

To Be A Soldier
Native Americans from Minnesota and Wisconsin
Participate in the Civil War

By



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In an 1862 letter to Alexander Ramsey, Commander Francis Hall of Fort Ripley wrote, “If you should send any men here to operate against the Indians, Lieutenant Beaulieu’s company would be a good one, as they know the way of the Indians.”¹ Hall’s recommendation to Minnesota’s governor to include Company G of the Ninth Minnesota in the response to the Dakota uprising was an excellent suggestion, not because Beaulieu’s men were experienced Indian fighters, but because he and a large number of the company were either full- or mixed-blood Ojibwe—men who truly did know “the way of the Indian.” Ramsey heeded Hall’s advice and immediately dispatched the company to Ft. Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, then under siege. Upon their arrival at the fort in early September, Company G attacked the Dakota and drove them from the positions they had occupied for weeks. The company’s behavior under fire earned them high praise while their subsequent service in the South gained them an unparalleled reputation as skirmishers and flankers.²

After 140 years, the Civil War remains one of the most analyzed events of American history, especially from military and political standpoints. In recent decades however, scholars have sought to expand their evaluation of the war’s impact by researching its effect on previously under-represented segments of the population such as African-American soldiers, women, and even children. Nonetheless, Native Americans are largely ignored, especially those living outside Indian Territory who chose to support the Union. These tribes and, more specifically, those in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan’s Upper Peninsula, are grossly under-represented in extant publications, though many of their members served in the regular army as scouts, soldiers, and sharpshooters. No in-depth analysis of their participation exists, yet

research reveals that Native Americans from these states served proudly, including one man who claimed to be the mixed-blood son of Confederate President Davis and a Menominee woman.³

The involvement of these men raises many questions worthy of study. Why would Native Americans risk their lives for a government that was determined to eliminate their culture while systematically divesting them of their lands? Were they incorporated into the “regular army” or were they segregated in separate organizations, as were African-Americans? Once in the ranks, how were they treated, what were their experiences, and what impact did their service have on traditional Native culture?

Identifying Native American soldiers presents a serious challenge. Very few regiments made a point of actually identifying Native Americans as such on the muster records. Most names were simply recorded along with other enlistees. In instances where identification is made, the term “Indian” is used with no indication as to status. Consequently, it is virtually impossible to distinguish between full- and mixed-blood Native Americans at first glance or sometimes, even a second. Furthermore, names themselves offer only limited insight into the ethnicity of a particular soldier—traditional Indian names are obvious indicators, however, what about soldiers with anglicized names? Thomas Swan, Robert Fox and John Cardinal are Euro-American names as well as Native-American, and since the majority of Indians from Minnesota and Wisconsin who served were mixed-bloods with Euro-American names—primarily English and French—it is easy to see how identification can be a problem. Additionally, many traditional Indians were assigned “civilized” names when they enlisted. The “The recruiting officer had given them all English names on enlistment,” wrote one officer, “and pasted each man’s name in his cap, but they had exchanged caps, unable to distinguish one from another so that their names were in hopeless confusion.”⁴ As a result of these different situations, many

Native Americans simply blend into the rosters due to their “white-sounding” names, remaining essentially unrecognized by historians. In spite of these obstacles, more than 350 potential and confirmed Native-American soldiers were identified. A list of individuals organized by state, regiment and company is included in the Appendix.

Setting the Stage

A review of primary and secondary sources suggests that the 1850’s and 1860’s form a forgotten era in the history of government-Indian relations, a period interrupted only by the Dakota War of 1862-63. While scholars provide excellent analyses of such issues as westward migration, forced relocation of eastern tribes, and treaty negotiations, they give little, if any, attention to the condition of indigenous people between 1850 and 1870. Not until the post-war expansion of the timber industry do scholars finally resume their analyses of Native Americans. Despite this dearth of research, a wide range of information does exist. A closer look at correspondence with the Office of Indian Affairs, for example, reveals much about the status of Native Americans in both Minnesota and Wisconsin. These documents, combined with other information from state and national archives and remarks made in passing by several authors, offer some insight into the state of Indian affairs during this period.

One of the primary challenges facing Native Americans in the mid-nineteenth century was the dramatic influx of Euro-Americans into the upper Midwest and the resulting loss of tribal lands to white settlement. Settlers swarmed into Wisconsin and Minnesota Territory at ever-increasing rates in the 1850’s, forcing the federal government, along with state and local authorities and well-intentioned citizens, to search for ways to alleviate the tensions building between whites and Native Americans. For them, the solution was obvious: acquire additional tribal lands, open them for settlement, and restrict Indians to reservations “for the purpose [of]

elevating the whole nation through their connection with the white and more civilized portions of the human family.”⁵ Proponents saw no other alternatives. Native Americans were simply too difficult to manage in their “natural” state and allowing them to move about freely seemed risky. Left to their own devices, they would fall prey to alcohol and the practices of unprincipled men, while continuing to annoy settlers and officials alike. Confining them to reservations could provide a solution to these problems. Not only would land become available for settlement, but Native Americans could then be controlled under the guise of protecting them from those who sought to destroy them. Furthermore, reservations provided an ideal setting for implementing the government’s civilization programs. Native Americans would be taught hard work and thrift, the virtues of Christianity, and according to reformer Merrill Gates, eventually focus on the joys of property ownership:

To bring him out of savagery into citizenship we must make the Indian more intelligently selfish before we can make him unselfishly intelligent. . . The desire for property of his own may become an intense educating force. The wish for a home of his own awakens in him new efforts. Discontent with the teepee and the starving rations of the Indian camp in winter is needed to get the Indian out of the blanket and into trousers, and trousers with pockets in them, and with a *pocket that aches to be filled with dollars!*⁶

With these goals in mind, five major treaties were signed between 1840 and 1860 that effectively stripped the western Great Lakes tribes of their holdings. They also established reservation boundaries, outlined plans for manual labor schools, grist and saw mills, farming operations, and often provided for the establishment of missions.⁷ Effectively reduced to

dependent status, the Ojibwe, Dakota, Menominee, Ho-chunk, and Stockbridge-Munsee struggled to adjust to the loss of their cultural identity.

Unfortunately, the improvement and protection envisioned by proponents of the reservation system did not materialize as planned. Reservations located on marginal lands did not produce adequate crops, forcing many Indians to go out in search of game and wild plants to supplement their diets. At the same time, “land speculators, loan sharks, lumbering interests, and aggressive settlers, at times working in collusion with Indian agents and the federal land offices,” victimized Indians by manipulating increased access to valuable land and resources.⁸ Alcohol also continued to be a major problem. Agents reported that the Wisconsin band of Ojibwe were being “enticed among the lumbermen by attachment to ardent spirits” and, as a result, were “forming a perfect nuisance to the whites. . . their deterioration, through the agency of intoxicating drinks, has been rapid and almost without parallel.”⁹ Agents for the Ojibwe at Crow Wing, Minnesota, concurred, reporting at least five sources of whiskey in the vicinity.¹⁰ To compound the situation, divisions within tribes over the government’s civilization policies often created another set of problems, ones requiring military intervention. Nowhere is this more clearly illustrated than in the relationships between bands of Dakota. In 1860, the Office of the Northern Superintendency reported that the agent at Yellow Medicine requested troops to protect the “civilized” Dakota from interference by those resisting attempts at assimilation.¹¹ Though many Dakota made remarkable progress during the following year, the agent requested that troops remain. In spite of this and obstacles encountered by other tribes, many agents reported that bands under their jurisdiction were progressing well. “They “took to farming with enthusiasm,” wrote the agent for the Menominee. They cooperated in the “lay out of acreages, to get title, cut [their] hair, [and] put on ‘citizens’ dress.”¹² The Commissioner echoed this praise

stating that many of the Ojibwe were “reported as manifesting a disposition to avail themselves of the beneficial provisions made . . . for their advancement in agriculture and the mechanical arts.”¹³ Clearly, “civilization programs” were conducted with mixed results throughout the upper Midwest.

“The Stars and Stripes We Will Live By”

Why then, if they were being systematically dispossessed from traditional lands, forced on to reservations largely unsuitable for farming, and cheated by corrupt individuals, would Native Americans choose to give military support to the government perpetrating these actions? They were not required to serve in the military. In 1860, they were not considered United States citizens and, therefore, were not expected to serve. Neither were they subject to the military draft initiated in 1863. Yet, shortly after the Confederacy fired upon Fort Sumter, Ojibwe Chief Bug-o-na-ge-shig (Hole-in-the-Day) offered the federal government the services of one hundred headmen and warriors, more if necessary.¹⁴ Why? Did they hope to gain acceptance? Was it for personal gain and status? Did it matter if one was full- or mixed-blood? Secretary Simon Cameron officially acknowledged the chief’s proposal and applauded his feelings of loyalty, however, Bug-o-na-ge-shig’s offer was ultimately declined. “The President as well as this department is much pleased,” wrote Cameron, “[but] the nature of our present national troubles forbids the use of savages.”¹⁵

The opportunity to serve in the military probably offered Native-American men a more palatable version of assimilation than being confined to the reservation and forced to farm. Native American men were not, by tradition, farmers—agriculture was historically a woman’s occupation. Men were to hunt, to be fighters. To be confined to the reservation emasculated men; it “stripped them of their dignity and self-respect.” With few manly diversions left to

occupy their time, they lost the respect of their families and became depressed, turning to alcohol for escape and resorting to violence as a means of dealing with their pain.¹⁶ Consequently, for Native-American men seeking to continue traditional male occupations in the face of government programs, or for young men searching for a means to attain manhood, military service offered the only acceptable solution.

Another factor in the decision to serve might simply have been survival. According to the annual reports from the Office of Indian Affairs, the western Great Lakes region suffered a series of crop failures beginning in 1858 that continued into the early 1860's.¹⁷ Both Native Americans and white settlers recalled the severe winters of 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1863-64 that resulted in the deaths of large numbers of livestock. Prolonged droughts and untimely frosts added to widespread crop failures. Localized scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis and cholera epidemics also occurred.¹⁸ To make matters worse, annuity payments were often late and government supplies, when they did arrive, were insufficient to meet the needs of the people.¹⁹ Quite simply, many Indians were starving during the Civil War years, and military service offered the prospect of improving their conditions by sending their families at least \$13 per month with which to purchase supplies. Moreover, if they offered to enlist as substitutes, to take the place of white draftees, they could receive an additional \$300 bounty. Bounties of \$100 to \$400 were also offered to encourage reenlistment. With these incentives, it is not difficult to see how their poverty became a motivating factor in their willingness to enlist.

