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Chicago, Illinois

January, 1972

James I. Robertson, Jr., on "The Stonewall Brigade"

James I. (Bud) Robertson, Jr., will speak on "The Stonewall Brigade" at the first meeting of the new Year of the Civil War Round Table, Friday, January 14, 1972, at the Chicago Bar Association, 29 South LaSalle Street. As he is author of a book with the same title, we are assured of an authoritative account of the services of that famous Confederate organization, originally commanded by "Stonewall" Jackson. Bud Robertson is professor of history and head of the Department of History of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia.



James I. Robertson, Jr.

He will be remembered as editor of "Civil War History" from 1959 to 1961, and as executive director of the United States Civil War Centennial Commission, to which he was appointed by President John F. Kennedy on December 4, 1961. He served in that capacity throughout the centennial. One of its events was an assembly of Civil War Round Tables of Illinois at Springfield, October 26, 1962, declared a regular meeting of Chicago CWRT, which Dr. Robertson addressed on "Billy Yanks from Iowa: An Example of Midwestern Gallantry."

In addition to "The Stonewall Brigade," his books include "Civil War Books: A Critical Bibliography," two volumes; "The Civil War Letters of General Robert McAllister," and annotated editions of the memoirs of Gen. James Longstreet, Col. Walter H. Taylor, Privates John H. Worsham and John O. Casler, and Sara Morgan Dawson. His articles have appeared in publications ranging from historical journals to the Encyclopedia Americana.

Bud Robertson is a native of Danville, Virginia, and received a Ph.D. from Emory University. He taught at Montana, George Washington, and Penn State before coming to Virginia Tech. His interest in the Civil War stems from his great-grandfather, Capt. Joel C. Compton, who was Gen. Robert E. Lee's cook and reputedly the champion wrestler of the Army of Northern Virginia.

HERE AND THERE

"Lloyd Miller with Diana" was a caption in the Chicago Tribune October 5 that startled some CWRT members until they saw that Diana was a 15-month old Pointer whose tail seldom stops wagging. Diana was Dog of the Week sponsored by The Tribune and the Anti-Cruelty Society and got a new home with the Millers in Kenilworth.



307th REGULAR MEETING

James I. Robertson, Jr., of Virginia Polytechnic Institute

on

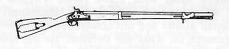
The Stonewall Brigade

Friday, January 14, 1972

Chicago Bar Association 29 South LaSalle Street

Cocktails at 5:30 p.m.

Dinner at 6:30 p.m.



The 104th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, fired volleys with Civil War muskets at Cantigny War Memorial on Veterans Day and was pictured in the act in the Chicago Tribune, November 4. The observance at the Col. Robert R. McCormick estate, Wheaton, was sponsored by 30 posts of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars in Du Page County.

The Thomas Wolfe Award for 1970 went to Mrs. Dell B. Wilson's "The Grandfather and the Globe, a historical novel about western North Carolina.

THE CIVIL WAR BOUND TABLE



FOUNDED DECEMBER 3, 1940

18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 Phone: WHitehall 4-3085

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Founding Newsletter editor: Gil Twiss, 1954-1968



from the Editor's pen



Pete Long in his talk on "War Beyond the River" at the December meeting got into areas of the war that have received little attention—and are wide open for research. He pointed out that of 10,455 fights as recorded, nearly a third, 3,100 or so, were fought west of the Mississippi, and that by states, Missouri ranked third with 1,162 (after Virginia and Tennessee) and Arkansas fifth (fourth was Mississippi). Most of these were small affairs and not considered decisive—but there is much argument on what are decisive. He has listed 35 for which the "decisive" tag is argued. However calling Glorieta (Pigeon's Ranch), New Mexico, the "Gettysburg of the West" seems an exaggeration.

There is little evidence of Confederate attempts to stir up the Indians—the theme of many a Western movie. Indians fought on both sides, but not very effectively or enthusiastically. However, Indians in a fuzzy sort of way took the Civil War as an opportunity to harass white intruders. The Sioux outbreak in Minnesota was the most serious; the slaughter of Cheyennes at Sand Creek, Colorado, the most notorious. While a considerable number of troops were engaged against Indians, most units were raised locally and would not have gone to Eastern battlefields. The diversion of Union effort to the West was minimal.

