

GENERAL ORDERS



The Newsletter of the

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



September 7, 2017

Ed Bonekemper

False Remembrance of the Civil War: The Myth of the Lost Cause

But their greatest, their supreme and most poignant accomplishment was the Confederate Soldier. Out of the smoke they plucked him, and set him atop a stone pedestal in the courthouse yard where he stood free at last of hunger and fear and raggedness and madness and violence; where he would never desert nor write home for a substitute, never run, never complain of short rations, never question the sacred Cause of which he was protector, and for which he had marched forth to willing sacrifice.

Howard Bahr
The Black Flower

The Southern-created Myth of the Lost Cause has long dominated Americans' remembrance of the Civil War, the country's watershed event. In many ways, that Myth has been America's most successful propaganda campaign.

At our September meeting historian Ed Bonekemper examines the accuracy of the Myth and how it has affected our perception of slavery, states' rights, the nature of the Civil War, and the military performance of Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant and James Longstreet. Bonekemper begins by discussing the nature of slavery in 1860, including whether it was a benign and dying institution.

The heart of his analysis is whether slavery was the primary cause of secession and the Confederacy's creation. He does this by examining Federal protection of slavery, slavery demographics, seceding states' conventions and declarations, their outreach to other slave states, Confederate leaders' statements, and the Confederacy's foreign policy, POW policy and rejection of black soldiers.

Drawing on decades of research, Bonekemper will then discuss other controversial Myth issues, such as whether the South could have won the Civil War, whether Lee was a great general, whether Grant was a mere "butcher" who won by brute force, whether Longstreet lost Gettysburg for Lee, and whether the North won by waging "total war."

Ed Bonekemper earned a B.A., cum laude, in American history from Muhlenberg College, an M.A. in American history from Old Dominion University, and a J.D. from Yale Law School. He is the former book review editor of the *Civil War News* (2010-2016), and former adjunct military history lecturer at Muhlenberg College (2003-2010). He has written six Civil War books including *Lincoln and Grant: The Westerners Who Won the Civil War*; *Grant and Lee: Victorious American and Vanquished Virginian*; *McClellan and Failure: A Study of Civil War Fear, Incompetence and Worse*; *A Victor, Not a Butcher: Ulysses S. Grant's Overlooked Military Genius* and *How Robert E. Lee Lost the Civil War*. His latest book is *The Myth of the Lost Cause: Why the South Fought the Civil War and Why the North Won*.

General Orders No. 9-17

September 2017

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September Meeting at a Glance Wisconsin Club

9th and Wisconsin Avenue

[Jackets required for the dining room.]

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

6:45 p.m. - Dinner

[\$30 by reservation, please]

Reservations are accepted until

Monday, September 4, 2017

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.

2017-2018 Speaker Schedule

Find the speaker schedule on page 6.

**Congratulations to
MCWRT member
Dave Wege for being
honored with the
Abroe-Carter Award
for Teaching
Excellence by the
Civil War Trust.**



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.

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!

Wade House Civil War Weekend

This annual event brings the history of the American Civil War to life. Held the last weekend in September, Civil War Weekend is two action-filled days of battles, drills, medical care, period music and food, and general immersion into the period. Hundreds of re-enactors share their talents to depict different scenarios of the 1860s.

Programs are designed for both children and adults. Interact, explore, and engage presenters to broaden your understanding of the times.

The 27th annual Civil War Weekend will be held at the Wade House in Greenbush on September 23-24.

Adults \$14

Students/Seniors (65 & older) \$12

Children (5-17) \$7

(children under 5 are free)

Family \$38

(up to two adults and two or more children 5-17)

For further information:

920-526-3271 or visit: www.wadehouse.org



The Muster Roll: NEW MEMBERS

NUMBER	NAME	AGE	RELATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE	REMARKS
		At last seen	Parent, Guardian, or Next of Kin	Place of Birth, Parentage, Education, and Family		
1000	Christopher David	44	White	Irishman	England	His father's description of son being
	Stephen John	34	Irishman	England		His son's father's name as being
	Stephen Charles	31	Irishman	England		His
	John Stephen	23				His description of son being
	John James	22		off		
	James Stephen	23		off		
	John George	41	Irishman	Wash		
	Stephen Stephen	21		off		

MCWRT Annual Fund

The following members have made a generous commitment to the MCWRT by investing in that fund. This list reflects those donations made from July 1, 2015 through June, 2016.

Major Contributor (\$500 and above)

Patron (\$200 - \$499)

Crain Bliwas, Stephen Leopold, Grant Johnson,
Robert Parrish

Associate (\$100 - \$199)

Paul Eilbes, Bill Finke, Randall Garczynski,
Van & Dawn Harl, David L. Jordan, Jim & Ann
Reeve, David & Helga Sartori, Dennis Slater,
Paul Sotirin, Wisconsin Civil War Sesquicentennial
Commission

Contributor (up to \$99)

George Affeldt, T. James Blake, John & Linda Connelly, Tom Corcoran, Dr. Gordon Dammann, Michael Deeken, Bob Dude, Lori Duginski, Gary and Judith Ertel, Ted Fetting, Richard Gross, Richard Heaps, Tim and Nicole Hirthe, Dr. Erwin Huston, Eugene and Jane Jamrozy, Christopher E. Johnson, Dr. Robert Karczewski, Allan Kasprzak, Ardis Kelling, Jerome Kowalski, Jay Lauck, Fredric Madsen, Jerry & Donna Martynski, Rodney W. Malinowski, M.D., Kenneth & Mary Ellen Nelson, Herbert Oechler, Tom Olsen, Laura Rinaldi, John Rodahl, Chet Rohn, Jean Schwonek WE Energies Foundation (Gift Match) Dan Tanty, Gil Vraney, Fred Wendorf

milwaukeecwr.org



The annual membership renewal form can be found in this issue. Please complete the form and return it as soon as possible. By renewing right away, using the postage-paid envelope, you will be saving the Round Table the cost of mailing reminder notices. The money we save can be used for the excellent programming provided by your Milwaukee Civil War

Round Table! Thanks for choosing to be a member of the organization that has been accurately called “the best kept secret in Wisconsin!”



