



GENERAL ORDERS

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



MARCH 8, 2012

A. WILSON GREENE

The Bermuda Hundred Campaign

He then took out his pencil and drew a sketch of the locality, remarking that the position was like a bottle and that Butler's line of entrenchments across the neck represented the cork; that the enemy had built an equally strong line immediately in front of him across the neck; and it was therefore as if Butler was in a bottle. He was perfectly safe against an attack; but as Barnard expressed it, the enemy had corked the bottle and with a small force could hold the cork in its place.

Ulysses S. Grant, describing a conversation
with his Chief Engineer, John G. Barnard

Although the final campaign for Petersburg would begin in mid-June 1864, Union troops would threaten the city a month earlier. The Army of the James, under the command of Major General Benjamin Butler, landed at Bermuda Hundred on May 5, 1864, and launched their campaign. Butler's forces would be stopped by forces under Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard.

In his March presentation to our Round Table 2011 Chicago Nevins-Freeman Award winner, A. Wilson Greene, will be outlining the Bermuda Hundred Campaign operations that occurred between May 5 and 20, 1864, between Richmond and Petersburg. No fewer than eight engagements pitted the forces of P.G.T. Beauregard with those of Benjamin F. Butler in a struggle to control the vital connections between Virginia's two largest cities. The campaign was characterized by brave men being led to battle by poor commanders with missed opportunities for decisive outcomes on both sides.

The Nevins-Freeman Award was established by the Chicago Civil War Round Table in 1974 and annually recognizes an individual whose advancement of American Civil War scholarship and support for the Round Table movement warrants special recognition. A generous financial donation is presented to a historical preservation project chosen by the recipient.

A. Wilson Greene is a native of the Chicago area. Greene holds degrees in American History from Florida State University and Louisiana State University where he did his graduate work under the legendary Wisconsin native, T. Harry Williams.

Greene worked as a historian and manager for the National Park Service for sixteen years before leaving to become the first executive director of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites, now the Civil War Trust. In 1995 he became the first director at Pamplin Historical Park and the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier – a position he still holds today. The author of six books and more than 20 published articles on Civil



GENERAL ORDERS NO. 03-12

March 2012

IN THIS ISSUE

CWRT News	2
Quartermaster's Regalia.....	2
Announcements.....	2
Looking Back.....	3
Marking the Sesquicentennial.....	4
From the Field.....	6
March Meeting Reservation	7

MARCH MEETING AT A GLANCE

A. Wilson Greene
"The Bermuda Hundred Campaign"

The Wisconsin Club
9th & Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
(Jackets required for dining room)
5:30 p.m. – Staff Meeting
(Open to all members)
6:15 p.m. – Registration & Social Hour
6:45 p.m. – Dinner
7:30 p.m. – Program

Dinner – \$23 by reservation.
Deadline: Monday, March 5, 2012
See page 7.

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

Continued on page 2

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE NEWS

2012 BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOMINEES

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the Nominating Committee of the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee recommends the following slate of nominees for the upcoming election of members to the Board of Directors:

Grant Johnson	Dan Nettesheim
Frank Risler	David Wege
C. Judley Wyant	

The slate will be voted on at the election held during the April meeting. Newly elected directors begin their duties upon election and typically serve three-year terms.

CWRT ANNUAL FUND

The following members have shown their generous commitment by making an investment in the CWRT Annual Fund.

This list reflects donations from September 1, 2011, through February 10, 2012.

Major Contributor: (\$500 and above)

In Memoriam: Eugene and Caroline Jamrozy
James Wiensch
Bob Lieding

Benefactor: (\$400 - \$499)

Sponsor: (\$300 - \$39

Patron: (\$200-\$299)

Eugene and Jane Jamrozy
Dr. Crain Bliwas

Associate: (\$100 - \$199)

Richard Gross
Dr. Bob Karczewski
Allan Kasprzak
Trudi Schmitt

The Board of Directors thanks you for your support!

