMBER 21ST

7:30-10:00am Pancake Feed

1:00pm Live Civil War Music

1:30-6:00pm Civil War Walking Tour

featuring Living History Presentations
of Civil War Ghosts by local actors AND
Black Powder Weaponry Demonstrations

**Last tour starts at 4:15pm*

TICKET PRICING

Adults (ages 16 & up): \$20.00 Students (ages 6 to 15): \$10.00

Children (5 & under): FREE

Cost of ticket includes admission into ALL events on BOTH days!

All events will be held at:

Lincoln County Historical Museum

2403 N Buffalo Bill Ave, North Platte

Indoor/Non-Walking Tickets are available for Saturday, September 21st for presentations to begin at either 1:30pm or 4:00pm. Seating is limited to 70 per show. Purchase tickets at the North Platte Public Library or the Lincoln County Historical Museum.

For more information visit www.npplfoundation.org

Proceeds benefit the North Platte Public Library Foundation and the Lincoln County Historical Museum.

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THE NORTH, THE SOUTH, AND NEBRASKA ³

THE NORTH

More than 22 million of the 31 million people living in America when the Civil War broke out lived in states that remained loyal to the Union.

The North was far more industrialized than the South and had within its borders some 100,000 factories, including almost all of the nation's shipyards and means of weapons production. More than one million workers were employed in these factories. The Union also controlled most of the components of industry. These components included almost all the country's coal mines, which produced the fuel needed to run factories and steamships. And naturally, the North also controlled most of the fruits of industrialization, such as 70 percent of the country's railroads (some 20,000 miles of track) and about 95 percent of its rolling stock and railway equipment.

Despite the fact that it was so industrialized, the North was also largely self sufficient in agriculture, and produced more than the South in every agricultural category except cotton. Thus, it was not dependent upon the seceding states for food to feed its people.

Financially, the Union controlled more than 80 percent of the total U.S. bank deposits, about \$189 million, and about 60 percent of the total gold reserves or about \$56 million worth of gold. These factors immeasurably helped the North finance a successful war effort.

Public primary education was fairly widespread in the Northern states, especially in urbanized areas, and many institutions of higher education had existed since Colonial times and continued to be established throughout the nineteenth century. As a result, Northerners enjoyed a

relatively high level of education and literacy.

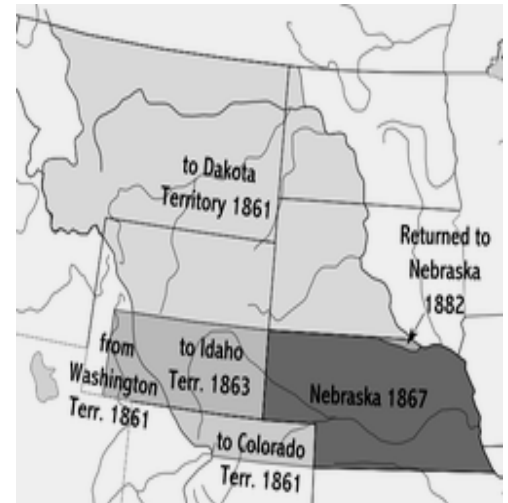
THE SOUTH

Only about nine million of the thirty-one million people living in the United States at the time of the Civil War lived in the South, and a third of them were slaves.

Industrially, the South was far behind the North, with only 20,000 factories employing approximately 100,000 workers. Only about 31 percent, or 3,000 miles of the nation's railroads lay within the Confederacy, along with a mere 5 percent of its rolling stock and railway equipment.

While the South was not industrialized, it was not poor, either; and its major cash crop, cotton, afforded a high standard of living for many of its people. Nonetheless, at the outbreak of war the Confederacy controlled just under 20 percent of the country's total bank deposits, about \$47 million, and about 40 percent of the total gold reserves, worth some \$37 million.

Lack of industrialization and financing contributed greatly to the ruination of the South and its defeat during the Civil War. Also, a short-sighted policy early in the war of withholding cotton from European markets in an attempt to make the European states support the Confederacy in exchange for an uninterrupted supply of cotton, backfired and deprived the South of much needed revenue. Some cloth manufacturers in Great Britain had to shut down mills and fire workers, causing some elements to call for backing of the South to keep the peace among English workers and mill owners. Ultimately, however, Europe looked to other sources for cotton, such as Egypt; by the time the Confederacy reversed its policy, the Federal naval blockade



ensured that little cotton could be successfully exported.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY

In 1803, the United States acquired the Nebraska Territory as part of the Louisiana Purchase. It was a vast area that encompassed what is now Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska. It was considered part of various territories from 1803 until 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska Act defined it as the Nebraska Territory. A territorial legislature first met on January 16, 1855. In 1863, the territory was partitioned, Dakota being given its own territorial status.

Part of the territory was admitted to the Union as the state of Nebraska in 1867.

In the 1820s, expeditions through the area led by Stephen H. Long had described Nebraska (as well as Colorado and other parts of the region) as unfit for agriculture and dismissed it as a part of the "Great American Desert." Because of this, the territory was largely ignored in favor of settlement further west. Nonetheless, enough settlers remained that Nebraska's population exploded after the Civil War, from a mere 2,732 in 1854 to more than 122,000 in 1870.

LUTHER O. FARRINGTON



Luther O. Farrington was born on March 12, 1838 to Joseph and Lydia Farrington in Caledonia Vermont.

Luther was named for his father's brother.

His first railroading job was in 1854 when he entered the service of the M. S. & N. Indiana Railway, as a newsboy.

From 1856 to 1860, Luther began working for the C.B. & Q Railroad (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad) and was quickly promoted to locomotive engineer.

When the guns of South Carolina opened on Fort Sumter, Farrington was engaged in firing a locomotive on the new line connecting Chicago and Quincy Illinois. Across the Mississippi, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railways connected with the Quincy branch was completed to its terminus with the Missouri river at St. Joseph. In the Spring of 1860, Luther began working for the H & St. J. Railway.

In 1862, Luther (24 years of age) married Harriet B. Grist "Hattie," and enlisted with the Union in Missouri. All train men at that time enlisted to avoid being drafted.

Farrington was assigned to the 1st Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, Company I, 38th Regiment. During the war, the rail lines were a valuable resource to be securely guarded.

The confederate guerrilla raiders made life unpleasant and uncomfortable for railroad men who operated the line. Engineers and firemen became special targets for the bushwhackers that lined the road. Courts had been dissolved and civil law was not enforced. Many of the

older engineers and employees, especially those with families, abandoned the line. The road passed into the hands of the militia, and a call was made for engineers and firemen to man the road. Mr. Farrington secured a position and was installed as engineer on the line. Wages were good, but the risks were great.

The locomotives of the union lines protected the cabs with boiler iron in order to provide a protected place for the engineers and firemen to work.

Speed on these lines was no object, safety was everything. Most locomotives traveled from eight to twelve miles per hour.

Large culverts and bridges were guarded by soldiers but the main lines were too long, so the trains and railway workers were compelled to take their chances. Frequently, the earth would be taken from the track, the switches turned, the rails displaced, and the engineer would be about as often in the ditch as on the rails.

During the war, Mr. Farrington was running on the H & St. J. rails and took the first train load of soldiers to the battle of Monroe. The rebels captured and burned the entire train of nine cars.

He was twice taken prisoner, but being a non-combatant, he was released. One squad of guerrillas relieved him of all of his money plus a pocket watch.

Mr. Farrington was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on September 2, 1862 and was honorably discharged in the Summer of 1865.

After his discharge from the military, Luther came to Omaha, Nebraska and was employed as a locomotive engineer. Mr. Farrington brought engine "Gen. McPherson" from St. Joseph to Omaha on the steam boat "Colorado". This was the second

engine that was brought to Omaha. Luther put this engine together and on track, and commenced running August 3, 1865. At this time, there was only one and one-half miles of track laid out of Omaha. UPRR's first five locomotives were built before there were even tracks to run them on. The original twelve locomotives were named, rather than numbered.

The Nebraska Territory was the stage for the First Transcontinental Railroad and full of Indians, large herds of buffalo and other wild game, and not very many people. During this time, Luther was continuously running an engine and defending his trains from attack.

In February, 1905, Farrington retired from active service and was placed on the pension roll of the Union Pacific Company. He was 67 years old. He was one of the charter members of Division 88, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (B of L.E), when it was organized in Grand Island in July 1867.

Luther and Hattie never had any children. Luther died on June 16, 1910 after a brief illness. He was 72 years old.



Note: His headstone has the wrong year, but researchers found him on the 1850 census as a 12 year old boy.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD



Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad gather on the 100th meridian, which later became Cozad, Nebraska, approximately 250 miles west of Omaha, Nebraska Territory, in October 1866.

The original Union Pacific Railroad was incorporated on July 1, 1862, through an act of Congress entitled "Pacific Railroad Act of 1862." The act was approved by President Abraham Lincoln, and it provided for the construction of railroads from the Missouri River to the Pacific as a war measure for the preservation of the Union.

It was constructed westward from Council Bluffs, Iowa to meet the Central Pacific Railroad line, which was constructed eastward from Sacramento, California. The combined Union Pacific-Central Pacific line became known as the First Transcontinental Railroad and later the Overland Route.

The line was constructed primarily by Irish labor who had learned their craft during the Civil War. Under the guidance of its dominant stockholder Dr. Thomas Clark Durant, the namesake of the city of Durant, Iowa, the first rails were laid in Omaha.

The two lines were joined together at Promontory Summit, Utah, 53 miles west of Ogden on May 10, 1869, hence creating the first transcontinental railroad in North America.

Subsequently, the UP purchased three Mormon-built roads: the Utah Central Railroad extending south from Ogden to Salt Lake City, the Utah Southern Railroad extending south

from Salt Lake City into the Utah Valley, and the Utah Northern Railroad extending north from Ogden into Idaho.

