



GENERAL ORDERS

The Newsletter of the
Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.

Our 63rd Year

and The Iron Brigade Association



JANUARY 12, 2012

PARKER HILLS

Chickamauga

This has been a terrible day to the American Nation and many bitter tears will be shed North and South for the dead of Chickamauga. There are thousands of men in the prime of life who this morning thought they were destined to live to a ripe old age who tonight are lying on the battlefield stark and stiff and who will be covered where they fell with a few shovels full of dirt and left to rot with nothing to mark the place where a hero perished for his country and that the government might live. — Corp. William B. Miller, 75th Indiana Infantry, E. King's Brigade

The Battle of Chickamauga has been called the “lost opportunity” of the Confederacy. For the one time in its checkered history, the Confederate Army of Tennessee won a smashing victory, routing the main Union Army of the West. Yet the victory proved curiously hollow.

Over time, historians have discussed and dissected the paralysis of Braxton Bragg (CSA) after the victory at Chickamauga. The victory could have had profound ramifications. Yet, it resulted in severe recriminations that further poisoned the command relationships in the Army of Tennessee. Bragg's generals, disgusted by his refusal to attack the battered Federals, sent a petition to President Davis saying that the army was “stricken with a complete paralysis” and that Bragg was unfit for command.

Lt. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, Corps Commander, Army of Tennessee and one of Bragg's most vocal critics would write of Chickamauga:

There was no more splendid fighting in '61, when the flower of the Southern youth was in the field, than was displayed in those bloody days of September, '63. But it seems to me that the élan of the Southern soldier was never seen after Chickamauga – that brilliant dash which had distinguished him was gone forever. He was too intelligent not to know that the cutting in two of Georgia meant death to all his hopes...The delay in striking was exasperating to him; the failure to strike after the success was crushing to all his longings for an independent South. He fought stoutly to the last, but, after Chickamauga, with the sullenness of despair and without the enthusiasm of hope. That “barren victory” sealed the fate of the Southern Confederacy.

Our January speaker, Parker Hills, will be discussing the Battle of Chickamauga. *Slate Magazine* has written: “His command of the material is daunting, yet he's also possessed of a courtly charm that helps the history go down smoothly. He's like Shelby Foote, with a touch of Warren Buffet.”

Parker Hills has conducted scores of military staff rides since he organized and conducted the first one in Mississippi in 1987. Additionally, Hills has conducted dozens of civilian tours of battlefields for non-profit organizations involved in battlefield preservation. He is a regular speaker at Civil War Roundtables, battlefield preservation groups, civic clubs and seminars.

During his thirty-one years as a Regular Army and National Guard officer, he served in various command and staff positions. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army War College and is the author of *A Study of Warfighting: Nathan Bedford Forrest and the Battle of Brice's Crossroads*. Hills is also the co-author of *Vicksburg Campaign Driving Tour Guide*.

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January 2012

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JANUARY MEETING AT A GLANCE

January 12, 2012

Parker Hills

“Chickamauga”

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, January 8, 2012

See page 7.

Speaker and topic are subject to change.

In case of inclement weather, listen to

WTMJ or WISN radio.

www.civilwarwi.org

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE NEWS

ROUND TABLE KICKS OFF NEW MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

- A new 4-page Round Table brochure was introduced to all members at the December 8, 2012, dinner meeting. Reaction to the brochure was very positive, especially for the design and content.
- All members of the Board of Directors are putting forth a great deal of time and effort in distributing the new brochures to museums, public libraries, banks, etc. in the Milwaukee general area.
- Magazine Ad Campaign — The Round Table will feature four ads (January-April, 2012) in “*M*” *Milwaukee’s Life Style Magazine*, to reach potential new members.
- If you know someone interested in the Civil War, please give them a copy of our new brochure. Additional copies can be picked up at our January 12, 2012, meeting.
- A call for your support: The Round Table needs your help to reach people who are not aware of our organization.

Thank you. Your support is truly appreciated!

