



The Bushwhacker

November/December 2010

Civil War Round Table of Saint Louis

Lieutenant Colonel Harold Knudsen
General James Longstreet

St. Louis CWRT member and Chicago native LTC Harold Knudsen is a career army artillery officer with over twenty-four years of active duty service and many years of tactical experience in the integration of fire support into maneuver plans and fire control computation for cannon units, including tours in Germany, Kuwait, and Iraq. His interest in James Longstreet began as a child, and expanded in Germany when applying and experimenting with Longstreet's tactics in the training areas. His book, *General James Longstreet, the Confederacy's Most Modern General*, draws heavily from 20th Century Army doctrine, field training, staff planning, command, and combat experience.

The Civil War is replete with aspects and firsts that illustrate this war was the first "modern war". The war was fought extensively with Napoleonic tactics, but a few professional Army officers worked to improve the tactics, operations, and strategies which also made the Civil War the precursor of the 20th Century World Wars. General James Longstreet made some of the most profound modern contributions to the art of war on the Confederate side. His defensive tactics showed a clear evolution during Antietam, culminating at Fredericksburg with World War I lethality. His offensive tactics at Chickamauga were similar, if not the forerunner to World War II tactical level German armored tactics. Other areas show progressive applications with artillery, staff work, force projection, and operational level thinking.

LTC Knudsen will present these modern innovations by touching on the evolution of war from Napoleon to the Civil War, battles where they were perfected, and how the innovations appeared in future wars. General Longstreet was not the sole agent of all modern change away from Napoleonic method, but his contributions were significant and show Longstreet was a modern thinker unparalleled in the Confederate military.

MEETING DATE: DECEMBER 1, 2010

MEAL SERVED AT 6:30 pm

TWO HEARTS ON LINDBERGH BLVD NEAR GRAVOIS.

Doors open around 5:30 pm

Please make RESERVATIONS BY NOVEMBER 24.

Let us know if you are eating.

Please reserve via our Web Site at

<http://civilwarstlouis.org/main/>

or Call Gary Scheel at 314-623-2062.

Bushwhacker deadline: Three weeks prior to each meeting. Please submit items of interest to Walt Bittle waltb50@centurytel.net OR John Harris ce342@swbell.net.

Upcoming Speakers

- January 26, 2011 – Silvana R. Siddali, Associate Professor, History Department, St. Louis University, “*The Total Insecurity of Life: Gen. John C. Fremont and Civil Liberties in St. Louis.*”
- February 23, 2011 – Nicole Etcheson, Associate Professor, History Department, Ball State University, “*The Border Ruffian Conspiracy*”
- March 23, 2011 – Mark Plummer, Professor Emeritus, Illinois State University, “*The Sterling Price Raid Into Missouri and Kansas, Autumn 1864*”
- April 27, 2010 – Peter Cozzens, Historian/Author, “*General John Rawlins: Right Hand to Greatness*”
- May 25, 2010 – Earl J. Hess, Historian, Author, “*Soldier Life in the Trenches at Petersburg*”

A Note From Our President

At the December 1 meeting, I am going to invite attendees to join me in the Pledge of Allegiance. It was written back in 1892 for school children to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America. The Civil War had served to finally begin the process of realizing the founders' goal of "liberty and justice for all". The wording of the Pledge, which was tweaked several times over the years, precisely describes, and serves to remind us of, our uniqueness as the remarkable free nation that we are. In 1954, "Under God" was added as an ideal reflecting the founders' belief in a higher being. At the time it seemed a little out of place to some of us who went to public school well before 1954. On the other hand, the way we stood with our right arms outstretched, palms upward, toward the flag as we recited the Pledge in pre-WWII days would be thought beyond strange now!

Phil Baker

Silent Auction at the December Meeting

Treat yourself for Christmas and take home one (or all) of these unique items in a special year-end silent auction. Proceeds will be used for battlefield preservation in 2011.

1. **Set of two (2) Anheuser-Busch Civil War (Grant and Lincoln) Collector Plates**
2. **1882 copy of New York Times' Civil War field correspondent William Swinton's famous *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac***
3. **1862 print of the Holiday Festivities of the 44th New York Volunteers**
4. **Hand-sculpted and painted American Civil War Zouave figure**
5. **1924 7th-edition publication of *Gettysburg – What They Did Here* by Captain L. W. Minnigh**

October Meeting Recap

Following a members-only drawing, the monthly raffle, and a spirited trivia session, members and guests were treated to an exceptional presentation by Dr. Timothy Smith. He covered the entire Civil War history of Corinth, Mississippi, concentrating particularly on its importance to both sides – and their various attempts to take and/or hold the strategic crossroads of two critical railroads. Dr. Smith walked us through mobilization, concentration, confrontation, and finally, emancipation.

