



GENERAL ORDERS

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



SEPTEMBER 13, 2012

BJORN SKAPTASON Wisconsin and Shiloh

On the morning of April 6, 1862, 40,000 Confederate soldiers under the command of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston came out of the woods and struck a line of Union soldiers occupying ground near Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. The first day of fighting would find Johnston mortally wounded and replaced by Beauregard. Fighting would continue after dark but the Federals held. The next morning would find the Federal army reinforced and now outnumbering Beauregard's Confederates. Beauregard's forces would ultimately retire from the field. The two-day battle would produce more than 23,000 casualties and was the bloodiest battle in American history at that time.

I had been feeling mean all morning, as if I had stolen a sheep...I had heard and read of battlefields, seen pictures of battlefields, of horses and men, of cannons and wagons, all jumbled together, while the ground was strewn with dead and dying and wounded, but I must confess I never realized the 'pomp and circumstance' of the thing called 'glorious war' until I saw this.

Sam Watkins, First Tennessee

In his September presentation to our Round Table, Bjorn Skaptason will talk about the Battle of Shiloh and how it shocked the state of Wisconsin. Skaptason will look at how the losses suffered by Wisconsin regiments lead to important consequences both on the battlefield and at home. The presentation will follow the fortunes of the three Wisconsin units, the 14th, 16th and 18th Infantry Regiments, as they fought over two days of battle. At the same time the program will explore the bond between a home front hundreds of miles away and the soldiers suffering in the field. The program will also tell the tale of Wisconsin's humanitarian response to Shiloh — a response that was typical among northern and southern states whose sons suffered and died at the battle — and of the mission of mercy that cost Governor Louis Harvey his life.

How did people "back home" perceive Shiloh? How did they react to a slaughter that challenged comprehension? And importantly, how did they choose to remember the battle, and memorialize the units and individuals that fought and died there?

Bjorn Skaptason earned a Masters Degree in History from Loyola University Chicago, and focused his study in the field of Public History. He worked for three seasons as a National Park Service Ranger at Shiloh National Military Park and Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center. He has published a number of articles on subjects related to the war in the Western Theater, particularly on the Shiloh Campaign. Bjorn lives in Chicago where he produces the live historical webcast Virtual Book Signing at the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop.

Members

The annual renewal form for membership can be found on page 7. Please complete the form and return it as soon as possible. By renewing right away, you will be able to use the postage-paid envelope. More importantly, you help save the Round Table the cost of mailing reminder notices. The money saved can be utilized for the programming we bring to you.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 09-12
September 2012

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SEPTEMBER MEETING AT A GLANCE

Bjorn Skaptason
"Wisconsin and Shiloh"

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 – **\$25 by reservation.**

Deadline: Monday, September 10, 2012
See page 11.

Speaker and topic are subject to change.
In case of inclement weather, listen to
WTMJ or WISN radio.

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE NEWS

A QUICK REMINDER REGARDING 2012-2013 DUES

As you know, our season runs from September through May or June. Our membership follows the same pattern, with all memberships due each year in September. For the last two seasons, we have incorporated our dues renewal form with the September *General Orders*. This has enabled us to gain some savings in printing and postage by not sending this out as a separate mailing. Please complete the renewal form on page 7 of this issue and send it back right away. The more responses we get immediately, the fewer reminders need to be sent later.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Paul Eilbes, Treasurer/Membership Committee Chair

CWRT ANNUAL FUND

The following members have shown their generous commitment by making an investment in the CWRT Annual Fund. This list reflects donations received through August 16, 2012.

Major Contributor (\$500 and above)

In Memoriam: Eugene and Caroline Jamrozy

James Wiensch

Bob Lieding

Benefactor: (\$400 and above)

Sponsor: (\$300 - \$390)

Patron: (\$200 - \$299)

Eugene and Jane Jamrozy

Dr. Crain Bliwas

Associate: (\$100 - \$199)

Richard Gross

Dr. Bob Karczewski

Allan Kasprzak

Trudi Schmitt



In September 1948 Don Russell's topic was "Lincoln Raises an Army."

Marvin H. Creager spoke the following year, 1949, and the topic that meeting was "General George H. Thomas."

"Stormy Ben Butler" was the subject of Robert S. Holzman's talk in September 1954.

In September 1965 John R. Peacock spoke about "The Battle of Stone's River."

"Brandy Station: The Greatest Cavalry Battle of the War" was the subject of Marshall Krolick's presentation at the September 1977 meeting.

In September 1981 Albert Castel spoke to the Round Table about "The Not So Fine Art of Lying: Some Civil War Generals and Their Reports."

Wiley Sword spoke about "The Battle of Franklin: Who Speaks for the Dead" at the September 1992 meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS • EVENTS • MEETINGS

September 8, 2012

Civil War Museum, 9:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

5th Annual Great Lakes Civil War Forum

September 10, 2012

Manitowoc Civil War Round Table, 7 p.m.

Manitowoc Historical Society Heritage Center

September 18, 2012

Prairieville Irregulars, 7 p.m.

Board Room, Campus Center Building, Carroll University

Speaker: Tom Arliskas

September 29-30, 2012

22nd Annual Wade House Civil War Weekend

Greenbush, Wisconsin

<http://wadehouse.wisconsinhistory.org>

October 5-6, 2012

Ninth Annual Civil War Encampment at Trimborn Farm

8881 W. Grange, Greendale, Wisconsin

Lance Herdegen, 7 p.m., October 5

See page 3 for additional details.

