

THE BUGLE CALL

NEWS FROM THE NCWC

NOVEMBER 2017 EDITION

Congratulations to the Board Officers for 2018 and 2019

Chair: Earl Bishop

Vice Chair: Don Benson

Artillery Battalion Commander: Bruce Alley

Civilian Advocate: Debra Martin

Confederate Battalion Commander: Jim Stanovich

Union Battalion Commander: Kevin Burton

Secretary: Kris Flynn

Events

Coming up Veterans Day parade in Albany Oregon November 11th 2017. Stage at 955 Jackson street Albany Oregon. Equine judging begins at 9am marching units and floats at 10am the parade begins at 11am. Still looking for pooper scoopers for the horses. Contact Don Benson with any questions.

Events continued

Winter Quarters-Winter Quarters will be April 13th, 14th and 15th 2018. I would like to know what people would like to have at Winter Quarters. I want to get people to want to come back and participate. I am looking for people to teach classes, do presentations, sewing or anything else. This would be a great time to drill, train, have a skirmish, and get ready for the season since our first event is a month later. What about a dance? Let's have some fun with this and bring people together. Please let me know any thoughts, ideas or if you would like to do any class or presentation.

Cindy Hilchey

Cindyk31775@gmail.com or call or text 541-405-5787

Membership-

Now would be a great time to get your 2018 membership forms turned in. All Board members and unit reps must have current 2018 memberships before January. You can submit them online through the nwcwc.net website or download the paper form, one for each person. Remember all paper copies must have your unit commanders signature before coming to me. Once you receive your membership card put it some place that you will not lose it. There is too many reissuing of cards because you miss place them. I have cut back the amount of membership cards being made due to declining membership overall so there is not a lot of extras.

There will not be an annual parking pass this year. This is due to too many people loosing these as well. We will have parking passes for a couple of the events and you will get those at those events when you sign in.

Sutleries-Over the last few board meetings there have been some changes to the sutlery policies. I have included them here since they have not been updated in the NCWC Policies handbook yet. If you are wishing to provide any service or sell items to anyone during the hours the event is open to the public, you can go on the website and fill out the sutler form and pay your membership and sutler fee. You will be required to set up on sutler row. You can also download the new sutler form and mail it to Doris.

Sutler/Vendor/Service Provider Policies

B. Commercial Activity (Sutler/Period Merchants/Service Providers

1. All period camps shall be closed to sales of products or paid for services historic or not, to reenactors and the public during the hours the camps are open to the public. Such sales and services will be restricted to Sutler Row. (AR VI - A - 6)

2009.1 Sutlers and Merchants Procedures May '09 (Rev. Nov '11) To establish and define a standard set of policies and procedures for all vendors, sutlers and/or merchants that attend Northwest Civil War Council events the following are enacted by the NCWC Board of Directors:

1. Sutler fee will be the usual annual membership plus \$10. This fee will be payable when membership is turned in. They must complete the Sutler Registration/ Membership Form once each year, and pay annual dues. The Sutler Coordinator will retain a copy of these forms for presentation (upon request) to the Event Coordinator or NCWC Chair.
2. NCWC requires Liability insurance for anyone selling or providing a service as a sutler. The policy will be at least \$1,000,000. Proof of insurance must be submitted with membership.
3. All sutlers/merchants must be members of the NCWC. Any "employees" must be a member of the NCWC, WCWA, CCWS, RACW. All sutlers/merchants and "employees" must also register at each event.
4. All sutlers/merchants wishing to attend NCWC events must contact the Sutler Coordinator prior to each event.

5. Any sutler/merchant who sets up in a space reserved for someone else may be required to move. They will be allowed to set up only if space is available.

a. All sutlers and/or merchants will be required to remain open during the posted public hours.

b. Sutlers will be allowed vehicle access into each public event as follows: From 7:00 am – 7:30 am and 6:00 pm – 6:30 pm OR as negotiated and approved by the Event Coordinator, **AFTER PUBLIC HOURS ONLY**. Sutlers will be required to confirm vehicle access into each venue previous to set up at each public event. Any non-emergency access to the park by any sutler will result in said sutler being excluded from future NCWC events. (11/17/2011)

6. All sutlers/merchants shall be responsible for their own security at NCWC events and we recommend purchase of comprehensive insurance against criminal activity or loss of property due to natural circumstances.