Attendees were reminded to be prepared for the silent auction scheduled for the December meeting.

Events of Interest

Sunday, December 12, 2010 @ 2:30 pm, Missouri History Museum, Lee Auditorium

Stories from the Civil War Archives

The Museum partnered with 25 libraries and historical institutions around Missouri and the US to gather thousands of Civil War documents for a digital collection – now available online. Chris Gordon, director of the Museum's Library and Collections will tell the fascinating stories revealed in selected documents from the collection and show us how to access this collection. Free. For more information, visit www.mophistory.org.

August 12 – 14, 2011

Wilson's Creek Reenactment 2011

The Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation has begun planning a maximum-effort Civil War reenactment to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Watch for more details and updates on the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation web site at www.wilsonscreek.com.

November 12, 2011 – March 16, 2013

The Civil War in Missouri

The Missouri History Museum will have a comprehensive exhibit exploring the complexities of the Civil War in Missouri. For more information, visit www.mophistory.org.

Publications

Political Cartoons of the American Civil War.

A 52 page book of contemporary cartoons from many sources. It is accompanied by a Powerpoint® disc suitable for presentations to organizations or in school settings to supplement the conventional study materials on the Civil War. Available to members for \$10 each (see Bob Schultz at the next meeting) or for \$14.95 postage paid.

Missouri Historical Review

This is a quarterly publication of The State Historical Society of Missouri. It includes articles of general historical interest, as well as many Civil War-related articles and book reviews. The October issue contained an excellent article titled *The Third Iowa Cavalry in Sterling Price's 1864 Missouri Raid*, as well as an informative review of a new book titled *Jayhawkers: the Civil War Brigade of James Henry Lane*. Annual dues are \$20. For more information, visit <http://shs.umsystem.edu>.

Other News

Markers and Monuments in Missouri

The Springfield Chapter of Daughters of Union Veterans is publishing *Making Civil War History in the Ozarks – A Guide to Civil War Markers and Monuments in Twenty-Four Southwest Missouri Counties*. For more information, visit <http://duvmissouritent22.org/>.

Endangered Battlefields

The Civil War Preservation Trust is accepting nominations through its website for its annual report on endangered Civil War battlefields. The 2011 endangered battlefields report will be released next spring in Washington, DC. Any Civil War battlefield is eligible for nomination and consideration. The chosen sites will be selected based on geographic location, military significance, and the immediacy of current threats. Individuals and groups are encouraged to fill out the nomination form available online at www.civilwar.org/endangerednomination.

Within The Walls

Lloyd Tilghman House and Civil War Museum

631 Kentucky Avenue, Paducah, Kentucky 42003

April through November, Wednesday to Saturday, Noon to 4:00 pm

My wife and I have driven past Paducah, Kentucky on our way to Civil War sites (Stone's River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Franklin, Fort Donelson, etc.) on numerous occasions without stopping for more than lunch or fuel. This year we spent the day in Paducah visiting the River Discovery Center (where my daughter rammed a tugboat into another tugboat and let a barge break loose in the river boat simulator), the William Clark Market House Museum, the Lloyd Tilghman House and Civil War Museum, and Starnes Barbeque.

At the Tilghman House and Civil War Museum, we had one of the best tours I can remember, guided by museum administrator and retired USAF Colonel Bill Baxter, who laid out the significance of Tilghman and the home as well as the Civil War in western Kentucky. Tilghman was a railroad construction engineer involved in the building of the Isthmus of Panama railroad. In the early 1850's, Paducah was forward-thinking enough to entice Tilghman to move with his wife and eight children into this 1852-built home to help the city of Paducah get a railroad line.

Prior to the Civil War, West Point-educated Tilghman was the western commander of the Kentucky militia (Simon Bolivar Buckner was the overall commander). At the outbreak of hostilities, Tilghman and Buckner joined the Confederate army. Tilghman is best remembered for a gallant, but hopeless defense of Fort Henry, Tennessee on February 6, 1862. He was captured and sent to prison until exchanged in the fall of 1862. Later, he was killed by artillery fire at the Battle of Champion Hill on May 16, 1863.

The tour explained the strategic location of Western Kentucky, and especially Paducah, as a key to the Union advance along the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland River valleys. Brigadier General C. F. Smith built the longest pontoon bridge of the war to reach Paducah and to provide an escape route if needed. The importance of Eads' gunboats was emphasized. They have the desk from Eads' iron clad facility at Mound City, Illinois (Carondolet wasn't his only facility) on display.