2012 MEETINGS

April 12 2012 • WC

Marshall Krolick

May 17, 2012 • CC

Brian Hoden Reid

June 7, 2012 • CC

Dennis Frye – Antietam

WC – Wisconsin Club • CC – Country Club of the Wisconsin Club

AMERICAN HISTORY TV ON C SPAN 3

Every Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 10 a.m. as the country marks the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, American History TV on C Span 3 brings to its viewers debates and interviews about the events and people who shaped the era.

Past programs are available for viewing online.

For program information visit: www.c-span.org/History/The-Civil-War

ANNOUNCEMENTS • EVENTS • MEETINGS

March 10, 2012

Fourth Annual American Heroes Civil War Ball, 7-10 p.m.
Fundraiser for Reclaiming Our Heritage
Marian Center for Nonprofits
Information and Tickets: 414-427-3776

March 12, 2012

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

March 20, 2012

Prairieville Irregulars, 7 p.m.
Board Room, Campus Center Building, Carroll University
Speaker: Tom Finley, "The Experience of African Americans in Fredericksburg"

MILWAUKEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE QUARTERMASTER'S REGALIA

What better way to show off your pride in our organization! All items are made of first-rate, quality materials, modestly embroidered with the Round Table/Iron Brigade logo, along with your name or initials.

Our Quartermaster has two new items for your consideration.

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

Mail: Roman Blenski, Quartermaster
4601 W. Holt Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53219

Call: 414-327-2847

Email: dbcpmilw@execpc.com

In Person: Monthly Meeting at Book Raffle

A. WILSON GREENE...continued from page 1

War history topics, Greene is currently under contract to the University of North Carolina Press to write a three-volume history of the Petersburg Campaign for the Civil War America series.

In his leisure time, Greene enjoys golf, travel and minor league professional hockey, where he has served as an official in the Southern Professional Hockey League for three years.

Kenosha Civil War Museum

March 9, 2012, Noon • Friday Lunchbox Series

A Life Worth Remembering: The Monumental Legacy of Abraham Lincoln in Wisconsin and Illinois

David Wegers

Mr. Wegers will discuss the hundreds of statues and monuments erected to honor Abraham Lincoln in the United States and specifically those in Wisconsin and Illinois.

March 17, 2012, 1 p.m.

Wisconsin's Irish Regiment

Russ Horton and Jeff Kollath of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum The 17th Wisconsin was predominantly Irish – a fact that influenced everything from their flags to their actions immediately after the war. Horton and Kollath will discuss the colorful history of Wisconsin's Irish Regiment.

March 25, 2012, 1 p.m.

Second in Name Only

Mike Eckers

Eckers presents a program on two famous Upper Midwestern infantry regiments, the 2nd Wisconsin and 2nd Minnesota. Eckers will be available after the program to sign copies of his books including *Wisconsin Iron and Northern Colors*.

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

March 24, 2012, 11 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Living History at the Museum

Second Annual Civil War Expo

Living history and heritage groups from around the Midwest will have information tables set up throughout the museum introducing visitors to their programs and interpretations. Living history programs will be presented throughout the day.

March 27, 2012, 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Abraham Lincoln in American Art

Professor Mark Pohlad

Professor Pohlad leads an illustrated lecture and discussion on the image of Abraham Lincoln in American art. \$15/\$10 Friends of the Museum

AT THE JOHN M. ANTARAMIAN GALLERY

Now through March 18

Stephen A. Douglas: From the Shadow of Lincoln

Featuring selections from the George Buss Collection

Opening March 31

Confederates (and Yankees) In Their Attics

Nationally renowned collectors share what's in their attics. Never before publicly displayed photographs, weapons, uniforms, accoutrements and more.

AT THE RESOURCE CENTER

March 3 – 31, 2012

The Monitor and The Virginia Lego Display



Lloyd D. Miller spoke about "The Battle of Franklin" at the March 1947 meeting.

"The Frontier During the Civil War" was the topic of Clyde Watson Jr.'s presentation in March 1924.

