



The Bushwhacker

May 2013

The Civil War Round Table of Saint Louis

*“Greyhounds: The First Iowa Infantry
in the Wilson’s Creek Campaign”*

by Jeff Patrick



Jeff Patrick, a native of Indiana, completed his B.A. and M.A. in American History at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. He began working as a park ranger (interpretation) with the National Park Service in 1991, and came to Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield the following year. In 2003, he became the librarian of the John K. Hulston Civil War Research Library at Wilson’s Creek.

Mr. Patrick has published numerous books and articles on various aspects of American military history. Among his publications are *“Three Years With Wallace’s Zouaves: The Civil War Memoirs of Thomas Wise Durham”* (2003); *“Fighting for Liberty and Right: The Civil War Diary of William Bluffton*

Miller, 75th Indiana Infantry” (2005); *“Guarding the Border: The Military Memoirs of Ward Schrantz, 1912-1917”* (2009); and *“Campaign for Wilson’s Creek: The Fight for Missouri Begins”* (2011), for which he received the 2012 Eastern National Author’s Award (see review of *“Campaign for Wilson’s Creek”* in the November/December 2011 *Bushwhacker*).

“Greyhounds” will focus on the experiences of the First Iowa Infantry, a 90-day unit raised in April 1861. Mr. Patrick will discuss the composition and formation of the regiment, the service of the lowans in the opening skirmishes of the Wilson’s Creek Campaign, and their distinguished role in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, on August 10, 1861.

MEETING DATE: MAY 22, 2013

ROYALE ORLEANS BANQUET CENTER, 2801 South Telegraph Road, 63125

Doors open at 5:30 pm; Meal served at 6:30; Presentation at 7:30

Make reservations by May 15. Please reserve via our Web Site at

<http://civilwarstlouis.org/main/> or call Lee Steuby at 314-439-5149

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

2013 – 2014 Campaign

- September 25, 2013 – “Antietam” by Edward Bonkemper III, author and book review editor
- October 23, 2013 – “Civil War Marines” by Dave Sullivan, historian
- December 4, 2013 – “Civil War in the Movies” by Brian Steel Wills, historian and director of Kennesaw Mountain Civil War Center
- January 22, 2014 – “The Big Divide: A Travel Guide to Historic and Civil War Sites in the Missouri-Kansas Border Region” by Aaron Barnhart
- February 26, 2014 – “Not the Best General, But Certainly the Best Man: A Curious Event in Custer’s Civil War Career” by Round Table Member Reverend Vincent A. Heier
- March 26, 2014 – “Lincoln’s Tragic Admiral: The Life of Samuel Francis Du Pont” by Colonel Kevin J. Weddle (US Army Retired), Professor, Military Theory/Strategy, US Army War College
- April 23, 2014 – “Abraham Lincoln and the Press” by Harold Holzer
- May 28, 2014 – TBA

A Note From Our President

Friends,

Our thanks to Harry Bulkeley for his excellent presentation of U. S. Grant at last night’s meeting. Also thanks to our PR team leader, Ed Rataj, for making our group known on KMOX Radio’s Charlie Brennan Show yesterday morning. Several new persons came to our meeting, and two of them became members last night. Our special thanks to Charlie Brennan and his producer, Peggy Cohill.

Thank You also to board member Michael Schroepel for serving on the board for this campaign. Bob Schultz will serve in his place next campaign, along with the rest of your officers and board.

Let’s keep up the good work of bringing on new members. It is only with the help of our members/volunteers that we can continue to grow.

Thanks, Bill

Officers for the 2013-2014 Campaign

President – Bill Jackson
Vice President – Gloria Grouzos
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Board Member – Bob Schultz
Bushwhacker Editor – Walt Bittle
Assistant Editor – John Harris

Events of Interest

2013 – date still uncertain due to construction delays

Opening of the Missouri Civil War Museum

For information: <http://mcwm.org>

Now Through June 2, 2013

The Civil War in Missouri

Comprehensive exhibit exploring the complexities of the Civil War in Missouri at the Missouri History Museum. For information: www.mohistory.org

Now Through June 2013

The World of James Yeatman: A Vision of Art, Commerce, and Politics in Early St. Louis

Round Table board member Michael Schroepel reports that the Saint Louis Mercantile Library has an exhibit focusing on Yeatman's work with the Freedmen's Bureau and the Western Sanitary Exhibition. For information: <http://www.umsl.edu/mercantile/Events/yeatman%20Exhibition.html>

Now Through June 2013

Through His Eyes: The Civil War Experiences of W. A. W. Vaughan

Round Table board member Michael Schroepel reports that the Saint Louis Mercantile Library has an exhibit based on the diary of Missouri State Guard (and later Confederate) soldier W. A. W. Vaughan that he kept from spring 1861 until early 1862. The exhibit is accompanied by Edwin Forbes' illustrations and some artifacts, including a rifle and minie balls. No information could be found on the library's website.

