

University of Wisconsin - La Crosse

CIVIL WAR DIARY OF
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER A. ARNOLD

A Seminar Paper
Presented to
The Graduate Faculty
College of Education
University of Wisconsin - La Crosse

by
John Doser
July 1975

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - LA CROSSE
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Candidate: John Doser

I recommend acceptance of this seminar paper in partial fulfillment of this candidate's requirements for the degree Master of Science in Education: History - Social Science

July 28, 1975
Date

George R. Buttery
Seminar Paper Advisor

This seminar paper is approved for the College of Education.

July 28, 1975
Date

Howard C. Rose
Dean, College of Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Chapter I. Company C at Madison	4
Chapter II. The Tour at Camp Washburn	6
Chapter III. Alexander Arnold - Soldier and Man	8
Chapter IV. Indian Trouble at New Lisbon	11
Chapter V. Expedition up Missouri River to Indian Territory	14
Chapter VI. Prisoner and Guerrilla Service in Kentucky . .	19
Footnotes	23
Bibliography	26

ABSTRACT

During the Civil War years Wisconsin mustered into the service of the Union various organizations such as the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry. Although it did not take an active part in the war against the Confederacy, it carried out its duties well. These duties included protecting civilians from Indians, enforcing the draft, building forts, and guarding prisoners of war. Of the ten companies in the Thirtieth, Company C was under the command of Captain Alexander Arnold of Galesville, Wisconsin. During much of his life Arnold kept a diary which included his years in military service. This paper centers around his diary which has not been previously transcribed. Because the Thirtieth was not engaged in combat, not much is known of its day to day operations. Arnold's diary does reveal some of these operations particularly as they relate to Company C.

INTRODUCTION

Alexander Ahab Arnold, Trempealeau County livestock breeder and politician, was born October 20, 1833, at Rhinebeck, New York. He attended college in Poughkeepsie, New York, and taught school for a short time before entering Ohio Law School at Poland, Ohio. He graduated in 1855 and was admitted to the Ohio bar the following year. Arnold practiced law in Poland until 1857 when he moved to Galesville, Wisconsin. There he practiced law, farmed, and did some surveying. During the late 1850's Trempealeau County appointed him district attorney. In 1859 Arnold married Hattie Tripp of New York. She died two years later leaving an infant daughter Blanche, who died in 1862.

In 1861 Arnold was elected Trempealeau County Superintendent of Schools. Commissioned a captain in Company C, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry in 1862, he gave up the position of superintendent. When Arnold entered the service he stood about six feet tall, had blue eyes, and light hair and complexion. Eventually the Thirtieth saw action in Wisconsin, on the Indian frontier in the Dakotas, and in Kentucky. At the close of the Civil War Arnold returned to Galesville. In 1869 he married Mary Douglas, a member of a prominent Melrose, Wisconsin, family. He joined the Republican Party and became elected to the State Assembly in 1870. He served as state senator from 1877 to 1878, then went back to the Assembly where he served as speaker in 1880. Arnold was also chairman of the Board

of Supervisors of Trempealeau County and county surveyor.

Arnold's main business was farming; and he pioneered in breeding Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire Swine. In addition to farming he served as president of the State Agricultural Society in 1886 and as president of the Bank of Galesville. He also became involved in real estate development and promoted the Galesville and Mississippi Railroad, of which he was president in 1874.

Arnold took an active role in community affairs. He supported the public schools and presided over the Board of Trustees of Galesville University. He helped organize the Galesville Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, became a member of the Masonic Order, and was president of the Trempealeau County Historical Society. And although raised a Hicksite Quaker, Arnold became a member of the Presbyterian Church late in life. He died on March 1, 1915, at Galesville.¹

In August 1862, a series of war meetings were held in Trempealeau County for the purpose of organizing the men of that area in the Civil War effort. The harvest season was approaching, and because most of the men of the region made their living by agriculture, various farm tasks concerned them during the day. On August 25, the men that were to make up Company C, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, came together and were sworn in as soldiers. The following day the men elected Alexander Arnold captain of the company. The other two officers were First Lieutenant Darius

Chappell and Second Lieutenant John McMasters.² Arnold and Chappell then journeyed to Madison where they obtained their commissions.

