



GENERAL ORDERS

The Newsletter of the
Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.
Our 62nd Year
and The Iron Brigade Association



NOVEMBER 11, 2010

ROBERT GIRARDI

Civil War Corps Command: A Study in Leadership

The American Civil War was the great battleground upon which the Regular Army of the United States came of age. For the first time, massive deployment of large armies and the logistical and intelligence networks necessary to support them were put into effect. The nature of combat and command in the Civil War necessitated the reorganization of the armies. Brigades and Divisions, previously the largest organizational bodies, were replaced by the introduction of army corps for the first time. The solution to the problem was a problem in itself. No officers of the United States Army had ever commanded anything of the size and complexity of an army corps. While it is true that the army gained much practical experience in the Mexican War, that conflict was as nothing in its scope and scale and in the responsibilities it taught to senior commanders, compared to the latter conflict. The largest army in the Mexican War would have been but a weak army corps in the Civil War that followed.

A number of generals rose to command army corps in the Civil War. For some, the job was too complex, for others, a stepping stone to army command. Robert Girardi, our November speaker, will address both the nature of corps command and examine how a number of generals rose or failed to rise to the demands of the job.

Robert Girardi is this year's winner of the Chicago Civil War Round Table's prestigious Nevins-Freeman Award* following in the footsteps of past winners that include Bruce Catton, Ed Bearss and Craig Symonds.

Robert earned his M.A. in Public History from Loyola University in 1991. He is a past president of the Chicago Round Table and is currently Vice-President of the Salt Creek Civil War Round Table. Rob has spoken at Round Table events throughout the country. He is on the editorial review board of the *Illinois State Historical Society Journal* and has consulted with the Chicago History Museum on its Civil War exhibits. He has authored, coauthored or edited eight books, including his latest, *Gettysburg in Art and Artifacts* (2010). Robert Girardi lives and works in Chicago where he is employed as a homicide detective.

*NEVINS-FREEMAN AWARD

In 1974, The Civil War Round Table of Chicago established the Nevins-Freeman Award, and bestows it annually on an individual whose advancement of American Civil War scholarship and support for the Round Table movement warrant special recognition. The award itself is designed as a generous financial donation to a historical preservation project chosen by the recipient.

*This award is named for two men whose legacies have come to be synonymous with the Civil War era. Illinois native and multi-Pulitzer Prize winner Allan Nevins (1890-1971) earned a stellar reputation as a scholar and was a foremost authority on 19th -century American history. Author of over 50 titles, his 8-volume *Ordeal of the Union* is considered his most important work. The son of a Confederate soldier, Douglas Southall Freeman (1886-1953) is also the recipient of multiple Pulitzers. A native of Virginia, he built a career as a journalist, editor, biographer and historian, and is best known for his acclaimed studies of General Robert E. Lee.*

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November 2011

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OCTOBER MEETING AT A GLANCE

November 11, 2010

Robert Girardi
"Civil War Corps Command:
A Study in Leadership"

Wisconsin Club
9th & Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
(Jackets required for dining room)

5:30 p.m. – Staff Meeting
(Open to all members)
6:15 p.m. – Registration & Social Hour
6:45 p.m. – Dinner
7:30 p.m. – Program
Dinner – \$23 by reservation.
Deadline: Monday, November 8, 2010
See page 5.

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

www.civilwarwi.org

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE NEWS

At the October 7, 2010, Board of Directors meeting the board approved a \$1,500 donation to the Kenosha Civil War Museum which will continue the sponsorship of our Round Table and the Iron Brigade Association for programs presented at the museum.

Lance Herdegen, Chairman for the Wisconsin Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, asked the board to consider a \$500 donation to the commission to be used towards setting up the commission's website. The board approved the request.

\$500 was approved for this year's Klement donation.

Normally, period dress is welcome at our May meeting. Since our November meeting falls on Veterans Day, the board welcomes period dress at this meeting.

Contributions/donations to the Round Table are always welcome. If you choose, you can earmark your donation for a specific use. Please remember that all contributions made to the Round Table are tax-deductible.