Your Board of Directors

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

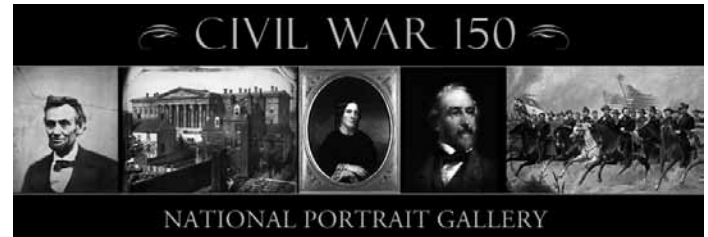
ANNOUNCEMENTS • EVENTS • MEETINGS

January 9, 2012

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

January 17, 2012

Prairieville Irregulars, 7 p.m.
Student Center, Carroll University
Speaker: Donna Agnelly: “Meet the In-Laws:
A Look at the Todd Family”



On the site of a former Civil War hospital, the National Portrait Gallery is marking the 150th anniversary of the war through a series of four alcove exhibitions — one each year — commemorating this period of American history.

The first of these exhibitions recounts the death of Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth. Francis E. Brownell, the soldier who mortally avenged Ellsworth’s assailant, bequeathed several artifacts to the Smithsonian Institution, including the weapons used in the incident and Brownell’s Congressional Medal of Honor. The exhibition brings together a select grouping of once-prized mementoes, including portraits of Ellsworth and Lincoln, as well as Alonzo Chappel’s historic painting *The Death of Ellsworth*. The exhibit runs through March 18, 2012.

Future exhibits will include:

The Confederate Sketches of Adalbert Volck

Selections from Volck’s major publication, *Sketches from the Civil War in North America*, reveal the Confederate mindset and contemporary southern opinion. (March 30, 2012 through January 21, 2013)

Matthew Brady’s Photographs of Union Generals

Featuring modern albumen prints made from the original Brady negatives in the National Portrait Gallery’s Frederick Hill Meserve Collection, this installation will include portraits of many of the North’s military leaders from McClellan and Burnside to Sherman and Grant. (March 30, 2012 through May 2015)

The African American Experience during the Civil War

Drawing principally from images in the National Portrait Gallery’s collection, this exhibit will explore the roles that individual African Americans played during the Civil War and will focus attention on the impact of Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation. (February 1, 2013 through March 2, 2014)

Visit www.civilwar150.si.edu to learn about other exhibitions and events commemorating the Civil War at the Smithsonian.

Kenosha Civil War Museum

SECOND FRIDAY LUNCHBOX SERIES

January 13, 2012, Noon

Sara Emma Edmonds: AKA Private Frank Thompson

Jenna Theissen

More than four hundred women donned the uniform meant for only men, and went off to fight in the Civil War. One such woman went on to become not only a soldier, but also a nurse and a spy.

February 10, 2012, Noon

Grant's Fort Henry/Donelson Campaign: The Evolution of His Generalship

Dan Nettesheim

Nettesheim's program examines the campaign as a microcosm of Grant's generalship and identifies elements that continued to serve Grant throughout the war.

WEEKEND PRESENTATIONS

Saturday, January 28, 2012, 1 p.m.

Our Invisible Civil War Memorials

Steve Michaels

Wisconsin boasts the most ornate and numerous Civil War statuary in the country. Take a closer look at the monuments in our area and how their designs have changed over the years.

Saturday, February 4, 2012, 1 p.m.

Offensive and Defensive Tactics of the Civil War

Steve Acker

Acker shares the basic premises of infantry tactics taught to officers during the Civil War. Acker will take those same tactics studied by U.S. Grant and Braxton Bragg and will apply them to the Civil War battles of the audience's choice.

Saturday, February 12, 2012, 1 p.m.

A Discussion with President Lincoln and Judge Douglas

George Buss and Tim Connors

Lincoln and Douglas interpreters Connors and Buss re-enact a portion of the famous 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates and discuss the 1860 Presidential election.

The Lunchbox Lecture Series and Weekend Presentations are free programs sponsored by the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee and the Iron Brigade Association.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

January 24, 2012, 7-8 p.m.

Guided Tour of "Stephen A. Douglas: From the Shadow of Lincoln"

Join Civil War Museum Curator Doug Dammann for a behind-the-scenes guided tour of the "Stephen A. Douglas: From the Shadow of Lincoln" exhibit. The tour discusses the artifacts and graphics on display as well as how the exhibit was arranged and organized. \$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum

February 15, 2012, 7-8:30 p.m.

Civil War Media Club: Army Life in a Black Regiment

The Media Club will be reading *Army Life in a Black Regiment* by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The book is Higginson's stirring account of his wartime experiences as colonel of the first Union regiment of emancipated slaves. The discussion will be led by Civil War Museum Curator Doug Dammann.

February 18, 2012, 1-2:30 p.m.

