



GENERAL ORDERS

The Newsletter of the
Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.
Our 63rd Year
and The Iron Brigade Association



FEBRUARY 9, 2012

DAVE WEGE

Pugnacious and Pertinacious Patrick Cleburne

About forty yards from Reilly's works, and nearly in front of the salient at the cotton gin, an ounce of lead, little more than half an inch in diameter and traveling about 1,000 feet per second, found its mark. It was the work of an instant; a great chasm in Southern history frozen in microseconds. In one shocking moment Patrick Cleburne collapsed to the ground, carrying with him perhaps the best hopes of a dying Confederacy's western army...Perhaps the South's most brilliant major general, the "Stonewall Jackson of the West," his ideas scorned by his president and his competence punished by his commanding general, had been required to lead a suicidal frontal attack like some captain of infantry. Was it God's decreed fate or simply man's stupidity.

— Wiley Sword

Too often forgotten in the roll call of outstanding general officers in the Civil War is Patrick Ronayne Cleburne. Our February speaker, Dave Wege, will speak about Cleburne's meteoric rise to command, his actions at Missionary Ridge and Ringgold Gap, his death at Franklin, and his legacy in American memory.

Cleburne was born in County Cork, Ireland in 1828 and moved to America in 1849 settling in Helena, Arkansas. When the war broke out he joined the Yell Rifles and in less than a year was placed in charge of all Confederate troops in Arkansas by William Hardee. Hardee would say of Cleburne and his troops:

Friends and foes soon learned to watch the course of the blue flag that marked where Cleburne was in battle. Where this division defended, no odds broke its line; where it attacked, no numbers resisted its onslaught, save only once...There is the grave of Cleburne and his heroic division.

Cleburne was one of two foreign born officers to attain the rank of major general in the Confederate army and was recognized as a skilled combat officer. Robert E. Lee would say:

Cleburne inherited the intrepidity of his race. In a field of battle he shone like a meteor on a clouded sky! As a dashing military man he was all virtue, a single vice does not stain him as a warrior.

Dave Wege is a longtime member of our Round Table. He is the principal and upper grades teacher of 32 years experience at Waucousta Lutheran in Campbellsport. Wege teaches a six-week Civil War unit for grades 7-8 that ends with a 220 point test of their knowledge. He travels during the summer to multiple Civil War sites because "it's important to walk to ground." One of Wege's fellow travelers is Robert Clayborn, descendant of "Old Pat's" brother.

Wege would like to be considered an interesting yet accurate storyteller, since it's the "story of the folks in the 1860s that make the Civil War come alive for all ages."

Wege and his wife, Kay, recently returned from a quick trip to Florida where they watched one of their sons play in a Wounded Warrior softball game.

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February 2012

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FEBRUARY MEETING AT A GLANCE

February 9, 2012

Dave Wege

"Pugnacious and Pertinacious
Patrick Cleburne"

The Wisconsin Club

9th & Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
(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, February 6, 2012

See page 7.

Speaker and topic are subject to change.

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

www.civilwarwi.org



Pat Gardner • Doug Haag
 Grant Johnson • Robin Myers
 Ed Newman • Christine Plichta
 Timothy Schulz

IN MEMORIAM

It is with sadness that we report the passing of Eugene Jamrozy, long time Round Table member and father of past President Gene Jamrozy. Eugene Jamrozy was a WWII Navy veteran, a retired Lieutenant with the Milwaukee Fire Department and a member of the 4th Degree Knights of Columbus. The Round Table extends their deepest sympathy to both Gene and Jane Jamrozy.