On his return to Galesville Arnold settled his business affairs. He contracted with a neighbor, Charles Perkins, to take care of his farm and livestock in his absence. The men of the company came together in early September to begin the drilling which continued daily until they were called to service. In early October Arnold received orders to take the company to Madison. On October 12, after being presented a flag by the ladies of Trempealeau County, the company went to the city of Trempealeau and boarded a steamboat for Prairie du Chien. Arriving there the next day they took a train for Madison, and on the evening of October 13, 1862, reached Camp Randall.³

CHAPTER I
COMPANY C AT MADISON

At Camp Randall the Company received its equipment such as blankets, overcoats, and caps. The daily routine of drilling continued, the men fixed their quarters, and on occasion a dress parade took place. On October 21, 1862, the men of the Thirtieth Regiment were mustered into the service. At this time Company C had a total enlistment of three officers and eighty-seven men.⁴

Arnold's infant daughter Blanche arrived in Madison on October 31, accompanied by Mrs. Charles Perkins. His wife Hattie had died in 1861, and his daughter had been cared for by Mrs. Perkins. Arnold had decided to take his daughter back to stay with relatives in Poughkeepsie, New York, and arrived there on November 6, 1862.

A problem developed at this point in reading the diary because the entries from November 7 to November 11, 1862, were made in pencil and were sufficiently smeared to make reading the text virtually impossible. Arnold apparently spent the time visiting relatives and in-laws. The next readable entry is November 12, the date of his return to Madison.⁵

On November 14, 1862, he received a telegram informing him of the death of his daughter the previous day. He commented that day in his diary: "I did not know that I deserved such luck ... My dear child. All I had left to Hattie." Arnold did not mention

in the next days of attending the funeral, but the entries did continue with military related matters.⁶

CHAPTER II
THE TOUR AT CAMP WASHBURN

In early November 1862, problems had developed in the eastern part of the state, particularly in Ozaukee and Washington counties regarding enforcement of the draft. By mid-November draft rioters from Ozaukee county arrived at Camp Randall, and the Thirtieth received orders to go to Milwaukee to help deal with the situation. Seven companies reached Camp Washburn on November 18, and the next day Company C drilled and shot off two cartridges apiece with Arnold remarking "no trouble as yet with the draft."

On the afternoon of November 20 Arnold received marching orders, and two days later went back to Camp Randall with a detachment of sick. No mention is made of any rioters accompanying him, but two authors writing on Wisconsin in the war stated that one company was sent back with a portion of more Ozaukee county rioters.⁷ After returning from Milwaukee the company remained quartered at Camp Randall until July 1863.⁸

Arnold, Chappell, and McMasters went into town on the evening of December 16. While they were there their barracks burned. It was not until January, 1863, that they moved to new quarters. In the meantime the citizens of Madison provided Christmas dinner for the soldiers, and on December 27, Arnold attended an installation of officers of the Masonic Lodge of which he was a member.⁹

The most significant problem faced by Company C during this time was disease, brought by colds and influenza. Eighteen men died during the eight month period they were at Madison. In late January of 1863, Arnold himself became ill with a cold and sore throat accompanied by constipation. He drank syrup of squills for the latter, had croton oil rubbed on his chest, and took quinine tonic for the cold.¹⁰

CHAPTER III

ALEXANDER ARNOLD - SOLDIER AND MAN

From November 1862, until July 1863, Company C remained at Camp Randall and did little militarily except drill. In March 1863, through a special request of Governor Edward Salomon, General John Pope, who was in command of the Northwest, ordered that the regiment remain for duty in the state to enforce the draft and anticipated Indian problems, "very much to the chagrin of both officers and men."¹¹

It is from this period along with later entries in the Diary that a picture of Arnold takes shape. As a commanding officer he dealt firmly but fairly with the men. On several occasions he bought things for the men out of his own pocket. For example, in late February of 1863, Arnold purchased gloves for the company, and in late April 1864, he took the company to a variety show just prior to their trip up the Missouri River. When he felt that the men had legitimate complaints he aided them. On December 17, 1862, Arnold helped write a petition to the Adjutant General. During July and August of 1862, recruitment for the Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fifth Regiments took place, but these were filled before September 14, 1862. The governor kept three of the companies stationed with arms and held in readiness at Prescott and Hudson, Wisconsin, to suppress an anticipated Indian outbreak. The

petition asked that the commissioned officers be paid from the date of their commissions instead of the date they were mustered.¹²

