

GENERAL ORDERS



The Newsletter of the

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



November 11, 2021

Dr. Thomas G. Clemens

JOSEPH K. MANSFIELD

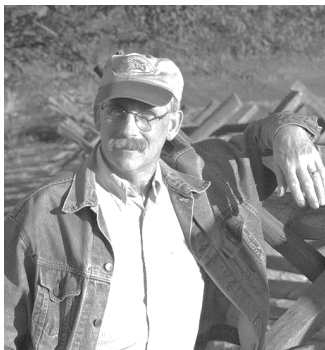
"Visibly swelled before our eyes; his face flamed out with fiery ardor, and his whole figure and his every movement seemed filled with a sort of terrible passion. He pervaded all places of danger, and everywhere put himself in the forefront of the battle...I never yet have seen a man so regardless of his personal safety or so eager to imperil it."

General John Pope

Describing Brevet Major Joseph Mansfield in battle

What most Civil War enthusiasts know about General Joseph K. F. Mansfield, if they know anything at all, is that he was a Union corps commander who was killed at Antietam. While that is true, it was only the end of his 40 plus years of service in the U.S. Army. Often dismissed as a non-combatant through most of his career, he actually was involved in several vital aspects in the early part of the Civil War. The facts are that he was anything but a "staff puke," as Ed Bearss once dismissed him on a tour not many years ago.

The Round Table welcomes Dr. Thomas G. Clemens to Milwaukee in November as our featured speaker. Dr. Clemens received his Doctorate in History Education from George Mason University, where he studied under noted Civil War historian Dr. Joseph L. Harsh. After a 34-year career at Hagerstown Community College, he retired as *Professor Emeritus* in 2012. He edited and annotated General Ezra A. Carman's manuscript, the *Maryland Campaign of September 1862*, in addition to numerous articles and several monographs, including one on Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield. Tom is a founding member and current president of Save Historic Antietam Foundation Inc., a non-profit preservation organization and an NPS-certified Antietam Battlefield Guide.



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

two men whose legacies are synonymous with the Civil War era: Allan Nevins (1890-1971) and Douglas Southall Freeman (1886-1953).

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November 2021

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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 8, 2021

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.

2021-2022 Speaker Schedule

Find the speaker schedule on page 6.

www.milwaukeeecwrt.org

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!

UPDATE ON CUTLER MONUMENT PROJECT

I am extremely pleased and very grateful to the response of the Round Table membership to this fund drive. With a dollar-for-dollar match authorized by the Board of Directors, we are able to contribute \$6,000 to the restoration or replacement of the Lysander Cutler grave marker at Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee. I will be in communication with the cemetery and will keep the membership updated on progress on the project timing.

With profound thanks,
Paul Eilbes
Treasurer

A List of Contributors

George Affeldt	Bruce Klem
Donna Agnelly	Ed Gleason
Michael Benton	Prairieville Irregulars
Robert Christie	Dennis Rasbach
Paul Eilbes	Laura Rinaldi
George Geanon	Kathy McNally
Van & Dawn Harl	Jim & Monica Millane
Gene & Jane Jamroz	Paul Zehren

The Muster Roll: NEW MEMBERS

NAME	RANK	COMPANY	REGIMENT	PLAQUE OF BIRTH	PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE	REMARKS
Richard and Diane Kane						
Bob Presman						
Benjamin Ruth						

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 through September 11, 2021.

Major Contributor (\$500 and above)

Gerald Frangesch

Patron (\$200 - \$499)

Dawn & Van Harl, Gene & Jane Jamroz, Steve Leopold, Dan Nettesheim

Associate (\$100 - \$199)

Donna Agnelly, Dale Bepalec, Dale Brasser, Mike Deeken, Gary & Judy Ertel, Bill & Claudette Fink, Doug Haag, Peter & Jean Jacobsohn, Bernard Jene, David Jordan, Robert Mann, Kathy McNally, Laura Rinaldi, Brad & Kathy Schotanus, Dennis Slater, Justin Tolomeo

Contributor (up to \$99)

George Affeldt, Tom & Terry Arliskas, Angela Bodven, John & Linda Connelly, Gordon Dammann, Paul Eilbes, George Geanon, Julian Gonzalez, Brian Gunn, Leon & Margaret Harris, Christopher Johnson, Jerome Kowalski, John Kuhnmuensch, Jay Lauck, Rod Malinowski, Paul & Susan Miller, Herb Oechler, David Perez, Tom Pokrandt, John Rodahl, Cal Schoonover, Sam Solberg, Dan Tanty, Bernard Van Dinter, Gil Vraney, Paul Zehren

Speaker Enhancement Fund

George Affeldt, Donna Agnelly, Tom & Terry Arliskas, Jim Blake, Roman Blenski, Dale Brasser, Angela Bodven, Robert Christie, Ellen DeMers, Thomas Doyle, Lori Duginski, Paul Eilbes, Gerald Frangesch, David Gapinski, Julian Gonzalez, Rick Gross, Brian Gunn, Doug Haag, Leon & Margaret Harris, Jim Heinz, Tom Hesse, Don Hilbig, Bernard Jene, Steve Leopold, Rod Malinowski, Kathy McNally, Jim & Monica Millane, Herb Oechler, Andy Oren, John & Susan Petty, Tom Pokrandt, Laura Rinaldi, Jack Rodencal, Bob & Carla Rodzaj, Dan Tanty, Justin Tolomeo, Rich Tonelli, Paul Zehren



Charles S. Schwartz spoke to the members in November 1947 on “Civil War Ordnance.”

November 1957 brought Frank Klement to the Round Table speaking on “Knights of the Golden Circle – Fact or Fancy.”

Everett Lewy was the featured speaker at the November 1962 meeting speaking on “Chickamauga.”

Harry H. Anderson talked about “Life in a Civil War Prison Camp: An Illustrated View” at the November 1982 meeting.

At the November 1992 meeting Edward T. Linenthal was our speaker talking about “Sacred Ground: Americans and their Battles.”

