

The TVCWRT is live on Thursday, April 8th. We will configure seating to maximize your safety and health. (Note the Little Round Table has met three months in a row at the Elks with no ill effects reported.)

1. Enter north side lobby door (not the bar door) with mask on. Honor system that you do not have temperature or show symptoms, have not traveled to COVID hotspots or have a person now in your residence with symptoms.
2. Mask to remain on, except when sitting to eat or drink in dining room. (no smoking)
3. 5:30--food and drink available in dining room. Sandwiches and a dinner special only, the server will take your order. Please do not go to the register to order or pay. ---
NO BUFFET

And for those that prefer to watch from home; we transitioned to a “new” online presentation system called “DISCORD”. Our Technology Officer, Michael Acosta, will be glad to help register anyone in the Round Table but it must be no later than 10 March to participate in this month’s program. Only members whose annual dues are paid-up will be given access. Please contact him michaelacosta1836@gmail.com.

Meeting set up in ballroom guidance:

1. Keep masks on during program, before and after; wear to move around (bathroom)
2. Seating will be in groupings of 4 chairs; six feet apart. Not necessary to fill chairs as arranged. You may move chairs to sit solo or in other groupings such as the family but practice social distancing. **6 feet from others.**

For those who notice: There has been no smoking in the room we meet in at the Elk’s since March. There will be NO further smoking in that room in the future. You will notice a fresher atmosphere in the ball room and we expect it to get even better over future months. Smoking is permitted in the bar area but the doors will be shut during our visits. You must go outside to smoke a cigar.



<https://gab.com/groups/22961>



<https://mewe.com/join/tennesseevalleycivilwarroundtable>



<https://www.facebook.com/tvcwrt>

We have expanded our Social Media formats; check them out!

**Tennessee Valley Civil War
Round Table
April 2021 Newsletter/Journal**



**To Inform and Educate
Since 1993
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Announcements: Thursday, April 8th; A live performance and also



Kellee Green Blake

streamed on Discord: A presentation by Kellee Green Blake; **The Eastern Shore: Virginia Goes to War.** Like nearly every border state, the sentiment regarding secession varied. It caused immense confusion, frustration, and often confrontation within and between families, long established residences, and their acquaintances. The Eastern Shore's Delmarva Peninsula was no different. The Union feared the population there would influence their neighbors to the north causing the Eastern Shore of Maryland to join the secession and also influence lower Delaware. Not unlike

North Alabama, a Union presence could contain the secessionist momentum. From 1861 until the end of the Rebellion, the competing sentiment impacted the residents of the community. Let's learn about that era.

Kellee Green Blake is the retired Director of the National Archives-Mid Atlantic Region and a Phi Beta Kappa, *Summa Cum Laude* graduate of Mary Washington College with a graduate degree in American History from Villanova University. She has worked from coast to coast with the National Archives, processing and administering records from the Founding Fathers to the Robert F. Kennedy Assassination. Kellee has been a regular speaker at national historical and genealogical conferences and is the author of two historical plays and multiple articles on the Federal Census, divided loyalties in wartime, and the law practice of Abraham Lincoln. She serves on several preservation and humanities boards and is writing a long overdue book about the Civil War occupation of Virginia's Eastern Shore.

We are returning to 1864 and retreating from Nashville with General's John Bell Hood and Nathen Bedford Forest; The Round Table's annual field trip is scheduled for Saturday, October 30, 2021. Mark your calendars for another adventure into the final years of the Civil War with Brigadier General (Ret) John Scales leading and narrating the day tour. Departure is 0700 and return 1730. Specific details will follow. **No Alabama or Auburn games scheduled!**



Robert Girardi

LIVE ON ZOOM with (Limited Seating) **Register @** www.cwrtcongress.org/speaker.html **The Murder Of 'Bull' Nelson,** presentation by Robert Girardi **April 14, 2021 @ 7 Pm EDT;** Noted historian and author, Robert Girardi examines the murder of General William "Bull" Nelson by General Jefferson C. Davis in Louisville's Galt House from a police investigators perspective. Operating from his vantage point as a retired Chicago PD homicide detective, Girardi will lead you through the dark alleys of interviews with witnesses, analysis, the investigator's report and the steps toward prosecution. Was it justified? Should

Davis swing? You be the judge and jury. You won't want to miss this high crime tale as told by one of Chicago's finest.

The Nameless & Faceless Women of The Civil War, presented by Lisa G. Samia, **April 21, 2021 @ 7 pm EDT**



Lisa G. Samia

Through a series of narratives and poems, poet/historian Lisa Samia will tell the stories of a number of the nameless and faceless women of the Civil War. They need not to have been on the front line to have contributed or to have suffered. This selected group of women and their forbearance truly represent the American experience before, during and after the War of the Rebellion. The lithograph on the book cover is a relative of the author, Elvira Finch Moore.



Robert E. May

Southern Jews, Slavery's Expansion South & The Coming Civil War; Presented by Robert E. May, on **April 28, 2021 @ 7 pm EDT**;

After the admission of California to the Union as a free state in 1850, southern slaveholders worried about being forever prevented from further expanding their slave labor system, given northern antislavery opposition to slavery in the West. Looking for new targets of opportunity in Latin America, they set their sights on Spain's colony of Cuba, which had a flourishing slave economy revolving around sugar and coffee plantations. Southerners hoped *either* that the U.S. would purchase the island through diplomatic channels, or that federal officials would let southern adventurers liberate Cuba by "filibuster" (private military) expeditions and annex it to the Union in the way Texas had gained statehood a decade earlier.

