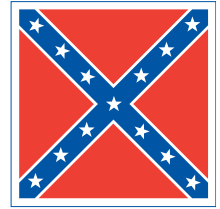


THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



Founded December 3, 1940

Volume LXXI, Number 6

Chicago, Illinois

February 2011



698th REGULAR MEETING

Daniel Sutherland

on

“Guerilla War”

★★★★★

Friday, February 11

★★★★★

HOLIDAY INN MART PLAZA

350 NORTH ORLEANS STREET

Cocktails at 5:30 p.m.

Dinner at 6:30 p.m.

\$45 - Members/Non-members

*Entrée: Lemon Chicken,
Baked Orange Roughy,
Vegetarian Plate or
Fruit Plate*

please note

Make your reservations by Monday, Feb. 7 by calling 630 460-1865, or emailing chicagocwrtdinner@earthlink.net, with the names of your party and choice of entrée.

If a cancellation becomes necessary after dinner reservations have been made, please call the number before 9 a.m. Thursday.

We are offering the option of choosing not to have dinner and coming only for the address at 7:30 p.m., for a charge of \$10 per person.

Parking at the Holiday Inn is \$12 with a validated parking sticker.

Daniel Sutherland

on

“Guerilla War”

BY BRUCE ALLARDICE

Guerilla war (the term means “little war” in Spanish) is as old as history itself. The Scots under William Wallace (“Braveheart”) and Robert the Bruce used guerilla war to liberate Scotland from English rule. In the American Revolution, Francis Marion (the “Swamp Fox”) and others harassed the British and helped win our Revolutionary War. In 1861, many in the South attempted to follow this old American military tradition of “partisan” war in the hopes of defeating the Yankees.

Most “regular” military men disliked guerrilla warfare because it drained the regular armies of men, encouraged desertion into such units or avoidance of service for the same reason, disrupted strategic planning, exhausted local resources, and degenerated into brigandage and lawlessness. The Confederacy attempted to regulate guerrilla activity, but as the war progressed, regular military men exercised less control over the partisans. The partisans themselves were mutating into various kinds of guerrillas, some working in sufficient concert with regular military forces to be useful arms of the organized Confederate war effort and others becoming no more than outlaws. By 1863, large areas of the South had plunged into chaos, with so-called



Daniel Sutherland

“partisans” engaged in robbery, murder, almost wanton destruction of property, and other acts of disruption. Some Southern communities came to welcome Union occupation as the only way to restore order and save themselves from anarchy.

On Feb. 11th, Professor Daniel Sutherland will explore guerilla war, arguing that it took a large toll on the Confederate war effort by weakening support for state and national governments and diminishing the trust citizens had in their officials to protect them.

Daniel Sutherland is a professor of history at the University of Arkansas. He has served on the

faculty for 20 years, and has won numerous teaching and advising awards at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Professor Sutherland has authored or coauthored thirteen books on 19th century America, including *A Savage Conflict: The Decisive Role of Guerrillas in the American Civil War* (UNC Press, 2009), for which he received the Tom Watson Book Award from the Society for Civil War Historians.



Battlefield Preservation

BY BRIAN SEITER

Historian Persists In Efforts To Correct Record, Honor Deceased

by Kathryn Jorgensen

Salisbury, S.C.—Many a Civil War enthusiast develops passion for his interests, but not many become a published authority, a crusader trying to do right by veterans and a sleuth involving a tale of intentionally inflated prison deaths. Mark Hughes, most recently author of The New Civil War Handbook (Savas Beatie 2009), has written five books about Union and Confederate cemeteries. The Kings Mountain, N.C., resident is not a historian by trade—he teaches electronics. After 24 years at it, he calls himself an independent researcher and authority on Confederate prisons. He’s trying to bring that authority to bear on the Department of Veteran Affairs. He wants it to list the names of soldiers buried in trenches as unknowns at Salisbury National Cemetery or allow the names to be listed at non-government expense.