ANNOUNCEMENTS • EVENTS • MEETINGS

November 6, 2010

Milwaukee Veterans Day Parade, downtown Milwaukee, 11 a.m.

November 6, 2010

Harvest Ball, Heritage Hall, Racine
1st Brigade Band

November 8, 2010

Manitowoc Civil War Round Table, 7 p.m.
Manitowoc Historical Society Heritage Center
Speaker: Patricia Lynch, "Fanny's Excellent Adventure: Summer 1864, Memphis, Tennessee"

November 16, 2010

Prairieville Irregulars, 7 p.m.
Student Center Building, Carroll University
Speaker: Doug Dammann, "Elmer Ellsworth"

November 19, 2010

Dedication Day: 147th Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address
Keynote Speaker: Sam Donaldson
Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg

November 20, 2010

Remembrance Day: Iron Brigade Tribute to Wisconsin Soldiers
(See photo at right)
Soldier's National Cemetery, Gettysburg

November 22, 2010

West Side Soldiers Aid Society, 6 p.m.
Wadsworth Library, VA Grounds
Potluck and Remembrance Day Round Table Discussion
Have you attended Remembrance Day activities in Gettysburg?
Share your experiences with members and friends of the West Side Soldiers Aid Society. All are welcome.

☆☆☆☆☆☆ IN THIS MONTH • NOVEMBER ☆☆☆☆☆☆

November 9, 1861 • The Federal forces in South Carolina have the Broad River blocked, cutting water communications between Charleston and Savannah. Lee, at his headquarters at Coosawhatchie, South Carolina, wrote to Confederate Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin:

The enemy having complete possession of the water and inland navigation, commands all the islands on the coast and threatens both Savannah and Charleston, and can come in his boats, within 4 miles of this place. His sloops of war and large steamers can come up Broad River to Mackay's Point, the mouth of the Pocotaligo, and his gunboats can ascend some distance up the Coosawhatchie and Tulifinny. We have no guns that can resist their batteries, and have no resources to meet them in the field.

November 10, 1862 • McClellan takes his farewell of the Army of the Potomac. One soldier wrote of the farewell:

The men were wild with excitement. They threw their hats into the air and cheered their old commander as long as his escort was in sight.

November 10, 1863 • Corporal Barber, Co. D, 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry wrote:

I will pass over briefly my stay at home...But I cannot omit to again acknowledge the unceasing kindness and care during the illness which succeeded my arrival. I now learned from letters from the boys that our division had moved up to Vicksburg. After the first glad excitement of being at home began to subside, I began to long for the companionship of old friends and comrades, but my protracted ill health made it necessary for me to stay longer than I anticipated. My furlough had been extended twice. I had been at home over two months. I felt that to remain longer would be a neglect of duty.

November 10, 1864 • President Lincoln, responding to an election victory serenade said:

It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its own existence, in great emergencies...We cannot have free government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego, or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us.



Kenosha Civil War Museum: Upcoming Events

VETERANS HERITAGE DAY

Saturday, November 6, 2010

Join the museum to honor those who serve and have served. Memorabilia will be on display from all branches of service in the Civil War, WWI, WWII, Korean War, and Vietnam War in Freedom Hall. At 11 a.m. the Soldiers and Veterans Brick Dedication will take place on the Veterans Terrace.

This is a free family event sponsored by the Southern Wisconsin Airborne Chapter, 82nd Airborne Division.

CONFEDERATE CLOTHING AND UNIFORMS: THE LOOK AND FEEL OF THE REBEL SOLDIER

Tom Arliskas, Saturday, November 13, 2010, 1-3 p.m.

The author of the book, *Cadet Gray and Butternut Brown, a Collection of Notes on Confederate Uniforms*, discusses what “Johnny Reb” wore. Learn about the Confederate Quartermaster Department, Factory and Supply Depots, the Commutation System, the Trans-Mississippi, and see rare photos and documents on clothing distribution and State operations.

Advance registration required. \$11/\$6 Friends of the Museum

THE FIERY TRIAL – FREE GUIDED TOURS

Saturday, November 20, 2010, 1 and 3 p.m.