In March 1963 Guibert Piper spoke about "Civil War Small Arms and Ammunition."

"The McNeill Rangers and the Capture of Generals Crook and Kelley" was the subject of John W. Bailey's presentation in March 1970.

John E. Devine spoke about "Cavalry Campaigns: Prelude to Gettysburg" at the May 1983 meeting.

In March 1991 Gerald A. Regan visited our Round Table. The subject that evening was "Out of the Mouth of Hell: The Escape of Three War Correspondents."

Mark Bradley was our featured speaker in March 2001. Bradley spoke about "The End of the War in the Carolinas."

CIVIL WAR TRUST • NEW BATTLE APP

The Civil War Trust has announced its newest entry in its popular Battle App series. The newest app is a free, multimedia and GPS-enabled smartphone tour of Malvern Hill Battlefield, a unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park.

"Our primary goal for these Battle Apps is to make history come alive in whole new ways for visitors to these hallowed grounds," said Trust president James Lighthizer. "By using the latest in 21st-century technology, we're able to make exploring the past an immersive, interactive experience that appeals to a whole new generation."

The Malvern Hill Battle App, like its predecessors (Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg), includes video segments from top historians, period and modern imagery, and detailed topographical maps plus resource materials which provide valuable background information. The Battle App gives you the convenience of a self-guided tour with the benefits of an expert-led presentation. The free app is available for both iPhone and Android phones.

DOWNLOAD OUR MOBILE BATTLE APPS



AND SO IT CONTINUES...

Marking the Civil War Sesquicentennial

In both the North and South, it was becoming clear that the war would not be short-lived.

In the South, the outlook was bleak. Federal armies were poised in northern Virginia near Washington and Harpers Ferry. Richmond and Norfolk were threatened as well as Savannah and Charleston. The blockade was a real danger. Forts Henry and Donelson were lost along with Roanoke Island.

In the North, the armies in the west were moving but in the east McClellan still waited. Critics of the Administration – civilian, political and military - were increasingly vocal in their criticism. Dissatisfaction by those desiring peace and the abolition of slavery was also increasing.

March 1, 1862 • Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston moves his troops towards Corinth, Mississippi. Grant moves his troops and gunboats up the Tennessee River toward Eastport, Mississippi.

President Davis declares martial law in Richmond

March 2, 1862 • The final units of the Confederate forces at Columbus, Kentucky under General Leonidas Polk, pull out leaving it to the Federals; this effectively ends the Confederate Kentucky Line.

March 3, 1862 • Federal forces under General John Pope begin their assault on New Madrid, Missouri while other Federal troops occupy Columbus, Kentucky, recently evacuated by Confederate forces.

In Richmond, President Davis recalls General Robert E. Lee from Charleston to be a military advisor in Virginia.

General Halleck accuses Grant of not reporting properly during the Fort Donelson operation and other misconduct and is authorized by Washington to place Brigadier General C. F. Smith in charge of the Union forces going up the Tennessee River.

March 4, 1862 • Halleck orders Grant to stay at Fort Henry as district commander and puts C.F. Smith in charge of the Federal advance up the Tennessee.

Andrew Johnson is confirmed as Brigadier General and Military Governor of Tennessee.

Major General John C. Pemberton replaces Lee as commander of the Confederate Department of South Carolina, Georgia and East Florida. General Joseph E. Johnston clashes with President Davis over the reenlistment of troops under his command in Virginia.

March 5, 1862 • Federal troops under General Nathaniel Banks advance up the Shenandoah Valley towards Winchester, Virginia and Stonewall Jackson's forces.

The first of C.F. Smith's forces reach Savannah, Tennessee. Eighty troop transports and three gunboats will soon follow.

P.G.T. Beauregard assumes command of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi. In Northern Arkansas, Confederate General Earl Van Dorn joins forces with General Sterling Price in an effort to stop Federal forces under General Samuel R. Curtis.

Curtis' superior forces had chased Price out of Missouri.