As detailed by the newspaper, *The Sun*, Union Pacific's largest construction company, *Crédit Mobilier*, had overcharged Union Pacific, and those costs had then been passed on to the United States government. In order to convince the federal government to accept the increased costs, *Crédit Mobilier* had bribed congressmen. Although the UP corporation itself was not guilty of any misdeeds, prominent UP board members (including Durant) had been involved in the scheme. The ensuing financial crisis of 1873 led to a credit crunch, but not bankruptcy.

As boom followed bust, the Union Pacific continued to expand. The original company was purchased by a new company on January 24, 1880, with dominant stockholder Jay Gould. Gould already owned the Kansas Pacific (originally called the Union Pacific-Eastern Division, though in essence a separate railroad) and sought to merge it with Union Pacific Railroad. Consequently, the original "Union Pacific Railroad" transformed into "Union Pacific Railway."

Extending towards the Pacific Northwest, the Union Pacific built or purchased local lines that gave it access to Portland, Oregon. Towards Colorado, it built the Union Pacific - Denver and -Gulf Railways; both narrow gauge tracks into the heart of the Rockies and a standard gauge line that ran south from Denver, across New Mexico, and into Texas.

The Union Pacific Railway would later declare bankruptcy during the Panic of 1893. Again, a new Union Pacific "Railroad" was formed and Union Pacific "Railway" merged into the new corporation.

In the early 20th century, Union Pacific's focus shifted from expansion

to internal improvement. Recognizing that farmers in the Central and Salinas Valleys of California grew produce far in excess of local markets, Union Pacific worked with its rival Southern Pacific to develop a rail-based transport system that was not vulnerable to spoilage. These efforts came culminated in the 1906 founding of Pacific Fruit Express, soon to be the world's largest lessee of refrigerated railcars.

As the 20th century waned, Union Pacific recognized that remaining a regional road could only lead to bankruptcy. At the close of December 31, 1925, UP and its subsidiaries had operated 9,834 route-miles and 15,265 track-miles. By 1980, these numbers had remained roughly constant (9,266 route-miles and 15,647 track-miles). But in 1982, UP acquired the Missouri Pacific and Western Pacific railroads, and 1988, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas. By 1993, Union Pacific had doubled its system to 17,835 route-miles.

By the same token, few large Class I railroads remained. The same year that Union Pacific merged with the Chicago and North Western (1995), Burlington Northern and ATSF announced plans to merge. The impending BNSF amalgamation would leave one mega-railroad in control of the west. In order to compete, UP quickly merged with Southern Pacific, thereby incorporating D&RGW and Cotton Belt, and forming a duopoly in the West. Although Southern Pacific was the nominal survivor, the merged railroad took the Union Pacific name.

The Union Pacific Railroad is a freight-hauling railroad that operates 8,500 locomotives over 32,100 route-miles in 23 states west of Chicago, Illinois, and New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Union Pacific Railroad system is the largest in the United States and is one of the world's largest transportation companies.

ROHANNA KLEIN



Rohanna Fine was born in St. Louis, Missouri on August 2, 1836.

Her first husband was William Sweeney. William joined the U.S. Army in August of 1857 as a musician.

Rohanna

followed her husband from post to post. Their four children were born in four different states. Rohanna's son William was born in 1857 while they were stationed in New York. Mary Helen was born in April of 1861 in Fort Ripley, Minnesota. Lillie was born in Indiana and Independence or "Inda" as they called her, was born on the fourth of July in 1867 in Kentucky.

William stayed in the Army throughout the Civil War and re-enlisted again after the war concluded. She and her children lived in the barracks at whatever Fort they were stationed. Rohanna also tended to the men that were injured and wounded.

Over the course of the war, thousands of women with children trailed after the battling armies. These women were collectively known as "camp followers."

During the war, most women were inclined or forced to stay behind and tend to family farms or businesses. Society applauded those who stayed behind as fitting heroines who sustained the home front.

Rohanna followed her husband before the war occurred, so she didn't really know any other type of life. It must

have seemed logical to follow William through the Civil War as well.

In 1872, the family was stationed in New Orleans when William got the orders to go to Baton Rouge with his band to play at an official function. At the official function, the soldiers got into a "free-for-all" fistfight. William stepped in to break things up and he was hit on the head with an instrument and was killed instantly.

After William's death, Rohanna and her children continued to follow the Army from camp to camp. William Jr. had begun working for the Army as a servant at the young age of 15 when his father died.

The family was stationed in Colorado where Rohanna married her second husband, Nickalas Klein.

Nickalas was born in Hergerhausen, Germany on January 9, 1845. He graduated from the College of Music in Heidelberg. In 1866 he came to the United States to escape service in the German army. In 1867, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. Mr. Klein served three years in the Army, being honorably discharged in 1870.

He married Rohanna on May 25, 1877 in Los Annas, Colorado. On May 27, 1881, Nickalas and Rohanna moved to North Platte.

Nickalas applied for his citizenship in October 1889. He was instrumental in establishing the first municipal bank in North Platte. Rohanna was surprised to meet an old friend when they arrived in North Platte: Louisa Cody, Buffalo Bill's wife. Louisa and Rohanna had been childhood friends in St. Louis where they were both born. The women remained good friends for the rest of their lives.

In 1882, Nickalas was the band leader during the first rodeo in America called *The Old Glory Blowout*. Nickalas spent the rest of his life working for the railroad, playing in the municipal band, and teaching music. His students called him "professor" or "the prof."

Nickalas passed away in 1924 and three years later, Rohanna died in the home of Inda Baker, her daughter. Keeping with family tradition, William Sweeney Jr. also became a musician and played in Buffalo Bill's band for many years.



This is a picture of the band that played at the Old Glory Blowout, July 4, 1882. Standing in back (L to R): John Day, Charles A. Wyman, Charles Poole, Charles Shafer, Charles Monagan, Charles Stamp, Fred H. Johnston, Mike Sorenson, John A. Foster. Sitting (L to R): Nickalas Klein, Charles Martin, and Joseph F. Fillion.

MUSIC OF THE CIVIL WAR



*Members of the
26th North Carolina Infantry Band*

During the American Civil War, music played a prominent role for both the Union and Confederacy.

On the American Civil War battlefield, different instruments including bugles, drums, and fifes were played to issue marching orders or sometimes simply to boost the morale of one's fellow soldiers.

Singing was also employed not only as a recreational activity but as a release from the inevitable tensions that come with fighting in a war, particularly a war in which the issue of freedom of a race is to be decided.

In camp, music was a diversion from the bloodshed, helping the soldiers deal with homesickness and boredom. Soldiers of both sides often engaged in recreation with musical instruments, and when the opposing armies were near each other, sometimes the bands from both sides of the conflict played against each other on the night before a battle.

Each side had its particular favorite tunes, while some music was enjoyed by Northerners and Southerners alike, as exemplified by United States President Abraham Lincoln's love of *Dixie*, the unofficial anthem of the Confederacy.

The Civil War was an important period in the development of American music. Army units included individuals from across the country, and they rapidly traded tunes, instruments, and

techniques. The songs that arose from this fusion were "the first American folk music with discernible features that can be considered unique to America."

In addition to the popular songs with patriotic fervor, the Civil War era also produced a great body of brass band pieces, from both the North and the South, as well as other military musical traditions like the bugle call "Taps."

In May 1861 the United States War Department officially approved that every regiment of infantry and artillery could have a brass band with 24 members, while a cavalry regiment could have a band of 16 members. By July 1861, the military band requirement was ignored because riflemen were more needed than musicians, as the war waged on.

In July 1862 the brass bands of the Union were disassembled by the adjutant general, although the soldiers that comprised them sometimes reenlisted and were assigned to musician roles. A survey in October 1861 found that 75% of Union regiments had a band. By December 1861 the Union army had 28,000 musicians in 618 bands; a ratio of one soldier out of 41 who served the army was a musician, and the Confederate army was believed to have a similar ratio.

Musicians were often given special privileges. Union general Phillip Sheridan gave his cavalry bands the best horses and special uniforms, believing "Music has done its share, and more than its share, in winning this war."

Musicians on the battlefield were drummers and buglers, with an occasional fifer. Buglers had to learn forty-nine separate calls just for infantry, and even more calls were needed for cavalry. These ranged from battle commands to calls for meal time.

The Civil War affected the lives of everyone in the United States, including the children. Thousands of teenagers joined the army and fought in the war, even though many of them were under 18 years old. Among these brave soldiers was a 10-year-old boy from Newark, Ohio, whose name was John Clem.

Little Johnny was only 9 years old when he came up with a plan to leave both school and his home in order to join the Union Army. He was eventually adopted as a mascot and a drummer by the Twenty-Second Michigan Regiment.

Similar to buglers, drummers had to learn 39 different beats: fourteen for general use, and 24 for marching cadence. However, buglers were given greater importance than drummers.

It was said that music was the equivalent of "a thousand men" on one's side. Robert E. Lee himself said, "I don't think we could have an army without music."

Many soldiers brought musical instruments from home to pass the time at camp. Banjos, fiddles, and guitars were particularly popular. Aside from drums, the instruments Confederates played were either acquired before the war or imported, due to the lack of brass and the industry to make such instruments.



*John Clem,
10-year-old Union
drummer boy.*

ANTHONY RIES



Anton “Anthony” Ries was born in Baden, Germany on March 10, 1845 to Michael Anton and Maria Eva Ries. Anthony, with his parents and eight siblings emigrated to America in 1850 and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Anthony’s mother died in August of 1852; Anthony was 7 years old. On September 8, 1860, Anthony’s father died, when the steamship *Lady Elgin* sank in Lake Michigan after she was rammed in a gale by the schooner *Augusta*. 300 lives were lost in this disaster. Anthony was 15 years old when his father died.