Arnold's interest in education can be seen in the various lectures and theatre performances he attended, as well as his concern for books. During his years in the military his reading consisted of such works as Les Miserables, Pilgrims Progress, Pickwick Papers, and David Copperfield. He also read Byron, Thomas Paine, and some works of Shakespeare such as The Tempest and Two Gentlemen of Verona. While in the Dakota Territory in May of 1864, he read these last two and made the comment regarding The Tempest that the "... moral is good as it shows a forgiving disposition to be best." After reading Two Gentlemen of Verona, he commented that, "Proteus got off too easy. Should have been punished for betraying his friend ..."¹³

Arnold often attended the theatre while stationed in Wisconsin and Kentucky. Among the performances he saw were Pearl of Savoy, School for Scandal, and American Cousins. Hearing lectures was another way in which he spent some of his spare time. Among the more prominent speakers he heard were Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky abolitionist; George Francis Train, a Unionist; Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples of Christ; and Frederick Douglass, a black abolitionist.

For recreation Arnold enjoyed playing billiards, which he spent most of his last two months doing while stationed in Kentucky. He also played chess, but his ability seemed questionable. On one

occasion he wrote that he had been beaten nine out of fourteen matches. He also played euchre, ten pin, attended dances, and enjoyed hunting and fishing. Wherever the company was stationed, Arnold called on or escorted women to the theatre, dances, and picnics.

Arnold took an interest in politics even while a soldier. Although he became a Republican later in life, during the war he attended various Democratic party meetings. In late February 1863, he remarked that he went to an insane asylum and to the Democratic Convention, and he always mentioned election days in his diary. In September of 1863, he attended the Janesville War Democratic Convention.

Religion played an important part in Arnold's life. Raised a Quaker he later became a Presbyterian. On numerous occasions he attended church on Sunday two or three times and even while in the field always attended services. During the war years he went to various churches such as the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Christian. 143

CHAPTER IV
INDIAN TROUBLE AT NEW LISBON

In late June of 1863, Arnold received orders to look into some disturbances involving Indians in the New Lisbon, Wisconsin, area. He arrived in early July and arranged for a council with the Indians which was held on July 13. That same day Indians had killed a Mrs. Salter and Arnold visited the site of the killing. Two days later, Company C arrived in New Lisbon with about seventy men. The next day the Indians that were being detained were moved to other quarters and the situation there remained quiet for a time. On the first day of August the Indians were released at night and they attacked a Mrs. Austin who killed one of them. Although relations with the Indians were uncertain, Arnold was ordered in the middle of August to send twenty men to Hartford with Lieutenant Darius Chappell to enforce the draft. When Chappell returned he received new orders to go to Brown County with a detachment to protect enrolling officers of the draft.

On September 10, 1863, a fight broke out at New Lisbon between some soldiers of Company C and some civilians. A civilian, Peter J. Bellinger, and Private Ebrat Olson from Preston, Minnesota, were killed. Arnold returned to Madison with the company in the middle of September after investigating the incident. With the completion of the investigation, eight men had charges brought against them.¹⁵

They were Corporal Christian Olson of Galesville, Wisconsin, and Privates James Davis, Glencoe, Illinois; Henry Beardsley and Albert Olds from Caledonia, Minnesota; Herman Kottinger of Galesville, Wisconsin; Edwin Wilbur from Trempealeau, Wisconsin; Henry Proctor of Arcadia, Wisconsin; and Charles Cummings from Lincoln, Wisconsin.¹⁶ In December of 1863, Arnold wrote to the Adjutant General advising him that the Circuit Court of Juneau County found no indictments in the case. He stated further that he hoped the cases would be "...disposed of as soon as possible in some way compatible with the good of the service." A reply followed which stated that the men involved would be tried by court martial as soon as possible.¹⁷

The first to be tried in the case was James Davis. He was found guilty of all charges except murder and was sentenced to the Military Prison at Alton, Illinois, there to be confined eight months at hard labor and to forfeit all pay due. After his time at Alton he was to be dishonorably discharged and confined at hard labor in a state prison for six months, including one day in solitary.¹⁸

The others went on trial on February 24, 1864. Charges in the cases of the men ranged from murder to assault and battery, and mutiny and disobedience of lawful commands. Henry Proctor, Edwin Wilbur, and Christian Olson were found not guilty, but the others were not as fortunate. Henry Beardsley was sentenced to military

prison for twelve months with forfeit of all pay. Albert Olds received six months ahrd labor and forfeiture of pay. And Charles Cummings had to forfeit five dollars per month for five months, and was confined at hard labor with ball and chain for thirty days.¹⁹