Perhaps the most surprising explanation for military service comes from tribes relocated from New York to southern Wisconsin—the Oneida, Stockbridge, Brotherton, and Munsee. Drawing on long-standing feelings of patriotism, these Native Americans had a history of supporting the Federal government that extended back to the American Revolution and beyond.²⁰

Though frustrated with treaty and land issues, their commitment to the government prompted many to enlist. As a result, the Office of Indian Affairs reported in 1865 that more than 40 Stockbridge and Munsee and 111 Oneida were serving with Wisconsin regiments.²¹

Additionally, the Commissioner stated that these figures represented approximately 10 percent of the total Oneida and Stockbridge-Munsee populations, including women and children, and, according to Campisi and Hauptman, represented “an extremely large portion of the young men of fighting age.”²²

The agent for Green Bay reported that over 100 Menominee had enlisted in various Wisconsin regiments, “attesting to the life-long loyalty of the tribe.”²³ The decision of the Menominee to actively support the Union, however, was not made lightly as illustrated by an article in the Oshkosh, Wisconsin *Weekly Northwestern*. According to the September, 1862, account, a war council was held “for the purpose of expressing their loyalty to the Government of the United States, and their willingness to assist their Great Father in keeping peace upon the Northern frontier.”²⁴ The chiefs of the Menominee wished to make known that they had not succumbed to the demands of Dandy, a chief of the Ho-Chunk, to throw their support behind the South—despite his threats of their annihilation should the South ultimately emerge victorious.²⁵ Keshena, second chief of the nation, summed up the unanimous position of the leaders:

The first time the Americans ever put foot upon the soil they gave good advice to our fathers, who are now dead and gone, and have told us that if we adhere to them we would be happy people—and we have found it so. It would be impossible for us to take any other advice than that of our Great Father . . . The reason we cling to our Great Father is because his laws are good and we are sorry

that some of his white children are trying to destroy those good and wholesome laws, under which they have so long prospered.²⁶

The Menominee chose to support the Union based on their long-standing history of good relations with the federal government, and no threat of violence would sway them. “The flag waving at our door is our flag and we recognize no other,” stated Chief Carrow, “we are the children of this government and the stars and stripes we will live by.”²⁷ For so many Native Americans to voluntarily support the Federal government, the combination of economics and patriotism must have provided strong motivation to enlist.

Long and Fatiguing Marches . . .

Whatever their reasons for participating, Native Americans were well suited to the operations and lifestyle of the Union army, particularly in the Western Theater. A highly mobile army, the drive through the South involved endless days of campaigning, foraging for food and dealing with the elements. Hot and dusty, or more often, hot and humid weather brought heat exhaustion and new illnesses. Combined with a lack of regular supplies, “long and fatiguing marches” took their toll rendering many men temporarily indisposed.²⁸ “The men were very weary and thoroughly wet,” reported the colonel of the Fifth Minnesota, a unit that contained a number of Ojibwe, “having been not only exposed to the storm but required to wade streams and penetrate dense thickets through almost impassable swamps while skirmishing . . . They had also been almost entirely without rations for twenty-four hours.”²⁹ Experienced in coping with the elements, the traditional skills of Native Americans proved invaluable for overland navigation and locating foodstuffs, especially in situations like these or when supplies were delayed for weeks at a time. More importantly, their stealth and marksmanship earned them reputations as excellent sharpshooters and skirmishers. In an account of the Battle of Brice’s Crossroads,

Mississippi, one regimental historian recalled that Colonel Alexander Wilkin deployed Company G as rear guard and flankers. “They performed this duty admirably during the afternoon and by their cunning and proficiency with their guns kept the enemy at a safe distance. Toward night they had a sharp skirmish with a squad of rebels . . . the Indians and half-breeds crept up and opened fire, yelling and sending forth war-whoops as if upon their native heath, much to the astonishment of the Confederates.”³⁰

The superior survival skills and expert marksmanship of many Great Lakes Indians made them desirable as scouts and provided an opportunity for many to join the regular army. This integration stands in marked contrast to the treatment of many eastern Native Americans and African Americans in the military. In the east, Native Americans were often included in the ranks of the United States Colored Troops (USCT) or United States Colored Infantry, as it was officially designated, since many whites viewed Indians as part of the non-white or “colored” population.³¹ In these instances, Native Americans were subject to the same conditions as African-American troops. Indians from the western Great Lakes region, however, were exempted from this assignment and no Native Americans have been identified in the muster rolls for the states’ contributions to the USCT.³² Consequently, where some eastern Indians were segregated with African Americans in separate regiments, paid less per month, and given inadequate arms, uniforms, and supplies, Native Americans from Minnesota and Wisconsin—though they did form several companies of their own—were generally incorporated into companies of mixed Euro-Americans.³³ Additionally, Great Lakes Indians were accepted as legal substitutes for white draftees, whereas blacks were permitted to substitute only for each other.³⁴ They were also usually clothed and armed as well as their comrades and served in similar capacities, including positions of authority. Those who received commissions, however,

do not appear to be “traditional” Indians—those who maintained native *morés*—but rather those who readily embraced white culture.³⁵ Lieutenant Charles and Corporal John Beaulieu, Ojibwe mixed-bloods of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, Company G, are excellent examples of assimilated Native-American men who received commissions as a result of their position in society. Licensed traders from the Crow Wing Agency, they were eventually promoted to the rank of Captain.³⁶

The full- and mixed-blood Ojibwe men of Crow Wing were not the only Native Americans who served the Union. Almost all of Minnesota and Wisconsin’s nations contributed manpower to the war effort. The Ojibwe, Menominee, and Oneida supplied enough volunteers to form individual companies: Company G, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry (Ojibwe); Company F, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (Oneida) and Company K, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (Menominee). Additionally, these peoples, as well as the Stockbridge-Munsee, Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) and Dakota saw individuals placed into regiments where they were integrated into companies consisting primarily of non-Indian soldiers. In fact, Native Americans served in most Minnesota regiments, including cavalry, and in at least ten of Wisconsin’s forty regiments, also including cavalry.

Most Indians found themselves in primarily white units. In addition to voluntary enlistment, they often served as substitutes for white draftees, arranged for either by brokers or the draftees themselves. By the fall of 1863, the most recent federal draft had netted only 35,882 men of whom more than 70 percent were substitutes.³⁷ Some Native American substitutes, however, did not come willingly. Minnesota’s Ojibwe communities complained to the commanding officer at Fort Ripley, Captain Henry S. Howe, that their men were being lured

away or kidnapped to serve for white draftees. In March, 1865, Howe expressed his concern to the Assistant Adjutant General for the District of Minnesota:

SIR: I have, the honor to report that, upon investigation, I find that the Indians in this vicinity are very much irritated by the treatment which they have received at the hands of dealers in substitutes, who have run off their young men, in considerable numbers, and much against their will. Many of them have become very much enraged, and threaten to take vengeance as soon as the snow is gone. From such threats, I think, emanate all the rumors of an intended outbreak of the [Ojibwe], and I am thoroughly convinced that we shall have, [sic] trouble unless this nefarious trade is immediately stopped.³⁸

Two years earlier, a letter from Major General Samuel. R. Curtis to Brigadier General Henry Sibley had addressed the problem, but suggested that in addition to conducting an investigation, they should also “show the Indians [their] resentment of such conduct.” Curtis further directed Sibley to “ascertain where such young men may have been sent and the circumstances, so that they may be released if, as stated, they have been abducted and improperly made to endure our service.”³⁹ While it is apparent that involuntary substitution remained a problem for most of the war, no figure was found to indicate the actual number of Indians affected in this manner, nor was any response from the military regarding Curtis’ order. In spite of these reports, the majority of Native Americans appear to have joined voluntarily, including those who served as substitutes. Furthermore, they often proved invaluable, serving with honor, bravery, and in many cases, distinction, in their positions as soldiers in the ranks of the regular army.

The Indians of the Company did valuable Service . . .

Native American men in Indian companies as well as those integrated into mixed Euro-American units quickly established reputations for courage under fire, enduring some of the most severe conditions of the war. Serving as scouts, soldiers and skirmishers in numerous engagements, they made lasting impressions on their comrades and commanders. As one soldier recalled, “they could get a fire started, no matter how wet the material. On picket duty, they were superb; what they could not see, they could smell, and no rebel soldier could get near the line.”⁴⁰ A brief look at the histories of regiments with Indian companies gives an excellent overview of the challenges faced by Native Americans who fought in the Civil War.

Ninth Minnesota, Company G

The Ninth Minnesota Infantry began its service during the early days of the Dakota War. Consisting primarily of full- and mixed-blood Ojibwe recruited from Crow Wing County in the north-central part of the state and organized at St. Cloud, Company G was en route to Fort Snelling when hostilities broke out along the frontier in August 1862. Among its members were cousins Charles, John, and Henry Beaulieu, traders from Crow Wing, and fellow residents Albert Fairbanks, Charles Foster, and Frank Theibault. John Charrette (*Wain-ge-mah-dub*), an “elected” chief (one appointed by federal officials to facilitate government programs), joined John Hanks (*Pun-ja-min*), John Small, Frank Gabo and Joseph Comptois in representing the Chippewa Agency. Gabo, however, was reported as having deserted while on guard duty before actually mustering while Comptois was killed accidentally at Ft. Abercrombie shortly before the regiment was sent south. Robert and Salem Aitkin, John Brown (*Quaysegood*), William Fairbanks, Henry Foster (*She-muck-e-nah-go*), and Thomas Swan (*Shay-day*) mustered in from Fairbanks. Considering the long-standing animosities that existed between the Ojibwe and

Dakota, it is interesting that Frank Roy (aka: Françoise Roi), a Dakota mixed-blood from Marshall, Minnesota, also appears on the roster. With few exceptions, the men of Company G also served with the Northwestern Volunteers as part of the state militia.

Company G was immediately dispatched to Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, where they engaged the Dakota and drove them out of their long-held positions. The company remained on the Minnesota frontier until the following summer guarding trains and outposts and repairing military stations. According to the regimental historian, “the Indians of the company did valuable service [that] summer as videttes, scouting over the country, traveling at night and lying concealed and on watch during the daytime.”⁴¹

The regiment was sent to Missouri in the fall of 1863 to guard rail lines against guerrilla raids and to reinforce strategic points. They remained there until May, 1864, when they finally deployed south. The regiment’s first real test of courage came near the small community of Guntown, Mississippi, at a place called Brice’s Crossroads. Here, attached to the Army of the Tennessee, the Ninth fought bravely for three days as rear guard for the advancing Union line against the 2,000 Confederate troops of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Running low on ammunition, the regiment nonetheless held its ground under intense fire for several hours and as a result of their courage, are credited with preventing the probable capture of the Union’s force of 8,000 men. “This work was gallantly performed by the Ninth Minnesota, under the heroic Marsh,” wrote Colonel William McMillen of the Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, “and I desire here to express to him and his brave men my thanks for their firmness and bravery, which alone saved the army at that critical moment from utter defeat and probable capture.”⁴² During the engagement, the regiment lost over 300 members—killed, wounded, or missing—yet amazingly, Company G came through relatively unscathed. Only one Native American, Thomas Butts of

Fairbanks, received wounds. The next morning, the regiment was again under a frontal attack. "Owing to the vigilance of the half-breed-scouts of Company H [G]," wrote the regiment's commander, "they were unable to do much execution . . . our rear was charged upon by about 150 of Buford's cavalry, but they were repulsed by the Negro troops and a few of the half-breeds."⁴³ A few days later, the Ninth along with the remnants of several other brigades, stumbled into Memphis in deplorable condition and showing the effects of having eaten nothing for three days.⁴⁴

In September, 1864, the Ninth returned to Missouri from Memphis to pursue Confederate troops under General Sterling Price. According to Colonel Josiah. F. Marsh, the regiment "made some remarkable marches, having marched eighteen consecutive days, seldom making less than twenty, and in some cases making twenty-eight miles per day."⁴⁵ The regimental historian recalled that despite poor roads and terrible traveling conditions, the men completed their assignment in good form with many "amusing yarns to relate, among others, how our native Minnesotians (the Indians), as well as many other hungry boys, enjoyed a big fill of paw-paws, and a little while later became deathly sea-sick and heaved up Jonah."⁴⁶ The Ninth was again sent into the Confederacy where they participated in several smaller engagements and the battles for Nashville, Tennessee, and Mobile, Alabama, before finally returning home in August 1865. When the unit was disbanded, only three Native Americans in Company G had been killed or died as a result of wounds received in battle: Thomas Butts (Devalls Bluff, Arkansas), John Parker (Ft. Gaines, Dauphine Island, Alabama), and William Wallace (Battle of Nashville).

