



THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Volume XXV, Number 3

Chicago, Illinois

November, 1964

Lloyd D. Miller Speaks on 'The Battle of Franklin' - Thursday, Nov. 12

Lloyd D. Miller, one of our earliest members, a man of firm convictions and provocative delivery, will detail "The Battle of Franklin" at our meeting Thursday, November 12. Note well that the meeting is a day earlier than the date previously announced.



Lloyd D. Miller

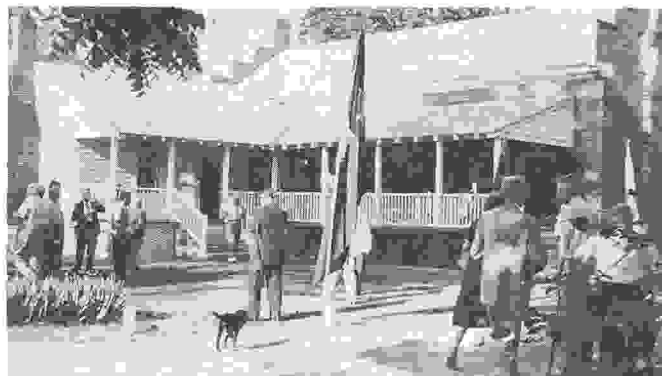
The battle was part of a campaign that took place exactly 100 years ago and extended from Atlanta to Nashville. The campaign was so extensive that Miller is going to confine his talk to Franklin - in fact, from 12:01 a.m. to 11:59 p.m. November 30, 1864. Therefore, bone up on the events leading up to Franklin and afterward.

It was the battle of Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood and Federal Gen. John McAllister Schofield; of Nathan Bedford Forrest and James A. Wilson, cavalymen.

Schofield organized his defenses south of the Harpeth river. Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner got his two brigades into bad position south of Franklin. When Confederates Pat Cleburne and John C. Brown came at Wagner, pushing the flanks of John Lane and Joe Conrad, the Federals broke in retreat and left the gate open. Heavy hand-to-hand fighting swirled around the Carter house and the cotton gin to the east.

Col. Emerson Opdycke rushed in with his reserve Union brigade and Gen. George D. Cox marshalled the fighting. In stark heroism the Confederates walked into a hornets' nest. At the parapets, Federals passed loaded guns up to the riflemen and they were firing as with repeating rifles (there were some). The two Union brigades were so well established and fought so well that they stood off seven Confederate brigades.

The Confederates lost five generals killed - Pat Cleburne, John Adams, Otho French Strahl, Hiram Bronson Granbury, and States Rights Gist - John Carpenter Carter was mortally wounded and died later. Perhaps



Chicago CWRT members at renovated Carter house in 1958.



235th REGULAR MEETING

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Lloyd D. Miller

on

"The Battle of Franklin"

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1964

(Note: New Date)

St. Clair Hotel
162 East Ohio Street

Cocktails at 5:30
Dinner at 6:30 p.m.



more painful to the Confederates was the loss of 54 regimental commanders.

Hood didn't see what was going on, Miller says, and would have been better off if he had left the fight to Forrest. Instead, Hood divided the cavalry. Abraham Buford and William Jackson led their horsemen across the Harpeth east of Franklin and were driven back by James A. Wilson.

Of 27,939 Federals engaged, there were 2,326 casualties, of whom 1,104 were missing. Of 26,897 Confederates engaged, 6,252 were lost, of whom 702 were missing. The Confederates lost 22 battle flags to James W. Reilly's division and 10 to Opdycke's brigade. Fighting continued into the night when the Federals broke off and withdrew toward Nashville.

Miller will use a large magnetized map with his talk. Troop movements will be shown with moveable markers and a unique lighting system.

At our 39th meeting, Feb. 28, 1945, Lloyd first spoke on Franklin. At the 101st meeting, March 16, 1951, he spoke on "The Spring Hill Affair"; at the 114th meeting, May 27, 1952, "The Union Left Flank, July 2, 1863", and 137th meeting, Dec. 9, 1954, in a symposium, "Stonewall Jackson in 1862". On the 12th battlefield tour to Gettysburg in April 1962, Lloyd was a panelist in the "Antietam Free-for-All".

