



GENERAL ORDERS

The Newsletter of the
Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.
Our 62nd Year
and The Iron Brigade Association



OCTOBER 13, 2011

VERNON BURTON

Lincoln and the Constitution



Vernon Burton makes a return visit to our Round Table in October to discuss Lincoln and the Constitution.

Orville Vernon Burton is a Distinguished Professor of Humanities, a Professor of History and Computer Science at Clemson University, and the Director of the Clemson University CyberInstitute. From 2008-2010, he was the Burroughs Distinguished Professor of Southern History and Culture at Coastal Carolina University.

Burton was the founding Director of the Institute for Computing in Humanities, Arts, and Social Science (I-CHASS) at the University of Illinois, where he is emeritus University Distinguished Teacher/Scholar and Professor of History, African-American Studies, and Sociology.

At the University of Illinois, he continues to chair the I-CHASS advisory board and is also a Senior Research Scientist at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA). In 2007 the Illinois State legislature honored him with a special resolution for his contributions as a scholar, teacher, and citizen of Illinois.

Burton is a prolific author and scholar (16 authored or edited books and more than two hundred articles). *The Age of Lincoln* (2007) won the *Chicago Tribune* Heartland Literary Award for nonfiction and was selected for Book of the Month Club, History Book Club, and Military Book Club. One reviewer proclaimed, "If the Civil War era was America's 'Iliad,' then historian Orville Vernon Burton is our latest Homer." Burton's *In My Father's House Are Many Mansions: Family and Community in Edgefield, South Carolina* (1985) was featured at sessions of the Southern Historical Association and the Social Science History Association annual meetings, and was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.

Recognized for his teaching, Burton was selected nationwide as the 1999 U.S. Research and Doctoral University Professor of the Year. In 2004 he received the American Historical Association's Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Prize. At the University of Illinois he won teaching awards at the department, school, college, and campus levels. He was appointed an Organization of American Historians Distinguished Lecturer for 2004-2012.

Burton was born in Royston, Georgia, reared in South Carolina, graduated from Furman University and received his Ph.D. in American History from Princeton University in 1976.

Burton's research and teaching interests include the Civil War and the American South, especially race relations, family, community, and the intersection of humanities and social sciences. Among his honors are fellowships and grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, The Pew Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Humanities Center, the U.S. Department of Education and the Carnegie Foundation.

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October 2011

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OCTOBER MEETING AT A GLANCE

October 13, 2011
Vernon Burton
"Lincoln and the Constitution"

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, October 10, 2011
See page 7.

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

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE NEWS

A REMINDER FROM YOUR TREASURER

If you haven't renewed your Round Table membership, now is the time. Please check your September *General Orders* for your renewal form. Paying promptly saves our Round Table money by reducing the number of second notices that have to be prepared and mailed.

Paul Eilbes



Quinlan & Holden Genrich
Mason & Max Burroughs
Van, Dawn and Felicity Harl
George Affeldt

**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.

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

ITEM	COST
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

ANNOUNCEMENTS • EVENTS • MEETINGS

October 9, 2011

Historical Marker Dedication: General Rufus King, 1:30 p.m.
East Mason and North Van Buren, Milwaukee
Information: Kent Peterson, kapeterson@wi.rr.com

October 10, 2011

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

October 18, 2011

Prairieville Irregulars, 7 p.m.
Room 223 Humphrey Memorial Chapel and Art Center
Carroll University
Speaker: Tom Arliskas

October 19, 2011

West Side Soldiers Aid Society, 7 p.m.
Wadsworth Library, Historic Milwaukee VA
Speaker: Terry Arliskas, "Ladies Aid Societies: A Brief History"

October 23, 2011

West Side Soldiers Aid Society Sesquicentennial Event, 2 p.m.
"A Tribute to Milwaukee's Ladies' Aid Societies"
Riverview Room, Hart Park, Wauwatosa
Program, dancing, light refreshments. Free and open to the public.
Information: Patricia Lynch, 414-427-3776

Wisconsin Historical Society

OLD ABE ORNAMENT

The Wisconsin Historical Society Gift Shop is offering a 2011 Capitol ornament featuring Old Abe the War Eagle for \$16. Order online at <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/> then click on shop. Or call 888-999-1669.