Now Through August 31, 2013

Money, Mail, and Memoria: Ephemera of the Civil War Era

Exhibit focusing on popular imagery including currency decorated with pictures, newspapers, sheet music, books, popular prints, and other media. Much of this neglected art of the Civil War era helps us better understand the political, social, and cultural climate of the period. University of Missouri-Columbia, Ellis Library, Corridor Gallery, Columbia Research Center, State Historical Society of Missouri. For information: <http://shs.umsystem.edu/art/exhibits/>

Now Through June 1, 2014

Civil War Missouri: A House Dividing

Artifacts and documents about the stories of everyday Missourians. Daily 8:00 am to 5:00 pm except Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, and Easter. Missouri State Capitol Museum, 201 W. Capitol, Jefferson City, MO.

May 14, 2013 . 12:00 pm

Civil War Tech

Documentary film. At a time when the nation was divided, Civil War technology, including the machine gun and the first aircraft carrier, revolutionized the way war was waged. Free, AT&T Foundation Multipurpose Room, Missouri History Museum. For information: www.mohistory.org

May 29 – June 2, 2013

Civil War Trust Conference – *Unvexed to the Sea: The Vicksburg Campaign*

Jackson, Mississippi. For information: <http://www.civilwar.org/aboutus/events/annual-conference/>

June 1, 2013

Fort Donelson Campaign Tour

Led by Clarksville, TN Civil War Round Table president and experienced battle field guide Greg Biggs. Tour starts at 8:30 am at the Fort Donelson visitors center. \$20 per person before May 16, \$25 after. For more info, call Greg Biggs at (931) 217-4265 or by e-mail Biggsq@charter.net

June 8, 2013, 10:00 am – 11:30 am

Land Rich, Dirt Poor: Use of Land Records in Genealogical Research

Saint Louis Public Library Subject Specialist Tom Pearson discusses book, manuscript, microfilm, and Internet sources of information on records of land acquisition and transfers. Pre-registration recommended, but not required. 2nd Floor Training Room, Saint Louis Public Central Library. To register or for more info, e-mail tpearson@slpl.org

June 21 - 22, 2013

Tullahoma Campaign 150th Anniversary Tour

Led by noted Tennessee historian Dr. Michael Bradley and Clarksville, TN Civil War Round Table president and experienced battle field guide Greg Biggs. Friday evening get together with lectures to prepare for the tour. Tour bus leaves Murfreesboro, TN at 8:00 am on Saturday. \$68 per person before June 12, \$83 after. Limited to 48 attendees. For more info, call Greg Biggs at (931) 217-4265 or by e-mail Biggsq@charter.net

September 13, 9:00 am – September 15, 2013, 4:00 pm

150th Anniversary of the Battle of Marshall

Two battle recreations on part of the actual battlefield of Colonel Jo Shelby's running battle. Also planned are a confrontation at Saline County Courthouse and two-mile Parade of Flags to the battlefield, located at Marshall Indian Foothills Park. Also planned are a Ladies' Tea, an evening Country Dance at North Point Pavilion, and Sunday church service. All events are free and open to the general public. For information: www.battleofmarshall.org

September 26, 8:00 am – September 28, 2014, 5:00 pm

Reenactment of the Battle of Pilot Knob

The Battle of Pilot Knob marked the beginning of Sterling Price's 1864 invasion of Missouri. The reenactment will be held at Fort Davidson State Historic Site in Pilot Knob and will be open to the public each day at 8:00 a.m. For more information, contact the historic site at 573-546-3454.

Off The Wall

Naming of Civil War Battles

The Confederates typically named battles for the city in which they were fought, or the closest city. The Union forces typically named battles after geographical features such as creeks and rivers. Because of this, many Civil War battles have two names - the battle of Antietam/Sharpsburg, the battle of Manassas/Bull Run, etc. Thus, the Battle of Wilson's Creek/Oak Hills.