March 6, 1862 • Four Federal divisions under Samuel R. Curtis are in position at Sugar Creek north of Fayetteville, Arkansas waiting for an assault by Confederate General Earl Van Dorn's forces. Dorn decides to move around the flank of the Federals in a night march and attack from the north at Pea Ridge.

Near New York, the *U.S.S. Monitor* leaves for Hampton Roads, Virginia. In Washington, Lincoln sends Congress a message calling for cooperation with any state that would adopt the gradual abolition of slavery and giving those states financial aid, to use at their discretion.

In Richmond, the Confederate Congress passes a measure allowing military authorities to destroy cotton, tobacco, and other property if it could not be removed before falling into enemy hands.

March 7, 1862 • Flag Officer Foote, trying to get his gunboats in shape to attack Island No. 10 in the Mississippi writes to the Secretary of the Navy: *We are doing our best, but our difficulties and trials are legion.*

In Arkansas, General Van Dorn's forces pass around the Federal flank and attack Curtis' forces at Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern). The Federals, expecting a frontal attack, quickly adjust. Confederate Brigadier Generals Benjamin McCulloch and James McIntosh are killed. By nightfall, Curtis has concentrated his forces and waits for a renewed attack by Van Dorn in the morning.

From Washington, McClellan's Army of the Potomac, finally on the move, advances towards Joseph E. Johnston's Confederates. Johnston, alerted to the advance, retreats and heads south towards Fredericksburg.

March 8, 1862 • Curtis drives the Confederates from Pea Ridge. Van Dorn's weakened forces retreat toward the Arkansas River. Curtis writes to his brother:

The enemy is again far away in the Boston Mountains. The scene is silent and sad – the vulture and the wolf now have the dominion and the dead friends and foes sleep in the same lonely graves.

Brigadier General Franz Sigel would send a congratulatory message saying :

You have done your duty, and justly claim your share in the common glory of this victory...Let us acknowledge the great services done by all the brave soldiers of the Third and Fourth divisions, and always keep in mind that 'united we stand, divided we fall.'

The *C.S.S. Virginia (Merrimack)* moves out of Norfolk Harbor under command of Flag Officer Franklin Buchanan to take on the older, wooden Federal fleet. Buchanan is wounded during the action. Confederate losses were light while Federal casualties were high. Meanwhile, the *Monitor*, after the trip south from New York, arrives at Hampton Roads.

March 9, 1862 • At around 9 a.m. the ironclad *U.S.S. Monitor* enters into battle with the ironclad *C.S.S. Virginia*. The battle ends in a draw with neither vessel seriously damaged. The *Monitor*'s

chief engineer wrote to his father that the fight "was the first of its kind that ever occurred in history." Captain Dahlgren would comment, "Now comes the reign of iron."

In northern Virginia, Joseph Johnston's Confederate troops move south towards Rappahannock Station. McClellan's army, after briefly occupying the abandoned Confederate camps, returns to its base at Alexandria, Virginia.

March 11, 1862 • President Lincoln, in War Order No. 3 officially relieves Major General George B. McClellan from his post as General-in-Chief of the Federal Armies. McClellan is retained as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

In the West, Major General Henry Halleck is now in command of the Department of Missouri, Kansas and part of the Ohio; this becomes the Department of the Mississippi. All generals now report directly to the Secretary of War.

In Richmond, President Davis refuses to accept the reports of Brigadier Generals Floyd and Pillow; both are relieved of command.

March 12, 1862 • Federal troops occupy Winchester, Virginia.

President Davis writes to Albert Sidney Johnston:

I suppose the Tennessee or Mississippi River will be the object of the enemy's next campaign, and I trust you will be able to concentrate a force which will defeat either attempt.

March 13, 1862 • Commander D. D. Porter reports the arrival of the mortar fleet at Ship Island, Mississippi. The fleet would support the upcoming assault on New Orleans.