7. The following authenticity standards are required of all sutlers/merchants at NCWC events...

a. Wear period clothing during public hours. This includes everyone associated with running the store. (11,17/2011)

b. Display and sell goods that would have existed during the 1861-1865 period. Exceptions are items such as books, musical recordings or other modern goods that teach, explain or examine life during the American Civil War. Merchants will remove inappropriate display items at the request of the NCWC.

c. Erect an enclosure of period design and materials.

d. Cardboard boxes and other trash will be disposed of in the appropriate approved trash cans or dumpster. Trash will not be allowed to accumulate outside of the sutlery tent or anywhere visible to the public. (11/17/2011)

8. All sutlers/merchants shall provide a reasonable “money back guarantee” on their products. All items must be priced or a catalog provided to the customer which lists their prices.

9. Sutlers/merchants will not be allowed to sell:

- firearms, edged weapons, to anyone under the age of 18,

- or gunpowder or percussion caps to anyone under the age of 21, or without the presence of the minor’s parent or legal guardian.

10. All sutlers/merchants must check the NCWC website NWCWC.net or contact the NCWC Sutler Coordinator Doris Konnerup – Company K Mercantile – 34145 Hwy 99E, Tangent, OR, 97389 ... 541-967-0091 – Email – companykmercantile@comcast.net to determine specific setup and tear down times for each event they wish to attend.

11. Any sutler/merchant who fails to comply with the rules as listed above may be asked to leave the event and may be prohibited from returning.

Invitation from Sons of Union Veterans

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is pleased and honored to invite all members of the Northwest Civil War Council (Union, Confederate & Civilian) to attend our annual observance of Remembrance Day on Saturday, November 18th at the City View Cemetery ([390 Hoyt St. South](#)) in Salem at the Civil War Circle. This is located just off Commercial St. Remembrance Day marks the 154th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and seeks to remind the public again of the importance of this conflict to our people and our national unity.

Military honors will be presented by Co. B - 71st PA Infantry (Sons of Veterans Reserve) including a firing salute. Music will be provided by the 3rd Brigade Band and recitation of the Gettysburg Address by our own Steven Holgate as President Abraham Lincoln. Please come and help us celebrate this momentous event in our history...but...leave your firearms at home. All uniforms or even just modern civilian clothing welcome but no firearms. The event begins at 11:00 AM. Please contact Steve Betschart at Yankeebugler@hotmail.com or [503-623-2102](tel:503-623-2102) (home) or [503-930-8193](tel:503-930-8193)(cell).

In Fraternity, Loyalty & Charity

Captain Steve Betschart

Commander - Co. B 71st PA Infantry - Sons of Veterans Reserve of the Civil War

Federals Win Battle of Colton!

Wallace Captured and Rescued

By John Hartman of the Chattanooga Gazette

A two-day battle southeast of Portland between elements of the First Battallion, Army of the Willamette, and the Confederate Army of Northern Oregon, led to a brilliant Federal victory on Sunday, September 24th.

In the hills southeast of Portland, the Federals, commanded by Colonel James P. Wallace engaged the First Battalion of the Army of Northern Oregon, commanded by none other than the Stonewall of the Pacific Northwest, Colonel James Stanovich.

On the first day of battle, Saturday the 23rd, two engagements were fought. The Gray won the morning engagement, and the Blue held the battlefield after the afternoon engagement. Casualties were about even.

Sunday dawned brisk but sunny, and the day was quite balmy, but turned lethal when the two forces met again on a cleared hillside surrounded by forests of varying ages.

Students of warfare surmise that Colonel Stanovich, reinforced and resupplied after the Battle of Fort Stevens but three weeks past, was attempting to secure fords southeast of Portland with the goal of capturing or sacking the city from the lightly defended eastern side.

