

Drum Barracks Civil War Museum

May / June 2018

Reveille

Director's Chair

Tara Fansler

The months of late spring and early summer are a wonderful time of year at Drum Barracks Museum. On May 12 we hosted our Mother's Day Tea in the Library, raising \$612 for educational programs and events. We put those funds to good use, welcoming 307 children to Drum Barracks as part of our school program in May and June, and introducing a new educational event, the Civil War Technology Fair, on June 30.

It can be daunting when you launch a new program, but my anxieties about the Technology Fair quickly faded as the grounds filled with reenactors and exhibitors eager to share their knowledge of Civil War firearms, medicine, communications, photography and transportation (by land, air and sea).



Young visitors explore telegraph communications at the Civil War Technology Fair.



Bailey-Denton Photography teaches visitors about 19th century cameras.

More than 500 people attended the free event, which included self-guided tours of the museum, and a host of exhibits and activities on the grounds. We also had four free lectures in the library, presented by Jay Kelly (railroad), Steven Lund (ironclads), James Denton and Valorie Bailey-Denton (wet-plate photography), and Steve and Patrice Demory (air balloon corps).

Children received a "Passport to Technology" which they turned in for a prize after visiting all the booths at the event. Sadly we had to turn away many adults, who also wanted to play the "passport game". The activity was only for children, but we were happy to see the adults get caught up in the spirit of the event.

A major highlight of the day came when the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B, performed a cannon demonstration in the lot north of the museum. Months of preparation were required to get permission for the cannon demonstration. There were advance communications with the Police Department, a site inspection by the Fire Department, permits, insurance, and passing out notices to neighbors, but it all paid off at 2:00 pm when we covered our ears and the First Pennsylvania fired off three black powder rounds. One visitor described it as "epic" to see Civil War technology in action.



Members of the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B, reposition their cannon in front of Drum Barracks.

We are fortunate to have a wonderful Civil War community in Southern California. Drum Barracks is a great place to visit any day of the year, but the Civil War reenactors and living historians who volunteer at Drum Barracks help bring it to life, and make an event like the Civil War Technology Fair unforgettable.

Hispanics and the Civil War

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/hispanics-and-the-civil-war.htm>

Context for Conflict



*Fort Union National Monument
National Park Service, Fort Union National Monument*

For many Americans the Civil War evokes images of the storied battlefields of North and South and of dramatic changes in the lives of Americans of African and Anglo descent. Lesser known is the story of the people of Spanish ancestry who participated in this epic conflict and of the many battles that took place in the West, in areas of large Hispanic populations and strong Spanish heritage.

Like all Americans, Hispanics were deeply affected by the Civil War. When the conflict erupted, they lived in all parts of the country. Some traced their ancestry to explorers who settled in North America generations ahead of the English. Many had suddenly found themselves classified as Americans when the United States expanded its boundaries. Others were recent immigrants from Spain and Latin America, drawn to the United States to improve their lives. When the nation split in two, many were forced to choose whether to support the Union or the Confederacy. Some had little choice as they were swept into the maelstrom.

From the first shots at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, in 1861 to the last action at Palmito Ranch, Texas, in 1865, many Hispanics made a conscious decision to join the fight: some for the Union and some for the Confederacy. They responded to a variety of motives, public and private. They represented all socio-economic levels, from wealthy aristocrats fighting to preserve a way of life to impoverished laborers seeking to improve their fortunes. Patriotism, personal gain, regional conditions, and history all played a role in their decisions. By the close of the war, more than 20,000 Hispanics had participated in the bloody conflict and thousands of Hispanic civilians had lent hearts and hands on the homefront, weaving their own individual stories into this important national fabric.

Spanish Roots in American Soil

Completed in 1672, Castillo de San Marcos symbolizes the Spanish heritage of St. Augustine, Florida, the first permanent European settlement in the continental United States.