Nathan Bedford Forrest's 1864 raid, "The Battle of Paducah", was also covered in detail. The museum contains numerous guns, uniforms (the largest Civil War belt buckle display I've ever seen), swords, photos and paintings, maps, Confederate flags, etc. Don't go past Paducah without making this stop.

Submitted by John Harris

Hinson's Tennessee Scouts Memorial Museum

124-A The Trace, Dover, TN 37058

And if you get to Dover, Tennessee, you can get a personal tour of Dan Griggs' personal collection of Jack Hinson memorabilia (see Mike Schroepfel's review of "*Jack Hinson's One Man War*" by LTC Tom C. McKenney in the September Bushwhacker). The collection is housed in a room in the back of Dan's fruit and vegetable stand. He shared insights beyond what was in the book and even directed us to the site of the original Jack Hinson homestead and the cemetery where he is buried.

Submitted by John Harris

Correction

In last month's issue, we inadvertently reported that The Civil War Museum at Jefferson Barracks had received extra funding and could well be finished by April 18, 2010. If any date is appropriate, it would be April 12, and it would have to be 2011, of course. Sorry for the confusing information.

Off The Wall

General Order Number 11: The Jewish Eviction of Paducah, 1862

US General E. A. Paine was left in charge of occupied Paducah by General Grant. Paine initiated fierce rules over the perceived pro-secessionist population. Suspicious of everyone, he targeted the meekest and mildest as his victims. Merchants, trying to get on with business, were busy selling goods to supporters of both North and South. Jewish merchants drew an abnormal amount of wrath from General Paine, blaming them, without proof, of supporting the bands of roving guerillas harassing US troops all over the area. He informed General Grant that the Jewish merchants were the root of his problems. On December 11, 1862, Grant ordered the expulsion of all Jews "as a class" within 24 hours, causing thirty of Paducah's most respectable families to be routed from their homes and forced aboard riverboats. After arriving in Cincinnati, three of the men sent a telegram to President Lincoln advising him of the "inhuman order". By now the story was in the press and creating rumbles of protest. When no response to the telegram was received, the three men travelled to Washington and met with Lincoln. After hearing the story, President Lincoln said "So the Children of Israel were driven out of the happy land of Canaan." "Yes," replied one of the three, "and that is why we have come unto Father Abraham's bosom asking protection". Lincoln smiled. "And this protection you shall have. You may return to Paducah when you wish. Before you reach there, the order will have been removed." The Paduchans rented a boat and returned to Paducah, where they were greeted by the provost marshal demanding to know by whose orders they had returned. "By the orders of the President of the United States" was the reply.

From a brochure prepared and provided by The William Clark Market House Museum

Off The Shelf

Civil War Arkansas 1863, The Battle for a State

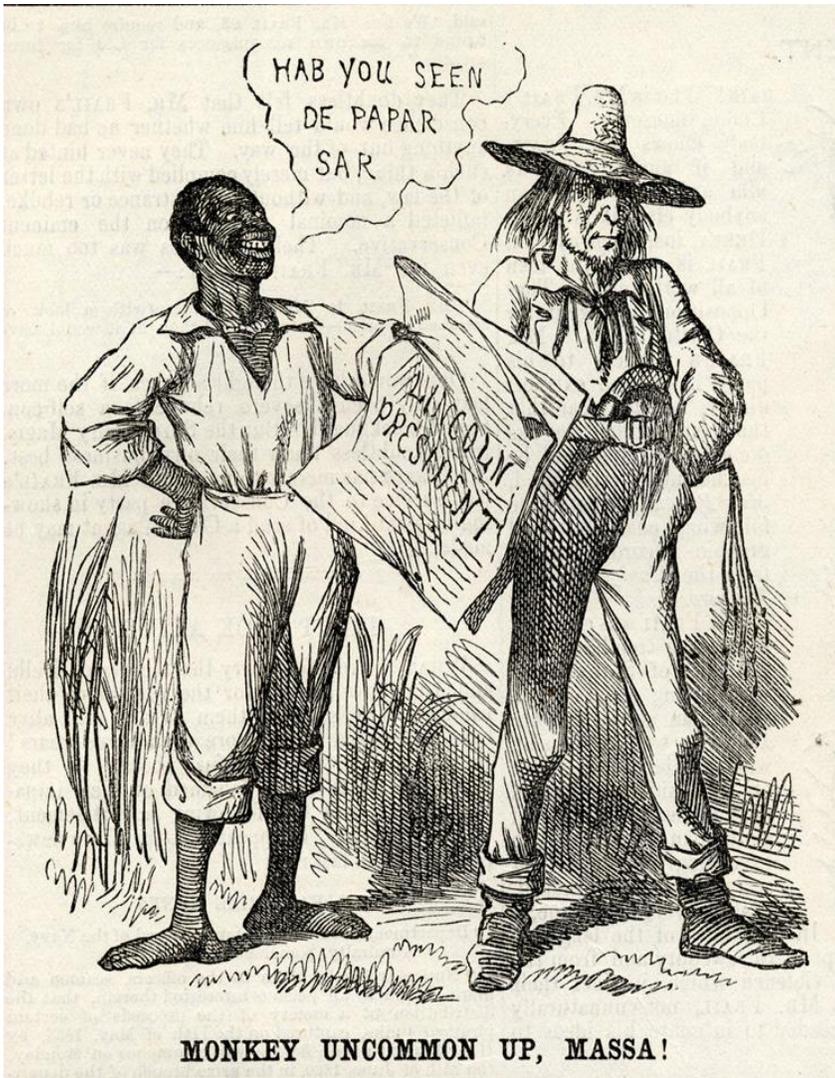
by Mark K. Christ, University of Oklahoma Press, 2010

