

GENERAL ORDERS



The Newsletter of the

**Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.
and The Iron Brigade Association**



October 12, 2017

Dave Powell

Who Won the Battle of Chickamauga?

Chickamauga – Called “River of Death” by the Cherokee – had earned its nickname. The battle’s human toll was staggering – more than 34,000 killed, wounded, or missing. Chickamauga was the bloodiest battle in the western theater, and the bloodiest two day battle of the Civil War.

Sam Watkins of the 1st Tennessee described the carnage: “Men were lying where they fell, shot in every conceivable part of the body. Some with their entrails torn out and still hanging to them and piled up on the ground beside them, and they still alive. Some with their jaw torn off, and hanging by a fragment of skin to their cheeks, with their tongues lolling from their mouth, and they trying to talk. Some with both eyes shot out, with one eye hanging on their cheek...”

Chickamauga – for both North and South epitomized “the horrid indecency of death.”

The Cost of Battle
Chickamauga National Military Park - Visitors' Center

The battlefield of Chickamauga was a nearly impenetrable, vine-choked forest around Chickamauga Creek. Visibility was almost nil beyond one’s immediate surroundings making command difficult and causing the battle to deteriorate. The ultimate cost of the battle was dreadful.

Chickamauga is considered a Confederate victory, but one bereft of the usual fruits; Confederate General D. H. Hill labeled it a “Barren Victory.” At our October meeting our speaker, Dave Powell, will take a look at who really won, and who really lost. Who held the objective at the end of the campaign? Powell will explore and talk about the ramifications of the battle for both sides.

Dave Powell is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute (1983) with a BA in history. He has published numerous articles in various magazines, and more than fifteen historical simulations of different battles. For the past decade, David’s focus has been on the epic battle of Chickamauga and he is nationally recognized for his tours of that important battlefield. The result of that study are the volumes, *The Maps of Chickamauga* (2009), *Failure in the Saddle* (2010), and the three volumes of a Chickamauga trilogy. *The Chickamauga Campaign: A Mad Irregular Battle* was published in 2014. *The Chickamauga Campaign: Glory of the Grave* appeared in 2015; and the final volume, *The Chickamauga Campaign: Barren Victory*, was published in 2016. David, his wife Anne, and their brace of Bloodhounds live and work in the northwest suburbs of Chicago, Illinois. He is Vice President of Airspeed, Inc., a specialized delivery firm.

David’s books will be available for purchase by either cash or check at the meeting.

General Orders No. 10-17

October 2017

IN THIS ISSUE

MCWRT News	page 2
From the Archives	page 3
Area Events	page 3
From the Field	pages 4-5
Round Table Speakers 2017-2018.....	page 6
2017-2018 Board of Directors	page 6
Meeting Reservation Form	page 6
Between the Covers.....	pages 7-8
“Lose a Tooth, Get a Horse”	page 8
Wanderings	page 9
Through the Looking Glass	page 10
More at the Kenosha CW Museum	page 11
“My Interest in the Civil War”	page 12
2017 Savas Beatie Titles	page 12
News Release – Savas Beatie	page 13
Iron Brigade Association Color Guard	page 14
“Glory-ous” Discovery	page 14
Donation to Antietam NMP.....	page 15
Quartermaster’s Regalia	page 16

October Meeting at a Glance Country Club of the Wisconsin Club 6200 Good Hope Road

[Jackets required for the dining room.]

6:15 p.m. - Registration/Social Hour

6:45 p.m. - Dinner

[\$30 by reservation, please]

Reservations are accepted until

Monday, October 9, 2017

7:30 p.m. - Program

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

2017-2018 Speaker Schedule

Find the speaker schedule on page 6.

Lost and Found

Eyeglasses left behind at September meeting. Will have them at the October meeting at the Registration Table. Contact either Donna **262-332-0452** or Paul **(262) 376-0568**

Civil War Round Table News

When Reservations are Cancelled

Please be aware that cancellations of dinner reservations within 48 hours of the meeting are subject to payment in full. The MCWRT is charged for these dinners whether they are used or not!

Your Cooperation is Appreciated

“Walk-in dinner” requests are sometimes difficult to honor. Remember, dinner reservations are to be made at least 48 hours prior to the meeting date. We are always happy to accommodate where possible, but we cannot always guarantee a dinner that evening if you have not called in or emailed your reservation. Thank you for your understanding.

Special Dietary Needs

We have quite a number of regular members who have opted for special entrees as options to the regular dinner being served. The Wisconsin Club and the Round Table will make every effort to meet any special dietary needs you may have. As a courtesy, **please give a reminder when making your reservations**, so we don't forget to serve you what you're expecting!

COMING IN OCTOBER 2022



**OUR 75TH ANNIVERSARY
START THINKING ABOUT IT!**

LOOK HERE!



**November 9, 2017 MCWRT Meeting
MILITARY UNIFORM/PERIOD ATTIRE NIGHT**

The Muster Roll: NEW MEMBERS

NUMBER	NAME	RESIDENCE	PLACE OF BIRTH	EDUCATIONAL SERVICE	REMARKS
	Don Bauer				
	James Durkin				
	Douglas Hansen				
	Bruce & Susan Schrimpf				
	Gerald Witherspoon				

MCWRT Annual Fund

The following members have made a generous commitment to the MCWRT by investing in that fund. This list reflects those donations made from July 1, 2017 through September 9, 2017.

Major Contributor (\$500 and above)

Patron (\$200 - \$499)

Eugene & Jane Jamrozy, Steven Leopold, Robert Parrish

Associate (\$100 - \$199)

Michael Benton, Crain Bliwas, Bob Dude, Bill Finke, Douglas Haag, Dr. Peter & Jean Jacobsohn, David Jordan, Bruce Klem, Jerry & Donna Martynski, James & Ann Reeve, David & Helga Sartori, Dennis Slater, Paul Sotirin, Gil Vraney

Contributor (up to \$99)

George Affeldt, John Beatty, T. James Blake, Dale Brasser, John & Linda Connelly, Dr. Gordon E. Dammann, Michael Deeken, John Durr, Thomas Eddington, Paul Eilbes, Gary & Judy Ertel, Van & Dawn Harl, Leon & Margaret Harris, Dr. Erwin Huston, Allan Kasprzak, John Kuhnmuensch, Jay Lauck, Dr. Rodney Malinowski, John (Jack) McHugh, Herb Oechler, Tom Pokrandt, John Rodahl, Diana Smurawa, Michael Uihlein

**We are grateful for the generosity
of our membership.**

milwaukeecwrt.org



Searching for more information about the
CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF MILWAUKEE?