This talk highlights the role of southern Jewish politicians, including future Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin, in plots to get Cuba in the 1850s. It not only broadens our understanding of the road to Civil War, but also illuminates issues of anti-Semitism and Jewish assimilation from a unique perspective.

The Round Table selects the Wheeler Home in Decatur for this year's preservation project.

**"War is nothing but the continuation of politics by other means."
(Clausewitz; On War)**

Joseph Wheeler, soldier, congressman, servant to his country

By Marjorie Ann Reeves

Joseph Wheeler was a Georgia boy, born in Augusta, GA, on September 10, 1836, the youngest of four children. Even though he spent his youth with relatives in Connecticut, still he considered himself a Georgian. He was appointed to West Point from the state of Georgia. He served his country until the state of Georgia seceded then he served in the Confederate States Army (C.S.A.). After the war, he served in United States (U.S.) Congress and back in the U.S. Army during the Spanish American War. Joseph Wheeler spent his entire life in service to his countries.



Barely making the height requirement to get into West Point, he stood five feet and five inches tall and weighed 120 pounds, which is why he chose the cavalry. His size bought him the nickname “Little Joe.” He graduated from West Point at the age of 19 placing 19th out of 22 cadets. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, he attended the Army Cavalry School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. After graduation in 1860, he was sent to the Regiment of Mounted Rifles stationed in New Mexico Territory where he picked up another nickname.

Attacks by hostile Native Americans were common in the territory. Wheeler was assigned escort duty for a wagon train heading to Fort Craig from Hannibal, Missouri. He was with an ambulance carrying a mother and new born baby. When the wagon came under attack, Wheeler shot one Apache with his musket and charged into the band blazing away with his Colt pistol until they fled. From then on, he was called “Fighting Joe.”



When Georgia seceded from the Union on January 19, 1861, Joe followed his state and resigned from the U.S. Army. Joe’s brother wrote to Georgia’s governor for Joe to be appointed as a cavalry officer. Fighting Joe was given a lieutenant slot in the Georgia militia and subsequently in the Confederate Army. Starting on constructing coastal defenses at Pensacola Bay, he was soon noticed and promoted to Colonel while helping build forts, batteries, and training recruits. When others couldn’t get along with General Bragg, Wheeler’s unassuming manner and professional conduct won Bragg’s trust. When Bragg became commander of the Army of Tennessee, Wheeler rode with him. His first command was of the 19th Alabama Infantry Regiment, formed in Huntsville. They showed their grit in the Battle of Shiloh while losing a third of their men.

When the tide turned against the Confederates on the second day of the battle, Wheeler was given command of the rear guard covering the army’s retreat. By now, Fighting Joe had been wounded three times and had several horses shot from under him. His command expanded to include the 25th, 26th Alabama, and the 4th Mississippi Infantry Regiments when he transferred to General Hardee in the Army of Mississippi commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade for several months. He proved himself a cavalry leader in raids in Tennessee and Kentucky. He also became known for his extremely effective cavalry functions in covering the front and flanks of retreating army, intelligence gathering, and delaying enemy

advances. He was appointed Brigade General of the 2nd Corps of the Army of Tennessee. Wheeler's troops conducted a rearguard action for the Battles of Perryville, Stones River, and several others. With his command of 5,000 cavalrymen, they ran raids against Union supply lines, destroying railroad bridges, and hundreds of supply wagons while keeping actions against Union Forces. He was continuously in the field.

Within a year, Joe had earned his second star as Major General. In May 1863, he published a manual, *Cavalry Tactics*, which proved valuable in systemizing cavalries. He was unfortunate to run into General Forrest's temper at an attack on a Federal base at Dover, TN. Forrest thought Wheeler didn't manage the field correctly. Forrest told Wheeler, "Tell Bragg that I will be in my coffin before I will fight again under your command." General Bragg fixed the feud in Tullahoma Campaign by separating them putting Wheeler on the right flank and Forrest on the left. After the Battle of Stones River, Wheeler and his men were fighting against Union General Stanley covering General Bragg's retreat from Shelbyville. Stanley had found a weak undefended portion on the Confederate flank and moved his men around it. Wheeler tried to make a stand on the bridge over Duck River where he thought General Forrest was enroute. Being overwhelmed by the Union forces, Wheeler, with 50 of his men jumped in the Duck River to escape. General Forrest took his men on to Tullahoma while protecting the wagon train that General Wheeler had saved the day before in Shelbyville.



General Bragg sent Wheeler with 4000 men to attack Federal supply trains to keep them from reaching Chattanooga where the Union had settled. Three of the brigades were from Forrest who stated that the men were not ready for the expedition. Wheeler reported later, "the men were mere skeletons who were badly armed, had but a small supply of ammunition, and their horses were in horrible condition, having been marched continuously for three days and nights without removing saddles. The men were worn out and without rations."

