

# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Volume XLII, Number 10

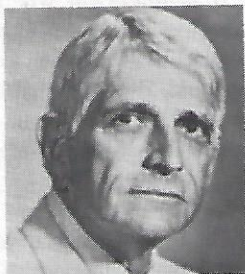
Chicago, Illinois

June, 1982

## DR. FRANK E. VANDIVER TO RECEIVE NEVINS-FREEMAN AWARD

The Nevins-Freeman Award was created by The Round Table in 1974 to recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to our knowledge of the history and heritage of the past, and particularly the events of 1861-1865. So far, there have been eight recipients—each a distinguished scholar: Bruce Catton, Ralph Newman, T. Harry Williams, Lloyd Miller, Bell Wiley, E.B. "Pete" Long, Edwin Bearss, and James I. "Bud" Robertson, Jr. The man who will receive the award this year on June 11, Dr. Frank E. Vandiver, is equally distinguished; few can deny that he is eminently deserving of the award.

Dr. Vandiver, an authority on both the Civil War and World War I, has written and edited 20 books, most of them dealing with the Confederate army and the men who led it. In addition, he is a respected educator and university administrator. On September 1, 1981, he became president of Texas A&M University.



A native of Austin, Texas, and the son of a mathematician, Dr. Vandiver published his first scholarly article at age 16. He stopped attending regular classes after the seventh grade to pursue independent studies. After admission to the University of Texas at Austin graduate school by examination, he completed a master's degree there, and two years later earned a doctoral degree in history from Tulane University.

Dr. Vandiver also holds a master of arts degree from Oxford University, where he was the Harmsworth Professor of American History from 1963-64, and an honorary doctorate of humanities degree from Austin College. He is the recipient of numerous fellowships and awards and has served as president of such groups as the Southern Historical Association, the Texas Institute of Letters and the Texas Philosophical Society.

Before coming to Texas A&M, Dr. Vandiver had served as president and chancellor for two years at North Texas State University. Previously, he was provost and vice president at Rice University. He joined the Rice faculty in 1955 and rose through the professorial ranks before assuming administrative responsibilities. His 24 years of service at Rice included a period in 1969-70 as acting president. In 1973-74 he accepted an invitation to serve as visiting professor of military history at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Among Dr. Vandiver's books are many familiar to students of the Civil War: *Mighty Stonewall*; *Their Tattered Flags*; *The Epic*

(Continued on page 4)



412th REGULAR MEETING

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NEVINS-FREEMAN AWARD DINNER  
HONORING  
DR. FRANK E. VANDIVER

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INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1982

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Illinois Athletic Club  
112 S. Michigan

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

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Grand Army of the Republic Rooms  
The Chicago Public Library Cultural Center  
Randolph at Michigan  
Program at 8:00 p.m.



### SPECIAL NOTICE

Special reservation forms for the Nevins-Freeman Award Dinner are enclosed with this Newsletter. Please send in reservations promptly with a check for \$17.50 per person—remittance must accompany reservations. Please make your reservation by June 8; the Athletic Club must have an accurate count three days in advance. Guests are welcome.

# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



FOUNDED DECEMBER 3, 1940

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

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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.



The Fourth Great Lakes Civil War Show will be held Saturday, August 28, 1982, at the Plymouth Hilton Inn in Plymouth, Michigan. Civil War and earlier military memorabilia from collections throughout the Midwest will be displayed, sold and traded. No reproductions, post-Civil War, flea market or non-related items will be permitted. Six-foot display tables will rent for \$20 each; entrance to the show is \$2. For further information, contact Karl Rommel, Table Chairman, 737 Cloverleaf Rd., Lansing, Michigan 48906 (517) 484-7865.

## SUMMER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

President-elect Marvin Sanderman has announced that the summer meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Saturday, July 17 from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Pheasant Creek Clubhouse, 3100 Pheasant Creek Drive, Northbrook. Lunch will be provided. All 1982-83 officers and committee chairman, and all past presidents, are encouraged to attend. Further details will be sent prior to the meeting.

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As all 77 participants will readily attest, the 32nd Annual Battlefield Tour of The Civil War Round Table was one of the best. For three days, Ed Bearss and Marshall Krolick led us, basically in chronological order, through the Battle of Gettysburg—from the first shot west of town, through Longstreet's march, the fighting around Devil's Den, the Wheatfield and Little Round Top, and the attack on the third day to Farnsworth's final, futile cavalry charge.

