

VINDICATED!

General G. K. Warren Honored by Army Corps for Character, Commitment and Achievements

New Dredging Rig to Aid Ol' Man River Navigation. Towboat to be Christened "General Warren" See Page

On August 8, 1882 Brevet Major General Gouverneur Kemble Warren, hero of Gettysburg, geologist, mapmaker, bridge builder, and engineer extraordinaire, whose lessons are still being learned today, died nearly penniless with his wife, Emily, and two children surviving him.

Send correspondence to: TWR
604 2nd Avenue N.
Sartell, Minnesota 56377
Editor: Forrest Wilkinson

Before he died of liver failure he instructed Emily that he should have no military honors or decorations on his grave. He felt he was a soldier in disgrace.

Many years earlier, this very loyal soldier who fought the entire civil war with honor, courage and initiative, was removed from command just nine days before Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Stunned he demanded a court of inquiry into his dismissal at Five Forks. It was finally convened in January, 1880.

Exoneration of General Gouverneur

K. Warren by that court came too late, he was dead.

But now he is given his proper respect and it is fitting that the Army's new Mississippi dredge rig should be supported by the "Towboat General Warren".

It is he who first recognized the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers as flood prone, sediment laden, under-fit streams lying on the bottom of a valley carved by a much larger river now extinct. That ancient glacial river, which carved a trench hundreds of feet deep, miles wide for over a thousand miles through middle America is properly called **The River Warren**.

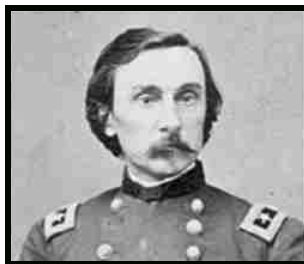
www.riverwarren.com

The Warren Report is an official publication of:
River Warren Research Committee

Who Was Warren?

By Drew Wilkinson

Best known for his performance during the Civil War battle at Gettysburg, Penn., Brevet Major General Gouverneur Kemble Warren was a man of many accomplishments who deserves a high place of honor in the annals of American History. Born Jan. 8, 1830 in Cold Spring, NY. Warren died miserable and nearly penniless 52 1/2 years later.



The fourth of 12 children, G.K. Warren survived chicken pox, whooping cough, diphtheria, measles and scarlet fever, though with a much weakened constitution. Several of his brothers and sisters were not so lucky and, for most of his life, Gouverneur was the eldest of Sylvanus Warren's children.

(Continued on page 3)

| Why you

| **River Warren Research Committee**

1. RWRC cares deeply about the future of America and the world.
2. RWRC knows that free people, not government, made America great.
3. RWRC thinks all but the most basic government acts do more harm than good.
4. RWRC assumes the best person to decide how *your* money is spent is *you*.
5. RWRC is determined to have truth in government.
6. RWRC believes truth is best reached through local decision-making.
7. RWRC endorses major cuts in government spending and regulating.
8. RWRC is reality-based, not legality based.

Physics works!

Life is good! What's the problem?

9. RWRC recognizes that nature is not fragile. It is chaotically evolutionary and infinitely adaptable.
- 10 RWRC knows the general public has been insidiously misled by the flawed, fear-mongering "environmentalist" agenda.
- 11 RWRC doesn't endorse trashing the planet, but is confident Earth is not threatened by some dire calamity brought on by human industry.
12. RWRC contends only big government can amass the resources necessary to create any serious threat. Keep government small and we'll be fine.
13. RWRC finds most local and regional "enviro" issues are usually as overblown as global issues, and that *real problems* are often caused or aggravated by government involvement.
14. RWRC recognizes *The Natural Way* is one of free, self-governing agents actively engaged in the selfish pursuit of their own private interests, bound only by the universal constants governing matter and energy.
15. RWRC believes people are basically good, kind individuals who, through free association, can take care of themselves and their little chunk of the world without Big Nanny watching over them.

River Warren Research Committee

a *General Interest Group* amid a riot of *Special Interest Groups*

Asking for nothing... but the truth

(and your membership)

(Continued from page 1)

His first 20 years were spent on the banks of the Hudson River, first at home in Cold Spring, then at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, NY. Warren graduated from the academy July 1, 1850, second in a class of 44. He ranked first in his class in mineralogy and geology.

Warren's first assignment as a second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Topographical Engineers was as assistant to Capt. Andrew A. Humphreys on an expedition to survey the banks and bed of the lower Mississippi River with an aim at preventing floods in the delta region. Humphreys would later become Army Chief of Engineers. After less than seven months, these survey operations were halted because Humphreys became ill. They were later canceled due to lack of funds.

