Ted Karamanski on
“The Civil War as an Indian War”

It is well known that Indians fought in the Civil War and that several Indian wars occurred at the same time as crisis of the union, but that is not the focus of this talk. “The Civil War as an Indian War” will be an illustrated lecture exploring how the experience of American Settler Colonialism shaped the American way of war in general and the Civil War in particular. Understanding the tactics of settler-Indian conflicts helps explain the origins of the “hard war” program instituted to defeat the Confederacy.

Theodore Karamanski (Loyola University Chicago, Ph.D., 1979; B.A., 1975) is a Professor of History and Public History Director at Loyola University Chicago where he teaches courses in American Indian history, the Civil War, and public history. Karamanski has been a leading and national voice in the promotion of American and public history for more than three decades. He was the founder and later director of Loyola’s Public History Program (1981-1990, 2006-current), the first such program in the Midwest and later the first to offer the Ph.D. in public history. A founding director of the National Council on Public History (NCPH), Karamanski was later elected president of the body for the 1989-1990 term, and named Graduate Faculty Member of the Year at Loyola (1993-94) and Faculty Member of the Year at Loyola (2001-2002).

Karamanski has been a prolific author in the fields of American Indian, Great Lakes, Civil War, and nineteenth-century American history. He has written and edited numerous books, including: Civil War Chicago: Eyewitness to History with Eileen M. McMahon (Ohio University Press, 2014), which was chosen as the best book on Illinois history for 2015 by the Illinois State Historical Society; Blackbird’s Song: Andrew J. Blackbird and the Odawa People (Michigan State University Press, 2012); Fur Trade and Exploration: The Opening of the Far Northwest, 1821-1852 (University of Oklahoma Press, 1983); Rally ‘Round the Flag: Chicago and the Civil War (Nelson Hall, 1991), which was winner the Illinois State Historical Society’s “Special Achievement Award” (1992).
Preservation News

Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Champion Hill. 155 years after this series of conflicts leading up to the Battle of Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg, we have the chance to save land at the sites of these three history-changing battles. Here’s why we can’t let this opportunity pass us by.

Chancellorsville: The Opportunity: We have the chance to save 4 acres at the site of Jackson’s Flank Attack - nearly $280,000 worth of hallowed ground - for just $40,000. This amazing opportunity comes thanks to matching funds, including federal funding through the federal American Battlefield Preservation Program (or “Preserving America’s Battlefields Act”) and an anticipated grant from a supportive foundation.

Champion Hill: That same month, in the west, Union General Ulysses S. Grant works diligently to take control of Vicksburg and with it the Mississippi River. Champion Hill proves “the largest, bloodiest and most significant action of the Vicksburg campaign” according to Terry Winschel, author and retired National Park Service historian at Vicksburg.

The Opportunity: We expect to use $120,000 in matching funds from the federal American Battlefield Preservation Program to preserve these 68 acres at a cost of $240,000.

Brandy Station, Virginia: A month later, General Hooker anticipates a raid by Confederate cavalry under General J.E.B. Stuart and orders General Alfred Pleasonton to attack first. The Union's surprise advance at 4:30 a.m. June 9 spurs the largest cavalry battle on the North American continent. Much of the fighting that day swirls around these two acres at the heart of the battlefield, often called the St. James Church tract for the small Episcopal church that stood on the property in 1863.

The Opportunity: The Trust’s cost to purchase this landmark site at the epicenter of the battle is $75,000.

Together, these hallowed acres represent an amazing opportunity to preserve the integrity of these three battlefields, where our organizations and others already have invested enormous time and effort. For a total cost of $235,000, we can save all 74 acres - land valued at $595,000 - from the threat of development. That means every dollar you give today turns into $2.53, more than doubling the power of your gift.

And, if you make a gift of at least $61.08 today (in honor of H.R. 6108 to increase funding for the Preserving America’s Battlefields Act), we’ll send you a full-color, 18-inch by 12-inch print of a private, newly commissioned painting by renowned artist Keith Rocco that depicts the early morning fight of the 8th Illinois Cavalry at Brandy Station. This oversized image, printed on the highest-quality matte paper, signed and numbered by the artist, and shipped to you in a rigid mailer, has never been seen by or offered for sale to the public.

