



GENERAL ORDERS

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



APRIL 12, 2012

MARSHALL D. KROLICK

Riding for the Union: Memoirs of the 8th Illinois Cavalry

They were farm boys, store clerks and factory workers from the towns and prairies of Illinois. Their experiences with horses had mostly been from behind, either walking with a plow or riding in a wagon. Certainly it had not been sitting on top while at a full gallop. Yet they came together to form one of the finest cavalry regiments of the Civil War, respected and admired by friend and foe alike.

In their diaries and letters home and in their post-war writings, they recounted their experiences as troopers. These memories tell us of the good times and the bad; the many achievements and the few failures.

In his April presentation to our Round Table, Marshall D. Krolick will describe the reminiscences of the 8th Illinois Cavalry and the common thread that held them together. The thread was pride, a pride that glowed within each of them for the rest of their lives whenever they said, "I rode for the Union with the 8th Illinois Cavalry."

A native Chicagoan, Marshall D. Krolick received his B.A. degree from Drake University in 1959 and J.D. degree from Northwestern University School of Law in 1962. He is Of Counsel to the Chicago law firm of Deutsch, Levy & Engel, Chtd., specializing in commercial and industrial real estate and the legal aspects of construction projects. Krolick has residences in Weston, Florida and Northbrook, Illinois.

Krolick has been a member of The Civil War Round Table of Chicago since 1961, serving the organization in several capacities including President 1971-1972, and Editor of the newsletter, 1974-1979. In 1985, he was awarded Honorary Life Membership in the Round Table and was the 1990 recipient of the Round Table's Nevins-Freeman Award for distinguished scholarship and dedication to Civil War study. He speaks regularly on Civil War topics to schools and civic organizations. He has addressed Civil War organizations and symposiums throughout the country and has served as a guide for tours of Gettysburg and other Civil War Battlefields.

Krolick has published works on the Civil War including articles in *Blue and Gray* magazine, *Du Page* magazine, Virginia Country magazine's *Civil War Quarterly*, *Civil War* magazine and *Gettysburg* magazine.

Mr. Krolick has been a member of many other historical organizations, including other Civil War Round Tables, the Gettysburg Foundation, the Chicago Historical Society, American Jewish Historical Society, Southern Jewish Historical Society, Chicago Jewish Historical Society and several preservation associations.



Col. John L. Farnsworth,
8th Illinois Cavalry
Library of Congress,
LC-B814-1894

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 04-12

April 2012

IN THIS ISSUE

CWRT News	2
Quartermaster's Regalia.....	2
Announcements	2
Looking Back.....	3
Memories of Shiloh.....	4
Marking the Sesquicentennial.....	5
From the Field.....	8
April Meeting Reservation	9

APRIL MEETING AT A GLANCE

Marshall D. Krolick
"Riding for the Union: Memoirs of the
8th Illinois Cavalry"

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

5:30 p.m. – Staff Meeting
(Open to all members)

6:15 p.m. – Registration & Social Hour

6:45 p.m. – Dinner

7:30 p.m. – Program

Dinner – \$23 by reservation.
Deadline: Monday, April 9, 2012
See page 9.

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

www.civilwarwi.org

2012 BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOMINEES

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

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

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

CIVIL WAR NEWS

The Civil War Trust for the third consecutive year has earned a coveted 4-star ranking from Charity Navigator, America's leading charity evaluator. Only nine percent of charities assessed by this group earn this ranking in recognition of sound fiscal management and commitment to accountability and transparency. The Trust received an overall rating of 64.31 on a 70-point scale.

In a press release from the Trust, President James Lighthizer expressed appreciation for the award saying:

Again receiving Charity Navigator's 4-star rating is a testament to this organization's constant effort to be the best possible steward of our members' donation dollars. We understand that during our country's ongoing economic difficulties, finding charitable causes that provide tangible results and inspire confidence has taken on increased importance to many people – and we pride ourselves on exceeding their expectations.

The Louisiana State University FACES Laboratory has reconstructed two faces of crewmembers from the **USS Monitor**. When the turret of the *Monitor* was raised, two skeletons were discovered; these skeletons with the help of forensic reconstruction now have faces. The facial reconstructions were publicly released in Washington at the United States Navy Memorial; a plaque will be dedicated to the *Monitor's* crew at the Memorial.

The wreck of the *Monitor* was discovered in 1973 and was designated as the first national marine sanctuary in 1975. An expedition almost 10 years ago was able to retrieve the revolving turret. The turret is now on display at the USS Monitor Center of the Mariners' Museum in Newport News.