People of Spanish heritage established roots in North America centuries before the Civil War. Following the arrival of Columbus in 1492, many explorers rushed to claim the "New World" for Spain, including the mainland of North America. As early as 1526, Spanish settlers attempted to colonize the shores of what is now South Carolina. This effort failed, but in 1565 Spain established St. Augustine, Florida, the first permanent European settlement in the present-day United States. Other explorers pushed inland. In 1539, Hernando de Soto landed on the coast of Florida and began a winding journey that would carry him across the Mississippi River. In 1540, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado marched from Mexico to explore much of the land that comprises the modern US Southwest. Two years later, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo set foot on California's coast. This push north- and westward continued with the establishment of trading posts, missions, colonies, and towns. By the 1700s, Spain claimed ownership of much of the continent. On July 4, 1776, while the American colonies in the East boldly declared independence from Britain, the Spanish were celebrating the founding of San Francisco on the other side of the continent.



*Completed in 1672, Castillo de San Marcos symbolizes the Spanish heritage of St. Augustine, Florida, the first permanent European settlement in the continental United States.
National Park Service, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument*

Imperial rivalries and the emergence of the United States of America would carve away this huge empire. By the mid-1800s most of the Spanish lands in North America were gone, now occupied as states and territories of the United States. But a Hispanic population remained, most notably in the Southeast and the Southwest, and these citizens were drawn into the conflict that swept the nation in 1861.

Soldiers in the Southeast



Descendants of Spanish explorers and settlers made their homes along the bayous, in large plantations, and in the port cities of the Gulf Coast. National Park Service, Cane River Creole National Historical Park

Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and fought at battles such as Antietam and Gettysburg.

Other Gulf Coast states also mustered Hispanics into the military. One Alabama company, the Spanish Guards, was made up exclusively of men of Spanish ancestry and served as a home guard for the city of Mobile. Alabama's 55th Infantry, which served in the Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Nashville campaigns, and Florida's 2nd Infantry, which fought at Antietam and Gettysburg, included significant numbers of Hispanic soldiers as well.

Confederate sympathizers included Hispanic women like Lola Sánchez, from a large Cuban family living near St. Augustine, Florida. Angered that her father had been accused of being a Confederate spy, Sánchez took on that role herself. When Union troops occupied her Florida home, she overheard their plans and informed nearby Confederates of a pending raid. Forewarned, Confederate forces turned the tables and captured the Union troops.

The Minorcans, a Hispanic group from the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, colonized parts of Florida in the mid- to late 1760s under British auspices. A century later, a number of their descendants served in the Confederate Army and Navy. Some also served for the Union. One of the most notable was Stephen Vincent Benét. Born in St. Augustine, he graduated from West Point in 1849. During the war, he taught the science of gunnery there. In 1874, he was appointed Brigadier General, Chief of US Army Ordnance. His grandson, named for him, went on to write significant prose and poetry about the Civil War.

Soldiers in the North

Not all Americans of Spanish ancestry lived in the South. Northern states also had significant Hispanic communities, and many of their members supported the Union cause. Most came from large urban centers like Philadelphia, New York,

In the Southeast, Hispanics commonly supported the Confederate cause. Many of Spanish ancestry lived in the Gulf Coast region of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana-lands that had once been Spanish West Florida and Louisiana. This population represented a rich mixture of cultures and languages: French, Spanish, Caribbean, American Indian, African, German, and Anglo American. These "Creoles" were often well-to-do planters with plantations or established merchants with homes in the bustling ports of New Orleans and Mobile. Many held slaves. Others made their money through the cotton trade that relied on the "peculiar institution" of slavery. Part of the aristocracy of the region, these citizens joined their like-minded southern neighbors and actively fought to preserve their way of life.

