



Paul Philippoteaux, painter of the Gettysburg Cyclorama came to America in 1881 to study the battlefield and interview eyewitnesses of Pickett’s Charge. He chose a spot just back of The Angle as the focal point for the painting. From an elevated platform, he made sketches of the terrain and had a local photographer take a series of panoramic views. Then Philippoteaux began the massive project. He and his assistants completed the Cyclorama in 1884.

The imposing canvas—356-feet in circumference and 26-feet high—was first shown in Boston. In 1913, after exhibitions in several other cities, the Cyclorama was brought to Gettysburg where thousands of Civil War veterans of the battle saw it during the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Reunion that year. It has remained at Gettysburg ever since.

Paul Philippoteaux’ father, Henri, had perfected the cyclorama art form in Europe. During the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the early 20<sup>th</sup>, cycloramas enjoyed great popularity there and in the U.S. Scores of them were painted, usually of battle scenes or other heroic events. The Philippoteaux’, father and son, were associated in many of these productions, and together they dominated the cyclorama period.

This month on **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28**, the Michigan Regimental welcomes back special guest speaker, **Dave Jordan** who will present “*Civil War Cycloramas*.” Dave, the President, Program Director, and Newsletter Editor of the Kalamazoo Civil War Round Table, was born in Atlanta. At about age eight, during the Civil War Centennial, Dave visited the Atlanta Cyclorama and his fascination led him to visit the Gettysburg and Waterloo, Belgium Cycloramas. Later he began assembling images of the surviving Civil War Cycloramas (Gettysburg and Atlanta) as well as the ones that have vanished over the years (Shiloh, Vicksburg, Monitor & Merrimack, Second Manassas, and Missionary Ridge). Dave’s program will begin with a brief history and description of the Cycloramas that still exist with scenes from those that have disappeared.

You won’t want to miss this fabulous program. Circle the date on your calendars—**MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28**.

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The Michigan Regimental wishes to thank last month’s speaker, **Paul Taylor**, for his fine presentation, “*Discovering the Civil War in Florida*.”

**FALL FIELD TRIP:** Presently 46 people have signed up and paid the bus expenses for our October 17-18 excursion to Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. [These checks have now been turned in to Carroll Tietz.] Because some folks earlier dropped out, we have room on the bus for others. You are strongly encouraged to sign up, or if you’ve already done so, to bring along a friend who might be interested in having a great time cavorting around two of the most important battlefield areas in the country. We haven’t been to the Fredericksburg/Chancellorsville battle sites as a group since 1990, and this time we will be led around by THE authority, Frank O’Reilly. Saturday night after dinner we will hold a candlelight vigil at Guiney Station, the site of Stonewall Jackson’s death. It doesn’t get much better than this, so, if you haven’t signed up, you might want to rethink your decision.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** Nine of those who have paid the bus expenses HAVE NOT selected nor paid for their Saturday night dinners. This money needs to be paid no later than this month’s meeting. Please submit a check for \$36 along with your choice of dinner entrée (made out to either Jerry Maxwell or Carroll Tietz) to Jerry at this month’s meeting or mail Jerry a check to: 1952 Tiley Cir. Commerce, MI 48382.



The **50<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE** will be in session at 5:30 P.M. before the regular meeting commences at 6:30 P.M.

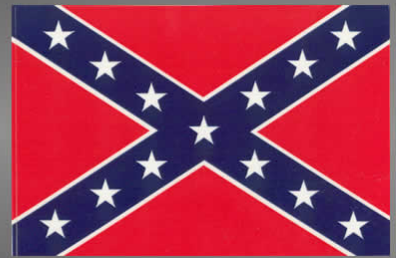
**QUIZ: Name the Location.....**

1. Where are the remains of Stonewall Jackson’s horse, Little Sorrel? And, where are the remains of Robert E. Lee’s horse, Traveler?
2. Where is the table on which the Emancipation Proclamation was signed? And, where is the lighthouse that was painted black after Lincoln’s assassination?
3. Where is the gravesite of James Longstreet? And, where is John Wilkes Booth buried?
4. Where is “The General,” the famous locomotive stolen by James Andrews and his raiders in April of 1862? And, where is “The Texas,” the engine that chased “The General”?
5. Where is the “golden” statue of William Tecumseh Sherman by Augustus Saint-Gaudens? And, where is the church that Stonewall Jackson was baptized?
6. Where is the location of a 3-and-a-half ton bust of Abraham Lincoln, supposedly the world’s largest bronze head? And, where is the blood-stained flag of Rob Wheat’s Louisiana Tigers?
7. Where is the Inn that Copperhead Clement L. Vallandigham accidentally inflicted a mortal wound to his own head in 1871 while defending a client in a murder case? And, where is the marker that stands on the site of George Custer’s birthplace?
8. Where are the remains of Phil Sheridan’s horse, Rienzi? And, where is the head of George Meade’s horse, Old Baldy?
9. Where is the gravesite of slave/lecturer Sojourner Truth? And, where is the marker, located on the site where Lincoln spoke on his only visit to Michigan?
10. Where is the bed on which Lincoln died on the morning of April 15, 1865? And, where is his blood-stained pillow?