Anthony enlisted with Company B of the 51st Infantry Wisconsin Regiment in 1864. Company F was sent to Warrensburg for railroad guard duty. Much of his company and indeed Anthony would have been fighting against the bushwhackers (confederate sympathizers) in Missouri.

During the Civil War, Missouri was a hotly contested border state populated by both Union and Confederate sympathizers. A slave state since statehood in 1821, Missouri’s geographic position in the center of the country and at the rural edge of the American frontier ensured that it remained a divisive

battleground for competing Northern and Southern ideologies in the years preceding the war.

After the war, he returned to Milwaukee, Wisconsin and married Lena Bierke. They had a daughter, Jessie and a son, Anthony Jr, both born in North Platte, Nebraska. Researchers believe that both children were adopted.

In 1868, Anthony made his way to Omaha and was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad as gang foreman of the car repair shops.

Two years later, he moved to North Platte, Nebraska, where he became the town’s first proprietor of livery, sale and feed stables.

In June of 1872, he became the foreman of the car department, a post he held until April 1, 1882, when he resigned.

In the spring of 1875, Anthony Ries (age 30) was elected the first Mayor of North Platte, and was re-elected by unanimous vote the following year. As a politician, Mr. Ries possessed executive ability and foresight that was above the average individual. His natural leadership ability was an asset when North Platte became organized as a City.

In the Fall of 1876, Anthony was elected to be a member of the State Legislature. In the Fall of 1878, Ries was elected to serve as County Treasurer. He was reelected in 1880 to serve as county treasurer.

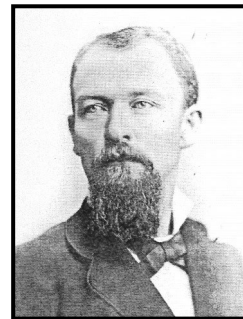
In 1882, Ries accepted the position of postmaster.

Anthony Ries was a member of the North Platte Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Stephan Douglas Post #69; a Freemason; a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows (IOOF) and the Knights of Honor organizations.

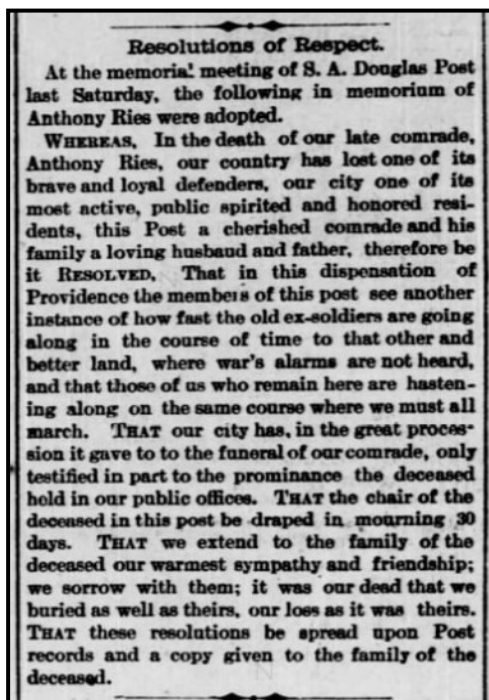
On February 16, 1888, Anthony was at his home when he went upstairs to get a copy of the Nebraska Statutes to settle a legal dispute.

After retrieving the book, it is believed that he suffered a stroke while descending the stairs. He tumbled down the stairs laid unconscious. Dr. Frederick Dick was summoned, but all medical efforts to revive him were not effective and he was dead within eight hours of the fall.

Sadly, on March 10, 1888, almost one month after Anthony Ries death, his son, Anthony Jr, or Master Tony as he was called, died at age 10, and seven months. According to the Lincoln County Tribune newspaper, he died of a “disease in the head, aggravated by several accidents.” Father and son are buried in the North Platte cemetery.



*Anthony Ries
First Mayor
of North Platte*



*Lincoln County Tribune
March 17, 1888*

EDWARD DICK

Edward Dick was born at Greensborough, North Carolina in 1838 to John and Parthenia Dick.

Edward's father, John McClintock Dick, was judge of the supreme court for North Carolina for many years. He had two brothers that became attorneys (Robert and James) and three brothers that became physicians (Frederick, William and Jonathan). John Dick owned 14 slaves and offered all his sons the same deal after High School: "Do you want me to give you land and slaves? Or would you rather I pay for a college degree?" All of John's sons chose education.

North Carolina was originally a state supporting President Abraham Lincoln and his ideals, but on May 20, 1861, North Carolina seceded from the Union and became a confederate state. John Dick, as a prominent judge never spoke out for or against slavery, but believed in supporting the solidarity of his North Carolinian constituents.

On September 20, 1858, Edward enlisted in the Southern navy. He was highly educated and worked as a 3rd assistant engineer. His responsibility was to keep the steam boilers working at their peak. Edward was assigned to the USS Mohawk.

The Mohawk operated against pirates and slavers off the east coast and in the Caribbean

On April 28, 1860, it captured the slave ship *Wildfire* in Old Bahama Channel and delivered the ship, crew and slaves to Key West, Florida. Upon arrival, the crew were immediately imprisoned. The 530 Africans on board were placed in a camp for protection and guarded by *Mohawk's* marines, until they could be returned home.

Edward stayed in Key West, Florida with the *Mohawk* defending Forts Jefferson and Taylor from actions of "bands of lawless men" through the beginning of January 1861. At the end of January 1861, The *Mohawk* set sail for New York.

On March 11, 1861, Edward departed for the Caribbean to escort the supply ship *Empire City* to Havana and then to Indianola, Texas, then to Pensacola, Florida. Upon arrival in May 1861, Edward Dick resigned his post and made his way back to North Carolina to serve in the Confederate Navy.

Edward worked in the confederate shipyards, building and re-fitting ships for war-time use. By 1863, Edward was a 2nd assistant engineer on the CSS (Confederate States Ship) called the *Raleigh*. The *CSS Raleigh* was a ironclad, steam powered ship. It was encased in iron and had a complement of 188 and had four 6-inch rifled cannons.

The mission of the *CSS Raleigh* was to protect the Confederate harbors and

coastlines from attack, and to attack Northern merchant ships.

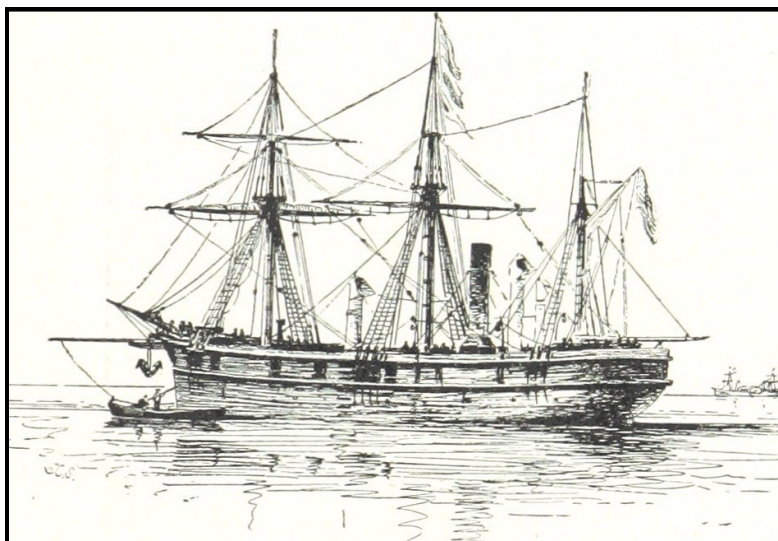
On the evening of May 6, 1864, the *Raleigh*, accompanied by the wooden steamers *CSS Yadkin* and *CSS Equator* engaged six Union vessels. The *CSS Raleigh* was successful in briefly breaking the blockade, allowing a blockade-runner to escape. Fighting resumed the following morning and while attempting to cross back over the sandbar at the inlet, the *Raleigh* was permanently grounded and the weight of the iron clad decks crushed the ship. Edward helped salvage guns and destroy what was left of the *CSS Raleigh*.

The confederate Navy reassigned Edward to the *CSS Nansemond*. The *Nansemond* was assigned to the James River Squadron and patrolled the James River. This was a very important assignment as the James River was the main water approach to the Confederate capital of Richmond Virginia.

The Confederate Capital of Richmond fell in April 1865 and Edward followed his orders to destroy all remaining warships. The naval brigade Edward was assigned to tried to join Robert E. Lee's Army, but found themselves cut off and forced to surrender to William T. Sherman.

On April 26, 1865, his unit was paroled and Edward followed his brother to explore the Wild West, in search of a peaceful life on the frontier. Edward's background with steam boilers and serving as an Engineer in the Confederate Navy made him a skilled candidate to work on the Railroad.

Edward died in 1883 at the age of 45: cause of death is unknown. He never married or had children. There was no obituary.



USS Mohawk. 1858.

CIVIL WAR TIMELINE

Major events of the Civil War preceding and following it are listed on the following timeline. While the Civil War was the result of decades of increasing tensions, the timeline begins in 1859 with John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia. The timeline continues through 1867 when Nebraska became a state. As with the years leading up to the Civil War, the legacy of the war continued long past Reconstruction, but its end represents the reunification of the country.

October 16, 1859: Fanatical abolitionist John Brown leads a force of twenty-one armed men into Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia), seizing the town and the Federal arsenal. A unit of marines commanded by Col. Robert E. Lee arrives the next day and battles Brown's followers, killing ten of them; Brown himself was wounded. Brown is charged with treason. This arouses sympathy amongst Northerners, many of whom considered him a martyr. Southern whites were outraged and considered him a dangerous fanatic.