Miller is a native of Kentucky and had grandparents on both sides of the Civil War, but his sympathies lean more to the Union side. He has been a member of the Civil War Round Table since April 23, 1941 - just four months after it was founded. He has been on many battlefield tours. He is the donor of the \$3,000 that makes the Civil War Round Table Fellowship Awards possible.

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



FOUNDED DECEMBER 3, 1940

18 East Chestnut Street,
Chicago 11, Illinois
Phone: Whitehall 4-3085

OFFICERS

President Arnold Alexander
Vice President Brooks Davis
Secretary Elmer Underwood
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BOARD OF TRUSTEES (Executive Committee)

Terms expiring in 1965: Everett Lewy, Frank A. Palumbo, Wilson Smith.
Terms expiring in 1966: Arthur V. Bergquist, Elmer R. Pendarvis, Ver Lyn Sprague.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN: Fellowship Award, Lloyd Miller and Ralph G. Newman; By-Laws Revision, Everett Lewy; Ladies' Night, Clement Silvestro and Allen Meyer; Auditing, Frank Kinst; Sickness and Memorials, H. George Donovan; Special Events, Ver Lynn Sprague; Springfield Tour, Michael Lerner and Newton C. Farr; Battlefield Tour, Brooks Davis and Hal Hixson; Publications, E.B. Long; Hospitality, Lester Joseph; Membership, Robert Morton; Liaison on Round Table History, E. B. Long; Honorary Awards, C. Robert Douglas; Donations, Brooks Davis. (For full committees, see September newsletter.)

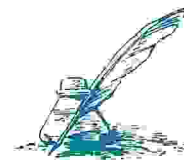


A MEETING of the Ulysses S. Grant Association and the Illinois Civil War Centennial Commission will be held November 8 and 9 at Southern Illinois University. One of the members attending will be Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III (ret.), grandson of the Civil War leader. Headquarters of the Grant Association now is in the library at S.I.U. with John Y. Simon as executive director.

T. HARRY WILLIAMS, who will be our speaker in June, will be the speaker for Ladies' Night at the CWRT of Baton Rouge, La., in November. He will discuss one of his favorite subjects, "Beauregard of Louisiana" and will make it a personality sketch rather than a military treatise. T. Harry recently spoke to the New York CWRT on "The Good Colonels: Ramrods of the Civil War Armies."

HURRICANE HILDA's backlash sent winds of 90 m.p.h. across Lake Pontchartrain, pushing up waves of 6 feet and more. Fitzgeralds' seafood restaurant, jutting into the foaming lake on wooden pilings, collapsed under the pounding. On our battlefield tour to Louisiana last spring, our Saturday luncheon was at Fitzgeralds. Hilda also did damage along the road we traveled to Port Sulphur and southward.

*from the
Editor's pen*



Dr. John Hope Franklin, a newcomer to the city as professor of history at the University of Chicago, spoke to an attentive and appreciative audience of seventy at the October 16 meeting on "The Military Occupation of the South, 1865-1866."

When the war was over, the common soldier had only one thing in mind - to get out, Dr. Franklin said. In the spring of 1865 the Confederates were laying down their arms and no one dreamed of military occupation.

The Yankee riflemen dreamed of civilian pursuits. The government aimed at a demobilization of 300,000 men per month and by November, 1865, had one million men paid and mustered out. Remaining at the end of the year were 86,000 white and 65,000 Negro troops for garrison duty and to fight Indians.

The former Confederates did not find the occupation too objectionable. The white troops seemed to get along with the people of the South. But the condition of millions of freedmen was desperate. The Negroes were abused by their former owners and the white troops.

There had been some barbarous acts by Negro troops. White southerners bitterly resented them. Therefore they needed to be removed or dismissed. Problems of assimilation were difficult and Negro troops remained under arms six months longer than the white. The Negro troops finally were reduced to 10,000.

Former Confederates regained power and wanted no military restraint at all. The ground was laid for leniency with President Andrew Johnson's pardoning program. Congress met in the fall of 1865, but didn't get going until the spring of 1866. By then the former Confederates had won the first round of reconstruction.