October 6, 2012

15th Annual Civil War Symposium

First Division Museum, Cantigny, Illinois

Speakers: Peter Cozzens, Judith Ann Giesberg, Richard S. Slotkin,

Timothy B. Smith

Information: (773) 948-9001 or http://firstdivisionmuseum.org/events/schedule/civil_war_symposium.aspx

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

KENOSHA CIVIL WAR MUSEUM

Second Friday Lunchbox Series

Friday, September 14, 2012, Noon

A Defense of Burnside at the Bridge, presented by Frank Crawford. Crawford will discuss the situation at the Lower Bridge during the Battle of Antietam, arguing that General Ambrose Burnside was unfairly blamed for his actions on September 17, 1862.

Friday, October 12, 2012, Noon

Our Only Hope Was to Fight Our Way Out, presented by James Heinz. In October 1862, Wisconsin's own William Barker Cushing was aboard a Union gunboat caught in an ambush on Virginia's narrow and twisting Blackwater River, the river blocked behind him. He and his crew fought their way out in the only battle of the Civil War in which African Americans are known to have participated on both sides.

The Lunchbox Series are free programs sponsored by the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee and the Iron Brigade Association.

War on the Waters: James McPherson

Saturday, September 29, 2012, noon

Noted Civil War historian, James McPherson, will present a lecture and book signing in support of his new book *War on the Waters: The Union and Confederate Navies*. The lecture is free but seating will be limited. You can obtain a free ticket the day of the program by visiting the Civil War Museum front desk after 9 a.m.

Or, attend a pre-lecture brunch starting at 10:30 a.m. at the museum. Cost is \$30 for members/\$35 non-members. Advance registration is required and can be made by calling 262-653-4140.

Capturing the Past: Keith Rocco

Saturday, September 29, 2012, 2:30 pm

Civil War artist Keith Rocco will deliver a free lecture entitled *Capturing the Past: The Creative Process*. The program is in support of a new exhibit that Mr. Rocco and the Civil War Museum will open that same day entitled *Capturing the Past: The Civil War Art of Keith Rocco*.

The exhibit provides a unique experience to showcase images of the Civil War as interpreted by a highly accomplished narrative painter. The display also works to demonstrate the importance of subject matter and its continued relevance and popularity with artists, collectors, and the general public.

For the exhibit, Rocco has created new, original oil paintings highlighting regiments from the Upper Midwestern states. All original artwork and giclees will be available for purchase.

Confederates (and Yankees) in Their Attics

This current exhibit at the Civil War Museum will close on Saturday, September 23, 2012.

Some of the best collections of Civil War artifacts in the United States are not held in museums, libraries, or historical societies. Sometimes they reside in the private collections of everyday citizens. In some cases, families have kept and passed down heirlooms from generation to generation. Other times, private collectors have passionately acquired objects relating to a subject matter that sparks great interest for them. *Confederates (and Yankees) in Their Attics* presents a small sampling of privately held collections, generously loaned to the Civil War Museum by friends in the collecting community.

For more information on the museum and its programs call (262) 653-4141 or visit their website www.thecivilwarmuseum.org

2012 KLEMENT LECTURE

Steve Hahn, University of Pennsylvania, will deliver his address, "The Dimensions of Freedom: Slave Emancipation, Indian Peoples, and the Projects of the New American State," on **September 27, 2012, 7:30 p.m.**, at Marquette University's Raynor Library. Hahn's book, *A Nation Under our Feet: Black Political Struggles in the Rural South from Slavery to the Great Migration* received the Pulitzer Prize in History.

The Klement Lecture is just one of the many events scheduled at Marquette University during the 2012-2013 Freedom Project. The project is a year-long commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War that will explore the many meanings and histories of emancipation and freedom in the United States and beyond.



Other upcoming events include the Boden Lecture on **October 18, 2012**, featuring Eric Foner, Dewitt Clinton Professor of History, Columbia University. The annual lecture will be held at 4:30 p.m. at Marquette's Eckstein Hall, School of Law. On **October 20, 2012, 4:30 p.m.**, the Raynor Library will host a panel discussion on "American Slavery/American Freedom: The Possibilities and Limits of Black Freedom in the Nineteenth Century."

As part of the project, Marquette University's Haggerty Museum of Art is hosting "Thenceforward, and Forever Free," an exhibition featuring seven contemporary artists whose work deals with issues of race, gender, privilege, and identity, and more broadly conveying interpretations of the notion of freedom. The exhibition opened on August 22, 2012, and runs through December 22, 2012.

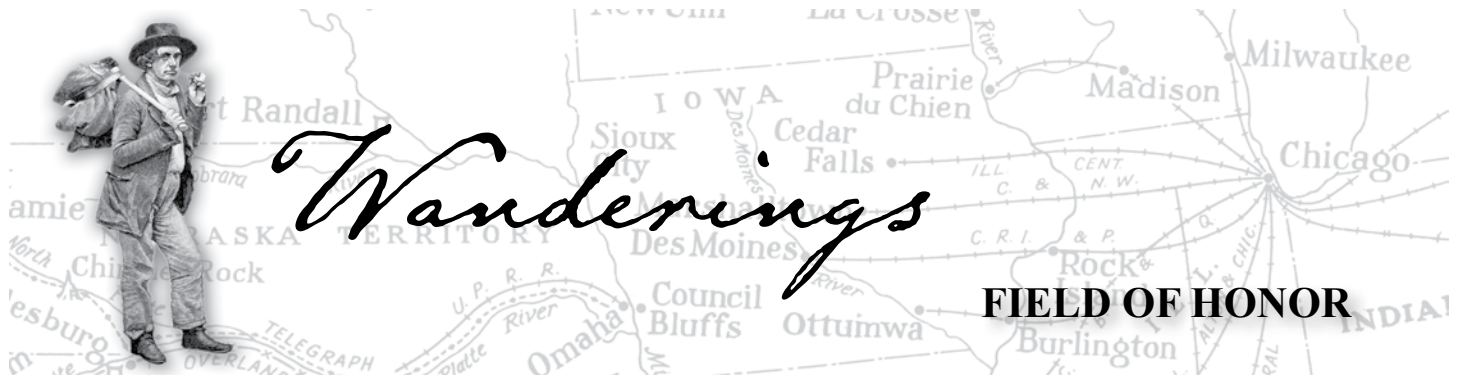
Marquette's Freedom Project logo (above) was originally cast as a medallion by Josiah Wedgwood's English pottery works in 1787. The version Marquette is using appeared in an 1837 broadside of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem "Our Countrymen in Chains." Image source: Library of Congress Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

