

GENERAL ORDERS



The Newsletter of the

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



November 12, 2020

General John Scales

Did Forrest Make a Difference?

Boys, do you hear that musketry and that artillery? It means that our friends are falling by the hundreds at the hands of the enemy and here we are guarding a damned creek! Let's go and help them. What do you say?

Nathan Bedford Forrest to his men at Shiloh, 1862

Although Forrest was acclaimed as a uniquely gifted officer by such men as Generals Sherman and Johnston, because most of his exploits were away from the main armies many question whether they actually affected the flow and duration of the American Civil War.

Our November speaker, General John Scales, will trace Forrest's wartime career and, during his presentation, he will dive deeply into several campaigns and events that potentially had major effects on the war in the Western Theater.

General Scales attended the University of Alabama 1966-1970, graduated in 1970 with a degree in physics and a commission as an infantry lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He graduated from infantry officer basic, airborne and Ranger schools before being assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division. Later, he led a rifle platoon in combat in Vietnam and joined the 101st Airborne (A/1-506 Infantry) upon return to the U.S.

Leaving active duty in 1975, he joined the 20th Special Forces Group (Airborne) of the Alabama National Guard while getting a master's degree at Alabama and becoming Special Forces qualified. Over the years, while first teaching and later working as a scientist in Huntsville, he commanded a Special Forces Operational Detachment A, a company, a battalion, and the 20th Group itself. He also received a Ph.D. in systems engineering from the University of Alabama in Huntsville. Selected for promotion to general and assignment to the U.S. Army Special Forces Command, he was the first deputy commander and later the acting commanding general. After 9/11 he was assigned to the Joint Special Operations Command and led a Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force in Afghanistan. General Scales retired from the military in late 2002 and continued his career as an engineer in Huntsville, being granted five patents and publishing three military history books, the latest of which is on the military career of General Forrest.

General Scales' books include: *Sherman Invades Georgia*, Naval Institute Press, 2006; *A Reluctant Hero's Footsteps*, Westbow Press, 2013; *The Battles and Campaigns of Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest*, Savas Beatie, 2017. Soon to be published: *In Service of the Nation*, a fictional foray into U.S. Army Special Forces dealing with a deadly and ambiguous situation overseas in the face of organized crime, murder, and a loose nuclear weapon.

General Scales will be bringing *The Battle and Campaigns of Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest* books with him to the meeting. The price is \$20, which is \$4.95 off the list price. Please consider supporting our speaker by adding this book to your library.

General Orders No. 11-20

November 2020

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November Meeting at a Glance

The Wisconsin Club

9th and Wisconsin Avenue

[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, November 9, 2020

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.

2020-2021 Speaker Schedule

Find the speaker schedule on page 6.

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!

STARTING TIME FOR DINNER

Please be aware that our dinner will be served at **6:45 p.m. sharp** in order to have our members heading home at a reasonable hour. We understand that any number of events could cause a late arrival. Should that happen, please check in at the Registration Table or locate Paul Eilbes or Donna Agnelly; every effort will be made to get you promptly seated. Thank you for your understanding.

MASKS REQUIRED!

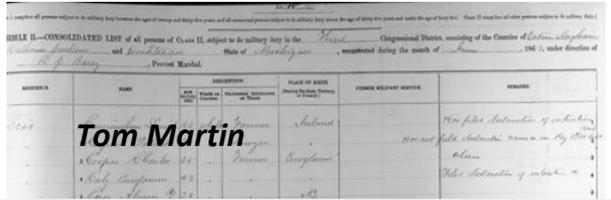
A mask is required when you come to the meeting per both the City of Milwaukee mask ordinance and state mandate. The ordinance allows you to remove the mask while seated at the table. If you are not drinking in the bar area you should have your mask on while talking to other people.

Please respect our speaker and fellow members by silencing your cell phones during the speaker's presentation.

I loved the old government in 1861. I loved the old Constitution yet. I think it is the best government in the world, if administered as it was before the war. I do not hate it; I am opposing now only the radical revolutionists who are trying to destroy it. I believe that party to be composed, as I know it is in Tennessee, of the worst men on God's earth - men who would not hesitate at no crime, and who have only one object in view - to enrich themselves.

Nathan Bedford Forrest

The Muster Roll: NEW MEMBERS



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, 2019 through October 2020.

Major Contributor (\$500 and above)

Patron (\$200 - \$499)

Gerald Frangesch, Van & Dawn Harl, Eugene & Jane Jamrozy, Stephen Leopold

Associate (\$100 - \$199)

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Contributor (up to \$99)

John Abbott, George Affeldt, Carl Backus, Dale Bspalec, Jim Blake, Angela Bodven, John & Linda Connelly, Gordon E. Dammann, Bill De Lind, Lori Duginski, Paul Eilbes, George Geanon, Julian Gonzalez, Brian Gunn, Leon & Margaret Harris, Jim Heinz, Christopher Johnson, Jay Lauck, Steve Magnusen, Jim & Monica Millane, Bob & Mary Lou Parrish, Tom Pokrandt, John Rodahl, David & Helga Sartori, Sam Solbert, Justin Tolomeo, Paul Zehren

Speaker Enhancement Fund

John Abbott, George Affeldt, Donna Agnelly, Dale Bspalec, Jim Blake, Roman Blenski, Angela Bodven, Roger Bohn, Ellen DeMers, Lori Duginski, Paul Eilbes, Julian Gonzalez, Douglas Haag, Tom Hesse, Jim Heinz, Eugene & Jane Jamrozy, Bernard Jene, Allan Kasprzak, Jay Lauck, Stephen Leopold, Kathy McNally, Jim & Monica Millane, Paul & Susan Miller, Herb Oechler, David Perez, John & Susan Petty, Laura Rinaldi, Brad & Kathy Schotanus, Diana Smurawa

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“Fort Fillmore” was the topic presented by Herbert O. Brayer in November 1951.

At the November 1961 meeting W.B. Hesseltine spoke to those assembled on “Two Who Might Have Been Stonewall.”

In November 1971 John Patrick Hunter spoke to the Round Table on “Haskell at Gettysburg: The Iron Brigade’s Finest.”

At the November 1981 meeting the topic for the evening was “Stonewall Jackson at White Oak Swamp” presented by Lowell Reidenbaugh.