Elmer Gertz was our Round Table speaker in September 1967 speaking on "The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln and John Kennedy."

"Brandy Station: Greatest Cavalry Battle of the War" was the topic of Marshall Krolick's talk to the Round Table in September 1977.

Howard Michael Madaus spoke to the Round Table in September 1987 about "Hay Foot! Straw Foot! Drill Manuals and Tactics of the Civil War."

In September 1997, Lance Herdegen discussed "The Men Stood Like Iron."

"Jeb Stuart's June 1862 Circuit of the Army of the Potomac" was presented to the Round Table by Horace Mewborn in September 2007.

At last year's September meeting David J. Eicher spoke to the members on "Tales of the Civil War High Commands."

Talking Spirits Cemetery Tour XIX

September 30-October 1, 2017

Forest Hill Cemetery, 1 Speedway Rd., Madison
Registration Opens Tuesday, September 5, 2017
Advance Registration available online
\$5 online/\$10 on-site ticket purchase

Saturday, September 30 – 5:30 – 7:30 pm

Candlelit tours. On the 90-minute walking tour, local actors share Civil War stories through portrayals of Wisconsin Civil War soldiers and citizens buried at the cemetery.
Rain Date: October 7, 2017

Sunday, October 1 – Noon – 4 pm

Public Day tours. Sunday Tours leave every 20 minutes. Purchasing tickets online allows you to book your preferred time slot.
Rain Date: October 8, 2017

Kenosha Civil War Museum Second Friday Lunchbox Series

The series is a free program sponsored by the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table and Iron Brigade Association.

Hall Rifles and Carbines in the Civil War

Presented by: Steve Krolick

Friday, September 8, 2017 Noon

Steve Krolick will detail the invention and production of the Hall Rifle from its patent date of 1811, to its production at the Harpers Ferry Arsenal, to its use during the Civil War by both the Union and Confederate armies. Mr. Krolick's program will include detail photographs of a disassembled Hall Rifle and parts found on battlefields.

10th Annual Great Lakes Civil War Forum Tullahoma, Chickamauga, and Beyond

See page 12 for more information.

CIVIL WAR MUSEUM CAMPAIGN TOUR 2017

October 22 – 25, 2017

- Fredericksburg
- Chancellorsville
- The Wilderness
- Spotsylvania

Registration Closes September 4

Museum members - \$675 per person double occupancy
\$840 per person single occupancy

Non-members - \$720 per person double occupancy
\$885 per person single occupancy

Full details can be found at:

www.kenosha.org/wp-civilwar/events/

At the Madison Veterans Museum

Eagle and Friends at the Museum

September 16, 2017, 2:30 p.m. – 4 p.m.

This program features our national symbol, the bald eagle, with a discussion about the importance of the bald eagle and its relationship to veterans of the United States Armed Forces and Wisconsin. In addition to meeting the bald eagles, Glory (adult eagle) and Valkyrie (young female), a falcon and owl will be present for comparison. The 60-minute program will be followed by a 30-minute meet-and-greet with the birds.

A "Networking Appeal"

My name is John B. "Jack" McHugh. I live in Glendale, WI. I would like to network with any member of these Milwaukee suburbs: Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, Glendale, Fox Point, Mequon, etc. Maybe we could meet occasionally or share rides to the Round Table dinners and events or swap emails on Civil War topics of interest. Let me hear from you if you are interested.

jack@johnbmchugh.com phone: 414-351-3056



Camp Randall

Regiment Nearly Full – Wisconsin Rifles and Milwaukee Zouaves - -the Menasha donation items

Camp Randall presented an unusually animated and smart appearance this morning. Men were filing right and left and marching to and from by squads, platoons and companies in all parts of the grounds. There are now about 850 men in camp. All or nearly all the companies are filling up to the highest limit. The Janesville, Racine, Milwaukee, Grant Co. and Oshkosh companies are the fullest. The Randall Guards now number about 90. A finer lot of men are seldom gathered together. The average measurement of the regiment about the chest is 38 inches.

The Wisconsin Rifles Capt. Langworthy arrived yesterday afternoon with 95 men, two of who resided at Palmyra, and had stepped off a moment to greet friends, having accidentally been left there. They marched from the depot to the camp by the tap of the drum. They are a fine, hardy looking set of men mostly from the country surrounding Milwaukee. They are unprovided with uniforms (except as all wear red shirts) and equipment and have not shouldered arms, but they march very well. They have gone into the quarters vacated by the Beloit boys.

The Milwaukee Zouaves, Capt. Hibbard, arrived at three o'clock this morning not as the sharp man of the Argus affirms "on the ten o'clock train last night," which don't run. They were 65 in number, stopped at the Capital House last night and went to the Camp to breakfast. They have a fatigue uniform of brown pants, hickory shirts and red caps presented as we were told by the ladies of the Unitarian society of Milwaukee. They are a lithe, spry set of fellows all of good families and full of spirit. They practiced their peculiar drill at the Camp some time this morning though not before furnished with arms and organized only about three weeks; they went through various rapid motions loading and firing when lying down and kneeling, rallying to repel a charge and other very interesting performances and agility and precision. They were to give an exhibition of the Zouave drill and tactics at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They are expected to remain here two days.

McGonigal breakfasted 893 "milingtary" this morning. We understand that he does not propose to furnish rations, with all the extras now supplied at 25 cents a day, as stated, not at any material reduction from present figures.

A fine donation from the Menasha Pail factory was received at the Camp yesterday with charges all paid consisting of two dozen excellent tubs and twenty-five dozen pails. They distributed forthwith.

The force in the Quartermaster's department appeared to have their hands full in supplying the wants of the soldiers.

Camp Randall 5th and 6th Regiments

During the afternoon and evening yesterday, four companies belonging to the Sixth regiment, arrived at Camp Randall. There are now in camp thirteen companies – seven of the 5th and six of the 6th regiments. The arrivals that have not been heretofore noticed are as follows:

The Citizens corps, Milwaukee, numbering 94 men, rank and file. These men are hardy looking fellows and anxious to be called into service where they will no doubt give a good account of themselves. They are made up mostly from the city of Milwaukee, and are tolerably well drilled. The commissioned officers are Capt. W. H. Lindworm, 1st Lieut. Fred Schumaker, 2nd. Lieut., Werner Bachley.