Fourteenth Wisconsin, Company F

Organized at Fond du Lac, members of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry mustered into service in January 1862. Company F, consisting primarily of Oneida, quickly became known as

the “Indian Company” by others in the regiment. The roster included men like Aaron, John and Solomon Archiquet, Cobus Danforth, and Thomas Thomas from Fort Howard along with Abram, David, and Lewis Hill, Daniel Bread, George Doxtater, and James and Antony Ninham from Lomira. Also listed were Samuel Fish and his son, Samuel, John Leroy, John McFarland and Frank Silver from De Pere, as well as Moses, Peter, Anton, and George Powlas and Peter’s son, Peter, all from Oneida.

Almost immediately, the regiment was dispatched south and thrown directly into combat at Shiloh, one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Attached unofficially to the Army of the Tennessee, the Fourteenth quickly established a reputation for courage and perseverance as illustrated by the report issued by their commander: “My men received the fire of the enemy with great credit to themselves, although it was the first time they had been in action.”⁴⁷ He also reported that the regiment had persevered though outnumbered, to capture and recapture a Confederate battery, ultimately spiking two of the guns.⁴⁸ Unfortunately, during the struggle Frank Silver was taken prisoner.

At Vicksburg, the Fourteenth was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corp under the command of Major General James B. McPherson. Here, the Indians of the Fourteenth provided invaluable service as sharpshooters for the federal forces besieging the city. Camouflaging themselves with leaves and branches, they “crawled on their bellies to get into position” and ultimately took out the rebel artillery blocking their brigade’s advance.⁴⁹ On May 22nd, they again gained the attention of their brigade commander during the second assault on the city:

The Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry moved with greatest rapidity,
approached the nearest works, planted the first flag near them and held the

position with a determination which entitles this little band and its gallant commander to a most prominent notice in the recorded history of this contest.⁵⁰

During the course of the battle, the Fourteenth had managed to push a considerable distance beyond any other regiment of the brigade to a point in front of the enemy's fort. Holding their positions until night, the regiment was finally able to withdraw but not before losing more than 100 men killed, wounded, or missing.

Three days later, Union troops detonated 2,200 pounds of gunpowder near a rebel redoubt on the Jackson Road. The explosion resulted in the formation of a large crater through which McPherson sent his troops, including the Fourteenth Wisconsin. Anticipating the explosion, Confederate forces had withdrawn from the immediate area and reestablished defensive positions. Consequently, as Union troops poured into the breach, they presented easy targets for enemy muskets and artillery. Several men of the Fourteenth were severely wounded or killed, including John McFarland and John Leroy, who had survived wounds received at Shiloh. The chaos and casualties suffered by federal forces during the attack would be repeated just two years later, on a much larger scale, during the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. Though rebel forces fought with determination, near-starvation and 48 days of continuous shelling ultimately forced the Confederate command to surrender on the 4th of July. The capture of Vicksburg, the Confederate's most vital stronghold on the Mississippi, effectively split the confederacy in half.

A few months later, the regiment served as skirmishers and pickets during the battle at Corinth, Mississippi. Taking some of the Second Brigade's heaviest losses of the 3-day engagement, Colonel John Oliver of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry wrote of the Fourteenth: "Always steady, cool, and vigorous, this regiment was the one to rely upon in any emergency. . .

[t]hey maintained their lines and delivered fire with all the coolness and precision which could have been maintained upon drill.”⁵¹ The unit continued to expand its reputation in subsequent encounters as they marched into Georgia with Major General William T. Sherman, suffering many casualties along the way.

Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, Company K

In July 1864, frustrated by efforts to take Petersburg, Union Major General George G. Meade accepted Lt. Col. Henry Pleasants’ scheme to break through the rebel defenses. His plan involved running a 511-foot tunnel beneath a salient, extending a cross shaft, and then detonating four tons of gunpowder. The opening created by the explosion would give Federal forces the break they sorely needed. As crews worked around the clock to complete the project, the city remained under assault with each division responsible for continued pressure at its assigned location. For a portion of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, a regiment formed only two months earlier, that meant coming under heavy fire along the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. Holding their ground, they waited for the regiment’s last remaining companies to join them. Company K, consisting largely of Menominee and the last unit to report, arrived a few days before the explosion was to take place. For Milwaukee men Isaac Ah-pah-ke, James Ah-she-tah-yosh, Henry Bah-wah-tah-wah-pa-o, Edward She-she-quire and Pa-go-mi as well as Charles Hah-pah-to-ka-sic, Joseph Mach-me-o-nomonce and Felix Wahtahnotte, the horrors of war would soon be realized.

The assault plan devised by Major General Ambrose Burnside, commanding the Ninth Corps, called for the U. S. Colored Troops (USCT), the freshest and largest body of troops as well as the most inexperienced, to make the initial charge through the resulting breach. Meade, however, learning of the assignment, became concerned that abolitionists would see the plan as

an unnecessary sacrifice of black troops. Instead, he ordered that one of the three white divisions lead the charge. Drawing straws, the position fell to Brigadier General James Ledlie's division, who would then be backed up by the USCT and the remaining members of the Ninth Corps, including the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin.

Following the explosion on the morning of July 30th which left a crater 60 feet wide and nearly 200 feet long with depths ranging from 10 to 30 feet, the regiment along with others in the First Brigade, Third Division charged the break in the rebel defense. Like the men moving ahead of them, the Thirty-seventh rushed into the chasm where many of them quickly became trapped, unable to scale the crater's steep sides. The regiment had been ordered to proceed beyond the ravine where they were to silence an enemy battery, a position they took, but were ultimately unable to hold for lack of reinforcements.⁵² According to the report filed by Colonel Samuel Harriman, his unit did manage to hold their positions for almost twelve hours until they were finally forced back to their previous lines around four o'clock that afternoon.⁵³ Of the more than 10,000 federal soldiers who found themselves trapped in the crater, the Thirty-seventh was among the last to withdraw. Consequently, the regiment suffered the loss of more than sixty percent of its members killed, wounded or missing; among them were nineteen Menominee of Company K including Seymour Hah-pah-tak-wah-no-quette, Meshell Ken-no-sha, Amable Nah-sha-kah-ap-pah, and Joseph Nah-wah-quah, killed during the battle. Those listed as missing, such as John Pah-po-quah, Peter Pa-po-not-nien, Dominekee Teco, and Felix Wah-tow-nut, had been taken prisoner.

After recovering from the beating they had taken in the Crater, the Thirty-seventh was assigned various positions along the Weldon Road, south of the city, with orders to keep it out of enemy hands. Successfully holding the line for more than three months, though not without the

loss of Barney Mosh-she-nosh, the Thirty-seventh returned in November, 1864, to the position they had previously occupied in front of the Crater. That spring as part of the First Brigade under Colonel Harriman, they participated in the final assault on Petersburg, including the attack on Fort Mahone, one of the Confederate's strongest positions. Coming under heavy fire, the regiment joined the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin in storming the enemy's works, forcing them to withdraw. Members of the two regiments helped to turn the fort's guns on the fleeing rebels, thwarting all efforts by the enemy to reclaim their positions.⁵⁴ As a result of their success, five members of the Thirty-seventh were cited for bravery, including Private Joseph Mach-me-non-o-nee, a member of Company K. According to Major General Jonathan G. Parke commanding the Ninth Corps, Mach-me-non-o-nee and his comrades "displayed conspicuous gallantry on the 2nd of April in the attack and capture" of the fort.⁵⁵ Consequently, Parke recommended that having "pre-eminently distinguished themselves during the recent campaign" the men receive the Medal of Honor "for their gallantry."⁵⁶ A review of the list of medal recipients, however, indicates that though nominated, none of the five actually received the award.

Renville Rangers

The Renville Rangers, a volunteer militia unit of mixed-blood Dakota recruited by Agent Thomas J. Galbraith, established a reputation for themselves before disbanding to join other units such as the First Mounted Rangers.⁵⁷ Originating primarily in Renville County in southwestern Minnesota, its members were primarily farmers such as Antoine Chosé, George Degenais, John Campbell, Fredrick Lacroits, Maglore Rabideaux, Charles and Andrew Robert and Joseph Robinet, men who had successfully adapted to Euro-American culture. Though many mixed-bloods had been raised as traditional Indians, these men were members of the "white man's party" (those who pursued assimilation) and as such were in constant conflict with the "Indian

party” (Dakota who chose to hold fast to tradition).⁵⁸ In fact, conflict over assimilation had been an ongoing problem between the different bands of Dakota for a number of years, often resulting in military intervention to protect those Indians pursuing “civilization.”⁵⁹ Consequently, it was not surprising to some Euro-Americans that many mixed-blood chose to side with the army during the Dakota War. Their decision to join the militia served to illustrate a commitment to Euro-American culture by standing against other family members who supported or participated in hostilities against white settlers.