For a complete listing of Freedom Project events visit the website: www.marquette.edu/freedom-project

SPECIAL CIVIL WAR EVENT AT TRIMBORN FARM INCLUDES PRESENTATION BY LANCE HERDEGEN

Join the Milwaukee County Historical Society for a special weekend of Civil War events at historic Trimborn Farm in Greendale. On Friday evening, October 5, 7 p.m., hear noted Civil War historian Lance Herdegen discuss his new book, *The Iron Brigade in the Civil War: Bull Run to Appomattox, 1861-65*, in the Threshing Barn, followed by flashlight tours of the encampment. The next day, October 6, visit the farm and discover life as a Civil War soldier and a civilian through interactive displays. Saturday's activities will take place 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. The final schedule will be posted shortly, so stay tuned to the MCHS website for more information: www.milwaukeehistory.net or call (414) 273-7257

Admission is \$5.00 for adults; free for children under 12. Admission price covers both days.



FIELD OF HONOR

Tom and I were privileged to attend “Field of Honor: A Salute to the Greatest Generation” at Miller Park on August 11, 2012. Nearly 30,000 people turned out to honor World War II veterans and to premier the new feature documentary — *Honor Flight* — which captures the experiences of Wisconsin-based Stars and Stripes Honor Flights.

The pre-event festivities included outdoor displays of vintage automobiles and military vehicles, WWII reenactors, live music, a USO tent, a replica of the Wisconsin pillar from the WWII Memorial in Washington D.C., and a statue depicting the iconic V-E Day *Life* magazine photo of the sailor kissing a nurse in Time Square. All seemed to be well received by the veterans. It was especially touching to see so many elderly couples reenacting “the kiss”!

We were dressed in 1940s civilian garb, along with Bill Osborne and his wife, Rebecca. The response we got to our dress was overwhelming — especially from the vets! They all seemed to really get a charge out of seeing us in the garb that they wore when they were young, and families especially really got a kick out of taking our photos with an honored Dad.

By far the most memorable part of the day was being able to talk with these elderly veterans. Their bodies may be starting to fail, but certainly not their sense of humor or their memories! It was touching to see how they sought each other out. We were talking to one Navy vet who was telling us of his experiences driving an LST at Okinawa. Another elderly Marine overheard us talking. He yelled over, “You were at Okinawa? Me too!” That brought over yet a third Army vet and soon all three were reliving their experiences of the invasion of Japan.

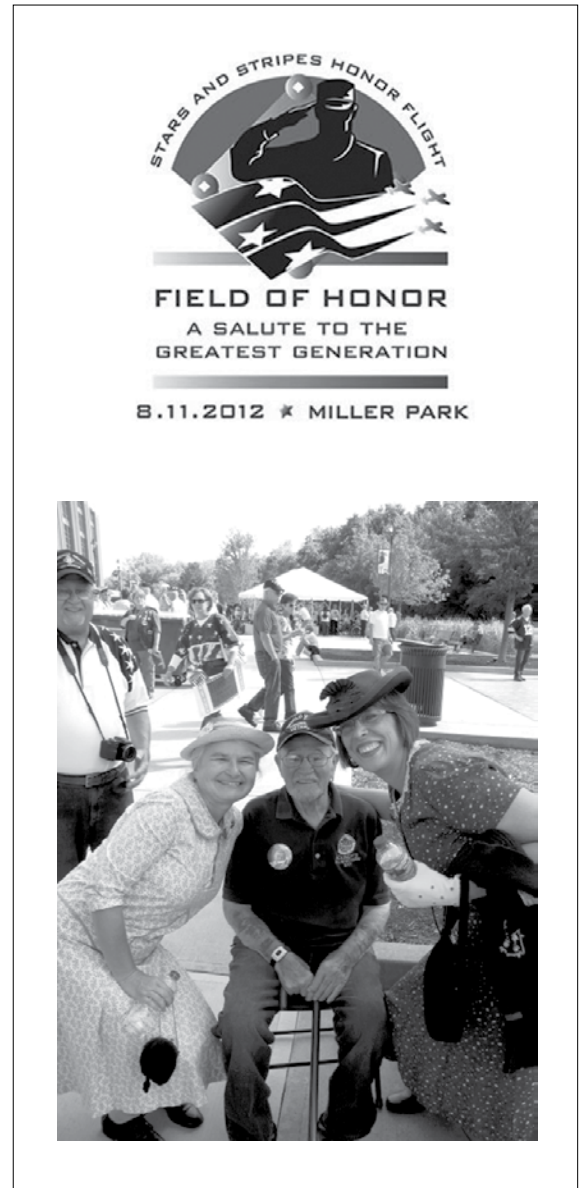
The viewing of the film set the Guinness world record for attendance at a feature-length movie premier. A Guinness representative was on hand to verify the count. The film was wonderful — very touching and thought provoking. One of the “stars” of the film, Marine Orville Lemke, was on hand. Another, Julian Plaster, died a month after his flight, but 190 family members had him well represented by waving white towels with his name on them.

