

Index: Oscar Carlson and 28th Wisconsin Volunteers

Roster of the Lewis Guards. 2 pgs. Includes Pension Record of Oscar Carlson

Personal Records: Oscar Carlson. 2 pgs. Also Robert E. Bradford, 16th Ohio Btry. 2 pgs.

Roster of Lewis Guards, Co. A, 28th Wis. 1862-1865. Actual Roster w. Oscar Carlson listed. 3 pgs.

Roster of Sigel Guards, Co. H, 28th Wis. 2 pgs.

Order of Battle, Helena Arkansas, July 4, 1863. Casualties, Union and Confederate. 4 pgs.

"On Picket Duty Before the Battle of Helena." 1st Lt. Albert G. Foster, Co. G, 28th Wis.

Headquarters GAR Post N. 1. Grand Army of the Republic. Story of Oscar Carlson during the Civil War in certificate form. Autobiography, written in 1882. Reunion photo with Carlson on p. 2.

GAR Reunion Photos. 1897, 1901, 1912, 1914. 4 pgs.

"Some Incidents Regarding the 28th (Wis.) Regiment," by Sgt. Lauren Barker, Co. A. Action at Ft. Pemberton and Helena, Arkansas. Carlson mentioned in article.

Musc. John Catlin. Drummer Boy, Co. E, 28th Wisconsin Biography.

<http://www.28thwisconsin.com>

Resource Site. Most of the above information does not reside on those web pages.

<http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/quiner/id/16668/show/16661/rec/3>

Quiner's History of the 28th Wisconsin, (Chicago, 1866) Wis. Historical Society. Chap. 36. Also beginning on p. 146: Action at Port Washington riot.

<http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/quiner/id/24259/show/23922/rec/5>

Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion, Vol. 2. Begins on p 819.

<http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/quiner/id/20059/show/19897/rec/16>

Quiner scrapbooks of 3600+ pgs of soldier letters include materials from the 28th Wis.

<https://civilwartalk.com/threads/calamity-mascot-of-28th-regiment-of-the-wisconsin-volunteer-infantry.134123/>

Calamity, the dog who became a mascot of the 28th Wis. Infantry.

Roster of the "Lewis Guards"

Company A, 28th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (1862-65)

The following roster of Company A, 28th Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment was extracted from the "Soldier's Record of Lauren Barker" (*Source: Collection of Lauren R. Pacini*)

Mustered into U.S. Service October 13, 1862 by Capt. J. M. Trowbridge:

Commissioned Officers

John A. Williams, Capt.
Arthur Holbrook, 1st Lieut.
William E. Coates, 2d Lieut.

Sergeants

1st. Ethan A Gage
2d. Rulif F. Hopper
3d. Lauren Barker
4th. George S. Sawyer
5th. Granville H. Coleman

Corporals

1st. Joseph Hannah
2d. William H. Carlton
3d. Charles H. Wildish
4th. Conrad Hess
5th. Werter S. Smith
6th. Elisha Bradley
7th. Robert C. Elliot
8th. Edwin A. Richardson

Musicians

Charles B. Stanhope, Fir
Thomas J. Winagle, Dru'r

Wagoner

William H. Dopkins

Privates

Alexander, George T.

Story
of
Oscar
Carlson

**CIVIL WAR VETERANS
WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

VETERAN: CARLSON, Oscar Wilhelm	RESIDENCE: Waukesha
BORN: 1 Aug. 1843	PLACE: Stockholm, Sweden
DIED:	PLACE:
MARRIED: 8 Feb. 1870	SPOUSE: Bertha L. Strong

SERVICE: ROSTER: Co. A, 28th Wis. Inf. Entered service 9 Aug. 1862. Mustered out 23 Aug. 1865.
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PENSION FILE NUMBERS

	APPLICATION	CERTIFICATE
INVALID 1905	1,339,498	1,120,231 Wis.
WIDOW Bertha S. 1920	1,153,007	886,320 Wis.
MINOR		
FATHER		
OTHER NUMBERS		

SOURCES 1880 HISTORY - p. 520 ROSTER NAPC SOLDIERS & CITIZENS ALBUM - p. 787-789 Oscar was son of Carl Johan Carlson and Charlotte Sophia Lothstrom. They had one child. Military service given.

Burnt Hickory, Dallas and Kenesaw and at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th, his connection with the life of a military man ceased. Corporal Lorch was mentioned in the dispatches as severely wounded. He suffered amputation of the right arm and was discharged as Sergeant to which he had been promoted on the day he was injured. From field hospital he went successively to Chattanooga hospital No. 1, to Nashville, No. 14, to Jeffersonville, Ind., "Joe Holt" hospital, to Mound City, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa, to Prairie du Chien and to Milwaukee, where he was discharged July 20, 1865.

He remained in Milwaukee and gave his attention to recovering his health. August 1, 1870 he was appointed carrier in the mail service in which he is still engaged, having served twenty years in the most faithful and conscientious manner.

He was married Sept. 10, 1865, to Sophia Helena Reimers, and they have a son and a daughter. William was born Nov. 26, 1871, and Amanda was born Jan. 20, 1880. In 1881 Mr. Lorch began the work of preparing his home which he has made a beautiful place for the rearing of his children and in which to pass his future years with his helpful and capable wife.

The father of Mr. Lorch was a laborer in Wauwatosa after arrival in America, working in the lime kilns and later worked as a well-digger in Milwaukee. Jan. 16, 1865, he enlisted at Milwaukee in Company F, 45th Wisconsin Infantry and served with that regiment until it was mustered out after the close of the war July 18, 1865. He and his wife are still living at Milwaukee.



