



GENERAL ORDERS

The Newsletter of the
Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.

Our 62nd Year

and The Iron Brigade Association



DECEMBER 8, 2011

DR. JAMES I. ROBERTSON, JR.

The Untold Civil War

Was Gettysburg a tactical success, or was the outcome determined by access to fresh water? How did the need to spread information about the dead and wounded give rise to the U.S. Postal Service? Did President Lincoln really age so dramatically during the course of the war, or was a rare disease to blame for the shocking changes in his appearance?

Our December speaker, Dr. James I. “Bud” Robertson, Jr., will share stories from “The Untold Civil War,” culled from 132 episodes of his public radio “Civil War Series.”

“The Untold Civil War” will explore overlooked elements such as the role of weather and disease; the rise of female workers; and the many “firsts” that influenced the war, including the introduction of standard time, pre-sized clothing, canned goods and Santa Claus. We will learn about soldiers who daily drank four quarts of coffee; that in addition to human casualties nearly two million horses were killed during the war and how Gen. Ulysses S. Grant hated the sight of blood.

When asked what most fascinated him about this period of American history after studying it for fifty years, Robertson replied, “What most fascinates me about Civil War history are the common folk of that time. Living in an age when medicine and other fruits of life were still in the Dark Ages, facing one adversity after another, those generations of the 1860s weathered an incomparable storm with such fortitude and endurance that, 150 years later, we still marvel at what they gained—and lost.”

And how does Robertson think the Civil War will be remembered 150 years from now? “Like all historical periods, the Civil War will slowly recede into the grayness of the past. Yet the very existence of a nation of United States will keep that war alive for as long as America still breathes.”

Robertson, a native of Danville, Virginia, earned his B.A. from Randolph-Macon College and both his M.A. and Ph.D. from Emory University. Before his retirement, he taught the largest Civil War history class in American higher education, with an average of 300 students per semester. He is the recipient of every major award given in the field of Civil War history. He is the author of over twenty books, including the definitive biography of Gen. “Stonewall” Jackson. He regularly appears in Civil War programs on the Arts & Entertainment Network, the History Channel, C-Span and public television. He was appointed by the Virginia Senate as a charter member of the state’s Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission and serves on its Executive Committee.

Robertson is currently Alumni Distinguished Professor of History Emeritus at Virginia Tech. He will be available to sign books after his presentation at our meeting.



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DECEMBER MEETING AT A GLANCE

December 8, 2011
Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr.
“The Untold Civil War”

The Country Club of the Wisconsin Club
6200 W. Good Hope Rd, Milwaukee. See map on page 7.

(Jackets required for dining room)

5:30 p.m. – Staff Meeting

(Open to all members)

6:15 p.m. – Registration & Social Hour

6:45 p.m. – Dinner

7:30 p.m. – Program

Dinner – \$23 by reservation.

Deadline: Monday, December 5, 2011

See page 7.

Speaker and topic are subject to change.

In case of inclement weather, listen to WTMJ or WISN radio.

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE NEWS

STATE SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

During this holiday season, perhaps you would like to consider a donation to the Wisconsin Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. If this is part of your holiday plans, you can make the check payable to the Commission and mail it to:

Wisconsin Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission
PO Box 11391
Milwaukee, WI 53211-3091

MILWAUKEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE QUARTERMASTER'S REGALIA

What better time than the holidays to ask for that special Round Table item. All items are made of first-rate, quality materials, modestly embroidered with the Round Table/Iron Brigade logo, along with your name or initials.

Our Quartermaster has two new items for your consideration.

ITEM	COST
<i>NEW!</i> Hooded Sweatshirt in Northern Blue	\$35.00
<i>NEW!</i> Baseball Cap.....	\$10.00
Blue Brief Case	\$25.00
Blue Light-Weight Sweatshirt.....	\$30.00
Blue Izod Polo Shirt.....	\$40.00
Blue Dress Shirt	\$40.00
Blue Fleece-Lined Jacket.....	\$60.00
Iron Brigade Pin.....	\$5.00
CWRT Pin.....	\$5.00
Bugle Pin.....	\$5.00
Iron Brigade Medal	\$25.00
Red River Medal.....	\$25.00
CWRT 60 Year Medal.....	\$10.00

Mail: Roman Blenski, Quartermaster
4601 W. Holt Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53219
Call: 414-327-2847
Email: dbcpmilw@execpc.com
In Person: Monthly Meeting at Book Raffle