Find us on Facebook. Current and upcoming events are posted there for our members or for others interested in what our group has to offer! Check it out, and tell an interested friend about us.



“The Battle of Nashville” was presented to the Round Table membership by Stanley Horn in October 1947.

At the October 1957 meeting, Virgil C. Jones spoke to those assembled on “Kilpatrick’s Raid on Richmond ’64”.

Max H. Herriott was our Round Table speaker in October 1967 speaking on “Stonewall Jackson’s Valley Campaign.” Max, along with W. Norman Fitzgerald Jr., founded our organization and served as our second president.

“Death and Resurrection of John Wilkes Booth” was the topic of Dan J. Lapinski’s talk to the Round Table in October 1977.

Marshall Krolick spoke to the Round Table in October 1987 about “Captain to Brigadier: The Promotion of Custer, Merritt and Farnsworth”.

October 20, 2007 celebrated our 60th Anniversary as an organization. At our symposium Tom Desjardin spoke about “These Honored Dead: How the Story of Gettysburg Shaped American History,” Dan Joyce gave us an update on the status of the NEW Civil War Museum and Tom Arliskas spoke on Confederate uniforms.

At last year’s meeting Lance Herdegen spoke to the membership on “The Baby Had Red Hair: Music of the Iron Brigade”.

Elm Grove School for Lifelong Learning
Civil War Stories 2: The Cushing Brothers
Instructor: James Heinz, Round Table member
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM, Highland Room

Between the years 1840-1842, three brothers were born in Delafield, WI. Two of them graduated from West Point. All three served in the American Civil War. In honor of their service, an obelisk stands in Cushing Park, Delafield, WI. Master storyteller, Mr. James Heinz, will recreate that bygone age of idealism and patriotism, and hold you captive over the course of his lectures.

October 20, 2017: “And His Gun Spoke Out to Him”:
 Alonzo Cushing

October 27, 2017: “Third Man on the Monument”:
 Howard Cushing

November 3, 2017: “Like a Gallant Boy”:
 William Cushing

November 10, 2017: “Our Only Hope Was to Fight Our
 Way Out”:
 Fight Against Franklin, VA

For further information or to register: www.egs4ll.org

Kenosha Civil War Museum
Second Friday Lunchbox Series

The series is a free program sponsored by the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table and Iron Brigade Association.

The American Flag
Friday, October 13, 2017 - Noon

Presented by: Tom Staats

The program will illustrate the history of the American flag with images of flags from the presenter’s personal collection.

Quilts and the Civil War
Friday, November 10, 2017 - Noon

Presented by: Allison Rainboth

The period before and during the Civil War was one of the most turbulent in American history. Quilts made before and during the war years are evidence of the impact on daily living. Allison Rainboth, quilt historian and owner of Sisters Choice Quilting Service, will discuss the changes in fabrics, patterns and quilting designs. Allison will bring her collection of battered beauties from the period with her.

Death of an Assassin
Thursday, October 12, 2017

Noon, Free and Open to the Public

Presented by: Ann Marie Ackermann

From the depths of the German and American archives comes the story of Gottlob Rueb. Gottlob, a United States soldier killed at the Siege of Veracruz during the Mexican-American War, was a German assassin. After fleeing to the United States from Germany to escape the law, he enlisted in a German company of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Mexican-American War. Gottlob died in combat while serving in the artillery at the Siege of Veracruz in 1847. Captain Robert E. Lee of the United States Army later wrote a letter praising Gottlob as a man worth all of Mexico.



See more Kenosha Museum events on page 11.

Victorious Charge

This magnificent sculpture by John S. Conway was unveiled in 1898. It stands in the median right outside the Wisconsin Club.





Military Matters

Wisconsin compared with other states

The great labor of the country during the present season is the organization of the militia, for the purposes of the war and in the unorganized condition of affairs, and the great want of attention for military matters, for many years past, has rendered this labor difficult and embarrassing. The Governors of the different states have found themselves burdened with labors and responsibilities heretofore unknown; and in the general ignorance of the people as to the amount of time it requires to prepare regiments for service, many have been loud and severe in their censure upon the ruling powers in the different states because regiments have not been produced more rapidly and the wants of the men supplied more liberally.

A little knowledge of this subject would be the means we apprehend of silencing most of this grumbling.

For something over two weeks last past, we have been travelling through the Northern States pretty extensively, having visited the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; and having heard considerable complaint with regard to the management of the Military movements of our own state, previous to leaving home we have devoted considerable time in visiting the encampments in the states above mentioned, with a view to a comparison of their management with those of Wisconsin.

The result of this examination and comparison, is very favorable to home management in the larger states, more men have been raised and the arrangements are more extended but in none do we find the comforts of the men more thoroughly provided for than in our own state; and in no encampment have we seen men, who in physical proportions approach those composing the regiments of this state; nor are we surpassed in the general discipline and drill of the soldiers. Wisconsin soldiers will rank high with their fellows from any of the states, and we shall be mistaken, if at the close of the war, it will not be a matter of pride to have been a soldier from the Badger State.

Not only do our men and our management compare favorably with those of other states, but there is really less fault finding among our people than among those of any state we have visited. That the governors of all the states have done the best they could under the circumstances we have no doubt; that all have labored under serious embarrassments is equally clear; that the same patriotic zeal has actuated each one there is no reason to doubt and that the labors attending the preparation of men for service is vastly greater than was anticipated in the beginning they will

all testify, but notwithstanding all these difficulties they have been overcome and the country is now in good condition for the protection of its honor and its flag. Probably no country ever accomplished as much in so short a period of time in the way of preparations for war, as has been accomplished in the loyal states of this Union in the last two months. A people that can rally from their farms, their work shops, their places of business of all kinds with the alacrity that our people have done on this occasion can never be conquered.

With such a people the country is safe.

We are convinced that the people of our state have abundant reason to be satisfied with our governor and his management in these trying times. While he has made no pretension to military skill he has evinced a promptness of action and a decision of character that would render him conspicuous as a military commander with a brief practice.

We are peculiarly fortunate in having a man of nerve and ability at the helm to carry the state through this great struggle. Our governor, as well as our soldiers, compares most favorably with those of other states.