At a conference with his corps commanders at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, McClellan promotes his plan to move the Army of the Potomac to the York Peninsula and James River towards an assault on Richmond. Lincoln would stress, through the Secretary of War, that Manassas Junction and Washington must be left protected.

Under cover of naval bombardment, Burnside's troops land south of New Bern, North Carolina and begin their advance on the city.

March 14, 1862 • Federal forces capture Roanoke Island and New Bern. At New Madrid, Missouri, Federal forces discover that Confederate forces have evacuated the works.

March 15, 1862 • Sherman and Hurlbut's divisions arrive at the docks at Pittsburg Landing. Halleck dismisses his charges against Grant and restores him to command in Tennessee. Grant replaces C.F. Smith who has suffered a leg injury.

March 17, 1862 • At Alexandria, Virginia McClellan and the Army of the Potomac board the transports that will carry them to the York Peninsula. Pvt. William Lee Goss would write about the march towards Richmond:

The march up the Peninsula seemed very slow, yet it was impossible to increase our speed, owing to the bad condition of the roads. I learned in time that marching on paper and the actual march made two very different impressions. I can easily understand and excuse our fireside heroes, who fought their or our battles at home over comfortable breakfast tables, without impediments of any kind to circumscribe their fancied operations; it is so much easier to maneuver and fight large armies around the corner grocery, where the destinies of the human race have been

so often discussed and settled, than to fight, march and maneuver in mud and rain, in the face of a brave and vigilant enemy.

Grant arrives at Pittsburg Landing and assumes command; he will locate his headquarters at Savannah, north of the Landing.

March 18, 1862 • President Davis appoints Secretary of War Judah Benjamin as his new Secretary of State. George W. Randolph is appointed as Benjamin's replacement.

At Corinth, Albert Sidney Johnston's troops begin arriving from Murfreesboro.

March 19, 1862 • Confederate defenders of Island No. 10 continue to resist Flag Officer Foote's gunboats. Foote indicates that the island "is harder to conquer than Columbus, as the island shores are lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it."

March 20, 1862 • At Ship Island, Mississippi Major General Benjamin Butler assumes command of the troops that would make the assault on New Orleans.

March 22, 1862 • The Federal government creates the Middle Military Department with headquarters in Baltimore and under the command of Major General John Dix.

March 23, 1862 • At Kernstown, Virginia, south of Winchester, Stonewall Jackson's Confederates battle the Federal forces of James Shields. Outnumbered, Jackson and his forces retreat south up the Shenandoah. Kernstown would mark the beginning of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

March 24, 1862 • At Corinth, the last of Albert Sidney Johnston's army from Murfreesboro arrives.

March 26, 1862 • President Davis writes to Albert Sidney Johnston:

You have done wonderfully well, and now I breathe easier in the assurance that you will be able to make a junction of your two armies.

March 27, 1862 • General Joseph E. Johnston is ordered to reinforce the Confederates on the Peninsula under John Magruder who are preparing to threaten McClellan's forces moving in from Fort Monroe, Virginia.

March 29, 1862 • The Confederate armies of Kentucky and Mississippi consolidate at Corinth under General Albert Sidney Johnston.

Major General John Charles Frémont takes command of the Mountain Department in western Virginia replacing Rosecrans.

March 31, 1862 • The month would end with no major engagements but with the armies poised for action in both the east and the west.

Pvt. Jackson of the Orphan Brigade writes from Burnsville, Mississippi:

Heavy firing of artillery in the direction of the Tennessee. First hostile guns heard. The firing lasted some time and made me feel "devilish" as the deep thunder came rolling over the hills. All on the qui vive to know the cause. The company ordered to be ready to march at 5, morning.

And so it continues.

FROM THE FIELD

Virginia
2nd, 6th & 7th Reg'ts

From the Second Wis. Regiment
Camp Tillinghast, Virginia
March 5, 1862

Editors: Tribune –

Our band, under the tutorship of Prof. Titus, is a fixed institution in the brigade and it has become so that even when other regiments wish to make a grand show of their skill, and give a fancy parade our band is called on to attend and do the agreeable, while theirs is left at home.