In November 2002 John W. Schilt visited our Round Table to speak to those assembled on “The Stonewall Brigade.”

“An Overview of the Maryland Campaign of 1862” was the topic presented by Thomas G. Clemens at the November 2012 meeting.

At last year’s November meeting, General John Scales was our speaker talking on “Did Forrest Make a Difference?”

Constitution Day Discussion Series Third Friday in October and November

Please check the museum website for articles and primary sources to facilitate conversations on topics led by Carthage College faculty; these will be available for download.

Wartime Freedom: Lessons from the Civil War Friday, November 19, Noon

Presented by: Dr. Tom Powers

Participants will consider the extent to which a tension between liberty and security is built into the logic of the United States Constitution. The first most serious test of the question of how best to reconcile these two competing concerns occurred during the Civil War. President Lincoln took steps that are debated to this day and the best starting point for thinking about his position is to be found in a series of landmark Supreme Court decisions that followed. We will examine Lincoln’s actions, his defense of them, and the response from civil libertarians on the Supreme Court.

Please visit the Museum website:

museums.kenosha.org/civilwar and click on the links to see past Zoom and YouTube presentations.

Kenosha Civil War Museum Second Friday Lecture Series

These free in-person programs are sponsored by the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table and Iron Brigade Association.

Essays! The 1st Michigan Engineers Friday, November 12, 2021, Noon

Presented by: Brian Conroy

As the Civil War began, the need for trained engineers to guide and build was extremely necessary throughout the military. The U.S. Corps of Engineers was too small to fulfill this role, and so volunteer engineering regiments began emerging, with the Wolverine state bringing forth three of these regiments. The 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics lasted throughout the war, building railroads, bridges, and other fortifications while serving throughout Tennessee and Kentucky, and traveling with General Sherman to Atlanta, Savannah, up through the Carolinas, and finishing their service in the Grand March in Washington, D.C.

Civil War Media Club: A Thousand May Fall

Wednesday, November 3, 2021 6:30–8pm

\$5 (\$10 non-members) Register by November 1, 2021

In *A Thousand May Fall*, Pulitzer Prize finalist Brian Matthew Jordan returns us to the war itself, bringing readers to the chaos of battle and the trials of military life. Jordan creates an intimate, absorbing chronicle using the perspective of troops from the 107th Ohio, an ethnic German regiment set apart by language and identity. Please read the book and come prepared to discuss.

The Battle Above the Clouds

Wednesday, November 17, 2021 6:30 –8pm

\$10 (\$15 non-members) Register by November 16, 2021

Instructor: Dave Powell

Mr. Powell will discuss the Battle of Lookout Mountain, fought on November 24, 1863. The battle’s nickname is evocative, and Lookout Mountain is itself a major tourist draw across the Southeast U.S. Many visitors who go to the crest of the mountain don’t realize that they aren’t on the actual battlefield; the fighting took place on the lower slopes, not the peak. The battle is further obscured by the fact that the Union assault forces were commanded by Joseph Hooker, a general who was not on particularly good terms with his commander, Ulysses S. Grant, who later belittled the fighting as mere “poetry.” But Lookout Mountain was a real fight and an amazing feat.





Richland County Observer

November 06, 1862

The 14th Wisconsin at the Battle of Corinth and Vicinity

Col. Hancock, of the 14th, sends to Gov. Salomon a detailed report of the battles referred to, which at various times our regiments in Col. Oliver's Brigade, particularly the 14th and 18th were engaged with the enemy. We are allowed to make the extracts below from the report of Col. Oliver.

The information thus given to the public, while it will certainly cause a thrill of pride among the friends of our brave boys here at home, will not, it is hoped, so far violate the War Department order as to give too much information for the benefit of the rebels in Mississippi.

Col. Hancock writes to the governor, under date of October 21st: The noble record my regiment made at the Battle of Shiloh is still untarnished, still undimmed, and I trust it always will be so.

There is not a stripe of my flag but that is stained with the blood of my brave boys, and pierced with many bullet holes. I lost three of my bravest and best officers and many of my bravest soldiers. Let their noble record be engraved upon the pages of history. I was at the bedside of Capt. Harrison, on this evening of the 18th when he died – brave man, his departure was easy, without a struggle of groan. He leaves a wife and large family. Let a grateful State see they are always well provided for. The lamented and brave Capt. Vaughn leaves a fond and devoted wife who, but a few days before the battle, left Corinth for her home. Lieut. Tinkham was killed on the field. I saw his and Capt. Vaughn's bodies as we passed over the field the next morning in pursuit of the rebels. The graves of both are marked. Their bodies should be removed to Wisconsin from rebel soil. The record of poor Tinkham at Shiloh was fully maintained at Corinth. His many friends around Waupaca may well be proud of it. Capt. Harrison remarked to me; I remained one shot too long, and his desire was that his body should not be permitted to rest upon rebel soil and it has been sent home – it seems that it was only by a miraculous interposition of Divine Providence that I escaped with only a slight wound upon the left hand. My horse was wounded.

I feel that I cannot be too thankful for the protection of Almighty God in bringing me safe out of the perils and dangers of the four different battle fields in which I have noted a part, viz: Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Shiloh, and Corinth. I have tried to do my duty to my God and my country.

J.J. Hancock,
Commanding 14th Wis. Vols.