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Perhaps one of the Civil War’s most unusual and mysterious characters was Sir Percy Wyndham, who headed the First New Jersey Cavalry. Born on the high seas, Wyndham was the son of Colonel Charles Wyndham of the British cavalry. At merely age sixteen, Percy fought in the Students’ Corps in Paris during the Revolution of 1848. In the same year he served in the French navy as an ensign of marines followed by a stint as an artillerist in the British army. In 1852 he joined the Austrian Lancers serving as a lieutenant until 1860 when he enlisted in Guiseppe Garibaldi’s revolution in Italy where he attained the rank of captain. Fighting for Garibaldi, Wyndham met another mercenary from the United States, Roberdeau Wheat. Within a year Wyndham was given command of a brigade by Garibaldi for bravery at Capua. He also received the rank of colonel and was bestowed the title of Chevalier of the Military Order of Savoy. Knighted in the field by King Victor Emmanuel, Wyndham remained in Italy until the outbreak of the American Civil War.

Reaching the United States, Wyndham was commissioned a colonel in the Army of the Potomac by recommendation of George McClellan. Captured by Stonewall Jackson’s rearguard near Harrisonburg, Virginia, on June 6, 1862, Wyndham renewed his acquaintance with Rob Wheat whom he hadn’t seen since their days under Garibaldi. As Wyndham passed along the way, he appeared “*much chopfallen*,” according to an eyewitness, and “*looking unutterable things in the way of impotent rage, disappointed hopes, and wounded pride*,” which the laughter of the soldiers did not help to dispel. One veteran later recalled that Sir Percy was “*the maddest prisoner I saw during the war*,” and he was so outraged, “*that he would have stopped right there in the road and engaged in fisticuffs if he could have found a partner*.” Wyndham’s Confederate captors certainly admired his flashy and likeable personality and especially spoke of his extraordinary appearance. His remarkable mustache measured more than a half-foot in length on either side of his face and could easily



have been tied in a knot at the back of his head. He pulled his thick, jet black hair straight back and parted it neatly in the middle. General Richard Taylor viewed the Englishman as “*a stalwart man, with huge mustaches, cavalry boots adorned with spurs worthy of a caballero, slouched hat, and plume, he strode along with the nonchalant air of one who had wooed Dame Fortune too long to be cast down by her frowns.*” Kyd Douglas, however, was not impressed by Wyndham’s credentials nor his appearance. Disdainfully, Douglas stated that Wyndham cared “*little on what side he fought,*” while adding, “[Wyndham] *was not an attractive-looking warrior and looked like what he was, a soldier of fortune.*”

Sir Wyndham later escaped and resumed command of the First New Jersey Cavalry. Seriously wounded in the leg at Brandy Station on June 9, 1863, Wyndham eventually resigned and returned to Italy to serve once more under Garibaldi as a staff officer until 1867. Later he started a comic paper in Calcutta and served as impresario of the opera and Commander-in-Chief of the army of the King of Burma. The colorful British officer died at age 45 (or 46) in 1879 when a hot air balloon he had constructed and commandeered went down into Royal Lake in Rangoon, Burma. Some, however, have him disappearing in Mandalay, Burma or in India, or somewhere over the Himalayas.

#### QUIZ ANSWERS:

1. Stuffed and on display at Virginia Military Institute and buried just outside the Lee Chapel at Washington and Lee University.
2. Chicago Historical Society Museum and Biloxi, Mississippi
3. Alta Vista Cemetery in Gainesville, Georgia and Green Mount Cemetery (unmarked) in Baltimore
4. In the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History at Big Shanty or Kennesaw and in the Atlanta Cyclorama Building in Grant Park
5. Entrance of Central Park in New York City and in St. John’s Episcopal Church in New York City
6. Ten miles SE of Laramie, Wyoming and the Confederate Museum in New Orleans
7. Golden Lamb Inn in Lebanon, Ohio and New Rumley, Ohio
8. Stuffed in the Smithsonian Institute and on the wall of the Civil War Museum in Philadelphia
9. Oak Hill Cemetery in Battle Creek, Michigan and Bronson Park in Kalamazoo
10. Chicago Historical Society Museum and Petersen Boarding House in Washington, D.C.

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Don’t forget to attend this month’s meeting for Dave Jordan’s presentation, “Civil War Cycloramas.” The meeting will begin at 6:30 P.M. in the Farmington Public Library (Grand River and Farmington Road). See you there.....

Also try our website: <http://www.farmlib.org/mrrt/>.