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 editor@chicagocwrt.org.

The gentleman who commissioned the painting is allowing us to reproduce it to help with the fundraising effort to save this land.

If you can help the Trust today with a gift of $500 or more, we’ll send you the same painting, but instead of being printed on paper, it will be an artist’s giclée in vibrant color on a 27-inch by 17-inch canvas. Both the premium paper print and large canvas giclée are being produced in very limited numbers, so don’t wait to reserve yours!

From the American Battlefield Trust

On Oct. 20-21, the annual Dollinger Farm Civil War Re-enactment will take place. This is the last year for the event, so be sure to visit!

On Oct. 19th, a monument to Marcellus Jones, the Wheaton resident who fired the first shot of the battle of Gettysburg, will be dedicated in Glen Ellyn
Tim Smith addressed The Civil War Round Table at its 774th Regular Meeting on September 14, 2018. His topic was drawn from his recently published book, The Decision Was Always My Own: U.S. Grant and the Vicksburg Campaign, wherein Smith analyzes the pivotal events of the union campaign to secure the Mississippi. By focusing on eight key decisions made during the campaign, Smith posits that Grant deviated from then accepted military doctrine to carve a unique strategy and win the decisive encounter of the campaign.

The campaign for Vicksburg was long and produced its share of disappointments. After attempting to march directly south through the center of Mississippi, Grant was compelled to withdraw after Van Dorn’s raid on the Holly Springs supply depot. Pulling back to Memphis, he sent Sherman down the river where the latter was repulsed before Chickasaw Bluffs. In early 1863, politics entered the picture when John McClernand, a political general, was given permission to raise a command to lead an expedition to Vicksburg. This prompted Grant to send all troops down the river under Sherman’s command. McClernand did later achieve a victory at Arkansas Post, but his design to take over the expedition was thwarted when Grant came south and asserted control over the entire army.

Thus by early 1863, Grant had decided to target Vicksburg and to assume command in the field. His third major decision was to adopt a waterborne operation, and took his army to Young’s Point near Vicksburg.

He made several attempts to bypass the river fortress via Lake Providence and Steele Bayou as well as Moon Lake and other routes through the Delta; he also commissioned the ineffectual ‘Grant’s Canal.’ When these all failed, he was met with a serious dilemma: whether to retreat or press onward. Although conventional doctrine dictated retreat, Grant refused to consider this option, and staying in place was unacceptable as well. It was then that he determined to move southward on the Louisiana side and cross the river with the cooperation of Admiral Porter and his brown water navy. Porter cautioned Grant that his ships would not be able to return upriver once they ran the Vicksburg batteries. Grant persisted in his plan, nonetheless.

Grant intended to cross at Grand Gulf but found that his force could not reduce the guns at that site. He maneuvered further south, crossed at Bruinsburg, and kept the army south of Bayou Pierre to avoid being trapped between that stream and the Big Black River. The army moved inland where it fought its first battle of the campaign at Port Gibson and moved towards Jackson. The army first defeated a rebel army at Raymond and then thrust aside a movement by Joe Johnston before Jackson, after which it cut the Southern Railroad connecting Vicksburg with the capitol.

The union army turned west after taking Jackson. Pemberton finally moved his army out of the city to Champion Hill where the major battle of the campaign was fought. This resulted in confederate defeat; a rear guard action at the Big Black produced similar results, causing Pemberton to retreat to the Vicksburg defenses. Smith opined that Grant became overconfident after Champion Hill and the Big Black by ordering useless assaults on confederate entrenchments in late May, and reluctantly settled into a siege. But the need to take Vicksburg before the end of campaigning season and Joe Johnston lurking in his rear were also concerns. Another assault for July 6th became unnecessary with the July 4th surrender.

Grant’s last decision was the parole of Pemberton’s army which was controversial in some circles. Smith emphasized that Grant had been criticized after the capture of Ft. Donelson and that the Navy, not wanting to transport a large number of prisoners, argued for parole.

Grant has been rightfully credited with a bold approach, cutting his army from its base of supply. But Smith advised that Grant had arranged for ammunition supply albeit rations were limited. The army was hungry when it arrived at Vicksburg. But by refusing to follow accepted Jominian principles, Grant confused his adversary and led to confederate ruin.