Join the staff and volunteer tour guides as they lead groups through “the Fiery Trial”. Guided tours start at the exhibit entrance. Admission to “The Fiery Trial” is required to go on the tour, but advance registration is not necessary.

VICTORIAN CHRISTMAS

Saturday, December 11, 2010, Noon – 4 p.m.

Experience Christmas as people did during the Victorian-era: dancing demonstration and instruction by members of the West Side Victorian Dancers; RG Radio Productions’ presentation of Louisa May Alcott’s *Little Women*; displays and demonstrations of Christmas during the Civil War by the Historical Timekeepers.

MRS. LINCOLN’S TEA

Sunday, December 12, 2010, 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Jessica Michna presents a first-person impression of Mrs. Lincoln and talks about her years in the White House. An afternoon tea follows complete with tea, finger sandwiches and sweets. Mrs. Lincoln also welcomes Mrs. Louis P. “Cordelia” Harvey, portrayed by Mary Kababik, to tea. These women provide different views of Abraham Lincoln. Advance registration required. \$25/\$20 Friends of the Museum.

BODICES, BONNETS AND WEEDS – CIVIL WAR AND MID-VICTORIAN FASHIONS

New Exhibit Opens December 11, 2010, in the John M. Antaramian Gallery on the upper floor of the museum.

The exhibit presents a timeline of common middle class day wear fashions between 1860 and 1880. The photographs, clothing and accessories featured in the exhibit show what the average, upper-midwestern women wore on a daily basis during these decades.

The collection of artifacts is on loan from private collector Nancy Wolfe of Galena, Illinois.



In observance of
VETERANS DAY,
members are welcome
to wear period
military or civilian attire
to the November Meeting.



In November 1954, Harnett Kane spoke to the Round Table members about “Spies: Blue and Gray.”

W. B. Hesseltine talked about “Two Who Might Have Been Stonewall” in November 1961.

“Haskell of Gettysburg: The Iron Brigade’s Finest” was John Patrick Hunter’s topic in November 1971.

In November 1983, Dr. William M. Anderson was our speaker. The topic that night was, “Colonel Lawler and the Lawless 18th Illinois Infantry.”

Edward T. Linenthal talked about “Sacred Ground: Americans and their Battles” in November 1992.

“Lincoln’s Preparation for His Gettysburg Address” was Lynn Surlis’ topic at the November 2000 meeting.

An Interview with Robert J. Wynstra

An Interview with the author of *The Rashness of That Hour: Politics, Gettysburg, and the Downfall of Confederate Brigadier General Alfred Iverson*. This interview by Savas Beatie (SB) is printed in its entirety with permission of the publisher. This and other author interviews are available online: www.savasbeatie.com

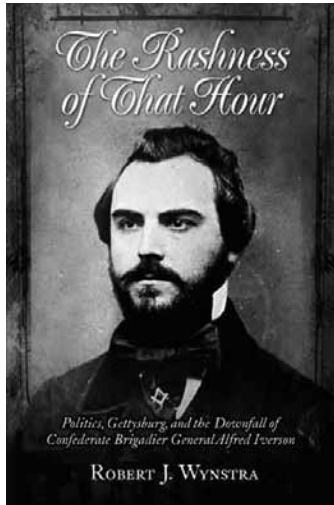
No commander in the Army of Northern Virginia suffered more damage to his reputation at Gettysburg than did Georgia Brig. Gen. Alfred Holt Iverson. Drawing on a wealth of newly discovered and previously unpublished sources, Robert J. Wynstra's *The Rashness of that Hour* explores the story behind one of the Civil War's most notorious blunders. Mr. Wynstra discusses these sources, Iverson's career, and his downfall with Sarah Keeney of Savas Beatie LLC.

SB: Let's start with some background information. Briefly describe Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson's life and his military career leading up to Gettysburg.