Some will aver that the Second is wearing laurels never won; but let me refer the doubtful to the records. It is in black and white. On this parade an order was read to prepare to march. Four teams were assigned to each regiment, and both officers and men were required to immediately prepare for a forward movement, that all unnecessary articles be packed, preparatory to being left in some secure place. In accordance with this order all hands are busy making due preparations, and you may calculate to hear with a short time, of the triumphant march of the Army of the Potomac over the Plains of Manassas to the gates of Richmond, to form another link in the anaconda-like chain that is now encircling the troop of the hydra-headed monster treason.

On the 28th we were mustered according to law. It is presumed that we will not be paid before April or May, as our movement will be made within a week or two at the farthest. Of course we are not anxious, so long as we can be allowed to move which you know we feel quite delighted over, as well as the whole country.

The monotony of camp life was somewhat enlivened by a fall of snow this morning. In the afternoon one of Co. "I" received an impression on the left cheek from a snow-ball thrown by a member of Co. "C," (This Company is from Platteville) which laid out a young corporal hors' du combat. This warranted Co. "I" turning out to resent the indignity thrown upon said corporal. No sooner was Co. "I" in line of battle, armed with plenty of snow ball ammunition, than Co. "C" was on hand to meet the fierce onslaught of the infuriated Snake Raggers. The battle began; the air was filled with missiles and shout upon shout rent the air as here and there was a hero with his proboscis smashed and suffering the effect of a nasal hemorrhage. At this stage an armistice was asked for, as the left wing of the battalion wished to try the right wing on a skirmish... After all due preliminary arrangements, the battle again opened with increased fury, and many a poor hero wears a dark memento in the vicinity of the ocular organ...

It is the general supposition of friends at home that the "Miner's Guards" can turn out a force of at least eighty men for a battle. In this they are mistaken. Since we left home fourteen have been discharged on surgeon's certificates, one is missing since the 21st of July, and sixteen are on daily extra duty, thus leaving us in force only seventy men, and upon a march, we could not possibly turn out over sixty-five men, besides the three commissioned of-

ficers. These seventy are good men, are a willing, good-hearted, ever-ready set being prepared to go through almost any hardship imaginable. That they will do their duty in the coming strife no one can doubt, and they will come out of an engagement with honor to themselves and the place they hail from.

The reliance placed upon this Regiment coupled with the extraordinary good name they bear naturally enough nerves every man to do his might. There will be no flattering, but each man will be prepared to meet the worst of circumstances.

Yours, Judge



7th Regiment
Headquarters Seventh Regiment Wis Vol. Camp
near Fairfax seminary,
March 19, 1862

...The long hoped for, long expected and long deferred advance has been made. Centreville, Bull's Run and Manassas are taken and nobody is hurt. On Monday morning about 4 o'clock the Seventh Regiment was formed in line and soon took its position in King's Brigade, attached to which was a battery of (New Hampshire) Artillery and Harris Light Cavalry. We passed through Blenker's division and found them under arms waiting for us to pass. Augur's (NY) Brigade was immediately ahead of us... We reached Fairfax about 2 PM and here learned that Centreville had been evacuated. Gen. McDowell was in the streets talking to one of his staff about taking the battery.

Fairfax was under a strong guard and some rebel prisoners were in the Court House. The women looked on us from windows and doors; some of them crying and others staring vacantly. Many of these Rebels had the day before parted with lovers, husbands and brothers and the sight of our blue coats did not seem to comfort them much. Every dwelling was guarded but no one molested their sullen and distrustful reticence. After wading through mud and water a mile or two further, in fact as soon as our commanders learned of the abandonment by the rebels of their stronghold at Manassas, King's Brigade camped in a white oak and chestnut grove near Germantown, a deserted and burnt village on the Alexandria turnpike. Here we tarried several days, drilling, cooking, washing and foraging – living in a sort of a free and easy style... Sergeant Johnson and myself got a pass to visit around the neighborhood. After walking about four miles we halted to rest at a respectable looking man's inn and asked for water... After sitting down and chatting a few minutes on the state of the Union, an elderly lady who claimed to be an old Virginian and to be connected with the very first families, having a son in business

Continued

in Centerville and another a merchant in Baltimore said she had an American flag in the garret and if she thought it would not offend us she wo'd hoist it.