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Co-Chairman Mike Lerner held a meeting of the Springfield tour committee. A preliminary reservation of 25 rooms has been made at the Leland hotel. There will be difficult problems of housing and program coordination for the May 1-4 centennial of the Abraham Lincoln funeral. Gathered in Springfield will be representatives of the national and state Civil War Centennial commissions, the assembly of Civil War Round Tables, and the spring meeting of the Illinois State Historical society. Our committee will be cooperating with representatives of those groups.

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The next two meetings are in an appropriate sequence. Lloyd D. Miller and Stanley Horn will be talking on the Battles of Franklin and Nashville about 100 years after the days they happened.

DREW W. CASTLE, 11 S. Eastern Ave., Joliet, Ill., has been collecting information on the activities of the 94th Illinois, 26th Indiana, and the 19th Iowa, which were brigaded together during most of the Civil War. Mr. Castle would like to correspond with persons interested in those outfits.

LINCOLN TOMB visitors for the first eight months of 1964 exceeded the total for the entire year of 1963. During the ten days of the Illinois State Fair, an average of 684 persons per hour passed through the memorial in Springfield. This will be the largest year in point of numbers in the history of the tomb.

Hail \$3,000 Fellowship

Announcement of the \$3,000 Fellowship Award offered by The Civil War Round Table and made possible through the generosity of Lloyd D. Miller received notice in a number of publications over the United States.

LeRoy H. Fischer, writing to express pleasure over speaking to our September meeting, wrote:

"Nothing impressed me quite so much as the announcement of the \$3,000 annual Lloyd D. Miller Fellowship for graduate research and writing in Civil War history... For years such fellowships have been urgently needed, and now Lloyd D. Miller, working through the Round Table, has pioneered the first Civil War Fellowship of dollar proportions of realistic size... I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Lloyd D. Miller and the Civil War Round Table for establishing this fellowship."

Walton Onslow, editor of the newsletter of the CWRT of the District of Columbia, wrote:

"The \$3,000 Fellowship Awards you imaginative Chicago buffs have made possible. My congratulations. What a fine idea! This sort of thing is something the Washington RT should also do."

Onslow asked for copies of the announcements to refer to the Washington executive committee.

BELL I. WILEY is on a tour of Europe speaking on the Civil War in London, Bonn, Copenhagen, Paris, Vienna, to American servicemen, and to university students. The tour is co-sponsored by the State Department and the National Civil War Centennial commission. Bell will return in January.

ON APRIL 7, 1865, Gen. U.S. Grant rode into Farmville, Va., and established headquarters on the porch of the village hotel. From there he initiated surrender correspondence with General Lee. Through the evening and night, passing Union troops saluted Grant. The "Village hotel" remained in existence until a few months ago. Joseph Wood, a Farmville contractor, purchased the building and was restoring it for history lovers when without warning the structure collapsed into a pile of rubble. Wood has commissioned a Washington artist to do a painting of the night march reviewed by Grant.

CIVIL WAR TIMES Illustrated has made a slight increase in the amount of white space between the lines of body type and is using some new department headings and type faces. Editorial Staff listing now includes the names of Consulting Editors Edwin C. Bearss and Francis A. Lord. A listing of Regular Contributors includes Stephen E. Ambrose, Joseph P. Cullen, Stanley F. Horn, V. C. Jones, Allen P. Julian, Glenn Tucker and Bell I. Wiley. CIVIL WAR TIMES Illustrated is offering group subscriptions to Round Table members for \$7.95 a year (10 issues). These must be sent to the publication's office at Gettysburg, Pa., before November 15.

SUDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK, an affiliate of West German Television, has assigned a producer, cameraman, and sound engineer to produce a three part television series on the Civil War. The men have been visiting the principal battlegrounds. A letter from a West German TV station said: "Our decision to present a comprehensive series on the American Civil War to the German public is based on the proposition that there is no better approach toward a deeper understanding of what America is all about, than this tragic struggle."

The Cross Keys battlefield monument has been moved to a more readily accessible site and is now emplaced in front of the "Victory Hill" information center of the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Foundation.