The following are the extracts from Col. Oliver's report, above alluded to:

The 18th Regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, Col. Bouck commanding, were then sent over to Smith's Bridge, to guard it, and I assumed the authority of ordering them to destroy it, if pressed, and to retire to Corinth by the Smith Bridge Road, disputing their way. The enemy's force being much stronger, they were driven in, obstinately contesting the ground. When the enemy came within some five hundred yards of our guns, I advanced the 14th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Hancock, they in connection with the howitzers, drove them back smartly. At this time I received your dispatch to retire across Cane Creek, if I could. I then sent word to Col. Bouck, 18th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, to retire by the Smith Bridge Road, and offered the skirmishers to maintain their deployment and to retire, when the firing of the howitzers should cease. Gen. McArthur coming up, ordered me to hold the position, at all hazards, and was kind enough to ride back for enforcement to prevent my being flanked. I then had only some five hundred men, one howitzer, and one rifled gun (a six pounder), which had been sent to replace the disabled piece. Skirmishers of some other command, on our left, were retired even back of our train line. We then commenced shelling the opposite hill, and the destroyed bridge to prevent, if possible, it being rebuilt. In about fifteen minutes, our skirmishers were busily engaged, and soon the fire became general. The men were protected by the crest of the hill. In this way, under a terrible fire, we held the ground for over two hours. The 16th Reg't, Wis. Vols., Maj. Reynolds commanding, then came up, and were held as a reserve. Soon after the 21st Regt. Missouri Vols., Col. Moore commanding arrived, and were formed in line of battle on our left; the order was then given to cease firing, as we had driven the enemy across the Railroad and up the opposite hill with great slaughter and terrible effect, scattering them like sheep; three companies of the 16th Regt. Wis. Vols. were sent to the front to feel for the enemy in the dense woods on our right, but almost immediately came back to our lines. Col. Baldwin's Brigade, Gen. Davre's division sent to reinforce us came up in fine order and at once two regiments were formed in line upon our left and one upon our right. While Col. Baldwin was getting into position, Gen. McArthur came up and directed the movements. Colonel Baldwin then threw out skirmishers, who could not have advanced over 100 or 150 yards, before they fell back rapidly to their own lines, reporting lines of battle against them. With the tried and steady 15th Regt. Michigan, and the 14th Regt. Wis. Vols. We successfully continued to hold our ground, although suffering severe loss, until the troops, both on my right and left, being convinced that they were flanked, broke. I then ordered my two pieces to the rear and retired in good order my command being

continued

increased to twice its number by those of regiments who had crowded between them. Twice we tried to rally and make a stand, but with the exception of my own line and the 7th Illinois Volunteers we were unable to do so. I accordingly commenced falling back to your division near Battery F and when we came near the rear of the camp of the 17th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, I met that regiment coming to the front in good order. Col. Doran said he was ordered to report to Gen. McArthur or myself; not seeing Gen. McArthur, I ordered him to form in line of battle fronting to the northwest, so that we could form in rear of and support him. Gen. McArthur then came up and took charge of the 17th and 16th Regiments Wisconsin Volunteers and 21st Missouri Volunteers, and ordered me to retire with my command to you, near Battery F, which I did reported and took position as ordered, and when ordered back to town the regiments of my brigade were properly in line, and the ranks fuller then could hardly have been expected from us. Soon after arriving, the 1st and 2d Brigades were placed under Gen. McArthur and crossed to the north of Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters, formed into line and remained until morning.

On Sunday morning at 2 o'clock I again marched my four regiments, worn and wearied with four days continued conflict, with the 16th and 17th Wisconsin Vols., and 21st Missouri Vols; I and 10th Ohio Battery added to my command to reinforce Gen. McArthur, who had pushed a reconnaissance to Alexander's Cross Roads, with orders to assist him in pursuit of the enemy. We reported to Gen. McArthur at Alexander's Cross Roads at daybreak, took the advance of the pursuit near Cherwalla, when we were met by a flag of truce and detained. At Cherwalla, Gen. McPherson taking the advance, we followed and supported him the whole way to Ripley. Men and officers cheerfully and vigorously following the retreating foe, promptly and readily making disposition for combat, when occasion seemed to demand. I would call your attention to the death of Capt. Vaughn, 14th Regiment Wisconsin Vols. who fell at the end of the old line of the enemy's breast works, nobly supported by Capt. Harrison, of the same regiment. They steadily held the part of skirmishers on our right and front at the foot of the hill, where we had so long and fierce a fight on Friday. Capt. Harrison lost a leg, Capt. Vaughn gave his life for his country. First Lt. Sam'l A. Tinkham, Co. B. 14th Reg's Wis. promoted for his meritorious conduct at Shiloh was killed about the same time Friday, and deserves honorable mention for his services. Capt. Asa Worden, Co. B and 1st. Lt. E.F. Ferris, Co. A also of the 14th Reg' Wis. Vols; I particularly distinguished for their coolness and bravery were wounded while in active discharge of their duty.

Col. Hancock and his regiment, the 14th Wis. Vols., there was no discount on; always steady, cool and vigorous. This regiment was the one to rely upon in any emergency. Though suffering more loss than any other regiment in the command, they maintained their lines and delivered their fire with all the precision and coolness which could have been maintained upon drill.

Col Bouck, cool and sagacious, with his gallant 18th Wisconsin, while with us, did most effectual service; was detached to guard Smith's Bridge, which he afterwards by order destroyed, and brought his command into the division in excellent order.

Thank you, Jim Johnson, as we continue this 2021-2022 campaign season with insightful and delightful memories *From the Field* !

YOUTUBE LECTURES

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLvOc_ZB2rAyxtp87iXTvPVkT1uAvzJWRj

The 29th Wisconsin at Vicksburg

Gettysburg Stories: Monuments and Iconic Locations

Illinois Regiments at Gettysburg: July 1863

Medical Innovations of the Civil War

The Other Civil War in Mexico

The Petersburg Regiment in the Civil War: A History of the 12th Virginia Infantry From John Brown's Hanging to Appomattox, 1859-1865

Recovering the Voices of the Union's Midwest Irish

The Vicksburg Campaign: Grant's Masterpiece

The War That Made Beer Famous

Lincoln and the Presidential Campaign of 1860

Sir Butternut Comes to Madison

Among the Badgers: Rediscovering Sites Associated with Abraham and Mary Lincoln in Wisconsin

Such Anxious Hours: Wisconsin Women's Voices from the Civil War

FACEBOOK LECTURES

<https://www.facebook.com/CWMKenosha/>

Arming Ohio

Seceding the Secession

The Wounding of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Lincolnomics: Why Lincoln Still Rocks the Global Conversation on Progress