Wreaths Across America at Wood National Cemetery, 2009. This year's ceremony will be held on Saturday, December 10, 11 a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS • EVENTS • MEETINGS

December 10, 2011

Wreaths Across America, 11 a.m.
Wood National Cemetery
Reception after the ceremony at the Wadsworth Library
hosted by West Side Soldiers Aid Society
www.wreathsassamerica.org

December 10, 2011

Victorian Christmas, 12-4 p.m.
Civil War Museum, Kenosha
For information contact the Civil War Museum at (262) 653-4141 or
visit the website: thecivilwarmuseum.org

December 12, 2011

Manitowoc Civil War Round Table, 7 p.m.
Manitowoc Historical Society Heritage Center

December 20, 2011

Prairieville Irregulars, 7 p.m.
Community Room, Waukesha State Bank, Downtown Location
Speaker: Lance Herdegen

December 21, 2011

West Side Soldiers Aid Society, 7 p.m.
Wadsworth Library, VA grounds
Speaker: Rev. Dr. Bobbie Groth
The Incredible Story of Ephraim Nute:
Scandal, Bloodshed, and Unitarianism on the American Frontier



Frank Vandiver spoke about "Josiah Gorgas" at the December 1947 meeting.

The topic at the December 1953 meeting was "Capt. Wirz and Andersonville Prison," presented by J.P. Renald.

"Civil War Battlefields as They Are Now" was the topic of Donald Gerlinger's talk in December 1961.

Our December speaker, James Robertson, visited our Round Table in December 1962 to talk about the "Last War Between Gentlemen."

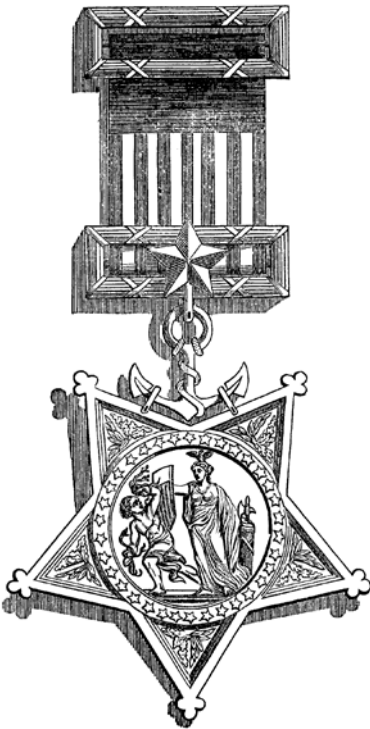
In December 1964 James Robertson paid our Round Table a return visit. The topic at this meeting was "Confederate Prisons."

Stanley H. Swift spoke about "Lincoln and the Theatre" at the December 1973 meeting.

"The Final Days of Stonewall Jackson" was the topic of David Finney's talk at the December 1984 meeting.

At the December 1991 meeting, Lance Herdegen spoke about "A Wisconsin Brigade in the Washington Camps."

Another 150th Milestone



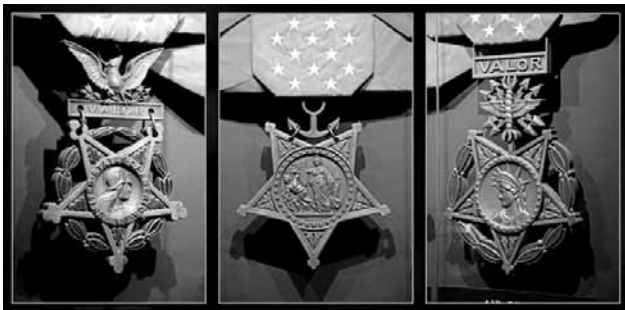
On December 9, 1861, Iowa Senator James W. Grimes introduced S. No. 82 in the United States Senate, a bill designed to "promote the efficiency of the Navy" by authorizing the production and distribution of "medals of honor." On December 21, the bill was passed, authorizing two hundred such medals be produced "which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines as shall distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war (Civil War)." President Lincoln signed the bill and the (Navy) Medal of Honor was born.

Two months later on February 17, 1862, Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson introduced a similar bill, this one to authorize "the President to distribute medals to privates in the Army of the United States who shall distinguish themselves in battle." Over the following months wording changed slightly as the bill made its way through Congress. When President Abraham Lincoln signed S.J.R. No. 82 on July 12, 1862, the Army Medal of Honor was born. It read in part:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand "medals of honor" to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of the Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection (Civil War).