The November 1991 meeting welcomed Alan T. Nolan who spoke on “Considering Lee Considered.”

C. Judley Wyant spoke on “1861 in Missouri at the November 2001 meeting.

At the November 2011 meeting Gail Stephens spoke to those assembled on “Jubal’s in the Valley, Summer 1864.”

At last year’s November meeting the Round Table welcomed Ethan Rafuse who spoke on “Back to the Chivalric Days of Yore: The Valley Campaign of 1862.”

At The Museum

For the safety of all visitors and staff, the following changes and policies are in place until further notice at the museum:

- Temporary Hours: 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Closed Saturday & Sunday
- A mask or other PPE is **REQUIRED** and must cover your mouth and nose
- Visitors are asked to sign in with your name and contact information
- Please practice social distancing at all time, staying 6 feet apart
- Visitors who feel ill or have a fever higher than 100.4 are asked to visit at a later date
- The museum is operating at 25% of building capacity, and there may be a wait to get in
- Some interactive exhibits and elements including the Resource Center are temporarily closed

Check out a special Savas Beatie book raffle! Our September speaker has a great book for one lucky MCWRT member. See page 15.

Kenosha Civil War Museum Second Friday Lecture Series

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

WATCH ON FACEBOOK

- The Great Camel Experiment presented by: David Noe
- The Wounding of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. presented by: Dr. Gordon Dammann
- Seceding the Secession presented by: Eric Wittenberg
- Recovering the Voices of the Union’s Midwest Irish presented by: Damian Shiels
- Gettysburg Stories: Monuments and Iconic Locations presented by: Steve Acker
- New Philadelphia presented by: Gerald McWorter and Kate Williams-McWorter
- Arming Ohio presented by: Phil Spaugy
- The Petersburg Regiment in the Civil War: A History of the 12th Virginia Infantry from John Brown’s Hanging to Appomattox, 1859 – 1865 presented by: John Horn
- Medical Innovations of the Civil War presented by: Trevor Steinbach
- The Vicksburg Campaign: Grant’s Masterpiece presented by: Dan Nettesheim
- The 29th Wisconsin at Vicksburg presented by: Tom Arliskas

WATCH ON YOU TUBE

- The War That Made Beer Famous presented by: Lance Herdegen
- Illinois Regiments at Gettysburg: July 1863 presented by: Dennis Doyle
- I’ve Heard of Her: Belle Boyd presented by: Jenn Edginton & Samantha Machalik

Coming on Facebook: Sir Butternut Comes to Madison Friday, November 13 at Noon

Presented by: Larry Desotell

Examine the experiences of Confederate soldiers of the 1st Alabama Infantry, in both the Battle of Island No. 10 to their experiences as prisoners at Camp Randall in Madison, Wisconsin. Gain insight into their personal background such as age, occupation, income and connection to slavery.

All Civil War Museum programs and workshops are virtual presentations viewable on the museum’s Facebook page. At this time, the museum is unable to host in-house programming.

If you wish to sign up for one of the workshops and are having trouble accessing the museum’s website, you can register with a credit card by calling the museum between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday at



Thank you, Jim Johnson, as we continue this season of insightful and delightful memories in our *From the Field* features!

**From the Second Regiment
Thanksgiving Day in Camp
Fort Tillinghast, Arlington, Va.
Thursday, November 28, 1861**

It has been one of the loveliest days possible for this season of the year, although it is raining delightfully now and earth and sky are overcast with clouds and darkness.

We have had cold, bleak days, and stinging, frosty nights already here in old Virginia since we pitched our tents between Fort Tillinghast and Arlington Grove and once the fleecy flakes of snow made the whole earth white and beautiful for the earth is always beautiful when robed in spotless white – but this day seemed as one made on purpose and set apart for Thanksgiving. There was not a breeze to shake the few remaining dry brown leaves upon the old forest trees, nor a cloud to obscure the bright face of the sun.

It was such a day as we often have in dear Wisconsin, in the months of September and October when Indian Summer makes her welcome visit to brighten the face of Nature and gladden the hearts of the people. What a lovely delightful day we have had for a holiday – the first holiday we have had for the six long months we have been in the service.

Governor Randall was here and made a short speech to King's brigade. This is probably the last visit he will make us and therefore the last time we shall see him in the capacity of governor of the State of Wisconsin. We have had our Thanksgiving, and though far away from our State we have had our Governor with us. He will probably return to Wisconsin in a few days but he will never be forgotten by the soldiers for whom he has so diligently labored. May the man who shall be entrusted with the responsibilities of the office that he has filled with such honor to himself and glory to his State be as faithful in the discharge of his duties, as faithful to the government and the people, as he has been and his reward will be great, for he shall live long in the hearts of those whose confidence he has not betrayed.

We have had a pleasant jovial time. Those of us who were not content with the plain ration furnished us by Uncle Samuel, purchased from the Sutler such other things as we wanted and prepared a Thanksgiving dinner good enough for a King, therefore, good enough for a soldier. I hope our friends in Wisconsin enjoyed their Thanksgiving as well as we did.

R.K.B.

Thanksgiving Dinner of the Second Regiment
An officer in the Second Wisconsin Regiment in a private letter dated Washington Nov. 29, gives an enthusiastic account of the Thanksgiving Dinner of his regiment. He says:

Perhaps you think, because we are away from home, living in tents with nothing but tin cups and plates that we suffer for the want of the necessaries of Life. Now that you may not grieve away your life and flesh, I enclose for you a Bill of Fare which we had to select from on Thanksgiving – yesterday. Gov. Randall was present at our table in our tent and ate off our tin dishes, drank champagne from our borrowed glasses and coffee from our tin mugs. So was Gov. Seward, so was Senator Wilson, so was Gen. King and staff, some of Gen. McDowell's staff and sundry other distinguished officers and individuals too numerous to mention beside some who were not. The President intended to come but was interrupted just at the time of starting. Golly! Weren't we proud of the day and the occasion and the dinner and company?