Taking each state and territory in turn, Pete pointed out that each was fully involved in the struggle. It is easy to exaggerate pro-Confederate feeling for there were many shades of thought. In California a separatist Republic of the Pacific was talked. A majority perhaps was pro-Unionist. Many who opposed the war or the administration were not necessarily pro-Confederate. Some were neutral; some just indifferent. Major General George Wright deserves much more credit that he has received for upholding the Union cause. In Oregon, also a state, there were some Confederate sympathizers, more noisy than active, and troops were raised to fight Indians. Nevada's story involves Mark Twain, who offended ladies raising money for the Sanitary Commission with published comments he afterward defended as a hoax, but maybe it was not. He was challenged to a duel, and fled Nevada by stagecoach. Perhaps that was important, to literature at least. In Utah Territory Col. Pat Connor fought Indians ably, and squabbled with the Mormons, who possibly were anti-Union, but not pro-Confederate. Wyoming was not yet a name on the map-the warship of the Straits of Shimonoseki, Japan, was named for the Wyoming valley of Pennsylvania. Yet the area of the present state was affected by the war. The main Oregon Trail went through it. The shift of Ben Holladay's stages to the Overland Route is often charged to Indian troubles, but demands of Denver for transportation was probably the deciding factor. Colorado had a small band of real Confederates who attempted some raiding. Montana's legislative ruckus that gained the appelation "Price's left wing" has been much exaggerated, but Confederate sentiment is shown in naming Confederate Gulch and an attempt to name a main gold camp Varina for Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Virginia City was a compromise, but still Southern. In New Mexico there was a campaign, turned back at Glorieta, but there is some question whether it was not more Texan than Confederate. (In questioning Pete said that even if the Confederates had won at Glorieta, it seems highly unlikely they could have taken Fort Union, a regular-built star fort with strong defenses). Carleton's California Column had a small engagement near Tucson, called the farthest west Civil War fight, and giving Arizona, a territory after 1863, a share in the action.

The war did not stop Westward expansion, and vast numbers of emigrants were on the move all during the war. The war has been blamed for the violence of the West after the war, yet obviously many went West to escape violence. There was a surprising lack of animosity after the war, despite occasional brawls between Union and Confederate veterans. But the Civil War had a profound effect on the country beyond the river, too much overlooked by those who concentrate their attention on the high points of the struggle in the East.

(Publication of a Pete Long bibliography in the December issue omitted a list of articles and pamphlets because of lack of space. It follows:)

ARTICLES AND PAMPHLETS INCLUDE:

Abraham Lincoln, Who Was He? Who Is He?, Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin, Madison, 1963, 1964.

A Basic Civil War Library, with Ralph G. Newman, Civil War Centennial Commission of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., Janu-

"War Beyond the River, A Survey of the Trans-Mississippi in the Civil War," The Westerners' Brand Book, Chicago, April,

1966, Vol. XXIII, No. Two.

"Dear Julia: Two Grant Letters," Civil War History, March, 1955.

"The Official Records, Bulwark of Research," Civil War Book Club Review, July, 1959.

Civil War Centennial Map, with Ralph G. Newman, 1961, and consultant on several other map projects.

"The Roots of Revolution Two Centuries Later," World

Grant and the War in the West, monograph, privately printed, Twin Cities Civil War Round Table, n.d.

Topics Year Book, 1967, 1968, 1969.

GENERAL COOPER'S SERVICE

In the October Newsletter, which I read with interest, in the course of reviewing Dr. Grady McWhiney's address at the September 10th meeting, you have him say that General "Samuel Cooper . . . had not been in the field for 30 years and had been on sick leave for 22."

If he made such a statement-or statements-which I find hard to believe, he committed two egregious errors.

In the first place, Cooper was "engaged against the Seminole Indians, . . . in the Big Hammock of Pilaklikaha, Apr. 19, 1842", which certainly qualifies as being in the field.

(Cullum's Register, I, 150-51.)

In the second place, Cooper's record displays nothing to indicate that he "had been on sick leave for 22 (years prior to 1861)", as both stated and implied, and, in fact, there is nothing to indicate that he was ever on sick leave from 1815, when he graduated from the Military Academy, until March 7, 1861, when he resigned his commission. (Ibid.) Also personal interviews with descendants.

Your readers may be interested to know that I am collaborating with Dr. Buck Yearns of Wake Forest, author of The Confederate Congress, on a biographical register of the 267 members of the three Confederate congresses. LSU Press will publish the book when, as, and if we get it together. Much trouble in locating any biographical data on Marcus H. Macwillie, delegate from Arizona Territory.