December 2, 1859: John Brown is hanged. His death eventually comes to symbolize the coming violence of the Civil War.

November 6, 1860: Abraham Lincoln who had declared "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free..." is elected the 16th President of the United States.

January-February 1861: Six Southern states (Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas), driven by a perception of Abraham Lincoln as an especially strong opponent of slavery, declare their secession from the Union and form the Confederate States of America.



February 4, 1861: Delegates from the seceding Southern states convene in Montgomery, Alabama. They begin to draft a constitution for the Confederate States of America, similar to the U.S. Constitution but with greater emphasis on the autonomy of each state and protection of the institution of slavery.

February 18, 1861: Jefferson Davis is inaugurated president of the Confederate States of America (C.S.A).

March 4, 1861: Abraham Lincoln is sworn in as 16th President of the United States of America.

March 6, 1861: Jefferson Davis, with the authorization of the C.S. Congress, calls for 100,000 one-year volunteers for the Confederate military.

April 1861: President Lincoln informs South Carolina that he is planning to send supplies to Fort Sumter. South Carolina fears trickery and demands the immediate surrender of the fort. Maj. Robert Anderson offers to surrender once his supplies are exhausted, but this offer is rejected. Confederate artillery batteries under Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard fire on Union-held Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. After a heavy bombardment, Fort Sumter surrenders to South Carolina. Armed rebellion has begun.

April 15, 1861: Abraham Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers for the Federal forces.

April-June 1861: Encouraged by the attack on Fort Sumter, four more states—Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina join the confederacy. Robert E. Lee, son of a Revolutionary War hero, and a 25-year distinguished veteran of the United States Army and former Superintendent of West Point, is offered command of the Union Army. Lee declines.

April 17, 1861: Virginia secedes from the Union, followed within five weeks by Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, thus forming an eleven-state Confederacy with a population of 9 million, including nearly 4 million slaves. The union will soon have 21 states and a population of over 20 million.

April 19, 1861: President Lincoln issues a Proclamation of Blockade against Southern ports. For the duration of the war, the blockade limits the ability of the rural South to stay well supplied in its war against the industrialized North.

April 20, 1861: Robert E. Lee resigns his commission in the United States Army. "I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children." Lee then goes to Richmond, Virginia and is offered command of the military and naval forces of Virginia and accepts.

May 6, 1861: The Confederacy recognizes a state of war with the United States.

June 1861: Although they are slave states and have divided loyalties, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri remain within the Union, largely through a combination of military pressure from the Federal government and political maneuvering by Lincoln and other politicians.

July 4, 1861: Lincoln in a speech to Congress states, "the war is a People's contest... a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men..." Congress authorizes a call for 500,000 men.

July 21, 1861: First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas). Bowing to public demand, Union General-in-chief Winfield Scott orders Gen. Irvin McDowell to advance on Confederate troops stationed at Manassas Junction, Virginia, even though the Union troops

are inadequately trained and untried. McDowell's attack is initially successful, but the arrival of Confederate reinforcements results in a Southern victory and forces Federal troops back to Washington. Fearing a protracted war and mindful of the army's need for training and organization, Lincoln replaces McDowell with McClellan, nicknamed the "Young Napoleon."

February 6, 1862: Victory for General Ulysses S. Grant in Tennessee, capturing Fort Henry, and ten days later Fort Donelson earns Grant the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. The defeat at Fort Donelson is the Union's first major victory of the war.

February 20, 1862: President Lincoln is struck with grief as his beloved eleven year old son, Willie, dies from fever, probably caused by polluted drinking water in the White House.

February 25, 1862: For the first time, the U.S. Congress authorizes the issue of legal tender banknotes.

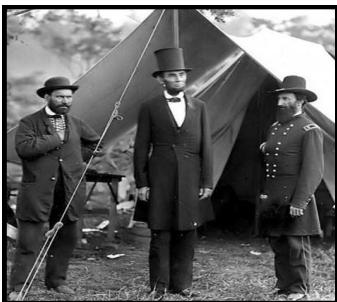


March 1862: The Peninsular Campaign begins as McClellan's Army of the Potomac advances from Washington down the Potomac River to south of the Confederate Capital of Richmond, Virginia. McClellan's troops then begin an advance toward Richmond. Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson attacks Union forces and causes them to retreat across the Potomac. This action results in Union troops rushing to Washington, D.C., to protect it from possible Confederate attack.

April 6-7, 1862: Battle of Shiloh. In the first great bloodbath of the war, some forty thousand Confederate troops under Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston launch a surprise attack against Federal forces under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Shiloh, Tennessee. Nearly defeated, the Union forces receive reinforcements during the night, bringing their total strength up to about sixty three thousand; by morning, Grant regains control of the battlefield. Nonetheless, the Union troops are too exhausted to pursue the retreating rebels. Casualties of the battle include 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded and 2,885 missing Union soldiers; and 1,723 killed, 8,012 wounded and 959 missing Confederate soldiers.

August 29-30, 1862: Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas). 75,000 Federals under Gen. John Pope are defeated by 55,000 Confederates under Gen. Stonewall Jackson and Gen. James Longstreet at the second Battle of Bull Run in northern Virginia. Once again the Union Army retreats to Washington. Union Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who allegedly failed to send his troops into the battle quickly enough, was held responsible for the defeat and was forced out of the army by the beginning of the next year. More than twenty-six thousand soldiers are among the casualties of the battle. Following this defeat, Lincoln replaces Pope with McClellan.

September 4-9, 1862: Lee invades the North with 50,000 Confederates and heads for Harpers Ferry, located 50 miles northwest of Washington. The Union Army, 90,000 under the command of McClellan, pursues Lee. Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson captures Harper's Ferry, Virginia along with thousands of Union prisoners and a great quantity of supplies. Despite his proximity to Harper's Ferry, plodding General McClellan does not move quickly enough to prevent its capture.



Lincoln visits the Battle of Antietam Site. Oct. 3, 1862

September 17, 1862: Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg). The bloodiest day in U.S. military history as Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Armies are stopped at Antietam in Maryland by McClellan and numerically superior Union forces. By nightfall 26,000 men are dead, wounded, or missing. Tactically, the battle is a draw, but strategically it is a loss for the Confederacy. Lee is forced to retreat back to Virginia and McClellan claims a victory. In light of the Confederate defeat, Britain and France, both of which had been contemplating official recognition of the Confederacy, decide against it.

September 22, 1862: Lincoln announces in his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation that all slaves in rebelling areas will be free as of January 1, 1863. However, slaves in Union and "neutral" states are not covered by this proclamation.

November 7, 1862: Annoyed by the escape of the Confederate forces from Antietam, continuous raiding by Rebel cavalry and inactivity of McClellan's armies for more than a month, Lincoln relieves the "Young Napoleon" of all command for the last time and replaces him with Major General Ambrose E. Burnside.

December 13, 1862: Battle of Fredericksburg. Army of the Potomac under Gen. Burnside suffers a costly defeat at Fredericksburg in Virginia with a loss of 12,653 men after 14 frontal assaults on well entrenched Rebels on Marye's Heights. "We might as well have tried to take hell," a Union soldier remarks. Confederate losses are 5,309.

January 1, 1863: President Lincoln issues the final Emancipation Proclamation freeing all slaves in areas under Confederate control and emphasizes the enlisting of black soldiers in the Union Army.

January 29, 1863: Gen Grant is placed in command of the Army of the West, with orders to capture Vicksburg.

March 1863: The U.S. Congress enacts a draft, affecting male citizens aged 20 to 45, but also exempts those who pay \$300 or provide a substitute. "The blood of a poor man is as precious as that of the wealthy," poor Northerners complain.

May 1-4, 1863: Battle of Chancellorsville. Lee responds to Hooker's foray across the Rappahannock by splitting his forces and attacking the Union army in three places. He almost defeats it completely, thereby forcing Hooker to withdraw back

RANNA S. MOORE



Ranna S. Moore was born on October 24, 1838 at Wilmington, Indiana to Benjamin and Altha Moore. He had two brothers and two sisters.

On September 21, 1859, Ranna married Sarah Catherine Griffith. He had five children with Sarah: Clarence, James, Thomas, Gracie, and Harris. From 1858 through his enlistment, he served as a minister of the gospel.

Ranna enlisted with the South Indiana Conference in 1858 and enlisted with the Union Army in 1862 with the Indiana 81st Infantry. Ranna was promoted to Major and received a field commission to Lieutenant Colonel. He mustered out on November 18, 1865 in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The 81st infantry organized in New Albany, Ohio and left the state at once in pursuit of Confederate General Bragg. The regiment was in reserve at the battle of Perryville. At Nashville, it was assigned to the 3rd brigade, 1st division and took active part in the war near Murfreesboro, Tennessee in the Battle of Stone's River. The 81st infantry had: 4 killed, 44 wounded and 40 men missing. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro for two months, resting and recuperating. The regiment marched then to Chattanooga, Tennessee. They reached Chattanooga in time to

engage in the battle of Chickamauga, with 8 men killed, 59 wounded and 22 missing.

For four days, both armies attempted to improve their strategic position to maintain control of Chattanooga. A mistake by the Union left a gap open to the Confederacy, and Bragg took the advantage. Bolstered by Confederate troops from Virginia and Mississippi, Bragg pushed his army northward and advanced on Chattanooga, forcing the Union soldiers back.

At the Battle of Chattanooga, Moore's regiment was shattered and paralyzed. So severe had been the struggle that they were left without officers to lead. It was on this battlefield that he was commissioned a major and later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

The Battle of Chickamauga marked the end of a Union offensive in southeastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia. It was the first major battle of the war fought in Georgia and the most significant Union defeat in the Western theater and involved the second highest number of casualties after the Battle of Gettysburg.

Ranna served during the war as a minister. He was frustrated and saddened by the deserters as he believed strongly in the President and the North.