OSCAR WILHELM CARLSON, M. D.,

practicing physician at Milwaukee, Wis., Junior Vice Commander of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G. A. R. Department of Wisconsin, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 1, 1843, and is the son of Carl Johan and Charlotte Sophia (Lothstrom) Carlson. His father has passed his entire manhood in the Swedish army and is still attached thereto, although 80 years old. When the son was 10 years old his parents sent him to America to be reared by an uncle under the regulations of a free government. The sailing vessel on which he was placed was wrecked, being dismantled and drifting with her passengers in the hull for five months on the Atlantic Ocean. They were finally rescued and taken into port at Londonderry, Ireland, after indescribable sufferings for want of water. A month elapsed before transportation to America could be obtained and young Carlson arrived in New York in January, 1854, having left his native country on his birthday, Aug. 1, 1853. He went from New York to Columbus, Ohio, and passed a year there and at Urbana, when he removed to Waukesha, Wis., and remained until 1859, engaged principally in hard work and in obtaining a few months of schooling, amounting to less than a year. In the year mentioned he went to the frontier region of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he engaged in farming until the second year of the war. He had an inherited sense of the obligations of a citizen and he felt himself impelled to do what he could in aid of the suppression of the rebellion. He returned to Waukesha and enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Company A, 28th Wisconsin Infantry and served three years and a month. He passed through the preliminary service attached to military life and saw his first skirmish before he left the State at Port Washington, whither his regiment was sent to



aid in quelling the draft riots. After the period passed in rendezvous in the State the regiment left Wisconsin, Dec. 20, 1862, under orders for Columbus, Ky., and moved thence to Union City in anticipation of a battle, but saw little military service there of a severe type and returned to Columbus, going thence, Jan. 5, 1863, to Helena to be assigned to the 2d Brigade, 13th Division and 13th Army Corps, and were detailed for service on the White River expedition, the regiment going to St. Charles, Ark., where it performed military duty pertaining to the purposes of the movement and after the latter were accomplished, returned to Helena. The service to which the regiment was next assigned was in connection with the Yazoo Pass movement, and Dr. Carlson passed through all the service which included besides the camp and other duties, exposure to the malarial conditions which were of a type which left their inevitable results on the men of the command and ruined the health of many for life. Meanwhile the regiment had been assigned to the 1st Brigade of the same Division and Corps. The command returned again to Helena and remained there until the first day of July, with the exception of an unimportant move into Arkansas. July 4th it became manifest that the rebels were centering for battle at Helena and on that day, on which one of the most unequal contests of the war took place, the Union troops being attacked by a force three times its numbers, and Dr. Carlson, while conveying dispatches for General Salomon commanding, suffered sunstroke; and he passed the interim between that date and that of his discharge from the hospital cured, in November following, in Helena. He was detailed by Major-General F. Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, as special mail agent between Memphis and Little Rock. He rejoined his regiment at Pine Bluff to go with

it to Mobile, Ala., went into winter quarters at Pine Bluff, and in the spring was in the activities on the Saline River. He was in the action at Mount Elba, where the regiment was attacked by 1,500 rebels and where, as at Helena, a repulse was effected and more than 300 prisoners taken. Dr. Carlson was again on duty on the Saline River, laying pontoon bridges; and performed his share of all the military duty pertaining to the service in which the command was engaged. He was in camp at Pine Bluff through the summer of 1864 and went thence to Little Rock again. He went next to New Orleans and Algiers and to the vicinity of Mobile, where the regiment was again assigned to the 1st Brigade. He took part in the operations against the defenses of Mobile, and endured the horrors of the march to Fish River. He was in the trenches at Spanish Fort after arrival there, exposed to rebel fire and performing military duty until its capitulation, when he made the march for the relief of the besiegers of Fort Blakely, which had surrendered previous to arrival there. He was in the after movements to Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, whence he returned to Madison for final severance of his military relations, Sept. 23, 1865.

In 1871 he entered Hahnemann College at Chicago, where he studied for his profession under the lamented Dr. A. E. Small, and graduated in 1872. He has since practiced in Milwaukee, where he has built up a popular and profitable business. He is President of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, is President of the Academy of Medicine of Milwaukee and is also, in 1890, occupying the highest office in the State in the Order of the Royal Arcanum—that of Grand Regent. He is Supreme Medical Director of the Royal Adelpia for the United States and officiates in that capacity for the entire Order in America. He

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is Medical Director of the Department of Wisconsin, G. A. R., and holds a commission as Surgeon in the 4th Battalion, National Guard, having been appointed by Governor Rusk. He is also acting as Surgeon in the interest of the St. Paul railroad.

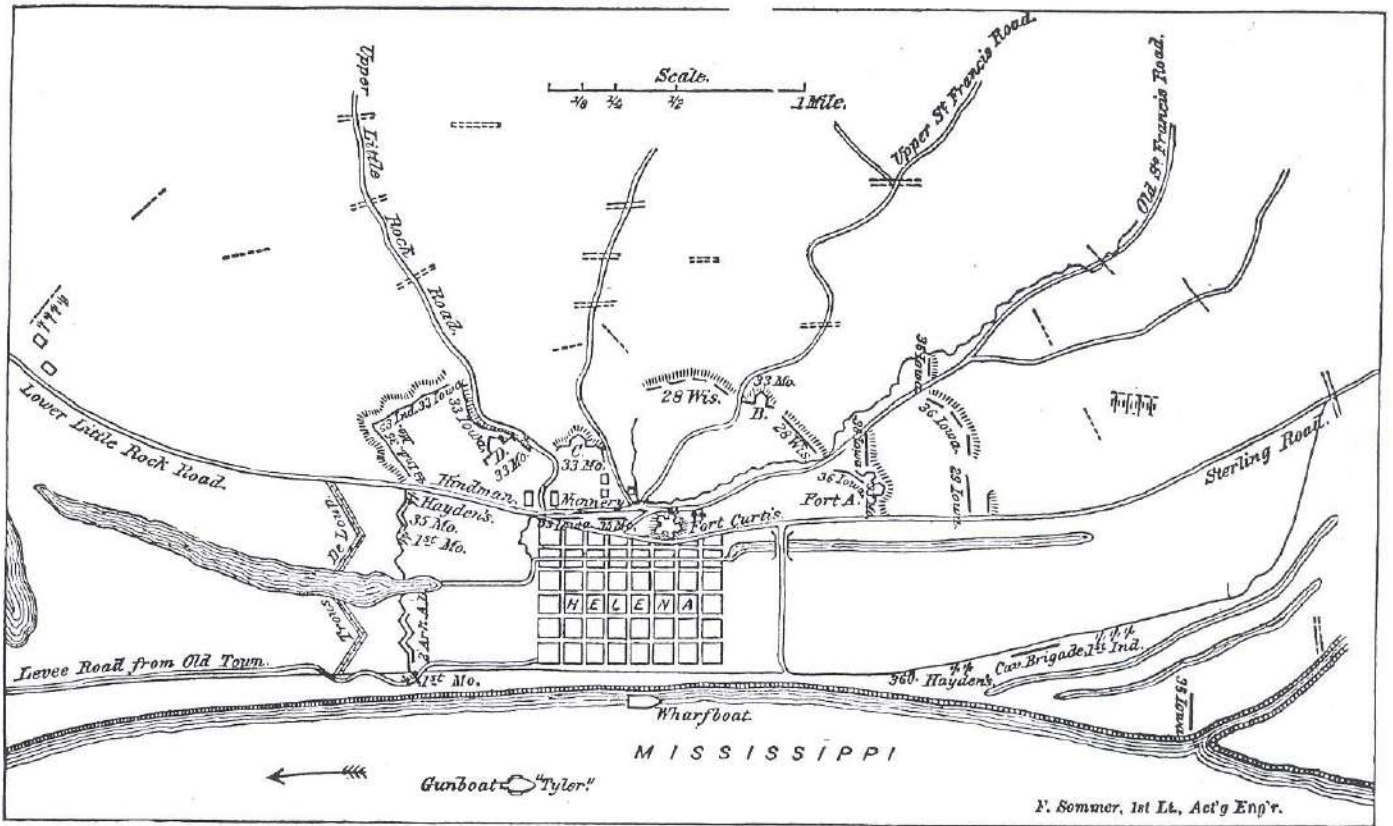
Dr. Carlson was married Feb. 8, 1870, to Bertha L. Strong, of Milwaukee. His only child, Edith, was born Jan. 15, 1872.