During the raids on the Union, Wheeler and his men inflicted 2,000 enemy casualties, destroyed 1,000 supply wagons and hundreds of draft animals, burned five bridges, tore up hundreds of miles of railroad track causing estimated damage over \$1 million. In the end, Wheeler lost too many men to continue on the attacks, cutting short his plans for more cavalry raids. He was also proved adept at river raids capturing Union ships: *Charter*, *Trio*, *Parthenia*, *Hastings*, and destroying the *Slidell*.

Wheeler was the only effective Confederate force to oppose Sherman as he marched through Georgia and continued through South Carolina. Wheeler defeated Union Brigade General Kilpatrick at the Battle of Aiken on the S.C.-Georgia line. By this time, discipline was too lax to keep his men in line and the civilians of Georgia complained about Wheeler's men as much as they did Sherman's.

In General Wheeler's farewell speech to his men, he said:
Gallant Comrades:

“You have fought your fight; your task is done. During a four year’s struggle for freedom, you have exhibited courage, fortitude, and devotion. You are the sole victors of more than two hundred sternly contested fields; you have participated in more than a thousand conflicts of arms; you are heroes, veterans, patriots.

The bones of your comrades’ mark battlefields upon the soil of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

You have done all that human effort could accomplish. In bidding your adieu, I desire to tender my thanks for your gallantry in battle, your fortitude under suffering, your devotion at all times to the holy cause you have done so much to maintain. I desire also to express my gratitude for the kind feeling you have seen fit to extend toward myself and to invoke upon you blessings of our Heavenly Father to whom we must always look for support in the hour of distress. Brothers in the cause of freedom, comrades in arms, I bid you farewell.” J. Wheeler, Major General

Fighting Joe Wheeler commanded in 127 battles and 500 skirmishes. He had 18 horses shot out from under him, 36 staff officers shot at his side, 8 killed. As a cavalry officer at 26, he received the “Thanks of the Confederate Congress” for his service and from South Carolina for defending Aiken. Fighting Joe became Chief of Cavalry of the Army of Tennessee making Brigadier General by the age of 26. After General Stuart’s death in May of 1864, Fighting Joe became the highest-ranking cavalry officer in the Confederate Army.

General Wheeler was captured close to Atlanta while covering President Davis’ escape through Georgia from Richmond. Davis’ party was captured a few days later. All were put on the same boat to Fort Monroe. Clay and Stephens only had coats and shawls to cover themselves on the boat. General Wheeler sent his blanket to them and he slept on the open deck of the boat. Later Wheeler was transferred to Fort Delaware for several months until release.

General Hardee wrote of Wheeler to President Davis, “I have not met anyone in this war more devoted to the cause, or anyone more zealous, conscientious, or faithful in the discharge of his duties.”

President Davis said, “He displays a dash and a consummate skill which justly entitles him to a prominent place on the roll of the world’s greatest cavalry leaders.”

General Lee stated after the war: “The two ablest cavalry officers which were developed by the war were General J.E.B. Stuart of Virginia and General Joseph Wheeler of the Army of Tennessee.”

General Wheeler wrote in ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN...When we seek for the causes of the great conflict of 1861-1865, we must look beyond such incidents as the sympathy with the negro inflamed by ‘Uncle Tom’s Cabin’; beyond John Brown’s raid; beyond the Dred Scott Decision; beyond the Wilmot Proviso; beyond the Missouri Compromise; beyond the constitutional constructions and the questions of rights in the territories. We must look back to the differences, dissensions, and controversies which existed between and divided our forefathers centuries ago...

Joseph Wheeler found his wife during the war but since Fighting Joe was so busy chasing yankees, they didn't get married until 1866. His command arrived at Daniella Jones Sherrod's father's home camping for the night. Daniella



was a widow by the age of 20 and a staunch supporter of the Confederacy. She said she was attracted to Joe's sad eyes. She captured his heart and he became an Alabamian settling on her plantation after their marriage. They produced seven children, five daughters and two sons that both served their country. After the War, he tried his hand at several different occupations while studying law. He was more successful with his battles for U.S. Congress as Democratic Representative of Alabama which he served for eight years. He worked to unite the North and South once again and pushed for economic policies to help rebuild the South. He served as Chairman of

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury, and Committee on Territories. At the age of 62, he volunteered and served in the Spanish-American War with future president Teddy Roosevelt. Three of the Wheeler children served in the war with their father. An article in the *Augusta Chronicle* published February 27, 1898, stated, "General Joe Wheeler's standing offer of his military services to the War Department is not buncombe. He is a born soldier, a distinguished veteran and despite advanced years is as active as a cat. He is the best horseman in Washington." During a battle in Cuba, Fighting Joe was sick but going to the front in an ambulance until he saw some disabled men. He put them in his wagon and continued onto the front on his horse. His men were encouraged by their leader's act. He served as senior member of the commission which negotiated the surrender of Santiago and the Spanish Army in Cuba.

After the Spanish-American war, he was sent to New York to command a demobilization camp. The Philippine-American War started and he took command of the 1st Brigade in Arthur MacArthur's 2nd Division. General McArthur ordered General Wheeler to take his men to a certain point telling him how to travel. General Wheeler disagreed with the path and suggested a different way. The course which General McArthur directed for Wheeler would delay the men two weeks.