Scotland and the Civil War

Company K, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters

MILWAUKEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE 2021-2022 SPEAKER SCHEDULE

September 9, 2021	Eric J. Wittenberg <i>"Seceding from Secession; The Creation of West Virginia"</i>
October 7, 2021	David Dixon <i>The American Civil War: A Radical, International Revolution</i>
November 11, 2021	Tom Clemens Nevins Freeman Award Winner <i>Joseph K. Mansfield</i>
December 9, 2021	Dennis Doyle (At the Country Club) <i>Illinois Regiments at Gettysburg</i>
January 13, 2022	Garry Adelman <i>Civil War Myths</i>
February 10, 2022	TBA <i>To Be Determined</i>
March 10, 2022	Mark Laubacher <i>USS Red Rover: Hospital of Firsts</i>
April 7, 2022	Jeffrey Hunt <i>The Battles of Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford</i>
May 12, 2022	Dr. Thomas Carson <i>Lincoln as Moral Exemplar</i>
June 9, 2022	Lauren Szady <i>Topic to be Determined</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. 2021 – 2022 Board of Directors

Name	Office/Position	Term Expires
Donna Agnelly	Editor, General Orders	2022
Thomas Arliskas	Past President	2022
Terry Arliskas	Secretary	
Michael K. Benton	Past President	2023
Roman Blenski	Quartermaster	2022
Crain Bliwas	Member	2022
Paul A. Eilbes	Treasurer	2022
Van Harl	Past President	2023
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	Past President	
Bruce Klem	President	2024
Daniel Nettesheim	Second Vice President	2024
Frank Risler	Program Chair	2024
Tom Thompson	Member	2023
Justin Tolomeo	Member	2023
David Wege	Layout, General Orders	2024

www.milwaukeeecwrt.org

~ 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

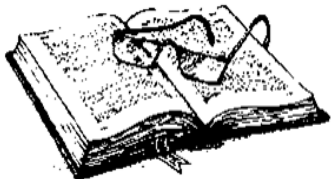
Grant will be creating a database with email reminders set to go out a week before the scheduled event. This is a purely optional choice on each member's part. If you have any questions please talk to Grant at a Round Table meeting or email him at the listed email address.

Milwaukee Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for November 11, 2021

Mail your reservations by Monday, November 8 to:
Paul Eilbes
1809 Washington Avenue
Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

Call or email reservations to:
(262) 376-0568
peilbes@gmail.com

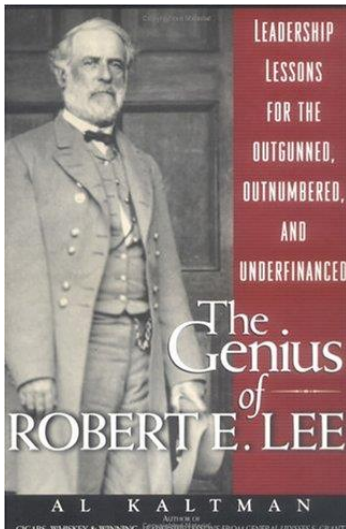
Enclosed is \$_____ (meal is \$30.00 per person) for _____ people for the
November 11, 2021 meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee.
(Please make checks payable to the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.)



BETWEEN THE COVERS

The Genius of Robert E. Lee Leadership Lessons for the Outgunned, Outnumbered, and Underfinanced

Al Kaltman



This review is on a book that I successfully bid on in the Round Table's silent auction sponsored by member Dave Wege. Mr. Kaltman has written a similar type book on the leadership of General Grant. I have also read and have a like-minded book by a different author, Dr. Alan Axelrod, Ph.D., that follows a similar format. Axelrod's book was on the principals of leadership of Patton that would supply business leaders with examples of Patton's leadership that could be used in modern corporate strategies.

Confederate General Lee's accomplishments were extraordinary, maintains Mr. Kaltman, in this guide to advancement at work based on anecdotes from Lee's battlefield experiences. From Lee's military career before the Civil War, the author extracts a lesson about leadership based on core values. Lee's strategies for fighting with few men and few provisions yield insights about competition when one's opponent is more powerful. His ultimate surrender to Grant teaches readers about rebounding from failure. Pervasive themes range from the importance of rising to a challenge, striving for continuous improvement, managing from solid ground and projecting a confident image to adages like "Little Things Mean a Lot" (suggesting that "managers who show kindness in little ways earn huge rewards in staff loyalty).

This book is rather a quick read as topics such as preparing one's self, taking command, continuous improvement and the winning image are just a few of many that are featured. This book is one you can jump from chapter to chapter on and not read from start to finish if you wanted as it deals with leadership approaches for various subjects. I recommend this book to anyone involved in business – be it a sales person or manager – looking to better themselves with great thought. Also, it can be a book one could keep with them at work as a helpful guide to reflect back on for insight on how to deal with situations that arise. Lee's style of handling issues is usually the correct and friendly non-confrontational approach which many could benefit from reading. On another side of this book, Lee's failures or mistakes are also covered and Lee offers his thoughts on how he should have handled things differently.

This is not a history book per se but it presents a variety of examples on things Lee said to people he worked with during his life whether in the military or as a civilian. The book's 342 pages are broken up into 11 chapters spanning Lee's life. The book deals with his beginnings, time at West Point, the period before the Mexican War, peacetime, the Civil War and the aftermath of that war. There are 260 examples that the author uses to highlight management skills that Lee used at various times and reflects on his leadership ability. One typical example is 224, entitled Respect and Consideration. It deals with a situation where Lee mistakes a private for a captain and invites the man into his tent. The man identifies himself as a mere private but Lee invites him in anyway. A quote on this situation is from a Confederate officer who wrote that Lee's "theory expressed upon many occasions, was that the private soldiers were the most meritorious class of the army and that they deserved and should receive the utmost respect and consideration." The advice drawn from this example by the author is "Good leaders never forget that they rise to success on the shoulders of their people."