We return from our tour of observation prouder than ever of Wisconsin. Her lands look better than ever; her people look more healthy and happy; her soldiers more patriotic and bold; in line everything presents a vigor compared with the older states as youth is compared with old age. God Bless Wisconsin forever.

A Madison correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing under the date of June 24th, after speaking of the encampment by the 5th and 6th regiments at Camp Randall pays the following comment to some of the men connected to the military movements of this state.

The regiments already organized have been constituted as a brigade, and General King, who is under appointment to a mission at home is Brigadier General, is a graduate of West Point and an efficient officer. Col. J. P. Atwood of the sixth has received a thorough military education and has been among the most active in keeping up the military spirit in this locality for several years past and through which some of the best officers have been elected.

We are confident there will be much less cause for complaint on account of want of frugal management of funds in this state than in several other. Governor Randall has been peculiarly fortunate in most instances in appointing the right men to the right places. General Tredway the Quarter-Master, is an accomplished businessman and has seen appropriate service in connection with the Comptroller's office of New York.

Dr. E. B. Wolcott, the Surgeon General, is an accomplished scholar, and is the better fitted for his position on account of having been once connected with the regular army.

Head Quarters, Milwaukee Zouaves Milwaukee, June 25th, 1861

Editor Journal and Courier:

In accordance with your request, I have for you a few notes on the whereabouts of the Beloit boys who are enrolled in the Milwaukee Zouaves. We are all well though we have seen some service and have been exposed to the mad fury of a mob.

The real cause of the mob was the dishonest manner in which the banks have undertaken to fool and cheat the commons; that they have been guilty of gross falsehood as evident to who have given heed to their actions. They have deliberately broken their promise to receive at par the notes of certain banks but this is no excuse for violating the security of private property and the lives of innocent people.

The riot was a preconcerted plan chiefly originating among the Germans of the 2d, 6th and 9th wards.

The city Mayor was informed of the intended assault several days before it took place but he neglected to make any preparation to repulse those engaged in it. Yesterday morning as we were packing our knapsacks and preparing to go to "Camp Randall" the news first came to us that a mob was breaking into several of the banks of the city destroying the property and endangering the lives of innocent citizens. Soon the mayor appeared and desired us to march forth to restore "Law and Order" at home. After our order from Gov. Randall we prepared our muskets with powder and ball and under that command of our gallant captain we marched at double quick time to the scene of action. With three hearty Zouaves, we rushed up the street and charged bayonets upon the crowd. This, with the sight of the fire companies, was sufficient to repel the mob and enable the police to arrest many of the ring leaders.

During the whole action the Zouaves acted the part of brave soldiers and all showed that they had grit of the right sort to encounter rebels and traitors. Not a man flinched or wavered, but all were determined to conquer or die in the attempt.

It is enough to say that we have succeeded with the aid we received from others in restoring order for the present. The daily papers will give you the full account and in better style than I can after twenty-four hours of active service either in repelling the mob or in keeping guard at various points. The whole city is now filled with soldiers fully armed and ready for any attack.

There are reports of their determination to rescue the fifty-two prisoners, now confined in the lock up. I think with the forces we have in the city, no one will dare lift a finger to rescue them. When we took the cannon of the rioters then was the time for them to have acted a brave part yet, if they had begun it, we should have cut them down by the hundreds. The people of Milwaukee showed their gratitude immediately by feeding us with all kinds of substantials as well as sweetmeats etc.

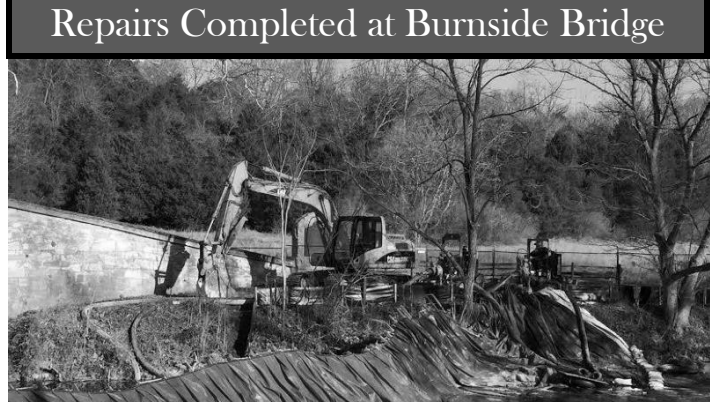
This kind treatment has well paid us for all our trouble and exposure. They seem to feel proud of their Zouaves. I hope we may always prove ourselves worthy of the praise we have received in this our first exposure to danger. It may be needless to say that the Beloit boys were on hand and acted well their part, after such a puff as you have them in your last issue.

I do not know when we shall go to Madison, probably soon all letters and papers should be addressed to the person care of Captain Hibbard, Milwaukee Zouaves, Madison, Wis.

Hoping that we may be as successful in all future battles we are only anxious to get where we may be of use in putting down traitors and rebels. All our boys are safe except a few slight bruises. All has been accomplished without bloodshed.

In haste

The above letter was received last week but not in season for publication. – Ed.



Repairs Completed at Burnside Bridge

After 15 months the Burnside Bridge restoration project is complete and the bridge is once again open for visitors to cross.

**MILWAUKEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
2017-2018 SPEAKER SCHEDULE**

September 7, 2017

Ed Bonekemper
*False Remembrance of the Civil War:
The Myth of the Lost Cause*

October 12, 2017

Dave Powell
Chickamauga

November 9, 2017

Tom Clemens
Special Order 191 and the Maryland Campaign

December 7, 2017

David Dixon
Lost Gettysburg Address

January 11, 2018

Bruce Allardice
Battle of Ezra Church

February 8, 2018

Larry Hewitt
Confederate General Richard Anderson

March 8, 2018

Robert D. Jenkins
Peachtree Creek

April 12, 2018

John Marszalek
Lincoln Topic
Nevins-Freeman Award Winner

May 10, 2018

Joseph Rose
Grant Under Fire

June 7, 2018

Dennis Rasbach
Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain at Petersburg

Speakers/topics remain subject to change.

**Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.
2017 – 2018 Board of Directors**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office/Position</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Donna Agnelly	Editor, General Orders	2019
Thomas Arliskas	President	2019
Terry Arliskas	Secretary	
Michael K. Benton	Second Vice President	2020
Roman Blenski	Quartermaster	2019
Crain Bliwas	Member	2019
Paul A. Eilbes	Treasurer/Membership	2019
A. William Finke	Member	2020
Van Harl	Past President	2020
James J. Heinz	Member	2020
Grant Johnson	Past President	2018
Bruce Klem	First Vice President	2018
Daniel Nettesheim	Member	2018
Frank Risler	Program Chair	2018
Tom Thompson	Member	2020
David Wege	Layout, General Orders	2018

**~ CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE NEWS EMAIL
NOTIFICATIONS ~**

Would you like to receive an email reminder before each meeting? How about an email telling you about a special or upcoming Civil War event in our area? If you are interested in receiving an email reminder/notification please send your email address to Grant Johnson at: grant.johnson@responsory.com

Grant will be creating a database with email reminders set to go out a week before the scheduled event. This is a purely optional choice on each member's part. If you have any questions please talk to Grant at a Round Table meeting or email him at the listed email address.

Milwaukee Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for October 12, 2017

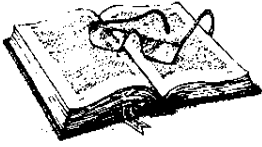
Mail your reservations by Monday, October 9 to:

Paul Eilbes
1809 Washington Avenue
Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

Call or email reservations to:

(262) 376-0568
peilbes@gmail.com

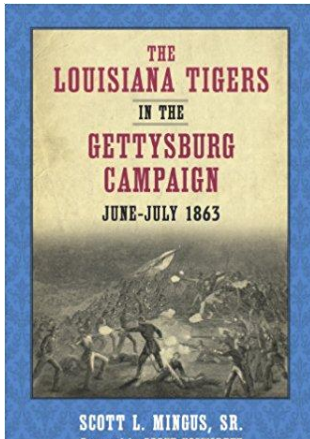
Enclosed is \$_____ (meal is \$30.00 per person) for _____ people for the
October 12, 2017 meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee.
(Please make checks payable to the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.)



BETWEEN THE COVERS

The Louisiana Tigers in the Gettysburg Campaign

by Scott L. Mingus, Sr.



This book review centers on the Confederate side with one of the best known units in the Confederate army, that of Brigadier General Harry T. Hays First Louisiana Brigade better known as the “Louisiana Tigers”. I got interested in finding some additional information on the unit, particularly in the Gettysburg campaign, when I attended one of the Civil War Institute summer seminars. I was in a tour group as part of the seminar that covered Barlow’s Knoll and the retreat to Cemetery Hill and the night attack on the second day. The tour guides for my group were Ed Bearss and Scott Mingus. It was Scott who wrote the book about the unit that I purchased and am reviewing.

In this work Mr. Mingus briefly covers the history of the Tigers and the reputation that they earned up to the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign. He shows how the name developed from the predecessor unit, Wheat’s Tigers, and carried over to the Brigade led by Hays. He also covers the important Second Battle of Winchester, which was one of the opening fights of the campaign. He provides a detailed description of the key role the

Tigers played in this victory for the Confederate Army’s 3rd Corps led by General Richard Ewell. The Tigers were part of Early’s Division and one of the main players in the attack on the Union forces defending Winchester. There are some excellent maps included that help show the troop movements.

The author creates a flavor of the unit by combining comments from unit members with accounts from local civilians and their dealings with the famed, fearsome Tigers. Mr. Mingus follows the unit through its march into Maryland and Pennsylvania. He covers their march into Gettysburg with Early’s division and the troop’s observations of the country and its inhabitants; they were one of the first Confederate units into Gettysburg. The book covers the two-day occupation of York, Pennsylvania, and covers the interaction between citizen and Confederate invader. Many of the accounts were originally published in local newspapers over 100 years ago. Mingus brings these accounts back into focus in his book and helps provide substance to citizens’ feelings at the time.

The author covers, in depth, the combat actions of the Tigers in the first day’s battle of Gettysburg and their subsequent occupation of the town after the fighting died down. He provides much detail on the second-day preparation and assault of East Cemetery Hill, the vicious fighting in the dark among the Union front line, the final fighting in the artillery positions on the Hill and the final retreat from the Hill back to the unit’s starting position. He finishes his story with the Tigers withdrawal from Gettysburg and their retreat into Virginia.

Appendices on the order of battle for East Cemetery Hill, a recap of the weather for the entire Gettysburg campaign, the day-by-day chronology of the Tigers movements and encampments are also included in the book. There are ample maps that help the reader visualize the unit’s movements and maneuvers. Additionally, the text from General Hays’s official reports for both the battles of Winchester and Gettysburg are also included.

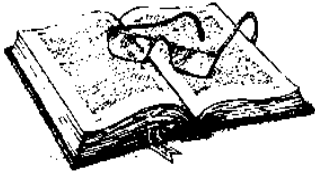
I would recommend this book to any student of the Civil War who is interested in the actions of well-known units from both sides in key campaigns. It is an easy, quick read loaded with information and sources. The maps make it easy to follow along with the units’ footsteps and can also serve as a helpful battlefield guide at Gettysburg.

submitted by Bruce Klem

CIVIL WAR NUGGETS

The Selective Service classification of 4-F is given to those who are deemed unfit for military service. The 4-F designation got its start during the Civil War when the men missing at least 4 front teeth were deferred from military service. It began with the absence of teeth but soon the 4-F category was applied to anyone who had any disability that would interfere with military service.

Little known Civil War fact. William Tecumseh Sherman had a history as a lady's man having at least two known affairs; one with a woman born in Madison, Wisconsin, Vinnie Ream, and another with the widow of his aide Mary Audenried. He may have had other female "friends" during his career, but remained married to Ellen Ewing.



Between the Covers

Crop Duster: A Novel of World War II

by John Beatty

No, this is not a Civil War book, but it was written by long-time Round Table member and past editor of the *General Orders*, John Beatty, and deserves to be reviewed in our newsletter.

A brief description of the book on Amazon says: *After the carnage of WWI, the world turned away from that horror; the next war would be fought in the air. That decision changed the fates of the next generation. This is a story of their love, courage, passion, survival and mercy in the Bomber War over Europe in 1942 and 1943.*

John has written a smashing good book – a book that combines great descriptions of flying World War II era planes along with the personal stories of the two central characters. The book is told from the alternating perspective of American flyer, Miller, a young Midwest crop duster stationed in England and Thielmann, his German counterpart. Both men have a love of flying, have intimate knowledge of their aircraft and are extremely talented pilots.