During the advance, Fighting Joe dismounted placed a sick soldier on his horse took a gun from another sick soldier and shouted, "Come on boys!" going his path overtaking the cavalry and brought his men ready to fight. The *Chronicle* ran an article on August 15, 1898, stating, "General Wheeler, who commanded our corps, has been as chipper as lively as a cricket from the beginning and although he had a touch of fever, he has been out every day. Being short of stature, he did climb a tree during the battles...funniest thing that ever occurred in military history - a commanding officer directing his troops in battle from a tree top - but there is nothing the matter with Old Joe - from an officer who was there."

Appointed commander of Camp Wheeler in Huntsville after he came back from the war, he stayed at a residence on Monte Sano. During his stay the city of

Huntsville he was presented a \$700 black Kentucky saddle horse on the Courthouse square. The *Democrat* ran an article on December 1, 1898: “Huntsville’s streets were crowded with enthusiastic citizens from all areas of the Eight Congressional District of Alabama... “Captain Milton Humes spoke for the citizens of Huntsville in presenting the horse and saddle to General Wheeler. General Wheeler’s response, “I came among you thirty-seven years ago. I was very little more than a youth and utterly unknown. I was received with that generous welcome which is so characteristic of the people of North Alabama. Every honor which has been given me with generous hand, and all the honors which I have received, have been in some way due to your kindness and generosity. I see about me, now gray with years, those who in early youth stood by my side during a great and bloody conflict. Their courage on many a hard-fought field where legions of our comrades fell has bound us together by ties too strong to be severed by less than death. .“I accept this generous present, not for its beauty, not for its perfection---though it is the most beautiful and perfect of its kind—but I value it higher because of the spirit which activated my friends from whom it comes and the honor to myself of which this gift is the expression.” “To your beautiful city and her people, I am bound by ties peculiarly strong and dear...Here at your old seminary were spent the happy school girl days of one who loved your people before it became my good fortune to dwell among you. It was she who for thirty years blessed my life and home, bravely bearing and sharing struggle so well known to all who cherish the brightest and yet the saddest memories of our beloved Southland.”

After the Philippine-American War, he retired as a brigadier general in the U.S. Army in 1900. During all his war experiences, he authored several books. In 1902, General Longstreet visited West Point and saw General Joe Wheeler dressed in his blue Spanish-American War uniform. Longstreet said, “Joe, I hope the Almighty God takes me before he does you, for I want to be within the gates of hell to hear Jubal Early cuss you in the blue uniform.” Longstreet died two years before Wheeler. General Joseph Wheeler had the Federal and Confederate flags draped on his coffin and was buried in Arlington Cemetery in January 1906.

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- <https://bioguideretro.congress.gov/Home/MemberDetails?memIndex=W000338>
- <https://civilwarmonths.com/2018/10/01/wheelers-tennessee-raid/>
- Photographs from the Alabama Archives

Board Reports; Join the Board and make a difference in our Round Table.

Technology Officer: Michael Acosta, Live streaming of our Round Table sessions to our members via internet is offered through Discord with no charge. All dues paying members interested- please email our Tech/Website rep, Michael Acosta at michaelacosta1836@gmail.com so he can send you instructions on how to set up an account Discord and get rolling.

Membership Chair Kevin Rodrigues: As of 28 February 2021 we have 189 members on the rolls including spouses/significant others. There were 4 renewals in March. We have 14 premium memberships and 67 of our members are paid up for a total of 48%. **Please pay your membership dues now.**

Preservation Chair: Robert Hennessee proposes General Wheelers Home for the TVCWRT 2021 preservation effort. (*see the article regarding General Wheeler.)

Vacancy: Sergeant at Arms and projectionists

2021 Schedule for Speakers (*subject to change*)

13 May, John Cole, Artillery of the Civil War

10 June, Delores Hydock, Soldiers in Hoop Skirts: Nursing, Spying, Serving

8 July, John Thompson, Sgt. Gilbert Henderson Bates: The March that Ended the War

12 August, Scott Mingus, Targeted Tracks: Cumberland Rail Road at War

9 September, John Scales, Hood's Retreat from Nashville (field trip preview)

14 October, Ken Rutherford, Landmines: The Hidden Horrors of War

11 November, Thomas Flagel, War, Memory, and the 1913 Gettysburg Reunion

TVCWRT Features

Nooks and Crannies: Our members and friends have a perspective on the characters and events regarding the War Between the States, and you can share your views with us. Their perspectives www.TVCWRT.org under the heading of Nooks and Crannies, is collection of perspectives archived by Emil Posey.

TVCWRT Civil War Digest, Commanders Update; April 1862:

In April 1862 the Anaconda on land and sea visibly tightened around the Confederacy while the battle of Shiloh/Pittsburg Landing shocked the nations and illustrated the cost of war in terms of lives. The upper reaches of the Mississippi were controlled by the Union when Island number 10 was captured and the southern portion was lost when New Orleans surrendered. Federal forces advanced toward Mississippi and into Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, North and South Carolina and Missouri, essentially lost, become a guerrilla battle ground. Union reconnaissance reached Chattanooga, Tennessee and in Virginia, the Peninsula campaign was General McClellan's response to get after and engage the Southern Army -- Lincoln's direction.

Political:

Martial law is declared in East Tennessee and the US Senate votes 29 to 14 to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the US House of Representatives votes 93-39 to gradually abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Confederate government prepares to enact the law of conscription of all able-bodied men, age 18 to 35 years old.

