

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Volume XLI, Number 7

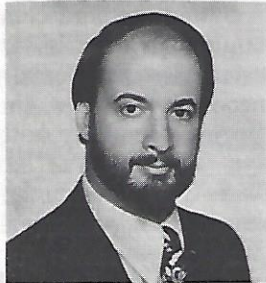
Chicago, Illinois

March, 1981

MARSHALL D. KROLICK ON STUART'S CAVALRY IN THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

Three years ago, in April, 1978, Round Table members and their guests had the pleasure of hearing Marshall Krolick describe for them the Battle of Brandy Station. This month, on the 13th, Marshall will pick up where he left off then and recount the activities of Stuart and his troopers from just after Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, to and including the arrival of Stuart at Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 2. As was his previous presentation, Marshall's talk will be filled with interesting details and anecdotes. The result is sure to be another informative, entertaining evening.

At Brandy Station, the battle in which the Union cavalry came of age, Stuart was surprised by the Union cavalry under Alfred Pleasonton and was almost defeated. Smarting from this, Stuart set off to screen Lee's army as it moved north toward Pennsylvania. His experience at Brandy Station is credited with affecting what he did and didn't do in the Gettysburg campaign.

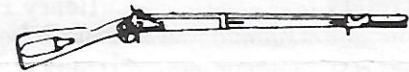


MARSHALL D. KROLICK

In addition to examining the details of the various clashes with the Federal cavalry, Marshall will also discuss the correspondence and orders which passed between Stuart, Lee and Longstreet and led to the absence from the army of Stuart and three of his brigades during this crucial period. He also hopes to establish a direct correlation between Lee's personality and the orders he issued, as well as Stuart's personality and the interpretation he placed on those orders. Marshall will review the official reports filed by the principal participants, as everyone sought to fix or avoid blame for failure of the campaign. He will also give specific attention to Stuart's curious role during the battles of Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville; the effect of the capture of the Federal wagon train at Rockville; and the consequences of the encounter with Kilpatrick at Hanover on June 30.

Active in the Round Table since 1961, Marshall has served as treasurer, vice-president, tour chairman and president. In 1974 he assumed the duties of editor of this newsletter, a position he held until 1979. He has also served as The Round Table's quizmaster.

Marshall received his B.A. degree from Drake



399th REGULAR MEETING

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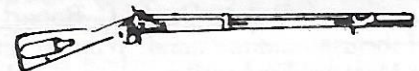
MARSHALL D. KROLICK
ON
STUART'S CAVALRY IN THE
GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1981

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Como Inn
546 N. Milwaukee
Cocktails at 5:30 p.m. Dinner at 6:30 p.m.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

An important Executive Committee Meeting will be held at the Como Inn at 5:00 p.m. on March 13, just prior to the regular meeting. Among the items on the agenda is discussion of the budget. All current officers, trustees, and committee chairmen, as well as all past presidents, are urged to attend.

University in 1959 and a J.D. from Northwestern University School of Law in 1962. He is a partner in the Chicago law firm of Panter, Nelson & Bernfield, which he joined in 1965 after serving as an Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, Illinois. He speaks regularly

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THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



FOUNDED DECEMBER 3, 1940

18 East Chesnut Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone: (312) 944-3085

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400th Regular Meeting Festivities.....Glen Wiche

The only requirement for membership in The Round Table is a genuine interest in the Civil War and its era. For information, address Ward C. Smidl, 1104 Whippoorwill Lane, Palatine, Illinois 60067.



Continued from page 1

on Civil War topics to civic organizations and schools, and has addressed numerous other Round Tables. Last fall he taught a New Trier Extension course on the Civil War. Marshall spoke to our Round Table in 1974 on "Lee and Longstreet at Gettysburg" and participated in the 350th Regular Meeting symposium panel (April, 1976) which considered the question, "Where Goes the Civil War."

Although two panels of experts have concluded that the famed Civil War ironclad Monitor is too fragile to be raised and for the foreseeable future must remain submerged off the North Carolina coast, numerous artifacts have been recovered. Most of them are still undergoing preservation treatment, but several were considered stable enough to go on display at the Navy Memorial Museum at the Washington Navy Yard—a porcelain soap dish, a brass lantern base, a mustard bottle, a piece of ironstone dish, and a chunk of mahogany wood panel. All were collected from the captain's cabin where the exploration carried out in 1979 was centered. The artifacts retrieved so far came from only one per cent of the ship. However, further explorations require additional funding.