The aviation experience is covered thoroughly in the book. Beatty does not just concentrate on time in the air. You will read and learn about all aspects of a flight mission – the air temperature, the clothing worn by those in the plane, what a pre-flight meal might be like, the briefings the crew attended, the communications between the crew members both on the ground and in the air and alas, the casualties incurred. You will also see the toll flying all those missions took on the pilots emotionally, physically and mentally.

Both pilots flew different types of aircraft. Miller was piloting a B-17 while Thielmann, the fighter pilot, was flying JU-88s and his mission was to stop those bombers from hitting and destroying German cities and the factories producing crucial war supplies.

I really was fascinated by this book and certainly learned a lot. John has written a book that will appeal and interest both those unfamiliar with aviation history and those who are well-informed. As a recent viewer of the Milwaukee Air and Water Show I can tell you that, having read the book, I had a greater appreciation watching the planes maneuver and marveled at the talent, dedication and courage of the pilots and the beauty of their aircraft.

I was glad that I read this book on my Kindle because seriously, there were parts where the pace was so fast and tense that I wanted to page ahead to discover the outcome – not easy or fun to do on a Kindle! So, I was forced to hang in there and let the story unfold. It was worth it.

I thoroughly enjoyed this book and recommend it to you. Take a little breather from the Civil War and spend some time with *Crop Duster*. If you prefer to keep your reading limited to the Civil War you might want to pick up another of John's books, *The Devil's Own Day: Shiloh and the American Civil War*.

submitted by Donna Agnelly

LOSE A TOOTH, GET A HORSE

submitted by Peter Jacobsohn, D.D.S.

In the early stages of the American Civil War volunteers to serve in the armies were plentiful. After all, the conflict was only going to last 3 months. It would be a great adventure for many individuals who knew only the isolation of rural life. It was not uncommon for a young man to lie about his age or cover up a deformity or medical problem so that he would not be rejected by the recruiting doctor. This type of subterfuge was not difficult to accomplish early in the conflict, as is evidenced by the fact that many hundreds of young boys under the age of 16 served in the army as did at least 400 women masquerading as men.

However, it became obvious that the war was not to be merely a three-month adventure but a bloody conflict that would last many years. Volunteerism diminished severely and it became necessary to institute a draft. Desertion was commonplace and men left the battlefield in large numbers and just went home. Self-mutilation to avoid the draft or to be discharged from front line duty became a serious consideration for both recruiting and regimental surgeons. The destruction of anterior teeth was a common method used to avoid the draft or to be transferred to non-combatant status. The war weapon used by the average soldier of the day was a single shot, muzzle loading musket or rifle. It required 11 separate steps to load and fire. The first step was to tear open a paper cartridge with the incisor teeth. Anyone unable to do so because these teeth were absent was not able to serve as a front line infantry soldier.

In an effort to discourage the practice of dental mutilation, the following rather terse announcement from the War Department appeared in local newspapers:

Those drafted persons who have knocked out their front teeth to procure exemption are informed that they will be accepted in the Cavalry, where front teeth are not needed to bite off cartridges.



Part II – Natchez and Corinth

submitted by Bruce Klem

After leaving Vicksburg we spent two days touring Natchez. Some great river views and the downtown area is full of history. We visited Melrose, which is a site run by the National Park Service. The house was built in 1841 by John McMurrin and is in town. It has a number of out buildings to explore and guided tours of the house itself. Another building run by the Park Service is the William Johnson House. The house was the home and barber shop of a free black man, William Johnson. It is in the downtown part of Natchez. You will also find the Rosalie Mansion in the downtown area right on the bluff. Built on the site of the French fort in Natchez, which was established in 1716, this property was bought by Peter Little in 1820; he had the house built on the site in 1823. Peter and his wife lived there until the house was acquired by Andrew Wilson in 1857. The Wilsons had no children and took in orphans adopting one, Fannie McMurry. Fannie married Confederate veteran Captain Steven Rumble.

Due to hard times, the couple, who would have six children, would eventually sell the house to the Mississippi State Society DAR in 1938. The family was allowed to live in the residence until Annie, the last surviving member, died in 1958. There are a number of other houses in Natchez that are open to the public which can be visited.

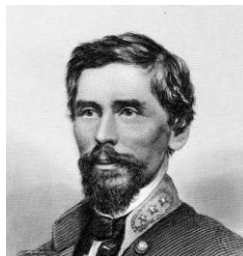
The next part of our trip was to head up to Corinth, Mississippi. Our trip to Corinth was made taking the Natchez Trace up into Alabama and then heading back to Corinth. The drive up the Trace was an easy one. I think that was the case because no truck traffic is permitted, the speed is 50 mph and there wasn't much traffic; all these factors made it a pleasant, relaxing drive. The road is like an old country road and there are many sites and places to stop and see a variety of items of historical interest. We did get off the Trace in Tupelo to have lunch and check out the Battle of Tupelo site. The site is about a half block in size, having two cannons, a National Park Service marker, a flag and a couple of informational plaques. It is located in a built up area and I'm not sure it has much in relation to the actual location of the battlefield. At least I can say I was there and have pictures to prove it.

One other site we stopped at on the Trace was the Windsor Ruins, a period plantation, located near Port Gibson. The only things left are the massive pillars from the mansion. A picture of the ruins occasionally pops up in Civil War era pictures. The site was used in the movies *Raintree County* and *Ghosts of Mississippi*. It was used by the Confederates as an observation post and Grant's forces occupied it during the march to Vicksburg. Later, it was used as a hospital for Union forces. It was destroyed long after the war by fire in the 1890s. A sketch of the mansion was discovered in the papers of Henry Otis, an officer in the 20th Ohio. An interesting place to visit, but a little off the beaten path.

We arrived in Corinth in the early evening. I lived in Corinth in 1984-1985 and had a hard time recognizing the place. We visited the Park Service Center the following day. It is built on the site of Battery Robinette and is really an impressive facility. The center has two movies they show, artifacts and displays about the battle. It is listed as part of the Shiloh battlefield, which we did not get to on this trip. Corinth itself has a number of places to check out. There are remains of various defensive positions located around the town. There is a museum in the railroad depot in the downtown area as well. We spent a couple of hours at the Center and based on my discussions after the trip with Doug Dammann of the Kenosha Civil War Museum, he may be working on a Shiloh, Corinth and Brice's Crossroad tour for next October.