I ought to add that Cooper lived into his 79th year, which

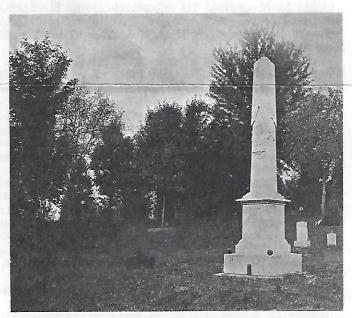
is pretty good for a "sickly" or "sick man".

Ezra J. Warner

Solana Beach, California

GANDY DANCER

In his talk on "Civil War Railroads" at the November meeting Charles Wesselhoeft discussed some of the colorful slang of railroad men. He has since picked up more light on one of the terms. Charlie writes: "Jack Hollister, the old Harvard Ph.D., got the full story of the "gandy dancer." It seems that I was right about the movements of the track laborers being the dancing. The first part of the term comes from the name of a manufacturer of track tools. It was the Gandy Manufacturing Company of Chicago, now defunct."



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT SHEPPARDSTOWN. That is the legend on this old-time picture, preceded by "Antietam, Md." We are unable to find Sheppardstown in Pete Long's Almanac, or Gen. Stackpole's book about Antietam, or on a map of Maryland. Maybe it is a quiz problem that even Miner Coburn or Marshall Krolick cannot answer.

TO THE CAMP FOLLOWERS (LADIES)

Time: Friday, January 14, 1972, 5:30 p.m.

Place: The Book and Bottle, 17 East Chestnut Street, directly across the street from the Abraham Lincoln Bookshop.

Program: A look at "My Personal Recollections of Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln," by Eugenia Jones Hunt (1846-1947) a native of Pekin, Ill., long resident of Tremont.

Future programs; Gordon Whitney will positively be with us Feb. 11; Ralph Newman, March 10 on "The Lights Go On at Ford's Theatre;" Alice Cromie, May 12.

Reservations: Phone Joyce Warshaw, 866-6667, or write her (Mrs. Jerry) 1319 Crain Street, Evanston,

Illinois 60202.

Last meeting coincided with the autograph and cocktail party for E. B. (Pete) Long, celebrating his new book (in collaboration with Barbara) "The Civil War Day by Day: An Almanac, 1861-1866." Some twenty camp followers survived the festivities to enjoy the historical and historical skit "An End to Bugling" performed by Brooks Davis, Al Meyer, Marshall Krolick, and Bob Douglas. The skit was suggested by Edmund G. Love's "An End to Bugling," written to tie in with the centennial of the Battle of Gettsyburg. Premiere performance with this outstanding cast was given in Harrisonburg, Virginia, last spring during the annual CWRT battlefield tour. The plot involves a time-machine idea in which a re-enactment of the battle becomes real. Al was especially commended for his rendition of child actors.

Among our visitors was Mrs. Morrison Worthington of New Canton, Illinois.

The Camp Followers have made a donation to the Fellowship Fund in memory of the late Hal Hixson.

TO ALL CWRT MEMBERS: Your womenfolk always qualify as Camp Followers and are cordially invited to attend the meetings. Perhaps some of the newer members don't know this. We meet when they do, drink, eat and have a program-then break camp simultaneously with the gentlemen.

HERE AND THERE

Brooks Davis, past president of Chicago CWRT was scheduled speaker at the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City on "Winchester and the Valley Campaign." Pete Long was scheduled for the January meeting. Pete was listed for November 15 by the Civil War Round Table of Frankfort, Kentucky, on "The Lost Six Months of the Armies in Virginia.'

The Trustees of the White House of the Confederacy and the Lenox China Company announce a limited edition of ten masterpiece Commemorative plates at \$100 a plate. Subjects are the Seal of the Confederacy and nine scenes protraying life of the Confederate era. Full sets may be purchased for \$900 and will include an autographed copy of Bruce Catton's "A Stillness at Appomattox." Proceeds benefit restoration of the White House of the Confederacy, 1201 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va. 23219

THE NEW BOOKS

(compiled by Dick Clark)



Anderson, La Vere. Tad Lincoln: Abe's Son. Illus. by William Hutchinson. Champaign, Ill.: Garrard, 1971. For juveniles. Lib. ed. \$2.59.

Catton, Bruce. The Civil War. N.Y.: American Heritage Press [1971]. \$6.95; paper \$3.95. This is the narrative portion of the work first published in 1960 as The American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War.

Cowden, Robert. A Brief Sketch of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry. Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries, 1971. \$13.75 First published 1883.

The Confederate Veteran. In course of republication. Nashville, Tenn.: Blue & Gray Press. Volume for 1859 listed at \$15.00. Indexing is also being done.

