



GENERAL ORDERS

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



OCTOBER 11, 2012

EDWARD H. BONEKEMPER III

Lincoln and Grant: The Westerners Who Won the War

He doesn't worry and bother me. He isn't shrieking for reinforcements all the time. He takes what troops we can safely give him and does the best he can with what he has got.

— Abraham Lincoln

I never heard him abuse an enemy. Some of the cruel things said about President Lincoln, particularly in the North, used to pierce him in the heart; but never in my presence did he evince a revengeful disposition.

— Ulysses S. Grant

One of the greatest — but often overlooked — partnerships in American history was that between Commander-in-Chief Abraham Lincoln and General-in-Chief Ulysses S. Grant. At our October meeting Civil War and military historian Ed Bonekemper will present a compelling discussion of how these two “Westerners” not only won the Civil War but set the precedent for civilian/military relationships in America’s wars. Bonekemper will describe and discuss their common backgrounds, their antebellum experiences, and their Civil War political and military activities.

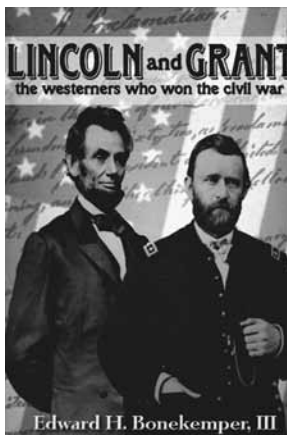
In his presentation Bonekemper will explore the men’s shared personal traits that led to greatness and a successful partnership: humility, decisiveness, clarity of communication, moral courage and perseverance.

Tracing their Civil War successes and difficulties, Bonekemper will demonstrate the ever-improving personal relations that grew between Lincoln and Grant as they developed mutual respect and then mutual loyalty for each other. Their relationship began, developed and matured as Grant proved his mettle at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Overland Campaign, the Siege of Petersburg and Richmond, and the Appomattox Campaign.

Lincoln protected his best general from numerous attacks during the war (for allegedly being a butcher and a drunk), and Grant reciprocated by enthusiastically implementing the President’s policies (especially concerning emancipation and use of black soldiers).

Finally, Bonekemper discusses the specifics of their great working relationship in the areas of national policies, military strategy, military operations and tactics, and military personnel decisions concerning manpower in the field and general officers, especially political generals.

Ed Bonekemper received his B.A. in American History from Muhlenberg College, an M.A. in History from Old Dominion University and his J.D. from Yale Law School. Now retired, he served as a U.S. Government attorney for over 34 years. Bonekemper was also a Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve (Retired). He serves as the Book Review Editor of *Civil War News*, a national monthly publication. A former visiting lecturer in military history at Muhlenberg College, he is the author of five books on Civil War history including his newest books, *Lincoln and Grant: The Westerners Who Won the Civil War* and *A Victor, Not a Butcher: Ulysses S. Grant’s Overlooked Military Genius*.



GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10-12
October 2012

IN THIS ISSUE

CWRT News	2
Quartermaster's Regalia.....	2
Announcements	2
Looking Back.....	3
From the Field.....	4
Marking the Sesquicentennial.....	5
October Meeting Reservation	7

OCTOBER MEETING AT A GLANCE

Edward H. Bonekemper III
“Lincoln and Grant: The Westerners Who Won the War”

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 – **\$25 by reservation.**
Deadline: Monday, October 8, 2012
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

2012-2013 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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CWRT ANNUAL FUND

The following members have shown their generous commitment by making an investment in the CWRT Annual Fund. This list reflects donations received through August 16, 2012.

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CORRECTION

In the September issue of the *General Orders*, it was reported in the Field of Honor article that Julian Plaster passed away shortly after his Honor Flight. Julian Plaster is alive and well. It was Orville Lemke who died shortly after his Honor Flight.

ANNOUNCEMENTS • EVENTS • MEETINGS

October 5-6, 2012

Ninth Annual Civil War Encampment at Trimborn Farm
8881 W. Grange, Greendale, Wisconsin
Lance Herdegen, 7 p.m., October 5
www.milwaukeehistory.net

October 6, 2012

15th Annual Civil War Symposium
First Division Museum, Cantigny, Illinois

October 8, 2012

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

October 14, 2012

Talking Spirits Cemetery Tour XIV
Madison, Wisconsin
Noon - 4 p.m.
See article on page 3.