RJW: First, thank you for this opportunity. I have been working on this book for many years, and am now looking forward to the publishing stage. And now to your question: The key fact to keep in mind is that Iverson came from Georgia, but commanded a brigade made up entirely of Tar Heel [North Carolina] troops. Today that seems to be of little consequence, but it was a major cause for concern at the time. Iverson's father, Alfred Iverson Sr., was a former U.S. senator and leading advocate of secession. He was also a friend of Jefferson Davis. The younger Iverson served briefly as an officer in the Mexican War with a Georgia volunteer unit that was partially raised and equipped by his father. His stepmother came from one of the most powerful political families in Georgia. His father used his influence to obtain a commission for him in the mid-1850s as a lieutenant in the newly created 1st U.S. Cavalry. The former senator also lobbied for his son's rise through the ranks in the Confederate army. Early in the war, the younger Iverson's wife tragically died from a lingering illness, leaving him alone to provide for two young children. He performed gallantly at his first battle at Gaines' Mill in June of 1862, but thereafter proved to be a deeply flawed leader who was widely disliked by the men in his command.

SB: You have been researching this book for a long time. Tell me about the process.

RJW: It is essential to look at the original source material and form your own conclusions. It's much like a detective story—you follow where the evidence leads you. It just takes lots of digging. Sometimes a single comment in a letter or memoir can send you in an unexpected direction. Probably the two most overlooked sources are the National Archives and contemporary newspapers, which often published letters from the soldiers at the front. The compiled military service records for the men in Iverson's Brigade also contain complete letters that no one has ever used before. I spent literally dozens of hours scrolling through tons of microfilm looking at the records for every soldier in the bri-



gade. Another key is the help that a professional researcher can provide, especially in searching through the mountain of material at the National Archives.

SB: What new information did you uncover?

RJW: Anyone who looks into Iverson is probably familiar with the controversies within his original regiment. What surprised me the most was the extent of the problems in the other regiments in his brigade, which in many ways were even worse than in his former regiment.

SB: Can you provide an example or two?

RJW: Of course. One major controversy involved Col. Duncan K. McRae from the 5th North Carolina, who served as the temporary brigade commander following the death of Gen.

Samuel Garland at South Mountain. McRae was a maverick politician in North Carolina prior to the war. He immediately resigned his commission in protest when Iverson was selected over him as the new brigadier general. Governor Zeb Vance and both North Carolina senators moved to block Iverson's promotion. When that effort failed, McRae's supporters in the brigade launched a major campaign to undermine Iverson. The controversy over who would take over as the new colonel shattered morale in the regiment. An equally nasty dispute broke out in the 12th North Carolina, when Iverson forced the colonel to resign. When Iverson attempted to appoint a former captain to take over as the new colonel, the ranking officers moved to thwart his plan. Worst of all was that the officer Iverson selected was a Virginian, who was widely disliked by the men in the regiment. The controversy continued well into June of 1863 and was still smoldering even as the brigade moved forward toward Gettysburg.

SB: We'll turn to Gettysburg soon, but first I'd like for you to "set the scene," so to speak. How did circumstances before the Battle of Gettysburg contribute to the devastating loss? Can you give some examples to our readers?

RJW: You often hear that Iverson performed well prior to Gettysburg and his actions there were somehow out of character. The evidence shows otherwise. His regiment broke and fled from the field at both South Mountain and Sharpsburg in the Maryland Campaign. He also remained in the rear during both days of the fighting at Chancellorsville. He seems to have been widely despised by nearly everyone in the brigade. As I mentioned before, the controversies extended to all of the regiments in his command. Many of his opponents had the backing of the major political figures in North Carolina, who resented the fact that he came from Georgia. Especially striking was the use of the powerful newspapers in the state to undermine his position. While some of his opponents seemed to have honorable motivations, many of them operated with their own political agendas in mind. Even so, Iverson's apparent cowardly behavior trumped everything else.

SB: How was it that Iverson's men were surprised so completely during the attack?