The Montgomery Guards, also from Milwaukee, numbering eighty-three men, rank and file, are a vigorous looking corps of men, able and willing to do full service in behalf of their country. This company acted a conspicuous and honorable part in quelling the recent riot in Milwaukee, and we shall expect to hear of their good actions wherever they may be placed. The commissioned officers are, Capt. John O'Rourke, 1st Lieut. John Nichols, 2d Lieut. P. H. McCauley.

The Prescott Guards hailing from the great northwest of our State are on the ground, and a better looking or a more healthy set of men are seldom seen. This company numbers 102 rank and file and each man is an institution in himself. They have been drilling some time and we understand are tolerably proficient in this respect. We have not seen them on parade. The commissioned officers are Capt. Daniel J. Dill, 1st. Lieut. John F. Marsh, 2d. Lieut. Henry Serrill. The men express themselves satisfied and say they are determined to be satisfied at all hazards and the sooner they are called into active service the better they will be suited.

The Beloit Star Rifles, Capt. M. A. Northup, 1st Lieut. G. L. Montague, 2d Lieut. W. H. Allan is also a splendid company of men numbering eighty-four rank and file. They are ready for any service and will be sure to do whatever they are called upon to perform in first rate order and with alacrity. Love of country has called them each from their pleasant homes and they are to be placed where they can most effectually serve that country; and they will never fail to do their full duty.

The four companies last mentioned belong to the 6th regiment.

The regimental parade this morning exhibited marked improvements over previous ones, and gives ample evidence that both officers and soldiers are making good use of their time. Dr. Cook, of this city, acted as Adjutant this morning doing the duties very handsomely. Col. Cobb, Lt. Col. Emery and Maj. Larabee were all upon the ground, each attending well to his duty. Col. Cobb was mounted during the regimental drill, which adds very much to the military appearance of the affair. He has a noble parade horse, which we understand he procured from Mr. Bedford of Oregon, in this county; with a little taming his horse will do admirably.

Col. Cutler, Lt. Col. Atwood and Major Sweet of the 6th regiment were also at headquarters this morning busily perfecting the organization of their regiment.

There are now about 1800 men in camp and everything seems to be in perfect order; the quarters of the different companies look neat and comfortable. We hear of no complaints from any source..

Important Change in the Organization of Volunteer Troops

Gov. Randall received instructions from Washington this morning in regard to organization of the volunteer forces which materially modify the system upon which we have been proceeding.

Under the new arrangement all the officers of the Brigade when called into service of the United States are appointed by the United States. The minimum number to constitute a company is eighty three, the maximum one hundred and one. All our companies thus far have been composed of seventy-eight men including officers. The office of ensign is discontinued and each company has two lieutenants, five sergeants and eight corporals.

Of the regimental officers the Quartermaster and assistant and commissary must be selected from among the Lieutenants of the regiment; these are the more salient points in which the former system has been changed.

P.S. Since writing the above we have received a copy of the order and published it in another column. Adjutant General Utley is preparing an order for the reorganization of the volunteers of this State pursuant to this plan.

Matters at Camp Randall

Camp Randall now assumes a very lively and very military appearance. The officers of the two regiments are active and energetic in their efforts to improve their men in the military art, and from our own observation we can assure the public that they are succeeding most admirably well in their efforts. They are all very popular with their men and when this is the case there is no fear but all will go well....

The Dunn County Pinery Rifles Capt. Evans arrived in Camp on Monday last. It has in it eighty nine men rank and file and

they are said to be the largest, tallest and in every way the best fighting men in camp. They come from that section of country where none but healthy and active men live, and where patriotism is extremely prevalent and in none does the true love of country exist to greater extent than it does in the members of this fine company. The Pinery men make our best soldiers. This company belongs to the 5th regiment.

All companies of the 5th regiment are now in camp – the Milwaukee Zouaves being the last to arrive; this company was in line this morning and gave evidence that it has been thoroughly drilled. It is made up of younger men, all vigorous, healthy and zealous for active duty. Capt. Hibbard is a thorough disciplinarian. He had drilled considerably with the lamented ELLSWORTH, and is very nearly his equal in military matters and as we understand, very much like him in his industry and zeal, giving his undivided personal attention to the drilling of his men. One of Ellsworth's greatest points of merit was that he worked himself and never left anything that belonged to him to do for others to perform and in this respect, we are informed Capt. Hibbard is equally marked. This is a company of gallant young men from which we shall expect to hear good reports...

Nine companies of the 6th regiment are now in camp and the 10th and last company, the Lemonwier Minute Men, are expected this afternoon. The regimental drills of the 6th take place from three to five o'clock P.M. each day. Col. Cutler's appearance upon the ground is that of an experienced officer and one that will command the respect of his men. He is ably assisted in the regimental parades by Lt. Col. Atwood and Maj. Sweet, the foreman of whom has a thorough military education and the latter is making the best possible use of his time. Adjutant Haskell also performs his duties to great satisfaction and with true military skill.

LA CROSSE FLAG COMES TO WISCONSIN VETERANS MUSEUM

A beautiful flag created by the women of La Crosse for their local militia found its way to the Wisconsin Veterans Museum on May 2, 2017. The flag measures 5½ feet by 6½ feet and is made of white silk with colorful stitching. The local militia would become part of the Iron Brigade and would see battle at Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg; only 27 of the original 130 members would return home. The unit commander, La Crosse Mayor Wilson Colwell, would die in action at Turner's Gap, South Mountain on September 14, 1862.

Museum Director Michael Telzrow indicates that the flag is the most significant acquisition for the museum in many years. The flag shows the date it was presented to the La Crosse Light Guard, the U. S. motto and on its back, the earliest known painting of Wisconsin's seal.

The La Crosse Light Guard became Co. B, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry in June, 1861 and was sent to Camp Randall for training, followed by assignment in Washington, D.C. The flag was kept with regimental baggage during the war and was never carried into battle.