In Louisiana, Hispanics lent their arms to actions both nearby and far afield. Many Hispanics in Louisiana had immigrated from the Canary Islands in the late 1700s. New Orleans mustered nearly 800 Hispanics as part of the "European Brigade," a home guard of 4,500 to keep order and defend the city. The brigades of Brigadier General Harry T. Hays's and Brigadier General William E. Starke, popularly known as the "Louisiana Tigers," included native Louisianans of Anglo and Creole descent, plus men from Spain, Cuba, Mexico, and other Latin American countries. Both brigades campaigned with

and Boston. In addition to large populations of Germans, Irish, and Eastern Europeans, these cities attracted immigrants from Spain, Portugal, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Mexico. Many of these newcomers sought to integrate themselves into the



Recognized by their European-style uniforms, living historians portray the "Garibaldi Guard" which included a company of Spanish and Portuguese soldiers.

society of their new homeland but faced daunting racial prejudices. Serving in the uniform of a US soldier was the quickest and best way to reach their goal of becoming an "American."

Puerto Rican immigrant Lieutenant Augusto Rodríguez served in the 15th Connecticut Regiment. He protected the Union capital in the defenses of Washington, D.C., and courageously led his men in battle at Fredericksburg. At the close of the war Rodríguez left the army but continued his life of service fighting fire in the city of New Haven.

Born in Cuba but raised in the United States, Lt. Col. Julius Peter Garesché was educated at West Point. His contribution to the war was the ultimate one. While serving as Chief of Staff to Lt. Gen William S. Rosecrans during the battle of Stones River. Garesché was decapitated by Confederate cannon fire—a great Personal loss for Rosecrans, whose friendship with Garesché was magnified by a deeply shared faith.

To escape their exposed position outside of Petersburg, Virginia, Lt. Col. Henry Pleasants devised an unusual plan to break the Confederate stranglehold on the city. Born in Argentina to a Hispanic mother and an American father from Pennsylvania, Pleasants came to the United States at age 13

and later became a mining engineer. He proposed digging a mine shaft under the Confederate line and blowing up the fortifications on the other side with four tons of gunpowder. The well-conceived but poorly executed "Battle of the Crater" failed, resulting in another eight months of fighting. For his ingenuity, Pleasants was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General, while the commanding officer was relieved of duty.

Anxious to fight, Luis F. Emilio, the 16-year-old son of a Spanish immigrant, lied about his age in order to enlist with the 23rd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. His bravery quickly earned him a promotion to sergeant. Selected as one of the officers of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment—one of the first African American units—Emilio soon rose to the rank of captain. In that role, he helped lead the 54th in its ferocious assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina. The attack failed but was successful in demonstrating the bravery and ability of African American troops.

Like Rodríguez, Garesché, Pleasants, and Emilio, many men enlisted by individual initiative. In other cases whole groups of Hispanics signed up together. A prime example is the 39th New York Infantry. This regiment, called the "Garibaldi Guard" in honor of the famed Italian freedom fighter Giuseppe Garibaldi, was formed entirely of European immigrants. In addition to companies of Italians, Hungarians, Swiss, German, and French immigrants, the regiment included a company wholly composed of Spanish and Portuguese soldiers. Easily recognized in their distinctive European-style uniforms, the unit engaged in dozens of clashes, including Gettysburg and the major campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.