BULLETIN BOARD

BECAUSE of a conflict in commitments at the St. Clair hotel, some changes in meeting dates and places have been necessary. The November meeting is at the St. Clair, but the date has been moved up a day to Thursday, November 12. In December, for the Stanley Horn meeting, the date is the same, December 4, but the place will be the Venetian room of the Allerton Hotel at Michigan Avenue and Huron street. The room is conveniently located just off the lobby floor.

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NEW MEMBERS: Steven M. Shoff, 426 N. Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Ward C. Smidl, 823 Wenonah Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Claire E. Graham to: 1308 - 35th Street NW, Washington, D. C., 20007; Robert L. Huttner to: 1 N. LaSalle St. Room 1030, Chicago; William McBride to: 1355 N. Sandburg Terr., Apt. 708, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

* * *

AVAILABLE at meetings: Gold filled lapel pin, \$1; Cloth patch of emblem, 50¢.

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AUTOGRAPHING PARTY for Dr. Louis A. Warren, author of "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address" at 4:00 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 12th., at Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, 18 East Chestnut Street.

THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS of the Czechoslovak Society of America will premiere a new play, "So Brittle the Sword - So Fragile the Heart" in Chicago next March. Author-director of the four act drama is Jerry F. Shmelicek. The play will span the full Civil War period and emphasize the role of Czech-Americans in the war.

FOUR YEARS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, the Princeton soccer football team used a blood chilling adaptation of the famed Rebel Yell in a game with Rutgers. It may have contributed to the Princeton 8-0 victory. At first the team did the yelling, but since this took their breath and interfered with their play, the students took over. Thus, organized college and high school rooting was born out of the famed Rebel Yell. - Daily Herald, Biloxi, Miss.

CIVIL WAR POWDER was black, but density depended upon its use - that for handguns was fine, FFG or FFFG, while that for the cannon was very coarse, sometimes like small lumps of coal. Not all mills produced equal quality and the production was measured in barrels. The largest northern mill could produce 175 barrels a day. Some smaller mills could only produce 6 or 7 barrels. By the end of the war the United States has purchased nearly 26,500,000 pounds of powder, averaging 24-1/2¢ per pound. At the beginning of the war, most mills were in the North and the South worked furiously for production, its main supplier producing 2,750,000 pounds by the end of the war. Guilbert Piper in Milwaukee CWRT General Orders.

THE NEW BOOKS



LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG DECLARATION, A New Birth of Freedom, by Louis A. Warren (Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, 236pp, \$5.95 trade edition, \$7.50 two tone cover). A complete study of the address.

EMBATTLED CONFEDERATES: An Illustrated History of Southerners at War, text by Bell I. Wiley, illustrations compiled by Hirst D. Milhollen (8-1/2 x 11, \$8.95 to Dec. 31, \$10 thereafter).

JEFFERSON DAVIS: Tragic Hero, 1864-1889, by Hudson Strode (Harcourt, Brace & World, \$7.50). Volume III of the Confederate president's biography.

GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, The Indomitable Warrior, by Wilbur Thomas (Exposition Press, 649pp, \$10).

THE LIBERTY HALL VOLUNTEERS: Stonewall's College Boys, by William G. Bean (University of Virginia, 197pp, \$3.25). Washington College students who were part of the Stonewall Brigade; character studies of the men.

SHIPPENSBURG IN THE CIVIL WAR (Historical Society, Shippensburg, Pa., 320pp, \$5.35). Summaries of six infantry companies from the area and discussion of two Confederate invasions.

IMMIGRANTS IN HARDEE HATS - Wisconsin Fights the Civil War, 40-frame film strip (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, Wis.

SLAVERY AND JEFFERSONIAN VIRGINIA, by Robert McColey (University of Illinois, 224pp, \$5).

SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH, edited by Harvey Wish (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$4.95).

SLAVERY IN THE CITIES: The South 1820-1860, by Richard C. Wade (Oxford, \$6.75).

PAPERBACKS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS MAILBAG, by Edward D. Neill, edited by Theodore C. Blegen (Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 50pp, \$3). Impressions of Lincoln by the man who opened and sifted his mail.