With this simple and rather obscure act Congress created a unique award that would achieve prominence in American history like few others.

—Congressional Medal of Honor Society, cmohs.org



Civil War Medal of Honor Recipients Wood National Cemetery

Ordinary Seaman James K. Duncan, U. S. Navy, *USS Fort Hindman*. Harrisonburg, Louisiana, April 16, 1864.

Following a shellburst at one of the guns which started a fire at the cartridge tie, Duncan immediately seized the burning cartridge, took it from the gun and threw it overboard, despite the immediate danger to himself. Carrying out his duties through the entire engagement, Duncan served courageously during this action in which the Fort Hindman was raked severely with shot and shell from the enemy guns.

Private Milton Matthews, U.S. Army, Company C, 61st Pennsylvania Infantry. Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865.

Capture of flag of 7th Tennessee Infantry (C.S.A.).

Boatswain's Mate Michael McCormick, * U.S. Navy. Red River, May 19, 1865.

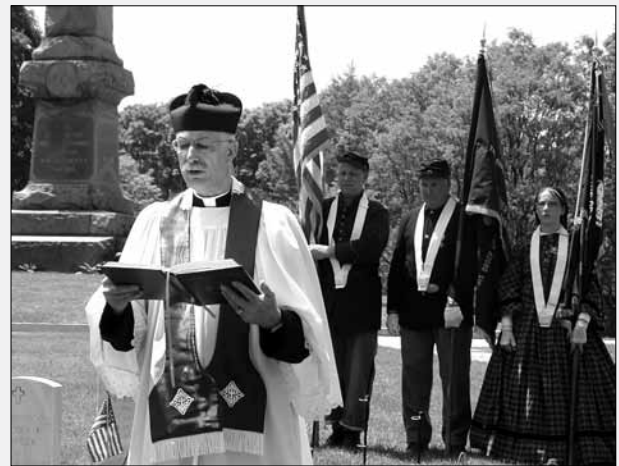
Served as boatswain's mate on board the U.S.S. Signal, Red River, 5 May 1864. Proceeding up the Red River, the U.S.S. Signal engaged a large force of enemy field batteries and sharpshooters, returning the fire until the ship was totally disabled, at which time the white flag was raised. Serving as gun captain and wounded early in the battle, McCormick bravely stood by his gun in the face of the enemy fire until ordered to withdraw.

Corporal Winthrop D. Putnam, U.S. Army, Company A, 77th, Illinois Infantry. Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

Carried, with others, by hand, a cannon up to and fired it through an embrasure of the enemy's works.

Private Lewis A. Rounds, U.S. Army, Company D, 8th Ohio Infantry. Spotsylvania, Virginia, May 12, 1864.

Capture of flag at Spotsylvania, Virginia.



* McCormick's place of burial is unknown. A marker bearing his name was placed in the memorial section of Wood National Cemetery in 2006. Above: At the Dedication, CWRT member Dean Collins offered the invocation while fellow members of Sons of Union Veterans Camp 1 and its Auxiliary 4 stood at attention.

AND SO IT CONTINUES...

Marking the Civil War Sesquicentennial

December 1861 finds soldiers, both North and South, settling into winter camps, getting used to living outdoors and dealing with inadequate shelter.

In the North, excitement continues over the *Trent* affair with approval for Wilkes's seizure of commissioners Mason and Slidell beginning to sour. In the South, reaction to the *Trent* affair also continues with the reaction shifting from indignation to awareness that Mason and Slidell in Federal hands might be more beneficial to the Confederate cause than if they were at posts in England and France. Cotton crops continue to be burnt to prevent seizure by Federal forces, creating a cotton shortage overseas.

December 1, 1861 • An impatient Lincoln sends a memorandum to McClellan in which he asks:

If it were determined to make a forward movement of the Army of the Potomac, without awaiting further increase of numbers, or better drill and discipline, how long would it require to actually get in motion?

U.S. gunboat *Penguin* captures blockade-runner *Albion* off Charleston. The captured cargo is valued at \$100,000.

December 2, 1861 • The second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States gets under way.

Lincoln authorizes Gen. Halleck in the Department of the Missouri to suspend the writ of habeas corpus whenever he finds it necessary.