Lamers Tour & Travel is planning a Gettysburg and John Wilkes Booth *On an Assassin's Trail* tour from August 18 – 25. The first part of the tour will concentrate on Gettysburg and will then proceed to Washington, D.C., to begin retracing the escape route of John Wilkes Booth following his assassination of Lincoln at Ford's Theater. Further information can be found by visiting Lamers website at: www.lamerstour.com Once there click on 2012 Extended Tours and then scroll down to Gettysburg & John Wilkes Booth.

April 9, 2012

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

April 17, 2012

Prairieville Irregulars, 7 p.m.
Board Room, Campus Center Building
Carroll University
Speaker: Dan Nettesheim

April 22, 2012

Maj. Gen. John Gibbon Birthday Celebration, 2 p.m.
Speaker: Lance Herdegen
See page 9.

April 26, 2012

Kenosha Civil War Museum
The Shiloh Campaign Ed Bearrs
See page 3.

May 5-6, 2012

Civil War Days Encampment, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.
The Elmbrook Historical Society
For information call 262-782-4057 or visit the website:
www.elmbrookhistoricalsociety.org

MILWAUKEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE QUARTERMASTER'S REGALIA

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

Our Quartermaster has two new items for your consideration.

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

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

Call: 414-327-2847

Email: dbcpmilw@execpc.com

In Person: Monthly Meeting at Book Raffle

KENOSHA CIVIL WAR MUSEUM

John M. Antaramian Gallery

Confederates (and Yankees) in Their Attics

Opens March 31, 2012

See page 9.

Friday Lunchbox Series

April 13, 2012, noon - 1 p.m.

Swords of the Civil War, Noon

Presented by Richard Bezdek

Bezdek will discuss the edged weapons used by both Union and Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. *This free program is sponsored by the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table and the Iron Brigade Association.*

Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin Meeting

April 14, 2012

1:00 p.m. - "Striving for Reputation: Black Hawk and How He Almost Brought About the Extermination of the Sauk Nation," by Kerry Trask

2:30 - "In the Shadow of Tecumseh: The Ideological Origins of the Black Hawk War," by Patrick Jung

Free program open to the public

Civil War Media Club

April 18, 2012, 7 - 8:30 p.m.

Shiloh: A Novel

Doug Dammann will lead the discussion of Shelby Foote's *Shiloh: A Novel*. The novel is a re-creation of the battle of Shiloh in April 1862 and conveys both the bloody choreography of two armies and the movements of the combatants' hearts and minds. \$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum

Ed Bearss: The Shiloh Campaign

April 26, 2012

Dinner: 5:30; Program: 7 p.m.

Dinner & Program: \$35/\$30 Friends of the Museum

Program Only: \$15/\$10 Friends of the Museum



Dances of the Civil War

April 28, 2012, 1:00 p.m.

Patricia Lynch, Round Table member, assisted by members of the West Side Victorian Dancers, will teach the basic dances of the Civil War-era as well as the proper etiquette for a formal ball. Casual attire is fine, but smooth-soled shoes are recommended. Dance partners are not required. Follow up your class by attending the Grand Union Ball that evening. \$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum

Grand Union Ball

April 28, 2012, 7:00 p.m.

A festive evening of Civil War-era dance, music, sweets, and beverages. Music for dancing by Frogwater. Civil War evening attire encouraged, but not required. \$25/\$20 Friends of the Museum



In April 1949 Gerald R. McMurtry spoke about "Rear Admiral John L. Worden."

Gerald R. McMurtry returned for another Round Table visit in April 1955. The topic that evening was "Zollicoffer and the Battle of Mill Springs."

"Kentucky, the Borderland of the Civil War" was the subject of Thomas D. Clark's presentation in April 1961.

Sherman J. Lavigna was our featured speaker in April 1976. Lavigna spoke about "General William T. Sherman: A Personality Profile."

In April 1981 Ernest W. Peterkin visited our Round Table and spoke about "Exploring the Wreck of the *USS Monitor*."

Dennis Frye spoke about "Mosby vs. Sheridan in the Shenandoah" at our April 1992 meeting. Frye will be our featured speaker at our upcoming June meeting.

IN MEMORIAM



John "Jack" Denton Boltz passed away on February 27, 2012. Jack was a Round Table Iron Brigade Color Guard Member since 1968.

A Korean War veteran and a retired colonel in the Army Reserves, Jack was a proud member of our Round Table as well as a member of the National American Marine Surveyors, the Marine Historical Society, the Ozaukee County Historical Society and the American Legion Post in Cedarburg.

And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.