After leaving New Orleans, Warren stagnated behind desks in Philadelphia and Louisville until June, 1853 when he was sent to Davenport, Ia. to survey the rapids of the upper Mississippi. By December he had surveyed and plotted the most dangerous reaches, which are located between Dubuque and Keokuk, Ia. He placed flag-staffs and buoys to mark safe channels through the rapids, and completed reports and charts giving pilots the ability to bypass many treacherous hazards.

Returning to Louisville, Warren was immediately ordered to report to Washington. Humphreys had been given the task of determining the best of four proposed railroad routes from the Mississippi River to California, and requested Warren as his chief assistant. One of Warren's jobs on the project was to prepare a map of the entire area under consideration. A stickler for precision, he examined all possible sources of information to aid in preparation of this map. These included accounts from Spanish explorers, missionaries, mountain men, as well as reports from his contemporaries. When it was finished several years later, Warren's map proved so valuable that it became a standard reference for many years to come.

Warren was still in the middle of this work when on April 21, 1855 he received unexpected orders to report to General William S. Harney in Saint Louis. Harney was in charge of the Sioux Expedition mounted in response to the August 19, 1854 "Grattan Massacre." For the next 2 1/2 years, Warren explored and surveyed much of the Nebraska Territory around what is now Pierre, SD., Kearney Neb., and Laramie, Wy., including part of the Black Hills. He also led a survey expedition 125 miles up the Missouri River in Montana. Throughout, he demonstrated strong leadership, exploring and scientific skills, as well as courage and determination. This not only earned him the respect of his men and superiors, but that of the natives as well.

Warren experienced his first battle on Sep. 3, 1855 when Harney's expedition defeated Little Thunder and a large body of Sioux and Bois Brûles at Blue Water Creek. As a staff officer, Warren did not actively participate until it came time to look for and tend to the wounded. Warren's compassion showed in his treatment of the wounded Indians and they long remembered him as "the good lieutenant."

After working all of 1858 in Washington compiling the information he had collected out west, Warren was preparing to lead a new mission to the Yellowstone River when his father died in early February, 1859. With seven younger siblings at home in Cold Spring, Warren set aside his ambitions and requested orders that would allow him to be near his family. On Sept. 1, 1859 he was assigned to the academy at West point where he served as assistant professor of



(Continued on page 4)

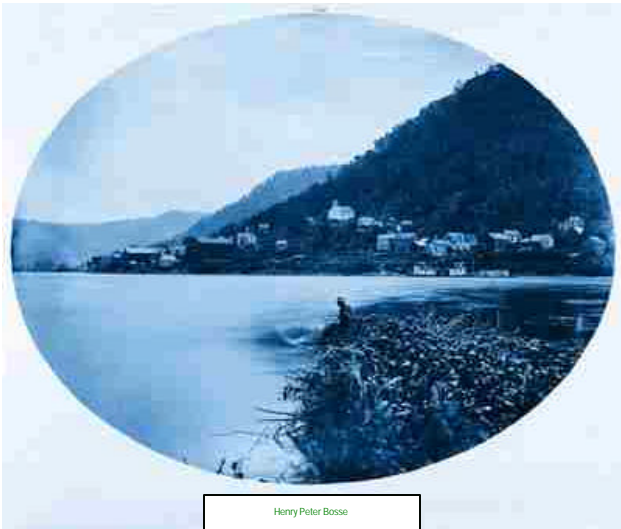
(Continued from page 1)

mathematics until the beginning of the civil War.

The Civil War officially began April 12, 1861 when Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, SC. Three days later, President Abraham Lincoln called upon the states to muster 75,000 troops. On May 8, Warren was granted a leave of absence from the academy and immediately journeyed down the Hudson River to be mustered in as lieutenant-colonel and second-in-command of the Fifth New York regiment.

During the next four years, Warren distinguished himself as a strong leader and brilliant military tactician. He was a strict disciplinarian but also a compassionate man who quickly earned the respect of his superiors and his troops. Serving with the Army of the Potomac through all but the last nine days of the war, Warren performed heroically in nearly every major battle of the eastern theater. He was twice-wounded, though only superficially, and had at least three horses shot from under him. He was promoted several times, reaching the rank of Major General in 1863. He became commander of the Second Army Corps in August of that year and later commanded the Fifth Corps.