All in all, it was a day that we will always remember. My dad passed away in 1979. He was a Battery Commander in the Army’s 476th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, and a veteran of New Guinea and the Philippine Campaigns. He’s buried just a stone’s throw away from Miller Park at Wood National Cemetery, but I know his spirit was there that Saturday. And I know he didn’t come alone.

Terry Arliskas

Photo: Milwaukee CWRT members Rebecca Anderson and Terry Arliskas pose with one of the WWII veterans at Field of Honor, Saturday, August 11, 2012, at Miller Park.

Visit <http://starsandstripeshonorflight.org/> to learn more about Stars and Stripes Honor Flight and Field of Honor.



What did you do on your summer vacation?

Did your wanderings take you to a Civil War location this summer? If so, please consider sharing your travel experience with your fellow Round Table members by submitting an article to the *General Orders*. See page 12 for submission details.

Have you read a Civil War book you think everyone else should read? How about submitting a book review for publication in the *GO*? As we all know, we can’t have enough books!



Wisconsin State Journal
August 30, 1862

The Governor has appointed Hon. Charles R. Gill, of Watertown, Colonel of the 29th Wisconsin.

Col. Gill is well known in the State, having represented his county in the Senate for two years. A lawyer by profession, he is a gentleman of superior talents, possessing that quickness and sagacity of apprehension, combined with indomitable energy and activity which will render him, when united with military experience, a first-class officer.

While he does not pretend to any considerable knowledge or experience in military affairs, he at least stands on a par in this respect with most if not all the new officers appointed since the war department refused to permit appointments from the army in the field, and we know of no man in the State, who, in our opinion, will more rapidly acquire the necessary familiarity with the duties of his new position than Col. Gill.

The manner in which he entered the service is worth relating. Finding that Watertown had done comparatively little towards furnishing volunteers, when the recent calls for more men were issued, Col. Gill procured a general recruiting commission, and called a war meeting in that city. Quite a large audience came together which the Colonel proceeded to address with his usual earnestness and vehemence. Pretty soon some one in the audience called out in substance that it was a very fine thing no doubt for him to urge others to enlist, when he had a commission, and expected to get a very large pay and have comfortable fare himself.

Mr. Gill at once drew his commission from his pocket, tore it up, and declaring he was ready to go as a private, swore in for three years as a common soldier, and then went on with his address. His example was contagious and between forty and fifty came forward and enlisted at once. Subsequently the company elected him captain, and next with several other Jefferson County Companies recommended him for Colonel of a regiment. Thus in the course of two or three weeks Col. Gill has risen from a private in the ranks to the position of Colonel. We doubt if another case of equally rapid promotion can be found, while it is well merited.

The 29th Regiment will be composed of companies from Jefferson, Dane and Dodge counties.

Fairfax C. H., Va.
September 2, 1862

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I am under the painful necessity of informing you that Edgar died on the night of Thursday last, August 28, killed while in action with his regiment.

He was wounded in the arm and groin, carried off the field to the surgeon and died within an hour. He fought bravely and was dearly beloved by all of us in his old regiment.

Dr. Ward of the 2d remained when we retired to take care of the wounded and in all probability saw Edgar buried and marked in his grave. We left over 50 dead on the field and nearly 200 wounded near them from the 2d regiment alone.

Our brigade stood against a very much larger force, firing one hour and ten minutes – repulsed the enemy and then returned to Manassas.

I have one horse belonging to Edgar, his wallet, his little baggage, I do

not know the amount of money in his wallet as it is badly matted with his blood.

Edgar's last words were to say to his wife and father and mother, "God bless them!" They were said to a young man named Harshaw of 2d. I did not see him after he left the field as Major Allen was wounded, leaving me the only well field officer present.

Edgar was a fine officer and no man can fill his place in the 2d. The men speak of him with tears in their eyes and wish they had their "little Colonel" back again.

You may well be proud of him and his memory.

The 2d went into the fight with 430 men, and lost 56 killed, 205 wounded and 30 missing. The brigade lost over 700. They stood right up and fought until the enemy ceased firing – not a man giving way.

I have no time to write more and but little heart to do it. Write me soon.

Truly Yours,
Lucius Fairchild
Camp near Munson Hill, Va.,
September 2, 1862

From the Washington correspondent
of the Chicago Times
September 4, 1862

The full and truthful history of events for the last fortnight would fill us with mingled feelings of astonishment, pride and indignation. Never since the war begun, has there been a greater display of all that is manful in human nature and at the same time of those qualities that make one blush to own himself kindred to man.

Among the former let me instance King's division composed largely of Western troops – among whom were the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin. Before going into battle they drew ninety-two hundred rations; and upon coming out, they drew only twenty three hundred. They struggled against the most fearful odds for nearly an entire day and only at last doggedly consented to move from the field when satisfied that the only alternative to retreat was complete annihilation.

A Letter from the Second
Upton's Hill, Va.
September 5, 1862

I have on previous occasions murmured that the Second was slighted. I take it all back – we have had our share lately. We have been in four fights – two regular battles. The first two I will pass over – we killed many and lost but few. I found that I possessed one faculty that I was not satisfied that I possessed – I am no coward! On the 28th of August, Gibbon's brigade had the most desperate struggle against large odds. The 2d Wisconsin was the first regiment ordered forward, and amid the yells of the enemy, grape, canister, shells and bullets, the 2d steadily advanced. It was near the old Bull Run field and desperation seized the 2d. Like lions the men fought; oh, such a time. Our Colonel was carried from the field to die; our Major was wounded in the arm and neck; our line wavered

continued on page 6

AND SO IT CONTINUES: September 1862...