Bob Lieding promoted our Civil War Round Table at the 2nd Annual Civil War Expo at the Kenosha Civil War Museum on March 25, 2012. Photo by Jenna Theissen. Used with permission.

MEMORIES OF SHILOH, 1862-2012

by Bjorn Skaptason

This month, of course, marks the Sesquicentennial of the Battle of Shiloh. The Sesquicentennial may be seen as a random cause for public remembrance. After all, every day is the sesquicentennial of something. The battle ended on April 7, 1862, so one might assume that the events that we seek to understand were objectively set by that time. After all, this **stuff** all happened, and getting a handle on what happened ought to satisfy our need to understand the battle.

Yet it does not satisfy us. We continue to return to the topic. We read books and articles. We read novels and listen to songs. We discuss it at our Civil War Round Table meetings. We visit the battlefield – not once, but over and over again. The facts of the battle do not satisfy us. We seek out the stories, and the meanings of those stories, and then we use them to help us understand our own world.

If this is true, then the Battle of Shiloh did not end on April 7, 1862. It is still going on as we struggle to remember and understand it. This goes for the Civil War as a whole. That struggle – the contest over what is to be remembered and why – is the one we continue to fight. In this fight we engage each other, and we engage living historians. We also engage previous generations of historians. We engage previous generations of history enthusiasts. We engage the veterans, understanding that they struggle amongst themselves to determine what events and what topics would be described in the **story** of Shiloh. We even engage those same people differently when we consider their earlier lives, understanding that they viewed the battle differently in 1894, when they began preserving and interpreting the battlefield, than they did in 1862, when they were still trying to comprehend the terrible event they had just endured, and caused.

What is the true memory of Shiloh?

Is it the memory of Albert Sidney Johnston, the much-criticized Confederate commander who rashly “rolled the iron dice of battle,” in a single Quixotic attempt to reverse the fortunes of his cause? Or is the memory of Albert Sidney Johnston, the martyr for Southern independence, whose tragic death in a quiet ravine behind the rebel line of battle marked the end of the Confederate dream because lesser men would fail to measure up to his heroism?

Is it the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, the quiet man in the right job at the right time, whose grit and determination in the hour of crisis showed the way for other Union commanders? Or is the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, the confused and overconfident absentee commander whose blithe assumptions about his enemy almost got his army destroyed, and got a good many of his men killed?

These are only two of the most popular controversies over the easiest to understand memories.

What about the memories of the enlisted men?

What about the memories of the non-combatants, including civilians with the armies, women, local residents, freed African Americans working for the Union Army and slaves serving their Confederate masters? What about the memories of the old veterans as they built and consecrated the monuments that marked the places of their great trial, and what about the memories of the wives and sons and daughters who stood by them at those ceremonies?

As time went by the list of stakeholders in the memory of the Battle of Shiloh grew longer. Before the government acquired the land for Shiloh National Military Park, the local citizens had a financial stake in which landmarks would be featured in the story of Shiloh. Do bloody ponds and sunken roads make better tourist attractions than the remote ravines where Johnston’s plan of battle played out? During the years between World War I and World War II a company of CCC men – African American veterans – built the roads and infrastructure of the park while living at a camp on the west side of the battlefield. They also built two lovely picnic areas, one for white visitors and another for black visitors. What did they remember?

After World War II staff of the Shiloh National Military Park with local residents produced the first orientation film for any battlefield park – an impressive achievement. That film, highlighting the preferred memory of those people in those days, has been played constantly at the park for generations, and an updated production will only be debuted this year as part of the Sesquicentennial observance. How did that charming and corny film affect our impressions of Shiloh when we first visited the park? How will the new film impress the current generation of young people when they visit the park for the first time?

So the memories of the Battle of Shiloh will continue to be contested for generations to come. The same battlefield, the same monuments, the same reports, diaries and letters that form the primary source core of the story, the same histories written by previous generations will inspire new stories of Shiloh as future generations understand the tragedy and triumph of the Civil War in their own way.

That is why Americans will never stop studying the Civil War, and why it will continue to fascinate future generations of Americans, including those who have no ancestral connection to the event. On April 7, 1862, Shiloh did not end, but it stopped being a battle and started being a memory. That memory, and the struggle over what it means, continues to draw us to the battlefield, and to the topic of the battle. That is why we come back to Shiloh.

Bjorn Skaptason produces the live webcast Virtual Book Signing™ at Abraham Lincoln Book Shop in Chicago. He worked as a National Park Service Ranger at Shiloh National Military Park while in his graduate history program at Loyola University Chicago.

