



GENERAL ORDERS

The Newsletter of the

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



April 9, 2015

Prof. Michael Burlingame

*That means nigger citizenship. Now, by God, I'll put him through.
This is the last speech he will ever make.*

John Wilkes Booth, April 11, 1865

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth, actor and Confederate sympathizer, fatally shot President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington D.C. Booth's attack took place a scant five days after Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia and three days after Booth listened to Lincoln's address in the capital.

Booth was a Marylander who remained in the North during the war despite his Confederate sympathies. As the conflict wore on, he and several associates would meet and hatch a plot to kidnap the President and take him to Richmond. The plot, set to take place on March 20, 1865, fell through as Lincoln failed to appear at the spot where Booth and his associates waited.

Learning that the President was to attend "Our American Cousin" on April 14, Booth masterminded the plot that would end in the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Sic semper tyrannis! At 10:15, Booth would fire his .44-caliber-single-shot derringer into the back of the President's head, leap onto the stage shouting the Virginia state motto and escape. The search for Booth would become one of the largest manhunts in history, with 10,000 federal troops, detectives and police tracking him down.

Our April speaker, Michael Burlingame, well-known Lincoln scholar, will discuss Booth's intense racism and his peculiar psychology, especially his relationship with his father.

Michael Burlingame, holder of the Chancellor Naomi B. Lynn Distinguished Chair in Lincoln Studies at the University of Illinois at Springfield was born in Washington D.C. As a freshman at Princeton, he took the Civil War course taught by the eminent Lincolnian David Herbert Donald, who took him under his wing as a research assistant. Donald would move on to Johns Hopkins University and Burlingame, after graduation, would follow him. He received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1968 and joined the History Department at Connecticut College in New London, where he taught until retiring in 2001 as the May Buckley Sadowski Professor of History Emeritus. He joined the faculty of the University of Illinois at Springfield in 2009.

Professor Burlingame is the author of *Abraham Lincoln: A Life* and *The Inner World of Abraham Lincoln*. He has also edited several volumes of Lincoln primary source material.

Burlingame has received the Abraham Lincoln Association Book Prize (1996), the Lincoln Diploma of Honor from Lincoln Memorial University (1998), Honorable Mention for the Lincoln Prize, Gettysburg College (2001), and was inducted into the Lincoln Academy of Illinois in 2009.

Abraham Lincoln: A Life won the 2010 Lincoln Prize, sponsored by the Gilder-Lehrman Institute for American History and Gettysburg College. It was also a co-winner of the annual book prize awarded by the Abraham Lincoln Institute of Washington, D.C. and won the Russell P. Strange Book Award given annually by the Illinois State Historical Society for the best book on Illinois history.

General Orders No. 4-15

April 2015

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April Meeting at a Glance

Wisconsin Club

9th and Wisconsin Avenue

[Jackets required for the dining room.]

5:30 p.m. - staff meeting- as needed
[Open to all members]

6:15 p.m. - Registration/Social Hour

6:45 p.m. - Dinner

[\$25 by reservation, please]

Reservations are accepted until

Monday, April 6, 2015

7:30 p.m. - Program

Speaker and topic are subject to change.

**In case of inclement weather, listen to
WTMJ or WISN for meeting status.**

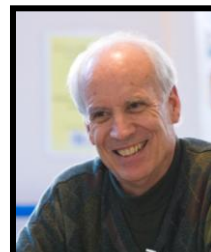
2014-2015 Speaker Schedule

May 7, 2015 – Eric Leonard

"When We Held Each Other Prisoner: Civil
War Military Prisons & Prisoners of War"

June 11, 2015 – Garry Adelman

"4-D Civil War Photography Extravaganza"



Professor Burlingame currently lives in Springfield, Illinois, where he is working on several Lincoln-related projects.

Civil War Round Table News

When Reservations are Cancelled

Please be aware that cancellations of dinner reservations within 48 hours of the meeting are subject to payment in full. The MCWRT is charged for these dinners whether they are used or not!

Your Cooperation is Appreciated

“Walk-in dinner” requests are sometimes difficult to honor. Remember, dinner reservations are to be made at least 48 hours prior to the meeting date. We are always happy to accommodate where possible, but we cannot always guarantee a dinner that evening if you have not called in or emailed your reservation. Thank you for your understanding.

Postal Service Changes

Please be aware that due to changes in the sorting and routing procedures of the U.S. Postal Service, mail is taking as much as **three business days** for local deliveries. If you are mailing in your reservations for dinner, you may want to send them a day or two earlier than you have in the past. As an option, call or e-mail me that you have put your reservation in the mail, so I can look for it.

Special Dietary Needs

We have quite a number of regular members who have opted for special entrees as options to the regular dinner being served. The Wisconsin Club and the Round Table will make every effort to meet any special dietary needs you may have. As a courtesy, **please give a reminder when making your reservations**, so we don't forget to serve you what you're expecting!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

| | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| Grant Johnson | Bruce Klem | Daniel Nettesheim |
| Frank Risler | David Wege | |

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

MCWRT Annual Fund

The following members have made a generous commitment to the MCWRT by investing in that fund. The following list reflects those made from July-January 8, 2015.

Major Contributor (\$500 and above)

Grant Johnson

Patron (\$200-\$499)

Crain Bliwas, Robert Parrish, Guy Crane

Associate (\$100-\$199)

Paul Eilbes, David Jordan, Stephen Leopold, Laura Rinaldi, Paul Sotirin, Bernard VanDinter

Contributor (up to \$99)

George Affeldt, Dale Bsepalec, John Busch, Cynthia Cooper, Tom Corcoran, James DeValkenaere, Dr. Gordon Dammann, Bob Dude, Lori Duginski, Gary and Judith Ertel, Ted Fetting, A. William Finke, Richard Gross, Douglas Haag, Erwin Huston, Eugene and Jane Jamrozy, Christopher Johnson, Dr. Bob and Judy Karczewski, Ardis Kelling, Jerome Kowalski, Rod Malinowski, Herbert Oechler, James and Ann Reeve, David and Helga Sartori, Jean Schwonek, Dennis Slater, Dan Tanty

ANNOUNCEMENTS – EVENTS – MEETINGS

Second Annual Great Lakes Home Front Seminar
Exploring the Civilian Experience During the Civil War Era
Kenosha Civil War Museum
April 11, 2015, 8:30 – 3:30
\$60/\$50 Friends of the Museum – includes lunch

Waukesha Civil War Round Table
April 14, 2015, 7 p.m.
Citizens Bank of Mukwonago, Waukesha Branch
Matthew Olsen: Irish Confederates, Specifically the 10th Tennessee

Prairieville Irregulars Round Table
April 21, 2015, 7 p.m.
Citizens Bank of Mukwonago, Waukesha Branch
Dan Nettesheim: The Life and Civil War Experience of William Merrill

milwaukeeecwrt.org

COURT OF HONOR PROJECT

The Westown Association has begun a campaign to restore the statues in the Court of Honor in downtown Milwaukee. These are the statues on the center island of Wisconsin Avenue, right outside the Wisconsin Club. The Court of Honor comprises statues of George Washington, the Spanish-American War Hero and the *Victorious Charge*, commemorating Wisconsin's Civil War service.