In the 1890s a Co. B veteran found the flag in Washington and returned it to La Crosse. In the late 1920s it was discovered in the attic of another Co. B veteran. The daughter of the unit's commander paid for the flag to be conserved, mounted and framed for display in the county courthouse. The flag remained in the courthouse until it was demolished in 1965. The flag then found its way to the La Crosse Historical Society and then to American Legion Post 52.

The post discussed what to do with the flag including selling it or donating it. It was ultimately determined that the flag should go to the Veterans Museum, where it could be preserved and displayed with other Civil War artifacts.

MILWAUKEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

2017-2018 SPEAKER SCHEDULE

September 7, 2017

Ed Bonekemper

False Remembrance of the Civil War:

The Myth of the Lost Cause

October 12, 2017

Dave Powell

Chickamauga

November 9, 2017

Tom Clemens

Special Order 191 and the Maryland Campaign

December 7, 2017

David Dixon

Lost Gettysburg Address

January 11, 2018

Bruce Allardice

Battle of Ezra Church

February 8, 2018

Larry Hewitt

Confederate General Richard Anderson

March 8, 2018

Robert D. Jenkins

Peachtree Creek

April 12, 2018

John Marszalek

Lincoln Topic

Nevins-Freeman Award Winner

May 10, 2018

Joseph Rose

Grant Under Fire

June 7, 2018

Dennis Rasbach

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain at Petersburg

Speakers remain subject to change.

Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.

2017 – 2018 Board of Directors

Name	Office/Position	Term Expires
Donna Agnelly	Editor, General Orders	2019
Thomas Arliskas	President	2019
Terry Arliskas	Secretary	
Michael K. Benton	Second Vice President	2020
Roman Blenski	Quartermaster	2019
Crain Bliwas	Member	2019
Paul A. Eilbes	Treasurer/Membership	2019
A. William Finke	Member	2020
Van Harl	Past President	2020
James J. Heinz	Member	2020
Grant Johnson	Past President	2018
Bruce Klem	First Vice President	2018
Daniel Nettesheim	Member	2018
Frank Risler	Program Chair	2018
Tom Thompson	Member	2020
David Wege	Layout, General Orders	2018

~ CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE NEWS EMAIL NOTIFICATIONS ~

Would you like to receive an email reminder before each meeting? How about an email telling you about a special or upcoming Civil War event in our area? If you are interested in receiving an email reminder/notification please send your email address to Grant Johnson at: grant.johnson@responsory.com

Grant will be creating a database with email reminders set to go out a week before the scheduled event. This is a purely optional choice on each member's part. If you have any questions please talk to Grant at a Round Table meeting or email him at the listed email address.

Civil War Round Table Dinner Reservation for September 7, 2017

Mail your reservations by Monday, September 4, 2017 to:

Paul Eilbes

1809 Washington Ave

Cedarburg, WI 53012-9730

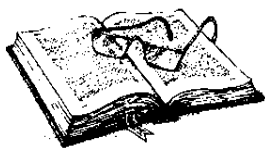
ALSO, call in reservations to: **Paul Eilbes (262) 376-0568**

peilbes@gmail.com

Enclosed is \$ ____ (meal price \$30.00 per person) for ____ reservations for September 7, 2017 meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee.

(Please make checks payable to the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee, Inc.)

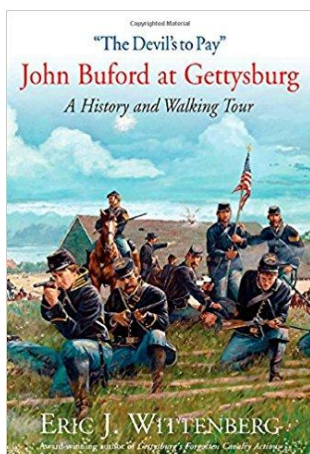
Name of Member _____



BETWEEN THE COVERS

***The Devil's to Pay: John Buford at Gettysburg* A History and Walking Tour**

by Eric Wittenberg



Continuing my review of books on Gettysburg, I thought it only fair that the next book reviewed should be about the Union mounted force in the Gettysburg Campaign. The best person to represent the Union was the crusty commander who started the fighting at Gettysburg and caused the Confederates to engage. That man was John Buford.

In “The Devil’s to Pay”, author Eric Wittenberg provides a detailed tactical study into the movements and actions of Buford’s Division, highlighting the role the division played in opening the fight at Gettysburg and the support it provided during the entire first day of action.

The first part of the book covers the career of Buford and some of his key commanders: Gamble, Devin and Calef. The next part deals with the movements of Buford’s division north from his fight with Confederate cavalry at the Battle of Brandy Station to its skirmish at Upperville on June 21. On the 27th of June, Buford’s division begins its march on Gettysburg.

Wittenberg follows the action of Buford’s division on the critical move to Gettysburg and the role the division played in guarding the Army of the Potomac’s left flank while, at the same, scouting out the movements and positions of Lee’s army. Buford’s cavalry performed the classic role in the move to Gettysburg: screening, recon and intelligence gathering.

The author describes the unit finally getting to Gettysburg on June 30, taking up positions outside of the town. Buford’s actions and dispositions were performed using classic cavalry procedures: taking up blocking positions on possible main avenues of approach and immediately and regularly sending off intelligence reports to Major General Reynolds. As a result of these timely messages, Reynolds moves his command closer to Gettysburg instead of remaining near the Marsh Creek.

Buford’s reports also contained excellent terrain analysis which, in the end, influenced Reynolds to believe the Gettysburg area was a good place to begin a defense against the Confederate army. This in turn led Meade’s movement to build on the fight in the area of Gettysburg and not the Pipe Creek defensive position. The author provides an excellent description of how Buford deployed his forces, conducting a textbook delaying action that restricted the Confederate advance into Gettysburg enabling Reynolds’ First Corps to arrive in time to challenge Confederate entry into the town.