And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

**MILWAUKEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
 QUARTERMASTER'S REGALIA**

What better way to show off your pride in our organization! 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
NEW! Hooded Sweatshirt in Northern Blue	\$35.00
NEW! 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

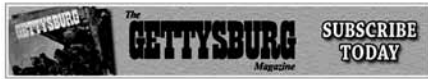
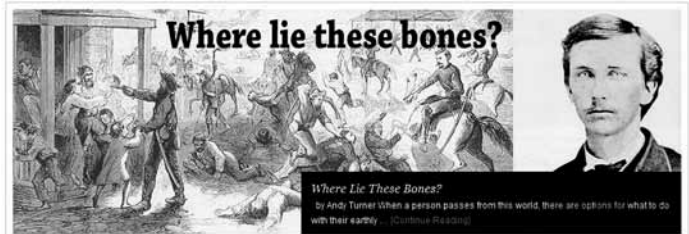
February 13, 2012

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

February 21, 2012

Prairieville Irregulars, 7 p.m.
 Board Room, Campus Center Building
 Speaker: Jim Heinz "Like a Gallant Boy:
 The Life of William Barker Cushing"

ON THE WEB: Gatehouse Press



Join our mailing list to receive updates, sales notices, and more via e-mail.

Email: Go

Gatehouse Press, publisher of Morningside books and *The Gettysburg Magazine*, announces a new online Civil War magazine. The magazine features articles covering all aspects of the Civil War. In addition to articles on personalities and battle actions, the site has first person accounts, On This Day articles, articles on visiting Civil War sites, and a Photo of the Day. New articles will be posted each Monday and Thursday. No subscription is required to access everything on the site.

For more than forty years Morningside Books and *The Gettysburg Magazine* have been bringing readers top quality material on the Civil War. The new website continues that tradition.

Be sure to bookmark the site and visit it often at:
www.gatehouse-press.com

OAK CREEK PATCH

Local historian and book author Tom Mueller has written an in-depth series for the *Oak Creek Patch*, detailing the journeys of about 40 soldiers from the township, which consisted of modern-day Oak Creek and South Milwaukee. Although it is difficult to be absolutely certain, they likely include a father who was killed and a son who was wounded three times. To view the articles visit www.oakcreekpatch.com and search for "civil war."

**THE US ARMY HERITAGE
 AND EDUCATION CENTER**

If you are looking for some good online Civil War lectures take time to visit www.carlisle.army.mil/ahec/

A search through their Media Galleries will lead you to their lecture series. Some of their presentations do have a bit of static, and some even have some distortion and focus issues. However, the material presented is of a very high quality. Visit the site often as more topics will be added as the Civil War Sesquicentennial moves along.

Kenosha Civil War Museum

February 10, 2012, Noon • Friday Lunchbox Series

Grant's Fort Henry/Donelson Campaign:

The Evolution of his Generalship

Dan Nettesheim

An examination of the campaign as a microcosm of Grant's generalship and identifying elements that continued to serve Grant throughout the war.

February 12, 2012, 1 p.m.

A Discussion with President Lincoln and Judge Douglas

George Buss and Tim Conners

Lincoln and Douglas interpreters Buss and Conners re-enact a portion of the famous 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates and discuss the 1860 Presidential election in this presentation.

These events are free and are sponsored by the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee and the Iron Brigade Association.

February 15, 2012, 7 p.m. • Civil War Media Club

Army Life in a Black Regiment

Civil War Museum curator, Doug Dammann, will lead the discussion of Thomas Wentworth Higginson's account of his wartime experiences as colonel of the first Union regiment of emancipated slaves.

\$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum

February 18, 2012, 1 p.m.

The Letterman Plan: Evacuating the Wounded from Civil War Battlefields

Dr. Gordon Dammann

In 1862, Dr. Jonathan Letterman was named Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. He instituted changes to make the evacuation of wounded soldiers from the battlefield more efficient. See how his plan has evolved and is still used in today's modern military and civilian medicine. \$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum

February 18, 2012, 11 a.m. • Living History at the Museum

Civil War Medical Weekend

17th Corps Medical Staff

Camp will be set up inside the museum's Freedom Hall. Visitors can participate in a medical inspection for new recruits and role play as a sick soldier during a camp's sick call demonstration. The Corps will demonstrate a variety of surgical techniques.

DON'T FORGET!

On Thursday, April 26, 2012, the Civil War Museum will host a dinner and program with esteemed Civil War historian Ed Bearss. Mr. Bearss returns to the Civil War Museum with his encyclopedic knowledge of the war and unique style to discuss the Shiloh Campaign of March and April, 1862.

