

ing to the camp of rendezvous at Janesville. He went thence with the command to St. Louis, where he remained about a month, when orders were received to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, where he received his horse, which completed his cavalry equipment. Soon after reaching that place, the battalion to which his company was attached, went to Fort Scott, which was headquarters during his period of service. Fort Scott was at that time on the extreme frontier. Mr. Hotchkiss was in the charge at "Church in the Woods," and in the skirmish at Montevallo, and afterwards was in the raid under General Blunt to Van Buren. The service which Mr. Hotchkiss performed, including skirmishing with bushwhackers and guard and garrison duty, and he also acted as a scout and escort on emigrant and United States mail trains, and he was in considerable service in Missouri. In September, 1863, he was sent with a detail from his battalion to Baxter Springs to reinforce that post and they were attacked by the rebel guerrillas under Quantrell, who rode their horses onto the very breastworks of the fortification. When they left that place, Quantrell and his guerrillas, disguised in Federal uniforms, attacked General Blunt with an escort of about 100 men, including Company I, who were left to face the rebels alone and stood until the rebels advanced to a hand-to-hand encounter and after the fight was over Mr. Hotchkiss assisted in the burial of about 80 of the dead. In Price's raid in Missouri in September, 1864, he was with his battalion at Lexington under Rosecrans and when Lexington was reached, it was found that Price had fled to the Big and Little Blue Rivers and he was in the skirmishes there, and at Independence and chased Price to Kansas City where Curtis's troops made a stand and were re-enforced by Pleasanton and Price was driven and overtaken at Mine Creek, where a large amount of ammunition and a considerable number of prisoners were captured. On this march the command was short of rations until they met the supply train and the chief part of the detail went with the train to Fort Smith as escort, returning to Fort Scott to be mustered out. Mr. Hotchkiss had his first encounter with the rebels at Montevallo. While doing garrison duty at Fort Scott, Aug. 24, 1863, Mr. Hotchkiss was attacked with chronic diarrhoea and was in the hospital until the last of the following

March. Twice during the time he was offered a discharge.

He was discharged at Madison Feb. 16, 1865, having served more than his period of enlistment by several months. He returned to Packwaukee and resumed his occupation as farmer on the homestead which his father pre-empted and which is still his home. He was married July 21, 1869, to Emma Haddon at Portage, Wis., and they have four children; Willis E. was born Sept. 3, 1870; Flossie, Aug. 29, 1874; Lettie, May 20, 1876; Walter, June 5, 1880.



**N**ICHOLAS WEILAND, Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born Nov. 20, 1840, at Orenhofen, Trier, Prussia. His father, Leonard Weiland, died in 1842 in Prussia, and the mother, Elizabeth (Plausen) Weiland, came to America with her children in 1856. They arrived at the port of New York May 5th and came at once to Milwaukee, where the son was a farmer near the city limits until 1861, when he located at Appleton and engaged in farming until he determined to enter military life. He enlisted Sept. 25th, 1862, in I Company, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry at Appleton for three years. The regiment left the State about the last of October and went direct to Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to Sherman's command and proceeded in the southward movement to aid in the prosecution of the plans of Grant on Vicksburg. Mr. Weiland was on the Oxford march when the disaster at Holly Springs occurred, and the regiment was the first to take possession of the place. His health continued unbroken, notwithstanding the hardship and exposure and the unaccustomed duties to which he was assigned, and he was a participant in the battles of Moscow, in the Meridian expedition, patrolled at Jackson, engaged in the destruction of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, fought a detachment of cavalry there, and afterwards performed an incredible amount of marching. Near Cortland he was in another fight and, when the 32nd started for the sea under the command of General Sherman, he participated in all the fights and skirmishes, including Atlanta and Jonesboro, and finally went into action at Ben-

tonville, to lose his right arm by a gunshot wound, which necessitated amputation, which was performed on the field. He lay on the bodies of two dead soldiers through the night after receiving his wound and was discovered at three in the morning. He was placed on a mule and taken to Goldsborough, N. C., after the operation and thence to Newbern, N. C. He was in a hospital well supplied with wounded rebels and was the single Union soldier in his ward, his cot being placed between those of a sergeant of a Virginia regiment and a lieutenant-colonel of the 5th South Carolina Infantry. The latter was visited by his sweetheart who waited on him and brought him choice food which he divided with Mr. Weiland. Another rebel in the same ward, belonging to a North Carolina command, was hit by a volley of seven balls. His right arm and right leg were taken off and his left hand, all but the thumb. When Mr. Weiland left the hospital he was alive and with every prospect of recovery. Mr. Weiland went thence to Morehead, N. C., where the Union wounded took the steamer "Northern Light" for New York, and went to Willard's Point hospital in the North River near Fort Schuyler. On the steamer were 1,200 men who arrived in New York harbor on the 15th of April following the assassination of the President, and they heard the news as they entered the river from the pilot boat. The commotion among the soldiers was an awful sight, the exasperated men expressing their grief and rage by every possible demonstration, some threatening, others swearing and some utterly prostrated. In June following, the wounded Wisconsin soldiers left New York on cattle cars for Prairie du Chien. The cause of this atrocity has never been cleared up and the suffering men, who had left beds of long painful and illness, underwent their most bitter experience at the hands of their own friends after suffering from wounds of the severest character. At Harvard Junction a comrade from an Illinois regiment standing on the platform recognized Mr. Weiland as from his brigade and obtained for him a square meal. (Food had been placed in their car, but it had become spoiled.) This was the only food he received on the route fit for a human being to eat. Mr. Weiland went to the Jesuit College hospital at Old Fort Crawford, remaining until November, 1865, when he proceeded to Madison and acted

as Commissary Sergeant for Dr. Greenleaf in charge of the hospital, and was there discharged in September, 1866, and returned to Appleton.

He was married Feb. 1, 1868, to Margaret Karn, and they have seven children—Mary E., Elizabeth, George H., Henry D., Frank E., Charlotte C. and Katie. A son, named John, died at the age of 10 months. The mother of Mr. Weiland is living with her son, aged 82. (1888). Three brothers and a sister came to this country with him; two of the former—Adam and Jacob—being enlisted men in the service of the Union. The former was in the 31st Wisconsin and returned in safety. The latter was in the 36th Illinois. Peter Huberty, the husband of his sister, was in the detachment under Colonel Harnden of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, to whom belonged the distinction of discovering the retreat of Jeff Davis.



**H**ENRY O. FIFIELD, proprietor of the Menominee *Herald*, the leading Republican journal of the section of his State where he is resident, is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 266. (Lyon.) His father, Samuel S. Fifield, was born in New Hampshire in 1801 and was the son of Nathaniel Fifield who went from the Granite State in 1804 and cleared a farm "from the stump" in Maine. Samuel S. Fifield married Naomi, daughter of Albana Pease, noted as a Millerite and a local preacher of repute. Henry O. Fifield was born Aug. 7, 1841, in Corinna, Penobscot Co., Maine. When he was 13 years old he accompanied his father and brother, Samuel S., to the West, the three locating temporarily at Rock Island, Ill., whence they went in the spring of the next year to Prescott, Wis., where the senior Fifield engaged in active business. His son received a common-school education and in 1858 followed the "bent of his desires" and entered the office of the *Transcript* as a compositor and remained in that connection until enlistments under the first summons of President Lincoln, when he enrolled as a soldier responsive to the call of the chief whose name was to him the slogan of manhood and patriotism, and to the spirit awakened in him by the shot on Sumter's wave-kissed walls. Captain