ROBERT E. BRADFORD, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born July 30, 1840, at Springfield, Ohio, and comes of stock that dates to Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, who was the first executive of that State and was one of the Pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower, Dec. 20, 1620, on Plymouth Rock. The father of Mr. Bradford, Clifford Bradford, was a soldier in 1812, and married Sibyl M. Brace, of Scotch lineage. He was born in Vermont and his wife in Connecticut, and the family removed to Ohio in 1838, where the father died in 1852. The children were named Ashley, Eleanor V., Almon, Leman, Nancy, Susan, Frances, Robert and Edwin M. All are living but Leman, Nancy and Frances. Almon was a Lieutenant in the 45th Ohio Infantry and Edwin served in the same command. Leman enlisted at Springfield, Ohio, in the 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the Mexican war, was killed at Buena Vista and buried on the field.

When he was 19 years old, Mr. Bradford learned the trade of carpenter and was among the first to enlist after the call for troops, enrolling April 17, 1861, at Springfield, Ohio, in the three months service, and was mustered at Lancaster, Pa., into the 2d Ohio Infantry, Company F, the color company. From camp at Lancaster the command went to Philadelphia, thence to camp at Suffolk, Va., and remained

there about 10 days, moving to Washington May 25th and camped north of the city. Two weeks after the regiment was ordered across the Potomac to Camp Upton on the Loudon railroad and moved next to Bull Run in Tyler's Division and Schenck's Brigade. The regiment took part in the fight, being stationed near the main road crossing, Cub Run. The only man Company F lost was young Charles McCook, of the famous brotherhood who distinguished the name later in the war. Charles McCook was 17 years old and was wounded: a rebel cavalry officer rode to him, drew his saber and thrust it through his body while he was on his knees and lifting his bloody hands for mercy. John A. Logan was near enough to see the sight and he went back to Washington, obtained a commission and raised a brigade; he was a Democrat prior to that. The regiment reached Washington as fast as the rest, gathered at Fort Cochrane and crossed into Washington two nights later, where they received first rations for two days. Soon after they marched to the arsenal, turned over their arms and were sent to Columbus, Ohio, to be discharged, their term having expired July 17th, prior to the battle of Bull Run. Aug. 5, 1861, Mr. Bradford again enlisted in the 16th Ohio Battery for three years. The organization was Light Artillery and independent. The battery went to St. Louis and drilled about six weeks, went to Jefferson City, Mo., and received their guns, went into winter quarters and drilled and performed guard duty until spring. Feb. 21, 1862, they went to St. Louis and fired next morning a salute in honor of Washington's birthday, went to Benton Barracks for full equipments, went thence to Pilot Knob in Steele's command and to Helena, arriving in July. The time until the spring of 1863 was passed in varied service, including several expeditions, and they



Roster of the "Lewis Guards"

Company A, 28th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (1862-65)

The following roster of Company A, 28th Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment was extracted from the "Soldier's Record of Lauren Barker" (Source: Collection of Lauren R. Pacini)

Mustered into U.S. Service October 13, 1862 by Capt. J. M. Trowbridge:

Commissioned Officers

John A. Williams, Capt.
Arthur Holbrook, 1st Lieut.
William E. Coates, 2d Lieut.

Sergeants

1st. Ethan A Gage
2d. Rulif F. Hopper
3d. Lauren Barker
4th. George S. Sawyer
5th. Granville H. Coleman

Corporals

1st. Joseph Hannah
2d. William H. Carlton
3d. Charles H. Wildish
4th. Conrad Hess
5th. Werter S. Smith
6th. Elisha Bradley
7th. Robert C. Elliot
8th. Edwin A. Richardson

Musicians

Charles B. Stanhope, Fi'r
Thomas J. Winagle, Dru'r

Wagoner

William H. Dopkins

Privates

Alexander, George T.

Bailey, Orange J.
Bailer, Anson E.
Baines, Henry
Baker, Henry
Barney, Jacob
Bence, George
Berge, Frederick C.
Brooks, Matthew
Bulman, Henry
Canright, Solomon
* Carlson, Oscar
Carrier, John A.
Carver, James
Carver, Samuel
Churchill, Charles H.
Churchill, Francis
Cook, Burr S.
Cook, George
Cunderman, Jacob
Daubner, George H.
Frisby, Charles H.
Fuller, Zachary T.
Gillet, Peter V. D.
Gower, Thomas H.
Gripps, Frederick
Hadfield, John J.
Hannum, Lucas A.
Harrison, Jacob
Horatz, Peter
Hatch, William D.
Haylett, Hart
Hengen, Charles
Howard, Hiram
Howard, Albert
Humbert, Fredrich
Illion, Gared
Jeffrey, George C.
Judson, Noah
Keeler, Eli H.
Larkin, Charles A.
Leischer, Edmund J. C.
Luce, Charles D.
Luther, Charles
Maynard, William A.
Mead, O. Scott

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Mead, Henry G.
Maldorf, John
Motz, Charles
Mason, Hiram
Newbury, Robert O.
Oliver, John W.
Pickel, Dewitt M.
Phillips, Charles
Phillips, Leonidas
Phillips, Philander
Price, John H.
Reed, James J.
Reise, Herman R.
Schuck, Christopher
Shefler, John
Smith, Wright W.
Starkey, John
Swan, Peleg
Swan, William W.
Tack, Charles
Taylor, Schuyler
Thompson, Washington
Ward, Albert B.
Wardrobe, Fred
Wilkins, Edmond
Williams, John
Williams, William
Wolfrum, Porter H.
Woodcock, Ira
Young, John G.