The Sunday morning battle tipped in favor of the Gray, with an unforeseen bonus: Colonel Wallace was wounded and taken prisoner. His condition was unknown, but many soldiers and officers had seen him fall, then led away captured. The condition of Colonel Wallace was unknown, but witnesses reported seeing him walking by his own power under an armed guard

That afternoon a rescue mission was undertaken by Major Kevin Burton, commanding the Federal detachment. I accompanied the troops into action and witnessed first-hand a brilliant gamble that paid great dividends. Major Burton split his forces, sending mounted and dismounted cavalry into hiding in the trees on the west side of the meadow, while he led the infantry through a stand of mixed forest to gain the Rebel's rear. Silently, he led the Federals within sight of the Confederates without being seen by pickets, who were strangely not posted.

Whispering his commands, Major Burton led the infantry on the double-quick into a battle line under the noses of the Rebels, who had been occupied with other matters. Before the stunned Confederates could form their own line, Major Burton ordered a volley into their mass with telling results.

The bugler then called Assembly, which turned out to be a pre-arranged signal to the Federal cavalry. Mounted and dismounted troopers poured from the forest on the west side, with the 7th Michigan's mounted patrol racing to a table and chairs where Colonel Stanovich had been gallantly entertaining Colonel Wallace, who appeared to be only lightly injured.

Colonel Stanovich received a wound during the rescue, and Colonel Wallace loudly and clearly told the troopers to treat his former Mexican War comrade with gentleness and respect, for his own treatment at the hands of Colonel Stanovich had been exemplary.

With the Rebel colonel lying on the grass, treated by his own medical officer, Colonel Wallace assumed command of the Federal Battalion, ordering the men into a line on the crest of the small hill, where they poured a devastating fire into the stunned Confederates, whose numbers grew fewer with each volley.

The entire action lasted but thirty minutes, which seemed an eternity to those present. The surviving Confederates retreated from the field in good order, heading east with their colors, but it appeared that Colonel Stanovich had expired.

It may be surmised that the remnants of the Army of Northern Oregon will go to ground somewhere in the foothills of Oregon's Cascades, there to go into winter quarters in hopes to refit and resupply.

After the Battle of Colton this reporter learned that Colonel Wallace submitted the resignation of his commission, which was accepted, due to his wounds. He bade his troops a gallant farewell, which was reciprocated. Major Burton, for his gallantry and brilliant tactics, has been promoted, and is believed to be the new commander of the First Battalion, according to several sources.

Proclamation of Thanksgiving

This is the proclamation which set the precedent for America's national day of Thanksgiving. During his administration, President Lincoln issued many orders similar to this. For example, on November 28, 1861, he ordered government departments closed for a local day of thanksgiving.

Sarah Josepha Hale, a 74-year-old magazine editor, wrote a letter to Lincoln on September 28, 1863, urging him to have the "day of our annual Thanksgiving made a National and fixed Union Festival." She explained, "You may have observed that, for some years past, there has been an increasing interest felt in our land to have the Thanksgiving held on the same day, in all the States; it now needs National recognition and authoritative fixation, only, to become permanently, an American custom and institution."

Prior to this, each state scheduled its own Thanksgiving holiday at different times, mainly in New England and other Northern states. President Lincoln responded to Mrs. Hale's request immediately, unlike several of his predecessors, who ignored her petitions altogether. In her letter to Lincoln she mentioned that she had been advocating a national thanksgiving date for 15 years as the editor of Godey's *Lady's Book*. George Washington was the first president to proclaim a day of thanksgiving, issuing his request on October 3, 1789, exactly 74 years before Lincoln's. The document below sets apart the last Thursday of November "as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise." According to an April 1, 1864, letter from John Nicolay, one of President Lincoln's secretaries, this document was written by Secretary of State William Seward, and the original was in his handwriting. On October 3, 1863, fellow Cabinet member Gideon Welles recorded in his diary how he complimented Seward on his work. A year later the manuscript was sold to benefit Union troops

Washington, D.C.

October 3, 1863

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

The year that is drawing towards its close, has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature, that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign States to invite and to provoke their aggression, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence, have not arrested the plough, the shuttle or the ship; the axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom. No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American People. I do therefore invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the Heavens. And I recommend to them that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty Hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and Union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this Third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-eighth.

By the President: Abraham Lincoln

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State