The Letterman Plan: Evacuating the Wounded from Civil War Battlefields
Dr. Gordon Dammann

In 1862, Dr. Jonathan Letterman was named Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. He quickly instituted changes to make the evacuation of wounded soldiers from the battlefield more efficient. See how his plan has evolved and is still used in today's modern military and civilian medicine.

\$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum

For information on programs or how to become a member contact the museum at (262) 653-4141

NEW WEBSITE FOR HISTORIC VA

The West Side Soldiers Aid Society is pleased to announce the launch of a new website for the historic Milwaukee Soldiers' Home. The site, which includes a brief history, building descriptions, soldier stories, and tour information, is funded and managed by the Society as a service to the Zablocki VA Medical Center. Please visit the site and check back often as it is developed:

www.historicmilwaukeeva.org

42nd Annual Patriotic Luncheon February 4, 2012

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and Auxiliary to the SUVCW cordially invite you to attend their 42nd annual Patriotic Luncheon, honoring Presidents Washington, Lincoln and McKinley on Saturday, February 4, 2012, at Bluemound Gardens, 11703 West Bluemound Rd., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Following a 12:30 p.m. luncheon, guest speaker, Rev. Robert Miller, author, scholar and Chicago Civil War Roundtable past president, will speak on "Abraham Lincoln: the Civil War's Greatest Theologian." A doorprize raffle and silent auction will again be featured. Cost of the lunch is \$18 per person.

For more details, including a list of meal choices and a reservation form to mail in with payment, visit www.suvcw-wi.org/index2.html or call (414) 425-4648 (evenings). Checks should be made payable to: C.K. Pier Badger Camp 1 and sent before January 28, 2012.



AND SO IT CONTINUES...

Marking the Civil War Sesquicentennial

January 1862 finds soldiers, both North and South, encamped and facing a cold, bitter winter. Most of the soldiers are unprepared, psychologically, for a long war.

In Washington, President Lincoln has to take command of his armies since McClellan, his top general, is ill with typhoid fever. In Richmond, Jefferson Davis watches his armies lose manpower as men go home to fix things before returning to the army in the spring. The blockade is firmly in place and the South is feeling its effect more and more each day.

January 1, 1862 • Presidents Lincoln and Davis usher in the New Year with traditional receptions.

In Massachusetts, the imprisoned Confederates, Mason and Slidell, and their secretaries, are released ending the “*Trent Affair*.”

Stonewall Jackson begins moving towards Romney in western Virginia. Jackson’s ultimate goal is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the locks of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

January 3, 1862 • Jackson and the Stonewall Brigade continue to move despite winter weather. The brigade reaches Bath and encamps, in the snow, for the night.

January 4, 1862 • Jackson’s troops capture Bath and send the Federal forces to the Potomac.

January 5, 1862 • Jackson’s Confederates pursue the Federals to the Potomac and opposite Hancock, Maryland. The town is bombarded for two days by the Confederates who receive no surrender and make no crossing.

Pvt. Day, Co. B, 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, near Annapolis, Maryland writes:

Orders have been issued to break camp and go aboard the transports tomorrow morning. The boys are now breaking the frozen ground around the tent pins, packing their knapsacks, and getting ready for a start. We have been here so long it seems almost like leaving home to break up and go out on untried scenes.

January 6, 1862 • Union forces near Hancock receive reinforcements and Jackson withdraws his forces abandoning crossing the Potomac and raiding north.

President Lincoln confers with Gen. McClellan and rejects a move by radical senators to replace McClellan for his lack of action.

January 7, 1862 • Jackson’s men encounter a severe ice storm as they head back towards Romney, making for dangerous walking for his brigade now heading south. The brigade reaches Unger’s Store and encamps.

January 8, 1862 • Jefferson Davis continues to correspond with various southern governors for more support and manpower. Jackson’s men remain at Unger’s Store for the day, getting some rest in the bitter cold. The sick list is long. Jackson has water heated so his troops can bathe.

January 9, 1862 • Lincoln informs McClellan that neither of the commanders in the west, Halleck or Buell, has met his request for action.

In Cairo, Grant is preparing a reconnaissance-in-force towards Columbus, Kentucky.

The *Commercial Bulletin* in New Orleans writes of the blockade:

The situation of this port makes it a matter of vast moment to the whole Confederate State that it should be opened to the commerce of the world within the least possible period... We believe the blockading vessels of the enemy might have been driven away and kept away months ago, if the requisite energy had been put forth... The blockade has remained and the great port of New Orleans has been hermetically sealed.

