

map is actually Lake Peosta, although Warner labeled it the Mississippi. The river was actually some distance further east. What is not known are the exact distances to the lake and the river as well as the precise location of the camp. Enough information is available elsewhere to conclude that it was in the area along Dubuque's present-day Rhomberg and Garfield avenues. Several Civil War camps were precisely marked in 1928, but Camp Union was not one of them.

After the 12th Iowa left Camp Union late in November, the camp closed but re-opened the next July under a new name, Camp Franklin, following President Lincoln's call for additional volunteers. The camp was vastly expanded in size, from the 16 buildings on Warner's map to about 50 buildings. In fact, the camp was overbuilt and became Iowa's largest camp in terms of its capacity for housing volunteer enlistees. During the late summer and fall of 1862, the 21st, 27th, 32nd, and 38th Iowa Volunteer Infantry Regiments were organized and mustered at this camp, but they were not all present in the camp at the same time. After plans to organize an Irish regiment (the 42nd Iowa) faltered, the few companies that had been raised were transferred to the 7th Iowa Cavalry.

The camp closed for good late in the fall of 1862, and the barracks were sold at auction on January 10, 1863, for \$1,564. The auction was conducted by Chap-

line, Burton & Company, which had advertised it for several days beforehand as "the entire Barracks, . . . consisting of some Fifty Barracks, containing about 250,000 feet of Good Lumber, several stoves, &c." The lumber could be purchased in lots of 100 to 5,000 feet.

A week later, the controversial editor of the *Dubuque Daily Herald*, Dennis A. Mahony, who claimed loyalty to the Union but was also an outspoken critic of the Lincoln administration and the general conduct of the war, sneered that "Camp Franklin is now desolate, not a solitary soldier inhabiting a single barrack. The governor says that no more troops will be rendezvoused in Dubuque, so notoriously secessionist is the character of its leading citizens."

While there may have been a grain of truth to the charge, the fact is that there was also considerable goodwill between the residents of Dubuque and the soldiers in the camp, as exemplified in other local newspapers, such as the *Dubuque Daily Union* and the *Dubuque Daily Times*. Yet another reason for the closing is that by January 1863, Iowa had already recruited enough soldiers that it would not even be called on for another year for more troops, except for some cavalry regiments, and even then for only four temporary 100-day regiments.

Captain Warner was taken prisoner at Shiloh (April 6, 1862) with most of his company and tried

Discovering a rare and amazing map

Volunteer Dave Holmgren has been steadily researching his way through a series of manuscripts in the collections of the State Historical Society of Iowa in our Des Moines center, gathering and preparing information for a staff cataloging project. The work has often revealed unexpected treasures, but his recent discovery of Captain William Warner's map of Camp Union created a particular buzz.

When Holmgren found the officer's hand-drawn map depicting Camp Union, the 12th Iowa Infantry's rendezvous point at Dubuque, he knew it was some-

thing special. Remembering that Iowa historian Jim Jacobsen was interested in Civil War camps, Dave gave him a call, and Jacobsen came over quickly.

"This is a very valuable Iowa piece of Civil War folk art," Jacobsen said. "It's the only known depiction of one of Iowa's most important military camps, and what's more, the only known Iowa camp drawing by a soldier who was at a camp. All others were drawn by war correspondents, area artists, or contracted surveyors. Only eight of Iowa's 24 Civil War camps are documented by either maps, photos, or drawings."

Doug Jones, an archaeologist with our historic preservation office, brought coworkers to see the map. He agreed that it was "rare and amazing" because "it provides details from a soldier's perspective as well as a glimpse of camp life as Warner and his comrades prepared for military service."

Throughout the afternoon, staff and other interested people filtered into the library and archives reading room to examine the map, protected within a Mylar sleeve.

The Warner collection, in which the map was found, includes letters between William and his family in

to escape twice, the first time traveling 40 miles with another captain before they were recaptured), and the second time digging a tunnel only to be discovered at the last minute. After being paroled in October, Warner returned to the 12th Iowa but suffered ongoing health problems due to his imprisonment.

Early in the Vicksburg campaign, Warner was wounded in the arm yet stayed in the field with his unit. He returned home to Clermont in October on furlough. His deteriorating health was apparent to his family, who urged him to either resign his commission or ask for an extended leave. Instead, Warner returned to the regiment. In December, he entered a Memphis hospital and his father, Horatio Warner, left Clermont to see him. Horatio reached the encampment on December 13; he was told that his son had died the previous evening. Lt. Reed and color bearer Grannis, his friends and associates from the University Recruits, were also summoned to see him but they also arrived too late. Reed accompanied Horatio back to Clermont with the captain's remains, which were buried at God's Acre Cemetery.

Captain Warner has not been forgotten in Clermont and Fayette. Upper Iowa University has always remembered the entire company of University Recruits. In May 2007, a headstone dedication ceremony at Warner's grave was conducted in which President Allan

Walker of Upper Iowa University played taps in honor of this captain of the University Recruits. The rare and recently discovered map that Warner drew on a bluff overlooking Dubuque's Camp Union specifically honors his earliest days as a soldier in the Civil War. ❖

David Holmgren has worked as an employee and volunteer for the State Historical Society of Iowa in our Des Moines center, researching Iowa battle flags and the Underground Railroad, writing for this magazine and the Iowa Biographical Dictionary, and preparing archival collections for cataloging.