MICHIGAN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CIVIL WAR, edited by Willis F. Dunbar (Floyd L. Haight, 22307 S. Military, Dearborn, Mich., 123pp). Nine essays on educational centers.

STOUTLY ARGUFY, by Robert G. Gunderson (Historical Society, 816 State St., Madison, Wis., 50¢). On Lincoln's speaking.

OHIO'S BOUNTY SYSTEM IN THE CIVIL WAR, by Eugene C. Murdock, and **OHIO COLLEGES AND THE CIVIL WAR**, by G. Wallace Chessman (Ohio State Museum, Columbus, each 75¢).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS UNDER LINCOLN, by James G. Randall (Illini Books, 596pp, \$2.95). Revised edition.

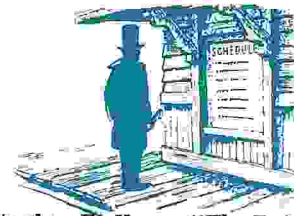
BLACK HAWK: An Autobiography, edited by Donald Jackson (Illini Books, 177pp, \$1.75).

THE LEGACY OF THE CIVIL WAR: Meditations on the Centennial, by Robert Penn Warren (Vintage Books, \$1.25).

THE LINCOLN READER, by Paul Angle (Globe Library, 608pp, \$2.95).

THE RHODE ISLAND Civil War Centennial commission published the Rhode Island Civil War Chronicles, a pamphlet containing articles about the state's participation in the war. It will publish soon a second volume. One article will deal with the use of Fort Adams at Newport as the U.S. Naval Academy during the war. Another article will deal with Ambrose Burnside, a native son of Rhode Island, and the mine incident at Petersburg, Va.

FUTURE MEETINGS



Friday, Dec. 4 - Stanley F. Horn, "The Battle of Nashville" (Meeting at Allerton Hotel, Venetian room).

Friday, Jan. 15 - Edwin C. Bearss, "The Ironclad Gunboat Cairo".

Friday, Feb. 19 - Ladies' Night, at Racquet Club; "Red Badge of Courage" at Chicago Historical Society.

Friday, March 12 - Jim Dan Hill.

Friday, April 9 - Frank Vandiver.

Friday, May 14 - Glenn Tucker.

Friday, June 11 - T. Harry Williams.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Nov. 11 - North Tonawanda, N. Y. - Unveiling of memorial to Lt. Col. Lewis S. Payne, soldier and scout, under auspices of reactivated Co. C, 100th "Eagle" Regiment of the Tonawandas.

Nov. 20 - Glen Ellyn - Dr. Royal Schmidt speaking on "Chicago's Participation in the Civil War", Salt Creek CWRT, 8 p.m. in Public Library.

Nov. 29-30 - Battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Dec. 11-13 - Battle of Nashville, Tenn.

May 1-4, 1965 - Springfield, Ill. - Centennial of Abraham Lincoln funeral; Special meetings of national and state Civil War Centennial commissions, Civil War Round Tables, and Illinois State Historical Society.



"WITH LEGAL REASONING IN MIND, we discovered, that seven years after the close of the Civil War, the United States Supreme Court figured heavily in the making of history when it was required to ascertain and establish the exact date the conflict began. In one of the many famous "Prize Cases, Freeborn vs. The Protector", Chief Justice Chase, referring to President Lincoln's proclamation of intended blockade of Southern Ports, set the beginning date of the War Between the States as April 19, 1861".--PRISON CWRT, Richmond, Va.

In addition to the existing American Civil War Research Group of Australia, a number of schoolboys in Adelaide, South Australia, have formed their own Civil War group, the Confederate States Memorial Society.

Save your Confederate money and use it to play poker!

JOURNAL of the Confederate Historical Society (\$3 annually, Treasurer P. J. Whale, 35 Melrose Crescent, Orpington, Kent, England). June quarter number (Vol. 2, No. 2) is devoted to the Confederate raider Alabama. Included is the article "Life on the Alabama, By One of the Crew" printed in the April, 1886, Century magazine but later exposed as a fraud and thus kept out of "Battles and Leaders".

KENTUCKY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE issued an In Memoriam booklet in tribute to William H. Townsend who died July 25.