Veteran members may recall that the Round Table contributed to restoration of the *Victorious Charge* some years ago, but the full Court needs cleaning and further restoration work. The Board of Directors has pledged \$100.00 as a starting point, and is asking members who wish to add to that amount to do so. Several members have already contributed, and we hope to see even more representation from the Round Table. Contribution checks should be made payable to “CWRT of Milwaukee” – please note Court of Honor on the memo line. Mail your contributions to:

CWRT of Milwaukee
c/o Paul Eilbes
1809 Washington Ave
Cedarburg, WI 53012

Contributions may be mailed through April 30.

As an alternative, you may make a donation at the Registration table at the April meeting, but be sure to let us know that it is for the Court of Honor so we can direct the money to where it belongs.



In April 1952 William Lamers talked to the Round Table on “The Battle of Murfreesboro.”

Richard D. Mudd was our Round Table speaker in April 1962 speaking on “The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln & Trial & Imprisonment of Dr. S. A. Mudd.”

“General William T. Sherman: A Personality Profile” was the topic of Sherman J. Lavigna’s presentation to the Round Table in 1972.

Dr. Robert Meinhard visited our Round Table in April 1982 speaking on “Gettysburg: The People.”

In April 1992 our featured speaker was Dennis Frye speaking on “Mosby vs. Sheridan in the Shenandoah.”

“Riding for the Union: Memoirs of the 8th Illinois Cavalry,” was presented by our April 2012 speaker Marshall D. Krolick.

At last year’s April meeting we welcomed Scott Bowden who spoke on “Last Chance for Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign.”

COMING UP at the Kenosha Civil War Museum

JUNE 11, 2015 at Noon

The Fateful Lightning

Jeff Shaara

Open to the public/\$5 Suggested Donation at the Door

From *New York Times* bestselling author Jeff Shaara comes the final installment in the Civil War series that began with *A Blaze of Glory* and continued in *A Chain of Thunder* and *The Smoke at Dawn*.

During this program, author Jeff Shaara describes the concluding novel of his epic Civil War tetralogy, a dramatic story of the final eight months of battle in Georgia and the Carolinas from multiple perspectives. Through General William T. Sherman’s eyes, we gain insight into the mind of the general who vowed to “make Georgia howl!” until it surrendered. In Joseph E. Johnston, we see a man agonizing over the limits of his army’s power, and accepting the burden of leading the last desperate effort to ensure the survival of the Confederacy.

The Civil War did not end quietly. It climaxed in a storm of fury that lay waste to everything in its path. *The Fateful Lightning* brings to life those final, brutal months of fighting with you-are-there immediacy, grounded in the meticulous research that readers have come to expect from Jeff Shaara.

ENDING At the Antaramian Gallery

Life and Limb Exhibit

Closes April 25, 2015

Explore the experiences of disabled Civil War veterans who served as a symbol of the fractured nation and a stark reminder of the costs of the conflict.

In addition to informational panels, this one of a kind exhibit features items from the Museum’s collection, including a complete Civil War surgical kit, drug chest, wooden splints, and a prosthetic leg. Plus, a collection of artifacts relating to Surgeon Benjamin Franklin White, 1st Wisconsin 90 Day Volunteers.

KENOSHA CIVIL WAR MUSEUM

Second Friday Lunchbox Series

Glory Enough For All But One

Friday, April 10, 2015, Noon

Presented by: Robert Girardi and Paula Walker

Major General Gouverneur K. Warren was one of the finest corps commanders in the Union army. In the war’s waning days, Warren led the 5th Corps to hard-fought victories at Lewis Farm, the White Oak Road and Five Forks, only to be relieved of command by a disgruntled and vindictive Philip H. Sheridan and U.S. Grant. Warren spent the rest of his life seeking justice for the grievous wrong done to him, ultimately winning his final battle.

Won’t You Stay a While Longer?

A First Person Presentation of President Lincoln

Presented by: George Buss

Tuesday, April 14, 2015, 7 p.m.

\$5 Suggested Donation at the Door

President Lincoln, as portrayed by Mr. Buss, allows us some extra time as he lingers near his second floor Executive Mansion office. Be a part of his inner circle and take part in the conversation as Lincoln contemplates his full, second term and plans for a reconstructed United States.

Eyewitness to Assassination

Presented by: Rich Schementi

Wednesday, April 15, 2015, Noon

Free and Open to the Public

Listen to an eyewitness account of the assassination of President Lincoln at Ford’s Theater in Washington, D.C. This account details Lincoln’s last hours on earth, the efforts made to save his life and the legacy he left the nation.

Harvest of Death: The Battle of Jenkins’ Ferry, Arkansas

Presented by: Joe Walker

Saturday, April 18, 2015, 1 p.m.

Free and Open to the Public

The Battle of Jenkins’ Ferry was one of the largest – and certainly one of the most vicious – in Arkansas Civil War history. Mr. Walker tells the story of two armies and their epic clash alongside the Saline River.

Civil War Hijinks

Presented by: Judy Cook

Thursday, April 23, 2015, 6:30 p.m.

\$5 Suggested Donation at the Door

Popular folksinger and historian Judy Cook’s songs, images, and readings give a unique peek inside life during the war. The family-friendly program was inspired by letters between her great-great grandfather, a soldier away at camp, and his wife left to manage the farm.

Great Lakes Home Front Seminar

Exploring the Civilian Experience During the Civil War

Saturday, April 11, 2015, 9 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

\$60/\$50 Friends of the Museum (cost includes lunch)

See past issues of the *General Orders* for an event flyer.