On May 14, 1864, Beardsley, Olds, Kottinger, and Cummings were released and were returned to duty with the regiment.²⁰ James Davis still remained in confinement, but he later escaped from the guard house and enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment forming at Camp Washburn. Fred Foss captured Davis for a thirty dollar reward, and he was delivered to the Provost Marshall on June 16, 1864.²¹ In December Davis was reprieved by President Lincoln and sent back to the company under arrest as a deserter from his previous escape.²²

In the reprieves the men involved were to receive their back pay but Davis and Kottinger did not. Arnold wrote a letter to the Adjutant General at Louisville in which he said that Davis had become alarmed while in prison. He had become worried that some severe sentence awaited him and thus escaped. Arnold continued that

"... if he can be enabled to receive the whole of his pay less the thirty dollars, the expense of his arrest, I believe he will become a good soldier. It will be greatly to his benefit and for the good of the service."²³

Later that year a reply came which authorized payment of the back pay in the cases of Davis and Kottinger.²⁴

CHAPTER V
EXPEDITION UP MISSOURI RIVER TO INDIAN TERRITORY

In late December 1863, Company C moved from Camp Randall to Camp Washburn. With the start of another year, Arnold in his diary for January 1, 1864, thought of where he had been the last two New years and wondered "where I will be January 1, 1865. I should like to be in the home of my childhood today."²⁵ Arnold spent the first two months of the new year testifying in the court martial cases that involved the incident at New Lisbon. In March the company moved to Camp Reno near Milwaukee where it completed a new set of barracks.

In mid-April of 1864, the company received orders to go to St Louis. It travelled by train for a week and arrived at Benton Barrackes. Arnold described the facilities as a splendid camping ground and very good quarters. "General Fremont knew what he was about when he built these barracks. Everything that a soldier wants is here."²⁶ Company A, with Colonel Daniel Dill and the staff of the Thirtieth, boarded the steamer Glasgow on April 25, and started up the Missouri River. Four days later Company C aboard the Isabella, and Company H on the Bell Peoria began the trip. A week later the Isabella reached Jefferson City, Missouri, and took on five thousand rounds of elongated ball cartridges. The following day the boat tied up at the farm of Confederate General Sterling

Price, and Arnold wrote that some of the soldiers stole some tobacco. On May 4, Arnold again reported some stealing of a canvass and telescope. The following the canvass was sent back to Lexington, Missouri, where it had been stolen. It was on the same day that Arnold saw the battle ground where Union General James Milligan had been defeated by Price on September 20, 1861.²⁷

The problem of disease constantly faced the soldiers. When the company reached St. Joseph, Missouri, Arnold purchased some mosquito netting and "washed up for the week." Four men of Company I had been left sick with smallpox when they arrived at Nebraska City. Arnold wrote that they did not take them aboard their boat. Arnold had a case of diarrhea on July 26, which he termed quite severe. For the next three days that is all that is mentioned for his daily entry. Then there is nothing until August 16, in which Arnold said that he had typhoid fever during that time span, and that this is the first chance he has had to write. "I have been close to death, but the Lord in his mercy has spared me."²⁸

Travel on the Missouri River meant encountering sand bars and snags which were problems for navigation. Near Sioux City, Iowa, the company came upon the steamer Louisville sunk with its Captain Wolf drink. Finally on June 6, the company arrived at Fort Sully, about four hundred miles above Sioux City.

During the trip upriver Arnold had trouble with eight of his

men disobeying orders. Corporal Augustus Van Slyke of Galesville, Wisconsin, refused to obey Sergeant David Wade's order to help cook.²⁹ The next day Van Slyke was placed under arrest. Just prior to the trip to St. Louis, Arnold had tried to get Van Slyke a chaplain's position in the Twenty-Fourth Regiment. When they reached Fort Sully Arnold had a "loud talk" with Van Slyke and complained to Colonel Dill. Arnold requested that a court martial be convened and that Van Slyke be reduced to the ranks. The following day he remarked in the diary that he was ~~so~~ sorry to have reduced Van but I felt it my duty to my self, my country, and my God."³⁰