January 10, 1862 • Lincoln writes to his Secretary of War that he is discouraged over the failure to launch an offensive in the west. “As everywhere else, nothing can be done,” writes Lincoln.

At the same time, there are increasing charges of corruption in the War Department with demands being made for the resignation of Secretary of War Simon Cameron.

January 11, 1862 • Simon Cameron resigns as Secretary of War. Lincoln accepts the resignation and indicates that he will name Cameron his Minister of Russia.

January 13, 1862 • Lincoln indicates he will nominate Edwin Stanton as the new Secretary of War.

Jackson resumes his march south. Brigadier General Burnside assumes command of the Department of North Carolina.

January 14, 1862 • Frederick Douglass speaks about emancipation as a principal war aim in Philadelphia:

To what cause may we trace our present sad and deplorable condition... Jefferson Davis is reticent. He seems ashamed to tell the world just what he is fighting for. Abraham Lincoln seems equally so, and is ashamed to tell the world what he is fighting against... We are fighting the rebels with only one hand, when we ought to be fighting them with both... We are striking the guilty rebels with our soft, white hand, when we should be striking with the iron hand of the black man, which we keep chained behind us. We have been catching slaves, instead of arming them... I say here and now, that if this nation is destroyed — if the Government shall, after all, be broken to pieces, and degraded in the eyes of the world — if the Union shall be shattered into fragments, it will neither be for the want of men, nor of money, not even physical courage, for we have all these in abundance; but it will be solely owing to the want of moral courage and wise statesmanship in dealing with slavery, the cause and motive of the rebellion.

January 15, 1862 • The U.S. Senate confirms Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War. Stanton is 57 years old, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, former Attorney General in the Buchanan administration and an avid believer in saving the Union at any cost.

Jackson finally reaches Romney in western Virginia after two weeks of marching.

January 16, 1862 • Jackson wants to attack Cumberland, Maryland, a major terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and capture the storehouses there but cannot get enough men together. He defers the attack for a day.

Edwin Stanton takes over the Federal War Department.

The *Richmond Daily Dispatch* notes:

Fourth Street Hospital

The Ladies of the First Baptist Church have procured a house on Fourth Street, beyond Leigh, and propose opening it as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers on Monday next. They will be grateful for any supplies either of provisions or clothing, from the city or country that may be adapted to the wants of the patients...

January 17, 1862 • Once again, Jackson's planned attack on Cumberland is cancelled due to lack of troops. One of Jackson's units has only 15 men able to walk.

Pvt. Day, Co. B, 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Hatteras Inlet, N.C. writes:

I think the boys will not be over nice about their dinners when they get them. I have sometimes thought I could relish a dinner from that soup I saw at the park barracks. Our dinner today was served about 2 p.m.; bill of fare, pea soup and coffee. I have always persuaded myself that I didn't like pea soup and wouldn't eat it, but today I changed my mind and thought I never ate anything that tasted quite so good as pea soup. I voted it a great luxury.

January 18, 1862 • Former President of the United States John Tyler, age 72, dies in Richmond and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery.

Jackson orders his troops into winter quarters at Bath and Moorefield.

January 19, 1862 • The Battle of Mill Springs is fought near the banks of the Cumberland River in Kentucky between Federal forces under Brigadier General George Thomas and Confederate generals Crittenden and Zollicoffer. Zollicoffer is killed during the engagement.

The Confederate left breaks and the line collapses. The Confederates withdraw across the Cumberland during the night, leaving only discarded equipment and supplies.

January 20, 1862 • In Charleston Harbor a second group of hulks loaded with stone are sunk by the Federals at the entrance of the shipping channel to halt blockade-runners.

January 22, 1862 • Richmond authorities name Brigadier General Henry A. Wise to the Confederate command at Roanoke Island. The island is under serious threat from Burnside's forces located at Hatteras Inlet.

January 23, 1862 • In Missouri, Major General Henry Halleck orders the seizure of pro-Southerners who have failed to pay assessments for the aid to pro-Northern refugees. Army officers are empowered to arrest anyone interfering with the execution of the orders.

January 25, 1862 • At Hatteras Inlet Burnside's expedition struggles to move troop transports and naval war vessels over the sandbar and into Pamlico Sound.

January 26, 1862 • General Pierre G.T. Beauregard is ordered from the Potomac District to Tennessee to become second-in-command to General Albert Sidney Johnston. General Joseph E. Johnson is left in full command in Virginia.