NOTE ON SOURCES

The Warner collection is in Special Collections of the State Historical Society of Iowa (Des Moines center). For comprehensive sources on Company C, see Charles B. Clark and Roger B. Bowen, *University Recruits—Company C, 12th Iowa Infantry Regiment, U.S.A., 1861–1866* (Elverson, PA: Mennonite Family History, 1991); and Ted Genoways and Hugh H. Genoways, *A Perfect Picture of Hell: Eyewitness Accounts by Civil War Prisoners from the 12th Iowa* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 2001).

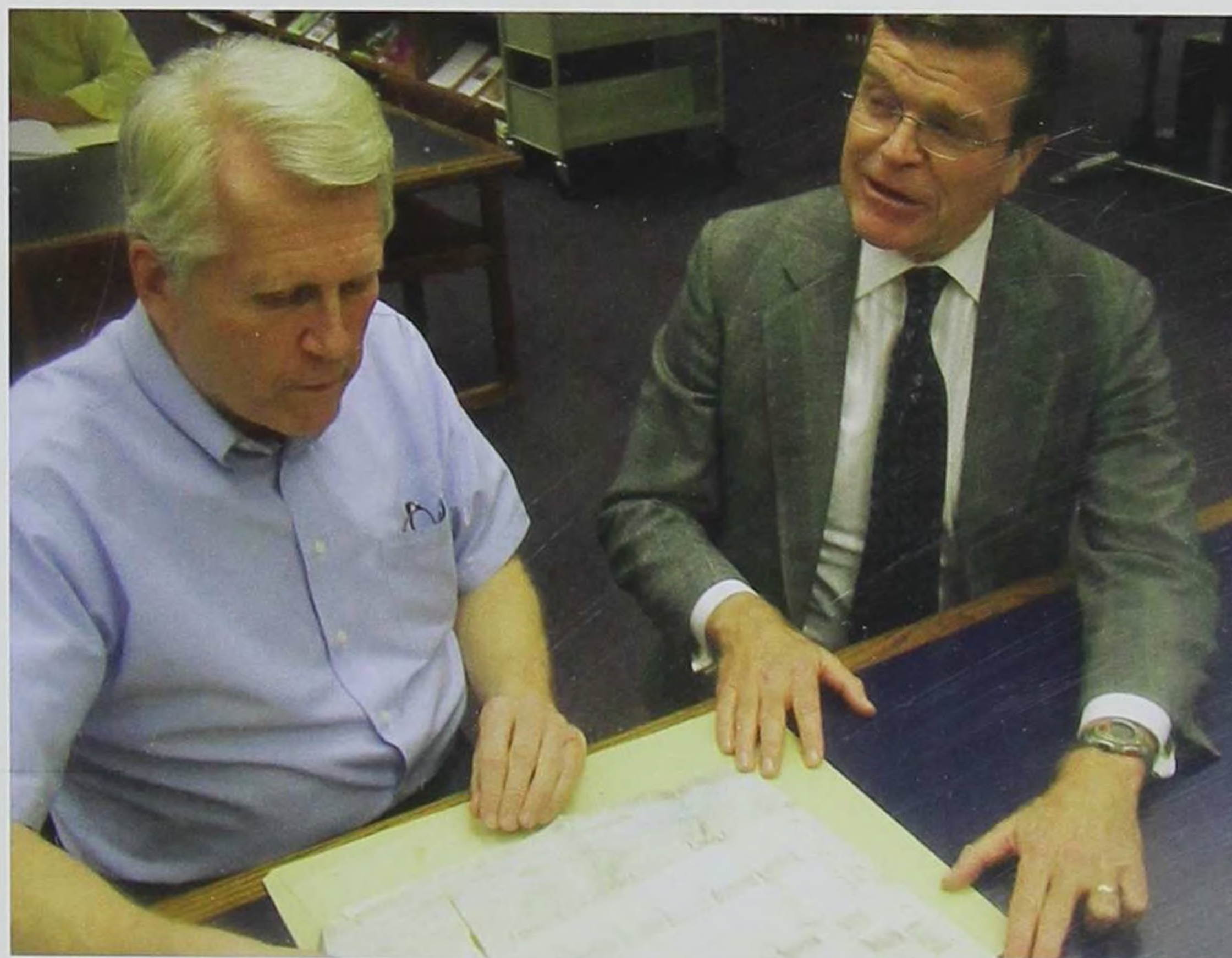
Russell L. Johnson describes Camp Union in his *Warriors into Workers: The Civil War and the Formation of Urban-Industrial Society in a Northern City* (New York: Fordham University Press, 2003). On the role of Col. Addison H. Sanders, see Franklin Oldt, *History of Dubuque County, Iowa . . .* (Chicago: Goodspeed Historical Association, 1911, p. 268; J. A. Swisher, "Camp Life in Other Days," *Palimpsest* (Oct. 1941); and Benjamin F. Gue, *History of Iowa . . .*, vol. 4 (New York: Century History Company, 1903). See also *Dubuque Daily Herald*, 8-17-1861; and *Dubuque Daily Union*, 8-24-1861 and 1-7-62.

The author thanks Jim Jacobsen for his assistance. Annotations are housed in the *Iowa Heritage Illustrated* production files, SHSI (Iowa City).

Clermont, in northeastern Iowa. Warner makes no mention of the map in his letters, but a note on the back of it reads: "William sent from Dubuque, his map of quarters—M. Loomis." M. Loomis likely was one of Warner's sisters, Minnie A. Warner, who married Addison Loomis in Clermont in May 1863.

Jacobsen added, "It is touching that this soldier was skilled enough and clever enough to find a way to show his family and friends back at home exactly what his surroundings looked like."

—Becki Plunkett, archivist



Dave Holmgren (left) and Jim Jacobsen discuss the Camp Union map.

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