After the war ended, Reverend R.S. Moore returned to his family in Indiana. He continued his ministry and became a reverend for the Methodist Church.

By 1887, Moore and his wife had made their way to Kansas, where he was a traveling pastor. By 1900, Ranna and Sarah Catherine made North Platte their home and he was working as the pastor for the Methodist Church.

Ranna Steven Moore passed away on January 27, 1909 after a lingering illness. On his deathbed, Ranna said

"I stand on the shore, the waves are lapping at my feet, but there is no fear, my trust in God is firm, my anchor holds within the veil. My Christ is by my side. I shout glory for it is all right, all light, no darkness at all."

Then closing his eyes, he said,

"Tell them to be true to God and He will be true to them. Tell them I love them and will anxiously wait over there to welcome them home."



Earliest picture of North Platte Methodist Church. Built in 1898 after first wooden church was lost in a fire.

JULIA CASEY



Julia Rosamond Satterfield was born to a wealthy family on April 3, 1850 in Macon, Georgia.

She was born into a life of ease and it has been said that she didn't have to comb her own hair until the age of 13. Being born to a southern family with slaves, she didn't have to worry about little things like that.

Then came the Civil War and Julia's life as a privileged child came to an abrupt end.

The Satterfield family was a true example of the popular Civil War sentiment that the war was "Brother against Brother." Three of Julia's brothers fought for the south; while one brother, who was up north in college when the war broke out, decided to fight with his college friends for the north. A fifth brother who was also living up north fought for the Union too.

Julia did her part in supporting the war efforts as a nurse. Even though she was in her early teens, she had a desire to help the sick and injured soldiers.

Approximately two to eight thousand women served as volunteer nurses for both sides during the Civil War. Nurses experienced first-hand the grim constants of war – amputated limbs, mutilated bodies, disease and death. Nurses provided invaluable aid to the sick and wounded soldiers and medical authorities on either side.

For the most part, these nurses came from comfortable, middle class

families. None of the women had any formal training or experience, other than personal experience. It was mostly on-the-job training.

General public opinion believed women would only be a nuisance and get in the way of the doctors. Still others worried that women would lose their moral stature after becoming associated with the army for a time. Thus, it is not surprising that throughout the War, female nurses were outnumbered by male nurses 1 to 4.

Nurses have three distinct patient-care purposes. First, they regulated, prepared, and served patients meals during their hospital stays. Second, they also managed the physical needs of patients, including the distribution of linens and clothing or supplies. And finally, and probably most importantly, female nurses cared for the emotional and spiritual needs of their patients. This included a whole range of activities, from daily conversation with patients to writing letters for them or reading to them.

Even though female nurses busied themselves with several diverse tasks, they were still discouraged from undertaking other types of work because they were simply women. For example, very few nurses were ever present on the actual battlefields. Instead, the majority of nurses were assigned to general hospitals or hospital transports.

Nursing was emotionally draining and it could be life-threatening. One nurse wondered what took more courage: a man stepping onto the battlefield or a nurse entering a smallpox ward.

The work of the Civil War nurses aided in the development of nursing as a profession, as well as women's rights. Soon after the war, the American Medical Association

authorized the founding of a nurses' training academy. The Connecticut and Boston Training Schools for Nurses were opened in the 1870's.

After the Civil War was over, Julia and her siblings all got back together, hostilities put behind them. Amazingly, none of them were killed during the war.

Julia's brother, who was in college at the start of the war brought a friend home with him to Georgia after the war. That friend, Joseph Raymond Casey, would eventually become Julia's husband.

Joseph and Julia were married on October 11, 1866. They moved to Kentucky and three short years into their marriage, Joseph died suddenly on October 4, 1869.

Julia was 19; widowed, pregnant with her second child and had a 2-year old toddler.

On her husband's deathbed, Joseph handed his two-year-old son, Ernest T. Casey over to his parents, who took it to mean that they were supposed to raise the boy. They kept him and it took Julia several years to find and reunite with her son and in-laws. That reunion took place in North Platte, Nebraska.

Julia never married again and lived in North Platte for 52 years and raised both of her sons at 503 W 4th.

She died at age 82 in 1932.



ALONZO CHURCH



Alonzo Church was born in Springfield, Illinois on June 16, 1844.

Alonzo enlisted in 1862 at age 18 with Company G, one Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois

Volunteer Infantry. He was made an Orderly Sergeant.

Alonzo participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, College Hill, La Grange and several others.

On June 10, 1864, Alonzo was captured at the battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, otherwise known as Guntown, Mississippi. Even though the Union had out-numbered the Confederates 8,000 men to 1,000 men, the Union lost the battle. Alonzo was captured and taken to Andersonville Prison and confined as a prisoner for nine months.

Andersonville prison was officially known as Camp Sumter and served as a Confederate Prisoner of war camp. It was located in Andersonville, Georgia. In all, 12,913 of the approximately 45,000 Union prisoners died there because of starvation, malnutrition, diarrhea, and disease.

The prison, which opened in February 1864, originally covered about 16.5 acres of land enclosed by a 15-foot

high stockade. In June 1864 it was enlarged to 26.5 acres. The stockade was in the shape of a rectangle.

At Andersonville, a light fence known as "the dead line" was erected approximately 3 feet inside the stockade wall. It demarcated a no-man's land that kept prisoners away from the stockade wall, which was made of rough-hewn logs. Anyone crossing this line was shot by sentries located in the pigeon roosts.

Andersonville Prison was frequently undersupplied with food. Even when sufficient quantities were available, the supplies were of poor quality and poorly prepared. During the summer of 1864, Union prisoners suffered greatly from hunger, exposure and disease. Within seven months, about a third of them died from dysentery and scurvy. They were buried in mass graves, as was the standard practice by Confederate prison authorities at Andersonville.

The water supply from Stockade Creek became polluted when too many Union prisoners were housed by the Confederate authorities within the prison walls.

In the autumn of 1864, after the capture of Atlanta, all the prisoners who were well enough to be moved were sent to Millen, Georgia and Florence, South Carolina. At Millen, better arrangements prevailed and after General Sherman began his march to the sea, the prisoners were returned to Andersonville, where conditions were somewhat improved.

After the war, Henry Wirz, commandant at Camp Sumter was court-martialed on charges of conspiracy and murder. The trial

was presided over by Union General Lew Wallace.

A number of former prisoners testified on conditions at Andersonville, many accusing Wirz of specific acts of cruelty. The court also considered official correspondence from captured Confederate records. Wirz was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to death. On November 10, 1865, he was hanged. Wirz was the only Confederate official to be tried and convicted of war crimes resulting from the Civil War.

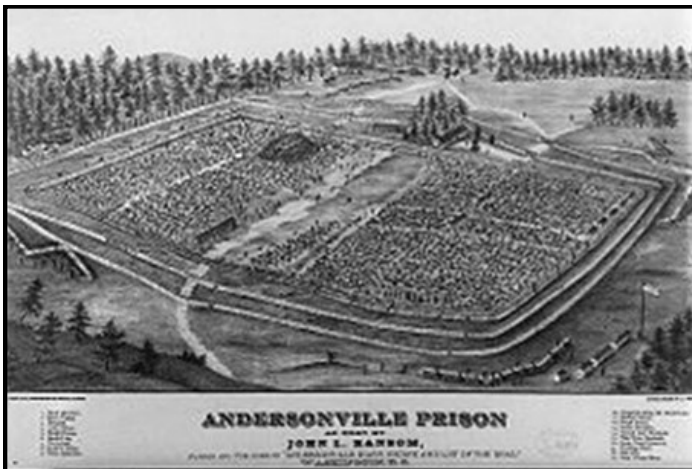
Alonzo was selected to take part in a prisoner exchange on February 26, 1865 and he was subsequently mustered out of the military in June of the same year.

He went back to Springfield to work in a newspaper office. He married Annie McConnell in 1866. They had one daughter Clara Maude. Sadly, Annie died on September 3, 1873. Alonzo married a second time on October 23, 1877 to Miss Annie F. Ferguson. They had two children, Logan and Joy.

Alonzo and Annie moved to North Platte in October 1872. He was a book and time keeper for the railroad; and he was admitted to the bar by the District Court in September of 1873. He was elected County Judge of Lincoln County and held three consecutive terms.

Alonzo was also the editor of the Western Nebraskan newspaper in North Platte for several years.

Alonzo died in January 1895 at age 51.



LEICESTER WALKER



Leicester Walker was born in Sandusky City, Ohio on September 3, 1836. He lived in his native state until 1858. After that he moved several times, finally ending up in Washington D.C. Most of his life was spent in military duty and he lived in many parts of the country.

Walker first enlisted in Ohio in February 1861 and soon joined Gen. James Lane's Battalion of Frontier Guards.

On May 9, 1861 he was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in Company K of the 2nd U.S. Cavalry. The Company was garrisoned at the White House but in June it was transferred south of the Potomac, where Leicester did scout duty until July 18, 1861.

On July 21, 1861, the company engaged in the first Battle of Bull Run.

The First Battle of Bull Run, also known as the First Battle of Manassas (the name used by Confederate forces) was fought on July 21, 1861 near Manassas, Virginia.

Just months after the start of the war at Fort Sumter, the Northern public clamored for a march against the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, which could bring an early end to the war. Yielding to this political pressure, unseasoned Union Army troops under Brig. Gen Irvin McDowell advanced across Bull Run against the equally unseasoned Confederate Army near Manassas Junction.

The Battle of Antietam (also known as the Battle of Sharpsburg) was fought on September 17, 1862 near

Sharpsburg, Maryland and Antietam Creek. It was the first major battle in the Civil War to take place on Northern soil.