All in all, we had a great trip and will try to get back down to that area again as there are many more sites to visit. I took a bunch of pictures. If you have any questions on our trip please don't hesitate to ask me at one of our Round Table meetings.

Perspective is everything! Hindsight is always perfect. Consider the following remark, which gives us insight to one man's mindset on the eve of war.



Thoughtful Remarks from General Patrick R. Cleburne on Why He Fought

“Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the War; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.”



Through the Looking Glass features are intended to tell the stories of common folks of the Civil War, whether they are civilians or military personnel. If you have access to the story of an ordinary citizen of this war-torn era, and are willing to share it with our Round Table, please consider submitting it to Donna Agnelly, editor of our General Orders. Thank you!

Włodzimierz Krzyżanowski - Polish by Blood. American Patriot.



The makeup of the Civil War armies, on both sides, was diverse. As a person of Polish heritage, a second generation American, the time was right for me to look at the Polish contribution to the Civil War. One name that was most prominent was Włodzimierz Krzyżanowski.

Krzyżanowski was born on July 8, 1824 in Rożnowo, Grand Duchy of Poznań into an old noble family whose roots went back to the 14th century. His father and uncles fought for Polish independence under Napoleon's banners; a brother fought in the November uprising. Krzyżanowski took part in the 1848 uprising against Prussia and left Poland after its suppression to avoid arrest. He first went to Hamburg, and from there to New York, where he learned English and continued his education. He was a first cousin to Chopin.

Upon completing his education, he worked as a civil engineer and surveyor in Virginia and became instrumental in helping push railroad expansion westward. He married Caroline Burnett, daughter of General Ward Benjamin Burnett. After their marriage, the couple moved to Washington, D.C. where he set up his own company and became quite wealthy. He was active in Republican Party politics and supported Lincoln's candidacy for president in the 1860 election.

In early 1861, he enlisted as a private two days after President Lincoln put out the call for volunteers. He would recruit a company of militia, called Krzyżanowski's Company, and was promoted to major. He was directed by Secretary of War, Cameron, to "recruit a regiment among all the Poles of the Union." He ended up enlisting four hundred men and the unit was named the United States Rifles. The unit would merge with the Morgan Rifles later in the war and would ultimately be made a regular division of the Union Army, the Fifty-Eighth New York Infantry. Since the makeup of the Fifty-Eighth was primarily of descendants of immigrants, it became known as the Polish Legion and is listed under this name in the Official Army Register of the Volunteer Forces of the United States Army. The Legion participated in the battles of Cross Keys, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Chattanooga.

After the Second Battle of Bull Run, General Carl Schurz would write, "The gallantry with which Colonel Krzyżanowski on the left wing withstood and repelled the frequent and fierce assaults of the enemy, commands the highest praise." President Lincoln would nominate him for promotion to the rank of brigadier general; the Senate refused to ratify this request. Yet, Krzyżanowski did not let the Senate's refusal deter him from continuing to fight for the Union until the end of the war.

On March 2, 1865, President Lincoln nominated Krzyżanowski for brevet brigadier general of volunteers. The U.S. Senate confirmed this award on March 9, 1865. Krzyżanowski would muster out of the volunteers on October 1, 1865.

After the war, Krzyżanowski had governing duties in Alabama and later served as the appointed governor of Georgia. He would also serve in the U.S. Treasury Department as well as the custom services in Panama and New York.

He passed away in New York City on January 31, 1887 and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. On October 13, 1937, fifty years after his death, his remains were transferred with military honors to Arlington National Cemetery. President Franklin D. Roosevelt broadcasted a nationwide tribute on the radio and Poland's President, Ignacy Mościcki, transmitted his tribute from Warsaw.

In total, at the start of the Civil War, there were approximately 30,000 Poles in the country. About 4,000 Poles served in the Union army; 166 of the 4,000 were commissioned officers. Additionally, about 1,000 Poles would serve in Confederate units.

submitted by Donna Agnelly



More great programming at the Kenosha Civil War Museum!

Helen Perry Curtis and the Great War

Sunday, October 29, 2017

presented by: Dr. Laura Gellott, Professor of History, Emeritus, University of Wisconsin -Parkside

1 pm, Free and Open to the Public

In July of 1914 Helen Perry traveled to England and France intent on studying museum practices there. In Paris she witnessed the declaration of "The Great War." Her letters home vividly describe the patriotic enthusiasm of those early months, as well as the dawning realization that this would be a war like no other. In early 1915, now in Italy, Helen saw Italy abandon its neutrality and join the conflict. Back in America, Helen witnessed for a third time a declaration of war. She would return to Europe from April 1918 to January 1919, running a YMCA canteen for US soldiers in France and in occupied Germany.

This unique perspective on the First World War draws on over 200 letters written by Helen Perry (Curtis) and is part of a full scale biography of Curtis currently in progress.

The Iron Brigade at Fredericksburg

Tuesday, October 3, 2017, 6:30-8:30 pm

presented by: Lance Herdegen

\$15/\$10 Friends of the Museum

The regiments of Brigadier General John Gibbon's all-Western brigade arrived opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia, in early April 1862 as an untested occupation force on the war's frontier. They would return to the area twice to take part in the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns. Author Lance Herdegen's workshop takes an in-depth look at how the Fredericksburg area forever altered the history of the Iron Brigade.

The Changing Memory of the Civil War

Wednesday, October 11, 2017, 6:30-8:30 pm

presented by: Rob Girardi

\$20/\$15 Friends of the Museum

In the years after the Civil War, people on both sides of the conflict sought to find meaning in the great cost and sacrifice of the Civil War. The legacy of the war meant different things to different people, but in general, most wanted their sacrifice to be remembered and honored. As the veterans aged, they wanted their grandchildren to understand the war. Monuments were erected in town squares, battlefields were preserved, and thousands of books were written. As time passed, the bitterness of the sectional strife gave way to a sanitized celebration of heroism and reconciliation. The larger issues were shunted aside. The legacy of the war passed into the hands of descendants, and with the passage of time, the monuments and symbols lost their meaning. Today, those once revered symbols are reviled by some, and the monuments are being taken down. How did this happen? Should it?