The highlight of the tour occurred on the third day when, following a reenactment of sorts of Pickett's Charge (led by Bill Mallory and John Divine carrying confederate flags), a moving ceremony was held at the site of the High Water Mark of the Confederate advance. There, by order of The Round Table Executive Committee, a new monument was dedicated—The Marshall Krolick Memorial Tower (formerly known as the National Tower). As most know, Gettysburg is Marshall's favorite battlefield, and he has often made mention of the Tower. Thus, it was thought fitting he have a monument there, and that it be the Tower. Although Dan Sickles may not have a monument at Gettysburg, Marshall Krolick now does.

It is unknown whether the owners of the Tower will be changing their signs. However, it is reported that Marshall, in all modesty, will continue to call it "that thing" or "that monstrosity." It should also be noted that Marshall received the Confederate Purple Heart this year—for backing into an electrified fence around a pasture.

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The U.S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, has one of the nation's most extensive holdings of photographs covering the 1861-1865 period. There are over 50,000 images of camp scenes, depots, railroads, famous buildings, terrain views and uniforms. In addition, the collection of identified soldiers' portraits is unmatched anywhere; although there is not a photo of every Civil War soldier at the Institute yet, the curators are striving to accomplish that goal.

If you are seeking a photo of a soldier, or soldiers, contact the Institute. They will send photocopies of what they have, along with reproduction charges. The Institute also welcomes donations of Civil War photographs and/or the opportunity of making copies of photos for their files. For further information, contact: Curator, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013.

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In the Green Hill Cemetery at Frankfort, Kentucky, stands a monument to the "Colored Soldiers from Franklin County Who Fought in the Civil War, 1861-1865." Information about the monument and those whom it honors is being sought for a history of the cemetery now being planned. The monument bears the names of 142 men who reportedly saw duty with either the 113th, 114th, 115th, or 119th Colored Infantry, the fifth or sixth Colored Cavalry, or the twelfth Colored Heavy Artillery. The monument was apparently erected in 1924. Anyone with information about the monument or the men should contact Charles Bogart, 201 Pin Oak Place, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

## MAY MEETING

The American Civil War and the extensive migration of European peoples out of their ancestral homes were the two greatest events of the nineteenth century. Is there any connection between them? At The Round Table meeting of May 14, Dr. Zenos Hawkinson outlined his thesis that in fact there is an intimate and important connection between the two events, and that that connection strongly determined the nature and destiny of the Republic. Dr. Hawkinson made clear, however, that at this point his thesis is only an assertion since the facts that would provide proof have not yet been collected.

Dr. Hawkinson noted that between 1815 and 1914, 40 million people left their ancestral homes (about 33 million of them came to the U.S.). Unlike the other major event of the nineteenth century, the Civil War, this mighty migration has gone unmarked by historians; they have not related it to the dynamics of the Republic. Dr. Hawkinson added that this lack of attention is paralleled in Europe. For example, in Sweden a historian devoted a chapter to a battle in which 145 men were killed, but only a paragraph to the fact that between 1867 and 1914 one million Swedes emigrated.

In 1790, Dr. Hawkinson explained, the premier states in the Union were Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, but this did not last, primarily because of immigration. The immigrants came for land and jobs, and the majority of them landed in either New York or Boston. Although most stayed there, many moved west toward the Great Lakes. But in any case, they stayed above the Mason-Dixon line. Slavery produced a set of social and economic conditions into which they could not fit, but they had all of the north in which to expand. From 1850 to 1860, the gain in population in the north was about as great as the full non-slave population of the south.

American society reacted sharply in the 40s and 50s to the immigrants; this was the time of the Know-nothings. But, although they were not necessarily more welcome, the immigrants were needed when the call to battle came. Overall, Dr. Hawkinson says, there were about 500,000 immigrants in the northern army; only about 25,000 served in the Confederate army.

Dr. Hawkinson speculated that the rank and file immigrant soldier did not have sectional loyalties; he was simply loyal to the regime that signed his papers. He said the importance of the immigrants to the cause of the north can be seen by the role of the Germans in keeping Missouri out of the Confederacy; Germans living there enlisted in great numbers in the northern army in the early days of the war. (Throughout the north between 36,000 and 50,000 Germans were in identifiable units.) Clearly, Dr. Hawkinson noted, the presence of so many immigrants in the army showed the Civil War was not simply a war between American boys from the same family, as the myth would have it.