So we ate and drank and talked and talked and drank and ate and sung and toasted and joked and joked and toasted and sung until the flesh which was weak gave out while the spirit was still willing. But the best of it was we adjourned in good season and departed in quietness and peace leaving the largest share of the eatables to the men and music and others who had assisted us. There were about fifty and officers and guests at the table and as the Apostle says it was **"A feast of reason and flow of soul"**

***We shall meet, but we shall miss him
There will be one vacant chair
We shall linger to caress him
While we breathe our evening prayer.***

The Vacant Chair, printed in the Milwaukee Sentinel,
Thanksgiving, 1861

**Thanksgiving with the Seventh
Camp Arlington, Virginia, November 28, 1861**

Messrs. Editors: - we beg the privilege to say a few words to our friends and relatives through the medium of your valuable paper. As today is Thanksgiving and as we are not compelled to drill, we have a little time to spare to write and feeling that our Annual feast day will be, this year, to many households an unusually solemn occasion, the empty chair telling a story of devotion, of courage, of determination to shield the remaining ones in the enjoyment of the blessings they are singing praises for and tenderly will the prayer ascend for the absent one's protection and guidance. We hope the day throughout the land will be observed as it never was observed before. A portion of the day might well be devoted to the preparation of a fitting tribute to our country's defenders.

Today the weather is fine, the sun shines bright and warm as at a June noonday. At half past eleven we, Gen. King's brigade, were assembled in front of the Lee mansion – Gen. King's headquarters – where His Excellency, Gov. Randall, addressed us. He spoke at some length, paid us many compliments and bade us farewell – yes, I fear a last farewell to many of us. We then returned to our quarters to partake of our noonday meal which, I may say, was almost a feast; and, as there is a good deal of doubt on the part of our friends at home as to our having enough to eat. I will mention the bill of fare which is not an uncommon thing with us; we seated ourselves at a pine table covered with a white muslin cloth. After returning thanks to the Giver of All Good, the thought occurred to us whether our friends and loved ones at home had a good dinner to eat – but I am digressing. We commenced with mashed potatoes, roast beef, warm biscuit, fresh butter, pickles, tea and cream, winding up with apple pie, sweet cakes and crackers, fresh peaches, plum sauce, tomato sauce, oysters, fried nut cakes, green apples and good sweet cider.

Considering that we are in the midst of enemies and in a soldier's tent almost on the field of battle, you may well imagine that, as it was all prepared by a sister's experienced hand who was seated at the head of the table, that it had a look of homelike-ness; and, as I said before, having good appetites, we did ample justice to our repast. The health of the regiment is generally very good and being as it is a holiday the time passed off pleasantly. While on dress parade, Hon. W.H. Seward and Senator Wilson drove up in front of our line and halted to see the regiment maneuver, the men, having all received their new uniforms, felt well and performed their exercises with spirit.

The day closes with gentle rain showering on us and the same as our enemies a few miles beyond, verifying in a singular manner the scriptural saying that it rains the same on the just and unjust. Before another Thanksgiving, probably before another holiday, we may have the opportunity of showering a rain of fire on their heads which we hope will annihilate them as effectually as Sodom and Gomorrah were annihilated. Let us hope and pray that when another Thanksgiving rolls about it may be such a one as will see our country rescued from its present dangers and that we will again be a united people joining in a general Thanksgiving to him who holds our destiny in his hands.



CIVIL WAR NUANCES

The blog Civil War Nuances has interesting insights about Civil War personalities. The following information was gathered from that blog.



“The Peacemakers.”

Sherman, Grant, Lincoln, and Porter on the River Queen, March 1865.
Painting by George Peter Alexander Healy, 1868.

William T. Sherman met Abraham Lincoln once in 1861 when his brother Senator John Sherman introduced them. The eventual general recorded in his memoirs that he wasn't impressed with the President. In Sherman's opinion Lincoln was not a “war President.” The two met again in 1865 as depicted in the painting above. This time, Sherman left the meeting with a completely different opinion of his Commander-in-Chief.

I know, when I left him, that I was more than ever impressed by his kindly nature, his deep and earnest sympathy with the afflictions of the whole people, resulting from the war, and by the march of hostile armies through the South; and that his earnest desire seemed to be to end the war speedily, without more bloodshed or devastation, and to restore all the men of both sections to their homes. In the language of his second inaugural address, he seemed to have “charity for all, malice toward none,” and, above all, an absolute faith in the courage, manliness, and integrity of the armies in the field. When at rest or listening, his legs and arms seemed to hang almost lifeless, and his face was care-worn and haggard; but, the moment he began to talk, his face lightened up, his tall form, as it were, unfolded, and he was the very impersonation of good-humor and fellowship. The last words I recall as addressed to me were that he would feel better when I was back at Goldsboro. We parted at the gangway of the River Queen, about noon of March 28th, and I never saw him again. Of all the men I ever met, he seemed to possess more of the elements of greatness, combined with goodness, than any other.

**MILWAUKEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
2020-2021 SPEAKER SCHEDULE**

| | |
|---|------------------|
| September 10, 2020 | Ted Savas |
| <i>Lost and Found: The Archaeology of the Battle of Payne's Farm</i> | |
| October 8, 2020 | Rob Girardi |
| <i>Lincoln and the Common Soldier</i> | |
| November 12, 2020 | John R. Scales |
| <i>The Battle and Campaign of General Nathan Bedford Forrest</i> | |
| December 10, 2020 | Dave Powell |
| <i>Union Command Failure in the Shenandoah: Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel and War in the Valley of Virginia, May 1864</i> | |
| January 7, 2021 | TBA |
| February 11, 2021 | Leslie Goddard |
| <i>Presenting Clara Barton</i> | |
| March 11, 2021 | TBA |
| <i>Topic To Be Determined</i> | |
| April 8, 2021 | Ron Kirkwood |
| <i>Too Much for Human Endurance</i> | |
| May 13, 2021 | Michael Hardy |
| <i>General Lee's Immortals</i> | |
| June 10, 2021 | A. Wilson Greene |
| <i>Re-assessing Grant and Lee in the Overland Campaign</i> | |

**Speakers/topics remain subject to change,
especially due to the fluid Covid situation.
We appreciate your understanding!**



**Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.
2020 – 2021 Board of Directors**

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Office/Position</u> | <u>Term Expires</u> |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|
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**~ 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.