AND SO IT CONTINUES: APRIL 1862.....

Marking the Civil War Sesquicentennial

The northern armies are finally on the move with McClellan's troops leaving Alexandria, Virginia for the York Peninsula.

The South finds itself under threat from several directions. Fort Macon in North Carolina is under siege and the threat to Savannah grows daily. In the far southwest the Confederate advance is defeated. On the Mississippi, Island No. 10 is under siege.

April 1, 1862 • The Army of the Potomac boards steamers and head for the Peninsula.

In Richmond, the congregation of the Second Baptist Church donates their bronze bell to be cast into a cannon.

Pvt. Day, Co. B, 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry writes from New Bern, North Carolina:

I learn that Maj. McCafferty had resigned and is going to leave us. I am sorry to learn that his ambition for fame is so soon gratified...We are now living in clover, having little else to do but to keep ourselves, clothes, arms and equipments clean and in good order...

April 2, 1862 • Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston decides that he will attack the Federal forces at Pittsburg Landing and drive them into the river. Johnston's troops are set to move early the next day.

McClellan and his staff arrive at Fort Monroe.

Federal gunboats begin the bombardment of Yorktown that will last into May.

At Pittsburg Landing, near the meeting house at Shiloh, Grant waits for reinforcements before moving on the Confederates at Corinth.

April 3, 1862 • Johnston's Confederate forces are delayed in their planned move on Pittsburg Landing.

Lincoln, concerned that only 20,000 troops have been left to guard Washington after McClellan moved his 100,000 troops south, orders Secretary of War Stanton to keep one of the corps destined for the Peninsula in northern Virginia; McDowell's troops were retained.

The U.S. Senate votes to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia by a 29 to 14 vote.

April 4, 1862 • Skirmishing increases between the two armies near Pittsburg Landing.

Pvt. Barber, Co. D, 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry at Shiloh writes:

...we were soon awakened from our repose by a spirited dash of the enemy into our very midst making a reconnaissance...

Pvt. Jackman with The Orphan Brigade on their way to Shiloh writes:

Had reveille at 4 and marched at daylight. Nearly all the baggage was sent to Corinth by direct road. We had to strike tents and load baggage in a pelting rain. Being

weak and debilitated and feeling like a 'snort,' I picked up a bottle in which I thought was whiskey, but upon turning it up and taking a 'big horn,' I found it to be alcohol and camphor mixed – medicine for the 'Prof's' inflammation. I thought the stuff would burn me up – it cut blood out of my throat. That taught me a lesson.

In Alabama, Governor John Gill Shorter is having problems filling the state's quota of regiments.

On the York Peninsula, McClellan with his 100,000 troops is still calling for more reinforcements. McClellan's failure to cross the Warwick River provides Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston the time he needs to move his forces from the Manassas and Richmond areas to the Peninsula.

April 5, 1862 • McClellan is held at bay at Yorktown by Magruder and is led to believe that Magruder's troops are being reinforced by thousands more.

Albert Sidney Johnston fails to attack the Federal forces again at Pittsburg Landing.

Andrew Johnson, Federal Military Governor of Tennessee, suspends the mayor and other Nashville city officials for refusing to take the oath to the Union.



Pvt. Sampson Altman, Jr., Company C, 29th Georgia Volunteers. Fought in the Battle of Shiloh. Died from disease April 23, 1863. Library of Congress, Collection of Cleo Alice Warren.

April 6, 1862 • Sunday, The Battle of Shiloh, Day 1

As we tramped solemnly and silently through the thin forest, and over its grass, still in its withered and wintry hue, I noticed that the sun was not far from appearing, that our regiment was keeping its formation admirably, that the woods would have been a grand place for a picnic; and I thought it strange that a Sunday should have been chosen to disturb the holy calm of those woods.

*Pvt. Henry M. Stanley
6th Arkansas Infantry, Hindman's Brigade*

In the early morning hours, Albert Sidney Johnston finally gets his troops together and sends them against the unsuspecting Union lines around Shiloh Church; most were unprepared for the

assault that came upon them. Grant, at his headquarters several miles to the north in Savannah, Tennessee, is alerted and immediately makes his way to Pittsburg Landing. Major General Lew Wallace at Crump's Landing is ordered to immediately march to Shiloh Church. Most of Major General Don Carlos Buell's troops are still en route.