During the first two years of war the papers were full of talk about units made up of ethnic groups. However, as they were beaten down by hard service units became more homogenized—by the third year the immigrants had largely melted into other units and retained no single identity. Nevertheless, they were proud of their participation in the war—their baptism by fire. They felt it showed they were qualified to be citizens—they became Americans through the war. By 1865, an overwhelming sense of belonging among immigrants had developed.

Between 1865 and 1895, about 10 million immigrants came to the U.S.; another 15 million arrived between 1895 and 1914. In Dr. Hawkinson's opinion, if the war had turned out differently, if the agricultural aristocracy and slavery had triumphed, all these additional immigrants would not have come since there would have been no place for them. They might have gone to Canada, Argentina, or elsewhere, but in any case the world, and particularly this country, would have been a different place.

Now on display at the Chancellorsville Visitor Center are two oil paintings depicting scenes related to the Battle of Chancellorsville. One captures the Chancellorsville Inn as it appeared 119 years ago. The other recreates the fighting around the building on May 2, 1862, as Confederate forces under Jackson launched a devastating flank attack which crushed the Union line.

The paintings are on loan for three years from the national headquarters of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS). They are the work of an obscure artist named E.B. Chapman. The paintings are dated 1865 and include important historical details; this makes them significant primary documents. Many of the details were obscured until they underwent cleaning. The cleaning came about when both paintings were used as backdrops in an office scene in the movie "Taps," starring George C. Scott. One of the conditions under which they were made available to the movie studio was that they would be cleaned.

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The Civil War Round Table Research Fund has received contributions in memory of Elmer R. Underwood from the following persons: Margaret H. April, Richard E. Clark, Helen L. Gant, Leroy and Minnie Kirkland, Barbara Long, Ray Peters, and Frieda H. Weisbach.

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The Sons of Confederate Veterans are attempting to raise the \$7000 needed to produce a new film for showing at the Manassas Battlefield Park. The film, to be produced in cooperation with the National Park Service, will use slides, old photographs, artists' sketches of the period, reproductions of battle scenes, etc. Contributions may be sent to SCV Manassas Film Fund, %Box 5164, Southern Station, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401.

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A \$500 reward is being offered by the National Park Service for information leading to the return of a bronze eagle taken 15 years ago from Stones River National Battlefield in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The sculpture sat on top of a 15-foot stone shaft in Stones River National Cemetery. It was erected in 1882 by Union army veterans to honor their comrades killed during the battle of Stones River. The Park Service wants the eagle back for the 100th anniversary of the sculpture's dedication.

The missing eagle, described as having arched, outspread wings, about three feet tall and with a three-and-one-half foot wingspan, disappeared on the eve of a Tennessee Tech and Middle Tennessee State University sports event. The "Golden Eagle" is the symbol for Tech and it is believed the statue is still in the area. Anyone with information should contact Superintendent Donald Magee, Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130 (615) 893-9501. All information will be held confidential.

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In celebration of its tenth anniversary, the Civil War Round Table of Australia is commissioning a limited edition of 200 bronze medallions bearing the impression of its symbol, the Confederate Raider Shenandoah under full sail. The medals are being designed by the noted sculptor Ken Robb; engraving will be by Emile Hafner, who has completed many important commissions, including Olympic medals. The medals are \$12.50 (Aus.) each. To order, send your check to Mike Hall, 35 North Road, Elwood, Victoria, 3184, Australia.

# THE NEW BOOKS



(Compiled by Dick Clark)

Alberts, Don E. *Brandy Station to Manila Bay. A Biography of General Wesley Merritt.* Austin, Texas: Presidial Press, 1979. \$15.00

Downing, Robert and C.A. Porter III, editors. *Four Suites for Brass Septet from the Books of the Band of the 26th North Carolina Regiment, C.S.A.* Fayetteville, N.C.: C & R Publishing Co., 1981. \$10.00

Knotts, Robert J. and Robert E. Stevens. *Calhoun County in the Civil War.* Grantsville, West Virginia: Calhoun County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1982. \$15.00

McInnes, Hugh, *Civil War Letters of Hugh McInnes.* Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Co., 1981. 20 p., pbk. \$2.95