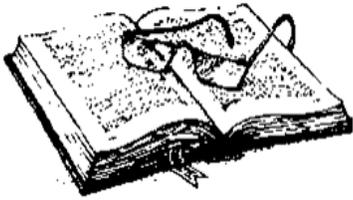
Milwaukee Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for November 12, 2020

Mail your reservations by Monday, November 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
November 12, 2020 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 _____



BETWEEN THE COVERS

From Manassas to Appomattox

Memoirs of the Civil War in America

General James Longstreet

This book was published by Konecky & Konecky in 1992, part of a series they published on other Civil War leaders. I picked this book up a few years ago at the Kenosha Civil War Museum in the used book section. The book also contains some copies of letters between Lee and Longstreet in an appendix. The book has 658 pages including the letters and might not be for the reader who has trouble with a long book.

General Longstreet starts out his memoir in the first chapter providing information about his early years and then moves on to develop his time in the Confederate Army. He provides some insights to the First Battle of Bull Run in describing how officers and men for both sides were sadly lacking in military experience and tactical know how. Considering Longstreet's writing was put on paper after the fact, he could provide a good analysis of what went wrong for each side based on some hindsight but also the experience Longstreet had gained over his service as a senior commander in the Confederate Army. I think one important fact is often overlooked or glossed over from writers analyzing battles that occurred early in the war – the fact that almost every commander in the war had active service experience only as company commanders, not senior leaders. Thus, when thrust into senior command leadership positions, regimental, brigade or division commands, they had zero experience in managing large bodies of troops. The results were disjointed actions like First Bull Run.

Longstreet identifies one major shortcoming of the Confederate forces by explaining how, during this first large engagement, the flag being used by Confederate forces caused confusion on the battlefield. This problem was corrected by adapting the more traditional Confederate battle flag. He also points out how the small early engagements after 1st Bull Run “served to season troops and teach the importance of discipline and vigilance.”

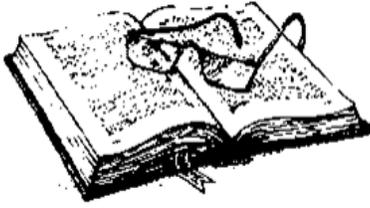
One fault I discovered reading this book was that there were no maps that were included with his battlefield descriptions of actions during each fight. This was a problem I solved by having a copy of the West Point Atlas of Civil War battles. It made following Longstreet's descriptions of maneuvers easier to follow and make sense of his writings.

One item I found important in Longstreet's comments was the one he penned about the Maryland Campaign. He maintained that the Confederate army should have been rested and refit before advancing into Maryland in 1862. He maintains that had it been better prepared the Emancipation Proclamation wouldn't have been issued and the impact it had on the Confederate cause never would have been put into play. He also provides some interesting observations on the campaigns at Chickamauga and East Tennessee against Knoxville. He provides details on why he ended up preferring charges against General McLaws, which ended up with his removal from Confederate service.

In his memoir, General Longstreet has one chapter in which he describes his role in an attempt to set up a meeting between Lee and Grant to hammer out an armistice. He made contact with an old Army friend, General Ord, and the two of them tried to orchestrate a meeting that they hoped would end the war and lead to peace. All these efforts came to naught but it was a piece of information I had no previous knowledge of and found this an interesting tidbit.

I found this book to have a lot of interesting insights that Longstreet provided on the campaigns he participated in and gave clues to his opinions of leadership qualities of various commanders he worked with during the war. His views on the hows and whys of the various battle successes and failures were enlightening and provided “the other side” view of the conflict. As mentioned, the lack of maps made some of the battle descriptions hard to follow and at times confusing. I'm not sure this is a book for every student of the Civil War but many will find Longstreet's commentary on his service interesting and should consider reading his memoirs. His observations on other Confederate commanders are very interesting, particularly on his early workings with Jackson. However, I do think Porter Alexander did a much better job in providing insights to the Confederate side during the war.

submitted by Bruce Klem



BETWEEN THE COVERS

Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom

David W. Blight

This review is on a book that was read for the Kenosha Civil War Museum's Media Club. The book was one of the New York Times 10 Best Books of the Year. Published in 2018 it is 764 pages long and covers the entire life and struggles of Frederick Douglass. The author uses some newly discovered manuscripts to provide untold details about Douglass' life and develops a very enlightening book on his life.

I have to admit I've never read anything on Frederick Douglass and any history instruction I've had only mentioned him in passing. Reading this book I was amazed by the struggles that Frederick Douglass had to go through during his life. From his early childhood to the end of his life Douglass was always battling to get through situations. If ever there was a self-made man of influence it was Frederick Douglass – especially when you consider his beginnings as an uneducated slave. Another factor that Mr. Blight points out is the fact that Frederick Douglass had to learn to read and write almost entirely on his own.

Born to a slave and most probably fathered by his owner, Aaron Anthony, his early childhood was both good and evil according to Douglass himself – an occasional kindness but much brutality seen through the eyes of a young boy. He witnessed at least seven brutal beatings resulting in the near death of the slave being beaten. He also describes his overall condition and that of other slave children at the plantation that was his home. Often naked and hungry a standard meal was corn mush and with the young children wearing some sort of shift made out of meal sacks as their only clothing.

Mr. Blight describes how his real break came when he was sent to Baltimore to be a companion to a cousin of the Anthony's. It was there that the wife began to teach Douglass to read and write until her husband forbade further instruction. However, at that point Frederick Douglass had enough information to launch his own underground learning program. I think this points out that Douglass was gifted with a fine mind and had the determination to develop it to its' fullest. Realizing at any early age that learning would be his ticket to freedom he used many ploys to accomplish his goal.

Frederick Douglass eventually penned three autobiographies that Mr. Blight used to develop his book. Frederick Douglass had three main parts to his life: Part One was all about his life as a slave; Part Two was preaching for abolition in the United States, Britain, Ireland, Scotland and Canada; Part Three had to do with his family relations. Along the way he traveled thousands of miles in his life's journey becoming a famed speaker and orator. He met and influenced presidents from Abraham Lincoln to Grover Cleveland.

He served in a variety of government positions, some figurehead but others like Ambassador to Haiti, having an ability to provide realistic input on government policy.

David Blight's honest telling of Frederick Douglass' life reveals misjudgments and some petty grievances. We see Douglass as a human being, not perfect. But we see him much more as a giant, unwavering in his conviction in the demonic quality of slavery and the need to respect the dignity of every human being regardless of color. I believe David Blight has, in a way, entered Douglass' mind and heart as well as another human being can. He has, of course, been greatly helped by Douglass' three autobiographies but he goes beyond that to offer reasoned but never over reaching conclusions on his state of mind, his motivations and concerns.