As with Mr. Bearss' earlier appearance at the Civil War Museum, participants will have the option of attending a dinner and program or the program only. Cost for the dinner and program package, which begins at 5:30 p.m., is \$35 per person, or \$30 for Friends of the Museum. Cost for the program only, which begins at 7 p.m., is \$15 per person, or \$10 for Friends of the Museum.

Registrations can be made over the phone by calling the Museum at 262-653-4140 or by visiting the Civil War Museum's front desk. Thank you very much for your continued support.

Doug Dammann

Curator, The Civil War Museum



"Legendary Lincoln" was the topic of Louis A. Warren's presentation at the February 1950 meeting.

At the February 1962 meeting Fred Schwengel spoke about "Lincoln Emerges, December 3, 1861."

J. Ambler Johnston was the featured speaker at the February 1966 meeting. Johnston spoke to the membership about "Douglas Southall Freeman."

In February 1970 Joseph Eisendrath spoke about the "Myths about Lincoln."

"Hijinks North and South: How Well Behaved Were the Boys in Blue and Gray?" was the subject of Howard Michael Madaus's talk in February 1982.

In February 1991 Terrence J. Winschel visited our Round Table. The topic that evening was "To Rescue Gibraltar: Efforts of the Trans-Mississippi Confederates to Relieve Fortress Vicksburg."

Thomas Cartwright spoke to the Round Table about "The Tennessee Campaign of 1864," at the February 2000 meeting.



Fourth Annual Civil War Ball

A FUNDRAISER FOR RECLAIMING OUR HERITAGE

7-10 pm • Marian Center for Nonprofits • Milwaukee, Wisconsin
GUESTS OF HONOR: GOV. & MRS. LOUIS P. HARVEY

MUSIC FOR DANCING BY
FROGWATER

Admission - \$15

**Light Refreshments
Cash Bar**

Ample Free Parking

**Civil War Attire Admired
but Not Required**

**Information & Tickets
414.427.3776**



AND SO IT CONTINUES...

Marking the Civil War Sesquicentennial

In the North, dissatisfaction increases over the failure of Northern armies to advance. Lincoln orders all forces forward. In the South, the wintering armies are weakened by colds, flu and other ailments. The Southern ports continue to feel the effects of the blockade. The February issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* publishes a poem by Julia Ward Howe, which was translated into song as "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

February 1, 1862 • In Cairo, Illinois, there is an increase in activity as Grant prepares his campaign to take Fort Henry.

February 2, 1862 • Captain David Farragut leaves Hampton Roads aboard the *USS Hartford* sailing for Ship Island, Mississippi. Farragut is to take command of military operations on the southern Mississippi River with his primary mission to be the capture of New Orleans.

February 3, 1862 • Lincoln declines an offer from the King of Siam of war elephants stating that the nation "does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant."

Lincoln, once again, clashes with McClellan. Lincoln asks McClellan to move overland towards Richmond while McClellan favors a move by sea to the Virginia peninsula and then pushing inland.

In the U.S. Senate a resolution from the Michigan legislature is presented by Zacharia Chandler. The resolution urges the putting down of insurrection, confiscation of property of Southerners, and abolition of slavery.

February 4, 1862 • Federal troops begin landing in the rain on the banks of the Tennessee River north of Fort Henry.

In Richmond, the Virginia House of Delegates discusses enlisting free Negroes into the Confederate Army. Confederate generals appeal to those soldiers whose terms of enlistment are about to expire to reenlist.

February 5, 1862 • Indiana senator Jesse D. Bright is expelled from the U.S. Senate for alleged complicity with enemies of the United States.

In England, Queen Victoria lifts all prohibitions against shipping gunpowder, arms and ammunition from the United Kingdom.