December 3, 1861 • Lincoln writes in his State of the Union message to Congress:

The Union must be preserved, and hence, all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.



John Cabell Breckinridge, Library of Congress: LC-B813- 6580 C

Lincoln calls again for colonization of free Negroes. He concludes his message with: "The struggle of today, is not altogether for today — it is for a vast future also."

December 4, 1861 • The Federal Senate votes 36 to 0 to expel Senator John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Breckinridge had joined the Confederate Army in November and was appointed Commander of the 1st Kentucky Brigade, which became known as "the Orphan Brigade."

Queen Victoria issues a proclamation forbidding the export of gunpowder, firearms, and materials for manufacturing them.

December 5, 1861 • Major General William J. Hardee assumes command of the Confederate Central Army of Kentucky.

December 8, 1861 • The American Bible Society announces it is distributing 7,000 copies a day of the Scriptures to Northern soldiers.

December 9, 1861 • The U.S. Senate approves 33 to 3 the setting up of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. The actions of the committee would generate both criticism and approval.

December 10, 1861 • The Confederate Congress in Richmond admits Kentucky to the Confederacy.

The U.S. House of Representatives approves the Senate resolution for the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. The committee will soon be in full operation.

John T. Ford, a theatre manager originally from Baltimore, leases out the abandoned First Baptist Church for five years with an option to buy at the end of that time. The church, built in 1833, has been vacant since 1859. A board member of the church predicts a dire fate for anyone who turns the former house of worship into a theatre.

Pvt. Barber, Co. D. 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry would write from Otterville, Missouri:

The 26th Indiana were a very inferior looking set of men, and they were certainly the most filthy looking set of men I ever saw. Some of our boys caught one of the dirtiest of them down at the river one day, and they stripped him and soused him in... We were now set to work building winter quarters. ... The prospect of having comfortable houses during such cold weather was very comforting, but oh, the fallacy of human hopes. The very next day we were ordered to march.

December 11, 1861 • A raging fire sweeps through the business district east of King St. near the Cooper River in Charleston. This is another blow to an economy already suffering shortages created by the blockade and the need to provide food for the Confederate Army.

Lincoln attends the Senate memorial services for his friend, Senator Baker of Oregon, killed at Ball's Bluff.

December 13, 1861 • Battle of Camp Allegheny, West Virginia. Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy leads Federal troops against Confederates at Camp Allegheny (Buffalo Mountain). After severe fighting both armies would retreat — the Federals to Cheat Mountain and the Confederates to Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley.

December 16, 1861 • Clement Vallandigham, Ohio, introduces a resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives commending Capt. Charles Wilkes on his conduct during the *Trent* affair.

December 17, 1861 • Stonewall Jackson continues his operations along the Potomac near Harpers Ferry.

British newspapers begin arriving in the U.S. expressing their outcry over the *Trent* affair. The *Times* of London comments:

By Capt. Wilkes let the Yankee breed be judged. Swagger and ferocity, built on a foundation of vulgarity and cowardice, these are the characteristics, and these are the

most prominent marks by which his countrymen, generally speaking, are known all over the world.

December 18, 1861 • In Washington, British minister, Lord Lyons, receives instructions from London which include a firm demand for an apology and a demand for the release of Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell or war.

Georgian Josiah Patterson writes from Manassas:

I do not know what my little boys and my angel Anna will do for a Santa Claus this Christmas. It would be fine if the little fellows could get up in the morning and find their little stockings full of goodies and cry out, "Sure it is Pa! Pa is old Santa Claus!" But I don't think we will have such a happy Christmas morning. But it will be hard if the old fellow did not come just because Pa is not at home...

December 19, 1861 • Lord Lyons meets with Secretary of State Seward to confer on the British ultimatum.

December 20, 1861 • Two troop ships with 8,000 troops sail from Britain to Canada with their purpose being to have soldiers available if their ultimatum is not met.

December 21, 1861 • Lord Lyons once again confers with Secretary of State Seward over the British demands. Southern newspapers write excitedly about the possibility of war between England and the United States and hope that it leads to Southern independence.

December 22, 1861 • Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, commanding the Department of the Missouri, issues General Order No. 32 ordering that anyone caught burning bridges or destroying railroads or the telegraph in Missouri be immediately shot.