The battle reels toward the Tennessee River all day long with the Federals falling back before a fierce but disjointed charge by the Confederates. Fighting rages at the Sunken Road, at the Hornets' Nest, around Shiloh Church, at the Bloody Pond and in the Peach Orchard. Federal Brigadier General Benjamin Prentiss holds the Hornets' Nest until later in the afternoon when he surrenders what is left of his division. Some 2,300 Union soldiers are marched to the rear as prisoners. Although ultimately futile, the stand at the Hornets' Nest buys time for the Federal forces to regain their equilibrium. Grant is able to put together a new defensive position to confront the Confederate onslaught. The Federals have been surprised, partially beaten but are not defeated. At about two-thirty in the afternoon, General Albert Sidney Johnston falls, wounded in the leg. He dies shortly afterwards from a loss of blood. General Beauregard, second in command to Johnston, tries to pull his army together but is compelled to wait for the next day.

During the night, in a downpour, General Buell lands more of his troops at Pittsburg Landing.

Douglas Putnam Jr., volunteer aide to Grant, writes:

A group of officers was gathered around General Grant about dusk, at a smoldering fire of hay just on top of the grade – the rain was falling, atmosphere murky, and ground covered with mud and water. Colonel McPherson rode up and Grant said: 'Well, Mac, how is it?' He gave him a report of the condition as it seemed to him, which was, in short, that at least one-third of his army was 'hors du combat,' and the rest much disheartened. To this the general made no reply, and McPherson continued: 'Well, General Grant; under this condition of affairs, what do you propose to do sir? Shall I make preparation for retreat?' The reply came quick and short: 'Retreat? No! I propose to attack at daylight, and whip them.'

Elsewhere on this day, General Pope finalizes his plans for the assault on Island No. 10. At Yorktown, McClellan is still preparing his siege lines while an impatient president is urging him to act.

April 7, 1862 • Monday, The Battle of Shiloh, Day 2

The morning finds General Lew Wallace's division finally arriving at Pittsburg Landing after a long march. General Don Carlos Buell also arrives with the remainder of his troops. Grant now has the reinforcements he needs to repel the Confederates. Beauregard, unaware that Wallace's division and the rest of Buell's Army of the Ohio have arrived, is confident that all he has to do is hold his ground and highly doubts that the Federals will mount a counterattack. Beauregard chooses to rest his men.

Grant assaults early and quickly regains most of the ground lost on the previous day.

Beauregard looks for reinforcements who do not come. The rebels are widely scattered and tired. In the early afternoon Beauregard issues orders for a general withdrawal toward the defenses of Corinth. Grant and Buell, content with having driven the en-

emy from the field, do not pursue the retreating Confederates.

An unbroken stillness reigned where a short time before echoed the peals of battle. How changed the scene! Out in the darkness lay thousands sleeping their last long sleep... Their tired spirits are at rest.

Pvt. Barber, Co. D, 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Shiloh becomes the bloodiest battle fought so far in the war. Federal losses – killed, wounded and missing – total 13,047 while Confederate losses – killed, wounded and missing – total 10,694.

Elsewhere, the rebels surrender Island No.10, resulting in the Mississippi now being open to Memphis. In Virginia, McClellan is still digging trenches around Yorktown and still believing he is outnumbered. He asks for more troops and supplies.

April 8, 1862 • At Corinth, Beauregard assembles his remaining forces and organizes a defense. Federal forces at Shiloh clean up their camps, bury their dead and tend to their wounded.

April 9, 1862 • The Confederate Senate at Richmond passes a bill calling for conscription of troops.

April 10, 1862 • The Federal Congress passes a joint resolution calling for the gradual emancipation of slaves in all states. Lincoln approves the measure and signs it.

April 11, 1862 • In Georgia, Fort Pulaski surrenders. During the Federal siege of the fort more than 5,000 rounds of shot and shell have been fired, yet only one Federal and one Rebel are killed during the siege. The fall of the fort successfully blocks the main channel into Savannah and effectively shuts down Savannah as a Confederate port for the balance of the war.

April 12, 1862 • In Marietta, Georgia, twenty-two Union volunteers led by James J. Andrews board a train and ride it as passengers to Big Shanty. When the train's crew stops for breakfast, Andrews and his men detach the locomotive and three freight cars and take off. Aided by local Confederates, the crew gives chase in another engine. The chase lasts all day and ends when Andrew's engine runs out of fuel outside of Ringgold, Georgia. The hijackers take off through the woods but are captured. Andrews and seven others are executed; eight escape prison; and six are eventually paroled.

Around Yorktown, McClellan is still digging in.

April 14, 1862 • On the Mississippi, Federal gunboats shell Fort Pillow.

April 16, 1862 • In Richmond, President Davis signs the Confederate Conscription Act. Section 1 of the act reads:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have ended sooner.