October 16, 2012

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

October 29, 2012

West Side Soldiers Aid Society, 7 p.m.
VA's Spinal Cord Injury Hospital
RSVP required: (414) 427-3776

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

October 13, 2012, Noon

The Art of History

Rob Girardi's presentation highlights his collaborative work with artist Keith Rocco and details the process of telling the story of the events and personalities of the Civil War in words and paintings.

Sponsored by the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee and the Iron Brigade Association

October 16, 2012, 7-8:30 p.m.

Your Antietam Visit with Dr. Gordon Dammann

Certified guide Dr. Gordon Dammann will take you on a visual tour of Antietam National Battlefield and the historic areas surrounding Sharpsburg. He will show you the highlights of this most pristine battlefield park as well as give you hints of places to stay and restaurants in the area. \$15/\$10 Friends of the Museum

October 21, 2012, 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Finding Your Civil War Ancestors with Jean Hoffmann

Learn the basics of genealogical research using U.S. records and the Internet. Discover ways to track down your Civil War ancestor from military records and/or census records. \$15/\$10 Friends of the Museum

Second Friday Lunchbox Series

November 9, 2012, Noon

The Brother's War

Grayslake Heritage Center Director Dave Oberg presents a program developed in partnership with Grayslake Historical Society volunteers. Stories and images of Lake County residents who served during the Civil War in units such as the 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and the 17th Illinois Cavalry are featured.

This free program is sponsored by the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee and the Iron Brigade Association. For more information on the museum and its programs call (262) 653-4141 or visit their website www.thecivilwarmuseum.org



In October 1947 Stanley Horn's topic was "The Battle of Nashville."

Robert B. Browne spoke about "Nathan Bedford Forrest" at the October 1953 meeting.

"Wisconsin in the Civil War" was the subject of John Patrick Hunter's presentation in October 1961.

In October 1975 William Lamers spoke about "Personality and Command in the Civil War."

Dr. Kenneth A. Hafendorfer was the speaker at the October 1981 meeting. The topic that evening was "Perryville, Battle for Kentucky."

In October 1991 Garry Gallagher visited our Round Table and spoke about "Jubal A. Early and the Myth of the Lost Cause."

Edwin Bearss spoke about "The Most Forgotten, Misunderstood and Least Appreciated Civil War Soldiers and Battles" at the October 2005 meeting.

TALKING SPIRITS CEMETERY TOUR XIV

The 14th Annual Talking Spirits Tour will be held at Forest Hill Cemetery in Madison. The award-winning living history program centers the spotlight on many prominent as well as lesser known figures in Wisconsin history. The program focuses on the contributions of Wisconsin's soldiers and citizens during the Civil War. Local actors and actresses in period dress give tour participants the opportunity to meet these figures on the cemetery grounds.

This year's vignettes include:

- Napoleon Bonaparte Van Slyke — As Quartermaster at Camp Randall, Van Slyke had the job of making certain troops were trained and outfitted.
- Benjamin "Bennie" Butts — A slave in Virginia, Butts, at the age of 12, traveled with the 5th Wisconsin Infantry back to Wisconsin where he would establish himself as a prominent citizen in Madison.
- Theodore Read — The second to last Union General killed in the war, Read's bravery delayed Lee's army which led to its capture.
- Rachel Bradford — The mother of Oscar and Rezzilion, members of the Iron Brigade. Rachel's boys, part of the 2nd Wisconsin, would lose their lives as they participated in the fierce fighting at Gettysburg.

Tours leave the chapel at Forest Hill Cemetery (1 Speedway Rd., Madison) every 20 minutes from Noon – 4 p.m. Cost is \$5 Adults, \$2 children.