Marking the Civil War Sesquicentennial

SEPTEMBER 1862

The month would begin with Richmond breathing a sigh of relief with McClellan gone from the Peninsula and Lee on the move. Pope, defeated at Second Bull Run awaited Lee's further action. In Washington, the President and the public were worried as they wondered how close Lee was to Washington and how severe was the threat. In the west, Vicksburg was safe for the moment. Grant still threatened northern Mississippi and Alabama. Braxton Bragg and E. Kirby Smith were moving into Tennessee and Kentucky. In Iowa, Wisconsin and especially Minnesota, reports of the Sioux uprising in Minnesota brought fear that the revolt would spread. Abolitionists were increasingly calling for action against slavery.

September 1, 1862 • The last day of fighting in the Second Battle of Bull Run would take place at Chantilly (Ox Hill) Virginia. Lee would send Stonewall Jackson around the Federal right where he would encounter Federal Generals I.I. Stevens and Philip Kearny. After severe fighting in heavy rain the Federals withdrew leaving Stevens and Kearny dead.

In Richmond, Davis would exchange hot words about conscription with some of the Confederate States. In the North, Lincoln, McClellan, and Halleck would meet to confer about the military situation in Virginia.

September 2, 1862 • South of Washington, Pope orders his troops to pull back into the entrenchments around the city.

Lincoln, reluctantly, returns McClellan to command of all the armies in northern Virginia – a move opposed by Secretaries Stanton and Chase. Pope was now without a command.

Lee gathers his army near Chantilly and rests his men. Federal forces evacuate Winchester.

Lincoln would write: "In great contests each party claims to act in accordance with the will of God. Both may be, but one must be wrong. God cannot be for, and against the same thing at the same time."

September 3, 1862 • Lee withdraws to around Leesburg and the crossing of the Potomac.

Pope, now without a command, writes his report to General Halleck and accuses Gen. Porter of disobeying orders in the face of the enemy and General McClellan of not sending troops and failing to support him.

In Kentucky, General Kirby Smith occupied Lexington and waited for Bragg's army. The governors of Ohio and Indiana, alarmed by the approaching Southern armies, asked for assistance.

September 4, 1862 • Lee's army begins its principal crossings of the Potomac; this operation would continue until the seventh. The Confederates were on their way to Maryland. The movement of the Army of Northern Virginia into Maryland would cause fighting at all the major fords of the Potomac. Federals evacuate Frederick, Maryland.

September 5, 1862 • General-in-Chief Halleck informs Pope that the Army of Virginia would be merged into the Army of the Potomac. Pope was assigned to a secondary post as head of the Department of the Northwest. Pope's career in the main war arena was at an end. McClellan, back in full command, said, "I will save the country."

Lee continues his move toward Frederick, Maryland. Citizens in Baltimore and other cities were in a state of panic. Armed men roamed the streets to "protect" against the invaders.

September 6, 1862 • Stonewall Jackson's forces occupy Frederick; his forces did not receive the warm welcome they had anticipated. Heavy skirmishing would occur between the Confederates and Federals for several days.

McClellan leave Aquia Creek, near Fredericksburg, destroying supplies and equipment rather than move them.

continued on page 9

FROM THE FIELD...continued from page 4.

and we, for the first time, realized our situation. But look, we have one field officer left – Lieut. Col. Fairchild is still with us. He takes command and with a cheer the 2d press forward. With sleeves rolled up and his sword clutched in his right hand, he tells the men to sustain the good name they have at home. Brave men – the 2d need no urging to do their duty. No man of the regiment left the field alone if able to walk off; all felt able to fight, and when darkness closed in we had possession of the field. Let me not forget the other regiments of Gibbon's "star" brigade – the 6th and 7th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana. All fought well and desperately. When night threw her sable mantle over the bloody field, Col. Fairchild cast his eyes along our line, and with tears in his eyes he asks: "where, good God! Where is the Second?" Tears gush unbidden from his eyes; the Major answers him, "Colonel, they are all here – all that is left – more than half lay on the battlefield!" As if a mountain's weight was lifted from his soul he says: "Thank God the Second have not deceived their friends." We fought Jackson's tried division – about ten to one – and they RAN!

The Second left the state with over one thousand men; we now number 150 muskets. The next day we marched to the old battlefield. The 2d and 7th were consolidated and the two regiments numbered less than the 6th; and where other brigades could not stand this brigade was ordered. We

stood, we fought and many died there but no one turned his back. The rebels came – they charge our battery and with shouts they are driven back and the battery saved.

The 45th New York came running from an orchard; we could not stop them until Gen. Gibbons ordered us to charge bayonets; then they stop. He orders them back, but the frightened men dare not go.

He turns to the shattered Second and says, "men, will you go?" Three cheers was all the answer he received – we went – the tide of battle is turned – the day is ours.

The lamented Gen. Kearny commanded the retreat that night. This brigade was chosen to bring up the rear. We did so and with safety we fell back to our present position, five miles from Washington, in sight of the Capital.

Gen. McClellan is again our leader. Hopes brighten. Pope would let no letter pass from the lines. Hence, we could not write you.

I came out of the fights all right, save one bullet went through my breeches and gave me a slight wound on the right ankle, just to remind me that business was going on.

The fight is going on up the river and we plainly hear the report of cannon. Jackson is endeavoring to get into Maryland.

H. B. R.

Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.

YOUR DUES FOR 2012-2013 ARE NOW DUE.

**To keep our roster and mailing lists up-to-date,
payment prior to September 30 would be greatly appreciated.**

The Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee is a Section 501(c)(3) organization. If you itemize, you may deduct as a charitable contribution on your federal and state income tax returns your dues and other contributions in cash and kind (but not the cost of dinners).