Anyone interested in the Trans-Mississippi Civil War will appreciate Mark Christ's book detailing the struggle for the Arkansas River Valley in Arkansas and eastern Indian Territory which cost the Confederacy thousands of men and the state capital. The Arkansas River splits Arkansas in half, flowing from its mouth below Arkansas Post to Pine Bluff to Little Rock to Fort Smith, continuing past Fort Gibson in Indian Territory. The Confederate defeats at Prairie Grove (December 7, 1862), the loss of Arkansas Post near the mouth of the Arkansas and White River (January 9-11, 1863), Helena (July 4, 1863), Little Rock (September 10, 1863), and Pine Bluff (October 25, 1863), along with the inability of the confederacy to hold Fort Smith and the Indian Territory, ended Confederate control of the northern half of Arkansas, dooming the area to some of the worst guerilla activity and bushwhacking of the war.

The book is easy to read and well researched. Adequate usage of eyewitness accounts from soldiers' and civilians' diaries add a more human dimension to the story. Although the book would benefit from more maps, I highly recommended it.

Submitted by John Harris

Editorial Cartoon of the Month



“Monkey Uncommon Up, Massa!”

Punch, December 1, 1860

There are several points of interest in this cartoon. The term “his monkey’s up” meant that a person was angry, even enraged. That a slave would even dare to say “Hab you seen de papar Sar” would have been seen as overly familiar. In addition, the fact that the slave could read would be considered to be subversive, since it was illegal to teach slaves to read and write.

The slave owner (note the pistol in his belt and the whip in his pocket) was obviously very unhappy.

There was a sub-caption with the *Punch* cartoon that parodied the excessive language of the “fire-eaters” that reacted to Lincoln’s election with passionate rhetoric.

This sub-caption read:

“In consequence of the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States (bravo, hooray, O my brothers!), it is announced that South Carolina, in an ecstasy of slave-owners’ rage, has ordered a solemn day of humiliation, on which all the slaves of the State are to be flogged, and all copies of the Scriptures burned. Moreover, she calls a Convention, and declares that she is going to separate from the Union, and be an independent State, and have representatives of her own at the Courts of Europe. We hear that her first demands on England are, that to show our sympathy in her hate of the President, Lincoln Cathedral be pulled down, the County of Lincoln be re-christened and called Breckenridge County, that all Lincoln and Bennett hats be immediately smashed in, that Lord Lincoln be transported, and that when Falstaff in the play speaks of ‘thieves in Lincoln green’, he be ordered to say ‘President Lincoln’s black thieves’. Anything to please the lovely Carolina.”

[On December 20, 1860, the state of South Carolina was the first to secede from the Union.]

Submitted by Bob Schultz

During this campaign, *Bushwacker* will include a cartoon that was published 150 years ago (to the month) reflecting editorial comment on current events.