I found this book to be a fairly interesting read particularly since I had no idea of Douglass' life story and how incredible his development was. I'm not sure this is a book for everyone but as far as learning about Douglass it has got the facts well covered and is a great story. I did however find a few times in parts of the book where I had some difficulty with Blight's style but not enough to put the book aside.

submitted by Bruce Klem



OUR COVID ESCAPE!

We did it! We were able to get away for 10 days on a road trip south to Winchester, Virginia, then East Tennessee, and finally to the Battlefields of Shiloh and Fort Donelson. Our first stop, with two great friends, John and Marlene Mark of Princeton, Wisconsin, was Winchester, Virginia and the Home Range of the N-SSA, the North-South Skirmish Association. The N-SSA is a national black powder Civil War shooting organization that had its beginnings in 1949. The organization owns the largest outdoor shooting range in the United States and is devoted to the use and competition of smoothbore, musket rifle, carbine, revolver, breech loader and single shot rifles, and full scale cannon and mortar competition. All firearms used in competition of any type must be either an original or exact copy of a Civil War era weapon used during the War. We can put up to 640 folks at a time on the line to shoot and a typical "Skirmish" includes both individual on paper and live fire team events at breakable targets. We are all longtime members of the 29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry N-SSA.

We shoot locally with other Western Region teams and then make the trek to Winchester each Spring and Fall for "Nationals." Each team has a campsite at the range and two years ago we built a Club House for our team to enjoy with their families. We returned this year to paint and put in a new floor. Three days were spent just painting and working. We were stiff and sore but we got the work done first and then it was time for some fun and relaxation.

Back on the road, our first stop was the Trump vineyards. Now, you can like him or leave him, but the Trump winery outside Charlottesville makes some great wines! We stayed at the Trump Inn on the grounds as a treat to ourselves after being stuck at home since February. The service was impeccable and the food was great! While there we took a special "behind the scenes" tour of Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello. This tour is done after hours with a special guide. We saw all three floors with the top two not open to the public except through this special tour. Of course, included with Jefferson was the Sally Hemmings story which was very interesting. We did not know that one of their sons had moved to Madison, Wisconsin, and, I believe, is buried there.

From Charlottesville, we stopped in Greenville, Tennessee, the birthplace and home of President Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President who replaced President Lincoln upon his death. Johnson's Tailor Shop (yes, he was a tailor before running for public office), his boyhood home and mansion later in life are all in downtown Greenville within walking distance of each other. Of special historical note, the local movie theatre in Greenville in 1955 was the host of the world premiere of Walt Disney's "Davy Crockett, King of the Wild Frontier". In attendance were Fess Parker, Walt Disney and the rest of the cast. Greenville is also the birthplace of Davy Crockett!

Greenville is also the town where General John Hunt Morgan was killed. Seems in September 1864 he was spending a cold and rainy night in a mansion that still stands in the center of town. The Union Cavalry heard he was there with his men and decided to attack Greenville. A cannon ball is still visible in one of the buildings on Main Street. Morgan tried to escape by hiding in a nearby church. The church still stands across from the mansion and Morgan was caught there and proclaimed he would never willingly go back to prison. He broke away from his guards and was shot in the back and killed. Greenville is worth a stop.

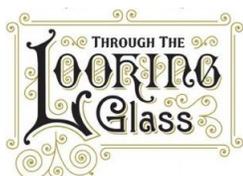
From Greenville we traveled across Tennessee to the Shiloh Battlefield. Unfortunately for Tom, the Research Center was closed due to Covid, but the bookstore and museum were open. We did a 2-day tour of the battlefield with local guide and resident, Mr. Larry Deberry. Larry owns a small museum and tour service on Rt. 22 near the Park entrance. Larry was raised on the battlefield and his family ties there go back generations. He also had a number of ancestors who served in the Confederate Army at Shiloh. Larry is a born storyteller and knows more about the Park and its people than perhaps anyone else alive. His SUV Chapter meets in the historic rebuilt Shiloh Church in the basement and his chapter has hosted Memorial Day services at the Confederate burial trench on the battlefield for years with the blessing of the Park. His reminiscences were worth the trip. Larry knows the Park like the back of his hand and his specialty is burial sites, cannons, and artifacts. He was and still is an artifact collector. The collection of dug artifacts in his museum is really something to see. The biggest thrill for Tom was to see and hold a pike head found on the Corinth road that led to Pittsburg Landing and Grant's Army. He had read that the Confederates were making pikes on site for the green soldiers that had not yet been issued firearms, and to see and handle such a rare artifact was very special! If you got down to Shiloh, look him up and tell him Tom, Terry, John and Marlene sent you. You won't be disappointed. Besides Shiloh and Corinth history, we also filled up on catfish and hushpuppies, quite a treat!

From Shiloh, the next stop was Fort Donelson National Battlefield Park. Our tour guide there was Mr. Greg Biggs of Clarksville, Tennessee. Greg has been a speaker at our Milwaukee Civil War Round Table on several occasions. He knows Donelson like the back of his hand and took up to places where mountain goats could not go! Fort Donelson is one of those battles and places that has taken a back seat to battlefields like Shiloh and Gettysburg, but actually was of extreme importance to the opening campaigns of the War and Union efforts to drive the Confederates down the Mississippi River and east to Nashville, Tennessee. Greg did a stellar job. His maps and knowledge were outstanding! The museum at Donelson was closed for remodeling and Covid but I hope it opens soon.

We saw where General C. F. Smith counterattacked and drove the Confederates out of their trenches, and where McClelland marched around the flanks of the Confederate fort. We also saw the hills with great heights that the western men had to climb to make their attack and the Confederate attempts to drive away Wallace and McClelland was where we spent all afternoon. Greg also spoke of the water batteries and the contest between them and the Federal ironclad fleet. Greg's heroes at Fort Donelson were the 11th Illinois, the 66th Illinois and the 2nd Iowa. The 11th took the most casualties of the battle in holding off the Confederate attack. The 66th or "Western Sharpshooters" and their ability to silence Confederate cannons and CS sharpshooters was a game changer. The story of the 2nd Iowa being touted for their attack on the far-left trenches as ordered by U.S. Grant is a winning story of sure grit including how the American Flag was carried to the top of a steep ridge under cannon and musket fire. Fort Donelson really needs a review and should be given a higher place in Civil War history. The town of Dover was also the site of two more Civil War battles or raids by Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Finally, with our heads spinning we started for home. Covid could not keep up off the Civil War trail. We all felt better for going, and although some things were closed or curtailed across the South, things are opening up and worth the trip. Wish you all could have been with us!

submitted by: Tom and Terry Arliskas



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!