Sailors: North and South

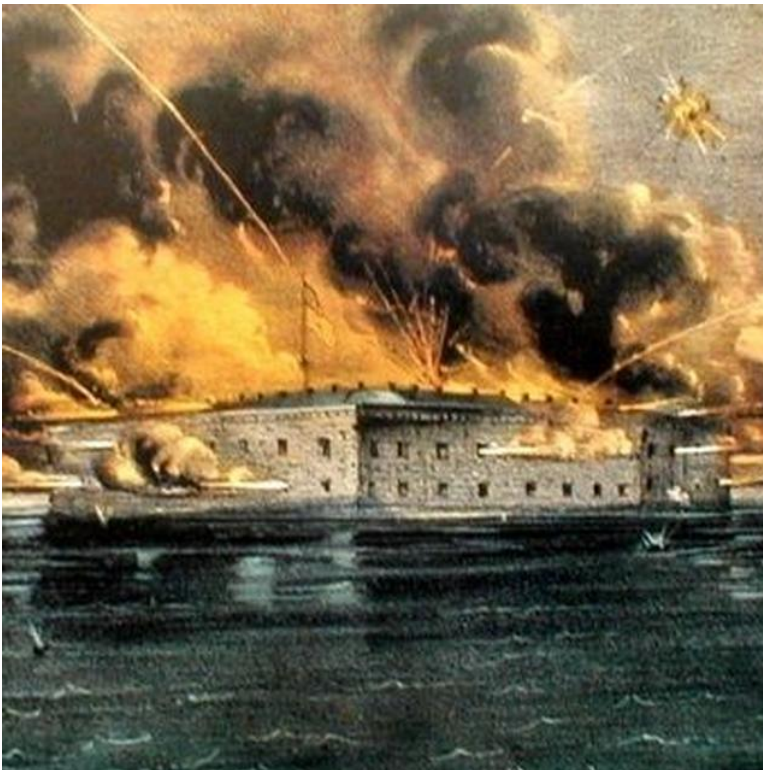
Some of the most dramatic fighting of the Civil War occurred on the high seas where Hispanics fought with valor in the navies of both sides. Dozens of Hispanic sailors served on Confederate vessels, helping in the dangerous task of breaking the Union blockade of southern ports. One of the most daring officers in the Confederate navy was Capt. Michael Usina. Born in St. Augustine, Florida, to Spanish parents, Usina started the war as a private in the 8th Georgia Volunteer Infantry. After suffering serious wounds in the battle at Manassas, he joined the Confederate Navy. As captain of several blockade runners, Usina made several harrowing escapes, always managing to avoid capture on his many successful missions.

Hispanic sailors served the Union with equal bravery and distinction. Spanish immigrant John Ortega enlisted in Pennsylvania and served as a seaman on the USS Saratoga. He risked his life on two occasions as he fought to maintain the Union blockade against the efforts of men like Usina. Philip Bazaar, of Chilean origin, faced a different danger. As a

seaman on board the USS Santiago de Cuba, he was one of only six men to breach the Confederate works during the assault on Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Under heavy fire, he courageously delivered critical dispatches during the battle. For their valor "above and beyond the call of duty," both Ortega and Bazaar were awarded the Medal of Honor.

One of the most famous naval commanders in American history is David Farragut. Born to a Spanish father and an American mother, Farragut was raised in Tennessee and began his naval career when only nine years old. He served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War and was 60 when the Civil War broke out. Though he lived in the southern state of Virginia at the time, he remained loyal to the Union. Farragut soon earned praise for commanding a successful naval expedition against Confederate New Orleans. This venture reestablished Union access to the strategically important Mississippi River Valley and Farragut was rewarded with the newly established rank of vice admiral. Farragut is perhaps most celebrated for his capture of Mobile Bay in 1864. There, in the midst of battle, Farragut showed his disdain for the opposing fire by uttering the order that has been famously paraphrased as "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!" In 1866, Farragut was promoted to full admiral, a rank the US Navy again created especially for this national hero.

Immigrants Fighting under Different Flags



Commended for his service at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Col. Ambrosio Gonzales later designed a system of coastal defenses from Charleston to Savannah. National Park Service, Fort Sumter National Monument

For Hispanics, like all other Americans, the decision of which side to support in the Civil War often came down to personal motives and desires. Hispanic citizens of the United States often acted to preserve a lifestyle and defend lands that they had occupied for generations. Immigrants often had to choose based upon newly-established ties. The examples of Federico Fernández Cavada and Ambrosio José Gonzalez demonstrate that men of similar backgrounds often found themselves on very different paths.