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 submission to **Donna Agnelly, Editor**, 420 Racine St. Unit 110, Waterford, WI 53185 or email dagnelly@tds.net or donnaagnelly@gmail.com 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 Dave Wege.

Yearly memberships available: Individual (\$40), family (\$50), non-resident (\$25), attending an educational institution (\$20).

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.

AND SO IT CONTINUES: APRIL 1865 MARKING THE CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL

April 1865 Spring 1865 found both armies tired, bloodied and battle weary. The shrinking Confederate army of about 100,000 faced a Northern force of nearly 1,000,000. The land held by the Confederacy was now in isolated sections. Sherman was back in North Carolina after his visit to City Point. Grant, encouraged by Sheridan's success, ordered an all-out assault on Lee's right flank in hopes of smashing through Lee's lines. Mop up operations were occurring in northern Alabama and at Mobile.

April 1, 1865 • Lee orders Pickett to "Hold Five Forks at all hazards." Pickett's men dug in. Sheridan's cavalry and Warren's fifth Corps infantry attacked. Sheridan's dismounted cavalry attacked in front while Warren's corps got on the left flank – the combined forces successfully crushed the Confederate defenders. The remnant of Pickett's force was now split from the main Confederate army. The Federals now almost encircled Petersburg south of the Appomattox River. Lee informs Davis of the serious Federal threat and recommends evacuation from their position in front of Richmond and Petersburg to save the army.

A Richmond newspaper would report:

The numbers of Virginians reported absent from their regiments without leave, will, this morning, exceed fifty thousand. What can this mean?...News reaches us to-night that General Pickett has lost control of his troops at Five Forks, and that the Yankees are gradually moving toward Richmond. It seems that our troops have become discouraged and are easily confused. The Yankee assault on Pickett's Division has complete demoralized it, if reports are true.

April 2, 1865 • In the pre-dawn hours Federal troops advanced in heavy fog against the Petersburg lines. Little resistance is met and in some cases, the Confederate battle line simply vanished. Near Hatcher's Run, Lt. General Ambrose Powell Hill is killed. Lee notifies Davis that "I think it is absolutely necessary that we should abandon our position tonight." Lee ordered the evacuation of Petersburg and designates Amelia Court House, 40 miles west, as the concentration point for all units.

At 11 p.m. Davis and the Cabinet evacuate Richmond. Mrs. Davis and her children had already left the capital. Richmond is now in chaos. Residents of the city trying to leave jammed the roads and railroad stations while others chose to stay and face the enemy. Many wept in the streets. At the local state prison, inmates overpowered the guards, escaping and looting the city on their way out.

April 3, 1865 • At the Richmond Arsenal on the James River, the officer-in-charge ordered all fires to be extinguished, all gas lights to be turned off, and everyone to leave the premises. At about 7 a.m. explosions rocked the area as someone set fire to the buildings and destroyed the arsenal. At the time of the explosion there were about 25,000 rounds of artillery ammunition in the arsenal. The Confederate government and the army set fire to the business district of Richmond, the bridges, military stores that could not be evacuated and the tobacco warehouses. By the time Federal troops arrived the fires were out of control.

I saw them unfurl a tiny flag, and I sank on my knees, and the bitter, bitter tears came in a torrent.

Mrs. Mary A. Fontaine, Richmond

In Petersburg, Union troops entered the city. No mass destruction had been ordered in the city. President Lincoln reviewed the troops passing through the city.

A Washington D.C. newspaper reported:

The news of the fall of Richmond came upon the Capital shortly after breakfast, and while all were awaiting official bulletins that should announce the renewal of the fighting. It ran from mouth to mouth and from street to street, till within ten minutes the whole town was out, and for a wonder Washington was in a state of old-fashioned excitement such as it has not experienced since the memorable second Bull Run battle...

April 4, 1865 • Escorted by a small naval party, President Lincoln and Rear Admiral Porter entered Richmond at around noon, landing just one block above Libby Prison. The President with his escort walked to the Confederate White House, where he toured the former home of Jefferson Davis. Lincoln would take time to sit at the Confederate President's desk.

Lee retreated to Amelia Court House pursued by Sheridan. Sheridan's cavalry would occupy Jetersville on the Danville Railroad south and west of Amelia Court House preventing the Confederates from using the railroad.

The *New York Tribune* celebrated the taking of Richmond posting:

RICHMOND IS OURS! It might have been ours a long time ago. It could have been taken with little loss by the tens of thousands whom Gen. Scott persistently held idle and useless around Washington throughout May and June, 1861. It might easily have been taken by McClellan in the spring of 1862, had that illustrious professor of the art How Not To Do It really and zealously tried. It might have been taken, but was not, for God's time had not yet come. At last, that time has come, and millions joyfully echo "RICHMOND IS OURS!"

April 5, 1865 • Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia arrive at Amelia Court House and discover that their expected supplies are not there. Lee would note, "This delay was fatal and could not be retrieved."

At Danville President Davis wrote to his wife indicating that he was out of touch with Lee but he was fitting up an executive office writing, "I am unwilling to leave Virginia."

Lincoln once again returns to Richmond and confers with John A. Campbell. Lincoln makes a statement that peace was possible only through the reestablishment of Federal authority throughout the South. Lincoln would return to City Point where he received word that Secretary of State Seward had been critically injured in a carriage accident in Washington that afternoon.

April 6, 1865 • In the last major engagement between the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac Lt. General Richard Ewell's entire corps was captured at the Battle of Sayler's Creek.

April 7, 1865 • Grant corresponds with Lee:

The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C.S. Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Lee's response, received by Grant on the following day, indicated that although he did not entertain "the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender."

The Confederates did repulse the Federals in an engagement near Farmville and crossed the Appomattox River to continue their retreat. At Farmville Lee's men had received much needed rations. Yet, Lee's retreat had been delayed long enough for Sheridan's force to move west and then north blocking Lee at Appomattox Station and Court House. Lee was now going to be squeezed between an overwhelming Federal force on the east and west.

At City Point, Lincoln wired Grant: "General Sheridan says 'If the thing is pressed I think that Lee will surrender.' Let the thing be pressed."

April 8, 1865 • Spanish Fort and Ft. Alexis, the two key defenders of Mobile, surrender.