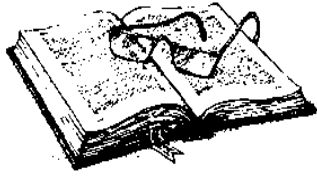
In this work a couple of other facts are brought to light. One was the possible role played by Buford’s troopers along the Emmitsburg Road that may have influenced Confederate General Scales units to form squares. Forming a square was a classic means of infantry defense against a cavalry charge. After the Union had retreated to Cemetery Ridge, it appeared that the Confederates were in a position to attack the disorganized Union forces on Cemetery Hill. Buford was ordered to deploy his troopers along the Emmitsburg Road in the appearance of an impending cavalry charge against the oncoming Confederate attack. The forming of squares is a point that is still much debated, but the deployment of the cavalry along the road did give the Confederates pause. Another item Wittenberg points out is that the vast majority of the troops under Buford’s command did not have the Spencer carbine, which is cited in some accounts and in the movie *Gettysburg*. Most of the troopers had Sharps along with some other mixture of weapons. Few, if any, Spencers were present in Buford’s command.

In summary, I found this to be a quick read as it is relatively short, only 204 pages, not counting the appendices. There is also a walking tour included which would be of interest to anyone planning a trip to Gettysburg. The tour follows Buford’s troopers in the fight. This was an interesting book that I would recommend to anyone who wants more information about the cavalry fighting at Gettysburg.

submitted by Bruce Klem

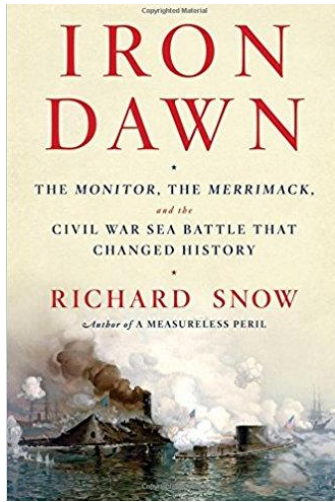
***“They will attack you in the morning and they will come booming – skirmishers three deep.
You will have to fight like the devil until support arrives.”***

General John Buford to General John Reynolds – July 1, 1863



Between the Covers

Iron Dawn: The Monitor, the Merrimack and the Sea Battle That Changed History by Richard Snow



Everyone knows about the Monitor and Merrimack and their historic battle? Maybe? But, they don't know the back story of the politics, desperation, individuals, strategy, technology and long range consequences leading to and from the Battle of Hampton Roads.

This book by author and historian Richard Snow, former editor of American Heritage and a consultant for historical motion pictures, fills in the blanks about the battle that changed history. The Civil War, which changed American history, also changed how war was fought on both land and sea. Conscription, machine guns, mass production of war goods and a naval blockade aimed at civilians were innovations that are still with us today.

The Merrimack ended up in the Confederate Navy because of the confusion and disarray resulting from the secession of the South that took many naval officers out of the US Navy. Also, the fact that the Gosport (now called Norfolk) Navy Yard was in Virginia close to Richmond played a part. The US tried to destroy the ships and facilities of the yard before the Confederates took control, but were not very successful. Not being able to get the steam frigate Merrimack away from the impending Confederate takeover, the

seacocks were opened to scuttle it and then it was set on fire. The upper works were destroyed, but little damage was done to the wooden lower ship and the steam engines. The Confederates then refloated it and remade it into a formidable weapon as a combination of the latest and ancient of technologies. Putting iron plates onto the top of the wooden hulled Merrimack and adding cannons made it into an unstoppable weapon against any traditional navy. On March 8, the Merrimack came out from its anchorage at Fort Norfolk into the open water of Hampton Roads to confront the US Navy. It easily destroyed two US Naval frigates and severely damaged the USS Minnesota.

Because of the news about the Confederates building an iron clad warship, the Monitor was designed and built for the Union in haste (only 101 days). It was designed by John Erickson and built by the Continental Iron Works of Brooklyn. After overcoming a variety of problems with the turret, the rudder and the guns, it was eventually ready for action. Despite being unsure of its ability to handle a trip in the open ocean, it was ordered to Virginia. On March 6, the Monitor then went off to go into battle without the usual tests that go into a new weapon's use. The trip was not easy as it had to be towed at times and the crew had to keep pumping water out of the hull. They also had to deal with carbon monoxide poisoning as the air intakes were too low above the deck and got flooded with sea water. The heroic efforts of the crew kept the Monitor afloat and they arrived at Hampton Roads on March 8th.

The next day, when the Merrimack came out to finish off the USS Minnesota, the Monitor arrived to prevent it. In a 4-hour battle of pounding each other at close range, it ended in a standstill as neither ship was seriously damaged. This meeting on March 9, 1862, was their only encounter as other events prevented further fighting of the two ironclads. When the US Army soon took control of Norfolk, the Confederates set the Merrimack on fire to prevent the Union from taking it. The fire ignited the loaded cannons one-by-one and then all 18 tons of powder in the magazine and the Merrimack was thoroughly destroyed.

The Monitor sank in December 1862 on the way to blockade duty in North Carolina. In 1973, the remains of the Monitor were found and salvaged. Her guns, turret and other relics are on display at the Mariners Museum in Newport News, Virginia. Not much was left from the Merrimack as there are only a few items on display at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia.

The Battle of Hampton Roads marked the end of the 1000-year history of wooden fighting ships as the North and European nations immediately began building more Monitor-type fighting ships. Of the 64 monitors built by the North during the Civil War, only 6 failed to survive the war. Of those 64, 30 were still in the Navy at the start of the 20th Century and the last one sank in 1950 in the Mississippi River.

submitted by John Helmenstine

**Part I – Vicksburg****submitted by Bruce Klem**

This Spring my wife and I scheduled a trip to Tennessee and Mississippi for a little vacation along with the opportunity to check out a couple of Civil War sites. We took our new favorite way south through Illinois on Highway 57. It seems to us a road less traveled than heading down through Indiana to Nashville. At any rate, we left in the afternoon on Easter Sunday stopping for the night in Mt. Vernon, Illinois. It was a nice, easy drive with not much road construction.

Our target for the trip was Memphis, where we planned to stay for a couple of days. We continued on Highway 57 into Missouri, and then picked up Highway 55, and then south into Arkansas. Not much to see on this leg of the trip other than a rest stop at New Madrid, which had a display on the earthquake of 1811.