Warren's best-known accomplishment occurred during the battle of Gettysburg while serving as Chief of Engineers for the Army of the Potomac. While inspecting disposition of troops, Warren discovered that Little Round Top, a 300-ft-high hill that provided strategic command of the Federal line, had been left unoccupied save for a small signal unit. Upon reaching the top, Warren spotted rebel troops approaching with the intent of taking the hill. Working quickly he commandeered an infantry regiment and two cannons and moved them quickly to the top of the hill. These forces turned back the attacking rebels. Had southern forces been able to take Little Round Top, the battle would have likely gone to General Robert E. Lee and changed the entire course of the war.



Henry Peter Bossa
Minneapolis, Minn., 1885

General Warren's fortunes changed dramatically on April 1, 1865 when, after the Union victory at Five Forks Va., General Philip H. Sheridan, with authorization from General Ulysses S. Grant, removed Warren from command of the Fifth Army Corps. This after Warren had personally led the decisive infantry charge into the Confederate entrenchments.

Warren was shocked. In the preceding 24 hours he had fought a major battle on White Oak Road, directed a successful night march through heavy mud to aid Sheridan, and led a

(Continued on page 7)

Lake Agassiz

Glacial lake Agassiz was named in 1879 in the eighth annual report of the Minnesota Geological Survey. Louis Agassiz was the first prominent advocate of the theory that drift formations were caused by the advance and subsequent recession of glacial ice.

"Headquarters Corps of Engineers,
United States Army,
Washington, D.C., August 9, 1882."

*General Orders

*No. 5.

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier-General Commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Lieutenant Colonel Gouverneur K. Warren, Brevet Major General United States Army, who died at Newport, R. I., yesterday.

*General Warren was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, July 1, 1850. He served as Assistant Engineer on the topographical and hydrographical Survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, 1850-'52, and to the Board for the improvement of canal around the Falls of the Ohio, 1852-'53; in charge of Surveys for the improvement of Rock Island and Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, 1853-'54; in compiling the General Map and Reports (conjointly with Captain, now General, A. A. Humphreys) of Pacific Railroad Explorations, 1854; as Chief Topographical Engineer on Sioux Expedition, 1855, being engaged in the action of Blue Water, September 3, 1855; in charge of reconnaissances in Dakota Territory, and making Map and Report of same, 1855-'56, and in Nebraska Territory, 1856-'57, and preparing Maps and Reports thereof, 1857-'59.

*He was assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, 1859, and Principal Assistant Professor, 1859-'61.

*He entered upon his distinguished service in the late civil war (1861-'66) in the Department of Virginia, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers, being engaged in the action of Big Bethel Church, June 10, 1861. He was engaged on the defenses of Baltimore, and constructing Fort on Federal Hill, 1861-'62, being temporarily detached on expedition to Northampton and Accomac counties, Va., 1861; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign (Army of the Potomac), 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 11- May 4, 1862, and in command of Brigade, May 24, 1862; skirmish on Pamunkey River, May 26, 1862; capture of Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862; battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, where he was wounded; repulse of Wise's Division at Malvern Hill (in command), June 29, 1862; battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862.

*In the Northern Virginia Campaign, 1862, he was engaged in the battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862, and skirmish near Centerville, September 1, 1862. He was in command of Brigade (Army of the Potomac) in the Maryland Campaign, 1862, being engaged in skirmishes and battle of Antietam, September 15-17, 1862; skirmish with the enemy's rear-guard on the Potomac, September 19, 1862; and march to Falmouth, Va., 1862. In the Rappahannock Campaign, 1862-'63, he was in command of Brigade till February 4, 1863. He then became Chief Topographical Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13-16, 1863; making reconnaissances, 1862-'63; action on Orange Pike, May 1, 1863; storming of Marye Heights, May 3, 1863, and battle of Salem, May 3-4, 1863, and as Chief Engineer of the Potomac, June 8- August 12, 1863.

*In the Pennsylvania Campaign he was engaged in charge of the re-embarkation of stores at Aquia Creek, 1863; reconnaissance and battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, where he was wounded; and construction of bridges, and making reconnaissances while pursuing the enemy, July-August, 1863.

*He was in command of Second Corps (Army of the Potomac), from August 12, 1863 to March 24, 1864.

*In the operations in Central Virginia, he was engaged in movement to Culpeper and the Rapidan, September 13-16, 1863; combat at Auburn and Bristoe Station (in command), October 14, 1863; skirmish at Bull Run, October 15, 1863, and at Kelly's Ford, November 8, 1863; movement to Mine Run, with heavy skirmishing, November 26-30, 1863, and demonstration upon the enemy across Morton's Ford, February 6, 1864.

*He was in command of Fifth Corps (Army of the Potomac), from March 24, 1864, to April 1, 1865.