United States Army Major General Appointments:

Absalom Baird

George Dashiell Bayard

William Plummer Benton

Henry Bohlen,

George Cadwalader

John Curtis Caldwell

James Henry Carleton

Cassius Marcellus Clay

Neal Dow

Quincy Adams Gillmore

George Sears Greene

Milo Smith Hascall

Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel

John Cleveland Robinson

Isaac Peace Rodman

Thurman Seymour

George Henry Thomas

Henry Walton Wessells

James Clifford Veatch

Max Weber

United States Army Brigadier General Appointment

James Henry Van Alen,

Benjamin Alvord

Adolph Wilhelm August

Absalom Baird,

George Dashiell Bayard,

William Plummer Benton,

Henry Bohlen,

Gillpatrick Blunt

Napoleon Bonaparte Buford,

John Curtis Caldwell

James Henry Carleton

Samuel Wylie Crawford

Thomas Turpin Crittenden

Charles Devens, Jr.

Neal Dow

Quincy John White Geary

Adams Gillmore

George Sears Greene

Cuvier Grover

Pleasant Adam Hackleman

Milo Smith Hascall

William Alexander Hammond

George Lucas Hartsuff

Andrew Atkinson Humphreys

Nathan Kimball
Robert Byington Mitchell
Francis Engle Patterson
Abram Sanders Piatt
Henry Prince
Leonard Fulton Ross,
Alfred Howe Terry
Amiel Weeks Whipple
Rufus Saxton

Carl Schurz
Friedrich von Seinwehr
William Sooy Smith
John Cleveland Robinson
Isaac Peace Rodman
Thurman Seymour
Max Weber
Henry Walton Wessells
James Clifford Veatch

Confederate Major General Appointments:

Braxton Bragg is appointed Full General
John Cabell Breckenridge
Thomas Carmichael Hindman
Jones Mitchell Withers

Confederate Brigadier General Appointments:

Jean Jacques Alfred	George Earl Maney
Lewis Addison Armistead	Alexander Mouton
John Bchols	Roger Atkinson Pryor
Rector Beal	John Stuart Williams
Joseph Finegan	William Nelson
Franklin Gardner	William Preston
Thomas Jordan	William Yarnel Slack
Julius Adolph de Lagnel	Martin Luther Smith
Lewis Henry Little	

Changes in Districts and Commands:

Union Actions;

The Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, is transferred to the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, near Hampton, VA, consisting of 12 Federal Divisions, under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, USA.

Brig. Gen. James William Denver, assumed command of the District of Kansas and Col. Fenis Forman, 4th California Infantry assumed command of the District of Southern California.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Davis Sturgis assumed command of the District of Kansas as Brig. Gen. John McAllister Schofield is placed in command in Missouri.

Col. Justus Steinberger, 1st Washington Territory Infantry, is assigned to command the District of the Oregon Territory.

The Union Armies of the Mississippi are reorganized:

Maj. Gen. George Henry Thomas, Right Wing
Maj. Gen. John Pope, Left Wing
Maj. Gen. John Alexander McClernand, Reserve Wing
Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commands Army of the Ohio
Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, overall 2nd in command

Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, USA, is assigned to special duty in the Dept. of the South, SC, etal.

The Depts. of the Rappahannock (under Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell) and the Shenandoah (under Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks) are constituted in VA.

The 1st US Army Corps (McDowell's) is detached from the Army of the Potomac and is merged into the Dept. of the Rappahannock, VA, which places McDowell in a position to protect Washington, DC.

The 5th US Army Corps (Bank's) is merged into the Dept. of the Shenandoah and subsequently Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Prentiss Banks assumed command of the Dept. of the Shenandoah, VA.

Confederate Actions;

Maj. Gen. John Clifford Pemberton's command is extended over Middle and Eastern Florida while Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan is assigned command of the Dept. of Middle and Eastern Florida, Brig. Gen. John Horace Forney will command the Dept. of Alabama and West Florida.

Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn's forces are ordered to Memphis, TN.

Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe Parsons, *Missouri State Guard*, assumes command of the Confederate *Missouri State Guard*.

General Joseph E. Johnston's, CSA, command is extended over the Depts. of Norfolk and the Peninsula.

Alabama;

Huntsville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, is occupied by the Union forces of Brig. Gen. Ormsby Mitchel, USA along with Decatur and Tuscumbia. There are a few skirmishes at Tuscumbia, Bolivar, Paint Rock Bridge, and at West Bridge, near Bridgeport while Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman leads a Federal expedition to Bear Creek.

Arizona Territory;

There was a skirmish at Picacho Pass, near Tucson.

Arkansas;

The Federals skirmish with local militia at Talbot's Ferry, near Yellville and destroyed the Confederate saltworks.

California;

There was contact at Table Bluff and skirmishing near Fort Anderson, Arcata, and on the Eel River near Fort Baker and more contact at Owen's River. Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, USA, led an expedition from Southern California through Arizona to Northwestern Texas and New Mexico Territory, gradually forcing the Confederates to evacuate the New Mexico Territory on the 9th of April.

Florida;

Federal troops occupy Apalachicola while there was skirmishing near Fernandina and Saint Andrew's Bay with Capt. R. S. Smith, CSA, Marianna Dragoons. Jacksonville was evacuated by the Union forces.