In Virginia, the road to Lynchburg, passing through Appomattox Court House, was filled with Lee's men. Trailing close behind was Meade's Army of the Potomac and the ever relentless Grant. Sheridan was to the south and in front of Lee, between him and Lynchburg. Sheridan had seized the supplies at Appomattox intended for Lee, along with supply trains from Lynchburg.

Grant responds to Lee's letter from the previous day: *Peace being my great desire, here is but one condition I would insist upon, namely that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged.*

Lee would reply later that afternoon: *I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition.* In the evening, Lee would hold his last council of war. It was decided to try a breakthrough to Johnston.

At Danville, Davis receives information from Secretary of War Breckinridge and messenger John S. Wise that the situation was critical.

April 9, 1865 • At dawn, near Appomattox Station, the Confederates had attacked hoping to force a passage through the Federals in front of them; their route was blocked by both Union cavalry and infantry. Federals under Meade attacked the Confederate rear guard. Escape was impossible. Lee, upon hearing the news, said, "It would be useless and therefore cruel to provoke the further effusion of blood, and I have arranged to meet with General Grant with a view to surrender."

On Palm Sunday Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Ulysses S. Grant.

After the surrender Lee returned to his waiting army and speaking softly said, *I have done for you all that it was in my power to do. You have done all your duty. Leave the results to God. Go to your homes and resume your occupations. Obey the laws and become as good citizens as you were soldiers.* Hats off, his men stood with tears in their eyes. Lee rode bareheaded, his eyes looking neither left nor right.

President Lincoln returned to Washington in the early evening as the news of Lee's surrender was spreading. At Danville President Davis was concerned with building entrenchments for defense.

April 10, 1865 • Mr. Lincoln is serenaded several times during the day by relieved and happy crowds in the capital.

Jefferson Davis leaves Danville, Virginia, for Greensborough, North Carolina, by train, hoping to escape the Union cavalry under Stoneman, which was coming from the west.

Lee prepares General Order No. 9, which disbands the Army of Northern Virginia...*With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous considerations for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.*

April 11, 1865 • Sherman, moving towards Raleigh, North Carolina, learns of Lee's surrender. Davis arrives at Greensborough with his Cabinet, including John Breckinridge, Confederate Secretary of War. Davis is received coldly, the citizens of Greensborough fearful of reprisal by Federal troops.

April 12, 1865 • The Mayor of Mobile surrenders the city to prevent it from being destroyed by the Union ironclad fleet in the bay.

At Appomattox Court House, the formal surrender ceremony took place. Confederate troops marched between two lines of Union troops to lay down their arms and colors.

At Greensborough, Davis meets with General Johnston and the Confederate Cabinet. Johnston is authorized to meet with Sherman.

April 13, 1865 • Sherman enters Raleigh in a pouring rain. Johnston rejoins his army at Hillsborough and awaits developments. In Washington, Stanton orders a stop to the conscription of troops and the further purchase of war materials. Grant is in Washington to confer with the President and the Cabinet.

April 14, 1865 • At 10:15 p.m. while sitting in the presidential box at Ford's Theatre President Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. It had been a full and busy day for the President filled with many callers and a Cabinet meeting with General Grant in attendance. The President would talk about his recurring dream of a ship "moving with great rapidity toward a dark and indefinite shore." The Cabinet would discuss reconstruction problems and how to treat Confederate leaders. Grant would decline the President's invitation to attend the theater presentation of *Our American Cousin*, saying he needed to visit his children. Clara Harris and Major H. R. Rathbone would accompany the President and Mrs. Lincoln to Ford's Theatre.

The unconscious President would be carried across the street to the home of William Peterson where he would be placed in a rear bedroom. Secretary of State William H. Seward, recovering from his carriage accident, would be stabbed by Lewis Payne, a Booth accomplice. Seward's life would be saved by his plaster cast and by the courageous actions of his son and male nurse.

At the Kirkwood House, Vice President Andrew Johnson was told of both attacks. Grant, in Baltimore, was informed of the attacks and immediately returned to Washington. At the Peterson House, doctors pronounced that there was no hope for the dying President. Mrs. Lincoln came into the room once and was led away, overwhelmed by grief.

Earlier in the day, at Charleston Harbor, in view of distinguished Northern officers and dignitaries, a flag-raising ceremony took place. General Robert Anderson, who lowered the flag four years earlier, raised the same flag once more above the fort.

Sherman and his forces moved ahead in the rain from Raleigh to Durham Station, North Carolina. Johnston wrote to Sherman, after obtaining permission from President Davis, asking if he was "willing to make a temporary suspension of active operations" looking toward peace. Sherman replied that he was willing to confer with Johnston and would limit his advance, expecting Johnston to keep his men in their present position.

April 15, 1865 • At 7:22 a.m. President Abraham Lincoln dies. Secretary of War Stanton was supposed to have said, "Now he belongs to the ages" to those gathered around the President's death bed. At 11 a.m., at the Kirkwood Hotel, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase administered the oath of office in the presence of the Cabinet and several congressmen to Andrew Johnson. The nation had a leader, the process of the government went on, the search for the assassins was in full force, and much of the nation wept.

John Wilkes Booth and David Herold, having escaped Washington, stopped at the home of Dr. Samuel Mudd, where Booth's leg, broken in his leap to the stage at Ford's Theatre, was treated.

In North Carolina, President Davis departed Greensborough heading south with a cavalry escort.

April 16, 1865 • While the North mourned, the South also mourned and was feeling dismay as it realized that Lincoln had seemed to understand them and had opposed radical vindictiveness.

Federal troops were in pursuit of Booth in Maryland. Early that morning Booth and Herold had reached Rich Hill, home of Samuel Cox. In Washington, Johnson was adjusting to the presidency. Radical Republicans hoped the new President would favor their policies, which included treating the Southern states as conquered territory.

Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles directed all ships sailing down Chesapeake Bay be searched, as well as all ships leaving any port in the vicinity.

April 17, 1865 • Sherman and Johnston meet at the Bennett House near Durham Station. The two men would not only discuss the surrender of Johnston's army; they would also discuss terms for an armistice. Sherman would later disclaim going beyond negotiations with Johnston admitting, "It did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the Government of the United States, and was at least worth the few days that would be consumed in reference." The two men agreed to meet again the following day.