In Washington, President Lincoln signs the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

On the Peninsula, McClellan continues digging trenches and asking for reinforcements.

In the west, forces gather to reinforce the army at Shiloh.

April 18, 1862 • Commander David Dixon Porter's mortar boats open fire on Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans. Farragut doubts the effectiveness of using the mortars. After six days of action, no crippling damage is done to the forts.

April 19, 1862 • During the Battle of Shiloh more than 15,000 Wisconsin soldiers were killed or wounded. Governor Louis P. Harvey, receiving word of the injured Wisconsin soldiers, organizes a group of doctors and nurses to bring much-needed medical supplies to these men. Harvey personally leads the group south to see for himself the conditions the men were exposed to.

On the night of April 19, Harvey slips and falls into the swift currents of the Tennessee River while crossing from one steamboat to another. Harvey's companions dive into the water in an attempt to save him but fail; his body eventually surfaces 10 days later nearly 60 miles downstream.

April 20, 1862 • Southeast of New Orleans, Farragut sends parties from the *U.S.S. Itasca* and *Pinola* to blow up the river obstructions in the Mississippi near Forts Jackson and St. Philip. The explosives fail to work, but enough damage is done to weaken and force a break in the barricade of the old hulks and chains that blockade the Mississippi.

April 21, 1862 • The Confederate Congress adjourns after declaring certain classes of persons exempt from military conscription; additional exemptions will be announced later.

April 23, 1862 • Below New Orleans, Farragut decides that the mortar boats bombardment of the forts is not working and that he cannot land troops due to the swampy terrain. He decides that he will pass his deep-sea vessels past the forts in the morning and head for New Orleans.

April 24, 1862 • At 2 a.m. the *U.S.S. Hartford*, Farragut's flagship, signals the fleet to begin passing the forts below New Orleans. The first division of eight vessels gets through the barricade without discovery. At 3:40 a.m. the moon rises, and the second division, including Farragut's flagship, come under fire from the two forts. Porter's Federal mortar boats add to the battle. All but three small vessels, which are badly damaged, get through the barricade. Farragut advances on New Orleans.

April 25, 1862 • The Federal fleet arrives at New Orleans. Locals have set the waterfront on fire. A rude and noisy throng meets Farragut's officers as they come ashore to meet with Mayor John Monroe, who claims he has no authority to surrender the city. Military commander General Mansfield Lovell also refuses to surrender but indicates that he and his forces are leaving the city. New Orleans will not be taken from Federal authority for the remainder of the war.

April 28, 1862 • Forts Jackson and St. Philip formally surrender to Federal forces. The Mississippi is now open to New Orleans.

In New Orleans, Farragut threatens to bombard the city unless the Federal flag is respected.

The month ends with Halleck and his force of over 100,000 men

preparing to attack Beauregard's 65,000 at Corinth. Grant, named second-in-command, is upset over what he considers a demotion. In New Orleans, Federal officials raise the flag at the New Orleans Custom House and over City Hall. Stonewall Jackson leaves Elk Run in the Blue Ridge Mountains heading for Staunton.

And so it continues.



Civil War Trust, Federal and State Officials Announce Preservation Victories for Shiloh Anniversary

In a March 23, 2012, press release, the Civil War Trust announced that on Thursday, April 6, 2012, as part of the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission's annual signature event, officials from the Civil War Trust, the National Park Service (NPS), and the State of Tennessee will gather to announce recent preservation successes at the Shiloh Battlefield.

During the event, which will be held in the days immediately prior to the 150th anniversary commemoration of the Battle of Shiloh, the Civil War Trust will announce three recent preservation efforts on the storied battlefield. These efforts include the transfer of 167 acres of hallowed ground to NPS, the announcement of a \$1.25 million campaign to save an additional 491 acres of battlefield land at Shiloh, and an update on progress to preserve 2,657 acres at nearby Fallen Timbers.

The land being transferred was purchased by the Trust with the intention that it would eventually become part of Shiloh National Military Park. As part of its goal to create a permanent legacy of the sesquicentennial commemoration, the Department of the Interior has made acquisition of such properties a top priority.

The announcement will take place during the opening session of the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission's signature event "Invasions by Rail and River: The Battle of Shiloh."

The Civil War Trust is the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States. To date, the Trust has preserved more than 32,000 acres of battlefield land in 20 states. The Trust has added new maps, pages and informational data to its site. You can visit the site at www.civilwar.org.