We picked up Interstate 40 and came into downtown Memphis from the west. We decided to stay at the Peabody, the historic old hotel in downtown Memphis, partially famous for the ducks that swim in the fountain in the lobby. The ducks live on the roof of the hotel in their own “duck palace” and come down on the elevator every morning at 11 and head back at 5 each evening. There is a special duck master in charge of their comings and goings. This little event at the hotel attracts large crowds both from those staying at the hotel and the many tour buses that will show up for the duck parade. The hotel was a bit pricey but since it is on the historic register and has the ducks it was worth the extra money to stay and enjoy the show.

Downtown Memphis is undergoing rehab so there are many places to go and see the sites. Beale Street has great night life as well as fantastic ribs and bar-b-que. There is also a Hard Rock Café off Beale if you are interested in visiting. We spent a day at the Memphis Zoo. They are one of the few that have panda bears in it, which was one of the main reasons we wanted to go there. We have now seen all the zoos in the US that have pandas.

After checking out of the Peabody on Wednesday we headed to Mud Island to check out the museum and miniature of the Mississippi that is depicted on the island. It was a good stop. The Museum focuses on the history of the river and has a display of a riverboat that you can walk through as well as a Union gunboat and Confederate battery. The model of the Mississippi is a cool mockup of the river and the geography that surrounds the river valley. There are also displays that show the various regions and rivers that flow into the Mississippi. The display runs from the start of the Mississippi to the end where it empties into the Gulf. The display is about 2000 feet long (about 5 blocks).

After the Riverwalk we headed south to Vicksburg, Mississippi. We planned to spend 5 days in Vicksburg, splitting our time between there and Natchez. It was an easy drive down – all interstate. We could have stopped in Jackson to check out the battlefield there but hadn’t planned for it. We stayed at the Vicksburg Courtyard which was about ¾ mile from the Park entrance. There is also a Hampton available directly across the road from the Park entrance.

On the first day, we set up a tour with a registered guide at the park and met her on Thursday morning. The guide drove our vehicle and we took about a 2½ hour tour of the main areas of the Park. I find hiring a guide one of the best ways to get a basic lay of the land, hit the high points and then come back the following day to do an in-depth study and walk over the battlefield.

Vicksburg is a huge site. The Park site itself is very large and there are a number of sites located around the Vicksburg area. We stopped at a few Union positions that are outside the Park area. Pemberton’s Headquarters, for instance, in the town of Vicksburg is a good example. At this point, it is not open to the public as it is in need of repairs. The town itself looks like it is trying to rehab the downtown area, with mixed results.

The battlefield itself is well maintained. I took a bunch of pictures and think I have picture of all the Wisconsin units engaged. One thing that I found very interesting was the terrain that the Union forces had to deal with in assaulting the Confederate fortifications. It is one thing to read about the defensive positions and the Union assaults but it is quite another when you get a chance to see the actual terrain. Most of the approaches to the main works were all uphill and wide open. By uphill, I mean really steep. So, it was quite easy to understand why, after a couple of assaults, Grant decided a siege was the only way to accomplish the mission and minimize casualties.

There are plenty of earthworks left on this site. We spent about 4½ hours exploring the NPS battlefield on the second day. Another part of the site includes the remains of the USS Cairo that Ed Bearss was instrumental in locating and having resurfaced. The relic is covered by a large tent to protect it from rain and direct sunlight. There is a museum of the artifacts that were recovered from the Cairo that are part of the display. The real advantage for the preservation of the boat was the fact that it had sunk in fresh river water rather than the ocean, so there was far less decay with the boat; definitely something to see when visiting the Vicksburg Park. The boat has the original guns, armored sides, paddle wheels and other features. You can walk around inside the boat. A couple of sites we did not get to visit were the Battle of Raymond Battlefield Park, which is state run, and Port Gibson, which I believe has some sites related to the first battle Grant’s forces had in their crossing of the Mississippi in the march to Vicksburg. Probably a future visit is needed to catch these sites.

Part II – Natchez and Corinth coming in the October General Orders

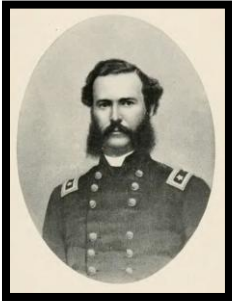
CIVIL WAR NUGGETS

The Ninth Minnesota had the nickname of the “Liberators”. The name was gained when 7 members of the regiment stopped a shipment of slaves being sent from Missouri to Kentucky by the slave holder. It was being done to protect the ownership of those slaves by selling them in Kentucky. The soldiers stopped the train, took the slaves off the train and away from the slaveholder. The action became known as “The Otterville Incident”. The troops were arrested and tried by court martial. Details can be found in *One Drop in a Sea of Blue* by John Lundstrom and *Incident at Otterville* by John Christgau.



Through the Looking Glass features are intended to tell the stories of common folks of the Civil War, whether they are civilians or military personnel. If you have access to the story of an ordinary citizen of this war-torn era, and are willing to share it with our Round Table, please consider submitting it to Donna Agnelly, editor of our **General Orders**. Thank you!

Brigadier General Francis Herron and the Greatest Forced March of the War



Francis Herron was somewhat the child prodigy when, at 16, he left the University of Pittsburgh believing he had learned enough. He moved to Iowa where he became a successful banker in Dubuque by 1861. At age 24, he answered Lincoln’s call and led his troops at Wilson’s Creek and then Pea Ridge where he was wounded, captured and received the Congressional Medal of Honor and a promotion to brigadier general when exchanged. An energetic and capable commander, as Lt. George Root of the 20th Wisconsin reflected: “He is a bold, dashing officer, a perfect gentleman and very popular with this div. We all like him very much.”

In early December 1862, after a successful fall campaign which secured Missouri and northern Arkansas, Herron was moving his divisions into winter quarters outside Springfield. Suddenly, at 8 a.m. on December 3rd, he was rocked by a telegraph from Brigadier General James Blunt 120 miles south in Northwest Arkansas. Blunt reported that he was about to be attacked at Cane Hill and overwhelmed by a rebel force three times his size unless he was reinforced.