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Roster of the "Sigel Guards"

Company H, 28th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (1862-65)

The following roster of officers and soldiers was extracted from the 28th Regiment Muster and Descriptive Rolls, archived at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Two sets of Muster and Descriptive Rolls were produced; one set was written during the War and the second was written in 1886. The SHSW has preserved most of Wisconsin's Civil War regimental Rolls.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE
Captain	Herman Meyer	Waukesha
Captain	James Murray	New Berlin
1st Lt.	Thomas Chandler	Ottawa
1st Lt.	Jonathan O'Brien	Waukesha
2nd Lt.	John W. Lowry	Waukesha
2nd Lt.	Wallace Goff	Vernon
Pvt.	Herman Affeld	Delafield
Pvt.	George Anderson	Delafield
Pvt.	Johann Barr	Ottawa
Musician	John B. Barnard	Vernon
Pvt.	Christian Berky	Ottawa
Sgt.	William G. Boice	New Berlin
Pvt.	Friedrich Borchert	Merton
Pvt.	August Brager	Waukesha
Sgt.	John G. Budde	Ottawa
Pvt.	James Burke	Brookfield
Pvt.	James Cahill	New Berlin
Pvt.	John B. Carney	Mukwonago
Pvt.	Samuel Church	New Berlin
Pvt.	John Connoly	Merton
Pvt.	John Downs	Waukesha
Pvt.	Franz Elsner	Genesee
Pvt.	Andrew Ennis	Lisbon
Corp.	Patrick Feeley	Mukwonago
Pvt.	Joseph Felton	New Berlin
Corp.	Philip Flood	Genesee
Pvt.	John Peter Gander	Hales Corners
Pvt.	John Gannon	Merton
Pvt.	Louis Gebmann	Lisbon
Pvt.	Daniel Golden	Menomonee
Pvt.	Benedict Grimm	Ottawa
Corp.	Henry Grob	Brookfield
Pvt.	Carl Grutzmacher	Mukwonago
Pvt.	James H. Hamlin	Merton
Pvt.	Patrick Hanley	Lisbon
Pvt.	Henry Heiden	Whitewater
Sgt.	Charles Hellwig	Vernon
Pvt.	Matthias Holzer	Delafield
Pvt.	Nicholas Holzer	Delafield
Pvt.	Jacob Hubert	Milwaukee
Pvt.	William Hufton	Merton
Pvt.	Michael Hunt	Genesee
Sgt.	John Adam Hurtgen	Lisbon

Corp.	Jacob Jacobson	Pewaukee
Pvt.	Peter Joseph Hurtgen	Delafield
Pvt.	August Junge	Vernon
Pvt.	Johann Kalb	Eagle
Sgt.	George Kieselbach	Waukesha
Pvt.	Christoph Krueger	Pewaukee
Corp.	Louis Kunz	Delafield
Pvt.	Thomas Lannon	Lisbon
Pvt.	Jens Larsen	Delafield
Pvt.	Rasmus Larsen	Merton
Pvt.	Henry Lang	Ottawa
Pvt.	Christian Ludwig	New Berlin
Pvt.	William Lynch	Waukesha
Pvt.	Hans Marquarsen	Delafield
Corp.	Malcom McTaggart	Waukesha
Corp.	Siegfried Meier	Muskego
Pvt.	Jacob Metzger	Merton
Pvt.	Aaron Moreton	Waukesha
Corp.	Joseph Natisheim	Brookfield
Corp.	Matthias Oberbillig	New Berlin
Pvt.	Joseph Oberlander	New Berlin
Pvt.	Timothy O'Brien	Waukesha
Pvt.	David O'Neil	New Berlin
Pvt.	August Pahl	Pewaukee
Pvt.	Edward Passolt	Pewaukee
Pvt.	Heinrich Peters	Muskego
Pvt.	Lawrence Reily	East Troy
Pvt.	Charles Reinhard	New Berlin
Pvt.	Amos Rosier	Lisbon
Pvt.	Nathaniel Ross	Muskego
Musician	John H. Schindler	Germantown
Pvt.	John Schneiderheinze	Ottawa
Pvt.	James Smith	New Berlin
Cook	Lewis Stanfield	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pvt.	August Stark	Vernon
Pvt.	Mathiass Stephens	New Berlin
Pvt.	Alexander Stewart	Vernon
Pvt.	Ferdinand Strasser	New Berlin
Pvt.	Thomas Swift	Menomonee
Pvt.	Edward Tannis	Merton
Pvt.	Albert Teske	Vernon
Pvt.	Martin Vandree	Pewaukee
Pvt.	Peter Vogt	Waukesha
Pvt.	Walter Weaver	Menomonee
Pvt.	Henry Weber	New Berlin
Pvt.	Charles Weigert	Muskego
Cook	Robert Wells	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pvt.	Samuel Whitford	New Berlin
Pvt.	John Wilson	Menomonee
Sgt.	Nicholas Yager	Greenfield
Pvt.	Peter Zelmer	Delafield
Pvt.	Charles Ziemann	Wauwatosa

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Last updated 26 July 1995

ORDER OF BATTLE

Battle of Helena, Arkansas

4 July 1863

Jump ahead to the Confederate Forces Order of Battle

UNION FORCES

XIII Army Corps, Maj. Gen O.C. Ord (headquartered near Vicksburg, Miss.)
District of Eastern Arkansas, Maj. Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss

	CASUALTIES:		
	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Thirteenth Division, Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon			
1st Brigade, Col. William E. McLean			
43rd Indiana Infantry, Lt. Col. J.C. Major.....	3	6	0
35th Missouri Infantry, Lt. Col. H. Fitch.....	2	4	5
* 28th Wisconsin Infantry, Lt. Col. E.B. Gray....	4	18	0
Total Casualties, 1st Brigade	9	28	5
2nd Brigade, Col. Samuel A. Rice			
29th Iowa Infantry, Col. T.H. Benton.....	7	24	0
33rd Iowa Infantry, Lt. Col. C.H. Mackey.....	19	50	16
36th Iowa Infantry, Col. C.W. Kettredge.....	1	0	5
33rd Missouri Infantry, Lt. Col. W.H. Heath....	16	25	9
Total Casualties, 2nd Brigade	43	99	30
Cavalry Brigade, Col. Powell Clayton			
1st Indiana Cavalry, Lt. Col. T.N. Pace.....	2	8	1
(The 1st Indiana Cavalry was equipped with three 2-pounder guns)			
5th Kansas Cavalry, Lt. Col. W.A. Jenkins.....	3	10	0
Total Casualties, Cavalry Brigade	5	18	1
Artillery			
3rd Battery, Iowa Light Artillery (6 guns), Lt. M.C. Wright.....			
Company K, 1st Missouri Light Artillery	0	0	0
(4 guns), Lt. J. O'Connell.....	0	1	0
Total Casualties, Artillery	0	1	0
2nd Arkansas Infantry (African Descent), Maj. G.W. Burchard.....			
	No Losses Reported		

Total Casualties, Thirteenth Division 57 146 36

Prentiss' command numbered 4,129 officers and men. In addition to the 13 guns listed above, there were three 30-pounder Parrotts mounted in Fort Curtiss and two field guns mounted in each of the four gun Batteries (Batteries A, B, C, and D).