RJW: The division commander, Maj. Gen. Robert Rodes, has to share some of the blame for allowing that to happen. Rodes completely misread the situation on the field. He initially ordered Iverson to attack a line of troops in the middle of the field, who seemed to be moving forward toward his batteries on the south slope of Oak Hill. The men who appeared to be threatening his batteries turned out to be nothing more than a skirmish line. Because this line of troops was clearly visible in the field, Iverson set up for the attack without deploying any skirmishers along his own front line. Rather than screening the front, Iverson's sharpshooter detachment instead remained just to the east, with the assignment of protecting the left flank of the brigade. Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter's Federal brigade, meanwhile, remained hidden behind a stone wall on the far end of the Forney field. At a range of about 80 yards, they suddenly unleashed a tremendous barrage that cut down dozens of Tar Heels right where they stood. Iverson, however, was not totally blameless. He never questioned the decision not to deploy additional skirmishers and remained so far in the rear that he took no role in guiding the brigade across the field. It was a total disaster all the way around.

SB: Was Iverson as cowardly at Gettysburg as many say?

RJW: There is no question that Iverson remained well behind the lines as his men moved in for the attack against the stone wall on the Forney farm field on July 1. Some of the stories that he was hiding behind a log are certainly exaggerations, but the fact remains that he stayed in the rear throughout the attack. Worst of all was the incredible slaughter that his men endured. If you count only the men who actually marched across that part of the field, the losses are unbelievable. For example, about 22 officers and 262 enlisted from the 23rd North Carolina advanced toward the wall. Of those, only one officer and 16 enlisted men came out unscathed. The casualties were almost as heavy in two of his other three regiments. Iverson made matters even worse when he reported to his division commander in the middle of the battle that an entire regiment had gone over to the enemy. He was so widely hated that no one was willing to excuse his conduct. Little more than a week later, he was removed from his command.

SB: I've heard this before, but am not sure of its validity—Was Iverson really drunk at Gettysburg?

RJW: This is probably the question that gets asked the most often. Although much of the criticism of Iverson is fully justified, this is one case where the stories seem to have no basis in fact. The story traces back to a single comment made nearly 40 years after the war from a veteran who served in one of the other brigades in the division. I have looked at more than a hundred letters from men in his command. No one mentions him being drunk at any time during the war. Not even once. Because he was so widely hated, the story, if true, would surely have been used against him. So, the answer is an emphatic no—he was not drunk at Gettysburg.

SB: Where did the phrase “The Rashness of That Hour,” which is used as the book title, come from?

RJW: About 40 years after the war, a Confederate veteran and prominent judge in North Carolina named Walter Clark put to-

gether a five-volume set that included brief histories of every regiment from North Carolina. Each of the histories was written by a soldier who served in the regiment. Former adjutant and assistant quartermaster Vines Turner—and yes, Vines is really his first name—co-authored the section on the 23rd North Carolina, which is the regiment that suffered the most at Gettysburg. Of the two writers, he was the only one present at the battle. One quote seemed to really stand out. What he said, in fact, summed up the lingering bitterness toward Iverson's actions that day: “And, unwarned, unled as a brigade, went forward Iverson's deserted band to its doom,” he still lamented nearly forty years after the disaster at Gettysburg. “Deep and long must the desolate homes and orphan children of North Carolina rue the rashness of that hour.”

SB: The familiar photo of Iverson later in life used on the back of the book's dust jacket is ...haunting. How did the rest of his life after Gettysburg play out?

RJW: Not very well at all. Following the battle, he took over a cavalry brigade in Georgia. Although he is often credited for a stunning Confederate victory against George Stoneman's cavalry at the Battle of Sunshine Church in 1864, his role appears to be greatly exaggerated. By the end of the war, at least some of his commanders were complaining about his unwillingness to fight. Once hostilities were over, he had a difficult time. Iverson initially spent several years developing an ice-making machine for home use. The effort failed miserably. In 1877, he purchased some orange groves in central Florida near present-day Kissimmee. About a year later, he finally remarried. All that began to fall apart in the late 1890s, when a series of major freezes destroyed his orange groves. Their loss left him in financial ruin. Iverson was forced to survive for a time on his Mexican War pension of only eight dollars a month. He eventually secured other military pensions that brought in little more than \$400 dollars a year. Between 1900 and 1904, his wife and beloved older sister both died. About a year later, his eldest daughter also passed away. He eventually moved in with his youngest daughter in Atlanta just prior to his death in 1911 at the age of 82.