December 23, 1861 • Lord Lyons confers again with Seward and presents formally and officially the British note demanding the surrender of Mason and Slidell. After the meeting Lyons writes to Lord Russell, Foreign Minister:

I am so convinced that unless we give our friends here a good lesson this time, we shall have the same trouble with them very soon...Surrender or war will have a very good effect on them.

In a White House conference on the British ultimatum, Senator Charles Sumner will later urge Lincoln to surrender the commissioners.

December 24, 1861 • The first Christmas Eve of the war finds soldiers North and South thinking of home. Pvt. Day, Co B, 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry writes from near Annapolis, Maryland:

Tomorrow will be Christmas and the boys in all the camps are making great preparations for the coming event. The camps are being put in order and decorated with evergreens. Some of them trimmed in good taste and look very neat and pretty...Santa Claus is expected here tonight with our Christmas dinners but he may be delayed and not get here for a week to come.

December 25, 1861 • Lincoln and his Cabinet meet for discussions about the British demands for the release of Mason and Slidell. A decision will be made on the following day.

The Lincoln family entertains guests for dinner at the White House. In the South, Stonewall Jackson spends the day with his wife.

December 26, 1861 • At the Cabinet meeting the decision is made that the seizure of Mason and Slidell was illegal and that the commissioners should be released. Lord Lyons is notified, and the crisis is at an end. Henry Adams, from the American legation in London writes:

The first effect of the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell has been extraordinary. The current which ran against us with such extreme violence six weeks ago now seems to be going with equal fury in our favor.

Martial law is proclaimed in St. Louis and along all railroads operating in Missouri.

December 30, 1861 • The U.S. government and banks suspend the practice of redeeming paper money for metal currency.

The month of December comes to an end, finding Lincoln troubled and concerned over the lack of action by his Army. General-in-Chief McClellan is ill with typhoid fever.

Lincoln writes Gen. Halleck in St. Louis asking: "Are Gen. Buell and yourself in concert?" Buell replies, indicating that he has no provision for concerted action, and Halleck indicates he doesn't know what Buell is doing and can't cooperate in any case. Lincoln visits his Quartermaster General of the Army, Montgomery C. Meig and during the course of the visit says:

General, what shall I do? The people are impatient; Chase has no money, and tells me he can raise no more; the General of the Army has typhoid fever. The bottom is out of the tub. What shall I do?

In the South, the Confederate government survives the year, but still finds itself in peril, under blockade and without foreign support.

And so it continues.

2012 MEETINGS

WC – Wisconsin Club

CC – Country Club of the Wisconsin Club

January 12, 2011 • WC

Parker Hills
Chickamauga

February 9, 2012 • WC

Dave Wege
Patrick Cleburne

March 8, 2012 • WC

A. Wilson Greene
Chicago Nevins-Freeman Award Recipient

April 12 2012 • WC

Marshall Krolick

May 17, 2012 • CC

Brian Hoden Reid

June 7, 2012 • CC

Dennis Frye – Antietam



CHRISTMAS FIXINGS FOR CAMP WASHBURN.—The ladies of Milwaukee propose to give our brave soldier boys a taste of Christmas cheer on Wednesday next and surely they deserve to be remembered at that “feast of fat things.” For this purpose the ladies of the city are requested to send a “ration” or two of their cold meat and cakes and pies or things to Camp Washburn or to Mrs. Kilbourn corner of Fourth and Spring streets, before ten o’clock Christmas morning, who will see them sent to camp.

Milwaukee Sentinel, December 31, 1861

PATRIOTISM AT A WEDDING.—A wedding recently occurred at a church in Boston, at which the bride appeared in white, and the two bridesmaids respectively in red and blue.

Milwaukee Sentinel, December 31, 1861

WANTED.—Forty able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 for the Sanders’ Rifle Guards of the Nineteenth Independent Infantry Regiment.

This Volunteer Regiment will be paid, uniformed, armed and equipped directly by the United States Government. Consequently, it will not have to wait to be furnished as other Regiments before raised in this and other states have done. The Regiment will rendezvous at Racine, Wisconsin and will be put in comfortable quarters, in barracks, till they take to the field. Clothing and uniforms will be furnished to the men as soon as enlisted. Col. Sanders having full power given him by the War Department in Washington....All the men joining the company will receive the best treatment while in sickness or health and their rights will be looked after at all times during their enlistment.