*In the Richmond Campaign he was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; battles about Spotsylvania, May 8-20, 1864; battles of North Anna, May 23-25, 1864; skirmish on Topotomoy Creek, May 29, 1864; battle of Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864; battles of Cold Harbor, June 1-4, 1864; skirmish on White Oak Swamp, June 13, 1864; assaults on Petersburg June 17-18, 1864; siege of Petersburg, June 18, 1864-April 2, 1865; Petersburg Mine assault, July 30, 1864; actions for the occupation of the Weldon Railroad, August 18-25, 1864; combat of Peebles' Farm, September 30, 1864; action at Chapel House, October 1, 1864; skirmishes near Hatcher's run, October 27-28, 1864; destruction of Weldon Railroad to Meherrin River, December 7-10, 1864; combat near Dabney's Mill (in command), February 6-7, 1865; actions and movement to White Oak Ridge, March 29-31, 1865; battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865.

*He was in command of the defenses of Petersburg and Southside Railroad, April 3- May 1, 1865; in command of the Department of Mississippi, May 14-30, 1865, and was at New York City preparing Maps and Reports of his campaigns, June 20, 1865, to July 31, 1866.

*General Warren was promoted successively from the grade of Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, and Major General, U.S. Volunteers. He received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, 'for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines' Mill,' Va., 1862; Colonel U.S. Army, 'for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg,' Pa., 1863; Brigadier General, U.S. Army, 'for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bristoe Station,' 1863, and Major General, U. S. Army, 'for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion,' 1865.

*Since the close of the war he has been Superintending Engineer of surveys and improvements of the Upper Mississippi and its Tributaries, 1866-'70; of survey of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., 1868-'69, and survey of the Battlefield of Manassas, 1878; of Rock Island Bridge across the Mississippi, 1870, of the fortifications of New London and New Haven, Conn., 1870-'74; of the improvement of certain rivers and harbors on Long Island, 1870-'74; of construction of Block Island Breakwater, R.I., 1870-'82.

*He was a member of Commission to examine Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraphic Lines, 1868-'69, and Member of many important Boards of Officers of the Corps of Engineers organized for the consideration of the plans and the execution of the works of the Corps, among which were the Board on Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, 1867; Board on Bridge across Niagara River, at Buffalo, N.Y., 1870-'71; on Bridging the Ohio River 1870-'71, and 1878-'82; on plan for docks constructed for Breakwater at Chicago Harbor, Ill., 1871; on the completion of Cincinnati and Newport Bridge over the Ohio, 1871; on the harbors of St. Louis, Mo., and Alton, Ill., and Banks of the Mississippi, 1872; on Bridging the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, 1873; on Ship Canal from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, 1873-'74; to examine the St. Louis Bridge across the Mississippi, 1873; on the reclamation of the Alluvial Basin of the Mississippi, 1874-'75; on Mississippi Bridges between St. Paul, Minn., and St. Lois, Mo., 1876, and on the improvement of the Mississippi River, from the Falls of St. Anthony to Rock Island Rapids, 1878. He was engaged in the survey of the Battlefield of Groveton, Va., and in the preparation of campaign maps of certain operations in 1862-'63 of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia.

*He was appointed a Member of the Advisory Council of the Harbor Commissioners of the State of Rhode Island, 1878.

*In 1870 General Warren was assigned to the charge of the surveys and improvements of various rivers and harbors in southeastern Massachusetts; and in Rhode Island and Connecticut, on which duty and in the supervision of the construction and repair of the fortifications of New Bedford, Mass., of Narragansett Bay and of Newport, R.I., he remained until the time of his death.

*In scientific investigations General Warren had few superiors; and his elaborate reports on some of the most important works which have been confided to the Corps of Engineers are among the most valuable contributions to its literature.

*In the field, in the late civil war, he was a brave and energetic officer, and in the high command to which he attained by his patriotic valor and skill he merited the admiration of the army and the applause of his country.

*He was kind and considerate in all the relations of life, and his family in its affliction will have the hearty sympathy of the Corps of Engineers.

*As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*George H. Eliot,

Major of Engineers.

*By command of Brig.-Gen. Wright."