January 27, 1862 • President Lincoln, weary of McClellan's inactivity, issues General War Order No. 1:

Ordered, That the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces; that especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the Army of the Potomac, the Army of Western Virginia, the army near Munfordville, Ky., the army and flotilla at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico be ready to move on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That the heads of Departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General in Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for prompt execution of this order.

Abraham Lincoln

Confederate Secretary of War Judah Benjamin issues an order to General Wise commanding the troops at Roanoke Island to hold the island at all costs.

January 29, 1862 • Major General Earl Van Dorn assumes command of the Trans-Mississippi District of the Confederacy.

At Hatteras Inlet, troop ships are still not over the sandbar.

January 30, 1862 • The *U.S.S. Monitor* constructed by John Ericsson is launched at Green Point, Long Island, New York.

Mason and Slidell land at Southampton, England.

Major General Henry Halleck orders the advance up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in Kentucky. Grant moves his men and supplies by gunboat after Halleck warns him that the roads would be a quagmire.

January 31, 1862 • The month ends with President Lincoln issuing President's Special War Order No. 1. The order is directed specifically to the Army of the Potomac and General McClellan:

Ordered, That all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defense of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad southwestward of what is known as Manassas Junction; all details to be in the discretion of the General in Chief, and the expedition to move before or on the 22d day of February next.

A. Lincoln

And so it continues.



January 17, 1862

I believe it is a generally acknowledged fact that printers, as a class, never lose their identification, place them where you will. I was agreeably surprised to receive an invitation to attend a festival to be given by the printers in the Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin. There are at least thirty printers in the Second, one half of whom are commissioned officers. On the morning of the seventeenth they held a meeting and determined to celebrate the day. Captain Dave McKee was chosen President of the Day and resolutions to the point were adopted. In the evening, a grand supper was sat down to, and amid speeches, toasts, songs, fact, fun and fancy, the evening passed away. The Second band furnished the music, and no better was ever listened to. It was an impromptu affair, but for good taste it is not often equaled.

Cornelius Wheeler

FROM THE SECOND

Correspondent of the *Sentinel*
Fort Monroe, Jan. 3, 1862

The steamship *George Washington* left Old Point at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded up the James River, about nine miles above Newport News, when the rebel steamer *Northampton* was met with Union prisoners from Richmond; then stepped on board under the protection of the National flag.

As their names were called, such happy looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each boat as they approached, and the band of the Fourth Artillery played "Home Sweet Home," which added to the enthusiasm. As the boat passed Newport News, the crews of the U.S. frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the wharves, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome.

The *George Washington* arrived on her return about half past five o'clock, and the Baltimore boat, which was detained for the purpose, took the released prisoners to Baltimore. The prisoners left Richmond about seven o'clock this morning. The number released is 240 nearly all of whom were taken at the battle of Bull Run.

On arriving here, all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

Arlington, Jan. 27, 1862
Dear Sentinel:

Speaking of the new muskets, the Austrian rifle, the Second had a trial of them on Wednesday and the result proved highly satisfactory. They are a splendid piece, rough as they look; and in the hands of the Second will do good execution when the opportunity for their use occurs.

Gen. Jim Lane has gone off to Kansas to make himself heard again.

Do you know how near we came to having Gen. Jim a Wisconsin institution? I will tell you. Just after Bull Run when the Second was in trouble over the officers, Gov. Randall came to Washington, and after a look at the state of affairs determined to appoint Lane Col. of the Second regiment.

General Sherman then in command of the brigade, the same who afterwards went to Kentucky, hearing of it waited upon Randall and advised against the measure. "Gov. Randall" he said "you can go to the Insane Asylum and pick out any number of men who are more capable of taking command of the regiment than Lane is."

So Lane was not appointed Col. of the Second.

Among the marked Characters of the war are the newsboys. Rain or shine mud or dry the camp is full of them at all hours of the day and they are a well patronized class. As many papers as they can carry are soon disposed of and the profits resulting there from certainly larger than are made by the newsboys of the largest cities are at once invested. As early as four o'clock in the morning you hear the sonorous voices, "Er's your morning papers nother great battle in Kentucky; Gen. McClellan arrested for selling clams without a license; Gen. Beauregard reduced to the ranks; another great Union victory." "Did the Union troops retreat in good order?" asks one of the Second boys, taking up the phraseology of the newspaper reports of the olden time. "No sir" replies the newsboy "they didn't retreat at all as you did at Bull Run; they stayed and fought it out and now — nother great Union victory in Kentucky only three cents." So they go on every day. Ragged fat and saucy they have a sharp reply for every attempt at wit at their expense. The number of papers sold every day would surprise you for the troops are a reading people and like to know what is going on in the world...