JEDEDIAH HOTCHKISS



During the Civil War Time Travelers trip to the Shenandoah Valley last year, Milwaukee Civil War Round Table member and fellow Time Traveler, Doug Haag, gave the group a talk on Stonewall Jackson's map maker, Jedediah Hotchkiss. Doug based his talk on the map maker's journal dated from March 10, 1862 to April 18, 1865; the journal was published as *Make Me a Map of the Valley* edited by Archie P. McDonald and published by Southern Methodist Press 1973. Below is Doug's research and review.

I want you to think about the time in 1861 that the U.S. Army's Topographical Engineers documented many maps of the Great Lakes, the Far West, and the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, but these were only for 10 miles inland and no agency thought to map the part of the country where most of the Civil War was fought. There was no need for maps, since most Americans lived east of the Mississippi River and rarely traveled far from their homes. 20 miles is a day's hike even by horse. The South being mostly agricultural had 3 major cities (Atlanta, Richmond, and New Orleans). The census of 1860 had 23 million

people in the North and 9 million in the South of which 4 million were slaves. The Regular army had 16,000 men with 1,200 officers of which 20% sided with their state in the South. There were only 12 gunships ready for the war.

Jackson's Shenandoah campaign of 1862 is a defensive strategy as part of the McClellan Peninsula campaign to take Richmond. Jackson's role was to keep 3 federal armies of 45,000 troops from uniting with McClellan who is within 5 miles of Richmond with 91,000 men vs. Lee's 81,000 men. Jackson marched 700 miles and won 5 of 6 battles in 40 days! A good general must do 3 things: 1. Avoid mistakes 2. Profit from enemy mistakes and 3. Lead his adversary to make mistakes and that is where Jackson excelled. General Richard Taylor, who is an admirer of Lee wrote that the Peninsula campaign was a series of Southern blunders beginning with the neglect of Johnson and Lee to properly reconnoiter and map the area when McClellan came up the James River which was well-mapped.

The foremost mapper of the war North or South was Jedediah Hotchkiss with at least half of all Confederate maps made by him! Hotchkiss, born in New York, came to Virginia as a young man on a walking tour and was so attracted to the environment that he settled in the state. He opened and operated several academies. On the side he studied engineering and mapping and was a self-instructed genius. Hotchkiss had an unrivaled eye for terrain, and this made him more than a mapmaker; he was an expert at reconnaissance, a valuable skill for the army.

Hotchkiss reported for service in Western Virginia in July 1861, and began making a map of the camp and surrounding area, which he used when Federals arrived and separated Confederate units from their camp. Hotchkiss led them over the mountain at night and completed their escape. Back in camp Hotchkiss was made acting adjutant and when Lee arrived, he was asked to map Tygart's Valley which he finished by August 1861. Hotchkiss fell ill to typhoid fever and in October went home to recover. In March 1862 he returned and was dispatched to Jackson's headquarters and was told **"I want you to make me a map of the Valley, from Harpers Ferry to Lexington, showing all the points of offense and defense in those**

places. Mr. Pendleton will give you orders for whatever outfit you want. Good morning, sir.” Hotchkiss with his quick perception of terrain could swiftly supply accurate sketches to Jackson who had no real facility for grasping the lay of the land. Hotchkiss, aware of this lack of ability in Jackson was always prepared to explain his maps in detail using colored pencils for greater clarity of surface features.

Jackson, in the battle of Port Royal, tells Hotchkiss to get General Taylor’s 380 troops and take the Coaling high ground. At the battle of McDowell, Jackson had Hotchkiss take cavalry and block the mountain pass erecting impediments, falling trees, placing boulders in the road and burning bridges to block roads to be used by the Union to get access to the valley.

Hotchkiss was home in December 1862 with colds, fevers and yellow with jaundice. He came back to camp in January 1863 and spent most of the month making maps of the battle of Kernstown and McDowell. When Jackson was shot at Chancellorsville in 1863, Hotchkiss and Sandie Pendleton arrived right after Jackson was wounded, and in fact, he rode off to get Dr. McGuire and then to General Lee to inform Lee of Jackson’s wounding.

When General Early took command of the second corps Hotchkiss traveled to Carlisle, PA in June 1863 and was engaged in reconnaissance for the army. The 1st day of Gettysburg he acted as courier and then was assigned to draw maps of the area. On July 4th at 2 a.m. he was assigned the job of drawing maps of retreat to Virginia which he completed on July 14. In the summer of 1864 Hotchkiss was with General Early on the famous offense to within 6 miles of Washington, D.C. Again, in October Hotchkiss was with General Early at Cedar Creek on reconnaissance making several sketches. Hotchkiss revealed the unguarded Union right wing, but the Confederates were unable to take the advantage as Generals Gordon and Early later argued each other was to blame for this failure to capitalize on the situation. In January 1865 Hotchkiss was frequently on reconnaissance and supervised a small staff in making maps for the army. He was at Lynchburg on April 9, 1865, when Lee surrendered and then Hotchkiss was with General Lomax on the ride to Danville to confer with Secretary of War John Breckinridge at the end of the war when Jefferson Davis was captured by the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

The Hotchkiss parole document was preserved in his collection of papers with the description: Captain Hotchkiss, 5’10”, a little thin, fair complexion, with dark hair and brown eyes. Hotchkiss did take the amnesty oath. In July 1865, Colonel Harman hired him to survey land in Staunton. In October 1865, U.S Grant gave a “military order” for Hotchkiss to surrender his collection of maps. Hotchkiss refused, but he traveled to Washington to discuss personally with Grant the historical value of the maps while Grant only thought of maps for their practical value. A compromise was reached where Grant examined all the maps and selected those maps Grant considered valuable for military use. Hotchkiss consented to copy those for a “fair price” and hired his former staff soldier to prepare copies of the selected maps for Grant. Later, several Confederate generals asked for Hotchkiss to document their writings with maps and accounts from the Hotchkiss diary. In 1867 he wrote a book *The Battle of VA Chancellorsville* which he published in New York. He lectured at Washington College and other schools about his service with Stonewall Jackson. Hotchkiss then devotes the rest of his life to engineering and development work. In 1872 he traveled to England to attract capital for the business development of Virginia mineral and timber resources. In 1874, Hotchkiss went back to England and obtained capital for immigration or worker/people to Virginia. In 1880-1890, Hotchkiss became active in the development of Western Virginia, reflecting that as an investor Hotchkiss pointed out the low cost of Negro labor in the area makes the business prospects extremely profitable.