Herron proved the ultimate team player, advising Blunt that he had ordered his two divisions to be ready to move at noon. Imagine the mindset of the entire command as it shifted from leisure preparations for winter quarters to a hasty 3 hour prep for a 100-plus mile forced march followed by heavy combat in the midst of winter. Tents and other non-essential equipment were left behind; the 400 wagons were loaded with ammo and rations to supplement forage parties. While they did not realize it at the time, they were about to embark on what LTC Joseph Barnes, 20th Iowa, believed “the greatest march made by any troops during the war.” By early afternoon the lead division was in motion and word was spreading through the ranks that their brothers-in-arms, the Kansas division, were in grave danger.

The historic march began in mild weather with 7 straight hours of marching covering 18 miles as the lead elements halted at Crane Creek at around 9 p.m. Initial fatigue caused units to pile their knapsacks by the roadside to be picked up by the wagons. On the 4th, the troops resumed the march at 4 a.m. with the chilling shock of 19 degree temperatures and snow. Blisters and muscle cramps were aggravated by another 27 miles of trudging over a 14-hour period with 10 minute halts each hour. At this point, the march was as much mental as physical with men counting steps, humming, focusing on the head in front of them and imagining being elsewhere in a more favorable environment ... anything to keep their legs moving.

On the 5th, they began at 5 a.m. with the temperature touching 16 degrees at dawn as a 19th Iowa soldier explained with “feet so severely blistered that we could scarcely walk”; some had to remove their shoes to reduce the chafing. Straggling became a major problem as many fell by the wayside. Herron however, could not slow the pace because the attack on Blunt’s isolated command was imminent. After 13 more hours of marching he halted his column another 22 miles closer to his goal. The next day he started at 8 a.m. and marched straight through until 2 a.m. on December 7th when, after 31 more miles, he reached Fayetteville and was within supporting distance of Blunt. The pace had a cost as Herron’s regiments averaged 30-60% stragglers; several regiments that started the march with 600 plus counted fewer than 300 in the ranks at Fayetteville. Unbeknownst to Herron at the time, he had already achieved his goal as the news of his march staggered the rebel commander who broke off contact with Blunt and maneuvered to intercept Herron.

What followed was the strategically decisive battle of Prairie Grove on December 7th; a fierce, hard fought battle, but there was little doubt among the troops in the ranks that the key to the campaign was THE MARCH.

**Submitted by Dan Nettesheim, whose great-great-grandfather Peter Nettesheim,
marched and fought with the 20th Wisconsin during the campaign.**

CIVIL WAR DENTISTRY

submitted by Peter Jacobsohn D.D.S.

The first efforts to establish an Army and Navy Dental Corps. are documented in 1859. The main proponent was Dr. Edward Maynard, a prominent Washington, D.C. dentist. Dr. Maynard had been a West Point Cadet before he resigned due to health issues. After studying a variety of disciplines, he decided on dentistry as his profession. His office was located on Pennsylvania Ave. close to the National Archives. His patients included presidents (Fillmore, Pierce), senators, cabinet officials and other dignitaries including Army and Navy Officials. He was also a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. Maynard had an opportunity to examine the oral health of the cadets at West Point. What he saw prompted him to lead an effort to establish a military dental corps. He had some very influential supporters including President Millard Fillmore and Jefferson Davis who was Secretary of War in the Franklin Pierce administration.

Congress, however, felt that "the time was not favorable." They were concerned with a bill concerning the corps of surgeons and did not want to be distracted. As a result, a military dental corps would not be created until many years later.

When the War came, the North and South had different systems for dealing with the dental needs of its soldiers. The northern armies relied mainly on the services of civilian contract dentists and the skills of its surgeons.

The southern armies had the advantage of what could be called a dental corps since it commissioned dentists and trained medical personnel in providing dental services. Historians attribute this favorable circumstance to the relationship between Dr. Maynard and Jefferson Davis. Davis, now President of the Confederacy had been an avid supporter of Maynard's plan for a military dental corps. The Confederate Army, with the encouragement of Jefferson Davis, would emerge as a leader in providing oral health care to its men. The southern army used dentists in their professional capacity for routine health care and also to treat maxillofacial injuries. Southern dentists were in the forefront in the development of techniques and procedures in the treatment of maxillofacial injuries; a number of specialty hospitals were set up for the treatment of these injuries. Dentists in the southern army won high praise from the Confederate surgeon general.

IN MEMORIAM



It is with deep sadness that we report the passing of past Round Table President, C. Judley Wyant on June 4, 2017. Jud was a member of the Round Table since 1989 and served as our President from 2011 to 2013. He was very knowledgeable about the Trans Mississippi, especially Missouri, and presented a fine talk to the MCWRT in 2001 on "1861 in Missouri".

Jud and his wife, Mary, spent 1970-1971 in rural Gardez, Afghanistan serving as Peace Corps volunteers.

Jud taught English to the boys while Mary taught English to the girls. Jud and Mary are both Marquette University Law School alumni and practiced law together for their entire careers. Jud was also a dedicated volunteer serving for 34 years on the Racine City Plan Commission. He was instrumental in the merger of the Racine/Kenosha and the Milwaukee Boy Scout Councils into the tri-county Three Harbors Council and was a member of their board. He also sat on the Racine Symphony Orchestra Board and was an active member of the Racine Rotary Club.

Jud's interests were varied. He was an avid horseman, hunter and outdoorsman. He competed in seven marathons, the first at the age of 53. Jud was a baseball fan and played softball on the Racine County Bar Association team. He read constantly. He and his wife, Mary, traveled extensively and included whitewater rafting on several of their trips.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Jud's family. His presence will be missed at our Round Table meetings.

May flights of angels guide him to his rest.



We also note with sadness the passing of Ted F. Fetting on April 1, 2017. A farm boy from Delavan, Ted volunteered to go to Vietnam so that his younger brother could be deferred. In service to his country, Ted was awarded the Bronze Star and three Purple Hearts. A politician, collector, rodeo bull and bronc rider, and government servant, he was known to also be a practical joker and avid seeker of knowledge relating to history and politics. Ted was the first Vietnam veteran to be

appointed to the Board of Veteran's Affairs, a position in which he tirelessly advocated for veterans from the Spanish-American War all the way through Korea. Ted was proud of his work with the Highground Veterans Memorial Park in Neillsville and the Vietnam Women's Memorial in Washington, D.C.

A service was held on April 30 at the Milwaukee War Memorial. In his obituary were written these fitting words:

"Ted Fetting died the way he lived: with strength, bravery, and grace surrounded by love."