Another disciplinary problem involved a Private Albert Booth from Trempealeau, Wisconsin. Arnold filed charges against Booth for disrespect toward a commanding officer in which Booth said "... the damned officers will force us on the boat and go where they please. I'll be damned if I haven't as good a right to go off as they have." When ordered by Chaplain Asa Green of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to stop talking that way, Booth replied that the "... officers need not act like a pack of damned fools... I would be damned if I would obey any such orders and that officers weren't better than privates." Booth also refused two orders by Sergeant Wade to get back on board the boat on May 6, 1864, and when the company was ordered to drill and shoulder arms on June 16, he did not and said he could not see the point. On this same date six others also refused to drill, but

Booth was the only one mentioned by Arnold as being court martialed.³¹

On July 8, 1864, the company reached the site of the soon to be built Fort Rice. It was located four hundred miles above Fort Sully near the junction of the Missouri and Cannonball Rivers. One week later the construction of Fort Rice began.

In late August Arnold mentioned a wagon train of Idaho immigrants under the leadership of a Captain Fisk were being ferried across the Missouri by the steamer U.S. Grant. Three days later the wagons left with an escort for the Montana Territory. Near the Dakota and Montana line they were attacked by Indians and a detachment rode back to the fort for help. The company was ordered out after the Indians and Arnold spent all of September 10 looking for a horse but failed. In a later entry Arnold mentioned being thrown by a horse, so in this writer's opinion not being able to get one could have been to his advantage. The expedition left the next day and reached the wagons on the twentieth. The Indians retreated and the immigrants were escorted to the Missouri River.³²

When Arnold reached Fort Sully he had his first contact with the Indians in this area. He described them as "... nearly all six feet high and stout well-made fellows." In the middle of June 1864, he noted that the Indians had a dance for every boat that came up the river. Besides the Indian attack on the immigrant train, conflicts between the soldiers and Indians developed. On June 29,

the Captain of the Topographical Engineers was shot by the Indians and three of them were caught and killed in revenge. And on September 27, two men were shot near Fort Rice and one died.³³

The men started to construct float boats in early October of 1864, for the return trip down river which began one week later. They covered about fifty miles a day and contended with sand bars and snags all the way. To add to the difficulties, the boat that carried Company A ran into the stern of Arnold's boat, and he had to stop for an hour for repairs. Winter was approaching this area and the next day Arnold recorded the first snow of the season. On November 10, Arnold wrote of floating cakes of ice in the Missouri, and the next day Company H, the last to arrive at Omaha, did so by land because their boat became trapped in the ice.

Finally on November 18, Company C arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, and went into camp. A week later orders came directing it to proceed to Louisville, Kentucky. The company left St. Joseph by train and went by way of Springfield, Indiana, arriving in Louisville on November 29.³⁴ During the trip the regiment travelled over two bridges which were on fire. On another occasion a freight train immediately ahead of them caused a bridge to collapse.³⁵

CHAPTER VI
PRISONER AND GUERRILLA SERVICE IN KENTUCKY

The Thirtieth was primarily responsible for guarding prisoners of war and hunting guerrillas while stationed in Kentucky. Shortly after arrival Arnold received orders to take ninety-four men to escort 463 prisoners to Camp Douglas near Chicago. He completed the assignment in early December 1864. He undertook two other trips of a similar nature later. In early February of 1865, Arnold delivered ninety prisoners to Fort Delaware. The following spring he took 544 to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. After completing the first trip Arnold noted in his diary for December 8, 1864, that on his return to Louisville the army was conscripting horses.

Also in December 1864, the Thirtieth moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, for a short time to guard military stores and a bridge over the Barren River. Upon its return to Louisville in early 1865, Arnold was assigned guard duty at a military prison. While on this duty Arnold mentioned various events at the prison. On several occasions men were hanged, and there was a fire in the prison hospital in late January which killed two "Rebels".³⁶

As previously mentioned another duty of the Thirtieth while in Kentucky was hunting guerrillas. One of the more famous of these was Jerome Clark, better known as Sue Mundy.