I thought this was an interesting book in that it provided practical examples from a known leader that can be used in any management situation. This might be a book any new manager can glean good insights to use in leading groups. I don't think this is a book the average Civil War student might want on their book shelf but it can be useful to someone in a leadership position. Having said that, it can be useful in showing techniques to anyone in how to deal with people and would offer some merit for most.

submitted by Bruce Klem

From Gettysburg to the Greasy Grass



General John Buford's cavalry and its stand at Gettysburg is the stuff of Civil War lore. With their sheer grit and determination, the horse soldiers staved off the Confederate advance on July 1, allowing Union infantry to secure the high ground for the remainder of the fight.

Although he became famous for events a decade after the Civil War, Myles W. Keogh had served as an officer in the Federal Army from 1862. He arrived in America having fought in the Papal Army in 1860. He initially became a Captain on the staff of General Shields (a fellow Irishman), but he was to spend the majority of the war as a cavalry officer. His most notable service was with General John Buford, and Keogh was with him when his troops opened the Battle of Gettysburg. Following Buford's death Keogh joined General George Stoneman's force and moved to the Western Theatre. He participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid towards Macon, Georgia, but was captured with the General and some 600 men at the Battle of Sunshine Church on 31st July 1864. Keogh spent a number of weeks in captivity before General Sherman secured his exchange. He spent the remainder of the war in raids behind Confederate lines, finishing the conflict with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Keogh has always held a certain fascination for me, so it was with a keen sense of anticipation that I traveled to the battlefield of the Little Big Horn in June of 2021. The scene of that classic military miscalculation is magnificent and haunting. Trying to understand Custer's actions that day in 1876 was always difficult for me, but the interpretation by the National Park Service helped overcome much of that issue. Custer quite simply planned his attack based on the Native Americans following his battle plan. He expected the warriors to scatter for safety with some rear-guard skirmishing that would allow women, children, and the horse herds to escape.

Keogh rode out with Custer as the captain of Company I of the seventh cavalry. The Keogh legend says that Keogh had a premonition of his death. Keogh had inherited his mother's family estate in Ireland. He had signed it over to his sister. He had taken out a life insurance policy and had requested that the wife of one of his officers burn his personal papers in the event of his death. Finally, Keogh left instructions that in the event of his death, he wished to be buried near friends in Auburn, New York. Why this morbid foreshadowing of events along the Little Big Horn?

It is very possible that Keogh and Custer did not have a friendly relationship. Custer's Civil War fame had diminished. He was often in trouble with his higher ups. He was riding for glory, and Keogh was a soldier who saw where that would take Custer's command.



What actually occurred at the Battle of the Little Big Horn? We may never know. Even eyewitness testimony of Native Americans at the battle, taken years after the events of June 25, 1876, is often contradictory. However, there is evidence that Myles Keogh died as he had lived, with honor and courage. When a burial party arrived three days after the battle, Keogh's body was found at the center of a cluster of troopers that included his two sergeants, the company trumpeter and guidon bearer, indicating that Keogh and his men had died as part of their own "Last Stand". Also noted was that Keogh's body alone had not been mutilated, perhaps because the Native Americans were intimidated by the "medicine" they saw in the Agnus Dei he wore on a chain about his neck, or because of his bravery in his final moments. It was most likely a combination of both.

I always wondered what a professional soldier like Miles Keogh thought as the horde of warriors swarmed out of the coulees where he made his stand. He had to know the end had come. He had to have decided to sell his life dearly. The site where he fell, surrounded by his staunch comrades, is a site that no visitor to the battlefield should miss. I sometimes overuse the word "haunting," but the site where he and Company I met their end truly deserves that description. What a lonely spot in which to die.

There was one survivor of Custer's fight near Last Stand Hill, Keogh's badly wounded horse, Comanche. He bore wounds that indicated that he and his rider had been in the thick of the action. Comanche would be nursed back to health and live for years as a mascot and reminder of men who "died with their boots on." The animal's fame as "the sole survivor of the 7th" quickly spread and ensured that the name of his rider, Myles Keogh, would be enshrined in Western legend and lore.

submitted by Dave Wege



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!

Six Degrees of Separation

DNA testing and the tracing of ancestors with online agencies helping is big business. You send in your DNA and then perhaps after confirming you are really your parent's child you might discover you are "connected" to the rich, the famous and the infamous of history. Did family members come over on the Mayflower? Could you be related to Pocahontas or George Washington or Abraham Lincoln? What about Daniel Boone or Davy Crockett could they be relatives?

I cannot be a member of *The Mayflower Society* because to date I have no documented ancestors who came over on the first voyage of the *Mayflower* in 1620. My many times great-grandfather Captain William Pierce "the Mariner", however, skippered later voyages of the *Mayflower* and it's replacement the *Mayflower II*. He did business with Gov. William Bradford and Edward Winslow, the founders of the colony.

Captain Pierce also skippered the ship *Lyon* on a number of voyages to include carrying my oldest Army buddy's many times removed grandparents to the New World in the 1620s.

Pocahontas had one granddaughter named Jane Rolfe and she married my grandfather Col. Robert Bolling. She died shortly after giving birth to her only child. He and his descendants became known as the "Red Bollings." That child is not who I am descended from. Col Bolling remarried after Jane died and I am descended from one of those children. Since Col Bolling's second wife was "white" and not of native American descent her children and their descendants are known as the "White Bollings."

One of the "White Bolling" women married into my Baker family and my grandfather John "Renta" Baker was born. John "Renta" Baker was one mean, killing machine in the mid-1700s and not someone you wanted to be on the wrong side of. Along with his cousin Col. Richard Callaway, John "Renta" Baker was a founding member of the Boonesborough of Daniel Boone history.

The fictional James Fenimore Cooper book, *Last of the Mohicans* was based on the actual kidnapping of Daniel Boone's daughter Jemima Boone and two daughters of Col. Richard Callaway by a Cherokee raiding party. After they were recovered, Jemima Boone married Flanders Callaway (Col Callaway's nephew), Callaways all being close relatives of the Bakers.