The militia was en route to enlist at Fort Snelling when warfare erupted along the Minnesota frontier and voluntarily returned to Fort Ridgley when they received the news. Thrown into battle against hostile Dakotas immediately upon their arrival, their actions quickly caught the notice of Lieutenant Timothy Sheehan of the Fifth Minnesota, who reported that though “the balls fell thick all over,” the Rangers maintained their positions.⁶⁰ Ordinance Sergeant Jones echoed his praise of the militia when he wrote, “I cannot close my report without bringing to your notice the brave conduct of the Renville Rangers, under the command of First Lieutenant [James] Gorman, who stood up to their work like veterans. Their services were under my immediate notice.”⁶¹

Following their encounter with the Dakota at Fort Ridgley, the Renville Rangers, now attached to Colonel Henry Sibley’s command, moved out along with the several companies of the Third, Sixth and Seventh Minnesota regiments to locate and eliminate all hostiles. Their next engagement came a few weeks later. On the morning of September 23, 1862, while encamped near Wood Lake, several wagons set out to forage at the remains of the Indian agency at Yellow Medicine. No sooner had they left camp than the Dakota launched their attack. Hearing shots, the soldiers raced to their aid:

Along the brow of that ravine, and now supported by the Renville Rangers, a company of forty half-breeds, under Lieutenant Gorman, who rallied on their right and fought bravely, they [the Third Minnesota and the Rangers] for an hour or longer held the Indians at bay, and inflicted upon them considerable loss...Covered by the tall grass...[they] fought them Indian-fashion; their fire kept little knots of them constantly bearing away their killed and wounded...⁶²

The troops faced down between 700 and 800 warriors in the battle that lasted for nearly two hours and resulted in the loss of one Renville Ranger, Joseph Paro. Afterwards, the historian for the Third Minnesota noted that “the hottest of the enemy’s fire was borne by the Third Regiment and Renville Rangers.”⁶³ Colonel Sibley also commended them as having been “extremely useful to me by their courage and skill as skirmishers” during the engagement.⁶⁴ Ultimately, the efforts of the militia at Wood Lake provided Sibley with the first decisive defeat of the Dakota since the beginning of the uprising.

The Rangers went on to serve as General Sibley’s bodyguards for the rest of the campaign before disbanding to join other regiments such as the First Mounted Rangers and the Tenth Minnesota (Co. I), and were “highly complimented by that officer for gallant conduct,” earning his respect and admiration.⁶⁵ Of them the general wrote:

I trust the commander-in-chief will take measures to do justice to the gallant corps commanded by Lieut. Gorman. They fought manfully in defense of Fort Ridgley when attacked and have been with me through the entire expedition, rendering signal service. In the Battle of Wood Lake their conduct was above all praise. I beg leave to commend them to the special consideration of the commander-in-chief.⁶⁶

While no record regarding the response of President Lincoln has been located, the histories of several regiments confirm the outstanding conduct of the militia during the Dakota War, as well

as the skill and courage shown by many its Native Americans under fire both on the Minnesota frontier, and in the South fighting to preserve the Union.⁶⁷

Aftermath

With the conclusion of the Civil War, Indians, like all veterans, returned to a changed world. For Native Americans, it also meant facing mixed reactions to their military service, attitudes ranging from pride to outright contempt. This was especially true for Dakota mixed-bloods, who were often ostracized by full-blood Indians. As Nancy McClure wrote in her captivity narrative, “the [Dakota] Indians have always bitterly hated the half-breeds for their conduct in favor of the whites.”⁶⁸ For these men, the return to life in Minnesota brought with it the discovery that many of their relatives had been scattered across reservations in Dakota Territory, Nebraska, and Iowa following hostilities along the Minnesota frontier, while others had fled to Canada. Native Americans who went to war with the full support of their communities, however, often returned home as great warriors. They had earned the respect and admiration of their families and friends, fulfilled the obligations of their warrior societies and demonstrated that it was possible to find a way to survive in the white man’s world. As a result of their experiences, many Indians chose to continue efforts to conform to the expectations of white society through increased participation in farming, expansion of the timber and mining industries, and the development of an “Americanized” Indian culture.⁶⁹

Regardless of their reception, Native Americans returning to the upper Midwest found that the state of Indian affairs had improved very little since their departure and, in some cases, deteriorated further. Poverty had become almost universal. Severe winters, extensive droughts, and their related losses in crops and livestock, perpetuated widespread malnutrition and sickness within the reservation system.⁷⁰ A reduction in government supplies, probably due more to the

war effort rather than a deliberate attempt to force the Indians into self-sufficiency, exacerbated the situation. Native people also experienced the effects of increased Euro-American incursion into their lives. Alcohol abuse increased dramatically, a concern voiced regularly in reports from the Office of Indian Affairs.⁷¹ Settlers, lured by the Homestead Act of 1862, poured into the region at an alarming rate. These new arrivals joined with lumber agents and land speculators to call for increased access to timber-rich Indian lands, causing state and federal officials to further restrict native populations to ever-shrinking reservations. Corruption abounded on all levels, in the private sector and in public office, making the development of a realistic and humane Indian policy almost impossible. N. H. Winchell wrote in 1911 that the years following the Civil War “were marked by a general degeneracy and retrogression in all Minnesota reservations” and that negligence in the administration caused “vice and rapine far beyond the worst conditions ever known.”⁷² The federal government was simply too busy dealing with Southern resistance to Reconstruction and the concerns associated with westward expansion to spend much time on the “Indian Problem.”⁷³ These factors, combined with lives lost to the war—in some cases as high as 60 percent—took an extraordinary toll on Native American populations and cultures across Minnesota and Wisconsin.⁷⁴ Once prosperous people, the Ojibwe, Menominee, Oneida, Ho-Chunk, Dakota and Stockbridge-Munsee had been reduced to living lives of desperation within the confines of the prison-like conditions created by their reservations.

Conclusions

Many Native Americans from the western Great Lakes region chose to support the Union through voluntary military service despite the fact that the federal government was determined to eliminate their culture while acquiring their lands. Why? Some motivating factors are readily demonstrable. Starvation was widespread among upper Midwest tribes during the Civil War

years. Traditional food sources, as well domesticated crops and livestock, had been repeatedly ravaged by extreme weather conditions beginning in late 1850's. Delays and shortages of government supplies combined with localized epidemics of smallpox, cholera, and scarlet fever worked to further devastate Native Americans. For people suffering from poor health and malnutrition, military service offered men the opportunity to regularly provide food and supplies for their families.

In addition to providing financial security, military service provided Native-American men with a more palatable version of assimilation. This traditionally male occupation provided Indian men the chance to prove their manhood in a manner acceptable to both Indian and white society. As soldiers instead of farmers, these men could fulfill the expectations of warrior societies and civilization programs while providing for their families. For other Indians, particularly mixed-blood Dakota, military service was an opportunity to be perceived as "good citizens," especially following the Minnesota Dakota War. Consequently, enlisting in the military allowed Native Americans to demonstrate their ability to adapt to white society.

Enlisting in the military also provided Native Americans an opportunity to illustrate the loyalty of their tribes and perhaps, a chance to hold onto their ever-shrinking lands. For some, such as the Stockbridge-Munsee and Oneida, tribal support of the federal government was a tradition that extended back to the American Revolution when they fought with the colonists at Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, and again during the War of 1812. In cases where tribal loyalty was not as long-lived, such as with the Menominee, it was often just as strong. "Our forefathers held the advice given by the different administrations of this Government as sacred," stated Keshena, second chief of the Menominee, "and their children have not departed from it."⁷⁵ The Menominee, like other Great Lakes tribes, placed their trust in the promises of the federal

government. They also hoped that by demonstrating their unequivocal support of the Union, they would ultimately convince the government to grant them control of their remaining lands.

Though explanation for their motivation remains open for discussion, we can draw some conclusions about the effect of their participation on traditional culture. In spite of the dismal conditions found upon their return home, official reports and oral tradition indicate that returning Indian veterans made a positive difference in Native American communities. They provided the impetus to continue the process of assimilation—farming and timber operations expanded, mills, schools and churches were built, European clothing was adopted and the use of English increased. In Minnesota, nowhere was this more aptly illustrated than in the development of the White Earth reservation, which in 1867 became the rallying point for numerous small bands of Ojibwe located across the northlands. Here, those who chose to follow a traditional, season-based subsistence pattern found adequate foodstuffs throughout the eastern portions of the reservation. Those who wished to pursue market agriculture found fertile lands to the west, while mixed-bloods functioning as traders and cultural brokers established a commercial base at White Earth Village near the center of the reservation. In addition, building construction, road and bridge repair, milling and maintenance provided wages for less skilled labor, while educated Indians often served as teachers, police, interpreters, and contract farmers.⁷⁶ In Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula, Native Americans demonstrated these changes through increased participation in the lumber industry as well as providing laborers for survey crews, mining and farming operations and the Great Lakes shipping industry.⁷⁷

In spite of these opportunities, some men continued to believe that the army offered the most palatable route to social acceptance while providing a suitable means of continuing the warrior tradition in a predominately white society.⁷⁸ More importantly, their presence in the

service had helped to shatter the stereotypes held by whites and Native Americans alike. Consequently, by the end of the nineteenth century, many in the military actively encouraged the inclusion of Native American as the “logical culmination of continued efforts to assimilate Indians into society as a whole” despite fears of some line officers that wide-spread inclusion might “strip them of the very thing that made them valuable” to the army—their individuality.⁷⁹ Regardless of those fears, the long-lasting friendships that formed between servicemen, such as that formed by the members of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin and the Menominee of the regiment’s Company K, had demonstrated that whites and Indians could work together successfully.⁸⁰

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, is the issue of the Native-American military experience. How were Indians treated within the ranks? By the officers? Did their experiences differ from African American or Euro-American soldiers? The roster of U. S. Colored Troops from Minnesota does not include any Native Americans, indicating that Great Lakes Indians were not segregated from whites in the military.⁸¹ On the contrary, there is ample evidence that confirms the presence of full- and mixed-blood Native Americans within most Minnesota units as well as several from Wisconsin. At the same time, no evidence was discovered to indicate that African Americans were included in any organization other than the USCT. The explanation for this difference is a matter of Euro-American tradition that extends back into the scientific thought of the eighteenth century and focuses on the potential for the perfection of mankind. Surprisingly, Native Americans were included in this vision though African Americans were not. “We shall probably find,” wrote Thomas Jefferson, “that they [the Indians] are formed in mind as well as in body, in the same module with the *Homo sapiens* Europæus.”⁸² Jefferson and his contemporaries believed that people were governed by their

environment; change it and they would change. If the Indian was similar in form, physically and mentally, to Euro-Americans then he could be transformed into a civilized member of society. In this vein then, there was no room for racial inferiority, only the acknowledgement that one's culture or society required improvement. The addition of evangelical Christianity only served to strengthen this belief and the combination of the two positions offers an explanation why Native Americans were included in the ranks along side white soldiers: military service would transform the Indian into a productive citizen.