ORDER OF BATTLE

Battle of Helena, Arkansas

4 July 1863

CONFEDERATE FORCES

Trans-Mississippi Department, Lt. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith
District of Arkansas, Lt. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes

	CASUALTIES:		
	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Price's Division, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price			
1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. Dandridge McRae			
32nd Arkansas Infantry, Col. L.C. Gause.....	17	46	26
36th Arkansas Infantry, Col. J.E. Glenn.....	21	70	68
39th Arkansas Infantry, Col. R.A. Hart, (wounded and captured)			
Lt. Col. J.W. Rogan.....	8	46	39
Marshall's Arkansas Battery (4 guns), Capt. J.G. Marshall.....	0	6	0
Total Casualties, McRae's Brigade	<u>46</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>133</u>
4th Brigade, Brig. Gen. Mosby M. Parsons			
7th Missouri Infantry, Col. L.M. Lewis.....	17	126	53
8th Missouri Infantry, Col. S.P. Burns.....	14	82	67
9th Missouri Infantry, Col. J.D. White.....	7	43	0
10th Missouri Infantry, Col. A.C. Pickett...	11	41	237
9th Missouri Sharpshooter Battalion, Maj. L.A. Pindall.....	9	26	8
Tilden's Missouri Battery (4 guns), Capt. C.B. Tilden.....	1	8	3
Total Casualties, Parsons' Brigade	<u>59</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>368</u>
Total Casualties, Price's Column	<u>105</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>501</u>
2nd Brigade, Brig. Gen. James F. Fagan			
34th Arkansas Infantry, Col. W.H. Brooks....	0	1	0
35th Arkansas Infantry, Col. J.P. King.....	16	44	15
27th Arkansas Infantry, Col. S.S. Bell (captured); Maj. T.H. Blacknall.....	14	17	191
Hawthorn's Arkansas Infantry,			

Col. A.T. Hawthorn.....	17	53	67
Total Casualties, Fagan's Column	<u>47</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>273</u>

The following units were attached to Fagan's Brigade:

Miller's Company Arkansas Cavalry, Capt. J.J. Miller		No Losses Reported	
Denson's Company Louisiana Cavalry, Capt. W.B. Denson			
One undesignated company of cavalry			
Etter's Arkansas Battery (4 guns), Capt. C.B. Etter			
Blocker's Arkansas Battery (4 guns), Capt. W.D. Blocker			

Marmaduke's Division, Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke Staff.....	0	1	0
Total Staff	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

1st Brigade, Col. Joseph G. Shelby (wounded), Col. G.W. Thompson Staff.....	0	2	0
5th Missouri Cavalry Regiment, Lt. Col. B.F. Gordon.....	3	3	8
6th Missouri Cavalry Regiment, Col. G.W. Thompson, Lt. Col. J.C. Hooper.....	1	17	1
Jeans' Missouri Cavalry Regiment, Col. B.G. Jeans.....	3	9	0
1st Missouri Cavalry Battalion, Maj. B. Elliott.....	0	0	0
Bledsoe's Missouri Battery (4 guns), Capt. J. Bledsoe.....	1	6	1
Total Casualties, 1st Brigade	<u>8</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>10</u>

2nd Brigade, Col. Colton Greene 3rd Missouri Cavalry Regiment, Lt. Col. L.C. Campbell.....	3	6	0
8th Missouri Cavalry Regiment, Col. W.L. Jeffers.....	1	0	0
Young's Missouri Cavalry Battalion, Lt. Col. M.L. Young.....	1	1	0
Bell's Missouri Battery (4 guns), Capt. C.O. Bell.....	0	0	0
Total Casualties, Greene's Brigade	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Casualties, Marmaduke's Division	<u>13</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>10</u>

Walker's Brigade, Brig. Gen. L. Marsh Walker 5th Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, Col. R.C. Newton.....		No Losses Reported	
Dobbin's Arkansas Cavalry Regiment,			

Col. A.S. Dobbins (4 field guns were assigned to Dobbin't unit).....	4	8	0
Total Casualties, Walker's Brigade	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Casualties, Holmes' Army	<u>169</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>786</u>

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Updated 15 January 1996.

On Picket Duty Before the Battle of Helena

by 1st Lieut. Albert G. Foster, Co. G, 28th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry

The following story was told by Albert Foster on the occasion of the 20th annual reunion of the 28th Regiment, held 26 June 1902 at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. It was printed in the proceedings booklet from the reunion.

You remember at the Battle of Helena our Company, Co. G, was ordered out on outpost the night before the battle, and were stationed on the picket line where the road leading around the foot-hills at Lamb's plantation crossed. Stationed with us was a Company of cavalry. At night we placed two pickets in advance of the main picket line, on our front by the deep gully. The bridge planks were removed and our pickets stationed close to the wrecked bridges. How little we comprehended what was soon to take place.

One picket's name was **Jacob Goelzer**, but I do not remember the name of the other. Just as it was beginning to grow light Goelzer came running into our camp and reported that the enemy was approaching in vast numbers. **Lieut. David Turner** was in command of the company. All were quickly aroused and formed into line just behind the thick hedge fence on our front. We could see the enemy relaying the planks over the bridges and finally form in line just inside of the bridges. As they were forming Lieut. Turner ordered us to open fire on them. The fire was returned and one man, **Leon King**, was wounded in the knee, but not so severely but that he could retreat with us, which we were soon doing by command of Lieut. Turner.

As we retreated we deployed, spreading out fully half a mile. The enemy fired on us as they came, but their attention was taken for a short time with a camp of negroes who had camped just inside our picket line. How many of them were killed I never heard, but their screams were terrible and the shooting by the enemy at close range soon ended the scene.

Perhaps some of you will remember **Harlan P. Wells**, the youngest member of our Company. He was an old school mate of mine and I thought much of him. On this particular occasion he was unfit for duty, but **Dr. Smith** did not see fit to excuse him, so he was with the Company. We had retreated about half a mile or so, when my conscience smote me. Where was Harlan? I looked the line over, running along half its length, and finally discovered him about twenty rods in the rear coming as fast as he could, but pretty well fagged out.