Cavada was born in Cuba in 1832. Following the death of his Spanish father, he moved to Philadelphia, the hometown of his American mother. Despite growing up and completing his education in the United States, he retained a strong attachment to the land of his birth. He also developed a fierce hatred of slavery so, when the Civil War erupted, he enlisted in the US Army. Beginning his service as an engineer, the talented Cavada quickly rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He commanded the 109th Pennsylvania Infantry in the battle at Chancellorsville and the 114th Pennsylvania Infantry at Gettysburg, where he was captured by Confederate forces and imprisoned.

his education at the University of Havana and began a career as a professor in his homeland. He also participated in the movements to liberate Cuba from Spanish rule and developed ties with Americans, mostly Southerners, who wanted to annex Cuba to the United States. His efforts to overthrow the Spanish failed, and Gonzales settled into exile in Beaufort, South Carolina. There he married into a prominent Southern family. When war came, Gonzales naturally supported the Confederacy, earning a commission as a colonel. He earned commendation for his conduct in the bombardment of Fort Sumter and was soon promoted to Chief of Artillery for the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and commanded the Confederate artillery in the battle at Honey Hill, South Carolina.

Ambrosio José Gonzales also claimed Cuba as his land of birth. Born to a prominent family in Matanzas, his father sent him to school in New York following the death of his mother. Gonzales later completed

Following the Civil War, Cavada and Gonzales found common cause in the effort to liberate the land of their birth. Gonzales only briefly returned to Cuba, but continued to support his countrymen in their efforts to gain independence from Spain. One of those freedom fighters was Cavada. The one-time Union officer returned to Havana as a US consul but soon resigned his post to join the Cuban army. There, his military skill helped him rise to the position of commander of all Cuban revolutionary forces. In 1871, however, while traveling to secure supplies from supporters in the United States, he

was captured by Spanish troops. Despite pleas for leniency from US President Ulysses S. Grant, the Spanish army executed him by firing squad.

To be continued in the July/August Reveille.

Presidents who were Civil War Veterans

The Civil War was the defining event of the 19th century, and some presidents got a political boost from their wartime service. Veterans organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic were ostensibly non-political, but there's no denying that wartime exploits translated to the ballot box.

Ulysses S. Grant



The election of Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 was nearly inevitable thanks to his service as the commander of the Union Army during the Civil War. Grant had been languishing in obscurity before the war, but his determination and skill marked him for promotion. President Abraham Lincoln promoted Grant, and it was under his leadership that Robert E. Lee was forced to surrender in 1865, effectively ending the war.

Grant died in the summer of 1885, just 20 years after the end of the war, and his passing seemed to mark the end of an era. An enormous funeral procession held for him in New York City was the largest public event in New York held to that time.

Life span: Born: April 27, 1822, Pleasant Point, New York.
Died: July 23, 1885, Mount McGregor, New York.

Presidential term: March 4, 1869 - March 4, 1877.

Accomplishments: The two-term presidency of Ulysses S. Grant has often been dismissed as a period of corruption. Yet Grant was a very successful president. And he did a commendable job of helping the country recover from the Civil War, in which, of course, he had played a major role.

Grant presided over most of the period of Reconstruction following the war, and he was sincerely concerned about the interests of former slaves. His interest in civil rights led him to try to protect freed blacks, who were, after the war, often put in situations little better than they had endured under slavery.

Supported by: Grant had not been involved in politics prior to running for president on the Republican Party ticket in the election of 1868. Viewed by many as something of a successor to Abraham Lincoln, and following the tumultuous presidency of Andrew Johnson, Grant was enthusiastically supported by Republican voters.

Opposed by: As Grant had virtually no political history, he did not have strong political enemies. He was often criticized while in office by southerners, who felt he dealt with them unfairly. And the perceived corruption within his administration was often criticized by newspapers.

Presidential campaigns: Grant participated in two presidential campaigns. He was opposed by the Democratic candidate Horatio Seymour in the election of 1868, and by the legendary newspaper editor Horace Greeley, running on a ticket by the name of Liberal Republican, in 1872. Grant won both elections handily.