Clark was given the name by George Prentice, editor of the Louisville Courier. Prentice was waging a vendetta against Major General Stephen Burbridge, the Union departmental commander, over the general's attempt to swing an election to the Republicans. When Prentice learned that a slender, long-haired guerrilla was operating successfully in Kentucky, he had an idea. He would discredit Burbridge by making the public believe that the guerrilla was a woman and the army could not cope with "her". The Courier borrowed the name "Sue Mundy" from a Louisville Negro woman of unsavory reputation, and soon Clark was the most famous guerrilla in Kentucky.³⁷

In the early part of 1865, Clark operated in Kentucky burning depots and freight cars. Arnold noted in his diary of March 11, 1865, that a squad of men went to take Mundy. They captured him two days later and brought him to Louisville. Four days later Mundy was hanged; Arnold was commander of the guard at the hanging.³⁸

As the war began to draw to a close, Arnold mentioned the good news of the fall of Fort Fisher, North Carolina. This fort was at the tip of Federal Point on the Cape Fear River, and guarded the approach to Wilmington from the Atlantic Ocean. The capture helped the Union forces to move into the interior of North Carolina. But there was also the sad news of the death of Lincoln on April 15. Four days later Arnold wrote of a military procession in honor of Lincoln.³⁹

In early August of 1865, Arnold received a letter from the Headquarters of the Department of Kentucky regarding a Private Samuel Johnson of Trempealeau, Wisconsin. While stationed at both Camp Randall and in Milwaukee, Johnson had stolen money and clothing.

According to the letter he had left Louisville in debt to various parties, and it instructed Arnold not to send the papers in regard to Johnson being mustered out of the service until the problems in Louisville had been straightened out.⁴⁰

In the summer of 1865, Arnold wrote that he had to arrest some soldiers for chasing geese. And there was an incident at Barracks Number One involving a drunken man which Arnold had to quiet down. He spent his last few months in service visiting various sites in Kentucky, which included the tomb of Henry Clay and Mammoth Cave. To make life a little more pleasant for those not so fortunate as he, accompanied by a brass band, Arnold visited an asylum for the blind. Early in the fall of 1865, the Thirtieth Regiment began the trip back to Wisconsin by train. On arriving at Clinton, Wisconsin, Arnold left the group and went to Elkhorn to visit friends. The regiment Madison and Camp Randall toward the end of September. Arnold arrived two days later. He was mustered out, paid by the quartermaster, and arrived home in Galesville on October 7, 1865.⁴¹

The Thirtieth Regiment had not won honor or glory on the battlefield. Up until March of 1864, most of its members had been retained in the state for duty related to enforcement of the draft.

Quiner's book made the following remarks on the Thirtieth:

We regret much the absence of data for a more interesting sketch of this regiment. In its organization it was equal to the best sent out of Wisconsin, but it was fated to reap but little honor or glory on the battlefield, or in active

service against the rebels, although whatever duty it was called upon to perform, was done with cheerfulness and ability.⁴²

And again Quiner remarks in regard to the trip up the Missouri, that "... we know but little of the operations ... of the Thirtieth ... as an application for a historical sketch from the officers has not been responded to."⁴³ As a commanding officer Alexander Arnold performed his duties when called upon with ability. He showed an interest in his men and those things which were a large part of his life before entering the military continued to be so while serving his country.

Footnotes

1. Biography, Alexander Arnold Papers, Box 1.
2. Chappell was from Caledonia, Minnesota, McMasters from Arcadia, Wisconsin. See Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865 (Madison, Wisconsin, 1886), Vol. II, p. 423. Hereafter cited as Roster with volume and page numbers.
3. Diary of Alexander Arnold, August 25, 1862, August 26, 1862, September 5, 1862, October 8, 1862, October 12, 1862, October 13, 1862, hereafter cited as Diary with the appropriate date.
4. Muster Roll, Alexander Arnold Papers, Box 2, Folder 1.
5. Diary, November 7, 1862, to November 12, 1862.
6. Ibid, October 21, 1862, October 31, 1862, November 6, 1862, November 12, 1862, November 14, 1862.
7. William DeLoss Love, Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion (Chicago: Church and Goodman, 1866), p. 834; and Edwin Quiner, The Military History of Wisconsin (Chicago: Clarke and Company, 1866), p.790.
8. Diary, November 18, 1862, November 19, 1862, November 20, 1862.
9. Ibid, December 16, 1862, December 25, 1862, December 27, 1862.
10. Squills syrup is derived from onions and was used for promoting excretion of fluids from the respiratory tract. Croton oil was a drastic purgative.
11. William DeLoss Love, Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion (Chicago: Church and Goodman, 1866), p. 834.
12. Petition to Adjutant General, Alexander Arnold Papers, Box 2, Folder 3, n.d.
13. Diary, May 18, 1864, May 19, 1864.
14. Ibid, February 26, 1863, April 26, 1864, March 8, 1864, June 15, 1865, February 25, 1863, September 17, 1863.
15. Ibid, June 27, 1863, July 13, 1863, July 15, 1863, August 1, 1863, August 13, 1863, August 29, 1863, September 10, 1863, September 15, 1863.