I ran back to him and told him to give me his gun so that he could get up into line, but he refused to part with it. He had drawn a pair of pants the day before which were much too long for him, and had rolled them up at the bottom and they, becoming unrolled in the damp grass, actually covered his shoes, making it extremely hard for him to travel. In his excitement he had not noticed this. I finally persuaded him to give me his gun, and to roll up his pants and then run ahead of me till we caught up with the line. The balls were flying thick about us, we being

so much in the rear made a good target, but in time we reached the line and from then on he kept up with the rest, though I did not loose sight of him until we were ordered up again in support of Battery D.

Company G remembers well what a short time we remained on the second bluff where Battery D was to have been placed, but as yet had no cannon. You all remember the rebel yell when they were ordered to charge; how that firing ceased on their side but on our side was greatly increased. We were excited. Most of us had loaded and fired the third round since the yell. Looking about me I saw but two men, comrades **George R. Church** and **James B. Lockney**, the rest having withdrawn to the next bluff-top. Glancing over the bluff toward the enemy I saw them approaching in vast numbers and seemingly only about 100 feet away. Turning to the other two, I said, boys we must get, and down the side of the bluff we went as fast as our feet would carry us. We had just commenced to ascend the other bluff when the enemy opened fire upon us. Surely we were a target for many rifles, but the enemy being exhausted with their long uphill run, failed in taking aim and thus none of us were injured.

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Some Incidents Regarding the 28th Regiment

by Sgt. Lauren Barker, Co. A

These lines were penned by Lauren Barker some thirty-two years after the Civil War had ended, on the occasion of the Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the 28th Regiment. Sgt. Barker's words were published in the proceedings of the reunion, which was held 24 June 1897 at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. No doubt his comrades appreciated his wry humor as he related these often-told stories of the 28th Wisconsin.

By request of comrades I will relate a few incidents of the 28th Regiment, and in doing so will state facts only as my memory and diary recall them, and will not detract a hair from any regiment or soldier in the service. Our regiment did its duty and always bore a good name.

I will pass by our exploits in Milwaukee and Port Washington and some other places, and begin with the Yazoo Pass.

Boys, you remember what a terrible place that was for boats to go and how disagreeable for the soldiers on the hurricane decks with no shelter and the limbs of the trees breaking the railings off of the boat and sweeping some of our things into the river. On the 11th of March 1863 we landed near Fort Pemberton and marched into the woods toward the fort with our drum corps playing a lively tune and the rebel shell screaming over our heads. We had not gone far into the woods when the enemy got range on us by the sound of the music and sent a sixty-four pound shot that lodged in a large oak tree just in front of the regiment, and I often think how many lives that tree saved for us. Music ceased and we got out of range very quickly. Company A stayed on the skirmish line all night and until the next evening.

Several days were spent skirmishing and getting ready to take the fort. A council of officers was held and it was thought that the two gunboats, *Chillicothe* and *Baron De Kalb*, with the land battery we had made, could silence the guns in Fort Pemberton, and then a good storming party could capture the fort. Five companies of the 28th were chosen for this duty, and they went on board the gunboat *Signal* while the other boats opened fire on the fort, but two guns of the *Chillicothe* were soon disabled, so that they all withdrew, and the 28th was saved from slaughter. A party of sharpshooters was chosen from the regiment and sent through the water to pick off their gunners, and most of these (men) contracted disease that caused their death, and a large number contracted disease there and died at Helena.

We all remember our hard work at Helena before the battle, and how the boys said it was useless. After I called the roll of Company A, at 3 o'clock a.m., one of our boys (Ira Woodcock) told me it was a humbug and that our officers were afraid that they would be ordered to Vicksburg, and said there were not 500 rebels anywhere in that part of the country. It was but a

few minutes after this when the alarm gun in Fort Curtis was fired and we sprang to arms. As we stood in line near Battery B the minnie balls came thick and the captain of the Battery told Col. Gray to send one of his men to the left with orders to have the men lie down as they were drawing the fire of the enemy and three of his men were wounded. O.W. Carlson sprang from the ranks and said: "Colonel, let me go," and he went across the ridge on the double-quick with the order and returned in safety.

Later in the day as we were engaged with the enemy, Oscar discovered a sharpshooter behind a stump loading his gun, and, as *his* gun was loaded, he said, "Boys, I will shoot at that Reb behind the stump." He did so and the Reb did not shoot at us anymore, but we buried him after the battle. Our forces that day were 3,500 all told, while the Confederates had from twelve to fifteen thousand men and an extra number of generals, perhaps too many. It was a great victory for our side, but everything was ready to receive them and every man knew his place and did his duty.

I could say much more of this battle, but so much has been written about it I will pass on. There was an order issued two or three days after the battle that every battery should fire a salute at sunrise the next morning; this order was to be read at dress parade, but somehow it was not read to us, and when the first shot was fired Company A formed in line and went out to Battery B on the double-quick. The Battery boys asked what we came for and we told them to defend the place and they said it was only a salute in honor of our victory on the 4th, and they gave three cheers for the Wisconsin boys and we returned to camp.

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Last update 10 November 1995 by Kent Peterson.

Musc. John Catlin

Drummer, 28th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry



John Catlin enlisted in 1862, at the age of 12 years, in the 28th Wisconsin Infantry as drummer boy. As early as 1860 he began to raise drum corps. At that time the Lincoln campaign was at its height.

Everybody joined some sort of an organization. Torchlight processions were extremely popular. Young Johnny Catlin lived in Delevan, Wisconsin, and as he was quite handy with the drumsticks his services were in demand whenever the boys went out to whoop it up for the Presidential candidates. He formed several drum corps in the neighborhood of Delevan and had a great time generally. When the war broke out he immediately enlisted as drummer boy with the 18th Wisconsin Volunteers. Somehow or other his size escaped the attention of the enlisting officer, and the boy, filled with pride, strapped on his drum and took position with his company preparatory to its last parade before going into the field. He rolled away at his drum, and it was the proudest moment of his life.

The men were drawn up for inspection, and in a moment along came the Colonel.

"Why, what in thunder is this?" said he, stopping in front of the youthful drummer.

"That is our drummer boy, and he is a daisy," answered Captain Perry.

"What are you going to do with him?" asked the Colonel.

"Take him along," replied the other.

"Not much," thundered the commanding officer. "This is no kindergarten. We ain't running a nursery," and then turning to young Catlin he said: "You go home and pick up chips for your mother. The war is no place for chickens that hain't got their pin feathers."