Old Abe at the "recent fight at Corinth"

The finest thing I ever saw was a live American eagle carried by the 8th Wisconsin in the place of a flag. He would fly off over the enemy during the hottest of the fight, then would return and seat himself on a pole, clap his pinions, shake his head and then start off again. Many and hearty were the cheers that arose from our line as the eagle would soar around, first to the right then to the left and always return to his post regardless of the storm of leaden hail which was flying around him.

From a letter dated October 24, 1863, printed in the *Eau Claire Free Press*, November 6, 1863.

Kenosha Civil War Museum

October 14, 2011

Pugnacious and Pertinacious "Old Pat"

Dave Wege will talk about General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne as part of the Second Friday Lunchbox Lecture Series. Free Program, 12 Noon

October 15, 2011

Dances of the Civil War Era

Learn the basic dances of the Civil War era and proper etiquette for a formal ball from the West Side Victorian Dancers led by dance mistress Patricia Lynch. 1-3 p.m. \$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum. Advanced registration required.

October 19, 2011

Year of the Meteor

Civil War Media Club, 7-8:30 p.m. Douglas R. Egerton chronicles the election of 1860, recreating the cascade of unforeseen events that confounded political bosses, set North and South on the road to disunion, and put Abraham Lincoln in the White House. \$10/\$5 Friends of the Museum. Advanced registration required.

October 25 and November 1, 2011

Lincoln and the Occult

Steve Rogstad will speak about Lincoln's interest in the supernatural and the sightings of his ghost. 6:30-8:30 p.m. \$25/\$20 Friends of the Museum. Advanced registration required.

COMING IN APRIL 2012

Mark your calendars! Esteemed Civil War historian and author Ed Bearss will be making a return appearance at the Civil War Museum on Thursday evening, April 26, 2012, to deliver a lecture on the Battle of Shiloh. Further details about the program will be forthcoming.



"The Battle of Nashville" was the topic of Stanley Horn's presentation at the October 1947 meeting.

Palmer Boeger was the featured speaker at the October 1951 meeting. Boeger talked to the assembled membership about "Hardtack and Coffee."

At the October 1957 meeting Virgil C. Jones spoke about "Kilpatrick's Raid on Richmond."

"Confederate Defeat" was the subject of Grady McWhiney's talk in October 1964.

In October 1974 Frank G. Rankin spoke about "Morgan the Raider and Morgan's Terrible Men."

"Two Gentlemen from Virginia: The Lee and Pickett Connection" was Richard Filmore Selcer's topic at the October 1986 meeting.

James M. McPherson visited our Round Table in October 1996. The topic that evening was "Darling, You Should Not Have Done That."

Civil War News

PRESERVATIONISTS HONORED

During a ceremony at the Fairyland Club on Lookout Mountain, the Civil War Trust recognized three historic preservation advocates with its Chairman's Awards for Achievement. The awards honor Alabama historian Daniel Fulenwider, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park historian James Ogden and Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association executive director Mary Ann Peckham. The awards were presented by the Trust's chairman, Henry E. Simpson, who, in his presentation remarks noted: "The long term commitment to historic preservation and education demonstrated by each member of this trio is inspirational. Their enthusiasm for American history knows no bounds and their work will continue to benefit the public for generations to come."

Daniel Fulenwider has, for more than twenty years, worked to promote appreciation and understanding of "Streight's Raid"—Nathan Bedford Forrest's pursuit of Colonel Abel D. Streight across north Alabama in the spring of 1863. He was instrumental in orchestrating the Trust's efforts to purchase land at Hog Mountain, the scene of fighting during the Battle of Day's Gap and he continues to be involved in the promotion and interpretation of the site.

Mary Ann Peckham retired from the National Park Service in 2000, after serving in six National Park areas. Her final assignment was as Superintendent of Stones River National Battlefield. In addition to her work as Executive Director of the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association Peckham is active in several area conservation organizations.

James Ogden has been the historian for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park since 1988. In the early years of his career he did interpretive and research work for the Maryland Park Service at Point Lookout State Park, for the National Park Service at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

LINCOLN LETTER SOLD AT AUCTION

Less than a day after going on the market, a hastily written letter from President Lincoln to General George B. McClellan sold for \$100,000. In the letter Lincoln was checking on McClellan's progress in chasing down the retreating Confederates after the Battle of Antietam.