President Davis and his party were at Salisbury, North Carolina, en route toward Charlotte. Booth and Herold were hiding in a cluster of trees while they attempted to get transportation across the Potomac.

In the evening, the body of President Lincoln was taken from the great chamber of the White House to the East Room, where it lay in state until the funeral on April 19.

April 18, 1865 • Sherman and Johnston meet again and sign a "Memorandum or basis of agreement." The document would be highly controversial. The generals recognized that they were not fully empowered to carry out the far-reaching measures of the agreement and that necessary authorization must be obtained. Sherman sent the terms to Grant and Halleck, asking approval by the President. Fighting had ended in both North Carolina and Virginia.

April 19, 1865 • President's Lincoln's funeral was held amid tolling bells and booming minute guns in Washington. The President's body moved in a procession to the Rotunda of the Capitol, where it would be viewed by thousands of mourners.

The great and solemn pageant of removing the remains of the Nation's revered and beloved Chief from the White House to the Capitol is closed. Never was such a scene witnessed where each and every one of the vast throng moved in silent sadness, as if bearing the burden of a personal bereavement...

Washington News report

President Davis and his party arrive at Charlotte and would remain there until the April 26th.

April 20, 1865 • In the evening, the President's body was being prepared for its journey back to Illinois, where it would be interred. The route to Illinois would be long and agonizing.

April 21, 1865 • The President's funeral train leaves Washington. The train would stop often to accommodate the immense crowd of mourners.

At Millwood, Virginia, John Singleton Mosby disbands his Confederate raiders. In his final address to his raiders Mosby would say, *"Soldiers: I have summoned you together for the last time. The vision we have cherished for a free and independent country has vanished, and that country is now the spoil of a conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrendering to our enemies. I am no longer your commander..."*

April 22, 1865 • Booth and Herold, after nearly a week out in the open, get across the Potomac in a fishing skiff, to Gumbo Creek on the Virginia shore. Lincoln's funeral train arrives in Philadelphia from Harrisburg.

April 23, 1865 • Secretary Welles orders the ships on the Mississippi to search all vessels for President Davis and his party to prevent their escape west. A newspaper report from Vicksburg notes, "Eight thousand Andersonville prisoners are here getting ready to return to their homes."

April 24, 1865 • General Grant reaches Sherman's headquarters at Raleigh and informs him that the President has disapproved Sherman's agreement with Johnston. Sherman is ordered to give forty-eight hours notice and then resume hostilities if there is no surrender. Sherman would rage against Stanton and Halleck, claiming he had not gone beyond Lincoln's wishes. Grant, under orders to direct military movements, leaves it up to Sherman to carry them out. Johnston is given notice of the suspension of the truce at once.

Booth and Herold cross the Rappahannock at Fort Conway, Virginia. Lincoln's body now lies in state in New York City with thousands of mourners filing past his bier.

April 25, 1865 • Federal cavalry close in on Booth and Herold. Officers, after various leads, arrive at the Richard H. Garrett farm south of the Rappahannock at about 2 a.m. the following morning.

In North Carolina, troops are preparing to move but Johnston asks Sherman to renew negotiations and Sherman arranges a meeting for the following day.

April 26, 1865 • At around 2 a.m. Federal troops surround the tobacco barn on the Garrett farm where Booth and Herold have taken refuge. Troop commander, Lt. Col. Everton Conger, called for their surrender. Booth refused. Herold accepted and left the barn. Following a standoff of several hours, Conger orders that the barn be set on fire to drive Booth out. While the barn burned, Sgt. Boston Corbett shoots Booth mortally wounding him. Booth would die on the Garrett porch at about 7:15 a.m.

At the Bennett House, Sherman and Johnston meet once more. Final terms of capitulation for troops of Johnston's command were signed following the formula set by Grant at Appomattox. Two Southern forces now remained – those of E. Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi and Richard Taylor in Alabama and Mississippi. Neither could hold out long.

April 27, 1865 • Booth's body and David Herold were delivered aboard the U.S.S. *Montauk*. An autopsy was performed on Booth and positive identification was made. Booth's corpse was taken to the Washington Arsenal and buried in a gun box near the Old Capital Prison. Herold was kept aboard the *Montauk* along with other suspected conspirators.

On the Mississippi the steamer *Sultana* blew up north of Memphis killing 1450 of the 2000 passengers. The boat was overloaded but the disaster was officially blamed on faulty boilers.

April 28, 1865 • Sherman leaves his officers to handle the disbanding of Johnston's army and departs for Savannah to take care of affairs in Georgia. Small groups of Confederate soldiers are surrendering across the South. In Cleveland, 50,000 people view the coffin of the late President.

April 29, 1865 • Lincoln's funeral train arrives in Columbus, Ohio. President Davis reaches Yorkville, South Carolina, continuing south. President Johnson removes restrictions on trade in former Confederate territory east of the Mississippi within military lines.

April 30, 1865 • The month would end with the Lincoln train reaching Indianapolis. The eight conspirators in the assassination were transferred by boat to the Old Capital Prison for detention and trial. Outside of Mobile, Federal General E.R.S. Canby and Confederate General Richard Taylor meet and agree on a truce prior to the surrender of Confederate forces in Alabama and Mississippi. In North Carolina, Sherman's army marches north to Washington. The government requests 50 bakers each from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to help with rations for the troops that are expected to arrive shortly.

AND SO IT CONTINUES ...



Mobile City, Ala.

April 14th/65

Dear Mother,

It has been a long time since I wrote a very long letter to you, and I dont know but what it will be a good while longer, but I will try and write a long one on the strength of the capture of Mobile and the good news we hear from General Grant. We are now in the City of Mobile. We came here the 12th at night. After the Rebels heard of the fall of Spanish Fort and Blakeley, they got up and left without bidding their friends good by, so all we had to do was just walk in.

Now, I will tell you how and when we got Spanish Fort and Blakeley. General Smith charged the Fort the 8th and took it. He only had six or eight men hit. The 9th, General Steele charged the Fort and Breast Works at Blakeley and took them with about 2500 prisoners. We lost a good many men there and so did the Rebels. We took in all 3860 prisoners. I think that is doing pretty well. Just as soon the Rebs found out we had taken them in two places, they left Mobile. They thought we could not take them Forts, but I tell you if we dont have any harder fighting than we had thare, I think we are all right.