Mitchell, Betty L. *Edmund Ruffin: A Biography.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981. 306 p. \$22.50

Schildt, John W. *Jackson and the Preachers.* Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Co., 1982. \$18.00

Strozier, Charles B. *Lincoln's Quest for Union. Public and Private Meanings.* New York: Basic Books, 1982. 271 p. \$17.50

Turner, Thomas Reed. *Beware the People Weeping: Public Opinion and the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.* Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982. 265 p. \$27.50

Winslow, Richard Elliott III. *General John Sedgwick. The Story of a Union Corps Commander.* Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1982. 205 p. \$20.00

(Continued from page 1)

*of the Confederacy; Basic History of the Confederacy; Jubal's Raid: General Early's Famous Attack on Washington in 1864; Ploughshares into Swords: Josiah Gorgas and Confederate Ordnance; Rebel Brass: The Confederate Command System; Idea of the South; and War Memoirs of Jubal Early; His Black Jack: The Life and Times of John J. Pershing,* was a finalist for the National Book Award. Dr. Vandiver has also written over 100 articles and reviews.

The Award evening will begin at 5:30 with a social hour at the Illinois Athletic Club, to be followed by dinner at 6:30. At 7:30, members and their guests will adjourn to the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center where they will have a chance to visit the Special Collections Division. The program will begin at 8 p.m.

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The newsletter of CAMP (Council on America's Military Past) reports that three Army historians have been working since 1973 to save the site of Ox Hill or Chantilly. This engagement was fought just previous to Lee's attempt to liberate Maryland and is the largest battle fought in Fairfax County. So far, however, the county's Planning Department and Historical Commission have refused to fund any type of preservation effort. The area itself is an attraction to developers.

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The National Congress of Civil War Round Tables will be held in Corinth, Mississippi, October 7-10, 1982. On the agenda are tours of Shiloh, Brices Crossroads and Holly Springs led by Ed Bearss, as well as numerous speakers. For further information, contact Civil War Round Table Associates, P.O. Box 7388, Little Rock, Arkansas 72217 (501) 225-3996.

# 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.

June 11: Nevins-Freeman Award Dinner and installation of officers, Recipient of award: Frank E. Vandiver. The social hour and dinner will be at the Illinois Athletic Club; the program at the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center.

July 17: Summer Executive Committee Meeting.

September 10: Robert G. Tanner on "The Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862—A Military Study."

October 8: Burke Davis—subject to be announced.

October 15-17: (Tentative) Fall Tour to Springfield, Illinois.

November 12: Stephen Oates—subject to be announced.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Theodore L. Eberly, 585 Willow Creek Court, Clarendon Hills, Illinois 60514.

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The State of Georgia has erected a plaque honoring the Yankee hero of the "Great Locomotive Chase"—just a few feet from where the Confederacy hanged him as a spy. The marker, in honor of James J. Andrews, was placed in downtown Atlanta April 12.

Andrews and his band of 20 soldiers, on April 12, 1862, stole the Confederate locomotive General in an attempt to sever the Western & Atlantic Railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga. They intended to burn bridges and trestles behind them to cut off pursuit and deal a crippling blow to the Confederate rail system. But the raiders had not counted on rain, which made the trestles hard to burn, or the dogged pursuit of Capt. William F. Fuller, the conductor of the stolen General.

The General was recaptured when its fuel ran out. Andrews and seven other raiders were condemned to hang. Andrews went first on June 7, 1862. The man behind the Andrews marker dedication was James Bogle, a retired Army officer who lives in Atlanta.

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The Historic Lexington Foundation recently acquired Stonewall Jackson's bankbook, a small leather-bound volume in which the Confederate general recorded his financial transactions. It is on display at the Stonewall Jackson house in Lexington. The bankbook, which contains over 100 manuscript entries in Jackson's own hand, covers Jackson's business transactions in the years immediately preceding the Civil War. Entries include payments to local tradesmen and shopkeepers; checks to members of the Morrison family, Jackson's in-laws through his second wife; and Jacob Fuller, the schoolmaster from whom Jackson purchased a small farm on the edge of Lexington. Other entries reflect the income from Jackson's various investments.

No one knows exactly where the book has been for the 120 years since the last entry was made, but it has changed hands at least three times. Funds for purchase of the book were contributed by the Lee-Jackson Foundation and three Lexington banks.