During the winter of 1863, Lieutenant Walker was with the army near Falmouth, Virginia doing scout and picket duty on the Rappahannock River. He was in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia under General Burnside. Then Walker, now a Major, served on the staff as musterer and chief of ordnance. He was on General Meade's staff at the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Battle of Gettysburg was fought July 1-3, 1863 in and around the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It is often described as the war's turning point.

After serving in all of the Battles of the Potomac, Major Walker was transferred to the staff of General Sheridan as chief commissary of musterers and chief of ordnance. He remained with General Sheridan until they reached the James River, Virginia, when he was sent to a hospital in Washington, suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

Major Walker was unable to join his command again until after the end of the Civil War. At the close of the war he was ordered to Charleston, South Carolina and from there, to Columbia, South Carolina.

At this point he met with a serious accident when his team of horses ran away. He suffered a broken ankle which laid him up for some time.

When he was ready for service again in 1866, he was placed in command of the post at Aiken, South Carolina. This post embraced districts in five states.

While he was stationed in Aiken, South Carolina, Leicester met and married Georgia Warren, a young woman from Georgia. They had two children, Leicester Warren Walker on August 26, 1868 and a daughter, Edith

May. L.W. Walker was later educated in North Platte and then attended Lehigh University in Pennsylvania.

Major Walker was again ordered west to fight the Indians and was under the command of General Sheridan again. They spent a winter in Kansas, Colorado and Texas.

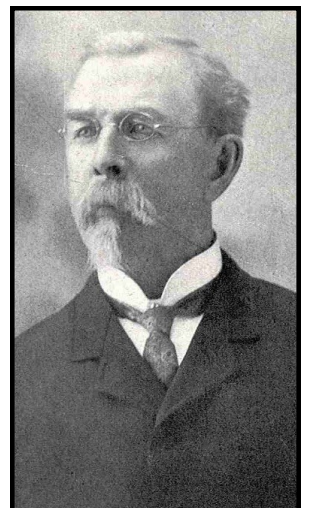
In the spring of 1869, Major Walker marched with a command of 400 men from Fort Harker, Kansas to Fort McPherson, Nebraska. He encountered Indians on the Republican River and other streams all through that summer and on July 1, he fought in the battle of Summit Springs, in which Chief Tall Bull (leader of the Dog Soldiers) was killed.

In 1870, Major Walker was located at North Platte in command of the post with a company from the Ninth Infantry. They were detailed to scout duty protecting settlers and the Union Pacific Railway. On December 30, 1870, Major Walker resigned and he spent the remainder of his life in North Platte.

After his military retirement, Major Walker owned a stock ranch with about 700 head of cattle.

Leicester served as Mayor of North Platte, and on the Board of Lincoln County Commissioners. He organized the Walker Brothers Bank, the first savings bank in the county. He later sold this bank to Charles McDonald.

Major Leicester Walker died on April 10, 1916 in Omaha, Nebraska at the age of 79.



CYRUS FOX



Cyrus Fox was born on October 27, 1845 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to William and Sarah Fox. He and his family migrated to Iowa in a covered wagon when he was only 10 years old.

Upon turning 18 in 1863, he enlisted with the 7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C. Because this was the middle of the war, the 7th Iowa

Cavalry was assigned to the Dakota and Nebraska Territories. The primary duty of these troops was to guard telegraph lines and escort immigrants and trains.

His war service shows that he was in several battles and skirmishes with the Indians in the region.

After the war, he returned to his father's homestead in Iowa, where he married his wife Katherine. Together, they had three children, Beulah, Oria, and Edward.

After Beulah was born in LaPorte, Iowa, Fox moved his family to North Platte by covered wagon. His military service in this area gave him great knowledge of the land in this area and inspired him to become a farmer. Oria and Edward were both born on a homestead in Lincoln County.

After the birth of Oria and Edward, Cyrus's moved the family to a sod house located in Garfield Table, near Arnold Nebraska.

Cyrus was very active in the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) in Nebraska. At the time of his death, he was the senior vice-commander of the Nebraska GAR. He was the last surviving member of the Douglas Post (#69) of the GAR in North Platte,

Nebraska; and the Doan Post (#226) in Gandy, Nebraska.

In addition, it was Cy's idea to have a statue of an Indian with his hand outstretched to the west, erected on the crest of Sioux Lookout.

On September 30, 1930, he presented a petition to the Lincoln County Commissioners signed by the residents of the Bignell, Maxwell and Brady sections. The petition requested that the commissioners appropriate \$3,800.00 towards the construction of the monument.

The original proposed monument was an Indian figure, about 16 feet tall. The Indian, it was suggested, would be in full war dress, with a gun resting in his left arm. His right hand shading his eyes. The desired effect is to have the Indian scanning the old Oregon trail, where thousands of early white settlers passed.

On June 7, 1931, Ira L. Bare, Charles E. Snyder and Cyrus Fox, chairman, were appointed to an advisory committee of the Lincoln County Commissioners. This advisory committee reported that the Soderman heirs had donated the site for the monument on Sioux Lookout. The contract was awarded to the Forburger Stone Company at a cost of \$1,000.00. Ervin Goeller of Lincoln, Nebraska was selected as the sculptor.

The base of the Indian monument bears the following inscription:

SIoux LOOKOUT

"Used as a point of vantage by the Indians. Erected by the people of Lincoln County in the year 1931. To Commemorate the Old Oregon Trail and Pony Express Riders, this hill was a prominent lookout for Indians, Soldiers, Trappers, and Emigrants. The Forty Niners passed here, also the Pony Express Riders. Timbers from these hills helped to build old Fort

McPherson, the Union Pacific railroad, and the early homes of the pioneers.

In honor of them that were laid away during that mighty march in the conquest of an empire.

Unfortunately, decades of vandalism and the secluded spot on the top of Sioux Lookout took its toll on the monument. In 2000, Lincoln County Commissioners ordered that the statue be removed, renovated and placed behind wrought-iron fencing on the grounds of the Lincoln County Courthouse in downtown North Platte.

It still remains as a legacy of Cyrus Fox and the early settlers of North Platte and Civil War Soldiers.

Cyrus Fox passed away on June 12, 1942 at the age of 96. He is buried in the Fort McPherson National Cemetery. During the last years of his life, he lived with his son Edward Fox in Arnold, Nebraska. He had eight grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

According to his obituary, "Mr. Fox was a good neighbor and friend, loved and respected by those who knew him."



GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC



Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Opera House, Valparaiso, Indiana. 1898.

Grand Army of the Republic

The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was a fraternal organization composed of veterans of the Union Army who had served in the American Civil War. The GAR was among the first organized advocacy group in American Politics. It was succeeded by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW)

After the end of the American civil War, organizations were formed for veterans to network and maintain connections with each other. Many of the veterans wished to keep in contact with each other, using their shared experiences as a basis for fellowship. Groups of men began joining together, first for camaraderie and later for political power.

Emerging most powerful among the various organizations was the Grand Army of the Republic, founded on the principles of "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty," in Decatur, Illinois on April 6, 1866 by Benjamin F. Stephenson.

The GAR initially grew and prospered as a de facto political arm of the Republican Party during the heated political contests of the

Reconstruction. The commemoration of Union veterans, black and white, immediately became entwined with partisan politics.

The GAR was organized into "Departments" at the state level and "Posts" at the community level, and military style uniforms were worn by its members. There were posts in every state in the United States, with several posts overseas as well.

In 1867, Commander in Chief General John A. Logan established May 30 as Memorial Day, which was originally intended to commemorate the dead of the Civil War.

In 1956, after the death of the last member, Albert Woolson, the GAR was formally dissolved.

History of the Nebraska GAR Posts

Nebraska has long noted the role that immigrants in the 1870s and 1880s played in the development of the state, but we have neglected to note the importance immigrants played in our history, in particular, veterans of our Civil War. Taking advantage of special provisions in the Homestead Act of 1862, thousands of former soldiers, both Union and Confederate, came west to Nebraska in the 1860s and 1870s.

The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was founded in 1866 and unlike many other groups of its kind, membership would never be expanded or opened to any others, not even wives, mothers or sons. If you wore the badge of the GAR, it could mean only one thing, the wearer had served his country during the war, had defended the Union, had been one of the "Boys in Blue." But, this also meant that when the last Union Civil War veteran died, the

organization would die with him. Nebraska's last veteran was Michael Bondell, who died December 24, 1948 in Beatrice.

There were 367 Posts in Nebraska, covering every corner and section of the state. For many of the towns, a major portion of their founders were veterans. They would wield their influence for the next 50 years, playing prominent roles in all civic and government affairs. They were not the only people coming west: many others joined them, but Civil War veterans played an important role in the settlement of the state.

It was customary to name each Post after a battle or veteran who had died or been killed in the war. In a few cases the person who the post was named after was still alive, the death requirement being avoided by using the last name only. These names are very important for they give a hint of some of the action they had seen. It was a special honor and the selection was not taken lightly. In many cases it was possible to determine who most likely made the nomination, although we will never know the whole story as to why.

History of the North Platte Post

The North Platte Post began on August 10, 1881 and ended in 1928. The official post name was Stephen Arnold Douglas. However, the Post originally requested the name of McPherson.

The North Platte Post met at the IOOF Hall on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of the month.

The charter originally listed 22 members and peaked in 1890 with a membership of 95. The last member was Cyrus Fox and he died on June 12, 1942 at age 96.

CIVIL WAR TIMELINE-CONTINUED

Continued on Page 18

(Continued from Page 11)



Near Gettysburg. Bodies of Union Soldiers killed 7/1/1862

across the river. Although a clear Southern victory, it is the Confederacy's most costly battle in terms of casualties, with

9,081 wounded, 1,665 killed and 2,018 missing; among the dead is the invaluable Gen Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.

June-July 1863: Gettysburg Campaign. The tide of war turns against the South as the Confederates are defeated at the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.