For further information contact Jennifer Kollath at (608) 264-7663 or, by email at: jennifer.kollath@dva.wisconsin.gov

IN MEMORIAM



ROBERT M. ERFFMEYER

Robert M. Erffmeyer, U.S. Army – Ret., Round Table member since 1975 and a past President (1998-2000) of our Round Table passed away on September 20, 2012, at the age of 86. Robert was the president of Erffmeyer and Son Company (ESCO) and saw the business grow during his tenure of over 60 years. He had a 40 year career in the military beginning with his enlistment as a naval aviation cadet immediately out of high school at St. John's Military Academy, going through WWII and ending as Commander of the 84th Division, retiring as a Major General. During his command, he was selected to be a member of the Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee, a reserve and guard military advisory committee to the Secretary of the Army. Robert was also a 33rd Degree Mason and Honorary Member of the Supreme Council. Robert graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Madison with a Ph.B. in Economics. He was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He also served as a board member for a number of organizations, including St. John's Northwestern Military Academy, the Masonic Valley of Milwaukee and the Village at Manor Park. In addition to being a member and supporter of our Round Table he was also a member of the Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, tracing his ancestry to the infamous Iron Brigade. A wonderful husband, father and grandfather he will be greatly missed by his family, friends and all who knew him.

And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.



Camp Opposite Shepardstown October 2d, 1862

My Dear Father – No doubt your heart rejoiced at the news of our unquestionable victory over the main body of the rebels on the banks of the Antietam – a creek about two thirds the size of the La Crosse River. On the afternoon of the 16th we forded the above named creek and went gloriously forward to the line of the enemy which was about two miles ahead. Soon we halted and lay down for the night which was dark. We were not long halted when bang, bang, went volley after volley of musketry immediately in front and close to us. We supposed that our sharpshooters fell into a rebel trap but it turned out to be a good joke on secesh – they having shot each other through mistake. Next morning at day break and with a vigorous outburst of shot and shell they commenced another mistake which, thank God, ended in the death of thousands of the poor rebel rabble...When a battalion of any size enters battle, the enemy, very naturally, fire at the centre of the mass hence the right and left wings are not so apt to suffer as much as the centre. My company, being the right of the 2d Wisconsin, did not suffer as much as others because of the above cause. I know of no other. The resident was here to-day.

E.C.

Headquarters Gibbon's Brigade Near Sharpsburg, MD October 7th, 1862

It is with great gratification that the Brigadier General Commanding announces to the Wisconsin troops the following endorsement upon a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Wisconsin.

His greatest pride will always be known that such encomiums from such a source are always merited:

"I beg to add to this endorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the three Wisconsin Regiments in Gen. Gibbon's Brigade. I have seen them under fire acting in a manner that reflects the greatest possible credit and honor upon themselves and their State."

THEY ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST TROOPS IN ANY ARMY IN THE WORLD:

(Signed) Gen. G. McClellan
By command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon
(Signed) J.P. Wood, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Watertown Democrat

Letter from the 29th Regiment Camp Randall, October 15, 1862:

I recollect that I promised to note events of special interest, which might in the course of human affairs, occur in the history of the 29th Wisconsin Regiment.

Knowing, as I do, the lively interest which you and the readers of Democrat, feel in the success of the Regiment – its health, prosperity and final return of the care worn soldiers – knowing too, how every wife's and mother's heart will beat with joy to learn that all are safe, I shall be at some extra pains to keep you well informed of our movements throughout our campaign.

We are now doing nothing in particular, but in general, are waiting for our new clothes, after receiving which, it is supposed that Uncle Sam is to present us with a free ride down to Dixie, with the express injunction that we flail his refractory whelps into the traces – a little job which we shall undoubtedly perform to his entire satisfaction and their benefit.

I wish to relate a few facts connected with our Regiment. We came here under very favorable circumstances — fine weather, new and clean barracks, everything having been previously arranged by our popular and efficient Quarter Master, Judge Baird. The Regiment is highly complimented for martial appearance and gentlemanly deportment. It is said its members write more letters and take more newspapers than any other that has been in this camp. The second Sunday they were here, they wrote over four hundred letters, and averaged about one hundred and fifty a day during the week. The men have reserved out of their pay, for the benefit of themselves or families, about one thousand dollars per month. Capt. Mott's company have allocated eleven hundred and fifty dollars a month – all of which is to be deposited with the State Treasury by the Pay Master to be drawn out at the discretion of the designees, without expense to either party, an act of the Legislature making it the duty of the Treasurer to attend to this business for the benefit of the volunteers. With such class of citizens in the field, I tell you the country is safe.