Civil War Media Club

The Smell of Battle, The Taste of Siege by Mark M. Smith

Wednesday, November 15, 2017, 7-8:30 pm

discussion leader: Doug Dammann

\$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum

Historical accounts of major events have almost always relied upon what those who were there witnessed. Nowhere is this truer than in the nerve-shattering chaos of warfare, where sight seems to confer objective truth and acts as the basis of reconstruction. In *The Smell of Battle, The Taste of Siege*, historian Mark M. Smith considers how all five senses, including sight, shaped the experience of the Civil War and thus its memory, exploring its full sensory impact on everyone from the soldiers on the field to the civilians waiting at home.

MY INTEREST IN THE CIVIL WAR

submitted by John B. McHugh

I've often thought, "When and how did my interest in the Civil War start?"

I believe it started when I was in college and took the compulsory two years of ROTC (artillery, 105 howitzers) training, which included two courses in military history, MS 101 and 102.

I went into the course thinking, "Oh, hell, this is going to be a drag." But the instructor, Captain Fleming, changed my mind as he worked hard and made the subject interesting. Military history turned out to be one of my favorite college courses. It also stimulated my interest in the Civil War.

Captain Fleming, an infantry officer, was a Korean War veteran (Chosin Reservoir). He had a number of decorations including the Combat Infantry Badge (CIB), Bronze Star, and Purple Heart.

As I learned more about the Civil War, I was prompted to ask myself these questions:

- What was the social, economic, and political background that led to the Civil War?
- What was the magnitude and impact on the United States following the Civil War?
- Did the Confederate political leadership commit treason against the United States?
- Did the Union officers who resigned their commissions as officers in the United States Army to join the Confederate army violate their oaths and existing military regulations?
- Who were the leading actors in the Civil War aside from the well-known figures such as Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, U.S. Grant and Robert E. Lee?
- How is the Civil War relevant today?

I have concluded that for many of these questions there are no easy answers. For a few questions, a consensus exists. For example, Robert E. Lee and U.S. Grant were great generals. But for the most part, many of these questions are fodder for historians. How you think about some questions depends on your opinion of states' rights and how you interpret the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights. Having lived my life in the states of Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, and now Wisconsin, you can probably guess where I come down on many of these questions.

My military background is modest. I was trained as a U.S. Army military policeman and served my six-year commitment in the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force Reserve Units. I have read extensively about the Korean War, World War II, and Vietnam. I read a number of biographies of prominent generals such as Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, George S. Patton, Omar Bradley, Maxwell Taylor, Matthew Ridgeway and James Garvin and about U.S. Presidents including wartime presidents such as Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Ronald Reagan. But much of my reading of military history has been about the Civil War and I know that will remain my life-long interest.

John B. "Jack" McHugh is a semi-retired publishing executive living in Glendale, WI. Jack welcomes any comments.

You can contact him at jack@johnbmchugh.com



Fall 2017 Title Releases from Savas Beatie

Start saving your pennies! Savas Beatie announced these new books set for a Fall release. For more information visit their website: <http://savasbeatie.com>

Meade and Lee After Gettysburg

by Jeffrey Win Hunt (Available now)

Custer's Gray Rival

The Life of Confederate Major General Thomas Lafayette Rosser
by Sheridan R. Barringer

Death and Disease in the Civil War

A Union Surgeon's Correspondence from Harpers Ferry to Richmond
by Christopher E. Loperfido

Six Days In September

A novel of Lee's Army in Maryland, 1862
by Alexander B. Rossino

New Emerging Civil War Series Titles:

Battle Above the Clouds: Lifting the Siege of Chattanooga & the Battle of Lookout Mountain
October 16 – November 24, 1863

by David A. Powell

That Field of Blood: The Battle of Antietam

September 17, 1862

by Daniel J. Vermilya

Richmond Shall Not Be Given Up

The Seven Days' Battle

June 25 – July 1, 1862

by Doug Crenshaw

New Emerging Series!

Emerging Revolutionary War Series

News Release

JDB Communications, LLC, is pleased to announce the availability of a new edition of *Essays on the American Civil War* by John D. Beatty in paperback and PDF at The Book Patch, while the first edition in Kindle will still be available for a limited time.

The American Civil War (even the way it is written: always capital “C,” capital “W”) sits isolated in a pristine crystal dome of American history, separate from all other events. There are certain ways to write about it that make it acceptable to Civil War scholars and their audiences, and these rules must be observed else the offending material will be relegated to the isle of broken essays.

As the “Forlorn Hope” essay explains, American treatment of the 1861-65 conflict is always an exception to every rule of writing history, and American writers at all levels treat it as their private preserve. Parallels with any other conflict are impossible for many Civil War buffs and not a few scholars, as are ties with any other non-American conflict. Suggestions that the economic and political issues *not related to slavery* were eerily similar to those surfacing during the Tudor and Stuart periods in England – and may actually be connected – were dismissed with derision, ridicule, and often, suggestions of racism on those heretics with such insolent ideas.

How casualties were created should be a no-brainer, but as “The Butcher’s Bill” explains, for 19th century warfare that just ain’t so. The mechanics of cavalry, too, should be obvious, but as “Cavalry in Blue and Gray” shows, it’s a lot harder when there was no real need for it in its wartime form before the war.

The distinct and contrarian position in some of these essays is unacceptable to “mainstream” Civil War scholarship: Civil War battlefield presentation isn’t what it’s cracked up to be, as “Of Parks and Excuses” explains; the Southern Confederacy, always a “Forlorn Hope,” could not have gotten what she wanted by military means. Grant and Lee’s legacy to history is both more and less than many want to think, as “Bigger than History” explains.

Finally, “The Turning Point” and “The Unknown Gettysburg” are, again, attempts at jousting with the immortal dragon that is Gettysburg. That one fight in Pennsylvania has so much emotional baggage attached to it that...well, it’s a tempting target.

\$4.99 Paperback, \$1.99 in PDF exclusively at The Book Patch.
Visit John Beatty’s blog at: jdbcom.wordpress.com

Savas Beatie is proud to announce the future publication of the journals of disabled teenager LeRoy Wiley Gresham of Macon, GA, held by the Library of Congress and featured in the New York Times and Washington Post.

El Dorado Hills, CA – June 20, 2017

LeRoy was born on November 11, 1847, the son of John Jones Gresham, a lawyer and businessman who served twice as Macon’s mayor and owned a plantation outside town. He suffered a badly broken leg in 1856 that refused to heal, and his mother presented him with a journal on June 14, 1860, as he was about to embark on a long journey to Philadelphia to see a specialist. Alas, there was nothing to be done. LeRoy kept a meticulous diary for the next five years. It concluded with a short entry on June 9, 1865, and he died nine days later.