Upon being answered that it would please us, and furthermore that we insisted on its being brought down, she presented it to us. Geo. Robinson tied it on the corner of the verandah and it floated gently in the morning breeze...

We have now parted with the ladies belonging to this regiment. It was with feeling somewhat akin to what we felt when leaving old Wisconsin that we parted with them yesterday.

Miss Mary Stevens shook hands with all the boys in Company I, and bade us God speed.

Yours truly,
W. D. W.



*6th Regiment
Fairfax, VA
March 11, 1862*

Dear father:

Here I am away down in Old Virginny. We started yesterday morning for Manassas and Bull Run. About 12 o'clock night before last we received orders to march at 4 o'clock on the next morning... I had to pile out of bed and draw my rations and pack the medicines and instruments under my care in a hurry so as to get under weigh at the appointed time. I worked all night and then concluded I would go to bed and get a little rest, for I have marched several times before, and have always found that, in my case at least the old rule of "the more the haste the less speed," proved true. So I waited until after daylight and then after packing up my duds in the least possible space, I strung my knapsack, haversack and canteen and started on after our Regiment; but I did not know where in thunder to find them, only I knew they'd probably be somewhere near Fairfax, which was 14 miles from our camp, and did not know the way there so you see I was in a fine fix; but I didn't care a darn where or when I found the Regiment...

When I first saw Fairfax I was about a mile from the village and on the top of quite a high hill on which was a beautiful brick house and as I came up I thought I would go in and see if I could find out anything about my route. When I came to go in I found it was deserted though the furniture was mostly left. And then I thought I would hang out there over night...

The next morning I got up and built a roaring fire with the remainder of a bureau, changed my under clothes and threw away what I took off... After I got pretty well warmed up and rested, I started my pipe and myself after the regiment. I went only a mile beyond Fairfax when I came up with the regiment when I least expected it... It was encamped in a little patch of wood, very nearly on the site of an old camp of South Carolina Volunteers...

Our colonel says he expects to be in Richmond in less than ten days, for we have possession of the railroads leading there and we can go there in a hurry. This is all the news I think of at present. I write this on top of our medicine chest so excuse bad writing.

Yours affectionately,
H. C. Powers

IN MEMORIAM



Florence Green, a member of Britain's Royal Air Force, died in England on February 4, 2012, two weeks shy of her 111th birthday. She is believed to have been the last living veteran of World War I.

Mrs. Green joined the R.A.F. as a teenager in September 1918, working in an officer's mess on the home front. Green remained in the Women's R.A.F. until July 1919. Serving under her maiden name, Florence Patterson, her service was officially recognized in 2010 when a researcher, Andrew Holmes, located her service records in Britain's National Archives.

Florence Green is survived by two daughters, May and June; a son, Bob; four grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for March 8, 2012

Mail your reservations by Monday, March 5, 2012, 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 March 8, 2012, meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee. (Please make checks payable to the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.)

Name of Member _____

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

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

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

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

Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee

Officers for 2011 - 2012 (Term Expiration)

C. Judley Wyant, President (2012) jwyant@wyantlaw.com
Michael Benton, First Vice President (2014)
Patrick Lynch, Second Vice President (2014)
Robert Lieding, Secretary (2014)
Paul Eilbes, Treasurer (2013) peilbes@gmail.com

Directors (Term Expiration)

Jim Johnson (2012)
Ellen Kelling Vukovic (2012)
Daniel Nettesheim (2012)
Frank Risler (2012)
Donna Agnelly (2013) dagnelly@tds.net
Tom Arliskas (2013)
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