SB: What do you hope readers will gain from reading your book? What do you think they will enjoy about it?

RJW: For me, the most important thing to take away is an appreciation of how much the politics behind the scenes affected events on the battlefield. There were few heroes in this story. Blind ambition—on both sides of the many controversies—often overruled sound judgment. Petty jealousies and personality clashes were more important in shaping events than military glory. Hopefully, readers will also be as drawn to the host of colorful personalities who played a role in the political struggles. I fully expected to find that Iverson was not as bad as he was usually made out to be. Instead, he turned out to be a severely flawed and even tragic figure. But, that was what ultimately drew me to his story, and I hope the readers will feel the same way.

SB: Thank you, Mr. Wynstra, for your time. I know many readers are anxious for the book's release.

RJW: You're welcome.

The Rashness of That Hour Politics, Gettysburg, and the Downfall of Confederate Brigadier General Alfred Iverson, Robert J Wynstra, Hardcover, 360 pages, \$32.95, ISBN: 978-1-932714-88-3, On Sale: November 2010. www.savasbeatie.com or sales@savasbeatie.com. Anyone who orders a copy from the Savas Beatie website also receives a bookplate signed by the author.



What are your favorite Civil War movies? In no particular order, here are a few of the Civil War and Civil War Legacy picks of CWRT second vice-president Patrick Lynch.

- Horse Soldiers* (1959)
- Red Badge of Courage* (1951)
- Ride with the Devil* (1999)
- The Colt* (2005)
- Glory* (1989)
- Shenandoah* (1965)
- Friendly Persuasion* (1956)
- She Wore a Yellow Ribbon* (1949)
- Fort Apache* (1948)
- The Searchers* (1956)

Tom and Terry Arliskas have two favorites in common:

- Glory* (1989) and
- Dances with Wolves* (1990),

but they go separate ways on the remaining picks.

Tom's Favorites:

- The Outlaw Josey Wales* (1976)
- Horse Soldiers* (1959)
- Gettysburg* (at least some parts of it) (1993)
- Young Mr. Lincoln* (1939)

Terry's Favorites:

- Gone with the Wind* (1939)
- Ride with the Devil* (1999)
- Shenandoah* (1965)
- The Long Riders* (1980)

“The movies about the Civil War era, shown from the first years feature films were screened, make up the largest group of films (more than seven hundred – approximately five hundred silent and two hundred sound) concerning any war or historical event in American history (nearly three times the number of films about World War II). And more than any other group of films, they represent the way Americans have looked at themselves in the past and in the present.” Bruce Chadwick, *The Reel Civil War: Myth-making in American Film*, 2001.

Civil War News

Approximately 400 riders made the trek from **Harrisburg to Gettysburg** and brought in more than \$13,500 in donations, the most in the Alliance Of Bikers Aimed Toward Education ride's history.

Half the proceeds from the 10th annual ride go to the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Monuments Project founded by State Rep. Harry Readshaw to ensure that the more than 140 monuments and markers commemorating the actions of Pennsylvanians at the battle received necessary repairs and future maintenance. The other half of the proceeds will go to the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association for its on-going restoration and preservation of the historic 145-acre Daniel Lady Farm.

A copy of the **Emancipation Proclamation** signed by Lincoln and bought by Robert F. Kennedy is going up for auction. It is estimated that the copy could bring in as much as \$1.5 million. Kennedy's widow, Ethel, is offering it for sale December 10, 2010, at Sotheby's auction house.

The copy is one of 48 printed and signed by President Abraham Lincoln. The copies were printed to raise money for medical care for Union soldiers. About half are known to survive; 14 are in public institutions and another 8 to 10 are privately owned.

Kennedy bought the copy, printed in black ink on acid-free paper, at a Southeby's auction in early 1964 for \$9,500. The Kennedy copy was first sold in the summer of 1864 at a Philadelphia fair held by the Sanitary Commission. It will be exhibited in Boston, Philadelphia and New York prior to the auction.

A new exhibit, **Team of Rivals**, opened on October 14, 2010 at the **Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum** in Springfield, Illinois.