**You're
Advertisement
should be
HERE!**

**Contact the editor about ad
rates.**

FCWilkinson@hotmail.com

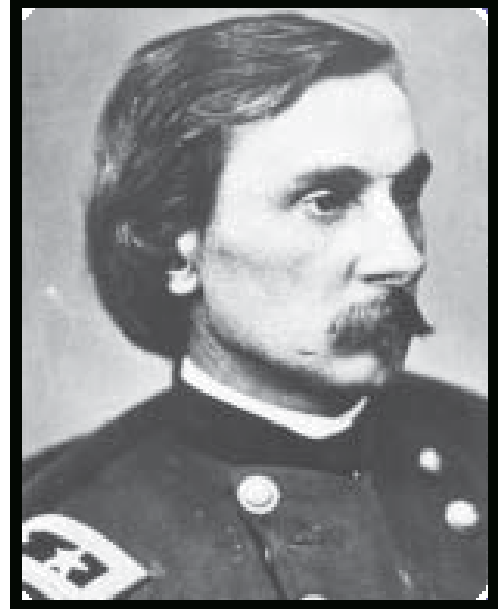
(Continued from page 4)

charge that captured thousands of prisoners and routed the remnants of General George Pickett's infantry. Although Warren immediately requested a court of inquiry be assembled to investigate Sheridan's charges that he was slow and inexperienced in carrying out his orders, it would be 15 years before he was exonerated.

Less than two weeks later, on April 9, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.

Following the war, Warren resigned his position in the volunteer army but chose to remain in the regular army. Although his pay rate never exceeded that of lieutenant colonel, Warren held the brevet rank of Major General for the rest of his career.

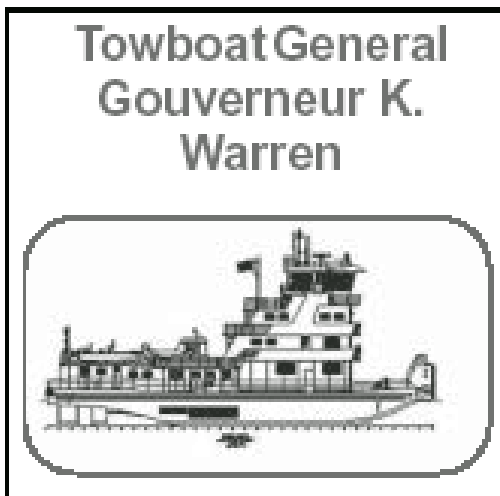
On July 31, 1866, Warren was assigned to the Corps of Engineers' Saint Paul District with the primary task of supervising the



New Dredging Fleet to be Operating in 2005

67-year old Dredge William A. Thompson to be replaced.

The Saint Paul District of the Army Corps of Engineers, in Fountain City, Wis., announced the names of the new dredging fleet. At the meeting before retired and working dredge employees last May, the Corps described the three new units of the dredge fleet. Consisting of the **Dredge Goetz** the **Quartersbarge Taggatz** and the **Towboat General Warren** the new fleet, costing \$28 million, will increase production, reduce fuel demand and complete projects quicker due to new technological advancements. With satellite communications and greater towing horsepower the new dredge will be easier to operate as well as safer for the crew.



The names for the vessels were chosen by a selection panel. Over 30 deceased individuals named by St. Paul and Rock Island district members were considered by the 10-person panel. Criteria for selection included the character, achievements and personal commitment of the individuals nominated as well as how their contributions benefited the Corps and Corps employees. The names were then approved by Mississippi Valley Division and Corp's headquarters.

The dredge is named for William L Goetz., corps employee from 1960 to 1990. The quartersbarge is named for former employee Harold E. Taggatz. The crewboat is named for David R. Peck, former Captain of the Dredge William A. Thompson. An existing cranebarge has been renamed **Leonard** after former employee Richard W. (Si)

Business Name

Primary Business Address

Your Address Line 2

Your Address Line 3

Your Address Line 4

Phone: 555-555-5555

Fax: 555-555-5555

Your business tag line here.

The River Warren Research Committee (RWRC) formed July 4, 1993 with a goal of seeking sound science in environmental legislation. Join the River Warren Research Committee and an ever-increasing number of involved individuals; from all across the United States, seeking truth in government, local control and respect for private property.

Go WWW.riverwarren.com

FIND US ON THE WEB!

GO WWW.RIVERWARREN.COM

“Next to the Right of Liberty, the Right of Property is the Most Important Guaranteed by the Constitution”

William H. Taft

River Warren

River Warren was named in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its Minneapolis meeting in 1883. Brevet Major General Gouverneur Kemble Warren was a Civil War hero and the first Chief Engineer for the Saint Paul

The Editor of *The Warren Report* would like to assure all members of the River Warren Research Committee (RWRC), as well as any other fortunate reader of this newsletter, that we will continue publication on any schedule or subject we see fit; as is our right pursuant to Amendment One to the Constitution of the United States of America, regardless of any legislation to the contrary.

If you agree that what we are doing is worthwhile then send your donation to:

The Warren Report [TWR]
604 2nd Avenue N.
Sartell, MN 56377



go Www.riverwarren.com