Your Name(s) _____

(PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS, IF ANY)

Fill in appropriate amounts:

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP – \$40 \$ _____

FAMILY MEMBERSHIP – \$50 \$ _____

(Two adults & children under 18 living at same address)

NONRESIDENT MEMBERSHIP – \$25 \$ _____

(Individuals living 100 miles or more from Milwaukee)

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP – \$20 \$ _____

(Attending an educational institution)

CONTRIBUTION TO ANNUAL FUND \$ _____

(To help finance Round Table civic/charitable contributions)

TOTAL REMITTANCE \$ _____

Make checks payable to:
Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee.

Mail to: Paul A. Eilbes
CWRT of Milwaukee, Inc.
1809 Washington Ave.
Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

PLEASE RETURN TOP PORTION WITH PAYMENT.

Retain this section for your Records.

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF MILWAUKEE DUES, 2012-2013

\$40 Individual Membership	_____	Date Paid _____
\$50 Family Membership	_____	Amt. Paid _____
\$25 Nonresident Membership	_____	Check No. _____
\$20 Student Membership	_____	
Contribution for CWRT Annual Fund	_____	

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

AND SO IT CONTINUES...*continued from page 6.*

September 7, 1862 • The Army of the Potomac under McClellan moves slowly from Washington, protecting the capital and Baltimore, not knowing where Lee was or where he was going.

Bragg was moving across Tennessee towards Kentucky bypassing the main Federal force under Buell at Murfreesboro and Nashville. Lincoln, concerned over both the east and west is asking, "Where is General Bragg?" "What about Harpers Ferry?"

September 8, 1862 • With Lee getting deeper into Maryland, Lincoln asks McClellan, "How does it look now?"

Lee issues a proclamation to the inhabitants of Maryland:

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens... We know no enemies among you, and will protect all, of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be.

McClellan still did not know where Lee was.

September 9, 1862 • At Frederick, Maryland Lee issues Special Order 191, which defined his strategy. The order calls for Jackson to march on Harpers Ferry; other troops were to be sent to Crampton's Gap. The majority of Longstreet's corps were to go to Boonsboro, Maryland, and a rear guard was also provided for.

Federal Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman was put in command of the defenses of Washington south of the Potomac.

September 10, 1862 • McClellan learns that Lee has evacuated Frederick. McClellan rushes his troops to the northwest.

Indiana and Ohio continue to be concerned about the presence of Kirby Smith and John Hunt Morgan and Bragg's approach.

Pvt. Barber, Co. D, 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, en route to La Grange, Tennessee would write:

Our march lay through a swampy country, threaded by muddy creeks and rivers. The rebels had destroyed most of the bridges, hence our progress was very slow. We were obliged to take a circuitous route to avoid the enemy... Guerrillas lurked in our back, picking up stragglers.

Tension was high in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and along the Ohio. A thousand "squirrel hunters" from the Ohio Valley volunteered their services in Cincinnati as home guards.

September 11, 1862 • Kirby Smith's troops are within seven miles of Cincinnati. Confederate forces enter Hagerstown, Maryland. More skirmishes occur as the two armies draw closer together. Governor Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania called for 50,000 men.

September 12, 1862 • McClellan's Army of the Potomac moves into Frederick, Maryland. Jackson was converging on Harpers Ferry.

In the North, the archives, bonds and treasury of the state of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg and Philadelphia were sent to New York. The mayor of Philadelphia was given full power to defend the city. In the South, the Confederate Congress debated the propriety of invading the North. Lincoln wires McClellan, "How does it look now?" McClellan expresses concern that Lee would recross the Potomac before he could get to him.

September 13, 1862 • The Union Army enters Frederick, Maryland. Billy W. Mitchell of the 27th Indiana Volunteer Regiment finds three cigars wrapped in paper lying in a fence corner. Special Order 191 has been discovered. The order is rushed to McClellan. McClellan hurries his troops west towards the mountains beyond Frederick. Lee has Stuart and his cavalry at South Mountain and other troops nearby. Longstreet was near Hagerstown and Jackson near Harpers Ferry. That night Stuart

learned about the lost order and informed Lee that it was in McClellan's possession.

Confrontation loomed.

September 14, 1862 • Battle of South Mountain. The left wing of the Army of the Potomac under Major General William B. Franklin moves towards Crampton's Gap in an effort to relieve the Harpers Ferry garrison and to cut off Confederates advancing on that stronghold. Franklin carries the pass against Lafayette McLaws, but, thinking he was outnumbered, he did not push on from Pleasant Valley towards Harpers Ferry. At South Mountain, at Fox's and Turner's Gaps, Federal cavalry under Pleasanton fight with D.H. Hill's Confederates until the two Federal corps of Reno and Hooker come up. After severe fighting the Confederate forces withdraw in the evening, both flanks enveloped. Federal Major General Jesse Reno was killed. Fox's Gap and Turner's Gap are in Federal hands.

Meanwhile, Jackson and McLaws besieged the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry.

September 15, 1862 • Harpers Ferry falls to Stonewall Jackson's command after a short resistance. The Confederates capture about 1200 prisoners. Dixon S. Miles, heading the Federal defense, was mortally wounded.

Confederate forces, faced by McClellan's army, fall back to Sharpsburg. Lee, concerned by McClellan's movements, begins to concentrate his forces at Sharpsburg and considers withdrawing across the Potomac, just a few miles south. But with troops from South Mountain and Harpers Ferry in hand, Lee decides to stay at Sharpsburg and see what McClellan will do. McClellan's Union forces push through South Mountain passes to Keedysville.

September 16, 1862 • Lee gathers his forces and forms his lines along Antietam Creek. Jackson and McLaws are on their way.