Headquarters corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, near Newhall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Captain Grant

Daily Milwaukee News, December 25, 1861

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE IRISH REGIMENT.—The undersigned having received a Captain’s commission to raise a Volunteer Company for the Irish Regiment, Col. John L. Doran, is anxious to fill his company without delay. It is expected that the Regiment will be raised in a few days, and will soon go into camp. Pay to Privates \$13 per month for single men and \$18 for married men. \$100 Bounty and 100 Acres of Land.

John Jennings, Captain

Headquarters, McCormick Hotel, Main Street, Third Ward and at the German Hotel, 309 West Water Street opposite the Second Ward Bank

Milwaukee Daily News, December 17, 1861

FROM THE SECOND REGIMENT

Fort Tillinghast, Arlington, Virginia, December 8, 1861

Winter has not yet set in, although it is the season of storms and frost. December has brought us sunshine instead of snow. It is the most delightful winter weather that I ever beheld in northern latitude and reminds me of the bright winter days in the far off sunny South. The sky of Cuba seems about our head cloudless and bright and beautiful.

We are in our canvas houses yet but as comfortably situated as need be and if this weather lasts we will want no other winter quarters; still it is well to be prepared for a rainy day. And many regiments are building log cabins for themselves and log stables for their horses. This delightful weather cannot last long and, as we have made no preparations yet for wintering here, I think it is not decided whether we will remain here or move away to some other point. We have been at this encampment over two months, the longest time we have remained at any one place since going into camp, and we are getting tired of Fort Tillinghast, Arlington Grove, the Potomac, and Washington in the distance. For one, I have seen enough of this portion of the Old Dominion and ready for a move at any time. I had hoped that our regiment would be sent south with Butler or Burnside but that is past hoping for and we must await some other movement....

Camp life becomes tedious without frequent changes in locality; drill etc; and for that reason soldiers all like to do picket duty though they are more exposed and have a harder time than when excused for such duty. We have not had any picketing to do since leaving Camp Advance and all the boys seem highly pleased with the prospect of a change and a chance to try our hands again at our old sport....

The health of the 2d Regiment is good. We have plenty of clothing and floors and fireplaces in our tents.

R.K.B.

FROM THE RACINE ADVOCATE WAS DEAD BUT IS ALIVE AGAIN!

No young man of our acquaintance has died so many times and come to life again as Willie H. Upham, member of our gallant “Belle City Rifles.”

Our readers will remember that at the bloody encounter at Bull Run he was killed.

The Advocate had an appropriate obituary notice.

His funeral sermon was preached and hundreds of friends mourned his death with unfeigned sorrow. But you see he was not dead by a good deal, thanks to a strong constitution but healthy system.

The wound, though a severe one, did not produce death and found by the rebels, he was conveyed to Richmond a prisoner of

Continued ➤

war. From there, he soon communicated with his friends in this city and an exchange of prisoners having been made, they hoped to welcome him home again ere long.

Who can tell the anguish felt by his relatives last week when hourly looking for news of his arrival at Fortress Monroe, they received a letter from an officer there stating that he was no more!

We are sure a feeling of sympathy ran through the length and breadth of the city as the news spread and a feeling of sadness filled every heart.

Yet was it premature for on the following day, a telegraphic dispatch from S. Whitely, Esq., at Washington, announced that in conversation with some of his released comrades just returned from Richmond, they said he was alive and well. Thank God that it is so and we sincerely hope he may soon be home to read his obituary funeral sermon and all trusting that many years may elapse ere they need be called into requisition again.

COMING JUNE 2012

*The Iron Brigade in the Civil War:
Bull Run to Appomattox, 1861-1865*

Lance Herdegen has been busy, and this is the result. Coming in June 2012 from Savas Beatie Publications: the first book-length account of this legendary combat unit from Bull Run to the grand march up Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. Reserve your first edition copy now at: www.savasbeatie.com

Research Assistance Requested

David A. Payne is seeking Round Table members who are interested in or have knowledge concerning the 29th Wisconsin. Payne has spent the last three years working on the Civil War letters of his wife's great grandfather, William A. Greene from Milford, WI. If you are interested in sharing your interest or knowledge of the 29th Wisconsin, you can contact David Payne at 618-985-4873 or by email at cdavepayne@aol.com

Lee Rolston, author of three books on the Civil War, has begun researching his fourth book and is looking for help. The new book will be called *No Ordinary Soldier*. The premise of the book is that one Civil War soldier from each Union and Confederate state will represent each state. Rolston is looking for men who are not well known (ordinary) but who performed feats of bravery and honor. Rolston would like to tell the readers who these men were in civilian life.