The successful transformation of the Indian depended largely on the attitudes of his commanders and fellow soldiers. The reports generated by regimental, brigade, and corps commanders only serve to confirm the outstanding service records of units with Indians in their ranks. Admiration of their accomplishments replaced whatever preconceived notions they may have initially had regarding the inability of Native Americans to perform their duties. Even Brigadier General Alfred Sully, who wrote, "[t]he cheapest and easiest way to exterminate the wild Indian is to bring him into a civilized country in contact with the whites," spoke highly of their abilities. "I speak from experience," he said, "for I have Indian troops in my present command. I have no trouble making them obey my orders strictly. I now have in front of my tent an Indian soldier on duty as sentinel."⁸³ Traveling with a contingent of recently displaced Ho-Chunk from Minnesota, the "Nebraska Scouts," Sully further reported that he was of the opinion that Indians would make the "best frontier troops."⁸⁴

Like their officers, regular troops were at first taken aback by the presence and behavior of Native-American soldiers. Perceived originally, as a "desperate set of men . . . [who] only fight from behind trees and bushes," they were viewed with suspicion by their white counterparts.⁸⁵ The actions of some Indians seemed to reinforce their concerns: "Before going

into battle,' one soldier recalled, 'the [Ojibwe] would take off their coats and shirts and put on war paint. . . [they] went forward, many of them carrying tomahawks tucked in their belts.'"⁸⁶

While the Indians eventually grew accustomed to remaining in uniform, they continued frequently to paint their faces before battle and often lamented over their inability to take scalps from those they killed. By the end of the war, white soldiers, like their commanding officers, had also changed their perceptions of their Indian comrades. They had shared with them the innumerable hardships of endless days of campaigning, foraging for food and dealing with the elements. They had fought side by side in some of the most horrific battles of the war, were wounded and suffered through the death of friends. Nowhere was that change in attitude more evidenced than by the friendships formed within the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. Not only did the regiment's white membership sponsor an all-Indian post of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Menominee of Company K, but it also worked to secure pensions for them for services rendered.⁸⁷ Thanks largely to their efforts, Congress provided in July, 1868, for the assignment of military pensions to minor children of Native American soldiers in recognition of their contribution to the war effort.⁸⁸

Despite prevailing social attitudes and discrimination of the nineteenth century, full- and mixed-blood Native Americans from the western Great Lakes region were treated essentially the same as white soldiers whether they were incorporated into white units or organized into Indian companies. They were clothed, armed, and paid the same and many received pensions, including those who fought in militia units on the frontier.⁸⁹ They endured the same exhausting marches, food shortages, and extreme weather conditions. They fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Petersburg, and the Crater and though many died, many more survived. They were with Sherman on his march to the sea and with Grant as he pursued Lee to Appomattox. They guarded the federal

arsenal in Washington while Lincoln's assassins stood trial. They were promoted to positions of authority and served with courage and distinction as scouts, soldiers, and sharpshooters both at home and in support of the Union. They received accolades from generals and most importantly, they earned the unqualified respect of their comrades.

Appendix

**Native American Soldiers (Confirmed and Potential)
Minnesota Regiments**

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
UID		Berthieuson, Isaac (aka: Betheaume, Berthume)	24	Wright Co.	12/5/63			Dakota?
UID		Blanlien, Henry H. (aka: Bland?)	19	Kasota	11/2/63		\$4.00/mo, pyæmia and shoulder wound	Ojibwe, living at White Earth at time of pension
UID		Amot, Eurgel			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers;
UID		Bakerman, George			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers;
UID		Bibeau, Edward			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers;
UID		Bourcier, John			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
UID		Cardinal, John			9/1/62			Ojibwe; also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Danzer, Fredric (aka: Frederic)			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
UID		Danzer, Henry			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers (listed in Fortier's papers as "a brother Dutchman" aka: farmer- indian?)
UID		Demas, Candy			9/1/62			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Demer, Algis (aka: Alexis)*			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
UID		Dickenson, Carlton (aka: Dickinson)			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
UID		Duford, Simon			9/1/62			Ojibwe; also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Faily, C. J.	28		10/6/62			Ho-Chunk?
UID		Faribault, Alex			8/20/62			Dakota?
UID		Faribault, Daniel			8/20/62			Dakota?
UID		Faribault, Richard			8/20/62			Dakota?
		Greenleaf, Damon		St. Paul	10/11/61			Ojibwe
UID		La Roque, John B.	26		10/11/63			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Laduc, Julien			8/25/62			Ojibwe?
UID		Lamlin, Pierre			9/1/62			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Langlais, Peter (aka: Langlasi)			9/1/62			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Langlois, Camille (Sgt; aka: Carmille)	18		9/1/62			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard; reenlisted 8/6/64
UID		Leclaire, Octave			8/24/62			Dakota? Also w/ Goodhue Co. Rangers
UID		Leclaire, Suprien			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
UID		Lucier, Medard (aka: Medore)			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
UID		Martin, James			9/1/62			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Martins, John			9/1/62			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Milard, Joseph			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
UID		Millette, Paul			9/1/62			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Milner, Thomas			9/1/62			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
UID		Mireau, Moses			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
UID		Moore, John			8/17/62			Dakota
UID		Murk, A. B. (aka: Murch)			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
UID		Paro, Joseph			8/19/62			Dakota? Renville Rangers, killed at Battle of Wood Lake
		Pelky, Mitchell	22		8/15/64			Ho-Chunk?
UID		Pierce, Henry			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers;
UID		Pole, Ernest			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers;
UID		Rabidous, Magloir (aka: Mayloire Rabidow or Robideau)			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers;
UID		Robinson, Thomas Q.	18		8/27/64			Dakota
UID		Shet, François (Shtay)			8/19/62			Dakota
UID		Sylvester, Diendonner (Corpl)			8/19/62			Dakota?

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
1 st Mounted Ranger	K, L	Berthieuson, Rock (Corp); aka: Btheaume, Berthume, Berthianme)	24	St. Paul	8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers;
1 st Mounted Rangers	E	Arner, Louis (Sgt)			8/19/62	11/11/63		Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
1 st Mounted Rangers	F	Auge, Joseph (aka: Augi)			8/19/62	3/3/63		Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers; discharged per order
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Beurger, Roufer (aka: Ruffus Berger) (Sgt)	24		8/19/62	12/10/63		Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Chosey, Antoine (aka: Chosé)	43	Oshaw	12/10/62	12/10/63		Dakota; veteran, enlisted w/ 2 nd Cavalry, Co. M, 1/64 – 12/4/65
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Dageine, George (aka: Dagenais)	25	Oshaw	12/10/62	12/10/63		Dakota
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Demerce, Francis (aka: Demers, Dumarce, Demesse)	22	Oshaw	12/10/62			Dakota; died at St. Peter, MN 3/20/63
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Ellor, Joseph	22	Oshaw	12/10/62	12/10/63		Dakota

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	LaBat, George (aka: Labate)	22	Oshaw	12/10/62	4/28/66		Dakota; veteran, enlisted w/ 2 nd Cavalry, Co. H, 12/10 - 4/28/66
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Lacroix, Frederick (aka: Fredrick Lacroits)	18	Oshaw	12/10/62	12/10/63		Dakota
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Landrosh, John B. (aka: Landroch)			9/20/62			Ho-Chunk
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Larimie, Edward	18		12/8/62	12/10/63		Dakota?
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Quinn, Thomas			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers; (if not 1 st Mtd, possibly 10 th Co. I)
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Robinette, Joseph (aka: Robinet)	28	Oshaw	12/10/62	4/15/65		Dakota; veteran enlisted w/ 2 nd Cavalry, Co. M, 1/64, discharged w/ disability, 4/15/65
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Soneonebe, Henry (Corpl)	26		11/10/62	12/10/63		Dakota?
1 st Mounted Rangers	K	Wiscawer, John	24		5/15/63	12/10/63		Dakota??
1 st Mounted Rangers	M	Bagge, F (aka: Baggs)	22		9/1/62	12/7/63		Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
2 nd cavalry	G	Lariviere, Dennis	21		2/9/64			Dakota?

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
2 nd cavalry	G	Lariviere, Michell	30		8/17/62			Dakota?
2 nd cavalry	M	Belcore, Eustash (aka: Estash)	19		12/24/63	12/4/65		Ojibwe
2 nd cavalry	M	Robinette, Vanoss	25		1/25/63	12/4/65		Dakota?
2 nd		Gleason, William	28		7/15/61			Ho-Chunk (listed as exempt from land appraisal due to service); wounded
2 nd		Peltry, James (aka: Pelkey)	23		7/15/61			Ho-Chunk (listed as exempt from land appraisal due to service)
2 nd	B	Chaska, George	18	High Forest,	2/14/65	7/11/65		Dakota? Substitute
2 nd	B	Missigan, Buck (Mis-e-gan-buck)	28	St. Croix Falls,	5/27/64	7/11/65		Ojibwe; substitute
2 nd	B	Moore, William	20	Crow Wing	1/25/65	7/11/65		Ojibwe; substitute
2 nd	B	TooGood, Dwight G.	22		9/3/61			Ojibwe
2 nd	C	La Roque, Joseph (Corpl)	31		6/29/61			Ojibwe? Also w/ Ramsey's Picket Guard
2 nd	D	Ros			8/19/62			Ojibwe; also in St. Peter's Frontier Guard; possibly attached as scout?
2 nd	D	Sangomon						Ojibwe
2 nd	G	Matrious, George (Capt)						Ojibwe
2 nd	H	Gleason, William						Ho-Chunk

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
2 nd	H	Pelkey, Louis	25		7/15/61			Ho-Chunk; died from wounds at Missionary ridge, 7/16/62
2 nd	H	Peltry, James (aka: Pelkey)	23		7/15/61		\$8.00/mo, paid to dependent mother, May L. Pelkey at Blue Earth	Ho-Chunk (listed as exempt from land appraisal due to service); died from wounds received at Missionary Ridge, 11/28/63
2 nd	K	Blunt, James	21	Crow Wing	1/9/65	7/11/65		Ojibwe; substitute
2 nd	K	Harden, George	21	Crow Wing	1/23/65	7/11/65		Ojibwe; substitute
2 nd	K	Ta-sa-ba-nas	24	St. Croix	5/30/64	7/11/65		Ojibwe; substitute
2 nd	K	Warren, Thomas (Wah-wun)	21	Crow Wing	1/23/65	7/11/65		Ojibwe; substitute
2 nd	K	Weaver, Charles	20	Crow Wing	1/23/65	7/11/65		Ojibwe
2 nd	K	West, William	23	Crow Wing	1/9/65	7/11/65		Ojibwe
2 nd Cavalry	H	Chupan, Baptiste	20		12/5/63	4/28/66		Ojibwe
Hatch's Cavalry		Brown, Joseph R. (chief of scouts)						Dakota
Hatch's Cavalry		Dagneau, James	24	Pembina	11/19/63			Ojibwe; deserted en route to Pembina, 7/64
Hatch's Cavalry		Foire, Manuel	19	Pembina	11/19/63	6/26/65		Ojibwe
Hatch's Cavalry		Ganion, Joseph	30	Pembina	11/19/63	6/11/66		Ojibwe