Union forces move cautiously forward from Keedysville. In Pleasant Valley, Maryland, Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, rides the local area searching for hospital sites. Sites at Boonsboro, Keedysville, Hoffman, the Samuel Poffenberger farm, the Pry farm, the barn on Henry Rohrbach's farm, buildings at the Jacob Miller farm, the Grove farm and Smoketown Hospital are chosen and readied for the upcoming battle. Letterman faces a shortage of medical supplies, ambulances and hospital tents.

McClellan, moving cautiously, loses the opportunity to crush Lee while his army was still somewhat scattered.

President Lincoln wires Pennsylvania Governor Curtin, "What do you hear from Gen. McClellan's army?"

September 17, 1862 • Battle of Antietam

The day began with fog and mist. The Army of Northern Virginia was nearly assembled and ready for battle, outnumbered two to one. McClellan delayed the attack for some hours, until around 6 a.m. McClellan attacked, throwing his corps in piecemeal and not using his strong reserve. The day would become the bloodiest single day in American history.

The battle would begin in the Woods, the Cornfield, the Bloody Lane and the Dunkard Church. The Federal gains would be small and costly. The battle would then move south with uncoordinated Northern attacks at the center.

At the stone bridge over Antietam Creek, Color Sgt. George E. Bailey, carrying the national colors, was set to lead the 11th Connecticut Volunteers storming the bridge, but another sergeant, carrying the state colors, refused to advance without a full color guard. Bailey's arm was slashed

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AND SO IT CONTINUES...*...continued from page 6.*

by an officer for refusing to advance. Corp. Henry A. Eastman took up the colors and carried them into the battle. The 11th would lose 181 men during the battle.

Battle, Oh horrid battle. What sights I have seen. I am wounded! And am afraid shall be again as shells fly past me every few seconds carrying away limbs from the trees...Am in severe pain. How the shells fly. I do sincerely hope I shall not be wounded again.

Sgt. Jonathan Stowe, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts

The 6th Wisconsin's Rufus Dawes who led his men to a rail fence separating the Cornfield from a pasture to the south would write:

A long line of men in butternut and gray rose up from the ground. Simultaneously, the hostile battle lines opened a tremendous fire upon each other. Men were knocked out of the ranks by the dozens. But we jumped over the fence and pushed on, loading, firing, and shouting as we advanced. There was, on the part of the men, great hysterical excitement, eagerness to go forward, and a reckless disregard of life, of everything but victory.

A. P. Hill's "Light Division" would arrive at Antietam after a hurried march from Harpers Ferry and would help end the Federal Advance. At the end of the day, five main Federal drives would have taken place with dreadful losses.

A Pennsylvania soldier walking over the battlefield afterwards would write:

No tongue can tell, no mind conceive, no pen portray the horrible sights I witnessed this morning. God grant these things may end soon and peace be restored. Of this war I am heartily sick and tired."

Lieutenant James A. Graham, 27th North Carolina Infantry would say of the day:

The day had been a long one, but the evening seemed longer; the sun seemed almost to go backwards, and it appeared as if night would never come.

In a report by a member of the U.S. Sanitary Commission after the battle it was noted that:

Indeed there is not a barn, or farmhouse, or store, or church, or schoolhouse, between Boonesville, Sharpsburg and Smoketown that is not gorged with wounded – Rebel and Union. Even the corn cribs, and in many cases the cow stable, and in one place the manglers, were filled.

It is estimated that if laid end to end, the dead and wounded would have lined a road for 25 miles.

So ended this bloody day.

September 18, 1862 • Confederate officers advise Lee to withdraw across the Potomac on the night of the seventeenth but Lee remained in Sharpsburg until finally pulling out of Maryland the night of September 18-19. McClellan allowed the day to pass without attacking.

September 19, 1862 • Near Corinth, Mississippi, Confederates under Sterling Price, who had moved his troops to Iuka on the 14th, were awaiting the arrival of Earl Van Dorn's men. Grant, with William Rosecrans leading the main advance, drove at Iuka from Corinth. Rosecrans forced Price to withdraw south after a hard fight.

September 20, 1862 • McClellan sent two divisions across the Potomac in a mild pursuit of Lee. Opposed by A. P. Hill, the Federals fell back and Lee's army was able to withdraw.

At Sharpsburg wounded still lay in the open. Those that could be evacuated were moved.

Sgt. Stowe, Co G, 15th Massachusetts wrote from a hospital at Sharpsburg:

Fearful it will rain. How cheerful the boys appear. Many must lose their arms or legs but they do not murmur...Leg amputated about noon. What sensations...used chloroform hope to have no bad effects.

September 21, 1862 • Braxton Bragg moves his army towards Lexington to join up with Kirby Smith leaving the roads open for General Buell to move his troops around Bragg's left and go to the relief of Louisville.

September 22, 1862 • Lincoln issues his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln also called for restoration of the Union and congressional approval of compensated emancipation.

Federal troops reoccupy Harpers Ferry, which had been evacuated by the Confederates.

September 23, 1862 • More wounded are evacuated from Antietam. The Sanitary Commission continues to provide supplies and aid to the wounded.

Word of the Emancipation Proclamation begins to spread over the North.

September 24, 1862 • Lincoln issues a proclamation suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and providing for military trial of "all Rebels and Insurgents, their aiders and abettors with the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording comfort to Rebels against the authority of the United States."

The Confederate Senate adopts a seal for the Confederacy.

September 25, 1862 • Don Carlos Buell arrives in Louisville before Bragg's Confederates can reach the city.

September 26, 1862 • Lincoln and his Cabinet confer on colonization of the Negroes.