The letter, written on October 29, 1862, is believed to be the last letter from Lincoln to McClellan before the President fired McClellan for delaying his pursuit of the Confederates after Antietam.

SPIELBERG FILM DELAYED

Director Steven Spielberg has decided to delay the release of his Abraham Lincoln movie until after the 2012 election to avoid it being "political fodder."

The film is based on the book *Team of Rivals* by Doris Kearns Goodwin and is set to star Daniel Day-Lewis as Lincoln and Sally Field as Mary Todd Lincoln. Also cast in the movie are Joseph Gordon-Levitt as Robert Todd Lincoln and Tommy Lee Jones as Thaddeus Stevens. The movie will center on the last four months of Lincoln's life.

AND SO IT CONTINUES...

Marking the Civil War Sesquicentennial

In the North, the month of October 1861 began with McClellan organizing and training “his” army but with the army seeing no further action. McClellan’s inaction had many wondering why he was letting the fine fall weather slip by. McClellan was also having his share of difficulties with both Winfield Scott and Lincoln, inferring they were either too old or uninitiated to “understand” his overall design.

In Richmond and the South, there was the question of why the army, victorious at Manassas, was not on the offensive. Materials were being stockpiled for the army. Richmond was seeking recognition of the Confederacy by foreign governments.

In the West, Kentucky had lost its neutrality and found all their key cities controlled by Northern troops. In Missouri, Fremont continued to be a problem for Lincoln.

October 1, 1861 • In Centreville, Virginia, President Davis met with Generals Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard and G. W. Smith for a council of war centering on what the army in Virginia should and should not do. Deciding that the army couldn’t be reinforced and sufficiently supplied to invade the North, the consensus reached was to concentrate the armies in the east and wait for a Union attack in the spring.

The War Department in Washington created the new Department of New England under the command of Major General Ben Butler.

Private Jackman of the Orphan Brigade wrote from “Camp Charity”:

We commenced camp life—learning how to cook, pitch tents, drill etc. etc. I could not walk about much, my feet were so sore. Afterwards all the nails came off my toes. Saw my brother Jo and several old acquaintances in the 2d. I had expected to see the soldiers better clad than I found them—they were very ragged and dirty.

October 3, 1861 • Governor Thomas O. Moore issued a proclamation banning the shipment of cotton to New Orleans “during the existence of the blockade.” This was done in part to withhold cotton from Europe and thereby force the recognition of the Confederacy by England and France.

October 4, 1861 • Lincoln conferred with officials regarding Fremont’s Department of the West.

October 5, 1861 • The *London Post* published an editorial in support of the Confederacy while the *London Times* backed the Union.

October 7, 1861 • Fremont left St. Louis for Springfield, Missouri, in a belated chase after Sterling Price who was withdrawing from Lexington.

Secretary of War Cameron left Washington on an inspection trip of the West. Cameron was carrying a letter with him from Lincoln to Brigadier General Curtis asking for Curtis’s opinion on whether Fremont should be relieved. Meanwhile, in Washington, Lincoln conferred with his Cabinet about Fremont.

October 8, 1861 • Brigadier General William T. Sherman superseded Brigadier General Robert Anderson in command of the Union Department of the Cumberland. Anderson, suffering from a nervous breakdown, would never return to active service.

October 11, 1861 • Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans assumed command of the Federal Department of West Virginia.

October 12, 1861 • Off Charleston, the steamer *Theodora* evaded Federal blockades as it headed for Havana. Onboard were Confederate States of America commissioners to England, James Mason, and France, John Slidell.

October 14, 1861 • The citizens of Chincoteague Island, Virginia, took the oath of allegiance to the United States before Federal naval officers. The island residents stated: “We are united as one man in our abhorrence of the secession heresy.”

In Washington, President Lincoln authorized General Scott to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus anywhere between Bangor, Maine, and Washington, if necessary.

October 15, 1861 • Union troops captured Lexington, Missouri.

October 18, 1861 • In Washington, at a Cabinet meeting, a discussion was held about the possible voluntary retirement of General Winfield Scott.

October 20, 1861 • Confederate Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans was stationed by Beauregard at Leesburg, Virginia, to watch the Federals. Opposite Leesburg was Brigadier General Charles P. Stone. McClellan ordered Stone to keep a good lookout on Leesburg and “perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them.” Stone immediately crossed some troops in the Conrad’s Ferry – Harrison Island – Ball’s Bluff area but withdrew them in the evening.