Johnny fell out of ranks, was very much discouraged, and tried it again with the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. He was told after he had played a tattoo that his size was all that was against him, and finally after his father had signified his willingness to let his son go, was promised a berth provided a larger boy did not turn up. The larger boy came to hand next day, and again Johnny was left to see the soldiers march away to war without him.

However, he persevered, and finally was made happy by an appointment of drummer boy in Company E, 28th Wisconsin Infantry. Arrayed in his new uniform Johnny Catlin went to war. He traveled in a hay wagon from Delavan to Whitewater, Wis., where he joined his Regiment the next day. Young Catlin served through the war, and afterward enlisted in California in 1877. He returned to Chicago and has since 1874 been connected with the 2nd Regiment Band, I.N.G., as drummer and drum major.

John Catlin eventually married, had several children, and lived in Lawndale, Illinois until his death in 1894. He was a member of the G.A.R., Harvey Dodworth Post. Honorary pallbearers at his funeral were from the 28th Regiment: C.W. Bixby, William Durant, George S. Sawyer, Thomas H. Gault, and F.W. McWhorter. John was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery in Chicago on 26 August 1984.

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<http://www.execpc.com/~kap/jcatlin.html>

1861.

1865.

HEADQUARTERS

E. B. WOLCOTT

POST NO. 1.



ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF
Comrade Oscar W. Carlson. No. 52.

Who was born the First day of August A. D. 1843 in
Stockholm County of Sweden.

Enlisted as Private in Co. B. 28th Regt Wis. Vol. Infantry on Aug. 9th 1862 at Madison Wis. and was discharged at the close of the war. Sept. 22^d 1865. Participated in the Battle of Union City, Tenn. Helena, Ark. Mt. Elba, Ark. and Ft. Washington, Wis. Draft Riots. — My intimate comrades were: Gen. Sawyer, John A. Price, S. M. Taylor, Albert Weston and John A. Carver.

My company went to Fort Washington, Wis. to quell the disturbance of a Draft Riot which started during the month of Nov. On our return to Camp Washburn at Milwaukee, we left Dec. 20. 62 for Cairo, Ill. thence on a Steamer for Columbus, Ky. where we pitched our first tents. A few days later we left in the night on open Cars for Union City, Tenn. on our arrival the Rebel Cavalry left the town, I did my first Picket duty that night. Returning on the Steamer "Imperial" we went down the Miss. R. and up White River as far as St. Charles, there we remained a short time, thence to Helena, Ark. where we went into Camp two miles back from the River, on Lamb's Plantation — we lost many men through sickness during the winter months.

In the Spring of 63, we went down the Miss. River to Moon Lake, cut the levee of the River and went by boat over the country to Fort Pemberton, attempting to get around Vicksburg. After a delay of weeks, the river receded and we returned to Helena, which we then fortified during the summer and fought the Battle at Helena against Price's Forces.

After this fight, I was detailed orderly at Gen. Fred. S. Johnson's Headquarters while so engaged I had a sun-stroke was placed in Hospital and was unconscious for several days, was then transferred to a convalescent Camp. My Regiment

had left for Little Rock, Ark. Upon regaining health, I was detailed by Chaplain John Herrick who was being transferred to Helena, to Post Office duty for six months and then joined my Regiment at Little Rock, there I was detailed to take charge of mails for Salomon's Division and a few weeks later, was detailed by Maj Gen. Steele as a special Mail agent between Little Rock and Memphis, up to the following Spring - when I rejoined my Regiment for Mobile, Ala. At New Orleans, we were transferred to City Steamer, Belvidere and landed at Fort Gaines, Ala. reaching Spanish Fort on the morning of March 17. 65. We marched to the front as skirmishers, we worked in trenches and remained in them for 14 days under constant fire. On the night of the 31st day the enemy evacuated Spanish Fort and retreated to Fort Blakely. We followed up in double quick but found the Fort and entire Command had been captured by the colored troops. We then crossed Mobile Bay to Cedar Point and thence to McIntosh Bluff to build fortifications of Fort Fish - but Lee had surrendered, we returned to Mobile and took a steamer for Brown's San Diego. Comrade Carlson was Surgeon 1885, 1886. J.V. Com. 1890. S.V. Com. 1891, Commander 1892, Inspector 1900.

Texas, marched to Clarksville at the Rio Grande - after a short time, to Brownsville, Tex. where on Aug. 12, we were mustered out of Service. I received my final discharge at Madison, Wis.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe.

Date _____

Signed _____

We certify that Comrade _____
Post No. _____ Department of _____

Joined _____

Held Offices of _____

Comrade Carlson, Entered April 5, 1882, at the age of 39 years
Adjutant.