St. Louis Civil War Round Table October 2010 Trivia

1. What Trans-Mississippi battle included a rare example of an artillery barrage that effectively softened up the enemy position, paving the way for the infantry assault?
Pea Ridge (2nd day). Sigel's guns effectively silenced the 12 Confederate guns, then turned their fire on the Confederate infantry in the woods. The deadly combination of rock fragments and wood splinters, in addition to the bursting shells, drove off the 1st Missouri Brigade prior to the Union infantry attack.
2. What uniform items did the Good year Rubber Company make for the Union Navy?
Hard rubber buttons to replace the brass buttons that tarnished quickly in harsh salt air. Some were found on the USS Monitor when it was explored as it lay.
3. Who was the defense attorney for Dan Sickles when he was tried for the murder of Philip Barton Key?
Edwin Stanton won the case with the first defense of temporary insanity.
4. Who was the British author of *Three Months in the Confederate States*, a diary of his travels in the Confederacy and observations of the Confederate Army?
LTC (later LTG) Arthur Freemantle of the Coldstream Guards
5. What African town celebrates the arrival of the CSS Alabama every year on 23 July?
Simon's Town (Cape Town, South Africa), and they have a special song they sing entitled *Daar Kom Die Alibama* to celebrate the visit.
6. What organization was founded in St. Louis on 5 Sep 1861 by MG John Fremont and DL Dix for humanitarian purposes – and what was its purpose?
The Western Sanitary Commission was founded in St. Louis for the purpose of alleviating the suffering of freedmen in the Mississippi River Valley, initially mostly in Missouri – and in 1863 expanded to the entire river to New Orleans. \$4.25 million was raised through private donations (no Federal funds were provided). Hospitals and orphanages were established. Efforts were made that improved the sanitation and dietary conditions in military prisons and camps. Sixteen hospital boats and transports were provided to move wounded from battlefields to northern hospitals.
7. David Humphreys Todd, Lincoln's brother-in-law, while commandant of the Richmond POW compounds, was believed to have treated Union prisoners inhumanely and with brutality. Who was his second-in-command in Richmond, a sergeant who later gained a reputation for similar behavior?
Sergeant Henry Wirz, who later became the commandant at Andersonville
8. What was the largest surrender of Federal forces during the war?
The Union garrison at Harper's Ferry, VA. Col. Dixon S. Miles surrendered 12,419 men and 73 pieces of artillery on 15 Sep 1862 to TJ Jackson.
9. What distinction did US Army Regulations make for a General Officer's double-breasted dress frock, commonly worn during the Civil War period?
The arrangement of buttons for a Brigadier was four sets of two buttons, and for a Major General and higher, it was three sets of three buttons.
10. In 1864, Confederate guerrillas destroyed a Union saltpeter works located at what famous Missouri landmark?
Since its discovery in 1720 by Phillip Renault, Meramec Caverns has been used as a potassium nitrate mine and gunpowder works. The Confederate action ended the mining of saltpeter at the cave.

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Brochures

Lately we've started placing our brochures in libraries, community centers, historic areas, and the like. Given the sheer breadth of the territory from which members come, volunteers to help in this effort are most welcome. There will be a supply of brochures at the meeting.

St. Louis Civil War Round Table September 2010 Trivia

1. What Confederate General Officer was called the "Savior of the Valley"?
BG Thomas Rosser
2. What Union General did President Lincoln describe as "a brown chunky little chap, with a long body, short legs, and not enough neck to hang him"?
Phil Sheridan
3. What make of cannon was most favored and frequently used by the Confederate Navy?
Brooke Rifled Cannon
4. US Navy Captain Charles Flusser, Commander of the US Fleet at the Battle of Plymouth NC was killed in action on 5 May 1864 by what unique circumstance?
He was killed by the explosion of one of his own shells that ricocheted back off the casemate of the CSS Albemarle.
5. How did Confederate General Officers' rank insignia differentiate between ranks?
It didn't. All Confederate Generals wore three stars on their collars.
6. What bugle call did Dan Butterfield's Taps replace on the daily schedule of calls?
Tattoo – a French bugle call signaling "lights out"
7. Whose mounted image was prominent in the center of the Great Seal of the Confederate States of America?
George Washington
8. Who was Orpheus Kerr (aka Robert H. Newell)?
A political cartoonist who regularly skewered President Lincoln and his cabinet. Lincoln relished the humorist's work.
9. Who was the youngest Major General killed in the war?
29-year old Confederate William Dorsey Pender – at Gettysburg
10. What was the largest Confederate Prisoner of War camp in the Trans-Mississippi theater?
Camp Ford in Tyler, Texas, held more than 5000 prisoners
11. What Northern state is contemplating changing its historic name due to slavery connotations?
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
12. What Federal units wore green uniforms as well as blue?
Sharpshooter Regiments – Berdan's and the 2nd Sharpshooters
13. MG William H. French, a Union cavalry commander, was ordered to destroy what bridge on 3 June 1863 that might have doomed the escape of Lee's army from Gettysburg?
The pontoon bridge at Falling Waters MD, Lee's only escape route across the rising Potomac River.

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