John "Renta" Baker it appears did not really like Daniel Boone and he did not hunt with him, but "Renta" did hunt with a couple of Boone's brothers. They were know as the "Long Hunters" in frontier history. "Renta" also hunted with Ricky Skaggs, the famous recording artist's ancestral grandfather Skaggs.

John "Renta" Baker fought at the 1780 Battle of Kings Mountain alongside of John Crockett. John Crockett was Davy Crockett's father.

My pre-Revolutionary War grandfather John Harl(e) was a farmer in Fairfax County, Virginia and did business with the Mount Vernon estate of George Washington. His first cousin Sarah Harle was the housekeeper for George and Martha Washington. Sarah raised Martha Washington's two surviving children and later moved to Martha's son, John Parke Custis' plantation with her son Baldwin Washington Harle to be Custis housekeeper.

I am descended from the Scottish Clan of McCollum who married into the Scottish family of Todds. Mary Todd Lincoln and I share the same distant Todd grandfather.

So I am related to some of the rich, the famous and the infamous by blood and some by contact that related to the spilling of blood. Oh yes, I had a grandfather at the Salem Witch trials and the burning of innocent women. John Swayze of Salem was my relative. He was also the ancestor of the movie actor Patrick Swayze and John Cameron Swayze of "It takes a licking and keeps on ticking" Timex watch TV commercials of the 1960-70s.

As for the Civil War there were Pierces, Bollings, Callaways, McCollums, Todds, Harls, Swayzes and of course the violent Bakers in Union and Confederate units.

I guess that, takes a licking and keeps on ticking describes many of my ancestors. Some good, some bad and some you hope never stop by your homestead to talk about the good old days--at least not without a handgun laying on your lap.

Be careful what you wish for when you go looking for relatives in your past.

submitted by Maj. Van Harl, USAF ret.

Forward and Hans Christian Heg Statues Restored Outside State Capitol in Madison

As reported by Logan Rude for channel3000.com, the two statues that were torn down during a protest last summer have returned to their homes outside of the Wisconsin State Capitol.

The statues were torn down the night of June 23, 2020 during a protest initially sparked by the arrest of a Madison activist. After the statues were toppled, some protesters said they tore them down because they represented a false sense of forward progress. “We’re not moving forward, we’re moving backwards,” Ebony Anderson-Carter, an activist, said at the time. “This (statue) doesn’t need to be here until we’re ready to move forward.”

One man was ultimately arrested and charged with two felony counts of criminal damage to property as party to a crime for his alleged involvement in tearing down the statues.

Department of Administration Communications Director Tatyana said now that the statues have been restored, DOA plans to continue “necessary precautions” including video and patrol surveillance.

As of Tuesday (September 21, 2021), invoices for the repairs were still being finalized, but the total cost is estimated to be roughly \$82,000. Original estimates put the cost for the “Forward” statue at \$30,000 - \$45,000 and \$30,000 - \$50,000 for the Heg statue. The repairs were covered by a pair of grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts totaling \$60,000, fundraising from the Wisconsin Historical Society and money from pending insurance claims.

The restoration work on the statues was done by Venus Bronze Works, a fabricator based in Detroit, Michigan. The company has done historical conservation of outdoor sculptures across the country.

The head of the Heg statue had to be completely redone, as it was missing after being cut off when it was pulled down. Venus Bronze Works found another copy of the statue at Heg Park in Wind Lake, Wisconsin, made a mold of the head and then welded it back onto the statue’s body.

A Historic Rehabilitation of Culp’s Hill

by Ben Hansford

As seen in Preservation and Progress Magazine June 2021

Many visitors to Gettysburg National Military Park flock to predictable locations. Friends who have visited the battlefield have seen where parking lots fill and people congregate: the John Reynolds Monument and Eternal Light Peace Memorial for Day 1, Little Round Top and Devil’s Den for Day 2, the Angle and Virginia Memorial for Day 3. Surely a visitor can gain a general understanding of the Battle of Gettysburg from these stops. But, the full story cannot be told without a visit to the right end of the Union line: Culp’s Hill.

Culp’s Hill, located southeast of Gettysburg, was where the barbed end of the Union’s fishhook-shaped line was anchored. A collapse there would have given the Confederates access to the Union line’s interior and Baltimore Pike supply route. This site hosted the longest sustained fighting of the battle and features terrain (natural and man-made) unlike any other on the battlefield. It was where Union soldiers, outnumbered three-to-one, valiantly defended the line’s flank. The Gettysburg story is not complete without a visit to Culp’s Hill.

Unfortunately, Culp’s Hill visitation over the past several decades has declined because it has been very difficult for the average person to interpret. The woodlot became overgrown, making it impossible to visualize the intense fighting that took place there in 1863. The opposing armies’ change in positions over the course of July 2 and 3 and lack of access points make the action difficult to understand. Visitation to Culp’s Hill, more often than not, was comprised of Civil War students, scholars, and enthusiasts, and Gettysburg residents who enjoyed a quiet place to recreate. Many visitors to Gettysburg National Military Park did not come to Culp’s Hill.

Thanks to an exciting initiative made possible by the Gettysburg Foundation’s partnership with the National Park Service (NPS), the Culp’s Hill visitor experience is being transformed and enhanced. This comprehensive rehabilitation project will restore a critical part of the battlefield to its 1863 appearance, as much as is possible, uncover important historical resources, improve visitor access, and add educational resources to the battlefield. This is another exciting chapter in the Foundation’s history of helping the NPS preserve and protect Gettysburg’s landscape and lessons.

The centerpiece of the Culp’s Hill rehabilitation that will be most obvious to visitors is the thinning and treatment of 18 acres of key woodlot. This work, completed in March, removed select trees five inches and less in diameter and underbrush from an area that stretches from Spangler’s spring to the summit on the east side of Slocum Avenue. This key area is now restored to what it looked like in 1863, when woodlots were kept clear of undergrowth by grazing animals. The Confederate assault up the hill was made difficult by rocky terrain and a steep grade – not to mention defensive Union fire – but not because of overgrown vegetation. A person or soldier could have walked very comfortably through the woodlot in the 1860s.