The journals, observed the *Washington Post*, “chronicle – in neat, legible handwriting – the excitement of the war’s early months, the seeming endlessness of the conflict and the approach of the dreaded Yankees as they steamroll through Georgia.” They offer a “unique view of the war and an intimate personal story.” The suffering lad was afflicted with bedsores, ravaged by other conditions, and “exposed to a full range of Victorian remedies – opiates, whiskey, syrup of lettuce, spirits of lavender, and various powders, plasters and poultices. Little of it works...From his wagon, he can only watch the other children play ‘town ball,’ a precursor to baseball. He has to be carried at times – he weighs 63 pounds – and in one case his mother drops him. He is often despondent.”

The educated youngster read Dickens and Shakespeare, played chess, and displayed flashes of humor and despair. He followed the Civil War closely by reading newspapers, the letters of relatives, including a brother who fought for the South, and by listening to adults. His observations span the gamut – from combat and slavery to family matters, his deteriorating health, the weather, and philosophical musings on life.

“These remarkable journals are a window on a bygone age,” explains Managing Director Theodore P. Savas. “No other lengthy account by an exceptionally literate teenager, trapped by infirmity while documenting the collapsing world around him, exists. You just fall in love with this kid and his personality, yet your heart aches for what he went through. I think they are simply priceless.” [No release date has been set.]

About the Editor: Janet Croon taught advanced high school international Baccalaureate history in Fairfax County, Virginia. She received a BA from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in Political Science/Modern European History and holds an MA from the University of Dayton in International Studies. She resides in Northern Virginia.

Contact: Renee Morehouse, Media Specialist @ Savas Beatie LLC Email: Renee@savasbeatie.com



COLOR GUARD OF THE IRON BRIGADE ASSOCIATION

In 2008, the Board of Directors instituted a program to recognize long-time service members of the Round Table. This was the Color Guard of the Iron Brigade Association, in grateful appreciation for these members having "stayed true to the colors" for so long.

Appointment to the Color Guard was in recognition of members who have been with the organization **forty** years or longer.

The inaugural Color Guard members announced in May, 2008 were:

Ardis Kelling, George Markham, Jr.*, Paul Sotirin, Robert James*, Joseph McMahon, Chester "Chet" Rohn, Jr., William Upham*, and Betty Upham*.

John Boltz* was inducted in 2009.

Note: *These members have since "crossed over the river," but their names will forever remain with the colors.

In addition, in 2009 and 2010, the Board presented for member election candidates for posthumous induction to the Color Guard. This was in recognition for members who had performed signal service to the Round Table, but were no longer with us at the time the Color Guard was formed.

The Posthumous inductees were Frank Klement in 2009 and John H. "Jack" Thompson in 2010.

After the addition of David Kinnamon in 2012, the program had been allowed to "lie fallow" as it were, but was revived through action of the Board at their August 2017 meeting.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the addition of the following members to the Color Guard of the Iron Brigade Association: William S. "Bill" Irvine, Dr. Erwin Huston, William Osborne, Rebecca Anderson Osborne, Beverly Fay, and Lance Herdegen.

Lance had been appointed Commander of the Color Guard in 2008, in recognition of his knowledge and expertise regarding the famous unit.

Those who are members of the Color Guard are authorized to omit annual dues at their discretion, with no reduction of member benefits.



A "GLORY-OUS" DISCOVERY

As reported by Louisa Moller for CBS Boston, the long lost sword of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw has been acquired by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The sword was originally recovered in 1865 and returned to Shaw's parents. It disappeared again and was recently discovered in a North Shore family attic by Mary Minturn Wood and her brother, descendants of Shaw's sister, Susanna.

"I said, uh oh. There are three initials on it. RGS. And he went, oh, this is the sword," Wood said.

The family decided to gift the sword to the Massachusetts Historical Society where it is now in the hands of curator Anne Bentley. For Bentley, the sword represents more than a weapon of war. It signifies the bravery of an African American regiment.

"What they did is they proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that they were as courageous and honorable and steadfast as any white regiment," Bentley said.

Civil War Trust and National Park Foundation Announce Donation to Antietam News Release – July 5, 2017



At a news conference held on July 5, 2017, at Antietam Battlefield, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke announced that President Donald Trump's first quarter salary donation would benefit restoration and maintenance projects at Antietam National Battlefield. Secretary Zinke also announced \$7.2 million in federal matching grants to preserve battlefield lands associated with the American Revolution, War of 1812 and Civil War.

"As both the Secretary of the Interior and a military veteran, I'm deeply honored and humbled to deliver the donation to Antietam National Battlefield on behalf of President Trump," stated Secretary Zinke. "Visiting the hallowed ground the day after Independence Day is incredibly moving and it underscores the importance of why we must preserve these historic grounds."

President Trump's donation of \$78,333 for national battlefield park maintenance, first announced in April, will benefit two important restoration projects at Antietam: preservation of the historic Newcomer House near the Middle Bridge site on the battlefield, and replacement of 5,000 linear feet of deteriorated rail fencing along the Hagerstown Turnpike where some of the most intense fighting of the battle occurred. The President's gift will be matched by an \$185,880 donation from the Civil War Trust, the National Park Foundation, and the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, an outstanding local nonprofit involved in preservation at Antietam for more than three decades.

In addition to announcing President Trump's donation, Secretary Zinke also announced \$7.2 million in American Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants to protect 1,200 acres of hallowed ground at 19 battlefields throughout the country. Since the American Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants Program was created in 1999, it has been used to save more than 28,500 acres of hallowed ground associated with the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Civil War.

Secretary Zinke indicated that these current announcements are part of a renewed commitment by the Department of the Interior to preserve important historic sites and address the maintenance backlog at national parks. The Department estimates there is \$12 billion in deferred maintenance at NPS sites, including \$229 million at the 25 battlefield parks in the National Park System.

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Send submission to **Donna Agnelly, Editor**, 420 Racine St. Unit 110, Waterford, WI 53185 or email dagnelly@tds.net or donnaagnelly@gmail.com 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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Yearly memberships available: Individual (\$40), family (\$50), non-resident (\$25), attending an educational institution (\$20).

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.

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 log, along with your name or initials.

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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

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You may also see Roman in person at the Monthly Meeting at the Book Raffle table.