FROM THE FIELD

Shiloh

It is said that “coming events cast their shadows before.” An incident which occurred in my company the evening before the Battle of Shiloh verifies that saying. Some people say that we were surprised that Sunday morning, but such is not the fact. All day Saturday we had the instinctive feeling that a great battle was imminent. You all doubtless remember many times when just before a hard storm, and while there was yet no sign of a cloud, something in the atmosphere has told you of the approaching danger. So it was on that Saturday, We felt that we were soon going to be arrayed in deadly conflict, and that some of us would probably pay the price of loyalty and be numbered with the slain. On Saturday evening a number of us gathered together in one of the large Sibley tents we were then using. One of the boys struck up a song in which we all joined. That song was followed by others, and the spell which seemed to be over all caused us with one accord to sing the songs of home and bygone days. Our last song was “Brave Boys Are They.” How the words come back to me today!

*Thinking no less of them,
Loving our country the more,
We sent them forth to fight for the flag
Their fathers before them bore.*

We closed the evening’s singing with the lines:

*Oh! The dread field of battle!
Soon to be strewn with graves!
If brothers fall, then bury them where
Our banner in triumph waves.*

The singing ended, and under the spell of its patriotic pathos, without uttering a word, we separated and each man retired to his own tent; some to dream of homes to which they would never return, and of friends they would never meet again this side of the “eternal shore.” That little company never met again. On the next morning the “long roll” called them from their dreams of home to “dread field of battle,” of which they had sung the night before. Some of them fell that day; but we have this great consolation: We were able to “bury them where our banner in triumph waved.”

I belonged to Company I, of the Sixteenth. I was wounded about 2 o’clock in the afternoon of the 6th. The next day I was taken aboard one of the boats lying at the landings, and a few days later was taken to Savannah and placed in a hospital. One day soon after I was placed in the hospital, a gentleman came to my cot and inquired about my wound and how I was being treated and his kindly words, which I felt came from a manly and sympathetic heart, cheered me more than words can describe. That evening, or the next day, I do not now remember which, that heart-hearted patriot, while passing from one boat to another, fell into the river and was drowned. That man was Louis P. Harvey, Governor of Wisconsin who, at the prompting of his great, loyal, loving heart, had immediately, on hear-

ing of the battle, left the comforts of the governor’s mansion and come here to see that “his boys” had everything done for them that it was possible to have done. — *David Goodrich James Brevetted Captain, formerly a member of Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry*

A HELL ANYHOW. On receiving news of the death of the rebel Gen. Johnston at the recent battle of Pittsburg Landing, we are informed that Brother Boot, who is a popular preacher of the Universal persuasion, exclaimed – “well he’s gone to hell anyhow.” It is encouraging that, even according to the Universalist theology there is a hell for the rebels. It has probably been created since the rebellion. — *Waukesha Democrat*

James Newton, in a letter to his parents, asked them to send him a newspaper about the battle because “all we know about the battle is what we saw and that wasn’t much, so I would like to see a paper if possible to see what we did do.”

Alfred T. Andreas would remember, “It was at Shiloh as at most of our battles that we waited until the arrival of newspapers from the North to learn what we had ourselves done.”

They marched us off about five miles that night and we lay in an old cornfield without blankets or shelter in the mud and rain at that. They gave us one cracker to eat and marched us to Corinth about twenty miles through the mud, then put us aboard some cattle cars where the mud was about two inches thick, fifty-five in a car at that. We went to Memphis and to Jackson, Mississippi, down to Mobile, Alabama, from there to our prison at Tuscaloosa where we received all the barbarous treatment that you could think of, besides lots you never dreamed of. — *John Merrill, 18th Wisconsin Captured at the end of the first day’s fighting in the Hornet’s Nest*

W.F. Wilder, 18th Wisconsin, described his experience as a prisoner in poetic form writing:

*The prison rules were rigid,
And each we must obey.
None could look from windows,
Nor near the windows stay.*