**A SPECIAL TWO-PART FROM THE FIELD EXTRA
WASHINGTON STAR
MARCH 16, 1913**

The story of the battle that you are about to read was found in a Washington Star by my wife Susan Johnson about 25 years ago. She and I had by that time visited the site to the west of the Bull Run battlefield and the article expressed our sadness that more did not tell the story on the site of that late afternoon battle. Susan read thru years of Star articles not knowing what she would find if anything. Later as we left the Wisconsin Historical Society building she said you have to look at something I found. As we drove back to Milwaukee from Madison we stopped for dinner about halfway at a truck stop as we did endless times and like a crazy people sat down with a mound of print outs- this was before the ease of the internet and things on line. Then we, over dinner, discussed the article below and of course had to retype it all - no good scanning of text at that time; then we would check each other's typing to find the normal errors.

Now that she is gone - laying with Civil War veterans that she knew so well and now knowing the real story - I wanted to credit her and all her efforts over the years.

And with us our son Jeremy around 11 at the time, and now a writer for newspaper and radio news director and Ripon Graduate and a Milwaukee Civil War member and knows a lot of history.

Jim Johnson

**Plan Monument of Site of Most Deadly and Dramatic Battle of the Civil War
Part II**

There was no maneuvering, little tactics. It was a contest of endurance and both endured. Despite his preponderance in numbers not an inch could Jackson drive these western men, three fourths of whom had never before faced fire in battle. "Obstinate determination," said Jackson, schooled by past success to see the foe break before the onslaught of his men. Nor was the battery behind the infantry ineffective. For though opposed by three, it poured a heavy and accurate fire, "forcing our batteries to select another position" as Jackson said in his report. Taliaferro said: "At one time I thought the annihilation of our batteries certain." Meanwhile King had hurried his aides to bring up support. None came save Doubleday. He had three small regiments, some two hundred men in each. But before the order reached him, at the first fire he rushed his men to the cover of the wood. "Shall we go in?" asked the colonels of the 56th Pennsylvania and 76th New York, eager for the fray. Doubleday bowed assent and the men of Pennsylvania and New York pushed forward through the wood to the aid of their comrades from Wisconsin and Indiana. The other regiment, the 95th New York, was held to support the battery. No other help came. These six regiments withstood Jackson's twenty: smaller, it is true but much greater in total number and far more experienced. But the price paid was a dear one. When extreme darkness ended the fruitless slaughter, when the volleys died away in the night, one-third of the Iron Brigade lay dead or wounded on the ground. Col. O'Connor of the 2d had met his death. Col. Cutler of the 6th had been shot through the leg and carried from the field. Col. Robinson and Maj. Hamilton of the 7th had both been shot and taken to the rear. Maj. May of the 19th Indiana was mortally wounded and Col. Meredith crush by his dying horse. Forty percent of the 2d and 19th lay dead or wounded on the line. The loss of the 6th and 7th was 33 percent which is said to mark the breaking point of the best troops. That of Doubleday's regiments was severe, but not so great as these.

The Iron Brigade in its first battle lost 133 men killed and 539 wounded. There were also seventy-nine missing, most of whom were killed or mortally wounded for few prisoners were taken in this conflict. The other two regiments lost enough to bring the total up to nearly 900. On the other side there was evidence that these farmer boys from the West possessed nerves more steady and an aim more deadly sure than any with whom the foot cavalry had as yet exchanged fire. Ewell lay out in front of the railway embankment helpless and bleeding with a ball through the knee that was to make him a cripple the remainder of his days. Taliaferro was wounded. Col. Botts of the 2d Virginia and Col. Neff of the 33d were dead. The colonel of the 27th and the majors of the 2d and 4th were wounded, the losses in the other two brigades were appalling. These were Taliaferro's division. The two brigades of Ewell's division had 219 killed and 539 wounded; the total Confederate loss was considerably greater than that of Gibbon and Doubleday. It was a great day for promotion for such as lived to reap its chance rewards.

When the firing finally died away, King gathered his generals round a little fire to decide what was to be done. All now knew it was not one of Stuart's raiding parties. Details collected the wounded and carried them back through the woods to the roadside where the surgeons had established their rude hospital. Beyond the woods along an old worn fence and by the Douglas peach orchard, the dead and wounded lay almost in a continuous line. By a gloomy path through the woods some were dragging their maimed bodies while others lay beneath the trees unable to go farther. At the hospital by the dim light of a few candles, the surgeons worked feverishly, for all knew the position was dangerous. The regiments were withdrawn to

the road and the men lay down to sleep for a few hours with arms in their hands. At midnight the generals had decided. The wounded, all that could bear transportation, were loaded in the ambulances; the men were aroused and sleepily fell in line. The command was forward again and the division filed off into the woods south of the pike. Stillness brooded over the dark ridge where Jackson lay, and the march to Manassas was unmolested.

Many have advanced reasons as to why Jackson made this attack. To the mind of the writer the reasons are all vain. This moving division of Gen. King was such a fine target that the artillery could not resist the temptation to fire on it. Once fired on, it was King's men that first advanced to the attack. Had King, when fired on, sheered off into the southern woods and marched on Manassas, there would have been no battle that day at Groveton. The Confederate artillery threw down the challenge and the Iron Brigade snatched it up. And some say that King should have turned aside to Manassas; that there was a point where discretion had been the better part of valor. The valor of this fight inspired the men of the Iron Brigade unto the end of the war. Henceforth, this dauntless body was a banner to lead into the thickest of many a heady fight and when one brigade stood another could not go back. At Antietam, in the Wilderness and above all at Gettysburg, the Iron Brigade led the attack and heavy was the death total that of its opponent was still heavier. This effort was not wasted, those men who fell at Groveton did not die in vain. This heroic combat was the prelude to Second Bull Run. In the noise and confusion of that tremendous battle the combat of a lone division has been well-nigh drowned. But one may read the annals of that battle and of many others without finding a record of steadfast courage like that of the Iron Brigade of Groveton. No man has ever been able to write of the campaign without halting the course of his narrative to yield his tribute of admiration to those unflinching regiments.