From the March 1, 2013 issue of Ozarks Civil War Sesquicentennial Weekly

150 Years Ago – May and June 1863

- May 1 Abraham, Mary, and Tad Lincoln conclude their visit to "the front" as General Hooker (USA) begins his attempt to take Richmond from the west. Hooker's meticulous attention to detail, his strict secrecy, and his marching discipline produce one of the finest maneuvers in military history. Unfortunately for Hooker, General Lee refuses to act by the script Hooker has written. (The "Stainless Banner" becomes the second official flag of the Confederacy.)
- May 2 General Lee (62,000) defies all military maxims, splits his forces into three badly outnumbered parts, defeats Hooker (125,000) at Chancellorsville, Virginia. Stonewall Jackson is wounded by "friendly fire" and dies of pneumonia six days later. His amputated arm is buried on the battlefield (under its own marker), and the rest of Jackson is buried in Lexington, Virginia.
- May 3 CSA threatens to re-enslave or execute captured Blacks (and their White officers). USA withdraws from the prisoner exchange cartel, and prisoner-of-war camps begin to overflow quickly.
- May 7 Major General Earl van Dorn [CSA] is killed by a jealous husband.
- May 13 The first regiment of all-free Blacks (which includes all White officers) is mustered into the US Army. Blacks are less than 1% of the US population, but will become 10% of the Army and 25% of the Navy. Of the 178,895 who enlist, 38,000 are killed and twenty-three win the Medal of Honor. Another 200,000 will serve as teamsters, cooks, nurses, carpenters, and laborers. For over eighteen months, Blacks refuse to accept the \$10 monthly salary, while whites of the same rank are paid \$13. No such prejudice exists in the Navy, where Blacks receive the same pay and allowances as Whites.
- May 13 A large number of southern-sympathizing citizens, mostly women, are banished from St. Louis and sent south by steamer.
- May 16 Seventeen days after crossing the Mississippi River, General Grant's men (and his son, Fred – 12) have marched 180 miles, split the rebel forces in Mississippi, and won five battles – including Jackson and Champion Hill (Baker's Creek). Grant positions his forces so that General Johnston (CSA) cannot relieve Vicksburg.
- May 22 After numerous approaches and failures (including attempted diversions of the Mississippi River), Grant gives up on direct assault, begins the forty-eight day siege of Vicksburg. Residents dig underground to escape the almost constant shelling, eat anything to avoid starvation. Dogs, cats, rats, and mules slowly disappear. Newspapers are printed on the back of used wallpaper.
- May 26 Confederate Naval flag introduced by Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory.

- June 7 US troops loot and burn Brierfield, Jefferson Davis' plantation in Mississippi. Some soldiers steal a horse for General Grant, name it "Jeff Davis".
- June 9 The most severe cavalry battle of the entire war is essentially a draw as Pleasonton's cavalry (11,000) surprises Stuart's cavalry (10,000) at Brandy Station (Fleetwood Hill), Virginia. Stuart is widely criticized across the South for allowing himself to be taken by surprise.
- June 9 James O. Broadhead appointed Provost Marshall General of the Department of Missouri, which consists of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, southern Iowa, and the Indian Territory.
- June 10 Hoping to shock the North into suing for peace, Lee crosses the Mason-Dixon Line in his second raid into the North. He heads for Washington, DC by way of Pennsylvania, where he expects to stock up on food and shoes. (An offer of peace is to be placed on Lincoln's desk as soon as Lee's forces destroy The Army of the Potomac.)
- June 11 General John Hunt Morgan begins his raid into Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana.
- June 15 Mexico defaults on its foreign debts. Napoleon III uses this as an excuse to violate the Monroe Doctrine. He will eventually place Austrian Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. CSA imports French goods through Mexico, but the 100,000 French soldiers promised to the CSA never arrive.
- June 20 West Virginia secedes from Virginia, adopts gradual emancipation, and becomes the 35th state of the United States – the only state formed from an existing one without the consent of the original (which is very unconstitutional). East Tennessee fails in its attempt to secede from Tennessee.
- June 24 Jeb Stuart (CSA) takes his cavalry between Washington and the US Army, where he is unable to keep Lee informed of enemy movements. [General McClellan's cousin, Henry, is a trooper in Stuart's command.] Stuart learns of Lee's location by reading Yankee newspapers; finally arrives at Gettysburg on July 2 with 800 mules, 400 prisoners, and 125 fully-stocked supply wagons. Lee is not happy with Stuart.
- June 26 Having taken twenty-one US vessels in nineteen days, CSA raiders attempt to capture the revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* in the harbor at Portland, Maine. The raiders destroy both ships before they are captured themselves.
- June 28 Joseph Hooker resigns. When General Darius Couch refuses the command, Lincoln promotes George Meade to lead the Army of the Potomac. After the fifth change of command in ten months, Meade has only two days to prepare for the greatest battle ever to be fought in North America.