We are now taking our comfort in the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Depot. The Regiment is in another building up town. The 28th Wisconsin had a skirmish out here about five miles yesterday. They had three men killed and killed thirteen Rebels and took five prisoners. I think we are having better luck now than we was a year ago the 8th or 9th of this month. We was then fighting at Sabine Pass Roads and Pleasant Hills. Our Colonel thinks that this Cornpone is ended for this time.

We are having good news from Grant now – almost too good to be true. We heard that General Lee had given up all of his army and himself with it. That is too good but it may be true. If it is, this war is played out and thare will be no more fighting of any account. I hope it is so!

There is lots of good Union women in Mobile and lots of Rebels. Nearly half of the Rebel Army that was here at Mobile are here now. They gave themselves up and said that they would not fight against us any longer; that it was no use. We got three Reb Generals at Blakeley and one of them said when our boyes went up to him and told him to surrender, “Yes, Boyes, I surrender for I think it is no disgrace to surrender to such Brave Men as you are!”

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You ought to see the Negro women and children when we came through town. They would ask us whare our tails and horns were. They said that the Rebels told them that we had tails and horns but they could not see them.

I saw a woman in town yesterday and she told me that her husband had been in jail for two years just because he wouldnt fight and for the last six months had had a ball and chain on him, but since we came in here we have set him free. I believe she was a good Union woman. She came from New York just before the War broke out. Her sister was sick and her and her husband came out to take care of her. After a year and four months her sister died and they wanted to go back home, but the Rebs wouldnt let them so she had to stay.

Mobile has been a pretty place before the War, but it is a good ways from it now. The streets are dirty and things look bad I tell you, but our General sayes that he will make them clean it up. I think that he will too, for he is a good Post Commander. Our Regiment is doing Provost Duty in the City. They stand a pretty good chance of staying here their time out. I think now that we have seen all the hard fighting that we ever will see I think that we will have peace three months from now – that is, if it is true about Grant and I guess it is. There is lots of cotton here. The Rebs dasent burn it. General Canby sent word to them and told them if they burnt the cotton that was here that he would burn the city.

Well, I have been to dinner and rested awhile and now I will write awhile longer. In the first place I will tell you what I had for dinner. I had Johny cake and buttermilk – good new buttermilk the women had just churned. The Johny cake I made myself. Wouldnt you like a piece of it? You may think I cant make a good one, but I can.

I saw Oliver Clause the day after the charge; he came out all right. Our Regiment was not in the fighting at all. Its a wonder; haint it? They never got out of Camp at all. I was where I could see it.

I am in hopes we get some mail. We have not had mail in over a week. I would like to hear from the North very much. I got a letter from Lib Welsh the last mail and she did not tell me where to direct to, so I cant answer it. I guess by the way she talks that she dont like it very well up there where she is. Has Albert left the state yet? I he dont leave pretty soon I am afraid he wont get a chance to, for I think that the coffin is made all but cinching a few nails and they are cinching them pretty fast; I think that war is pretty near played out. But you couldnt make one of the Copperheads believe it up there – no sir, they wont believe that the North can whip the South, but I am afraid they will have to believe it in a short time. What do you think of it? What does the folks think of the war up North – do they think it is pretty well played out?

Well, I will have to stop writing for a while for I am in the Railroad office and they want to clean it out, but tomorrow I shall finish this and send it and I may have more news to write about.

April 16th/65

I will now try to finish this little job that I have before me. I was on Guard all day yesterday and last night. We have to help keep guard in the city. There is not men enough in our Regiment and the 8th Ill. to guard things in the city. The rest of the troops are on the outside of town. I was on guard over a lot of powder and shell that the Rebels left here. We have to be pretty careful around it. We dont allow anybody to walk on the sidewalk next to the building.

I had a good time yesterday I found a good Union family. They gave me my dinner and supper and wouldnt take any pay. They told me that anytime I was on duty around there to come in and I might have all I wanted to eat. I tell you I have had good times since I have been in Mobile. I worked my way here and am bound to have a good time.

I received a letter from you last night and one from Albert and one from Lydia. I also got one from a fellow in the 11th Ind. I will answer two of your letters with this one!

I was around the city a good deal yesterday and had a chance to see how the poor people live, and I tell you it is ruff! I know that the hogs up North has better stuff to eat and better houses to live in than the poor folks do here; they are half starved. They seem to be glad that our troops are in here.

It came out in the Morning Paper that General Lee has ordered all Confederate troops to lay down their arms on the East side of the river and all men that are caught with arms after the first of May shall be punished as outlaws. They are whipped and badly whipped too and they know it. They know the best thing they can do is stop fighting, and I think so too. There is no use killing off men when it dont amount to anything. I think that the 29th Wisconsin has

seen the last fight that they ever will see in this war. And there cant anybody say that they ever showed any cowardice. They have always went where they was ordered. I dont know what kind of name they have got at home, but I know that they have got a good name down here. There is not a Regiment that has been with us but what will stick up for us. Now you may think that I am bragging, but I cant help it; it is true! It shows that we are a good regiment by the way we have been shoved around. There has not been a campfire but what we have had to go on it. You see a Regiment that wont fight and they are kept in citys to do garrison duty.

Albert said he wanted to stay home when my time was out until he got back and take care of his stock. I will see when I get home, I can tell better then. But there is one thing shur – there hadnt anybody better offer me a very big Bounty to go for them as a substitute, or I may take them up. I did not come in the Army this time to make money. I came to fight for my Country and I have done it. And I think if every man that could come would do as well as I have and put in three years as well as I have, the War would not last more than twenty years longer. I have never been to a doctor to be excused from Duty on account of sickness since I have been in the Army and never took but little medicine. All the Duty I ever missed was when I was wounded and I was not to blame for that.

Well I am running ashore for something to write; I guess I shall have to quit. I think by the time you read all of this, you will be tired. Tell Lydia to be a good girl and I will write her a letter in a few days. I have not got that letter you said Ari wrote to me. I dont see what the reason is his letters dont come to me. I shall write a letter to Will in a few days. It haint very often that I write such long letters as this and I couldnt afford to have done it this time if we hadnt such good luck in capturing the long dreaded city of Mobile and then the good news we hear from General Grant helps me some. I am well as you must know – for no sick man could write such a letter as this! The rest of the Boyes from Iron Ridge are well and are in good spirits.