In December 1898, we find Hotchkiss in a Richmond hospital. His friend (and Jackson’s doctor), Dr. McGuire, enters the hospital to visit and takes charge and operated to remove a stone that was reported as 2 ½ “long by 1” wide and 1” thick from Hotchkiss’s bladder. Hotchkiss appeared to recover by late December from the operation. However, in January bad weather hits Hotchkiss and he became a victim to the grippe and mastoiditis complications, and died on January 17, 1899 at the age of 70.

Clement Evan, editor of the Confederate Military History wrote – *As topographer and staff officer under generals Lee, Jackson, Ewell, Early, and Garnett, Hotchkiss was undoubtedly more familiar with the battlefields of Virginia than any other man, and it is fortunate for the students of today and of future generations that his account of the war in that region should be here preserved. Particularly in that regard to the Valley campaigns of Stonewall Jackson and Early, and the campaigns of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, Hotchkiss was the historical authority.*

Jedediah Hotchkiss was a humble man of great ability. He possessed no military training and ends the war as a Major. He supports several Confederate generals’ writings after the war and was recognized by both Lee and Grant as the best map maker in that war. The maps have incredible detail with elevations and different terrain markings. This book is interesting and after reading his journal one becomes an admirer of the little known “hobby topographer.”

submitted by: Doug Haag

All But Forgotten Figures in the Great American Conflict: Major Henry Rathbone

The vastness and longevity of the American Civil War has created many heroes and folks who became famous because of it. Arguably, many more folks are lost to the annals of history; their key contributions overlooked and lost in time.

Henry Rathbone is such a figure.



Major Henry Rathbone

Rathbone was born in Albany, New York in 1837. His father, Jared, was a merchant and banker and mayor of Albany, New York. He died when his son was just seventeen, but left Henry a fortune of two hundred thousand dollars. Henry's widowed mother then married Judge Ira Harris of Albany, who upon William Henry Seward's acceptance of the post of Secretary of State was named to replace him as a United States Senator. His daughter was Clara.

Rathbone studied law at Union College. He was a member of the Sigma Phi Society. He had a brief stint as a lawyer in Albany and was a partner in a firm prior to enlisting at the beginning of the Civil War.

Henry joined the Union Army in 1861. In battle he served as a captain in the 12th Infantry Regiment and saw action at the Battle of Antietam and the Battle of Fredericksburg. He then moved to Washington D.C. to serve with the Provost-Marshal General Bureau. He attained the rank of Major.

His legacy was cemented by the company he kept one evening, invited by Mary Lincoln. A last minute fill-in to join the Lincolns on April 14, 1865 to see the play *Our American Cousin*, Major Henry Rathbone and his fiancé, Clara Harris, by all accounts, were excited to spend the evening with the president and first lady.

They arrived late and created some chaos upon arrival.

Henry Rathbone was the man that tried to save President Lincoln or at least apprehend John Wilkes Booth, after Booth shot Lincoln at Ford's Theater.

But perhaps there is a twist to the story.

A recent book paints a different picture of what occurred. The thesis is that Rathbone was not seated, but standing in the back, not even watching the play when John Wilkes Booth strode into the theater box.

Perhaps Rathbone may have recognized the famous actor and surmised that he was there simply to meet and greet Lincoln - up until the shot was fired into the president's cranium. His position in the box and reaction time to try and capture Booth may have been delayed enough for Lincoln to be shot. He was stabbed by Booth in the arm and head. His wounds healed but never completely. His head injury may have caused mental illness.

This theory might also be a key reason why he became beyond distraught.

"Dr. G. W. Pope, the Harris family doctor, tended to Rathbone upon his arrival back home. The knife wound was deep, almost to the bone, and stretched down his bicep from shoulder to elbow. It came within inches of the brachial artery, which would have meant certain death for Henry. While that bit of luck saved his life, he had still lost a substantial amount of blood. He was pale as a ghost and delirious with guilt."

John Wilkes Booth thus haunted him for the rest of his days.

He blamed himself for not saving the President that evening, even though no one else did. He was rescued by nearly everyone.

If true, his head wound and seeing Lincoln shot might explain his deep emotional trauma.

About two weeks after the assassination, Clara Harris would make the peculiar decision of posing for Civil War photographer Matthew Brady. It was not an ordinary session. She again donned the dress she had on the night of the assassination, still caked with Rathbone's dried blood.

"Afterwards, she placed the garment in the back of her closet, eventually having it entombed by a brick wall. Rathbone's behavior was becoming increasingly unstable and over the years he was plagued by health problems, including chronic heart palpitations."

On July 11, 1867, Clara and Henry wed. She was his stepsister. The marriage was precarious.

In 1870, having retired from the army with the rank of Major, he could not find work due to his mental health issues. The jobs he did find did not last long.

The marriage conceived three children: Henry Riggs (born February 12, 1870 who later became a U.S. Congressman), Gerald Lawrence (born August 26, 1871), and Clara Pauline (born September 15, 1872).

The family traveled and ultimately moved to Germany to either save their marriage or deal with Henry's mental health issues, or both.

When Grover Cleveland became President, he appointed Rathbone as his consul to Germany.

Rathbone's mental state continued to worsen. He became more and more apprehensive and paranoid of people in public and of public places. He developed an overzealous jealousy of his wife's attention to their own children.

On December 23, 1883, brandishing a revolver and knife, he attempted to enter his children's bedroom. Clara stood between them. In rage, he shot her twice and stabbed her, killing her. He then attempted suicide by stabbing himself five times.

He survived.

He was charged with murder. There was never a trial. Rathbone blamed an intruder. He was found insane by a German court and was put in a provincial insane asylum in Hildesheim, Germany, and spent the next 27 years there, dying in 1911 at the age of 74. He is buried in Germany.