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
Hatch's Cavalry		LaPierre, Louis	23	Pembina	11/19/63			Ojibwe; deserted en route to Pembina, 7/64
Hatch's Cavalry		Morin, Thobule (aka: Theophile, Thodule)			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
Hatch's Cavalry		Primeau, Francis	22	Pembina	11/19/63			Ojibwe; deserted en route to Pembina, 7/64
Hatch's Cavalry	D	Dagneau, Peter	22	Pembina	11/19/63			Ojibwe; deserted en route to Pembina, 7/64
Hatch's Cavalry	F	Asehka, Rudolph (Corpl)			8/20/64	7/13/65		Dakota?
4 th	A	Tudochert, Peter (aka: Trotochart) (Mah-quah)	18		12/21/64	7/19/65		Ojibwe; substitute
4 th	C	Duford, John Baptiste	23	St. Paul	2/3/62	6/27/65		Ojibwe; Reenlisted 3/22/64; discharged w/ "disabilitye" [sic]
4 th	D	Hanks, Henry	24	Crow Wing	8/18/64	7/19/65		Ojibwe; substitute
4 th	D	Howard, Charles	19	Crow Wing	9/1/64	7/19/65		Ojibwe; substitute
4 th	D	Johnson, George (Gah-ge-gay-yaush) (Corpl)	25	Crow Wing	9/1/64	7/19/65		Ojibwe; substitute
4 th	D	Paquin, Joseph (Corpl)	28		3/22/64			Ojibwe
4 th	D	Parker, Peter (Pah-pe-woub)	20	Crow Wing	8/23/64	7/19/65		Ojibwe; substitute

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
4 th	D	Peak, George	22	Crow Wing	8/23/64	7/19/65		Ojibwe; substitute
4 th	D	Shaw, John	19	Crow Wing	8/23/64	7/19/65		Ojibwe; substitute
4 th	D	White, William (O-ge-mah-iance)	20		8/18/64	7/19/65		Ojibwe; substitute
4 th	F, S	Demers, Françoise			8/19/62			Dakota?
4 th	F	Tubesing, Peter	18		8/11/62			Ojibwe?
5 th	B	Quinn, Peter						Dakota? Assigned to unit as Interpreter
5 th	F	Adams, Joseph	35	Crow Wing	4/25/62	9/6/65		Ojibwe; reenlisted 3/20/64
5 th	F	Bagage, Antoine (Corpl & Sgt)	27	Crow Wing	4/25/62	9/6/65		Ojibwe; reenlisted 3/20/64
5 th	F	Botteneau, Charles	24	Ramsey Co	4/25/62	3/25/65		Ojibwe
5 th	F	Botteneau, Peter (Corpl)	22	St. Paul	4/25/62			Ojibwe; reenlisted 2/13/64
5 th	G	Turpin, Francis	45		4/24/62	9/6/65		Ojibwe; reenlisted 2/13/64
5 th	G	Turpin, Joseph	29		4/24/62	9/4/65		Ojibwe; reenlisted, "disability"
5 th	G	Turpin, Sevier (aka: Severe)			4/24/62	9/6/65		Ojibwe; reenlisted 2/26/64
6 th	A	Alord, Joseph	24		12/31/62	8/19/65		Dakota?
6 th	A	Felix, Dana (aka: Deais, Dennis)	20		8/18/62	8/19/65		Dakota

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
6 th	A	Felix, Peter	20		8/13/62	8/19/65		Dakota
6 th	A	Quinn, John			8/19/62			Dakota? (not Renville's)
6 th	I	January, Joseph	33	St. Croix Falls	10/4/62	8/19/65		Ojibwe?
6 th	I	January, Louis	23	St. Croix Falls,	10/4/62	7/1/65		Ojibwe?
6 th	I	Wagner, Samuel T.	18		8/8/62			Ho-Chunk
8 th	H	Blow, Felix (aka: Botteneau)	18	Centerville	2/2/64	7/11/65		Ojibwe
8 th	H	Gobarre, John	22	Centerville	2/2/64	7/11/65		Ojibwe
9 th	B	Sylvester, John B.			8/19/62			Dakota? (not Renville's)
9 th	C	Lagree, Joseph	27	Mankato	7/27/63	2/20/65		Ho-Chunk?
9 th	F	Greenleaf, Moses	26		8/18/62			Ojibwe
9 th	G	Aitkin, Robert (aka: Atken) (Corpl)	23	Fairbanks	10/30/62	5/3/64		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Aitkin, Roger	32	Chippewa Agency	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Aitkin, Salem	24	Fairbanks	10/30/62	10/6/63		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia); discharged w/ disability
9 th	G	Beaulieu, Charles (Capt)	22	Crow Wing	10/30/62	5/10/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia); Reported AWOL one time

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
9 th	G	Beaulieu, Henry H. (Sgt)	32	Crow Wing	12/11/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	G	Beaulieu, John (Corpl)	19	Fairbanks	10/30/62			Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia); Promoted from Sgt. To 1 st Lieut. 4/11/65; reduced to ranks for "unsoldierly conduct" (6/23/65) but still managed to make Corpl prior to discharge
9 th	G	Belland, Edward	27	Little Falls	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; wounded in wrist at Nashville, TN
9 th	G	Bennois, Antoine	25	Fairbanks	8/22/62			Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia); Deserted at St. Cloud 9/6/62
9 th	G	Bertrand, Deserie (aka: Desere, Dessere)	24	Fairbanks	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Bertrand, Eli(e)	23	Little Falls	9/10/62			Ojibwe, killed at Nashville, TN
9 th	G	Brown, John (Quaysegood)	18	Fairbanks	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Butts, Thomas	23	Chippewa Agency	2/11/64			Ojibwe; Wounded at Guntown, died at Devalls Bluff, AR, 9/23/64 (report says died at battle, 6/17/64)
9 th	G	Chaboilley, Alexander	23	Fairbanks	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
9 th	G	Charrette, Joseph (aka: Charrett) (Chief, Wain-ge- mah-dub)	26	Chippewa Agency	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Charrette, Louis	23	Marshall	3/21/64	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	G	Charron, Henry (aka: Charon, Chanon) (Corpl)	26	Fairbanks	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Countois, Joseph (aka: Comptois)	21	Chippewa Agency	10/30/62			Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia); Accidentally shot at Ft. Abercrombie, died 9/18/63
9 th	G	Dufoe, François (aka: Duford)	22		8/16/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Fairbanks, Albert (Sgt)	22	Crow Wing	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Fairbanks, William	26	Fairbanks	10/30/62	8/24/65	\$2.00/mo, 8/1881; partial loss of middle finger	Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Foster, Charles	28	Crow Wing	2/11/64	8/24/65	\$6.00/mo, 1/1881; wound in left arm	Ojibwe
9 th	G	Foster, Henry (She- muck-e-nah-go)	21	Fairbanks	10/30/62	6/30/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Fox, Robert	21	Chippewa Agency	2/11/64	8/24/65		Ojibwe

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
9 th	G	Gabo, Frank	21	Chippewa Agency	8/21/62			Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia); Deserted while on guard duty before mustered in, 9/7/62
9 th	G	Gerard, Peter	24	Crow Wing	2/11/64	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	G	Hanks, John H. (Pun-ja-min)	22	Chippewa Agency	2/11/64	8/24/65		Ojibwe; Died 5/16/1910 at White Earth
9 th	G	Jourdain, Eustach Alfred (aka Eustache Jumdam)	22	Fairbanks	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Lafebvre, Fabien	27	Fairbanks	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	G	Mason, Charles	21	Marshall	3/21/64	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	G	McDonald, James C.	22		9/12/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; wounded in neck at Nashville, TN
9 th	G	McDonald, John	18	Fairbanks	8/19/62			Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia); Deserted in St. Cloud, 9/7/62
9 th	G	Parker, John	22	Fairbanks	10/30/62			Ojibwe; died at Ft. Gaines, Dauphine Island, AL, 3/24/65
9 th	G	Reese, Edward	23	Leach Lake	2/11/64	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	G	Roy, Frank	17/2 3	Marshall	3/21/64	8/24/65		Dakota
9 th	G	Small, John	21	Chippewa Agency	2/11/64			Ojibwe; died at Memphis, TN, 9/28/64

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
9 th	G	Sutton, Almon (Corpl)	42		8/18/62			Ojibwe
9 th	G	Swan, Thomas (Shay-day)	19	Fairbanks	10/30/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Tanner, John	25		8/18/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	G	Tebeau, Frank (aka: Theibault)	25/3 1	Crow Wing	2/11/64	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	G	Thompson, John		Fairbanks				Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia)
9 th	G	Vesseur, Andrew (aka: Vasseur)	30	Red River	10/30/62	8/24/65		Dakota?
9 th	G	Wallace, William	32	Chippewa Agency	10/30/62			Ojibwe; also w/ the Northwestern Volunteers (State militia); Killed at Battle of Nashville, TN, 12/16/64
9 th	I	Demers, Joseph	20		8/19/62			Dakota?
9 th	I	Demers, Stephen	18		8/19/62			Dakota?
9 th	I	LaFond, Frank (aka: Lafont)	29	Little Falls	7/27/63	9/21/64	\$4.00/mo, 6/1880; sunstroke, disease of the brain	Ojibwe; discharged for disability
9 th	K	LaChappell, Fred	36	Wabasha	10/16/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe?
9 th	K	Conture, Joseph (aka: Couture)	18		8/28/62	8/24/65		Ojibwe
9 th	K	Larivier, Michell (aka: La Reviere)	30	Greenfield	10/16/62	3/14/63		Ho-Chunk? Discharged w/ disability

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
10 th	E	Cook, James L. (Sgt)		Winnebago Agency			\$6.00/mo, catarh	Ho-Chunk
10 th	I	Campbell, Jaire (aka: Jeremiah Campell)	26		8/19/62	9/2/64		Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers; Discharged w/ disability
10 th	I	Campbell, John	38	Sioux Agency	11/12/62			Dakota; also w/ Renville Rangers; Died at Cairo, IL, 2/17/65
10 th	I	Delany, James (aka: Delaney)	40		8/19/62	8/19/65		Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
10 th	I	Demerce, Françoise			8/18/62			
10 th	I	Mitchel, Charles (aka: Mitchell)			8/19/62			Dakota? Also w/ Renville Rangers
10	K	Neary, Michael (aka: Narcy)					\$8.00/mo, gunshot wound to head	Ho-Chunk; wounded
11 th	B	Duford, Napoleon	17		8/9/64			Ojibwe?
11 th	E	Gamache, Peter	41		9/1/64	6/26/65		Ojibwe
11 th	G	Morrell, Albert (color sgt)			8/64	7/65		Ojibwe?
2 nd Light Artillery		Faille, Leon	29		1/16/62			Ho-Chunk?
2 nd Light Artillery?		Twiggs, David	36		8/31/64			Ho-Chunk
1 st Heavy Artillery	A, K	Martin, Joseph	28		10/31/62		\$18.00/mo, loss of left eye	Ojibwe, reenlisted 12/5/63; living at White Earth at time of pension

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
1 st Heavy Artillery	F	Gleason, William						Ho-Chunk
1 st Heavy Artillery	F	St. Cyr, Moses (aka: St. Cyer)			2/4/65			Ho-Chunk
1 st Heavy Artillery	L	Robertson, Thomas A. (Corpl)	25		2/9/65			Dakota

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**Native American Soldiers (Confirmed and Potential)
Wisconsin Regiments**