February 6, 1862 • Confederate Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman sends the majority of his Fort Henry garrison to stronger Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. Federal Flag Officer Foote and his gunboats open fire on Fort Henry at 11 a.m. At 2 p.m. Tilghman surrenders. Heavy rain prevents Grant's troops from reaching the fort in time for the assault. Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston would write:

The capture of that Fort by the enemy gives them the control of the navigation of the Tennessee River, and their gunboats are now ascending the river to Florence...Should Ft. Donelson be taken it will open the route to the enemy to Nashville, giving them the means of breaking the bridges and destroying the ferryboats on the river as far as navigable.

In Washington, the House of Representatives votes on the Legal Tender Act. Representative George Dawson writes:

This has been an exciting day in the House. A fierce battle has been waged against the "legal tender" Treasury notes. But, as I think, the right has prevailed, and by a vote of 95 to 59 – a much stronger force than was counted upon...The country breathes freer! The legal tender bill has passed the House, and national bankruptcy is averted. The grateful thanks of all loyal men are due to Mr. Spaulding and the representatives who supported the measure, for this timely effort in behalf of the public credit. The relief comes not a moment too soon. Now let the Senate do its duty promptly, and we shall be clear "of the breakers."

February 7, 1862 • Willie Lincoln lies critically ill with typhoid fever.

Grant makes a personal reconnaissance of Fort Donelson; his force establishes itself near captured Fort Henry.

Federal gunboats move back down the Tennessee to the Ohio preparing to ascend the Cumberland River to Fort Donelson. Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston hurries reinforcement troops to Fort Donelson.

The assault on Roanoke Island gets underway.

February 8, 1862 • General Ambrose Burnside with about 7500 Federals moves inland on Roanoke Island against less than 2000 Confederates. Burnside's forces attack and overrun the Confederates pushing them to the north end of the island. The capture of the island would give Federal forces control of Pamlico Sound and a good base on the coast for operations against North Carolina as well as opening a back door to Richmond.

February 9, 1862 • Confederate Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow assumes command of Fort Donelson.

In Washington the War Department orders the imprisonment of Malcomb Ives, a correspondent for the *New York Herald*, on spying charges. General Charles P. Stone is also arrested in Washington and is sent to Fort Lafayette in New York harbor on unspecified charges. Stone is never brought to trial or actually charged and is released on August 16, 1862.

February 10, 1862 • Grant's build-up against Fort Donelson nears completion.

General Halleck sends urgent messages to Flag Officer Foote to provide gunboats for the troops on the Cumberland River who would soon assault Fort Donelson.

February 11, 1862 • Foote's gunboats move upriver to assist Grant in the assault on Fort Donelson. General McClelland approaches from Fort Henry while Grant approaches from downriver.

February 12, 1862 • Grant's troops now ring Fort Donelson and await the arrival of Foote and his gunboats. Foote would send a message to Secretary of War Gideon Wells:

I leave Cairo again tonight with the Louisville, Pittsburg, and St. Louis for the Cumberland River to cooperate with the army in the attack on Fort Donelson. I shall do all in my power to render the gunboats effective in the fight, although they are not properly manned.

February 13, 1862 • The West Virginia Constitutional Convention in Wheeling adopts a provision that “no slave or free person of color should come into the state for permanent residence.”

At Fort Donelson Confederate General John B. Floyd arrives with additional troops and takes command from General Pillow. The siege of Fort Donelson begins with an attack by the Federal left led by C. F. Smith and on the right by McClernand’s forces. The fair and mild weather changed as the day progressed turning into sleety rain and with the temperature dropping to ten above zero.

February 14, 1862 • The assault on Fort Donelson continues. Flag Officer Foote’s boats would carry the day’s fighting but their bombardment of the fort would not provide an easy victory. Foote would be injured and his two ironclads would have their steering mechanisms shot away. Grant prepares for further fighting in the continuing cold weather.

In Washington, Lincoln grants amnesty to all political prisoners who would take an oath not to aid the rebellion.

February 15, 1862 • At 5 a.m. the Confederate Division under Gideon Pillow moves to assault the Federal lines at Fort Donelson. Pillow is aided by Buckner’s Division. McClernand’s line on the right is broken but Floyd ultimately orders his army back. At the end of the day, the troops on both sides will be back in their old positions. At their conference that evening the Confederate generals agree that they must surrender the fort. Floyd and Pillow flee the fort leaving command to General Buckner. Nathan Bedford Forrest leads his cavalry out of the fort to safety.