According to Michael Glazer, assistant administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Monitor "should stay in her protected gravesite until such time as a new technology is developed that would cause us to reconsider the decision." The Washington Navy Yard, where the artifacts are on display, is where the Monitor was refitted after her battle with the Virginia on March 2, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln, at the time of his assassination, was well on his way to becoming a helpless invalid and would have died within the year, maintain Dr. John B. Moses and Wilbur Cross in their new book, *Presidential Courage*. Moses, a Scarsdale, New York internist and presidential health buff, says that Lincoln was by all evidence a victim of what is now known as Marfan's syndrome, a rare disease that is always fatal.

Symptoms and complications of Marfan's syndrome, manifest in Lincoln, are poor functioning of the aortic system, eye problems, poor skeletal growth, spidery and uncoordinated legs, throbbing of the blood vessels and disproportionately long arms, hands and feet. Moses says Lincoln was also suffering increasingly from congestive heart failure and overwhelming fatigue. Had Lincoln become an invalid, the authors contend, it "would have condemned the president to anguish and suffering and the American people to trauma and conflict far more intense than anything that was triggered by the assassin's pistol at Ford's Theater."

How would Lincoln have fared in the electronic age? Herbert Mitgang, writing in the *New York Times* on February 8 (Section 2, page 36) says "There is little doubt that Lincoln could have engaged in a thoughtful debate on the most serious matters, domestic and foreign, before the country today.....He could have made an impression even with his non-movie star looks and even with his somewhat high-pitched voice and Midwestern pronunciation.....But whether Lincoln could have come across effectively amid the silliness and show business of recent national campaigns is questionable." The article also discusses Lincoln's use of language, his political astuteness, and his awareness of the press as an instrument for reaching the voters.

We have learned with sadness of the passing, on October 12, 1980, of long-time member Eugene Diggins. Our sincere condolences are extended to his family.

FEBRUARY MEETING

Noting that the life of Mary Todd Lincoln would make "a very good drama," Doc Clausius told her story to the members and guests who attended The Round Table meeting on February 13 "in a very different manner." Presenting the story as if it were a movie, Doc not only detailed the events in the life of his main character, but vividly described the social and political background against which she played her part. Such richness of detail enabled his listeners to better picture this woman, the world she lived in, and the influences that may have affected her.

Doc began by pointing out that Mary was clearly a mentally disturbed person who would in modern times have been helped by counseling and drugs. As to the reason for her condition, Doc suggested it may have been hereditary -- her parents were cousins.

Mary was born in 1818 in Lexington, Kentucky which was called the Athens of the West. It was a seat of learning and populated by cultured persons. However, early on death entered Mary's life for the first time -- her mother died in childbirth when she was about six.

As Mary grew older she became a belle of the town and was well-acquainted with such persons as Jefferson Davis and Henry Clay. However, Mary's stepmother had nine other children and could devote little time to Mary. Thus, when her older sister invited her to come to Springfield, Mary accepted.

As Doc made clear, there was considerable contrast between the refined, cultured town of Lexington and the coarse, frontier town of Springfield. Mary lived with her sister and brother-in-law Ninian Edwards and entered into the social life of Springfield. She was popular and always a welcome dancing partner. During her early days in town she often heard stories about Abraham Lincoln and said she would like to meet him. One evening she went to a political meeting that got out of hand. Suddenly Lincoln appeared and his commanding presence restored order. However, Mary did not actually meet Lincoln until later when someone invited him to a dance at the Edward's.

The courtship of Mary and Abe was a turbulent one. They became engaged but Abe had misgivings and went away to Kentucky. Doc said the extent of the trauma this caused Mary is unknown, but during this period she was often seen with other men. About a year later they picked up the thread of their romance and were married in November, 1842. The Edwards did not approve, but entertained the Lincoln's for the sake of appearance.