July 1-3, 1863: Battle of Gettysburg. Union and Confederate forces clash near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Northern troops outnumber the Southerners and are eventually able to occupy superior defensive positions. The Federal army is victorious but fails to pursue Lee during his

retreat to Virginia. After its defeat at Gettysburg, the Confederacy has its hopes of formal recognition by foreign governments forever dashed.

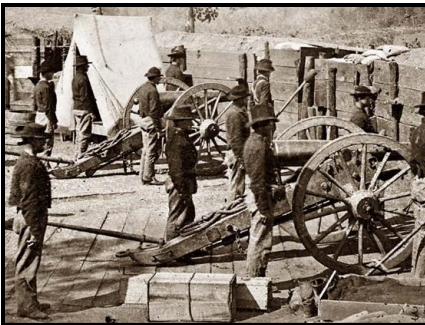
July 4, 1863: Siege of Vicksburg Ends. Succumbing to Grant's siege after six weeks, Confederate Gen. John Pemberton surrenders Vicksburg and thirty thousand troops. Soon thereafter, Union troops capture Port Hudson, Louisiana, bringing the entire Mississippi River under Union control and splitting the Confederacy in half.

September 19-20, 1863: Battle of Chickamauga. Union and Confederate forces meet near Chickamauga Creek on the Tennessee-Georgia border. Confederate troops led by Gen. Braxton Bragg come close to completely destroying the Union army under Gen. William Rosecrans, forcing it to retreat to Chattanooga.

October 16, 1863: The president appoints Gen. Grant to command all operations in the western theater.

November 19, 1863: President Lincoln dedicates part of the battlefield at Gettysburg as a national cemetery and delivers his famous Gettysburg address.

March 9, 1864: President Lincoln appoints Gen. Grant to command all of the armies of the United States. Gen. William T. Sherman succeeds Grant as commander in the west. Sherman, and 100,000 men begin an advance toward Atlanta to engage Joseph E. Johnston's 60,000 strong Army of Tennessee.



Sherman's Men at a Confederate Fort. Atlanta, Georgia.

June 3, 1864: A costly mistake by Grant results in 7,000 Union casualties in twenty minutes during an offensive against fortified Rebels at Cold Harbor in Virginia.

June 15, 1864: Union forces miss an opportunity to capture Petersburg and cut off the Confederate rail lines. As a result, a nine month siege of Petersburg begins with Grant's forces surrounding Lee.

July 20, 1864: At Atlanta, Sherman's forces battle the Rebels now under the command of Gen. John B. Hood, who replaced Johnston.

August 29, 1864: Democrats nominate George B. McClellan for president to run against Republican incumbent Abraham Lincoln.

September 2, 1864: Atlanta is captured by Sherman's Army. "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won," Sherman telegraphs Lincoln. The victory greatly helps President Lincoln's bid for reelection.

October 19, 1864: A decisive victory by Cavalry Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley over Jubal Early's troops.

November 8, 1864: Abraham Lincoln is re-elected president, defeating Democrat George B. McClellan. Lincoln carries all but three states with 55 percent of the popular vote and 212 of 233 electoral votes. "I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work will be to the lasting advantage, if not the very salvation, of the country," Lincoln tells supporters.

November 15, 1864: After destroying Atlanta's warehouses and railroad facilities, Sherman, with 62,000 men begin a March to the Sea. President Lincoln on advice from Grant approved the idea. "I can make Georgia howl!" Sherman boasted.

December 15-16, 1864: Hood's Rebel Army of 23,000 is crushed at Nashville by 55,000 Federals, including Negro troops under Gen. George H. Thomas. The Confederate Army of Tennessee ceases to be an effective fighting force.

December 21, 1864: Sherman reaches Savannah, Georgia, leaving behind a 300 mile long path of destruction 60 miles wide all the way from Atlanta. Sherman then telegraphs Lincoln, offering him Savannah as a Christmas present.

January 1865: The South suffers acute shortages of food and supplies, caused by disruption of rail traffic and supply lines and the tightened Union blockade. Starving soldiers begin to desert the Confederate army in large numbers.

CIVIL WAR TIMELINE-CONTINUED ¹⁹

January 31, 1865: The U.S. Congress approves the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, to abolish slavery. The amendment is then submitted to the states for ratification.

February 1865: Confederate President Jefferson Davis agrees to send delegates to a peace conference with President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward, but insists upon recognition of the South's independence. Lincoln refuses and the conference does not occur.

March 25, 1865: General Lee attacks General Grant's forces at Fort Stedman, near Petersburg, Virginia, but is defeated. Four hours later the attack is broken.

April 1, 1865: Union Gen. Phillip Sheridan defeats Confederate Gen. George Pickett at Five Forks, necessitating the evacuation of Richmond.

April 2, 1865: Lee evacuates Richmond, abandoning the Confederate capital to the Union army, and then heads west to join forces with remnants of the Army of Tennessee.

April 3, 1865: A smoldering Richmond, set on fire the previous evening by retreating Confederate troops, is captured by Union forces.

April 7, 1865: Grant sends a message to Lee, calling upon him to surrender and end the war.

April 9, 1865: Grant and Lee met at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, and agree upon terms of surrender. Lee's command at this point consists of a mere 26,765 men who are sent home on parole after agreeing not to take up arms against the Union. Enlisted cavalry and artillery men are permitted to keep their horses, and officers their swords and pistols. All other equipment is surrendered to the Union army.

April-May 1865: The last remnants of the confederate army surrender or are defeated.

April 14, 1865: The Stars and Strips is ceremoniously raised over Fort Sumter. That night, Lincoln and his wife Mary see the play "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater. At 10:13 p.m. during the third act of the play, John Wilkes Booth shoots the president in the head. Booth is obsessed with avenging the defeat of the Confederacy.



The assassination of President Lincoln

April 15, 1865: President Abraham Lincoln dies at 7:22 a.m. Vice President Andrew Johnson assumes the presidency.

April 26, 1865: Trapped in a burning barn in Virginia, Booth is fatally shot by a Union soldier. Nine other people are determined to have been involved in the assassination, and of these; four are hanged, four are imprisoned, and one is acquitted.

April 26, 1865: Confederate Gen. Joseph Johnston surrenders to Union General Sherman at the Bennett House near Durham Station, North Carolina, bringing the war to an end.

May 2, 1865: U.S. President Johnson offers a \$100,000 reward for the capture of Jefferson Davis.

May 4, 1865: Abraham Lincoln is laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery located outside Springfield, Illinois.

May 10, 1865: Jefferson Davis is captured in southern Georgia.

May 1865: Remaining Confederate forces surrender. President Johnson declares that armed insurrection against the Federal government has come to an end. Over 620,000 Americans died in the war, with disease killing twice as many as those lost in battle. 50,000 survivors return home as amputees.

June 1865: Congress declares that pay, arms, equipment and medical services for black troops should be equal to that of whites.

August 23-October 4, 1865: A Union military commission led by Gen. Lew Wallace tries Confederate Capt. Henry Wirz, commandant of the notorious Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia. The commission finds Wirz guilty of war crimes and sentences him to death.

September 1865: Congressman Thaddeus Stephens urges that estates belonging to former Confederate leaders be confiscated and divided up into forty-acre parcels for freed blacks.

November 10, 1865: Wirz is hanged in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison, the only person to be tried and executed for war crimes in the wake of the Civil War.

December 6, 1865: The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, is finally ratified. Slavery is abolished.



1867: Nebraska is admitted to the Union as the 37th state.

INTERESTING CIVIL WAR FACTS

What did soldiers eat?

Feeding the troops was the responsibility of the Commissary Department, and both the Union and Confederacy had one. The job of this organization was to purchase food for their respective army, store it until it could be used, and then supply the soldiers.

It was difficult to supply so many men in so many places but the North had a greater advantage in their commissary system as it was already established at the outbreak of the war. The Confederacy struggled for many years to obtain food and get it to their armies.

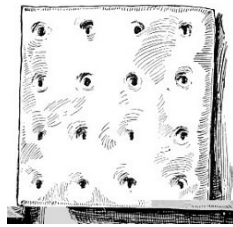
Choices of what to give the troops was limited as they did not have the conveniences to preserve food like we have today. Meats were salted or smoked while other items such as fruits and vegetables were dried or canned. They did not understand proper nutrition so often there was a lack of certain foods necessary for good health. Each side did what they could to provide the basics for the soldiers to survive. Because it was so difficult to store for any length of time, the food that the soldiers received during the Civil War was not fancy and lacked a variety of items.

Some of the other items that soldiers received were salt pork, fresh or salted beef, coffee, sugar, salt, vinegar. If the meat was poorly preserved, the soldiers would refer to it as "salt horse." Sometimes they would receive fresh vegetables such as carrots, onions, turnips and potatoes.

One favorite Union soldier dish was salted pork fried with hardtack crumbled into the mixture. Soldiers called this "skillygallee," and it was a common and easily prepared meal.

Confederate soldiers did not have as

much variety in their rations as Union Soldiers. They usually received bacon and cornmeal, tea, sugar or molasses, and fresh vegetables when they were available. While Union soldiers had their "skillygallee," Confederates had their own version of a quick dish on the march. Bacon was cooked in a frying pan with some water and cornmeal added to make a thick, brown gravy similar in consistency to oatmeal. The soldiers called it "coosh" and though it does not sound to appetizing, it was a filling meal and easy to fix.