In Richmond, President Davis faced escalating problems between Generals Beauregard and Johnston over rank, distribution of regiments and plans. He wrote to Beauregard, “My sole wish is to secure the independence and peace of the Confederacy.”

October 21, 1861 • Battle of Ball’s Bluff

Colonel Edward “Ned” Baker, senator from Oregon and friend of President Lincoln, had immediate command at Ball’s Bluff while General Charles P. Stone directed operations from Edwards’ Ferry. After light fighting in the morning the Confederates, holding the high ground on the steep, wooded bluff, launched a strong attack on the Union left, forcing the Federals back sharply. With their backs to the bluff and the Potomac River behind it, the men had nowhere to retreat. Colonel Baker was killed in the final assault.

Federal forces retreated to the banks of the Potomac. Harrison Island was visible across the fast flowing south channel of the Potomac. One large boat was prepared for the wounded and launched. Soldiers on shore, worried about the Confederates behind them, began jumping into the water. The strong current was overpowering for many. In desperation, some tried to reach the boat holding the wounded but as more men grabbed the boat, it eventually sank.

The men, who made it to Harrison Island in the northern, slower channel of the Potomac, stretched a rope across the channel to the Maryland side making the crossing easier. The bodies of the drowned men floated south on the Potomac and began washing up on the banks of the river in Washington.

The aftermath:

Lincoln asked General Winfield Scott to resign as General-in-Chief, and Congress opened the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

General George McClellan, who knew about the attack, remained unblemished. In a letter to his wife, he blamed others and absolved himself of responsibility writing:

That affair of Leesburg on Monday last was a terrible butchery—the men fought nobly, but were penned up by a vastly superior force in a place where they had no retreat. The whole thing took place some 40 miles from here without my orders or knowledge—it was entirely unauthorized by me and I am in no manner responsible for it.

The man directly to blame for the affair was Col. Baker who was killed—he was in command, disregarded entirely the instructions he had received from Stone, & violated all military rules and precautions...During the night I withdrew everything & everybody to this side of the river which in truth they should have never left.

General Stone, in overall command of the battle, was arrested and detained for 6 months but was never charged.

Senator Edward Baker was the only sitting U.S. senator to die during a military engagement.

October 24, 1861 • Lincoln decided to replace Fremont as Union commander in Missouri. General David Hunter is Fremont's replacement "with immediate effect."

Work on the first transcontinental telegraph was completed by Western Union.

The people of West Virginia voted overwhelmingly in favor of forming a new state ratifying the action of the Wheeling Convention.

The month of October 1861 ended in the South with President Davis taking issue with Beauregard for permitting portions of his report on the Battle of Manassas to be printed in the newspaper. Davis wrote to Beauregard, saying, "It seemed to be an attempt to exalt yourself at my expense."

In the North, General-in-Chief Winfield Scott formally requested to retire from his post:

*HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, October 31, 1861*

The Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of WAR

SIR, For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man.

It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled

to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As the request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself, in these momentous times, from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy, whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices, to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivaled activity and perseverance. I remain, Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant.
WINFIELD SCOTT

And so it continues...



NEW PRESERVATION CAMPAIGNS

The Civil War Trust has recently announced several new preservation campaigns:

The first campaign focuses on 44 acres of land located at the center of the Second Bull Run battlefield. The land is one of the largest unprotected areas of the battlefield in need of being protected. The land is an "in-holding"—a privately owned tract of land within the boundary of the National Park which, for many years, has been owned by a locally operated modern cemetery. The fighting on this ground known as the "Deep Cut" was so intense and bloody that some men believed they were in "the vortex of hell." Each \$1 donated to this campaign will be matched by \$11.25.

Two preservation opportunities have been added by the Trust in Tennessee. A 52-acre purchase at Parker's Cross Roads will complete the preservation effort at this location bringing a total of 350 acres preserved.

At Franklin local organizations have been relentless in reclaiming that historic battlefield, acre by acre, house lot by house lot. This time 5 open acres a quarter-mile or so from the site of the Cotton Gin are the goal. The main threat to these 5 acres is development. The ground is one of the last intact and undisturbed tracts on the whole battlefield, and its proximity to the Cotton Gin properties makes it all the more important to preserve.