Mary accompanied Lincoln to Washington when he was elected a congressman, but the social life there for the wife of a freshman congressman was badly lacking and she and the children returned to Springfield. Lincoln joined them two years later and resumed the practice of law. By this time Mary had begun having severe headaches, especially when under stress. Then, in 1850, Eddie died and Mary was unable to attend his funeral because of her grief and headache. The births of Willie and Thomas helped her to overcome her grief.

In 1858 Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of debates and, although he did not get elected senator, he did become a national figure. Mary attended the last debate at Alton, Illinois, so that people could see that Lincoln, like Douglas, had a good-looking wife. In 1860 Lincoln was elected President and the Lincoln's entered

the White House. However, Mary's feelings of joy and achievement were destroyed by the outbreak of war. Her brothers in Lexington joined the Confederate army and Mary herself was not accepted socially -- both northerners and southerners did not like her.

Mary became very tense and neurotic at this time. This was understandable -- Doc noted that even a stable person would have had difficulties coping with what Mary had to face. Mary also at this time began to exhibit signs of the phobia which would haunt her the rest of her life -- fear of financial distress. Then, at the battle of Shiloh her brother Sam was killed and she could not even show her grief since she would be told by those around her to save her sympathy for the Union dead.

When her son Willie died, Mary was too grief-stricken to attend his funeral and had trouble pulling herself together. Compounding her problem was the fact that another of her brothers was killed and people began to question why her son Robert was not serving in the army -- Mary was afraid she would lose him too and tried to protect him. Eventually Robert did enter the army and served on Grant's staff.

The war ended, but once again death entered Mary's life. Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theatre and five weeks later Mary left the White House.

An 11.2 mile Battle of Franklin Hiking Trail was officially opened to visitors in mid-November. Designed by Civil War buff Steven J. Schmit, and developed by Nashville Historical Trails, Inc., the route winds through flatlands that 32,000 entrenched Union troops successfully defended against repeated Confederate assaults. Along the way are Winstead Hill, command post for Confederate General John B. Hood; the Carter House; St. Paul's Episcopal Church which was used as a hospital during the battle; the Confederate cemetery near the antebellum mansion called Carnton; and the site of Fort Granger. The trail begins and ends at Franklin Middle School. Guidebooks for the walk are available.

The New Market Battlefield Park will sponsor the fourteenth annual reenactment of the Battle of New Market on Sunday, May 10, 1981, at New Market, Virginia. In addition, there will be infantry and artillery drill competition on Saturday, May 9. For further information, write: New Market Battlefield Park, P.O. Box 1864, New Market, Virginia 22844.

On May 24 the fourth annual Battle of First Manassas, hosted by the First North-South Brigade, will be held at Bull Run Regional Park, Manassas, Virginia. There will be competition events on Saturday, May 23 and a band concert that evening. The reenactment begins at 2 p.m. on Sunday. For information, write: Colonel Paul Taylor, 2410 South Inge Street, Arlington, Virginia 22202.

Please note that the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop will make copies of Pete Long's book, *The Saints and the Union: Utah Territory During the Civil War*, available for purchase at the autographing session preceding the Westerners meeting on March 30. (See enclosed notice).



THE NEW BOOKS

(Compiled by Dick Clark)

Angle, Paul M. *Pictorial History of the Civil War*. Introduction by William C. Davis. New York: Doubleday, 1980. Reprint of title of 1967.

Barney, William L. *Flawed Victory: A New Perspective on the Civil War*. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1980. \$19.00; pbk \$8.75.

Butler, Pierce. *Judah P. Benjamin*. Introduction by Bennett Wall. New York: Chelsea House, 1980. Pbk \$6.95. Reprint of 1907 edition.

Castel, Albert. *The Presidency of Andrew Johnson*. Lawrence: The Regents Press of Kansas, 1979. \$15.00.

Cortada, James W., *Spain and the American Civil War: Relations at Mid-Century, 1855-1868*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1980. Pbk \$10.00. Transactions of the American Philosophy Society, v. 70, pt. 4.

Cuttino, George P., editor. *Saddle Bag and Spinning Wheel*. Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 1980. \$18.95. Letters of a soldier-surgeon and his wife.

Donald, David. *Lincoln Reconsidered: Essays on the Civil War Era*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1971. \$23.50. Original of 1965.