Personal Life and Biography

Spouse and family: Grant married Julia Dent in 1848, while serving in the U.S. Army. They had three sons and a daughter.

Education: As a child Grant worked with his father on their small farm, and became especially adept at working with horses. He attended private schools, and at the age of 18 his father, without his knowledge, secured an appointment for him at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Attending West Point reluctantly, Grant did reasonably well as a cadet. He did not stand out academically, but impressed his classmates with his horsemanship. Graduating in 1843, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army.

Early career: Grant, early in his Army career, found himself sent to postings in the West. And in the Mexican War he served in combat and received two citations for bravery.

After the Mexican War, Grant was again sent to outposts in the West. He was often miserable, missing his wife and seeing no great purpose to his Army career. He took to drinking to pass the time, and developed a reputation for drunkenness which would haunt him later.

In 1854 Grant resigned from the Army. For several years Grant tried to make a living and faced countless obstacles and hardships. By the time the Civil War began, he was working as a clerk in his father's leather store.

When the call went out for volunteers for the Union Army, Grant stood out in his small town as he was a graduate of West Point. He was elected to be an officer of a company of volunteers in 1861. The man who had resigned in frustration from the Army years earlier took to being back in uniform. And Grant began what soon became an illustrious military career. Grant showed skill and tenacity under fire, and gained a national reputation following the epic Battle of Shiloh in early 1862.

President Lincoln eventually promoted him to command the entire Union Army. When the Confederates were finally defeated, in April 1865, it was to General Ulysses S. Grant that Robert E. Lee surrendered.

Though he had been struggling to make a living a few years earlier, Grant, at the end of the war, was considered a true national hero.

Later career: Following his two terms in the White House, Grant retired and spent time traveling. He had invested money, and when the investments went bad, he found himself in financial peril.

With the help of Mark Twain, Grant obtained a publisher for his memoirs, and he raced to finish them as he was suffering with cancer.

Nickname: For having asked the Confederate garrison to surrender at Fort Donelson, Grant's initials were said to stand for "Unconditional Surrender" Grant.

Death and Funeral

The funeral procession for President Grant was a massive public gathering in New York City. Getty Images



Death and funeral: Grant died of throat cancer on July 23, 1885, just weeks after finishing his memoirs. His funeral in New York City was a major public event, and the many thousands who lined up to watch his funeral procession on Broadway was the largest gathering of people in the city's history to that time.

The enormous funeral for Grant, coming just months after the 20th anniversary of the end of the Civil War, seemed to mark the end of an era. Many Civil War veterans viewed his body as it lay in state in New York's City Hall before his coffin was carried up Broadway to Riverside Park.

In 1897 his body was moved into an enormous tomb along the Hudson River, and Grant's Tomb remains a famous landmark.

Legacy: Corruption in the Grant administration, though it never touched Grant himself, has tarnished his legacy. But when Grant's Tomb was dedicated in 1897, he was considered, by Americans in the North and South, a hero. Over time Grant's reputation has strengthened, and his presidency is generally considered to have been quite successful.

Civil War Forts

Fort Barrington

Fort Barrington, briefly renamed **Fort Howe** after its capture, was a mid-18th-century frontier fort in Georgia. It was used and garrisoned for several conflicts, including between the British, Spanish, and Native Americans; during the American Revolution; and during the American Civil War. In the years following, much of the original site has been destroyed by river action. Despite this, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places on September 27, 1972, and is currently held as part of a hunting and fishing club. No archaeological work other than ground reconnaissance has been done. Historical marker 10 miles away, on Georgia Highway 57, at the McIntosh/Long County line



Map from 1864 that shows the location of the fort.



History

The fort was built in 1751 by British troops under the command of Lieutenant Robert Baillie; its name was chosen in honor of Josiah Barrington, a friend of the lieutenant and relative of James Oglethorpe. It was first stationed by a detachment of the First Troop of British Rangers as one of their defenses against Spanish Florida and Indian raids.