Davis, Michael. The Image of Lincoln in the South. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press [1971]. \$7.95

Dornbusch, Charles E. Military Bibliography of the Civil War. New York: New York Public Library [1971]. \$25.00. Originally issued in parts under the title: Regimental Publications & Personal Narratives of the Civil War.

Eckenrode, Hamilton J. The Political History of Virginia during the Reconstruction. With a supplement, Lay Sermons, by Amos Griswold Warner. Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries, 1971 [c1904]. \$11.00. Johns Hopkins University Studies in History & Political Science Series 22, nos. 6-8.

Neal, John Randolph. Disunion and Restoration in Tennessee. Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries, 1971. \$7.50. Reprint of 1899 edition.

Roscoe, Theodore. The Lincoln Assassination, April 14, 1865. Investigation of a President's Murder Uncovers a Web of Conspiracy. Illustrated with prints and photographs. N.Y.: Franklin Watts, Inc., [1971].

Temple, Oliver Perry. East Tennessee and the Civil War. Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries, 1971. \$24.50. Reprint of 1899 ed.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer. The Gulf and Inland Waters; the Navy in the Civil War. Freeport, N.YL: Books for Libraries, 1970. Reprint 1883 edition. \$12.75

Marshall, John A. American Bastille; a History of the Illegal Arrests and Imprisonment of American Citizens During the Late Civil War. N.Y.: Da Capo Press, 1970. Reprint 1869 edition. \$29.50

Merli, Frank J. Great Britain and the Confederate Navy, 1861-1865. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1970. \$7.50

Merrill, James M. William Tecumseh Sherman. Chicago: Rand McNally, [1971]. \$10.00

Newcomer, Christopher Armour. Cole's Cavalry; or, Three Years in the Shenandoah Valley. Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries, 1970. Reprint of the 1895 ed. \$8.00

Pickett, George Edward. Soldier of the South: General Pickett's War Letters to His Wife. Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries [1971]. Reprint of 1928 edition published under title Heart of a Soldier. \$9.50

Rust, Richard Dilworth, comp. Glory and Pathos: Responses of 19th Century American Authors to the Civil War. Boston: Holbrook Press, 1971. \$4.95

Shalhope, Robert E. Sterling Price; Portrait of a Southerner. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press [1971]. \$12.00

Spurlin, Charles, editor. West of the Mississippi with Waller's 13th Texas Cavalry Battalion, CSA. Hillsboro, Texas: Hill Junior College Press, 1971. Ltd. to 500 copies. \$3.95

Thompson, Jerry Don. Colonel John R. Baylor, CSA. Hillsboro, Texas: The Hill Junior College Press, 1971. Ltd. 500 copies. \$3.95

BULLETIN BOARD



FUTURE MEETINGS

Regular meetings are held at the Chicago Bar Association, 29 South LaSalle Street, 11th floor, second Friday in each month except as noted.

January 14: James I (Bud) Robertson on "The Stonewall Brigade"

February 11: Jay Luvaas

March 10: Alan Nolan

April 21: U.S. Grant sesquicentennial at G.A.R. Room, Chicago Public Library, T. Harry Williams, speaker on Grant as President.

May 4-7: Battlefield Tour, Vicksburg Campaign.

May 12: Damon Wells, Jr.

June 14: Robert Fowler

Every Monday: Informal noon luncheon meetings at Jason's Restaurant (formerly Chodash), 312 West Randolph Street; all members invited.



Trefousse, Hans Louis, compiler. The Causes of the Civil War; Institutional Failure or Human Blunder? N.Y.: Holt [1971]. Paper, \$3.00

Young, Bob and Jan Young. Reluctant Warrior: Ulysses S. Grant. N.Y.: Messner [1971]. For young people. \$3.95

CWRT Welcomes New Members:

Garret Huyer, 153 East Street, Oneonta, New York 13820 Dr. John P. Mullooly, 411 East Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Col. S. Preston Smith, 418 South Samuel Street, Charles-Towne, West Virginia 25414

William J. Sullivan, 4332 West 109th Street, Oak Lawn, Ill.

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Lowell Reidenbaugh, 2106 St. Clair Avenue, Brentwood, Missouri 63144

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Raymond J. Jenkovich, 2102 West 68th Place, Chicago

William G. Steffey, 130 South Westmore, Lombard, Ill. 60146

Robert R. May, 6750 South Oglesby Avenue, Chicago 60649

Dennis D. Donnellan, 1476 N. Milwaukee Avenue, Libertyville, Ill. 60048