The men are well pleased with the field officers and improve rapidly. It is proverbial of Col. Gill that he is always found with a book in his hand, unless engaged in the legitimate business of his position. The Colonel drills the non-commissioned officers after battalion drill, all of which he does with the promptness and precision of an old West Pointer.

After we get on the march, it is my purpose, as it may be possible, to keep numerous relatives and friends in and around Watertown correctly posted as to our movement and fortunes, and perhaps I ought to thank you for your kindness in regularly sending us so many copies, and solicit the continuance of these favors when we get away, for I assume they can be remembered and appreciated by us all.

Until then, Yours truly, B.

continued on page 5

AND SO IT CONTINUES: October 1862...

Marking the Civil War Sesquicentennial

October would find both sides still dealing with the aftermath of Antietam. Long wagon trains of wounded made their way back into Virginia unloading their human cargo at train depots where the wounded were sent on to Richmond and other military hospitals. Many Union soldiers went home while others were sent to large hospitals around Washington. The Emancipation Proclamation was being fiercely debated — abolitionists feeling it was too little while other unionists believed the war was changing to the wrong course moving from saving the Union to ending slavery.

October 1, 1862 • Major John C. Pemberton was given command of the Confederate Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, replacing Van Dorn. Pemberton's main duty would be the defense of Vicksburg.

President Lincoln with a party of advisers, traveled from Washington to Harpers Ferry to confer with McClellan and other officers.

The *Richmond Whig* would write of the Emancipation Proclamation: *It is a dash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property, and is as much a bid for the slaves to rise in insurrection, with the assurance of aid from the whole military and naval power of the United States.*

October 2, 1862 • In Richmond, telegraphic equipment was installed in the Secretary of War's office.

President Lincoln moved from Harpers Ferry to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, occupying a tent next to McClellan's.

October 3, 1862 • In midmorning, on the first day of the Battle of

Corinth, Confederates under Earl Van Dorn and Sterling Price drove against Rosecrans' Federals. After severe fighting the Federals would be driven into defensive redoubts closer to the city.

October 4, 1862 • At Corinth, Van Dorn's Confederates renewed their heavy attacks against Rosecrans' Federals. Eventually repulsed, the Confederates withdrew in the early afternoon to Chewalla, ten miles northwest of Corinth failing to capture the rail center at Corinth.

President Lincoln remained with McClellan visiting hospitals, camps and battlefields before leaving to return to Washington.

October 5, 1862 • The retreating forces under Van Dorn were ineffectively pursued by Rosecrans. Van Dorn was ambushed by forces led by General E.O.C. Ord at the Hatchie River — stiff fighting took place. While Federal forces regrouped, Van Dorn's Confederates moved on to Holly Springs ending the Corinth Campaign.

October 6, 1862 • President Lincoln, annoyed by McClellan's delays, sends instructions to McClellan through Halleck: *The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him south. Your army must move now while the roads are good.*

In Kentucky, Braxton Bragg's main Confederate force was moving back toward Harrodsburg and Buell moved after him, occupying Bardstown.

October 7, 1862 • Don Carlos Buell's Federals moving against Bragg's Confederates neared the village of Perryville.

continued on page 6

FROM THE FIELD...continued from page 4.

From the 2d Wis Regiment

Camp, 2d Wis. Vol's

Batesville, Md

October 23, 1862

Dear Tribune —

For a month past the Brigade has been under marching order, but as yet we see no signs of a move to the opposite side of the Potomac. By our latest budget of news from the McClellan headquarters, we learn that no move is in contemplation and the opinion is prevalent that the Rebel army must first centre around Gordonsville, before the army of the Potomac follows in pursuit...

If all the national troops were of the stamp of the western troops there would be no reverses to our arms. This is saying a great deal for the western boys, but you have yet to hear of an instance where the brave heroes of the west have not nobly stood up to their work. The battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Gordonsville, Iuka, Rich Mountain and Antietam are but records of their valor and endurance...