Hughes makes a convincing case for why the names of 3,501 “known but unknown” men were not recorded at the cemetery. Those “unknowns” include at least 47 members of the Black 54th Massachusetts Regiment, and Robert Livingstone (as Rupert Vincent), whose father was David Livingstone, the famous explorer.

Hughes’ chronology begins on July 24th 1867, when Bvt. Brig. Gen. J.J. Dana of the Quartermaster Corps reported 3,501 known and three unknown soldiers from the Confederate prison camp were buried at Salisbury. Hughes says they comprise more than 90 percent of the prison’s dead.

The government spent \$4 million re-interring the bodies and creating the cemetery. Eighteen burial trenches

for men who died at Salisbury were marked with head-and footstones. Dead from other sites were also buried at the site, which was established as a national cemetery in 1870.

In 1868 the dead were recorded in Volume 14 of the Roll of Honor of Federal servicemen. Hughes has located the handwritten burial roster on which the roll was based at the National Archives.

Someone in the Quartermaster Department altered the records in 1868 to inflate Union deaths at the prison. Hughes has seen the original report of Bvt. Col. C.W. Folsom, Inspector of National Cemeteries, that reported 5,000 deaths. That number was written over in something like crayon and changed to 12,000.

Folsom’s account that the dead were buried in 13 trenches was changed to 18. Thus the printed report claimed 12,000 dead in 18 trenches. “I think the numbers were changed to make Salisbury look worse than it was,” Hughes says.

Congress in 1873 allocated \$10,000 for a monument that was erected in 1875 and still stands honoring the 11,700 U.S. soldiers buried in the cemetery.

In 1897 B.F. Booth who had served in the 22nd Iowa Infantry, Co. I, wrote Dark Days of the Rebellion about his time at Salisbury Prison. Hughes says that Booth, who was released on February 21st, 1865, had copied the burial register and reported 3,800 deaths from October 6, 1864, to February 21, 1865.

This period at the prison was hard because the small site held over 8,700 men, four times more prisoners than it could handle. There was a shortage of food and medical supplies and disease was rampant. According to the Salisbury Confederate Prison Association the death

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Phone: 630-460-1865
www.chicagocwr.org

The only requirement for membership in The Civil War Round Table is a genuine interest in the Civil War and its era. For information, address Membership Committee, 1039 Hinswood, Darien, Illinois 60561, or contact bsa1861@att.net.

rate that had been at 2 percent rose to 28 percent and a mass burial system was initiated....Hughes recently found the Original Register of the Rebel Prison Hospital at Salisbury, NC. kept by Rebel authorities. He says it can be used to validate the names in the Roll of Honor.

“These are American soldiers, they need to be memorialized,” Hughes says. “Their relatives never knew what happened to them. The War Department and Inspector General’s office suppressed this hospital roster. It is time to correct this injustice.”

For more information about Hughes’ efforts and his Salisbury information go to www.civilwarhandbook.com. The Salisbury Confederate Prison Association site at www.salisburyprison.org offers additional information.

From the December *Civil War News*

NOTE: Rob Girardi will be hosting a meeting of the Battlefield Preservation Committee Feb. 26th at 10 o’clock at his apartment.

January Meeting

BY JACKIE WILSON

At the 697th meeting of the Chicago Civil War Round Table, on January 14, 2011, our own **Lawrence Lee Hewitt**, PhD gave a talk about “*Deserters Who Didn’t*.” He began by telling the story of his infamous “Yankee” relative, J. C. Barnes, who began his army career with a 100-day enlistment in the 136th Indiana followed by service in the 42nd Illinois, and eventually hospitalized in St. Louis, Missouri in August 1862. When he was discharged from the hospital, he did not rejoin his regiment, but instead enlisted in the Mississippi Marine Brigade. He had the proper hospital discharge papers and the mustering out papers but somehow they never reached his old unit and thus was branded a deserter. This was the first of many men who are listed deserters but in reality did not.