The exhibit will feature original artifacts from Lincoln and his Cabinet displayed together for the first time and will use innovative video components and creative productions to immerse visitors in the tumultuous days leading up to the Civil War. Doris Kearns Goodwin will act as the personal tour guide throughout the exhibit with recorded videos that narrate each section of the exhibit.

Visitors entering the exhibit will first learn how and why Lincoln chose his first Cabinet. They will move into a section covering his First Inaugural Address, including original Lincoln artifacts pertaining to the speech, then see a digital map that notes the

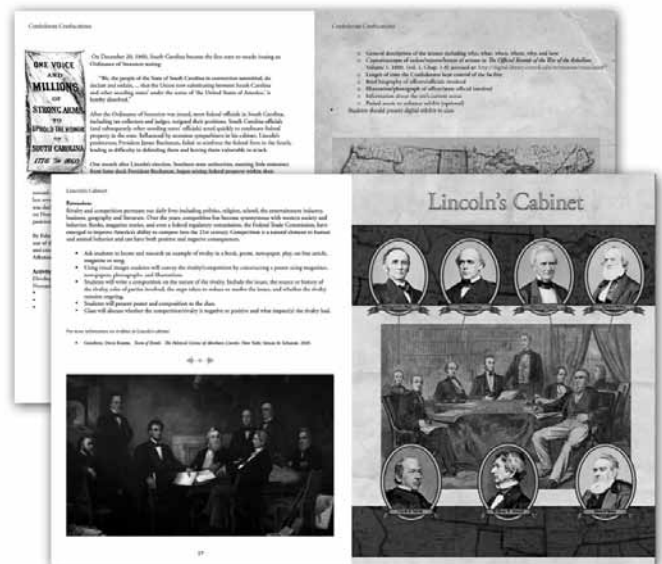
Federal installations taken over by the Southern states before and during Secession. A winding corridor will follow the military and political path toward war as some of Lincoln's own Cabinet members work behind his back to undermine his authority. Fort Sumter will be examined before, during and after the battle that started the Civil War, and this area will include original artifacts from the fort and the commanders on both sides of the battle. The final section will feature in-depth information about Lincoln's Cabinet members along with displays of original personal artifacts from them.

The exhibit is set to run through August 15, 2011.

As reported in the September 2010 issue of **The Bugle**, the newsletter of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, a Civil War presentation sword was recently donated to the museum by Mrs. Fritzie McGee of Columbus, North Carolina. The sword was originally presented to Lt. William Kennedy of the 24th Wisconsin Infantry as the regiment left Milwaukee in 1862.

In researching the sword, the museum staff was able to discover that Lt. Kennedy entered the service at the age of 32. He survived the war and went on to a successful career and happy marriage.

For further information and to see a picture of the sword please visit: <http://dva.state.wi.us/Bugle/Sept10Bugle.pdf>



An education guide for the *Team of Rivals* exhibit is available at <http://www.alplm.org/education/home.html>

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for November 11, 2010

Mail your reservations by Monday, November 8, 2010, to: **Paul Eilbes**
1809 Washington Ave.
Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

ALSO, call in reservations to:
(262) 376-0568

Enclosed is \$ _____ (meal price \$23.00 per person) for _____ reservations for November 11, 2010, 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 May 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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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.

CWRT of Milwaukee, Inc. • 2010 - 2011 Meetings

November 11, 2010

Nevins-Freeman Recipient Robert Girardi, "Civil War Corps Command: A Study in Leadership"

December 9, 2010

Samuel C. Hyde, Jr., Ph.D., "A Wisconsin Yankee in the Confederate Bayou Country: The Civil War Reminiscences of a Union General"

January 13, 2011

Lawrence L. Hewitt, Ph.D., "Slandered Heroes: Deserters Who Didn't"

February 10, 2011

TBA

March 10, 2010

Susan Boardman, Gettysburg Cyclorama

April 7, 2011

Richard M. McMurry, Ph.D., TBA

May 12, 2011

Tom Schott, Ph.D., Alexander Stephens

June 9, 2011

Peter Carmichael, Ph.D., TBA

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