Our regiment has just been supplied with new clothing throughout and each man looks as neat and tidy as you please to have one appear. We find the overcoat a very necessary article and are in hopes to get our winter supply before a move is made. These cold nights our shelter tents and single Army Blanket prove of but little account and a general cry is made for overcoats...

From a letter just received from Washington, I learn that our wounded are doing well and that the sick are about the same. The 2d will be able to take into the next fight 190 men. Co. "I" will have twenty-four.

Antietam

Our brigade moved out to battle a little after sunrise and before we had moved a hundred yards toward the enemy their second shell — the first just passed over our heads — dropped and exploded in the 6th Wisconsin and killed or wounded thirteen men and officers — Capt. D. K. Noyes of Baraboo being among the latter. He has had his right foot amputated saving the heel and ankle joint — is doing well and will undoubtedly recover. We moved on to battle and soon the whole ground shook at the discharges of artillery and infantry. Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain were good respectable battles but in the intensity and energy of the fight and roar of firearms, they were but skirmishes in comparison to this of Sharpsburg...

All hands agree that before they had never seen such a fearful battle. The loss of the Brigade was in killed and wounded, 880 — 47.5 percent of the men engaged. The victory was complete, but not decisive. The 18th was consumed in maneuvering and ascertaining the position of the enemy and on that night he skedaddled out of Maryland leaving his dead unburied, his wounded uncared for and a large amount of arms and some guns in our hands. About twenty stands of colors were captured by us — two by the 6th Wisconsin. The flag of the 6th received three bullets in the flags staff and some fifteen in the flag! That of the 2d Wisconsin — 3 bullets in the staff and more than twenty in the flag. We are now near the field. I hope you may never have the occasion to see such a sight as this. I will not attempt to tell you of it. But amid such scenes we are all cheerful, the men were never more so — victory in two hard great battles and the rebels out of Maryland made us glad.

AND SO IT CONTINUES...continued from page 5

The Confederate Congress passed a bill increasing the pay of soldiers by \$4 per month. There were no pay increases for other government workers.

October 8, 1862 • Major General Don Carlos Buell's Union army clashes with General Braxton Bragg's Confederates at Perryville in the only major battle to be fought on Kentucky soil. Not all of Buell's forces were engaged. Due to an atmospheric condition, the battle noise was not heard in the rear and Buell didn't realize until late in the day that a major fight was in progress. By the end of the day Buell had secured a partial victory and Bragg moved to the southeast ending the Confederate invasion of Kentucky.

Such obstinate fighting I had never seen before or since. The guns were discharged so rapidly that it seemed the earth itself was in a volcanic uproar. The iron storm passed through our ranks, mangling and tearing men to pieces. The very air seemed full of stifling smoke and fire which seemed the very pit of hell, peopled by contended demons.

Private Sam Watkins, First Tennessee Infantry

President Lincoln congratulated Grant on the recent victories in Mississippi.

October 9, 1862 • Confederate J.E.B. Stuart and eighteen hundred of his famous horsemen would begin their second ride around McClellan.

The Confederate Congress organized military courts for the armies in the field and defined their powers.

October 10, 1862 • Fighting took place at Harrodsburg and Danville Cross Roads, Kentucky, as Bragg's Confederates begin their retreat. By evening, in Virginia, J.E.B. Stuart has entered Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

President Davis asks Virginia for a draft of 4500 Negroes to work on completion of fortifications in Richmond.

October 11, 1862 • In Chambersburg, Stuart and his men cut telegraph wires, seize horses, and destroy whatever military equipment they couldn't take with them. Railroad machine shops, depots and several trains were also wrecked. By afternoon, Stuart's men were moving south toward Emmitsburg, Maryland.

An act of the Confederate Congress, approved by President Davis, amended the draft exemption law, enlarging the number of those exempted by reason of occupation.

October 12, 1862 • After brief skirmishing near the mouth of the Monocacy in Maryland, Stuart's forces cross the Potomac back into Virginia completing their second ride around McClellan.

October 13, 1862 • The second session of the First Congress of the Confederate States of America adjourns in Richmond after renewing the law authorizing suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus until February 12, 1863.