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
UID		Elm, Aaron (Go-ra-ni-gwar)						Oneida, Died 8/25/64
UID		Elm, Isaac						Oneida, Died 6/1/64
UID		Hill, William						Oneida, Died 9/14/64
UID		Honyost, John						Oneida, Died 8/64
UID		Lowick, Henry						Oneida, died 6/64
UID		Parker, James						Oneida, Died 10/9/64
UID		Smith, Henry						Oneida, Died 5/64
2 nd cavalry	A	Metoxen, Peter		Fond-du-lac	10/16/61	11/16/62		Stockbridge-Munsee; discharged w/ disability
2 nd cavalry	A	Pye, Abraham Jr.		Stockbridge-Munsee	10/16/61	11/15/65		Stockbridge-Munsee; veteran
3 rd cavalry	C	Hayward, Paul D.		Kingston	9/21/61	9/25/62		Stockbridge-Munsee; discharged w/ disability
4 th cavalry	K	Chicks, Andrew J.		Stockbridge-Munsee	4/27/61			Stockbridge-Munsee; died at Relay House, MD, 10/22/61
4 th cavalry	K	Dick, Charles W. (Sgt)		Stockbridge-Munsee	4/27/61	8/22/65		Stockbridge-Munsee; veteran
4 th cavalry	K	Dick, Lucius C.		Stockbridge-Munsee	4/27/61	7/9/94		Stockbridge-Munsee

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
4 th cavalry	K	Goodell, Richard (Sgt)		Stockbridge- Munsee	4/2/61	8/2/64		Stockbridge-Munsee; wounded at Clinton, LA, 6/3/63
4 th cavalry	K	McAllister, Joseph		Stockbridge- Munsee	4/27/61			Stockbridge-Munsee; died at New Orleans, LA from disease, 9/20/62
2 nd	H	Wilkins, Frank		Dekora	5/16/61		\$4.00/mo, 2/1882; chronic diarrhea	Ho-Chunk; wounded
3 rd	A	Chicks, Joseph L.			9/8/64	6/9/65		Stockbridge-Munsee
3 rd	A	Davids, Henry		Stockbridge- Munsee	6/15/61	7/18/65		Stockbridge-Munsee; wounded at Antietam & Resaca, GA; veteran
3 rd	A	Davids, John		Stockbridge- Munsee	6/15/61	7/18/65		Stockbridge-Munsee; wounded at Antietam; veteran
3 rd	A	Davids, Thomas		Kingston	6/15/61	7/65		Stockbridge-Munsee?
3 rd	A	Doxtater, Benjamin			8/31/64	6/9/65		Stockbridge-Munsee
3 rd	A	Pye, Benjamin			9/6/64	6/9/65		Stockbridge-Munsee
3 rd	A	Turkey, Dennis		Keshena	9/8/64	6/9/65		Menominee; possibly same individual from 17 th WI/Co K reenlisted after discharge
3 rd	C	Bear, Isaac			9/18/64	6/9/65		??
3 rd	C	Buckskin, Joseph		Menasha	8/31/64	7/18/65		??
3 rd	C	Doxtater, Martin		Washington				Stockbridge-Munsee
3 rd	F	Au-reb-ka-we-ka (aka: Keranaacka,		Campbell	9/7/64	6/9/65		Ojibwe

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
		Waupep)						
3 rd	F	Carimon, John (Wa-ka-cha-wo-ge-ga)	29?	La Crosse	9/7/64	6/9/65	Claimed vertigo, heart disease, and deafness as a result of sunstroke in 1864	Ho-Chunk; substitute for Hiram Todeby of La Crosse Co.
3 rd	F	Clear-Day (aka: Day, Clear)	38	Zion/Leon	9/7/64	6/9/65		Ojibwe; substitute for D.M. Richardson of Monroe Co.,
3 rd	F	Kanrannara, John		Campbell	9/7/64	6/9/65		Ojibwe
3 rd	F	Menagre, Joseph (aka: Menager, Mannega, Moniger)		Campbell	9/7/64	6/9/65		Ojibwe
3 rd	F	Moose, Joseph		La Crosse	9/7/64	6/9/65		Ojibwe
3 rd	F	Naw-he-ga, Noch-e-ker		Campbell	9/7/64	6/9/65		Ojibwe
3 rd	F	Osan, Manshe		Necedah	2/8/65			Deserted 4/25/65 en route to regiment; Ojibwe
3 rd	F	Sunday, Chief		Lyon	9/7/64	6/9/65		
3 rd	F	Wau-he-ga		Campbell	9/7/64	6/9/65		Ojibwe
3 rd	I	Has-quo-quo-que, Semoren		Necedah	2/8/65	7/18/65		Ojibwe
3 rd	I	Mac-quaw, Meost		Necedah	2/8/65	7/18/65		Ojibwe
3 rd	I	Pa-ga-mi		Plover	8/16/64	7/18/65		Ojibwe

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
5 th	G	Palmer, Urban(e)					\$8.00/mo, injury to abdomen?? Could beother Palmer in the 18 th G	Ho-Chunk?
6 th	H	Powlas, Henry (Corpl)		Yorkville	5/18/61			Oneida; wounded at Laurel Hill, transferred to V.R.C. 4/13/65
7 th	B	Ricket, John (aka: Ricketts)		Beaver Dam	8/6/61			Stockbridge-Munsee; transferred to V.R.C. 5/15/64
7 th	C	William, John						Oneida, died 7/15.64
9 th	C	Simmons, Isaac (aka: Simons)		Woodland	9/22/61	1/30/66		Stockbridge-Munsee; transferred to reorganized Co. A
11 th	I	Beaulieu, J. H.			9/61	11/64		Ojibwe; living in Aitkin, MN after war
12 th	A	Chrisjohn, John		Oneida	10/10/64	7/16/65		Oneida
12 th	A	Schuyler, Thomas		Grand Chute	10/5/64			Oneida, died at St. Louis, MO from disease, 6/26/65
36 th		Coulong, Lewis (aka: Louis Coulong)			4/1/64	2/1/65		Oneida; Principle musician (N.C.S.), transferred from Co. G, 35 th WI; discharged w/ disability
14 th	F	Antoine, Abram		Fort Howard	1/4/64			Oneida; Died from disease at Vicksburg, MS, 6/11/64
14 th	F	Archiquet, Aaron (aka: Archequette, Adsiquette, Astiquette)		Fort Howard	1/2/64	5/18/65		Oneida
14 th	F	Archiquet, John (aka: Archequette,		Sheboygan	3/11/64	10/9/65		Oneida

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
14 th	F	Adsiquette, Astiquette)						
14 th	F	Archiquet, Solomon (aka: Archequette, Adsiquette, Astiquette)		Fort Howard	9/8/64	5/31/65		Oneida
14 th	F	Baird, Thomas		Oshkosh	4/19/64			Oneida, Died at Big Shanty, GA or disease, 6/17/64
14 th	F	Besaw, Alexander (aka: Besan)	22	Lawrence	9/12/61	7/11/65		Stockbridge-Munsee
14 th	F	Bread, Daniel		Lomira	3/4/64	7/10/65		Oneida, wounded at Atlanta, 8/8/64. Discharged w/ disability
14 th	F	Chrisjohn, Daniel		Sheboygan	3/11/64	7/27/65		Oneida
14 th	F	Coulon, Henry (aka: Coulong)		Lomira	3/4/64	10/9/65		Oneida
14 th	F	Danforth, Cobus (Goswis)		Fort Howard	1/4/64			Oneida, Died at St. Charles, AR, 8/24/64
14 th	F	Danforth, John		Lomira	3/5/64	10/9/65		Oneida
14 th	F	Doxtater, Cornelius		Oakfield	2/23/64	5/15/65		Stockbridge-Munsee
14 th	F	Doxtater, George S.		Lomira	3/4/64	10/9/65		Stockbridge-Munsee
14 th	F	Doxtater, Jacob J (aka: Jacob I)		Lomira	3/4/64	10/9/65		Stockbridge-Munsee; Dishonorably discharged

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
14 th	F	Doxtater, Paul C		Fort Howard	2/2/64	10/9/65		Stockbridge-Munsee
14 th	F	Fish, Samuel		Depere	10/20/61	9/20/62		Oneida? Discharged per order
14 th	F	Fish, Samuel, Jr.		Depere	12/17/61	4/29/62		Oneida? Discharged w/ disability
14 th	F	Hill, Abram		Green Bay	1/4/64			Oneida; Died of disease in Marietta, GA, 8/8/64
14 th	F	Hill, Abram O.		Lomira	3/4/61	10/9/63		Oneida
14 th	F	Hill, David		Lomira	3/4/61	5/31/63		Oneida
14 th	F	Hill, Lewis		Lomira	3/4/64	10/9/65		Oneida
14 th	F	King, Adam		Fort Howard	1/4/64	10/9/65		Oneida; Wounded at Spanish Fort, AL
14 th	F	King, Levi		Depere	9/13/61	8/3/62		Oneida; Discharged w/ disability
14 th	F	King, Nicholas		Green Bay	1/4/64	5/15/65		Oneida
14 th	F	King, Simon		Casco	4/29/64			Oneida? Killed during Atlanta Campaign, 7/22/64
14 th	F	LaFond, John		Casco	3/18/64	10/9/65		Ojibwe?
14 th	F	Ninham, Anthony		Lomira	3/4/64	10/9/65		Oneida
14 th	F	Ninham, James		Lomira	3/4/64			Oneida, Died at Keokuk, IA from disease, 2/9/65
14 th	F	Powlas, Anton (Y) (aka: Poulas)		Oneida	9/12/64	7/18/65		Oneida
14 th	F	Powlas, George		Oneida	1/2/64	10/9/65		Oneida

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
14 th	F	Powlas, Moses (aka: Poulus)		Oneida	12/14/63			Oneida; deserted, 12/31/64
14 th	F	Powlas, Peter 1 st		Oneida	1/4/64	10/9/65		Oneida
14 th	F	Silver, Frank		Depere	10/8/61			Oneida, POW at Shiloh, trans. To VRC 2/15/64
14 th	F	Thomas, Thomas		Fort Howard	1/5/64			Oneida, Died at Brownsville Station, AR, 10/14/64
14 th	G	Anthony, John 1 st		Oneida	12/31/63	10/9/65		Oneida
14 th	G	Anthony, John 2 nd		Oneida	8/18/64	7/21/65		Oneida
14 th	G	Anthony, Thomas		Oneida	12/30/63			Oneida; died at Montgomery, AL from disease, 6/26/65
14 th	G	Bread, Peter		Oneida	12/31/63	10/9/65		Oneida
14 th	G	Chicks, James		Stockbridge- Munsee	9/7/61			Died, Stockbridge-Munsee
14 th	G	Doxtater, Charles		Depere	12/31/63	11/15/64		Stockbridge-Munsee; discharged per order
14 th	G	Doxtater, Paul		Fort Howard				Oneida; Died at Cairo, IL, 5/3/63
14 th	G	Powlas, August		Oneida	12/31/63			Oneida; Died at Memphis, TN, from disease, 8/14/64
14 th	G	Powlas, Cobus		Green Bay	12/31/63	10/9/65		Oneida
16 th		Fiddler, Merrill		Brothertown,	8/31/64			Stockbridge-Munsee, also 42 nd WI?
16 th	B	Jamison, George		Kenosha	2/11/64			Stockbridge-Munsee