I have seen it stated that the government does not furnish gloves or mittens to the troops. It is a mistake, for any officer can draw enough woolen mittens to supply his command and furnish them at 31c per pair by simply making a requisition for them.

They are not as good as those which are being furnished the troops by their friends for like all goods sold to the government the grand and single idea is to palm off something that looks like the article and will hold together long enough to be inspected. There can be no greater swindle than that perpetrated upon the government and the troops in the article of clothing.

A box of it drawn from the government will contain a dozen different kinds of cloth — from the meanest shoddy down and when put upon the troops lasts them but a very short time. Of course the men are rough on clothing, ramming about as they are, strain

Continued 

it no little; still it is not altogether their fault for the cloth is unfit to make up into garments. There are few men in the Second who have not drawn nearly up to their year's clothing account, and including the two, and in many instances three suits furnished by the State. I see it is in contemplation to establish a clothing bureau in Washington and such an institution is needed for the inspection as it now is nothing less than a mere farce. Furnished with suitable clothing the soldier might save something on his allowance \$42 per year while as it now stands he will overdraw it every year if he dresses so as to pass inspection....

The Second came off picket today. They have had a sorry time of it in the rain and sleet but in a few moments were laughing over their adventures, as though all had been pleasant.

We have now a cold north wind, which is fast drying up the roads. During the day the sun looks out, and at night the clouds have disappeared so the stars can peep through.

C.



Frank Klement spoke about "Fort Donelson" at the February 1949 meeting.

The topic at the February 1952 meeting was "N.P. Banks: A Politician in Uniform" presented by Fred H. Harrington.

"The Gettysburg Address: Mysteries of the Manuscript" was the topic of David C. Mearns' talk in February 1963.

In February 1966, J. Ambler Johnston spoke about "Douglas Southall Freeman."

Robert Orr Baker's topic was "The Prophecy of Nathan Bedford Forrest" at our February 1974 meeting.

"General George H. Thomas: Time and History Will Do Me Justice" was the focus of Robert C. Douglas's talk in February 1983.

At the February 1992 meeting, Dr. William Glenn Robertson spoke about "General Thomas J. Wood at Chickamauga."

Civil War Trust Campaign 150: Our Time, Our Legacy

We too are part of history. And we are going to be judged by history, just as those who came before us...and how will they judge us on this issue?

— David McCullough, Historian and Author

The Civil War Trust has announced an unprecedented goal for the sesquicentennial: In the next four years, the Trust will permanently protect 20,000 acres of battlefield land. If successful, the Trust will have saved a total of 50,000 acres of hallowed ground at battlefields across the nation.

In order to succeed in this ambitious endeavor the Trust will need to raise \$40 million from the private sector. These funds will be leveraged against government grants and foundation and corporate support to purchase battlefield land at fair market value or place it under permanent conservation easements.

Campaign 150 is not just about land protection. Built into its fundraising goal is the stipulation that \$5 million will go toward educational programs designed to benefit students of all ages both inside the classroom and out on the battlefield. Among the new and expanded offerings done in conjunction with the effort are regional educator workshops and the growing series of Trust Battle Apps, GPS-enabled mobile battlefield tours.

In his personal message regarding Campaign 150, Chairman Beverly DuBose wrote:

In this campaign we are asking all of us to exhibit the commitment that our forbearers did in fighting this great conflict, to save 20,000 acres of this remaining hallowed ground upon which they struggled and died in order that future generations can be reminded of our history and the sacrifices this war entailed. Even today, we are reminded of the echoes of the great conflict that still rumble across the land as we wrestle with our modern world.

Secure, convenient donations are available through the Trust's website: www.civilwar.org/campaign150 or by phone at 202-367-1861

And reverent men and women from afar, and generations that know us not and that we know not of, heart-drawn to see where and by whom great things were suffered and done for them, shall come to this deathless field to ponder and dream.

— Joshua Chamberlain

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for January 12, 2012

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

Name of Member _____

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

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

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

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2012 MEETINGS

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

February 9, 2012 • WC

Dave Wege
Patrick Cleburne

March 8, 2012 • WC

A. Wilson Greene
Chicago Nevins-Freeman Award Recipient

April 12 2012 • WC

Marshall Krolick

May 17, 2012 • CC

Brian Hoden Reid

June 7, 2012 • CC

Dennis Frye – Antietam