"In 1910, the year before his father's death, Henry Riggs Rathbone reportedly broke down the brick wall his mother had built decades ago to shut out the past, recovered her blood-stained dress and set it ablaze – an attempt to put an end to what he felt was a family curse."

So, what did he suffer from?

He suffered from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

"When John Wilkes Booth entered the Presidential Box at Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865, he not only took the life of President Lincoln, but also Henry and Clara Rathbone's. Henry's life was a life turned tragic."

submitted by: **Grant A. Johnson**

Sources:

<https://www.thevintagenews.com/2018/06/07/henry-reed-rathbone/>

<https://www.civilwaracademy.com/henry-rathbone>

<https://www.americanheritage.com/haunted-major>

<https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Henry-Rathbone>

<https://spartacus-educational.com/USACWrathbone.htm>

Suggested Reading:

Worst Seat in the House: Henry Rathbone's Front Row View of the Lincoln Assassination

By: Caleb Jenner Stephens and Karl Monger February 17, 2014

Manhunt: The 12-Day Chase for Lincoln's Killer

By: James Swanson

Fortune's Fool: The Life of John Wilkes Booth

By: Terry Alford



dagger Booth used to stab Rathbone



JIM LIGHTHIZER'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO HIS FRIENDS IN THE PRESERVATION COMMUNITY

September 30, 2020

My Dear Friends,

Almost 21 years ago – December 1, 1999 – I reported for duty as president of what was then known as the Civil War Preservation Trust. I'd been involved on the board of one of the pre-merger organizations, but that was the day I became a professional preservationist, when I officially made protecting America's hallowed battlegrounds my life's work. My career to that point had undoubtedly been successful – lawyer, elected official, state cabinet secretary – but in just a matter of hours, I knew that I had landed in the greatest job I would ever hold. Empowered with a new sense of purpose, I quickly decided it would be the last job I would ever hold.

Today is the day that I follow through with that instinct. As hard as it is to believe, this is my last day at the Trust, and tomorrow I begin my retirement. I could not let this occasion pass without taking the opportunity to write to you one last time to reflect on this incredible era in my life.

Twenty years passed almost in the blink of an eye on this incredible journey we took together, building a legacy that both honors our ancestors and will inspire future generations. I hope you know that I was conscious each and every day that not a single one of the 53,000 acres we saved would have been possible without you, the members of this organization.

Spending the past 20 years as your president has been a privilege beyond what I could have imagined when I first fell in love with history and discovered that there were organizations out there working to protect it. Thank you for your unwavering support and generosity to this cause. Thank you for the confidence you placed in me and my team as we took on one ambitious goal after the next. YOU are the heart and soul of this organization, not the Board or the staff. Nor even me, though I long stood at the helm.

I step down today knowing that this organization I love is in great hands. I am proud of the top-notch staff I have built and have total confidence in the capable Board of Trustees who guide our work. David Duncan, my longtime lieutenant who takes the reins tomorrow, has worked alongside me to build the Trust into a positive force for historic preservation in this nation. He has my utter faith and I know he will lead us on to further successes.

When I say “us,” I mean it. I look forward to being a part of all the great things we will continue to achieve together. You have my word that I will stay involved as a mentor and adviser, with a lifetime seat on the Board of Trustees as president emeritus. I will also remain an active member and Color Bearer – when you attend Trust events, I'll be in the crowd alongside of you. And we may cross paths in battlefield parks, as I spend time taking my grandchildren to the places you and I saved together.

Since I announced my intention to retire last fall, an overwhelming number of you have reached out to offer me kind words as I begin this new chapter in my life. I apologize that I have not been able to respond to each one personally – the response was humbling and overwhelming! – But know that I read them all and am profoundly grateful for the time we have spent together.

Thank you, my friends, for having allowed me to be part of your lives through our shared love of history. I wish you all the very best.

Jim Lighthizer
President
American Battlefield Trust

P.S. I think most of you know that Antietam has a special place in my heart because I started helping to save land there when I was Maryland Secretary of Transportation – years before I came to the Trust. Well, that makes it a particular joy to offer you this as my very last announcement as President: **We did it!** Together, we saved the three key acres in Antietam's West Woods. I wrote to you about a few weeks ago. Thank you for rising to the occasion and helping us quickly complete this final transaction of my tenure.

NEW FROM SAVAS BEATIE PUBLICATIONS

- Tullahoma
The Forgotten Campaign That Changed the Course of the Civil War
June 23 – July 4, 1863
By: David A. Powell and Eric J. Wittenberg
- Patriots Twice
Former Confederates and the Building of America after the Civil War
By: Stephen M. Hood
- Germantown
A Military History of the Battle for Philadelphia, October 4, 1777
By: Michael C. Harris
- Defending the Arteries of Rebellion
Confederate Naval Operations in the Mississippi River Valley
1861-1865
By: Neil P. Chatelain
- The Maps of the Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign
An Atlas of Mounted Operations from Brandy Station through Falling Waters
June 9 – July 14, 1863
By: Bradley M. Gottfried



REPRINTS FROM SAVAS BEATIE PUBLICATIONS

- The Maps of Chickamauga
An Atlas of the Chickamauga Campaign Including the Tullahoma Operations
June 22 – September 23, 1863
By: David Powell with Cartography by: David Friedrichs
- The Maps of Antietam
An Atlas of the Antietam (Sharpsburg) Campaign Including the Battle of South Mountain
September 2 – 20, 1862
By: Bradley M. Gottfried

SPECIAL SILENT AUCTION

Defending the Arteries of Rebellion: Confederate Naval Operations in the Mississippi River Valley, 1861-1865 will be the focus of a special silent auction at the November meeting. The book was donated by our September speaker, Ted Savas. Funds raised from this auction will go into our Speaker Enhancement Fund.

Opening Bid will start at \$25.00.

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 submission to **Donna Agnelly, Editor**, 420 Racine St. Unit 110, Waterford, WI 53185. You may also email her at 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 (\$50), family (\$60), non-resident (\$25), attending an educational institution (\$20).

Contact Paul Eilbes for information: (262) 376-0568.

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| Blue Brief Case..... | \$25.00 |
| Blue Light-Weight Sweatshirt..... | \$30.00 |
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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.