In some cases, soldiers died in combat, were buried, and their unit never notified and thus they were branded deserters as well. Immediately before and after an engagement, the rolls were checked to see if the soldiers were there or not. There was also the bi-monthly roll call that was used to determine the soldier’s pay. There were eight possibilities that could be used, but it was not until World War I that the muster rolls would include Missing in Action. So the Civil War MIA became a deserter until evidence provided otherwise.

One problem occurred at Petersburg when the tunnel exploded. Because there were no identifiable bodies found at the center of the explosion, those soldiers could not be marked dead, except for Colonel Fleming, who was reported to have been “killed in action before Petersburg.” but all the lesser ranked soldiers were probably marked as deserters. One Junior 2nd Lieutenant Quattlebaum was “Supposed to have been killed.”

Can you imagine what some poor clerk, who knew that these men were probably dead but could not mark them as such, could do with the paperwork? The men who were no longer reporting for roll call could not be paid but because they could not be marked deceased, neither could they pay the next of kin.

At Gettysburg on July 2, the 14th Louisiana was involved in the attack on Culp’s Hill. The records indicate that 36 men were missing. There was no way to tell who was captured as some of the men gave false names to the enemy. But at least three men were not captured nor did they return to their regiment. These men were killed but reported as deserters.

Another reason for being marked as deserters was the destruction of the muster rolls. The diary of Edmund Eggleston, which covered the time period November 1863 through December 31, 1864 indicated that his battery was overrun at Nashville and all the company papers and records were lost. The last of the unit’s records were dated March and April 1864. Therefore Sergeant Eggleston is marked as AWOL, even though he returned to his unit in May 1864 and four of his fellow unit members who were killed that day in December are also marked as deserters. His granddaughter was Stella Stevens, the actress.

A third reason for being marked as a deserter was when a soldier was too ill to continue to fight, and was furloughed home. Before they could rejoin their regiment, they were drafted into another unit by Major General Thomas C. Hindman. Therefore, members of the 17th Arkansas were marked as deserters when they were transferred into the newly organized 35th Arkansas.

Some Confederate soldiers who were captured at Vicksburg were paroled and sent home on a 30-day furlough. Many of these men lived west of the Mississippi and when their 30 days were up, could not recross the river. They eventually joined General Price, but were still marked as deserters from their old unit. There were at least 2000 such men marked as deserters—who didn’t.

In conclusion, Hewitt presented a wonderful explanation as to why the numbers of deserters on both sides were erroneous. To hear the entire talk, there is a recording of the meeting (and every meeting) available from **Hal Ardell**, audio librarian. Contact Hal at (773) 774-6781 or hal229@ameritech.net. To view his slide presentations see <http://classic.kodakgallery.com/civilwar/main>.

Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero recently announced that **Thomas Lowry**, a long-time Lincoln researcher from Woodbridge, VA, confessed on January 12, 2011, to altering an Abraham Lincoln Presidential pardon that is part of the permanent records of the U.S. National Archives. Lowry admitted to changing the date of the pardon, written in Lincoln’s hand, from April 14, 1864, to April 14, 1865, the day John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln. Having changed the year from 1864 to 1865, Lowry was then able to claim that this pardon was of significant historical relevance because it could be considered one of, if not the final official act by President Lincoln before his assassination. Lowry has subsequently recanted his confession, bizarrely claiming the Archivists pressured him into signing.

GRAPESHOT



The **Chicago History Museum** is opening two exhibitions (“Abraham Lincoln” and “Lincoln’s Chicago”) on Feb. 12th, to coincide with Lincoln’s birthday and the 150th Anniversary of the start of the Civil War. The CHM also has an online exhibit, titled “Lincoln at 200.”

The **McCord Gallery & Cultural Center** is sponsoring an exhibit, “Gettysburg, Lincoln, and the Civil War in America” Feb. 24-27 at their home in Palos Heights. The exhibit features never-before-seen artifacts. Visit www.mccordgallery.org for more details.

Dave Corbett and his “Battlefield Balladeers” will perform at the Military History Fest in Wheeling Feb. 19-20, and at the Indian Trails Public Library Feb. 24th.