Comrade _____



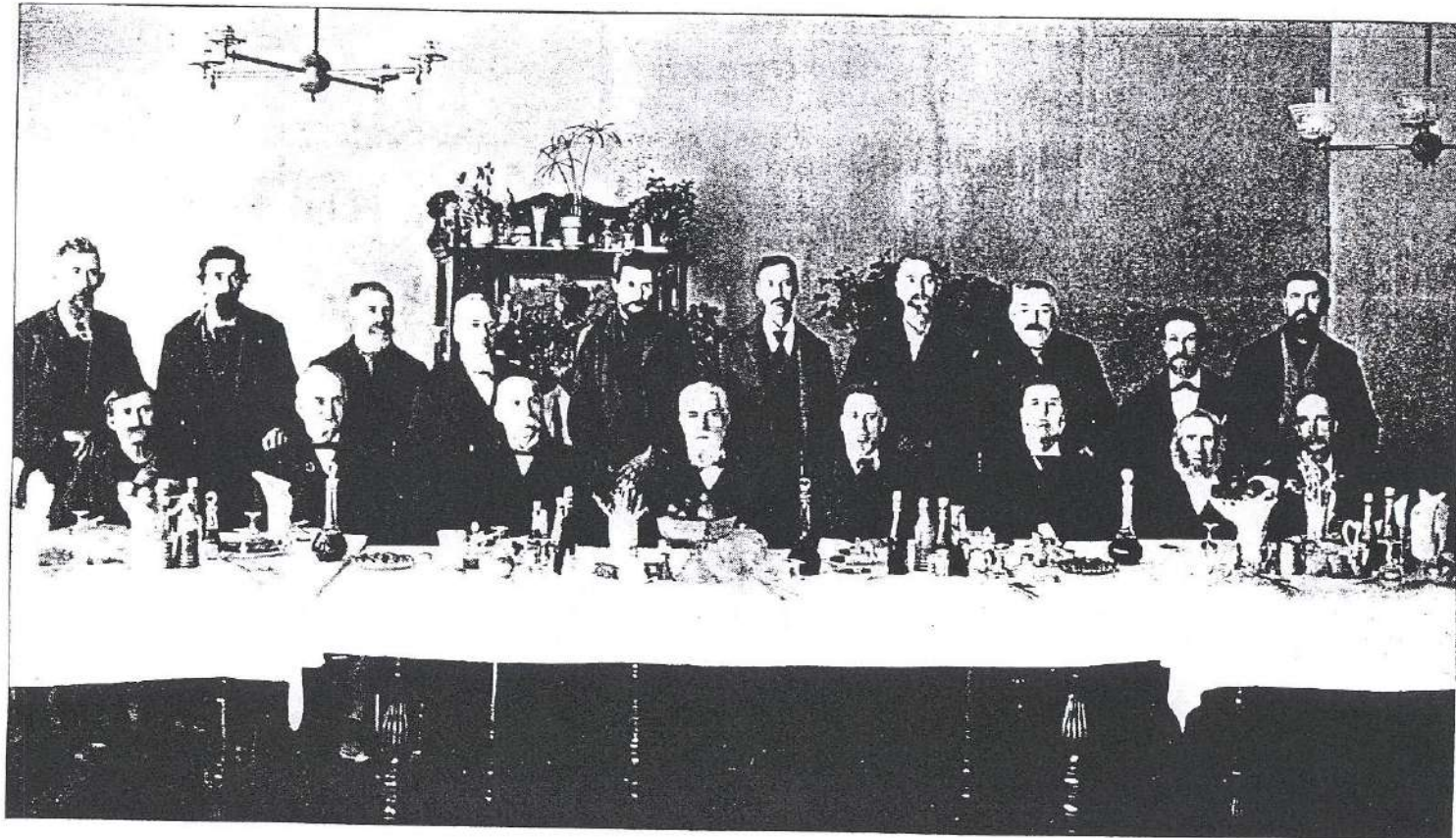
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23 WIS INFANTRY

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BARNES. BUTLER. POTTER. M. O'BRIEN. WEST. SISK. PATTERSON. VAUGHN. CHENEY. W. O'BRIEN.
 MATHEW. Q. M. WYLLIE. HARTWELL. SMITH. FARRAR. BELL. KING. STUBBS.

"BARNES' REUNION" OF CO. I, AT ELKHORN, DEC. 17, 1897.

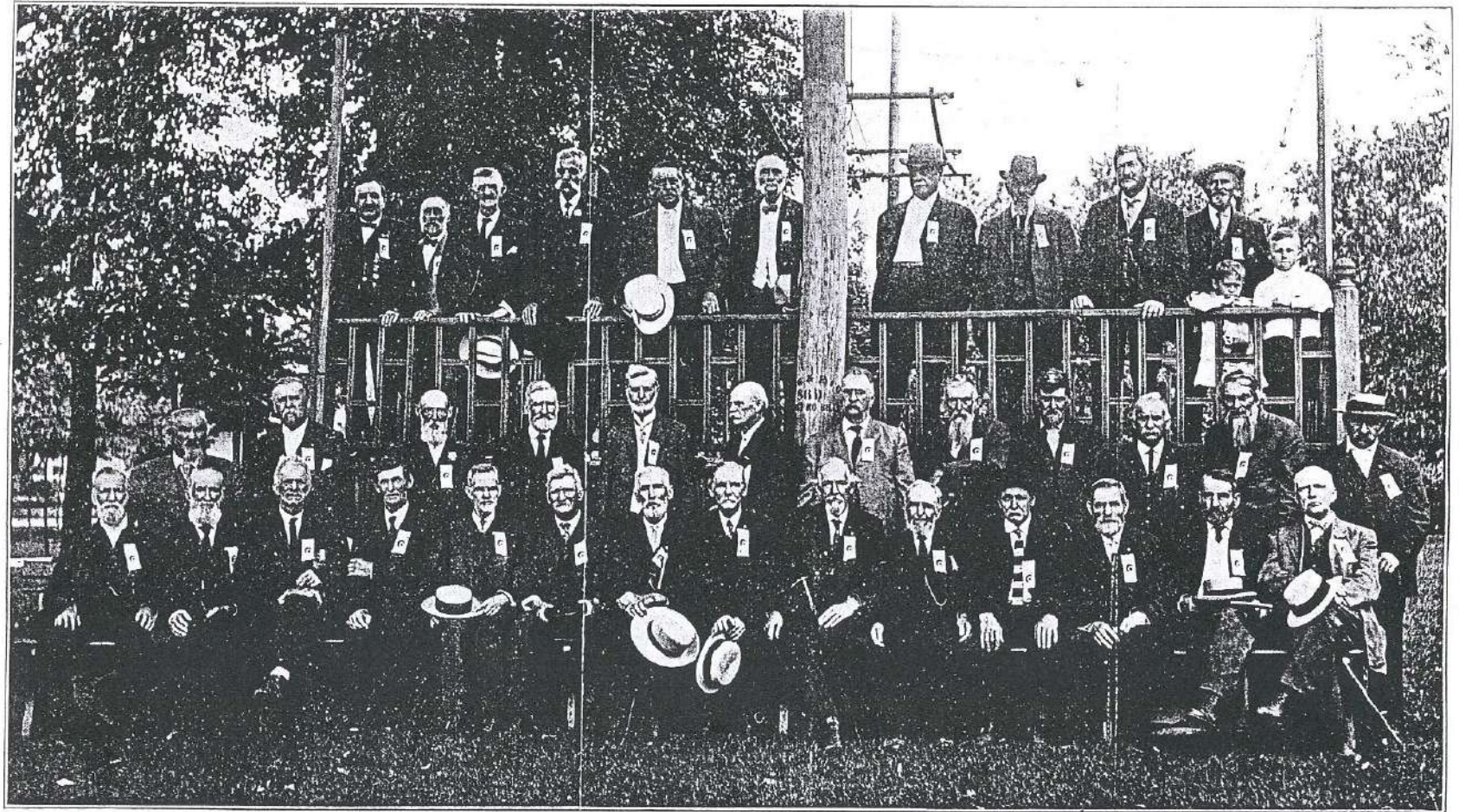


Veteran Soldiers
Association Milwaukee Oct 10th 1901



Thirtieth Annual Reunion of the Society of the 28th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry of 1862 to 1865, at Waukesha, Wis., June 25, 1912.

About one half of those present objected to being "taken."



Thirty-second Annual Reunion of the Society of the 28th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry of 1862 to 1865, at Waukesha, Wis., June 24, 1914.