In St. Louis, Brigadier General John M. Schofield assumes command of the Department of St. Louis.

February 16, 1862 • General Simon B. Buckner asks Grant for terms of surrender. Grant replies:

General S. B. Buckner, Confederate Army.

Sir: Yours of this date, proposing armistice and appointment of Commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your ob’t se’v’t, U.S. Grant, Brig. Gen.

Buckner would reply:

Brig. Gen’l U.S. Grant, U.S. Army

Sir: the distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms you propose.

I am sir, Your very ob’t se’v’t,

S. B. Buckner, Brig. Gen. C.S.A.

The fall of Forts Henry and Donelson leave the entire state of Tennessee wide open. Kentucky was lost and two important rivers are now in Federal hands. It was a catastrophe for the South.

February 17, 1862 • In Washington, “Unconditional Surrender” Grant is promoted to Major General of Volunteers.

In Richmond, the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States adjourns.

February 18, 1862 • In Richmond, the First Congress of the

Confederate States of America opens.

February 19, 1862 • President Davis writes to General Joseph E. Johnston that, “events have cast on our arms and our hopes the gloomiest shadows, and at such a time we must show redoubled energy and resolution.”

In Richmond, the Confederate Congress orders the release of two thousand Federal prisoners of war.

February 20, 1862 • In the White House, in the late afternoon, William Wallace “Willie” Lincoln dies from typhoid fever.

Flag Officer Farragut arrives at Ship Island, Mississippi to begin his assault on New Orleans.

Tennessee Governor Isham Harris abandons Nashville and moves the state government to Memphis. The Confederate Army, reassembling in Nashville, pulls back to Murfreesboro at the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston.

February 22, 1862 • On a stormy day in Richmond, Jefferson Davis is sworn in as permanent president of the Confederate States of America for a six-year term. In his inaugural address Davis would say:

This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue, and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women, and children in every part of our country...

February 23, 1862 • In Nashville, as Federal gunboats move closer, citizens and soldiers evacuate the city.

Lincoln names Andrew Johnson as military governor of Tennessee.

February 24, 1862 • Federal troops under General Don Carlos Buell reach the northern bank of the Cumberland River at Nashville.

In Washington, funeral services are held for Willie Lincoln.

February 25, 1862 • Federal troops move into Nashville. The city will remain in Federal hands throughout the war.

The Federal War Department orders control of all telegraph lines in order to facilitate military operations.

February 26, 1862 • President Lincoln signs the Legal Tender Act creating a national currency of U.S. notes and providing for the sale of stock to finance the currency.

February 27, 1862 • The Confederate Congress gives President Davis the power to suspend habeas corpus – a power Davis would use sparingly during the war.

February 28, 1862 • The month would end with Federal forces under John Pope moving south along the western shore of the Mississippi toward New Madrid, Missouri.

Throughout the Confederacy, following a proclamation by President Davis, this is a day of prayer and fasting. Davis would direct General Joseph E. Johnston, commander of the main Confederate army in Northern Virginia, to make sure that his heavy guns could be removed, along with stores and that lines of retreat be planned. The enemy seemed to be concentrating on Johnston’s front.

And so it continues...