The 22nd Annual **Kankakee Valley CWRT symposium** will be held March 19th at the Quality Inn in Kankakee. The great lineup of speakers includes Terry Winschel, Dale Phillips, Eric Jacobson, plus Tim Connors and George Buss portraying Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. To register, email sharonschumacher@aol.com.

The Beloit (WI) International Film Festival will show a new film, “Love & Valor—The Intimate Civil War Letters”. Narrated by Tony Award-winning actor **Brian Dennehy**, the story is based on the book of the same name by our own **Charlie Larimer**. The event is Feb. 17th and 18th at the Beloit Public Library.

Know of any upcoming talks, events, or publications? All members are welcome to contribute items to the newsletter. Contact the editor at bsa1861@att.net or (630) 297-8046.

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Sixty plus years of audio recordings of CWRT lectures by distinguished historians are available and can be purchased in either audio cassette or CD format. For lecture lists, contact Hal Ardell at hal229@ameritech.net or phone him at (773) 774-6781.

Each meeting features a book raffle, with proceeds going to battlefield preservation. There is also a silent auction for books donated by Ralph Newman and others, again with proceeds benefiting battlefield preservation.

Upcoming Civil War Events

Feb. 2nd, Lake County CWRT: **Charlie Jarvis** on the “Belle City Rifles”

Feb. 2nd, Kankakee Valley CWRT: **Don Goin** on “The Sultana”

Feb. 4th, Northern Illinois CWRT: **Charlie Banks** on “Confederate mapmaker Jedediah Hotchkiss”

Feb. 10th, Milwaukee CWRT: **Steven Rogstad** on “Lincoln’s Art of Persuasion”

Feb. 11th, Kenosha Civil War Museum: Lunchbox Lecture Series, on “We, the People”. Visit www.thecivilwarmuseum.org for more details.

Feb. 12th, Kenosha Civil War Museum: **Steve Rogstad** on “Lincoln’s First 100 Days”

Feb. 13th, McHenry County CWRT: **Roland Wood** on “The 8th Illinois Cavalry”

Feb. 15th, Lincoln-Davis CWRT in Alsip: **Tom Carhart** on “Lee’s Real Plan at Gettysburg”

Feb. 18th, Salt Creek CWRT: **Mike Weeks** on “A Complete Civil War Road Trip”

Feb. 24th, South Suburban CWRT: **Gordon Ramsey** on “Civil War Balloons”

Reminder: 2011 Tour (Petersburg/Appomattox)—April 27-May 1, 2011
2012 Tour (Chickamauga/Chattanooga)—May 3-6, 2012

Bulletin Board



FUTURE MEETINGS

Regular meetings are held at the Holiday Inn Mart Plaza, 350 North Orleans Street, the second Friday of each month, *unless otherwise indicated*.

Feb. 11: **Dan Sutherland** on “Guerilla War”

March 11: **Susan Boardman**, “Gettysburg Cyclorama”

April 8: **Richard McMurry**, TBA

May 13: **Tom Schott**, “Alexander Stephens”

June 10: **Peter Carmichael**, TBA

Reminder

Bjorn Skaptason at the **Abraham Lincoln Book Shop** reminds us that the next “Virtual Book Signing” will be Feb. 19th at noon with **Richard Campanella** talking about his new book, Lincoln in New Orleans. For more information on these and upcoming events, visit www.virtualbooksigning.net or www.alincolnbookshop.com.

Lincoln Program this March

The Chicago Public Library, this Round Table, and other local historical organizations are sponsoring a program titled “150th Anniversary of the Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln”. The date is March 4, 2011, at the Union League Club in downtown Chicago, and will feature talks by historians such as **Michael Burlingame**, **Tom Schwartz** and our own **Dan Weinberg**, display of artifacts, and a “private tour” of the Chicago Public Library’s Civil War/Lincoln artifact collection. See www.ulcc.org/files/lincoln.pdf for more details.