FROM THE FIELD

Wisconsin Regiments

“We have a full blue suit, a fine black hat nicely trimmed with bugle and plate and ostrich feathers; and you can only distinguish our boys from the regulars, by their good looks.”

From a letter to the *Mineral Point Tribune*, October 22, 1861

Among the many expedients adopted by sutlers to sell contraband liquors to soldiers, one is exceedingly novel. They drop a couple of peaches into a bottle of whiskey, and sell the compound for “pickled peaches.”

A more irreverent expedient is to have a tin made and painted like a hymn book and labeled “The Bosom Companion.”

Milwaukee Sentinel, October 1861

From the Seventh Regiment

Arlington Heights, near Washington
October 9, 1861

My last letter was dated at Camp Lyon, Chain Bridge. From there Gen. King’s brigade has moved to Arlington Heights. The headquarters of the brigade is in the Arlington House, the noted Residence of the last member of the Washington family. Geo. Washington Park Custis and, more recently, of the rebel Gen. Lee, son-in-law of Custis.

Gen. McDowell’s headquarters are also here. McDowell is the most soldierly looking man in the army, I think....

The present camping ground of the 7th is a poor one, full of stumps and brush—but all seem to be “resigned to their fate,” and submit to it. There are several cases of sickness—measles principally. The 19th Indiana in our brigade has 800 cases of sickness.

Today the Wisconsin men were cheered by the presence of W. H. Watson, private Secretary of G. Randall. The Secretary informs me that he has succeeded in getting ten batteries of artillery, one regiment of cavalry besides several additional regiments of infantry accepted by the Secretary of War. Generals Scott and McClellan say they will accept all Wisconsin soldiers offered them. They are the men for service....

From the Sixth Regiment

Camp Lyon, October 4, 1861

Since my last nothing of interest has occurred in this vicinity excepting the general retreat of the rebels and advance of our forces over the river, which took place last Saturday. The whole thing was done so quietly that most of us did not know of it until the Sunday morning papers from Washington came up.

All though we were ordered about midnight, Saturday night, to hold ourselves in readiness to march by daylight Sunday morning with two day’s rations yet very few of us thought of the rebels as being the cause of the order. We were held in readiness to re-inforce our troops over the river in case the rebels should attempt to re-occupy any of the positions that they abandoned Saturday....

Two regiments of our brigade, the 19th Indiana and the 2d Wisconsin, have lately come back from over the river and encamped near us. The 2d are in good spirits as usual—discipline ditto—and seemed to be as happy as though every one of them owned half of the kingdom. They are good fellows and although there is no disguising the fact that they are many of them rather tough still there is a good fighting stock in them as in any Wisconsin regiment or I might say in any regiment.

The 7th Wisconsin arrived here last Tuesday. Our boys and those of the 2d made extravagant demonstrations of delight when they saw the grey uniforms and blue flag coming up the road from towards Washington. We were very much pleased with the appearance of Captain Gordon’s company. They will compare favorably with any company in General King’s brigade. Captain Gordon and Lieutenants Oakley and Shirrell are looking well, notwithstanding the hard trip they have had from Madison here. The proficiency of drill as shown in the movements of the seventh was a subject of general remark.

The 5th Wisconsin has been taken out of this brigade the reasons for this step have not yet fully transpired to us at least. We all regret it very much as we felt an attachment for the 5th that we felt for no other regiment as we might be said to have grown up together. I heard yesterday that they were near Falls Church. Wherever they are cannot fail to do honor to themselves and to the State to which they belong....

The latest report in camp is that our brigade is going to fortress Monroe. I think it is doubtful yet it may be so. If so we are ready to go at any time and in fact to go anywhere where we can best serve the interests of our country.

The news of the nomination of Hon. L. P. Harvey for Governor gives great satisfaction to the Wisconsin boys here. To him next to Gov. Randall is due the credit of what Wisconsin has done toward upholding the Union in this trying crisis and in his past acts as Secretary of State, we have ample guarantee that as Governor of Wisconsin he will neither let the good cause lag at home or be unmindful of the welfare of her soldiers abroad but do all in his power to bring this terrible war to an end and restore us to our homes and friends and peace to our land. L.B.R.

The 2d are in good spirits as usual—discipline ditto—and seemed to be as happy as though every one of them owned half of the kingdom.