Now be sure to write as quick as you get this. I wont ask you to write as long a letter as this for you cant get quite as big a sheat of paper without a good deal of trouble. Give my respects to all the folks and tell them to write to me. Now I will have to stop by bidding you good by.

Henry Welsh
Co I 29th Regt Wis Vol

Then Cometh the End

Janesville Weekly Gazette, March 30, 1865

The end approaches. The great rebellion is in its death agonies. Richmond must be evacuated soon and with that event must perish the last hope of rebellion. The Richmond Examiner sees this very clearly and has described it in the extract below in the terse and vigorous language of one who has a realizing sense of the situation. It says - Richmond has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defense. Our military policy would be totally at sea; we should be without a hope or an object; without civil or military organization; without a treasury or a commissariat; without the moans of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon a popular faith and enthusiasm; without the emblems or the semblance of nationality.

The withdrawal of the army from Richmond into the interior would narrow the area of conscription greatly reduced our military strength...From the hour of giving up the seat of government, our cause would sink into a mere rebellion in the estimation of foreign powers who would cease to accord to us the rights of belligerents, while the enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals...

Soldier's Home

We desire to call the special attention of our readers generally and of our Rock county people in particular, to the report of the legislative committee on Benevolent institutions published herewith, in relation to the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. It is now the intention to make the Home a permanent institution for the benefit of those who have become permanently disabled in defense of our national honor and flag, and it is a matter that appeals to the noblest sentiments of human nature in a language too eloquent and powerful to be disregarded. We can conceive of no national disgrace so complete and lasting as that which comes of the cold neglect of those crippled heroes who have bravely endured all the dangers and privations of a four years war, in order that the government and institutions so dear to all may be preserved and perpetuated. It is proposed by the committee to give the institution state aid to the amount of five thousand dollars and the legislature will no doubt sanction the recommendation. In addition to that, it is proposed to hold a fair in Milwaukee during the last days of June, for the purpose of raising funds to further this worthy object, and of which allusion has already been made in these columns. To the proceeds of that fair we all ought to contribute something, and we hope to see the donations from old Rock county to those of any other county, and in keeping with that noble self-sacrificing spirit her

people have always manifested whenever they could benefit the country, or contribute to the comfort of her brave and heroic defenders.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 12, 1865

On the morning of the 10th of March, General Kirkpatrick was encamped about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, and was attacked by the whole of Wade Hampton's cavalry. Hampton commanded in person. The attack was very sudden and fell entirely upon one brigade, which was surprised, and for the time could offer little resistance. Near the portion of the camp which it guarded were Kirkpatrick's headquarters, and Kirkpatrick himself narrowly escaped capture. He fled from the house in which he was sleeping with his pantaloons and slippers on, two officers following example. One of his Colonels commanding a brigade and the rest of his officers were in the house, and having no time to escape, secreted themselves. The lady who was in the house on being asked, when Hampton rode up, whether there were any Yankees concealed inside, answered that there were a couple of wounded soldiers. Beneath these wounded men she had hidden Kirkpatrick's flag, sword and hat, and thus saved his personal effects. Hampton at once put a guard over the house, and thus rendered it impossible for the soldiers who were inside to escape. Kirkpatrick was driven back to a swamp in the rear of his lines. There he reformed his men, charged the enemy in turn, got possession of his guns again, turned them at once on his headquarters, and drove out the rebels. As they were leaving at one end of the town, Kirkpatrick entered by the other, got his flag and tied it on a staff, charged again, and completely routed the enemy, leaving 68 of them dead on the field, killing General Aiken, and taking a number of prisoners. Kirkpatrick's loss in this affair, killed, wounded and missing, was less than 200, according to his official report. The fight and the successful stand made by General Kirkpatrick after he had been surprised are regarded as amongst the most gallant deeds of the campaign...



Old Main at the Milwaukee Soldiers Home

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for April 9, 2015

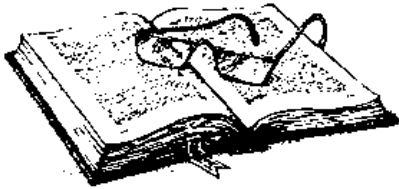
Mail your reservations by Monday, April 6, 2015 to:

Paul Eilbes
1809 Washington Ave
Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

ALSO, call in reservations to: Paul Eilbes (262) 376-0568
peilbes@gmail.com

Enclosed is \$ ____ (meal price \$25.00 per person) for ____ reservations for April 9, 2015, 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 _____



BETWEEN THE COVERS

The War Came by Train by: Daniel Carroll Toomey submitted by Bruce Klem

This past December I finished a book that I had picked up in May when the author was at the Kenosha Civil War Museum giving a presentation. The book, *The War Came by Train: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the Civil War*, was a fascinating story and presentation. The author, guest curator of the Baltimore & Ohio RR Museum, provided an insightful description of the B & O's rich history and how it developed and highlighted the key role it played in the Union's efforts to victory in the Civil War.

The book begins with how the Baltimore & Ohio was established. It was founded in 1827 and officially broke ground on July 4, 1828. The charter was to connect the city of Baltimore with the Ohio Valley and to develop trade. The first 13 miles of commercial track in the United States was completed in May of 1830. By 1860 the B & O had 3 operating units – the main line from Baltimore to Wheeling, the Washington Branch, and the Northwestern Virginia Railroad. During this period of development the B & O spearheaded a tremendous amount of technological development in the areas of tunneling, bridge building, and locomotive design. It added a large system of telegraphic communication to keep its entire system running smoothly and efficiently and became a leader in its field.

When war came, the B & O system was the main means of connecting the Eastern theater of operations with the Western theater. From the Union perspective, it was the major land route from Washington to the rest of the Union states. This fact alone made it a major target for disruption by Confederate forces throughout the war. One operation occurring in 1861 became known as the Great Train Raid, in which the Confederates captured and moved some 25 locomotives overland to Virginia in an effort to increase the amount of transportation assets available to the Southern cause.

The author goes on to describe how the Union worked with the B & O to develop countermeasures to Confederate attacks that broke up sections of the rail line. The Union ended up forming a railroad brigade specifically designed to provide security for the B & O and its facilities and to insure continued open Union supply lines along the route.