In Charleston, South Carolina, Admiral Du Pont has developed a new method of refueling his ships.

September 27, 1862 • The Second Conscription Act of the Confederate Congress authorizes President Davis to call out men between thirty-five and forty-five.

Lincoln orders the dismissal of Major John J. Key for allegedly saying that the object of the Battle of Antietam was "that neither army shall get much advantage of the other; that both shall be kept in the field till they are exhausted, when we will make a compromise and save slavery."

Lincoln continues to be annoyed by McClellan's lack of action after Antietam.

September 28, 1862 • President Davis writes to Lee of his concern over the enrollment of conscripts "to fill up the thinned ranks" of his regiments.

September 29, 1862 • In a hotel lobby in Louisville, Kentucky, Federal Brigadier General Jefferson Columbus Davis shoots and mortally wounds Brigadier General William "Bull" Nelson during a quarrel. Nelson dies within an hour of being shot. Davis is never tried.

The Confederate Army of West Tennessee under Van Dorn leaves Ripley, Mississippi, and heads towards Corinth.

September 30, 1862 • The month would end with lesser actions. The wounded and evacuated from Antietam are still being tended to.

And so it continues.

NEW FROM SAVAS BEATIE

The Maps of Antietam:

An Atlas of the Antietam (Sharpsburg) Campaign

by Bradley M. Gottfried

The Maps of Antietam is the fourth installment in the Savas Beatie Military Atlas Series. The book breaks down the entire campaign into 21 map sets with 124 original full-page color maps. The book includes the march into Maryland, the Harpers Ferry operation, the Battle of South Mountain, operations in Pleasant Valley, the Confederate withdrawal to Sharpsburg, the Battle of Antietam, the retreat across the Potomac River, and the fighting at Shepherdstown. Opposite each map is a page of text describing the units, personalities, movements, and combat — including eyewitness quotes — depicted on the accompanying map.

Gottfried begins the book with the position of the opposing armies after the Second Bull Run Campaign and then goes on to describe their joint movements into Maryland.

The Maryland Campaign of September 1862, Volume II: Antietam

by Ezra A. Carman, Thomas G. Clemens, editor

The second volume of the Maryland Campaign should be out in time for the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam. Carman's sweeping work comprises the basis of the National Park Service's interpretive program at Antietam. Even the basic layout of the National Park battlefield was based on Carman's work. Carman participated in the battle as a colonel in the Union army and used that knowledge along with his correspondence and conversations with Northern and Southern soldiers. Carman was able to amass a large collection of letters, maps and personal memoirs which he incorporated in his work.

Editor Thomas Clemens spent more than two decades studying Antietam and editing and annotating Carman's handwritten manuscript. The result is the most comprehensive and detailed account of the battle ever produced.

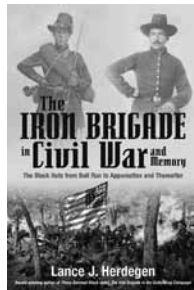
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IN MEMORIAM



HELEN M. ERFFMEYER

Helen Erffmeyer passed away at home on August 8, 2012. Helen was the secretary and treasurer of the family business, Erffmeyer and Son Company, Inc. and a member of the Sweet Adeline Milwaukee Showcase Chorus. Helen was the wife of Gen. Robert Erffmeyer, Round Table member since 1975 and a past president.

IRVIN WILLIAM LEICHTFUSS, JR.

Irvin Leichtfuss passed away on June 21, 2012. Irvin attended Wauwatosa High School, Northwestern University, and Marquette University Dental School. After serving in the Air Force Irvin moved back to Milwaukee where he practiced dentistry for over 40 years. Dr. Leichtfuss had been a Round Table member since 1984.

SIR JOHN KEEGAN

John Keegan, a lecturer at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and considered one of the leading popular military historians passed away at the age of 78. Although he was not well known as a Civil War scholar he did write about the topic. In 1993 Keegan published *A History of Warfare* which placed the Civil War in a global context. Keegan saw the Civil War as not the "first war in the Industrial Revolution" but as the first conflict where the "nation at arms" of Napoleon joined with mass production, making it the first mass-produced war. Keegan reinforced this idea in *The American Civil War*, one of his last books, published in 2009.

JOHN JANSEN

John Jansen was a Milwaukee boy who loved Civil War history and grew up to become a major donor who funded efforts to preserve America's Civil War battlefields. Jansen passed away in June at the age of 60.

Through Jansen's large contributions, battlefields in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland were saved from developers. David Duncan, director of membership and development for the Civil War Trust called Jansen an American hero.

Members of Company K, 2nd Wisconsin fired a salute as Jansen's casket was carried from the church.

And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for September 13, 2012

Mail your reservations by Monday, September 10, 2012, to: ALSO, call in reservations to:

Paul Eilbes

(262) 376-0568

1809 Washington Ave.

Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

Enclosed is \$ _____ (meal price \$25.00 per person) for _____ reservations for September 13, 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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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.

2012 – 2013 SPEAKER SCHEDULE

October 11, 2012

Edward H. Bonekemper III – Lincoln and Grant:
The Westerners Who Won the Civil War

November 8, 2012

Tom Clemens – Antietam

December 13, 2012

Dale Philips – Red River (at the Country Club)

January 10, 2013:

Dave Powell – Confederate Cavalry at Chickamauga

February 7, 2013

Dr. Mary Ambroe – Lt. Col. Charles Grosvenor, 18th Ohio Inf. Rgt.

March 7, 2013

TBD

April 11, 2013

John Fitzpatrick – Lincoln at Gettysburg

May 9, 2013

Ethan Rafuse – Lee and Gettysburg

June 13, 2013

Timothy B. Smith – Battle of Corinth (at the Country Club)