In a letter to McClellan the President would write:

My Dear Sir: You remember my speaking to you of what I called your over-cautiousness. Are you not over-cautious when you assume that you cannot do what the enemy is constantly doing? Should you not claim to be at least his equal in prowess, and act upon the claim?...Exclusive of the water line, you are now nearer Richmond than the enemy is by the route that you can and he must take. Why can you not reach there before him, unless you admit that he is more than your equal on march...I would press closely to him, fight him if a favorable opportunity should present, and, at least, try to beat him to Richmond on the inside track. I say try; if we never try, we shall never succeed...It is all easy if our troops march as well as the enemy; and it is unmanly to say they cannot do it.

October 14, 1862 • Congressional elections in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania result in gains by the Democrats. In Iowa, Republicans carried the state.

Brigadier General James Birdseye McPherson becomes a Division Commander in Grant's army.

October 15, 1862 • Governor Zebulon Vance of North Carolina calls upon the people of the state to furnish blankets, carpets, and clothing for the Confederate army.

October 16, 1862 • McClellan launches two major Federal reconnaissances from Sharpsburg to Smithfield, western Virginia and from Harpers Ferry to Charles Town, western Virginia.

Lee's army remains in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley. In Kentucky Braxton Bragg moves towards Cumberland Gap with no major interference.

The draft begins in Pennsylvania and other portions of the North. The Federal Department of the Tennessee is created under command of Major General Ulysses S. Grant.

October 17, 1862 • Resistance to the Federal militia draft was beginning to develop in some states and in particular, several counties in Pennsylvania.

President Lincoln asks Attorney General Bates to make out a commission for David Davis of Illinois as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

October 18, 1862 • John Hunt Morgan and his Confederate raiders defeat Federal cavalry near Lexington, Kentucky. Morgan and his raiders enter the city, capture the garrison, parole the prisoners, and move off towards Versailles.

October 19, 1862 • Braxton Bragg's retiring Army of Tennessee arrives at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky – it would take several days to move through the gap with their long wagon trains of confiscated grain and herds of cattle.

October 20, 1862 • President Lincoln orders Major General John A. McClernand to organize a force in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa to assault Vicksburg. McClernand organized the units and sent them south to Grant's army where they were assigned to Sherman's corps set to assault Vicksburg via the Yazoo River. This move would cause dissension between Grant and McClernand that would continue for years after the war ended.

October 21, 1862 • President Lincoln calls upon military and civil authorities in Tennessee to support elections for a state government, legislature, and members of Congress.

President Davis writes to Major General T. H. Holmes in Missouri of tentative plans to have Southern armies join together to drive Federal forces from Tennessee and Alabama.

October 22, 1862 • At Cumberland Gap, Bragg's long trains have moved through and his troops are now passing into Tennessee.

Cotton speculation causes President Lincoln to say that individuals purchasing cotton should not impose terms not included in the Federal rules.

October 23, 1862 • President Davis writes of his worries over the pro-Union sentiments of east Tennessee.

The C.S.S. *Alabama* continues to prowl the waters and raid Federal shipping.

October 24, 1862 • Don Carlos Buell is removed from Federal command in Kentucky and Tennessee and is replaced by Major General William A. Rosecrans. Rosecrans was assigned to command these troops and the new Department of the Cumberland.

continued on page 7

AND SO IT CONTINUES...continued from page 6

October 25, 1862 • President Lincoln responds to McClellan's request for more horses:

Majr. Genl. McClellan:

I have just read your dispatch about sore-tongued and fatigued horses. Will you pardon me for asking what the horses of your army have done since the Battle of Antietam that fatigues them anything?

Major General Grant assumes command of the Thirteenth Army Corps and the Department of the Tennessee.

October 26, 1862 • The Army of the Potomac, mostly idle since the Battle of Antietam, begins crossing the Potomac into Virginia.

Confederate General Braxton Bragg completes his evacuation of Kentucky, retiring into Tennessee.

Samuel Heintzelman succeeds Banks in command of the defenses of Washington.

October 27, 1862 • Along the coast two blockade runners are reported captured as pressure on Confederate commerce increases.

October 28, 1862 • The Army of the Potomac continues its slow movement southward towards Virginia from Maryland. Lee, in the Shenandoah, begins to shift troops southward to avoid being flanked by McClellan.