FROM THE FIELD
*Camps
Tillinghast & Arlington*

*Camp Tillinghast, VA
February 1st, 1862*

HOME AGAIN

Last week we chronicled the release of Willie H. Upham from his imprisonment at Richmond; this week we have a more pleasing notice, that of his return to Racine. He arrived on Monday and looks hearty as ever. From him we learn what befell him after the time he was lost sight of on the battlefield when carried wounded by his comrades to the temporary hospital. In about half an hour the rebels took possession of the building and placing a guard over the wounded they were left with their wounds undressed until Wednesday three days after the battle! Then a company of surgeons came down from Manassas dressed their wounds and they were carted to Manassas Junction shipped in cattle cars to Richmond being thirty-six hours on the way crowded and almost suffocating. On their arrival at Richmond they were placed in a Tobacco factory, from which until released to return home he and his fellow prisoners were not permitted to leave. Mr. James Anderson of this city who was also one of the wounded was in a brick building across the street yet during the whole six months they never saw each other but twice. Of course watched so closely they had no means of ascertaining the feeling of the people. As to rations they weren't a kind to make them bilious. Breakfast a slice of bread and a cup of coffee. Dinner a slice of bread, plate of rice and water. Supper a slice of bread and a cup of coffee. Beyond a slight stiffness he has recovered from his wound entirely and will return to a post of duty when his furlough expires being very desirous to renew some acquaintances he made in Richmond. Young Lacy who was among the wounded prisoners will doubtless get a discharge. His wound was quite severe; it leaves him lame from which however we trust he will recover. Anderson is quite recovered – was shot through the leg. Uncle Henry, it will be seen by a Burlington correspondent, has got home once more. As to the "Gallant Rifles" they are decidedly "fat and saucy," the boys say, and from mere striplings with beardless pale faces have become sun burnt, hairy, well disciplined veterans equal to any emergency and longing for a dash at Secesh. George Bauman has come home to get volunteers to fill up the ranks. We doubt not he will be able to find all he wants.

*Camp Tillinghast, VA
February 11, 1862*

FROM THE LIGHT GUARD

The *Democrat* came to hand last night full of good things as usual. Of course, it is impossible among so many good things not to find now and then one of a different nature. In the case of The *Democrat*, the publication of marriage notices is opening the eyes of the boys, filling them with no little uneasiness. They had fondly and trustingly hoped that the girls they had left behind them would wait till they returned from the war covered with honor, before taking to themselves a partner for life. Certainly

the warm tear, the gentle but earnest pressure of the hand, the low but musical sigh which accompanied the Good Bys as the Light Guard bade adieu for a time to La Crosse and its inhabitants promised that much. But alas! How ruthlessly are those bright hopes being dispelled by the fair creatures. While some of the boys grow desperate when they see such convincing proofs of the old saying about out of sight, out of mind and go off muttering "can such things be" and not excite our special wonder, others take it much more philosophically, solacing themselves with the following line from Shakespeare:

"Oh frailty thy name is woman!"

I just sent you these lines as a hint to the girls not to be in a hurry as the Light Guard will in a short time have filled their mission of war. Then there will be a fine opportunity of getting men – full grown and made out of the right kind of stuff for husbands. Let them remember, that future generations will read of, and bless the names of, the heroes of '62 and to have their history linked in with these, they have but to wait a little longer. ..


*Head-Quarters 2nd Reg't, Wis. Vol.
Camp Tillinghast, VA
February 27, 1862*

Messrs Editors –

Some weeks have elapsed since writing you; but a few incidents worthy of note have transpired.

The weather has greatly improved – the roads are becoming hard again; and (Brick, don't imagine I am about to express any of McClellan's places) not a doubt now exists but there will be something did in this quarter! King's Brigade was ordered this afternoon to headquarters – the banner residence of the rebel Lee, now occupied by McDowell. Hosts of distinguished citizens were present – ladies and gentlemen. A brigade drill and other military movements were had, after which the 2nd Wis was chosen from the brigade to parade in front of McDowell's quarters. The number of compliments they received would fill a page. An order was then read telling the brigade to prepare two days rations and be ready to march within two hours notice. Officers are not allowed to carry fire arms! The different quarter-masters were ordered to procure the French tents. They are so arranged that three persons can sleep in them and made very conveniently out of three separate pieces each man carrying one third of his tent. Madam Rumor says one destination is up the Potomac at or near Harpers Ferry. Probably you are not aware that the 2nd Wisconsin has furnished some ten men for the Mississippi Gun Boats two from Company B. They started for Cairo a week ago.