Georgia;

Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, USA, from nearby Tybee Island, used men from the *USS Wabash*, first bombarding then capturing Fort Pulaski near Savannah and he continued his maneuvers to Whitemarsh Island, or Wilmington Island.

Mr. James J. Andrews led at least 22 men to capture the Confederate locomotive *General* at Marietta, beginning the Great Locomotive Chase. They were caught by pursuing Confederates at Ringgold. Eight, including Andrews were executed, 8 escaped from prison, and 6 were paroled.

Maj. Gen. David Hunter, USA, ordered the emancipation of slaves at Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island.

Louisiana;

Flag Officer David Farragut's, USN gunboats and Commander David Porter's mortar fleet bombarded and captured of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, consequently, the batteries of Forts Jackson and St. Philip were successfully passed by Flag Officer Daniel Farragut's naval fleet after confronting the Confederate ram, *CSS Manassas*. The fleet moved unabated on New Orleans. Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, CSA, evacuated the city and local civilians officially surrendered New Orleans on April 29th. The capture was credited to the US Navy, under Flag Officer Daniel Farragut and it rendered the use of Forts Jackson and Fort Saint Philip, useless.

Mississippi;

Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell's, CSA forces encountered a Federal expedition from Ship Island, to Biloxi and Pass Christian while Gen. Henry W Halleck, USA, skirmished along the Corinth road while pursuing Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, CSA to Guntown.

Missouri;

Many Union Generals skirmish in Missouri; Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele, at Doniphan; Brig. Gen. James Totten, on the Little Sni creek; Brig Gen Ben Loan, Militia at Medicine Creek while Federal reconnaissance from Cape Girardeau to Jackson, Whitewater, and Dallas, reported skirmishing near Doniphan, at Putnam's Ferry, and Walkersville.

Federal units scouted through Gadfly, Newtonia, Granby, Neosho, and the Valley of the Indian Creek while skirmishes erupted near Warrensburg and Warsaw. After scouting Shiloh Camp, on Hoyle's Run, near Quincy, skirmishes were reported at Little Niangua, in Hickory County, scouting from Humansville to Montevallo, Vernon County, skirmishing at Jackson with the MO Cavalry Militia near Shiloh, about 15 miles southeast of Osceola concluding with a raid on a Rebel camp by Brig. Gen. James Totten, USA.

Skirmishes continued at the Little Blue River, Diamond Grove, and near Montevallo, with Rebel jayhawkers. There was a skirmish near the Santa Fe Road where the Union attacked William Clark Quantrill's guerrillas. Skirmishes continued with mounted bushwhackers at Walkersville, Lost Creek, Blackwater Creek, and Warsaw. On the Osage, near Monagan Springs a small band of jayhawkers were engaged while 30,000 Federal rations were delivered by the steamer Silver Lake. Skirmishes at Neosho with Confederate aligned Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians occurred along with a skirmish at Turnback Creek. Federals scouted the Marias-des-Cygnés and the Elk Fork Rivers with skirmishing at Warsaw.

New Mexico Territory;

Col. Edward R. S. Canby, 19th US Infantry, commanding the Dept. of New Mexico, skirmished with Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley, CSA, at Albuquerque and Sibley's forces retreated southward along the Rio Grande River. Canby's pursuit included skirmishing at Peralta and Socorro.

North Carolina;

Skirmishing began at Foy's Plantation at Pollocksville, moved toward Haughton's Mill, Horton's Mills, or Pollocksville Road, with Col. Baron Egloffstein's, 103 NY Infantry. Skirmishing commenced near Newport as Capt. John Boothe, CSA, attacked Lieut. Col. James Wilson's, USA, pickets on the Cedar Point Road. Skirmishing continued at Gillett's Farm, Pebbly Run, with the 2nd NC Volunteers' and included an engagement at South Mills, or Camden, Camden County, involving Brig. Gen. Jesse L. Reno, USA, under Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, USA, and Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger, CSA.

There was skirmishing on the Trent Road as Federal forces successfully blockaded the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal and skirmishing continued near Batchelder's Creek, NC, with Maj. Andrew Elwell, USA 23 MA Infantry while a Federal expedition to Elizabeth City, NC, by Lieut. Col. Griffin, 6th NH Infantry aboard the steamers *Ceres*, *Eagle*, *Putnam* and the *Virginia* was executed.

South Carolina;

Federal troops occupied Edisto Island and a reconnaissance continued from Seabrook Island to 1 mile from Rockville under cover of the Federal gunboat, *Pocahontas*.

Skirmishing erupted on Edisto Island and there were engagements at Pineberry Battery, Williston, White Point. The result was the destruction of the Confederate battery at Pineberry.

Tennessee;

There was a Federal gunboat expedition on the Tennessee River, from Pittsburg Landing, to Eastport, MS, and Chickasaw, AL.

Gen. Albert S. Johnston, CSA, enroute from Corinth, MS, to clash with Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, USA, at Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh Church, was hampered by bad weather. Skirmishers near Pittsburg Landing, at Crump's Landing, or Adamsville, did not expect Gen. Albert S. Johnston, CSA, to attack.

Meanwhile a Confederate expedition from Greeneville, into Laurel Valley, NC, by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, CSA included Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, CSA skirmishing with Federals near Monterey, TN.