Most students of the Civil War tend to think only how the railroad was used in moving a Union corps from the East to the West to help bolster Grant's forces at Chattanooga so the army could break out and defeat Bragg's forces. This book provides much more insight into the role the B & O had in supporting the Union war effort. It also highlights the tactics that were developed and the variety of actions that took place daily along the line. I recommend this book for any student of the war and believe it provides a wealth of information about the role of the railroad in the entire war effort highlighting the very important part it played in the battle for the Union. It is a great addition to a Civil War library and of interest to anyone who is interested in railroading in general.

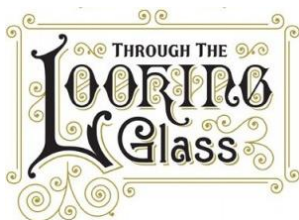
IN MEMORIAM The Civil War community mourns the loss of Civil War historian and author Harry W. Pfanz. Pfanz, who wrote an acclaimed trilogy of the Battle of Gettysburg, died on January 27 at his home in Gaithersburg, Maryland. Pfanz was 93. Pfanz was a former chief historian of the National Park Service and, earlier, the historian of Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania.

Three of his great-grandfathers were Union veterans with one of them still living when he was in high school. Pfanz would say, "I grew up with an interest in the Civil War as far back as I can recall."

After he retired from the Park Service in 1981, he spent the next 20 years researching and writing his Gettysburg trilogy. The *Washington Post* in their obituary would note, "in an *Atlantic Monthly* review of *Gettysburg: The Second Day*, *New York Times* columnist Tom Wicker would note that, 'Pfanz appears to have found out everything that can be known about the fighting on July 2, about the maneuverings that led to it, about the armies that collided so fatefully in the rolling Pennsylvania farm country, and about the men who led them – right down to the sergeants and lieutenants, without whom armies seldom would be led anywhere.'"

Pfanz was born in 1921. He would graduate from Ohio State University in 1943 and served in the Army in Europe during World War II. He was wounded in action during the Battle of the Bulge. He became an Army Department historian and, from 1956 to 1966, would be the historian at Gettysburg. In 1974 he became chief historian of the National Park Service, a position he held until his retirement.

Mr. Pfanz is survived by three children, Frederick Pfanz, Donald Pfanz and Marion Ake and five grandchildren.



Hazen S. Pingree by Donna Agnelly

As the editor of the *General Orders*, I have been asked what I plan on doing after the commemoration of the sesquicentennial comes to a close. Of course, as a Round Table member I could say that the war never ends as we all continue to read, study and learn more about this defining period in our history. As an editor, my mission is to continue to provide you with good content and interesting reading. So, here is a preview of what is coming as I take a look at the men and women who paraded across the Civil War landscape – some will be names with whom we are familiar and some will be new. I hope you will enjoy this new section of the newsletter.

As a girl born and raised on Detroit's East Side (and proud of it) I recently ran across an interesting article in my hometown newspaper, *The Detroit Free Press* (fondly called *FreeP*) listing the five best mayors in the history of the city. Surprisingly, two of the mayors are listed as among the ten best the United States has ever seen and one of them, Hazen S. Pingree, was a Civil War veteran.

Pingree started life in Denmark, Maine – born to a poor family in 1840. He worked on a farm, did not have much of an education, and would get a job in a shoe factory as a leather cutter. In 1862, 22-year old Hazen, along with other young men in his town, enlisted in Company F, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

In May of 1864, Hazen was captured and sent to Andersonville where he would spend the next six months. The starvation diet at the prison would create stomach problems for Hazen that would haunt him for the rest of his life. During Sherman's march to Atlanta, Pingree would be transferred to another prison, but would manage to escape and re-enlist. He was present at Appomattox Court House to witness Lee's surrender. He would muster out in August 1865 and a few months later came to Detroit, a city he had heard about while imprisoned at Andersonville.

Pingree's first job in Detroit would be as a cobbler for R.H. Fyfe. after which he took a sales job with another shoe company, H. P. Baldwin. Unhappy with his job, he quit and formed a partnership with Charles Smith buying and selling produce.

In 1866, H.P. Baldwin went out of business and the enterprising partners bought the company's shoe manufacturing machines. Pingree and Smith would go on to become the second biggest shoe manufacturer in the United States grossing nearly a million dollars a year.



During the 1870's and 1880's, while he built his shoe business, Pingree was part of a group known as the "Big Four" – wealthy businessmen in the state who donated large sums of money to the Michigan Republican Club. Pingree would be approached by members of the club to run for mayor and although he first declined, he finally agreed to run. He recognized that new immigrants who had arrived after the Civil War, particularly the Polish, were who he needed to court. And court he did. He courted the Poles with a translator at his side, drank red eye whiskey with the Irish, spoke to German societies, and fraternized on street corners. He would win the first of his four terms as mayor by a slim majority.

As mayor, Pingree took on all comers: the phone companies, gas and light utilities, political-party bosses, and privately owned streetcar companies. He would take on the issue of privately run streetlights and turn that into the Public Lighting Commission. He slashed taxes and during the Panic of 1893, with Detroit residents starving, he took unused land and grew vegetables to feed his city earning him not only the adoration of his Detroiters but also getting the nickname "Potato Patch Pingree."

He was elected governor in 1896 and tried to keep both positions – Detroit mayor and Michigan governor. When the courts ruled the following year that he needed to choose, he stayed on as governor and served until January 1, 1901.

Five months after he retired, while on a tour overseas, he became ill and was rushed to a hospital in London. King Edward VII sent his personal physicians to care for him, but he died on June 18, 1901 at the age of 61 with his son, Hazen (Joe) Jr. at his side.

The day after he died the *Detroit News* would write: "Other men had opinions. He had convictions...He was the type of man behind whom half of medieval Europe might have marched." The *Detroit Free Press* remembered him in 1941 saying: "If he had lived, he might have been president for by the time of his death he was a national figure."

A memorial statue was unveiled in 1904. The monument reads, in part: *The citizens of Michigan erect this monument to the cherished memory of Hazen S. Pingree. A gallant soldier, an enterprising and successful citizen, four times elected mayor of Detroit, twice governor of Michigan...The idol of the people.*

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 log, along with your name or initials.

| ITEM | COST |
|---|---------|
| Hooded Sweatshirt in Northern Blue..... | \$35.00 |
| Baseball Hat..... | \$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 |

Contact Roman Blenski, Quartermaster
4601 W. Holt Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53219
(414) 327-2847, dbcpmilw@execpc.com

You may also see Roman in person at the
Monthly Meeting at the Book Raffle table.