**Save the Date!**
The 2019 Battlefield Tour of Vicksburg will be May 2-5, 2019. Ed Bearss and Terry Winschel will be our guides—and you can’t get better than those two! More information will be forthcoming.

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**September Meeting**
By Mark Mattanga

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The Civil War Round Table

It is well known that Indians fought in the Civil War and that several Indian wars occurred at the same time as crisis of the union, but that Indian wars were not to have dinner and coming only for the address at 7:15 p.m., for a charge of $10 per person. Parking at the Holiday Inn is FREE.

Bulletin Board

Grapeshot

On Oct. 5th Rob Girardi will present “General John E. Smith” at the Illinois State History Conference. For more on his programs, visit https://www.robertgirardi.com.

As part of the Wilmette Public Library’s observance of the Illinois Bicentennial, on Oct. 24 Mary Abroe will present “Party Central: Two Illinoisans and the Politics of Antislavery, 1830-1860,” which focuses on the longtime rivalry of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. On Nov. 28th, she will facilitate a discussion of James Oakes’ The Radical and the Republican at the library.

Leslie Goddard will present “Louisa May Alcott” Oct. 11th at the Cook Library, Sullivan Community Center, Vernon Hills. For more information, visit her website at www.lesliegoddard.info.

The next “Friday Lunch Box” event at the Kenosha Civil War Museum will be at noon on Oct. 12th, featuring Lance Herdegen speaking on “He was called Billy Yank.” For more on programs at the museum, visit https://museums.kenosha.org/civilwar/events/

Check the Announcements section of the CWRT’s website for additional coming events.

PLEASE NOTE

Make your reservations by Sunday, Oct 7, by emailing dinnerreservations@chicagocwrt.org, or calling 630-460-1865 with the names of your party.

If a cancellation becomes necessary after dinner reservations have been made, please email us at dinnerreservations@chicagocwrt.org and/or call us at 630-460-1865.

We are offering the option of choosing not to have dinner and coming only for the address at 7:15 p.m., for a charge of $10 per person.

Parking at the Holiday Inn is FREE.

More Upcoming Civil War Events

Oct. 3rd, Kankakee Valley CWRT:
Scott Buennemeyer on “The Mexican War as Prelude to the Civil War”

Oct. 5th, Northern Illinois CWRT:
Bob Schultz on “Civil War Cartoons”

Oct. 9th, McHenry County CWRT:
Charlie Banks on “Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in the Civil War”

Oct. 11th, Milwaukee CWRT:
Ted Karamanski on “The Civil War as an Indian War”

Oct. 16th, Lincoln-Davis CWRT:
Bruce Allardice on “Sherman’s March to the Sea”

Oct. 17th, Starved Rock CWRT in Ottawa: IVHRRRA on “Artifact Detecting”

Oct. 19th, Salt Creek CWRT:
Rob Girardi on “Changing Memory of the Civil War”

Oct. 25th, South Suburban CWRT:
Ted Karamanski on “Inland Waters as the Key to Civil War Victory”

Future Meetings

Regular meetings are held at the Holiday Inn O’Hare, the second Friday of each month, unless otherwise indicated.

Nov. 9th: Paul Kahan on “The Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant: Preserving the Civil War’s Legacy”

Dec. 14th: David Hirsch and Dan Van Haften on “Abraham Lincoln and the Structure of Reason”

Jan. 11th, 2019: Bjorn Skaptasen on “Henry Morton Stanley at Shiloh”

Feb. 8th: Rob Girardi on “Gouverneur K. Warren’s Last Battle”

Mar. 8th: Horace Mewborn on “Col. Elijah White”

Apr. 12th: Brad Gottfried on “Maps of the Fredericksburg Campaign”

May 10th: John Horn on “The Petersburg Regiment: the 12th Virginia”

June 14th: Greg Biggs, “The Nevins-Freeman Address: Logistics of the Atlanta Campaign”

Author’s Voice

Join us online on October 30th at 12:30 pm (Central) when we welcome Doris Kearns Goodwin to A House Divided. Daniel Weinberg, owner and president of Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, Inc. will talk with her about her latest book, Leadership in Turbulent Times. Visit http://alincolnbookshop.com/ for more information on upcoming events.