Confederate Major General John C. Breckinridge assumes command of the Army of Middle Tennessee.

In Richmond, Braxton Bragg reports to President Davis on the status of his army after Perryville.

October 29, 1862 • President Lincoln writes to McClellan: *I am much pleased with the movement of the Army. When you get entirely across the river let me know. What do you know of the enemy?*

President Davis, attempting to defend many areas, writes to the governor of Alabama: *Our only alternatives are to abandon important points or to use our limited resources as effectively as the circumstances will permit.*

October 30, 1862 • The United States Navy Department offers a \$500,000 reward for the capture of the *C.S.S. Alabama* or \$300,000 if she is destroyed.

October 31, 1862 • The month would end with the Confederate Congress authorizing a Torpedo Bureau under Brigadier General Gabriel J. Rains and a Naval Submarine Battery Service under Lt. Hunter Davidson. In the North, Union contingents advance from Bolivar, Tennessee and Corinth, Mississippi to Grand Junction, Tennessee in preparation for Grant's move upon Vicksburg.

And so it continues.

CIVIL WAR NEWS

Gettysburg Electric Map Purchased

As reported in the *Evening Sun*, Scott Roland, a Philadelphia native, has purchased the Gettysburg Electric Map for \$14,010 and plans to bring it home to Hanover. Roland plans to house the 30-foot map in a former bank building he purchased in May of this year.

The Electric Map was put up for bid in an online auction with little fanfare, except for a few newspaper stories and some internet reports. Only two bidders were involved in what turned out to be a mini-bidding war.

Along with restoring the Gettysburg Electric Map (with a restoration cost estimated at around \$100,000), Roland plans on building a new map featuring the Battle of Hanover.

Sane or Insane?

One hundred and thirty years after her death, Mary Todd Lincoln will be retried for insanity. Mary Todd Lincoln was declared insane 10 years after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln when her son Robert Todd Lincoln had her committed.

Historians have disagreed on the evidence presented against the First Lady questioning if it was "trumped up" and also questioning whether the procedures used constituted due process.

The Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission and the Lincoln Museum are set to begin the trial this month. Dueling legal teams will argue their case relying on current law. Actors will portray Mary Todd Lincoln and Robert Todd Lincoln; real judges will serve as lawyers for both sides. Members of the audience will reportedly serve as the jury.

Gettysburg Cyclorama Study Recommendation

An environmental study conducted by the National Park Service recommends getting rid of the Cyclorama building. The study also shows the possible impact of other alternatives, such as mothballing the building or moving it to another place on the battlefield.

The study was part of a federal lawsuit filed, in which critics claimed that the National Park Service had not fully examined alternatives to its plan to demolish the facility designed by famed architect, Richard Neutra.

Comments from the public about the study will be gathered for the next month. A final decision could be made later this year.

Monument Rededication

The Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Washington Park, Albany, New York, is set for rededication on October 5, 2012. When it rained, the bas-relief Civil War sailors depicted on the monument appeared to be weeping. Decades of neglect and weather created fissures in the Tennessee marble allowing rainwater to cascade down the faces of the sailors. The original dedication of the monument took place on October 5, 1912, "in commemoration of the men of Albany who gave their lives to save the Union."

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for October 11, 2012

Mail your reservations by Monday, October 8, 2012, to:

Paul Eilbes
1809 Washington Ave.
Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

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

Enclosed is \$ _____ (meal price \$25.00 per person) for _____ reservations for October 11, 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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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 – 2013 SPEAKER SCHEDULE

November 8, 2012
Tom Clemens – Antietam

December 13, 2012
Dale Philips – Red River (at the Country Club)

January 10, 2013:
Dave Powell – Confederate Cavalry at Chickamauga

February 7, 2013
Dr. Mary Ambroe – Lt. Col. Charles Grosvenor, 18th Ohio Inf. Rgt.

March 7, 2013
Lance Herdegen – The Iron Brigade in Civil War and Memory

April 11, 2013
John Fitzpatrick – Lincoln at Gettysburg

May 9, 2013
Ethan Rafuse – Lee and Gettysburg

June 13, 2013
Timothy B. Smith – Battle of Corinth (at the Country Club)