Union Hardtack

Hardtack was a biscuit made of flour with other simple ingredients, and issued to Union soldiers throughout the war. Hardtack crackers made up a large portion of a soldier's daily ration. The hardtack was usually square or sometimes rectangular in shape with small holes baked into it, similar to a large soda cracker. Large factories in the north baked hundreds of hardtack crackers every day, packed them in wooden crates and shipped them out by wagon or rail. If the hardtack was received soon after leaving the factory, they were quite tasty and satisfying. Usually, the hardtack did not get to the soldiers until months after it had been made. By that time, they were very hard, so hard that soldiers called them "tooth dullers" and "sheet iron crackers." Sometimes they were infested with small bugs the soldiers called weevils, so they referred to the hardtack as "worm castles" because of the many holes bored through the crackers by these pests. The wooden crates were

stacked outside of tents and warehouses until it was time to issue them. Soldiers were usually allowed six to eight crackers for a three day ration. There was a number of ways to eat them: plain or prepared with other ration items. Soldiers would crumble them into coffee or soften them in water and fry the hardtack, with some bacon grease.

Union Hardtack recipe

2C flour
1/2 to 3/4 C water
1 Tbsp. Crisco or solid fat
6 pinches salt

Mix the ingredients together into a stiff batter, knead several times, and spread the dough out flat to a thickness of 1/2 inch on a non-greased cookie sheet. Bake for 30 minutes at 400 degrees. Remove from oven, cut dough into 3-inch squares, and punch four rows of holes, rout holes per row into the dough. Turn dough over, return to the oven and bake another 30 minutes. Turn oven off and leave the door closed. Leave the hardtack in the oven until cool. Remove and enjoy!

Confederate Johnnie Cake Recipe

2C cornmeal
2/3 C milk
2 Tbsp. oil
2 tsp baking soda
1/2 tsp salt

Mix ingredients into a stiff batter and form eight biscuit-sized "dodgers." Bake on a lightly greased sheet at 350 degrees for 20-25 minutes. Or, spoon the batter into hot cooking oil in a frying pan over a low flame. Remove the corn dodgers and let cool on a paper towel. Spread with butter or molasses and enjoy a southern treat!

AUTOGRAPHS/NOTES

CIVIL WAR BAND

Under the Direction of Lori Evans

Flutes

Sue McKain
Sue Mulligan
Erna Todd
Annie Von Kampen
Jennifer Winder

Clarinets

Chelsea Leal
Jason McIntosh
Lexi Nolda
Mike Paul
Neta Ridinger
Mendi Roehrs

Soprano

Saxophone

Virgil French

Alto Saxophone

Cheryl Bales
Camerin Burtle

Trumpet

Cassie Boeke
Alexandra Burke
Lucas Ratliff
Don Swigart

French Horn

Sheila Slack

Trombone

John Sukraw

Baritone Horn

Sheila Johnson
Ron Roberts
Dale Sones

Tuba

Chuck Lukas
Minnie McKenney

Percussion

Deanna Estrada
Kelli Flesch
Laurie Morrison

Ashokan Farewell

"Ashokan Farewell" is a piece of music composed by American folk musician Jay Ungar in 1982. For many years it served as a goodnight or farewell waltz at the annual Ashokan Fiddle Dance Camps run by Ungar and his wife Molly Mason, who gave the tune its name, at the Ashokan Field Campus of SUNY New Paltz (now the Ashokan Center) in upstate New York.

The tune was used as the title theme of the 1990 PBS television miniseries *The Civil War*. Despite its late date of composition, it was included in the 1991 compilation album *Songs of the Civil War*.

The piece is a waltz in the key of D major, composed in the style of a Scottish lament. Jay Ungar describes the song as coming out of "a sense of loss and longing" after the annual Ashokan Music Dance Camps ended. The most famous arrangement of the piece begins with a solo violin, later accompanied by guitar and upright bass.

In 1984, filmmaker Ken Burns heard "Ashokan Farewell" and was moved by it. He used it in two of his documentary films: *Huey Long* (1985), and *The Civil War* (1990), which features the original recording by "Fiddle Fever" in the beginning of the film. *The Civil War* drew the greatest attention to the piece. It is played 25 times throughout the eleven-hour series, including during the emotional reading of Sullivan Ballou's letter to his wife in the first episode. Viewers of *The Civil War* frequently believe the melody is a traditional tune from the Civil War era; in fact, it is the only modern composition on the film's soundtrack, as all other music is authentic 19th-century music.

Most recently, Ashokan Farewell was used in the premiere of the television series *Yellowstone* (2018).

1st North Platte Band, 1890.



- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Unknown | 7. Joe Fillion |
| 2. Unknown | 8. Joe Carsens |
| 3. Charles Pool | 9. Fred Wungrand |
| 4. Unknown | 10. Charles Martin |
| 5. Jack Foster | 11. Alex Adams |
| 6. Alex Stuart | 12. Judge Evans |

CREDITS AND REFERENCES ²³

Thank you to the following researchers, individuals, actors, volunteers, and websites that helped create the *Grit and Duds: A Civil War Tour*.

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David Breaker
Michael Davis
Bill Kackmeister
John Kalisch
Suzanne Knolles
Andrew D. Lee
Teresa Smith
Morris Turner

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Brittany Roos

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Sara Aden
Kaycee Anderson
Cecelia Lawrence

Costumes

Grandpa Snazzys

North Platte Community
Playhouse

Library Foundation Board Members

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Carolyn Clark
Heather Horn
Amber Martinson
Shelly Penner

Black Powder Demo

Jim Griffin
Jim Miller

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Cecelia Lawrence

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North Platte Telegraph

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Sandy Erickson
Dennis & Lou Fornander
Jim Griffin
Pat Hoban
Heather Horn
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Cecelia Lawrence
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Lincoln County Historical Museum
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North Platte Community Playhouse
North Platte Municipal Band
North Platte Public Library
NPPL Foundation

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NebraskaLand Days Committee
North Platte Municipal Band
Musicians

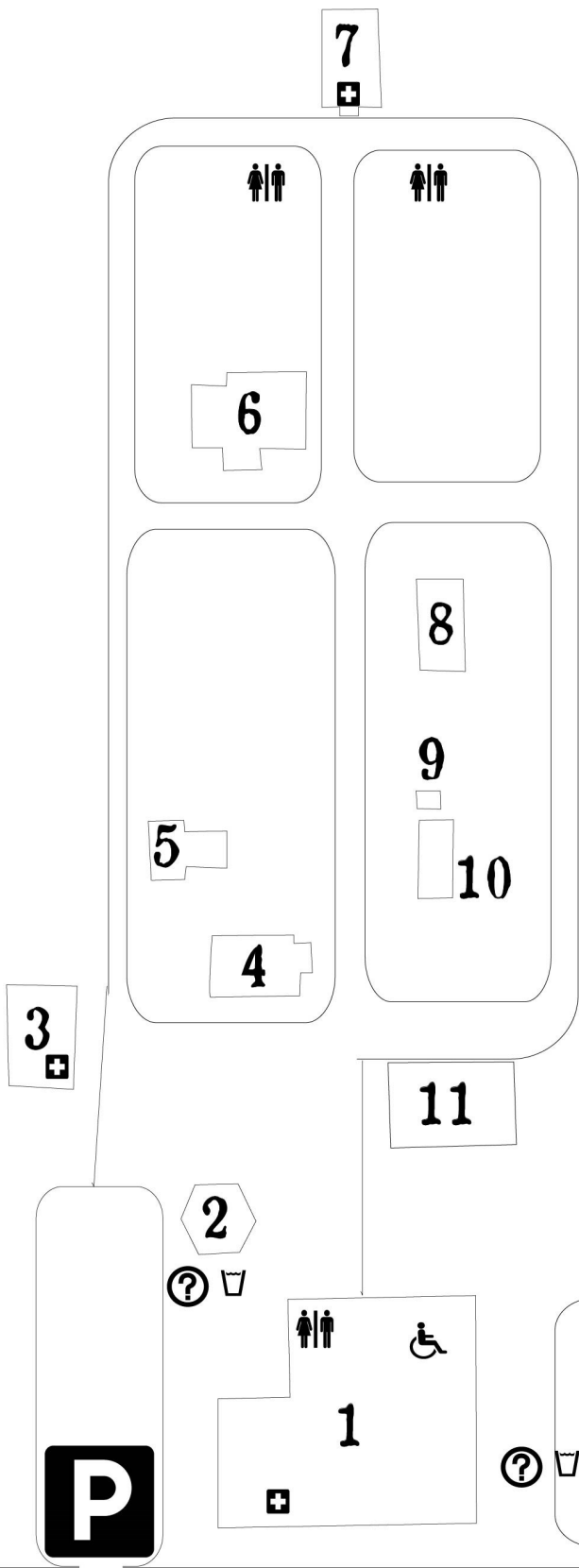
Website and book research credit








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CIVIL WAR TOUR MAP



-  Tickets & Information
-  Restrooms
-  First Aid Kits
-  Water Stations
-  Indoor Tour Location (limited tickets)
-  Golf Cart / Actor Support
-  Black Powder Weaponry Demo Saturday

ACTOR LOCATIONS

- 1 Main Building / Indoor Tour Limited Seating
- 2 Civil War Music Fri 6:30 pm and Sat 1:00 pm (Gazebo)
- 3 David Breaker as Luther Farrington (Brady Island Depot)
- 4 Suzanne Knolles as Rohanna Klein (Ericsson House)
- 5 Andrew D. Lee as Anthony Ries (Jeffers House)
- 6 Case Axthelm as Edward Dick (Fredrickson House)
- 7 Michael Davis as Reverend Ranna Moore (Trinity Church)
- 8 Teresa Smith as Julia Casey (D.A.R. / Rowland Cabin)
- 9 John Kalisch as Alonzo Church (Jail)
- 10 Bill Kackmeister as Major Leicester Walker (Fort McPherson)
- 11 Morris Turner as Cyrus Fox (Platte Valley Barn)

Buffalo Bill Ave to North Platte 



NebraskaLAND Days Parking Area is Available