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
17 th	B	Metoxen, Jacob		Duck Creek	2/13/62	9/16/62		Stockbridge-Munsee; discharged w/ disability
17 th	D	Quiney, Paul D.)		Clyman	2/19/64			Stockbridge-Munsee; died at Marietta, GA from disease, 10/27/64
17 th	K	Ahwahsha-ka, Moses		Keshena	3/30/64	7/14/65		Menominee
17 th	K	Antoine, Joseph		Keshena	2/7/62			Oneida; died at Benton Barracks, MO from disease, 3/30/62
17 th	K	Antoine, Peter		Appleton	3/1/62			Oneida; killed at Vicksburg, MS, 7/1/63
17 th	K	Chicks, Jacob		Watertown, WI	10/12/64			Stockbridge-Munsee
17 th	k	Jordan, Thomas (aka: Jourdain)		Oneida	3/1/62			Stockbridge-Munsee; Died at Corinth, MS, 7/15/62 from disease
17 th	K	Kanasha, John		Richmond	12/30/63			Menominee; wounded 5/26/64, died at Huntsville, AL, 8/11/64
17 th	K	Keshena, Joseph		Pella	4/21/64			Menominee; wounded 6/14/64; killed in RR accident in Kingston, GA, 8/28/64
17 th	K	Macotoquet, John		Holland	4/16/64	7/14/65		Menominee
17 th	K	Powlas, Henry		Duck Creek	2/21/62	1/18/63		Oneida; discharge w/ disability
17 th	K	Powlas, Peter 2 nd (aka: Powls)		Oneida	3/4/64	10/9/65		Oneida
17 th	K	Sheopkie, August (Corpl)		Bear Creek	12/20/61			Menominee; absent, detached since 3/6/64
17 th	K	Sheopkie, Charles		Bear Creek	1/9/62			Menominee; absent, detached since 3/10/64

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
17 th	K	Turkey, Dennis		Keshena	12/10/61	1/18/63		Menominee; discharged w/ disability (possibly same individual reenlisted in 3 rd WI/Co A)
17 th	K	Wankecheon, John B.		Shawano	12/30/63	7/14/65	6.00/mo wound rt. thigh	Menominee; wounded 6/11/64
17 th	K	Washanaquott, James		Pella	5/6/65			Menominee; wounded 8/24/64; AWOL at M.O.
17 th	K	Waupeno, Joseph		Oshkosh	4/15/64			Menominee; killed at Kennesaw Mtn, GA, 6/25/64
17 th	K	Waupeno, Moses		Oshkosh	4/15/64	7/14/65		Menominee
18 th	G	Faley, Michael (aka: Fayley)		Dell Prairie	12/18/61		\$4.00/mo; gunshot wound to right hand	Ho-Chunk? Wounded (Moved to Winnebago Agency, MN after war)
18 th	G	Palmer, Urban(e)					\$8.00/mo, injury to abdomen?? Could be other Palmer in 5 th , G	Ho-Chunk?
18 th	H	Matoxen, Isaac		Oshkosh	11/4/62	3/30/65		Wounded and POW at Jackson, MS, 5/14/63; discharged w/ disability
18 th	H	Hill, Joseph			11/11/62			Oneida; Died at Post Hospital 3/27/63
18 th	H	Hill, William		Duck Creek	11/4/62	6/9/65		Oneida; wounded and POW at Jackson, MS, 5/14/63; discharged w/ disability
22 nd	A	Powlas, John E.		Yorkville	8/7/63	6/22/65		Oneida
22 nd	A	Powlas, William G		Racine	8/7/62	6/12/65		Oneida

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
25 th	B	Davids, Darius		Port Andrew	1/23/364			Stockbridge-Munsee? POW at Decatur, GA, died at Andersonville 3/8/65 (roster shows transfer to Co I/12 th WI on 6/2/65, post mortem?)
25 th	B	Davids, Marquis		Port Andrew	1/20/64			Stockbridge-Munsee; transferred to Co. I/12 th WI, 6/2/65
27 th	B	Maynard, John (corpl)			8/20/62			Ho-Chunk?
30 th	I	Chrisjohn, Nathan		Watertown	12/17/63	9/20/65		Oneida
32 nd	B	Metoxen, Peter		Fond-du-lac	9/29/64			Stockbridge-Munsee; transferred to 16 th WI (new company F), 6/4/65
32 nd	B	Metoxin, John		Fond-du-lac	11/23/63			Stockbridge-Munsee; wounded at River's Bridge, SC; transferred to 16 th WI (new company B), 6/4/65
32 nd	F	Chrisjohn, David (aka: Christ, John David)		Green Bay	8/21/62	6/12/65		Oneida
32 nd	F	Chrisjohn, Henry (aka: Christ, John Henry)		Green Bay	12/29/63			Oneida; transferred to Co. G/16 th WI, 6/4/65
32 nd	F	Jourdan, Moses		Green Bay	12/28/63			Oneida; died at Decatur, AL, from disease, 7/8/64
32 nd	F	Metoxin, Simon		Oneida	12/29/63			Oneida; transferred to Co G/16 th WI, 6/4/65
32 nd	F	Powlas, Jacob (aka: Paulos)		Green Bay	12/23/63			Oneida; transferred to Co. G/16 th WI, 6/4/65

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
32 nd	I	Cornelius, William		Appleton	8/20/62			Oneida; Died at St. Louis, MO, from disease, 7/7/63
32 nd	I	Metoxin, Louis (aka: Lewis Metoxen)		Freedom	11/10/63	7/12/65		Stockbridge-Munsee; transferred to Co C/16 th , 6/4/65
35 th	A	Doxtater, John (aka: Doxstater)		Fond du lac	2/20/64			Stockbridge-Munsee; died at New Orleans, LA from disease, 10/10/64
35 th	I	Ricketts, Edward		Oak Creek	2/9/64			Stockbridge-Munsee, died at Port Hudson, LA, from disease, 7/30/64
37 th	E	Green, William		Waubek	3/31/64			Oneida; MIA at Petersburg, VA, 6/18/64 (reported later as died, see Powlas Diary)
36 th	G	Dick, John W.		Brothertown	10/16/61			Stockbridge-Munsee
37 th	K	Ah-pa-ho-ke, Isaac (aka: Ah-pah-kee)	18	Milwaukee	6/9/64	7/27/65	\$6.00/mo, 5/1878; loss of ring & middle finger, left hand	Menominee; Wounded at Petersburg, VA 8/19/64
37 th	K	Ah-she-tah-yash, James	30	Milwaukee	5/19/64			Menominee; wounded at Petersburg, VA, absent sick at M.O. (pension application say he actually died on 9/3/64 at David's Island)
37 th	K	Hah-pah-tak-wah-no-quette, Seymore (Corpl)		Pella	5/14/64			Menominee; Killed at Petersburg, VA 7/30/64
37 th	K	Hah-pah-tok-a-sic, Charles		Milwaukee	6/7/64			Menominee; absent sick at M.O.
37 th	K	Kah-to-tah, Jerome		Waukechon	5/14/64	7/27/65		Menominee; wounded at Petersburg, VA, 7/30/64

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
37 th	K	Kas-ka-tuppa, William		Milwaukee	6/4/64	7/27/65		Menominee
37 th	K	Ka-wah-tah-wah- pa-o, Henry (aka: Ka-wah-tah-pod, Ka-wah-tah-wah- poo)		Milwaukee	6/9/64	7/27/65	\$2.00/mo, 4/1879; wound to left scalp	Menominee; wounded at Petersburg, VA, 4/2/65
37 th	K	Kay-so, Meshell (Corpl)		Milwaukee	5/17/64	7/27/65		Menominee
37 th	K	Ken-nein-we-ka- sic, Samuel (aka: Kennaun-we-kasic, Kenwein-we-kasic, Kinewahkasic, Kinneuakkasic, Kinniew-ka-sic)		Milwaukee	5/19/64			Menominee; Absent sick at M.O.
37 th	K	Ken-no-sha, Meshell		Milwaukee	5/14/64			Menominee; Killed at Petersburg, 7/30/64
37 th	K	Mach-me-nom-o- nee, Joseph		Milwaukee	5/22/64	7/27/65		Menominee
37 th	K	Mach-o-pa-tah, Solomon		Milwaukee	6/6/64	7/27/65		Menominee
37 th	K	Mah-ma-ka-wit, Meshell (aka: Mah-mah-kewitt, Mah-mak-awitz)		Milwaukee	5/14/64		\$.00/mo, 3/1881; paid to widow, Margaret	Menominee; wounded at Petersburg, VA, 7/30/64; absent sick at M. O.
37 th	K	May-che-won, Joseph (aka:		Milwaukee	5/18/64	7/27/65		Menominee

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
		Maychevron)						
37 th	K	Menosh, John		Milwaukee	5/17/64	4/16/65		Menominee, discharged w/ disability
37 th	K	Mosh-she-nosh, Barney (aka: Mesh-she-nosh)		Pella	5/16/64		\$8.00/mo, paid to widow, Mary A.	Menominee; Killed at Weldon RR, VA, 8/21/64
37 th	K	Nah-nan-ke-sin, Meshell (aka: Mitchel Nock Nock Cheshin, Nock Nock Keshin, Meshell Nonmockkesin)		Milwaukee	5/15/64	7/27/65		Menominee
37 th	K	Nah-pah-nah-co-chen, John		Milwaukee	6/15/64			Menominee; deserted 7/12/64
37 th	K	Nah-sha-kah-appa, Amable		Milwaukee	5/20/64			Menominee; Killed at Petersburg, VA, 7/30/64
37 th	K	Nah-wah-quah, Joseph		Milwaukee	5/17/64			Menominee; Killed at Petersburg, VA, 7/30/64
37 th	K	Osh-a-wah-no-meton, Meshell		Pella	5/16/64	7/27/65		Menominee
37 th	K	Pah-po-quah, John B.		Milwaukee	5/18/64		\$8.00/mo, paid to widow, Mary	Menominee; POW at Petersburg, VA 7/30/64. Absent sick at M. O.
37 th	K	Pah-po-quien, Joseph		Milwaukee	6/10/64			Menominee; Killed at Petersburg, VA, 8/21/64
37 th	K	Pah-ye-wah-sit, Joseph		Milwaukee	5/16/64			Menominee; wounded at Weldon RR, VA, 8/21/64. Absent sick at M. O.

Regt.	Co.	Name & Rank	Age	Residence	In	Out	Pension	Affiliation & Remarks
unit)								
46 th	F	Besaw, Charles (Corpl)		Utica Center	2/14/665	9/27/65		Stockbridge-Munsee
52 nd	E	Beaulieu, James H. (Sgt)			3/65	8/65		Ojibwe; lived in Aitkin, MN, after war

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