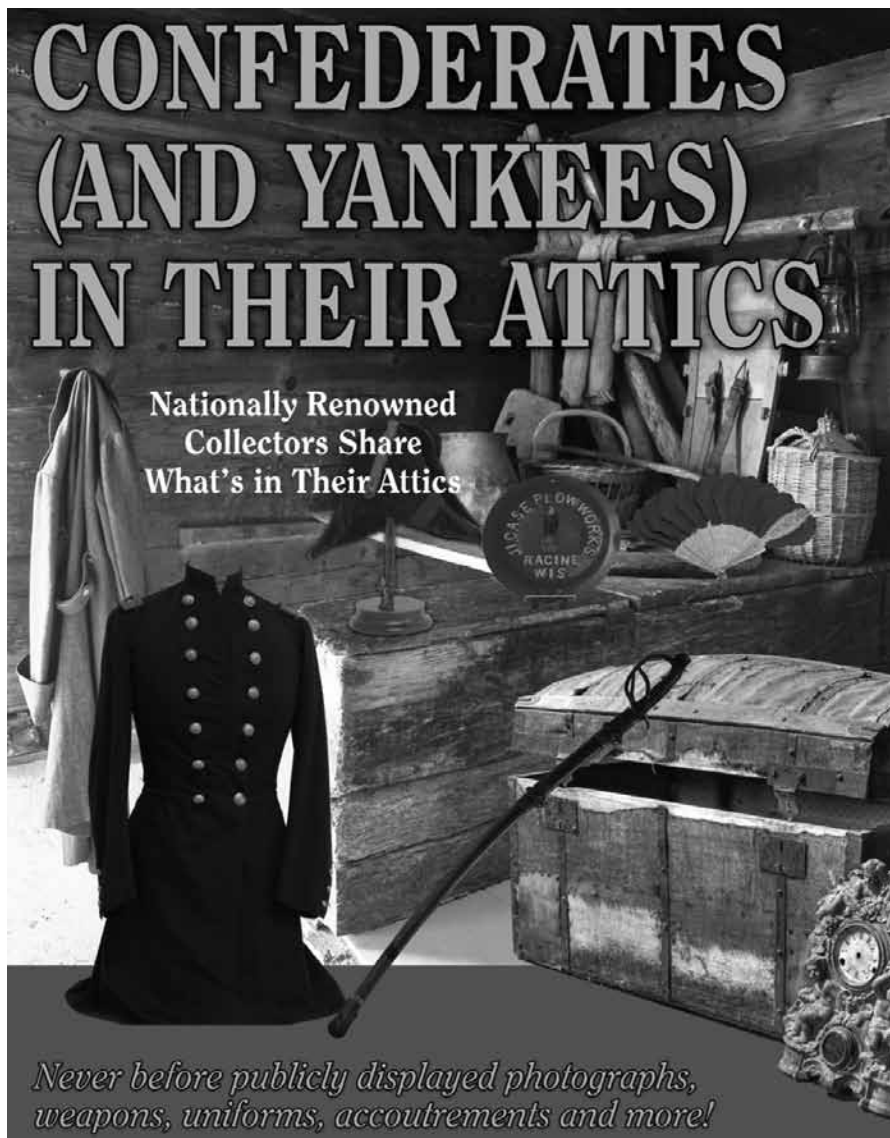
*They shot two noble fellows
Who fought on Shiloh’s field,
And many more were threatened,
And they through fear did yield.*

*The vermin gathered round us,
In filth and dirt we lay,
And many fell the victims,
Of grief and sore dismay.*

*Now soldiers in the army,
One word of kind advice,
Beware the Southern prisons –
Beware of Southern lice.*


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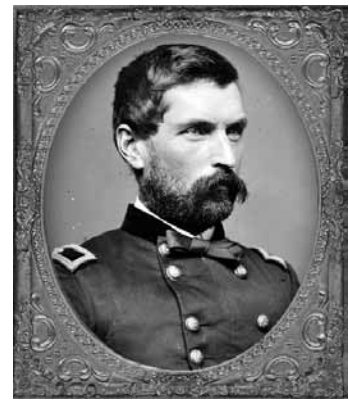


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Sunday, April 22, 2012
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Silver Spur Restaurant
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\$28 per person
for Buffet Dinner

Guest Speaker: Lance Herdegen

Civil War period attire encouraged,
but not required.

Reservations requested
before April 14, 2012

Information and reservations:
Patrick Lynch, (414) 427-3776
patrick_lynch13@hotmail.com

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for April 12, 2012

Mail your reservations by Monday, April 9, 2012, to:
Paul Eilbes
1809 Washington Ave.
Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

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

Enclosed is \$ _____ (meal price \$23.00 per person) for _____ reservations for April 12, 2012, meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee. (Please make checks payable to the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.)

Name of Member _____

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

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

2012 MEETINGS

May 17, 2012

Brian Hoden Reid – The Strategy of the Civil War

*Civil War military and civilian attire
is welcome at this meeting.*

June 7, 2012

Dennis Frye – Antietam

*Both meetings will take place at
the Country Club of the Wisconsin Club.*



*Civil War Features: Encampment Area, 1st Brigade Band;
Regimental Volunteer Band of Wisconsin; Authors Lance
Herdegen, Dennis Moore, Rev. Dr. Bobbie Groth; and more!*