Edmonds, David C. *Yankee Autumn in Acadiana: A Narrative of the Great Texas Overland Expedition through Southwestern Louisiana, October-December 1863*. Lafayette, Louisiana: The Acadiana Press, 1979. \$15.95.

Fleming, Thomas J. *The Living Land of Lincoln*. A celebration of our 16th President and his abiding presence...in photographs. New York: Readers Digest Press, 1980. \$20.00.

Forrest, Douglas French. *Odyssey in Gray: A Diary of Confederate Service, 1863-1865*. William N. Still, Jr., editor. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1979. \$15.00.

Happel, Ralph. *Salem Church Embattled*. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Parks, Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1980. Pbk \$1.50.

Johnson, Robert Erwin. *Rear Admiral John Rodgers, 1812-1882*. New York: Arno Press, 1980. Reprint of edition done by U.S. Naval Institute in 1967.

King, Spencer B., Jr. *Darien. The Death and Rebirth of a Southern Town*. Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 1980. \$13.95.

Long, E.B. *The Saints and the Union. Utah Territory During the Civil War*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1980.

Liddell Hart, Basil Henry, Sir. *Sherman: Soldier, Realist, American*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1979. \$19.75. Reprint of edition done by Praeger in 1958.

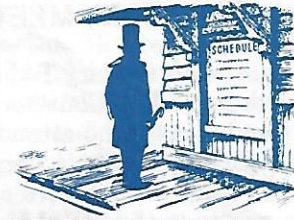
Logan, Kate Virginia Cox. *My Confederate Girlhood*. Edited by Lily Logan Morrill. New York: Arno Press, 1980. \$16.00. Original done by Garrett & Massie in 1932.

McKenzie, Edna. *Freedom in the Midst of a Slave Society*. Second edition. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1980. Pbk \$7.75.

The New York Times Book of the Civil War. Edited by Arleen Keylin and Douglas John Bowen. New York: Arno Press, 1980. \$13.00.

Tucker, Beverley D. *Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, Prophet of the Confederacy, 1784-1851*. Based in part on the research of the late Percy Winfield Turrentine. Tokyo: Nan'un-do, 1979. \$25.00.

BULLETIN BOARD



FUTURE MEETINGS

Regular meetings are held at the Como Inn, 546 N. Milwaukee Avenue, the second Friday in each month except as noted.

March 13: Marshall D. Krolick on "Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign".

April 10: 400th Regular Meeting.

April 29-May 3: Annual Battlefield Tour to Vicksburg.

May 8: Archie P. McDonald on "Jed Hotchkiss, Jackson's Topographer".

June 5: Nevins-Freeman Award Dinner and installation of officers. Recipient of award: James I. Robertson, Jr.

Every Monday: Informal noon luncheon meetings at Wieboldt's Men's Grill, 9th Floor, State and Madison; all members welcome.

NEW MEMBERS

Sidney S. Bernstein, M.D., 654 Ravine Road, East Dundee, Illinois 60118 (312) 426-6811. Dr. Bernstein is affiliated with Simpson Eye Associates in Elgin. He is interested in military, and particularly naval, aspects of the war.

Thomas E. Dill, 649 Eichler Drive, West Dundee, Illinois 60118, (312) 428-0649. Tom is assistant principal at Jacobs High School in West Dundee. His primary interest is in military aspects of the war.

Jim Vlazny, 818 Solar Lane, Glenview, Illinois 60025 (312) 724-9457. Jim works for G. D. Searle and Company in Skokie and is interested in both military and political aspects of the war.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

John Hope Franklin, 208 Pineview Road, Durham, North Carolina 27707.

Major Joseph A. Malcolm, Civil War Press Corps, 3rd Finance Co., APO New York 09036.

The U.S. Cairo Museum was officially opened and dedicated at Vicksburg National Military Park on November 21. Ed Bearss, who helped locate and raise the Union gunboat, was the principal speaker. Although a number of artifacts from the Cairo are on display, final restoration of the boats is yet to be accomplished. The Cairo was sunk in the Yazoo River on December 12, 1862. Ed was one of the three persons to pinpoint its location in 1956; it was raised in 1964. In 1966 Ed published *Hardluck Ironclad*, the story of the Cairo.