If you would like to suggest an ancestor or any soldier who you believe would be of interest and for which there is enough surviving material for the author to work with, contact Lee Rolston at Lesrol2@gmail.com or write to him at:

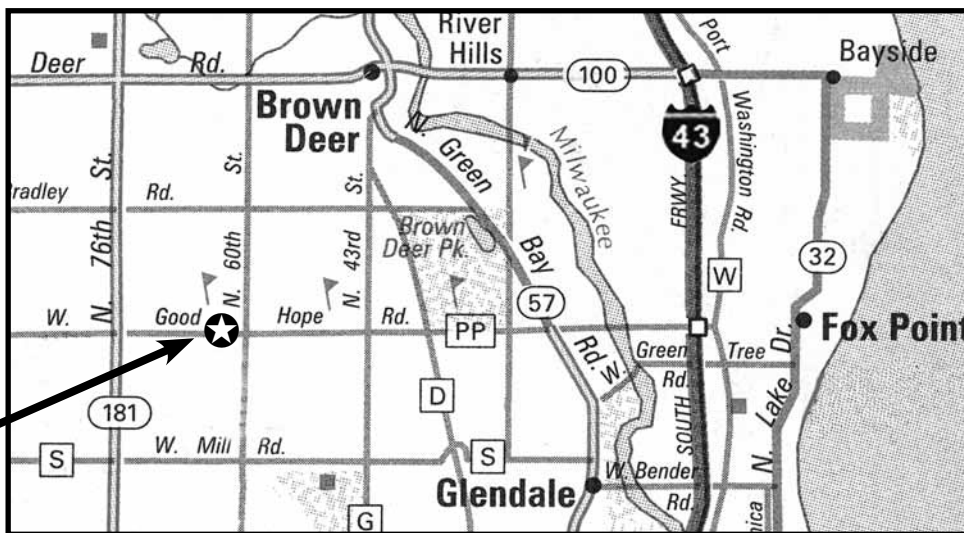
Lee Rolston
25 Emmons Avenue #4
Warwick, RI 02888

December Meeting

Our December meeting will be held at the **Country Club of the Wisconsin Club**, formerly the Brynwood Country Club, located at 6200 W. Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee WI 53223 (414) 353-8800.

Valet Parking is highly recommended.

**THE COUNTRY CLUB OF
THE WISCONSIN CLUB**



Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for December 8, 2011

Mail your reservations by Monday, December 5, 2011, to: **Paul Eilbes**, 1809 Washington Ave., Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730
ALSO, call in reservations to: (262) 376-0568

Enclosed is \$ ____ (meal price \$23.00 per person) for ____ reservations for December 8, 2011, meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee. (Please make checks payable to the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.)

Name of Member _____

General Orders, the official publication of the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc., is produced September through June and upon request of the Board of Directors.

Send submissions to **Donna Agnelly, Editor**, 420 Racine St., Unit 110, Waterford, WI 53185 or email to **dagnelly@tds.net** with "Civil War Round Table" in the subject line of your message. All submissions must be received by the Editor no later than the 10th of the month prior to the next issue. The Editor reserves the right to select articles and to edit submissions for style and length.

All address changes or problems receiving your *General Orders* should be directed through Membership Chairman Paul Eilbes.

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General Orders design & layout by Patricia A. Lynch, Harvest Graphics. Yearly memberships available: Individual (\$40), Family (\$50), and Non-Resident (\$25). See also the article on page 2 of this issue of *General Orders*. Contact Paul Eilbes for information: (262) 376-0568.

The Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc., admits members of any race, color, national or ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges and activities of the Round Table.

Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee

Officers for 2011 - 2012 (Term Expiration)

C. Judley Wyant, President (2012) *jwyant@wyantlaw.com*

Michael Benton, First Vice President (2014)

Patrick Lynch, Second Vice President (2014)

Robert Lieding, Secretary (2014)

Paul Eilbes, Treasurer (2013) *peilbes@gmail.com*

Directors (Term Expiration)

Jim Johnson (2012)

Ellen Kelling Vukovic (2012)

Daniel Nettesheim (2012)

Frank Risler (2012)

Donna Agnelly (2013) *dagnelly@tds.net*

Tom Arliskas (2013)

Roman Blenski (2013)

Crain Bliwas (2013)

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