It was later used during the American Revolutionary War as the military headquarters for the American southern theater of operations; it was during this period that it was called Fort Howe. However, it was captured and burned by British forces on March 13, 1778, when Colonel Thomas Brown led his Loyalist company of the King's Rangers in an attack on the fort and took 23 Patriots prisoner. The fort's site was occupied by Confederate forces during the American Civil War.

For over two centuries the site of Fort Barrington was a vital transportation and communication center of major military and political significance. The ferry was used until the early twentieth century, due to the fact that any overland coastal traffic which sought to avoid crossing the four major rivers and swamps of the Altamaha River delta would have to pass just below the site of the fort.

The fort was added to the National Register of Historic Places on September 27, 1972. Today, one can enter the area where the fort once stood down Fort Barrington Road and see a clubhouse, some small structures, moss-draped trees, a sandy beach, and a wooden dock. A historical marker for the site is located on Georgia State Route 57 at the Long County-McIntosh County line. Some evidence of the old fort survives: sand breastworks and two bastions can be made out on the left of the sandy road leading to the hunting and fishing club that now occupies the area.

Geography

The fort was built on the north side of the Altamaha River about 12 miles (19 km) northwest of present-day Darien, Georgia. Its remains are a series of low ridges or embankments at the tip of a narrow peninsula in this location. The "sand hills" of Barrington, as they were called after 1750, had been a major Native American trail for centuries and provided the primary coastal route from Savannah to St. Augustine.

Design

Colonial records state that in 1762, the site was occupied by "a square fort about 75 feet each way with a caponier in it and barracks." It was a stockaded structure with a large central blockhouse, a well, a storeroom, a magazine, and barracks. The fort had bastions at the eastern and southern corners, the latter being at the river's edge, and ramparts in the form of a low ridge or embankment extending in a straight line for roughly 150 yards between bastions.

2018 Event Schedule

Civil War Book Club Meetings

Meetings of the Richard Rollins Civil War Book Club are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 7 pm in the Library. All are welcome to attend, even if they have not read the book, as they can participate in or listen to a lively discussion of that monthly book selection. There are no meetings held in July and August. Check the Book Club entry under "Events" for a list of the books that will be discussed in 2018.

Civil War Day Camp, Friday, August 10, 2018 9:30 am – 2:30 pm

Learn about the life of a soldier, dig for artifacts and make crafts. Registration fee is \$20 per child and includes lunch, snack and t-shirt. Suggested or children ages 8 – 10 years (3rd, 4th and 5th grade). Space is limited! Advance registration required. To register call 310.548.7509 or email drumbarracks@gmail.com

"Remembrance Day" 2:00 pm, Saturday, November 17, 2018

For the eighth year, the Drum Barracks Museum joins in the national remembrance and celebration of President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address given at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery on November 19, 1863. The event is sponsored by the Gen. W. S. Rosecrans Camp No. 2, Department of the Pacific, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and their Auxiliary, the ASUVCW. Free admission.

Spirits of Drum Barracks Candlelight Tours, Saturday, October 20, 2018

Docents in period attire lead tours through the museum. Various times. Special tickets and reservations required.

"Trick or Treat" the Drum, Wednesday, October 31, 2018

Walk-through rooms of museum, and children in costume receive candy. FREE event.

Come March to the Beat of the Drum

Join the Drum Barracks Garrison & Society and help preserve this unique piece of California's History

Private (Individual)	\$20	Colonel	\$200	Please make checks payable to: Drum Barracks Garrison & Society 1052 Banning Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744
Corporal (Family)	\$30	Brigadier General	\$300	
First Lieutenant	\$50	Major General	\$400	
Captain	\$75	Lt. General	\$500	
Major	\$100	General	\$1000	
Lt. Colonel	\$150			

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Are you interested in becoming a Drum Barracks Civil War Museum Volunteer? Call 310.548.7509 or visit drumbarracks.org to fill out a Volunteer Application.