16. Roster, Volume II, p. 423-425.
17. Letter to Adjutant General, Alexander Arnold Papers, December 11, 1863; Letter from Headquarters, District of Wisconsin, December 15, 1863, Box 2, Folder 3.
18. General Court Martial order #105, Alexander Arnold Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.
19. General Orders #6, Alexander Arnold Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.
20. Special Orders #177, Alexander Arnold Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.
21. Letter of Office of Assistant Quartermaster, Alexander Arnold Papers, July 2, 1864, Box 2, Folder 3.
22. Special Orders #460, Alexander Arnold Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.
23. Letter to Military District of Kentucky, Alexander Arnold Papers, January 16, 1865, Box 2, Folder 3.
24. Letter from Assistant Adjutant General, Alexander Arnold Papers, August 22, 1865, Box 2, Folder 3.
25. Diary, January 1, 1864.
26. Ibid, April 20, 1864.
27. Ibid, April 14, 1864, April 25, 1864, May 2, 1864, May 4, 1864.
28. Ibid, May 7, 1864, May 12, 1864, August 16, 1864.
29. Roster, Volume II, p. 425.
30. Diary, April 7, 1864, May 13, 1864, May 24, 1864, June 6, 1864, June 11, 1864, June 15, 1864, June 16, 1864.
31. Letter of Charges Against Albert Booth, Alexander Arnold Papers, Box 2, Folder 3, n.d. Roster, Volume II, p. 416, 423.
32. Diary, July 8, 1864, July 15, 1864, August 20, 1864, August 23, 1864, September 10, 1864, September 11, 1864, September 20, 1864, April 5, 1865.
33. Ibid, June 8, 1864, June 14, 1864, June 29, 1864, September 27, 1864.

34. Ibid, October 5, 1864, October 18, 1864, October 19, 1864, November 10, 1864, November 11, 1864, November 18, 1864, November 26, 1864, November 29, 1864.
35. William DeLoss Love, Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion (Chicago: Church and Goodman, 1866), p. 837.
36. Diary, December 5, 1864, December 8, 1864, January 12, 1865, February 4, 1865, May 4, 1865, January 27, 1865.
37. Albert Castel, "The Guerrilla War, 1861-1865", Civil War Times, Illustrated (October, 1974), p. 30.
38. War of the Rebellion, Series I, Volume XLIX, Part 1, p. 49, 626, 633-635, Diary, January 18, 1865, March 11, 1865, March 15, 1865.
39. War of the Rebellion, Series I, Volume XLVI, Part 1, p. 393-400, Diary, April 19, 1865.
40. Letter from Headquarters, Department of Kentucky, Alexander Arnold Papers, August 5, 1865, Box 2, Folder 3, Roster, Volume II, p. 424.
41. Diary, June 6, 1865, July 29, 1865, August 7, 1865, September 23, 1865, September 25, 1865, September 30, 1865, October 5, 1865.
42. Edwin Quiner, The Military History of Wisconsin, (Chicago: Clarke and Company, 1866), p. 791.
43. Ibid, p. 791.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Castel, Albert. "The Guerrilla War, 1861-1865". Civil War Times, Illustrated, (October, 1974), p.30.
- DeLoss Love, William. Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion. Chicago: Church and Goodman, 1866.
- Gard, Robert E., and Sorden, L.G. The Romance of Wisconsin Place Names. New York: October House, 1968.
- Quiner, Edwin B. The Military History of Wisconsin. Chicago: Clarke and Company, 1866.
- Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin. Madison: William J. Park and Company, 1866.
- Cyclopedia of Wisconsin. Edited by George W. Peck. Volume I. Madison: Western Historical Association, 1906.
- Dictionary of American Biography. Volumes 3, 4, 5, 18. American Council of Learned Societies. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930.
- Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. Volume II. Madison: Democratic Printing Company, 1886.
- The National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Volume V. New York: James T. White and Company, 1907.
- University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. Special Collections, Alexander A. Arnold Papers.
- War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I, Volumes 39, 46, 49. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902.
- Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion 1861-1865. Madison: Democratic Printing Office, 1914.