Editorial Cartoon of the Month



Punch, May 2, 1863

“Beware!”

Keeper: “He ain’t asleep, Young Jonathan, so you’d best not irritate him.”

Here we have the cartoon character Punch as the zookeeper (note the initials “ZSL” standing for Zoological Society of London on his collar) warning American Jonathan not to tease the British Lion (symbol of Britain). In last month’s cartoon, we saw the American side of the dispute, with letters of marque being threatened. This month, the British side is shown in the Tenniel cartoon. If the freedom of the seas is threatened, perhaps the British Lion would respond to what was seen as irresponsible recklessness of the youthful America.

Member Bob Schultz has created *Political Cartoons of the American Civil War*, a 52-page book of contemporary cartoons from many sources. Available to members for \$10 each (see Bob Schultz at the next meeting) or for \$14.95 postage paid. Contact waltb50@charter.net for further details.

Civil War Round Table of St. Louis

April 2013 Trivia

1. How did the Secret Service, a unit of the Treasury Department, become involved with security for the President of the United States?

In 1876, a Chicago counterfeiting ring led by Big Jim Kennally planned to steal Lincoln's corpse and hold it for \$200,000 ransom and the release of his best engraver, who was imprisoned for ten years. The Secret Service became involved when their informant advised them of the plan and they set a trap to catch the potential grave robbers. Since that time, they were assigned to protect Lincoln's corpse, and their mission has been expanded until it is as we know it today.

2. What Confederate warship was scuttled in 1864 and is currently going to be raised by the Corps of Engineers in order to clear the ocean channel to a large southern port it was built to defend?

CSS Georgia was purchased for \$115,000 by the Savannah Ladies Gunboat Association, and the cost of raising and preserving the old ironclad is estimated at \$14 million. It was hopelessly underpowered, considering its enormous weight. It was anchored in the Savannah River as a floating battery to protect Fort Jackson and the port of Savannah. In her twenty-month service, she never fired a shot.

3. Which of the following amputation categories had the highest mortality rate: ankle, hip, knee, or thigh?

Hip-83%, ankle-74%, knee-58%, thigh-54%

4. Match the name of the location with the Headquarters of the General in the battle named.

PGT Beauregard at 1 st Manassas	(a) Chancellorsville
George G. Meade at Gettysburg	(b) Phillips House
George H. Thomas at Nashville	(c) In the saddle
Ambrose Burnside at Fredericksburg	(d) Leister House
Joseph Hooker at Chancellorsville	(e) Weir House
John Pope at 2 nd Manassas	(f) St. Cloud Hotel

Answers: e, d, f, b, a, c

5. What was the famous cavalry unit that performed legendary reconnaissance for the South in 1861 and served as bodyguard, escort, and scouts for Generals Joe Johnston and Stonewall Jackson?

The Black Horse Troop, Company H, 4th Virginia Cavalry. Formed in 1858 by Governor Wise, the unit was populated with the "blue bloods" of Virginia. They merited special praise from President Jefferson Davis for a charge they made at 1st Manassas. They served for the duration of the war, and afterward many of the unit became prominent leaders of the Commonwealth. They were so well regarded that US General Winfield Scott sent spies to determine their strength and location before 1st Manassas.

6. What was the source of the wooden stocks for the CS Model 1855, .577cal. rifles that were manufactured in Richmond until 1865?

The captured inventory from the United States Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry taken in May 1861.

7. Who was the highest ranking officer, from either side, killed during the Civil War?

General Albert Sidney Johnston, killed at Shiloh. He was shot in the right leg and bled out, even thought he had a tourniquet in his shirt pocket.

8. Private William D. Brown of Company D, 18th Iowa was wounded at Cow Creek, Kansas 22 Oct 1864. How many times was he shot?

Nineteen wounds throughout his body in a botched execution -- and he survived. He died in 1885 and is buried in Alton, Illinois.