The Great Lakes Civil War Forum

Tullahoma, Chickamauga, and Beyond

Saturday, September 16, 2017
Registration Begins at 8:30 a.m.
Program Begins at 9:30 a.m.
\$60/\$50 Friends of the Museum
Lunch Included!



To register call the Kenosha Civil War Museum at (262) 653-4141 or register online under Events on the Museum's website.

Turning the Tide: The Union Cavalry in the Tullahoma Campaign

Presenter: Greg Biggs

Prior to the cavalry engagement fought literally within the town of Shelbyville, TN on June 27, 1863, as part of Union General William S. Rosecrans brilliant Tullahoma Campaign, Confederate cavalry in the West had been dominating their Union counterparts at most every turn... But all that started to change just before and at Shelbyville, when Wheeler's vaunted troopers were routed out of town by an aggressive Union cavalry brigade under Col. Robert Minty. From Shelbyville forward, Union cavalry in the West would start to dominate the Confederates for the rest of the war.

Longstreet in the West

Presenter: Mr. David Powell

In September 1863, the Confederacy took the unprecedented step of sending an infantry corps from Virginia to reinforce Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee, hoping to stave off disaster in north Georgia. That corps was led by James Longstreet...In later years, Longstreet's impact – both at Chickamauga and subsequently – became a hotly debated topic, especially since Longstreet became deeply embroiled in the Confederate Army's demoralizing internal politics. The program will explore the pros and cons of Longstreet's tenure in the Western Theater.

General William Passmore Carlin and the Chickamauga Campaign

Presenter: Robert Girardi

Born in Carrollton, Illinois, in 1829, William Passmore Carlin graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1850. He began a long military career on the frontier before returning to Illinois to take command of the 38th Illinois at the start of the Civil War...Mr. Girardi's program will study the Chickamauga Campaign through the eyes of one of the hardest fighting generals in the Army of the Cumberland, William Passmore Carlin.

Wounded Warriors Come Home: The Union Soldier in Peace

Presenter: Dr. Stephen Goldman

Homecoming Northern veterans confronted issues as overwhelming as those entailed by military service. They were now battle-hardened, proud professionals who had slain their fellow countrymen in unprecedented numbers, witnessed sights and performed deeds they never could have imagined. While American veterans had returned from war before, their sheer numbers and high proportion with debilitating, permanent injuries were unprecedented, and there was widespread trepidation. As the soldiers and sailors of the Union rejoined a society undergoing revolutionary changes involving race, equality, and sectionalism, neither their families nor fellow citizens knew what to expect.

BLUE & GRAY MAGAZINE CEASES PUBLICATION

posted on May 31, 2017

Dave Roth, publisher of Blue and Gray Magazine, announced that the magazine will no longer be published. Roth cited a decline in subscriber base, the costs of preparing the driving tour which was a hallmark of the publication and rising health care costs. Roth also indicated that the book business which helped support the publishing efforts has all but disappeared with the advent of online discount booksellers. The website will continue to be maintained and he is also exploring ways to convert unfulfilled subscriptions into credits that could be used for back issues and book titles, while supplies lasted.

WHY “WALK THE FIELD”

Several years ago I told my wife my plan was to get to Gettysburg one way or another every year until I couldn't anymore. There is just something about that place that has always called me “home”. I first visited there in 1977 and have now made the journey some thirty times. People ask me, “What do you do there? Why keep going back?” I tell them, “I walk and I remember...besides, there is always something new to see!”

And so it was that during the last week of May I headed east once more, this time accompanied by my 37-year-old son, Paul. It would be his fourth trip with me. As for new experiences...for the very first time we hiked up to the summit of Big Round Top and then back down through “Devil's Kitchen” to Devil's Den. We spent some time out at the recently restored Thompson House, aka Lee's Headquarters. It looks great and opens up a whole new view of the field. We went up in the seminary cupola (my second time but Paul's first) and did the obligatory walk across the field of Pickett's Charge. We even visited Ike and Mamie!

My favorite areas to walk are East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, and the best time to be out there is early in the morning. Being a former re-enactor in the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, I'm drawn to that part of the field, as that is where their monument is. I stand in front of it now and think about all the many people I've been there with in the past, many of whom have passed on. I was also privileged to take part in the 125th anniversary living history events in Gettysburg back in 1988. The precious memories of that week are something I hope never to lose.

Reading about the Civil War is great but nothing beats walking the field...and for me Gettysburg is the place. To put yourself at The Rose Farm, The Angle, The Wheatfield...well, there is nothing like it. Twice I've walked the entire Confederate line from the seminary to the area of Farnsworth's Charge. Not sure I could do that again but who knows...there's always next year!

submitted by Andrew Oren

Milwaukee Civil War Round Table member since 1978



Fall 2017 Title Releases from Savas Beatie

Start saving your pennies! Savas Beatie announced these new books set for a Fall release. For more information visit their website:

<http://savasbeatie.com>

Meade and Lee After Gettysburg

by: Jeffrey Win Hunt (Available now)

Custer's Gray Rival

The Life of Confederate Major General Thomas Lafayette Rosser by: Sheridan R. Barringer

Death and Disease in the Civil War

A Union Surgeon's Correspondence from Harpers Ferry to Richmond by: Christopher E. Loperfido

Six Days In September

A novel of Lee's Army in Maryland, 1862
by: Alexander B. Rossino

New Emerging Civil War Series Titles:

Battle Above the Clouds: Lifting the Siege of Chattanooga & the Battle of Lookout Mountain
October 16 – November 24, 1863
by David A. Powell

That Field of Blood: The Battle of Antietam
September 17, 1862
by Daniel J. Vermilya

Richmond Shall Not Be Given Up

The Seven Days' Battle
June 25 – July 1, 1862
by Doug Crenshaw

New Emerging Series!

Emerging Revolutionary War Series

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

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Contact Paul Eilbes for information: (262) 376-0568.

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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.

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Blue Fleece-Lined Jacket.....	\$60.00
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Iron Brigade Medal.....	\$25.00
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You may also see Roman in person at the Monthly Meeting at the Book Raffle table.