It might be well to tell you here that the rivalry between the Fox Lake Company and L.C.L.G. while at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis, as to which should have the right of first position in the Regiment and which the former succeeded in obtaining and held

Continued 

ever since, was to-day, by order of Gen. McDowell, given to the LC.L.G. Therefore we now have the position of honor in the regiment and proud we are of it, you may well imagine. (Ask Serg't P.C. Dunn)

We were honored yesterday and to-day with a visit from your worthy townsman, J. Comes, Esq., and right glad we all were to see him. He will be remembered by the Light Guard. He starts East for his spring stock to-night. Success to him, we echo...

Respectfully yours,
C.C.B.

*7th Regiment
Camp Arlington, VA
February 24, 1862*

Mr. Editor:

It occurred to me that some of the readers of the Express would like to know how the soldiers in camp spent the National Holiday – Washington's Birthday.

The morning was rainy and disagreeable, but about 9 o'clock it stopped raining and brightened up a little in obedience to an order received the night before we were ordered to "fall in" with clothes well brushed and brasses scoured, to go to the headquarters to listen to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address. The building now occupied by Gen. McDowell and King as Division and Brigade Headquarters was the residence of Washington's adopted son George Washington Parke Custis; and at the commencement of the war was owned by the wife of R. E. Lee, now a General in the rebel army. It is situated on Arlington Heights, about three fourths of a mile from the river, and commands a splendid view of Washington, Georgetown and the bay.

Our officers, with their usual skill – or rather want of skill – drew us up by Division on the hill side in front of the house so that the two front Divisions were the only ones that could see or hear the speaker.

There was a fine brass band present which discoursed some sweet music. The address was then read; after which Gen. King made some remarks. Suppose they were appropriate; but couldn't hear 'em. We were then deployed into the line of battle and fired a few rounds of blank cartridge, and returned to camp, heartily glad that Washington's Birthday comes but once a year.

E. 7th

KLEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

A scholarship fund has been established at Marquette University to observe the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War and to honor the memory of Frank L. Klement – an outstanding professor, historian and leading scholar of that conflict.

Dr. Klement received his Ph.D. in History from the University of Wisconsin in 1946 and joined the history department of Marquette University in 1948. Before his retirement twenty-seven years later with the rank of Professor Emeritus, he served as department chair from 1956-58 and received the Award for Teaching Excellence in 1965. He also served as President of Phi Alpha Theta, the International Honor Society for History (1973-1974), as President of the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin (1960), on numerous editorial boards and national committees, and in many official capacities for the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee.

Dr. Klement's scholarship focused on the Civil War era, particularly on northern dissenters. He authored over fifty articles and chapters in books and dozens of book reviews, but his best known works are *The Copperheads in the Middle West* (1960), *The Limits of Dissent: Clement L. Vallandigham and the Civil War* (1970), and *Dark Lanterns: Secret Political Societies, Conspiracies and Treason Trials in the Civil War* (1984).

Contributions to the Frank L. Klement Scholarship Fund may be sent to Marquette University, BIN 88388, Milwaukee, WI 53288-0388 or online at: www.marquette.edu/giveonline. An anonymous donor is making a dollar-for-dollar match for the first \$25,000 raised.

The Klement Scholarship Fund will be used to provide financial aid to deserving history students while honoring Dr. Klement, one of Marquette's most memorable history professors.

NEW CIVIL WAR CLASS

A new adult education course on The Civil War begins on February 6, 2012 at the University of Wisconsin-Waukesha. Pat Gardner, a veteran history teacher and Round Table member, has created an interactive, informative, and multi-dimensional look at America's pivotal conflict. For more information about this six week evening Continuing Education class or to register visit: www.waukesha.uwc.edu/ce. Or, phone 262-521-5515.

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for February 9, 2012

Mail your reservations by Monday, February 6, 2012, to: **ALSO, call in reservations to:**
Paul Eilbes (262) 376-0568
1809 Washington Ave.
Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

Enclosed is \$ _____ (meal price \$23.00 per person) for _____ reservations for February 9, 2012, 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.

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2012 MEETINGS

WC – Wisconsin Club

CC – Country Club of the Wisconsin Club

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

*Civil War Military and Civilian attire
is welcome at this meeting.*

June 7, 2012 • CC

Dennis Frye – Antietam