Maj. Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith, USA, died from a combination of an infection to his leg and camp fever (dysentery) at Union Headquarters, Savannah. Unable to lead the Federal command at Shiloh, TN, one of his former subordinates, Maj. Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, USA, commanded the Federal operations.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, included fighting around Shiloh Church, the Sunken Road, the Hornet's Nest, at the Blood Pond, and the Peach Orchard, resulted in the battle swaying back and forth with Maj. Gen. Grant, retreating to the protection of the Union gunboats, *USS Lexington*, and the *USS Tiler*. Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, USA, arrived with reinforcements forcing a general Confederate retreat, now under command of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, CSA, as Gen. Albert S. Johnston, CSA, was mortally wounded; one of about 23,500 casualties.

Senior Casualties Include:

General Albert Sidney Johnston, CSA, had his femoral artery in his leg severed by a musket ball, and he bled to death after refusing to send for his Confederate doctors who were busy caring for the Federal wounded.

Brig. Gen. Adley Hogan Gladden, CSA, was mortally wounded as his right leg was amputated by a shell fragment. He died six days later near Corinth, MS.

Brig. Gen. William Harvey Lamb Wallace, USA, was mortally wounded while leading his men in a retreat, after assisting Brig. Gen. Benjamin Mayberry Prentiss, in defending the "Hornet's Nest". He died at Maj. Gen. Grant's headquarters at Savannah.

Col. Daniel Weisiger Adams, CSA, 1st LA, lost his right eye during the battle.

The Federals conducted a reconnaissance from the Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing battlefield along Corinth and Purdy roads as Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, CSA, retreated toward Corinth, MS. Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, CSA, skirmish at Wartrace. There was skirmishing at Savannah and Monterey near Corinth, MS.

Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, CSA, captured about 475 Union refugees at Woodson's Gap as the families of Messrs. Brownlow, Johnson, Maynard, and other Union men were ordered to leave the Confederacy, East Tennessee.

There was skirmishing at Lick Creek and Shelbyville Road. Skirmishing at Arkins' Mill as the Confederate scouted the Forked Deer River. Skirmishes occurred at Pea Ridge with Maj. Gen. John McClernand, USA, at Cumberland Mountain, near Monterey with Maj. Gen. John Pope, USA. The Federal expedition to Purdy resulted in occupying the town.

There was a Federal raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Bethel Station.

Texas;

An affair at San Luis Pass resulted in the destruction of the Confederate steamer *Columbia* and the Confederates captured the Union launches belonging to the *USS Arthur* in Arkansas Pass.

Virginia;

Skirmish at Salem as Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, CSA, retreated up the Shenandoah Valley, protected by his cavalry, under Col. Turner Ashby, CSA as Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks, USA advanced his Union forces from Strasburg to Woodstock and skirmished at Stony Creek, near Edenburg.

The Federal reconnaissance to the Rappahannock River was executed as Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, USA, after arriving at Fortress Monroe, near Hampton, VA, aboard the US steamer, *Commodore*. The arrival preceded the advance of the Army of the Potomac, from the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, toward Yorktown.

Skirmishes erupted at Howard's Mills near Cockletown and at Great Bethel. The Federal siege of Yorktown by Maj. Gen. McClellan's Army of the Potomac, against Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder began.

There was skirmishing near Lee's Mill and the junction of the Warwick, the Yorktown Roads and at Columbia Furnace. A Federal reconnaissance to the Rappahannock River, by Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lucas, 16th Infantry, wanted to obtain information on positions of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

There was a skirmish at Monterey with Brig' Gen' Robert Milroy, USA and the Federal reconnaissance to the Rappahannock River, led by Capt. Robert F. Dyer, USA, 1st ME Cavalry, was repulsed near Bealeton.

Several actions included a skirmish at Columbia Furnace with Maj. Gen. Banks, USA, an engagement at Lee's Mill, Burnt Chimneys, or Dam No. 1 and a Federal reconnaissance to Liberty Church where Lieut. Col. Willard Sayles, 1st RI Cavalry, arrested the blacksmith Willis and a Federal reconnaissance to the Rappahannock River failed as Maj. Robert C. Anthony, 1st RI Cavalry was forced to retreat near the blacksmith Willis' home.

There was a skirmish near Falmouth and Fredericksburg was occupied by Union forces, under Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell and the Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks as Mount Jackson was occupied along with skirmishing at Rude's Hill and New Market.

There was a skirmish at Piedmont and the occupation of Falmouth across from Fredericksburg, VA, by Maj. Gen. Ervin McDowell, USA and a reconnaissance to the Rappahannock River, under Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, USA.

There was skirmishing on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, near Luray and Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks occupied Sparta as Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, USA, met Abraham Lincoln near Fredericksburg on the Aquia Creek and returned with the President to Washington, DC.

Skirmishing commenced at Monterey and Harrisonburg as Union forces of Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, occupied and skirmished near Luray and Maj. Gen. William Buel Franklin's, USA, Division arrives at Yorktown.

Skirmishing commenced 9 miles from Harrisonburg and at McGaheysville and Swift Run Bridge, in the vicinity of Harrisonburg with Union cavalry along with a skirmish at Gordonsville and Keezletown Cross-Roads in front of Yorktown.

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Stonewall Jackson, CSA, moved toward Staunton from Elk Run, near Swift Run Gap, Shenandoah Valley.