Yet no monument marks that gray hill that witnessed this stubborn valor. The Gibbon Wood still borders the ruinous pike. A small frame house stands where the Douglas House then stood and a fence runs toward the edge of the wood roughly marking Gibbon's battle line. A small peach orchard surrounding the house as on that evening when as Jackson said "Taliaferro's command was now moving in gallant style until it reached an orchard on the right of our line and was less than a hundred yards from a large force of the enemy. The conflict here was fierce and sanguinary." Here Taliaferro's gallant movement stopped and never went farther. When the writer was there, two boys were shucking shock corn where the 19th Indiana brought him to a stop and nothing appeared to denote heroic ground. Some hogs rooted along the fence where the 2d Wisconsin, the most heroic regiment in the whole Union army, formed and held its lines. The Iron Brigade, many claim, deserves a monument at Groveton. Every regiment, every company in that devoted band deserves a monument to commemorate men who were willing to give their lives for an idea. When the Grecians of old erected a monument to the dead heroes of Thermopylae, they placed on it this inscription: "Stranger who passes go and tell the Lacadaemon we obeyed her laws and lie we." No laudation of war or mortal courage but only praise that these men had been steadfast even unto death to the laws of their native land. The courage and devotion of the Iron Brigade has its lesson that will still be applicable when the war drum throbs no longer and battle flags are forever furled.

After all the above discussion, today the site is as the author found it – unmarked and not memorialized – an empty site beyond the brush and dry grasses for those who do not come knowing the story.

For those that fought and died here and many that still lie here in unmarked graves...

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

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

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Historical Fact vs. Historical Fiction

I know that I am not the only one. What was it about the movie “Gettysburg” that was so attractive to so many people? Was it the literary work *The Killer Angels* penned so magnificently by Michael Shaara? Was it the fact that the movie script stuck so faithfully to a novel many had read and reread? I know that the characters came alive to me as I read about the three hot days in July 1863 that meant so much to the Union war effort.

Perhaps it was the larger-than-life characters that lived on the big screen and in the pages of Shaara’s work. Certainly, the likes of Lewis Armistead and the Chamberlains were brought to the attention of millions of Civil War fans both new and old. But, please, historical fiction? Historian Bud Robertson once said at a Civil War Trust Teachers’ Institute that historical fiction has no place in the library of a serious historian. I respectfully disagreed then and I still do today. Historical fiction is the hook that creates a life-long interest in many readers, myself and many of my students included.

On our Spring 2020 field trip to Gettysburg my students were introduced to the Spangler Farm. I had never been there and was excited to see the historic barn and hospital. Our tour was conducted by Paul Semanek of the Gettysburg Foundation, which operates the site. Paul gave a great overview of the property and then led us to the location where Lewis Armistead died. Incredible! I would have eventually encountered Armistead, I am sure, through my Civil War obsession. I met him first, though, in the pages of *The Killer Angels* and came to want to know him better. Then, to have stood where he took his fatal wounding, and, later, where he met his Maker, was historical magic.

Ron Kirkwood visited our Round Table in 2020. His book and talk, *Too Much for Human Endurance*, introduced the Spangler Farm to many of us that night. Stories of human suffering and courage resonated with our group through his presentation. The Gettysburg Foundation has poured time and money into telling the story of the farm and family whose life was turned upside down in the face of unimaginable carnage. The farm is now a must-see site for my every return trip to Gettysburg. And, with the interest generated by *The Killer Angels* and its portrayal of “Lo” Armistead, the site of his death on the Spangler Farm was especially meaningful to me.

“I visited both the National Cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery, and I just can’t find his grave!” Yes, indeed, many visitors to Gettysburg have looked for the grave of the noble soldier, Sergeant Buster Kilrain. Joshua Chamberlain seemed more devastated by this man’s death than by the slaughter that surrounded him after several unsuccessful attacks by the Alabama lads on Little Round Top. Funny thing, though, Kilrain is the only 100% fictional character in Shaara’s novel. His treatment as a sage sergeant and Chamberlain’s mentor made him so life-like, however, that people wanted to believe he existed, wanted to visit his final resting place.

And that is the power of historical fiction accurately told. Think Johnny Tremain and his life in the events leading to Lexington, Concord, and beyond. Picture the growth of Jefferson Davis Bussey from a fresh-eyed, frontier farm boy to a hardened soldier who earned the Medal of Honor in *Rifles for Watie*. The characters in these novels entranced my students for thirty years and more. They set the hook and reeled in their imaginations so that they could *see, hear, and feel* history in a way a textbook and a dry educator couldn’t.

In conclusion, it isn’t a matter of historical fact vs. historical fiction at all! For many of us, and for teachers and their students in particular, historical fiction puts flesh and blood on the bones provided by a history class. That makes this whole one versus the other argument a moot point. We need both, for our intellect and for our soul’s enrichment.

Please consider joining us in October of 2022 for “Mayhem at Manassas.”

The **Civil War Time Travelers, LLC** will spend three or four days at Manassas exploring Bull Run I, Brawner Farm (Gainesville), and Bull Run II in late October 2022. With NPS Rangers, recognized historians, and the talents of our own group we will again travel where heroes trod. Deluxe coach, several meals, entrance fees, and all hotels will be included in the cost of this trip, estimated to be in the \$875-\$900 range. **And there’s more!** On the road back to Wisconsin we will stop in Gettysburg to explore “women of Gettysburg,” “hidden Gettysburg,” and “the farms and hospitals of Gettysburg.” Additional details will follow in future editions of **General Orders**.

Check us out on Facebook! Civil War Time Travelers, LLC

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