IN MEMORIAM



On August 14, 2011, Albert Brown, the oldest American survivor of the Bataan Death March, passed away in Nashville, Illinois. Brown was 105 years old.

Brown, a dentist, was almost 40 years old in 1942 when he, along with 78,000 prisoners of war, endured the Death March. It is estimated that as many as 11,000 died along the way. Yet Brown survived and secretly documented the march, using a pencil to write the details in a small tablet he kept concealed in the lining of his canvas bag.

Brown remained in a POW camp from early 1942 until mid-September 1945, living solely on rice. An athletic man, he saw his weight drop by 80 pounds. He weighed less than 100 pounds when he was freed.

Brown was born in 1905 in Nebraska and was the godson of "Buffalo Bill" Cody. He moved with his family to Council Bluff, Iowa, after his father, a railroad engineer, died.

By the time the war ended, Brown was nearly blind, had weathered a broken back and neck and suffered through more than a dozen diseases including malaria, dysentery and dengue fever. He took two years to mend. A doctor told him that he shouldn't expect to live to the age of 50 but he did. He moved to California, attended college again and rented out properties to some of the era's biggest Hollywood stars. He became friends with John Wayne and Roy Rogers.

Kevin Moore is the co-author of a recently released book about Brown titled *Forsaken Heroes of the Pacific War: One Man's True Story*.^{*} Moore said of Brown, "Doc's story had as much relevance for today's wounded warriors as it did for the veterans of his own era. The underlying message for today's returning veterans is that there's hope, not to give in no matter how bleak the moment may seem. You will persevere and can find the promise of a new tomorrow, much like Doc had found."

And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

^{*}*Forsaken Heroes of the Pacific War* is available for \$27.95 from The Bedford Group, 17 King Street, Danbury, CT 06811). Profits from the book sales benefit the Wounded Warriors Project and Fisher House.

NEW OFFERINGS FROM SAVAS BEATIE

The Maps of Antietam: An Atlas of the Antietam (Sharpsburg) Campaign, including the Battle of South Mountain, September 2-20, 1862
Bradley M. Gottfried

A companion volume to Gottfried's bestselling *The Maps of Gettysburg* (2007) and *The Maps of First Bull Run* (2009). Available September 2011

The Last Battle of Winchester: Phil Sheridan, Jubal Early, and the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, August 7-September 19, 1864
Scott C. Patchan

The first serious study to chronicle the Third Battle of Winchester. It was the first time Stonewall Jackson's former corps had been driven from the battlefield, and their defeat set the stage for the climax of the 1864 Valley Campaign. Available October 2011

Unholy Sabbath: The Battle of South Mountain in History and Memory, September 14, 1862
Brian Matthew Jordan

Jordan goes beyond the military aspects of the battle to better understand and explain how and why South Mountain faded from public memory. Jordan chronicles how and why former Confederates, true to the Lost Cause, insisted they were outnumbered while proud Union veterans remembered South Mountain as a full-scale engagement—wholly distinct from Antietam—where they outfought and defeated their Rebel opponents. Available September 2011

The Petersburg Campaign: The Eastern Front Battles, June-August 1864, Volume 1
By: Edwin C. Bearss with Bryce A. Suderow

The wide-ranging and largely misunderstood series of operations around Petersburg, Virginia, were the longest and most extensive of the entire Civil War. The fighting that began in early June 1864 when advance elements from the Union Army of the Potomac crossed the James River and botched a series of attacks against a thinly defended city would not end for nine long months. This important fighting is presented by legendary Civil War author Edwin C. Bearss. Available October 2011

All titles are also available as eBooks.

Visit Savas Beatie at: www.savasbeatie.com

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for October 13, 2011

Mail your reservations by Monday, October 10, 2011, 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 October 13, 2011, 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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General Orders design & layout by Patricia A. Lynch, Harvest Graphics. Yearly memberships available: Individual (\$40), Family (\$50), and Non-Resident (\$25). See also the article on page 2 of this issue of *General Orders*. Contact Paul Eilbes for information: (262) 376-0568.

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.

2011-2012 MEETINGS

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

November 10, 2011 • WC

Gail Stephens
Early's 1864 Invasion of Maryland

December 8, 2011 • CC

James "Bud" Robertson, Jr.

January 12, 2011 • WC

Parker Hills – Chickamauga

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