West Virginia;

There were skirmishes at Moorefield and Holly River and Maj. Ebenezer B. Andrews, 36th OH Infantry executed a Federal expedition from Summerville (Nicholas Court-House) to Addison and skirmished with bushwhackers at Chapmanville and Grass Lick, between Lost River and Cacapon.

A Federal raid from Fairmont to Valley River and Boothsville, Marion County, sent by Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, USA, to capture or kill certain individuals in the area trying to raise companies of volunteers for the Confederate cause was successful; most of the men killed.

Navy Operations;

Under the cover of darkness and a severe thunderstorm, *USS Pittsburg* and the *USS Carondelet*, pass below the Confederate batteries at Island No. 10 through the channel that Maj. Gen. John Pope's men cut in the Mississippi River around the Island. The Confederate Garrison surrendered at Tiptonville, TN, to Maj. Gen. John Pope. Meanwhile the Union ironclads, *USS Mississippi* and the *USS Pensacola*, entered the lower Mississippi River in preparation for an assault on New Orleans.

Fort Pillow, TN, on the Mississippi River, was bombarded by Union mortar and gunboats.

Men from the *USS Itasca* and the *USS Pinola* employ a night raid to remove some of the Confederate river obstructions below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Mississippi River New Orleans, LA.

Col. Moses White, CSA, surrendered Fort Macon, NC, to Brig. Gen. John Grubb Parke, USA, with the assistance of the Union gunboats, *Chippewa*, *Daylight*, *Gemsbok*, and the *Georgia*. Fort Quitman, was abandoned by the Confederates, near New Orleans, LA, and a blockade runner is was also captured.

The British *Orcto* (soon to be *CSS Florida*) arrived at Nassau, the Bahamas Islands, as Confederate Naval Operations in Hampton Roads, VA resulted in the *CSS Virginia* (Merrimac) capturing three Union merchant ships.

The Federal blockade on the Rappahannock River reported capturing the following Confederate vessels: *Eurcka*, *Falcon*, *Lookout*, *Monterey*, *Reindeer*, *Roundout*, *Sarah Ann*, *Sea Flower*, and the *Sydney Jones*.

Reference: *The Chronological Tracing of the American Civil War per the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, by Ronald A. Mosocco, 1995, James River Publications, Williamsburg, Virginia.

NATIONAL POETRY MONTH; April is National poetry month and the TVCWRT recognizes a prominent poet from the Civil War era: Walt Whitman

Drum-Taps; Synopsis

“Drum-Taps” is a sequence of 43 poems about the Civil War, and stands as the finest war poetry written by an American. In these poems Whitman presents, often in innovative ways, his emotional experience of the Civil War. The sequence, as a whole, traces Whitman's varying responses, from initial excitement (and doubt), to direct observation, to a deep compassionate involvement with the casualties of the armed conflict. The mood of the poems varies dramatically, from excitement to woe, from distant observation to engagement, from belief to resignation. Written ten years after

"Song of Myself," these poems are more concerned with history than the self, more aware of the precariousness of America's present and future than of its expansive promise. In "Drum-Taps" Whitman projects himself as a mature poet, directly touched by human suffering, in clear distinction to the ecstatic, naive, electric voice which marked the original edition of *Leaves of Grass*.

First published as a separate book of 53 poems in 1865, the second edition of *Drum-Taps* included eighteen more poems (*Sequel to Drum-Taps*). Later the book was folded into *Leaves of Grass* as the sequence "Drum-Taps," though many individual poems were rearranged and placed in other sections. By the final version (1881), "Drum-Taps" contained only 43 poems, all but five from *Drum-Taps* and *Sequel*. Readers looking for a reliable guide to the diverse issues raised in the sequence would be advised to turn to the fine study by Betsy Erkkila. Interested readers will find the more ironic and contemplative poems of Herman Melville's *Battle Pieces and Aspects of the War* (1866) a remarkable counterpoint to Whitman's poems.

Aroused and angry,
I thought to beat the alarm, and urge relentless war;
But soon my fingers fail'd me, my face droop'd, and I resign'd
myself,
To sit by the wounded and soothe them, or silently watch the dead.

Drum-Taps

FIRST, O songs, for a prelude,
Lightly strike on the stretch'd tympanum, pride and joy in my city,
How she led the rest to arms--how she gave the cue,
How at once with lithe limbs, unwaiting a moment, she sprang;
(O superb! O Manhattan, my own, my peerless!
O strongest you in the hour of danger, in crisis! O truer than
steel!)
How you sprang! how you threw off the costumes of peace with
indifferent hand;
How your soft opera-music changed, and the drum and fife were heard
in their stead;
How you led to the war, (that shall serve for our prelude, songs of
soldiers,)
How Manhattan drum-taps led.
Forty years had I in my city seen soldiers parading;
Forty years as a pageant--till unawares, the Lady of this teeming and
turbulent city,
Sleepless amid her ships, her houses, her incalculable wealth,
With her million children around her--suddenly,
At dead of night, at news from the south,
Incensed, struck with clenched hand the pavement.
A shock electric--the night sustain' d it;
Till with ominous hum, our hive at day-break pour' d out its myriads.
From the houses then, and the workshops, and through all the
doorways,
Leapt they tumultuous--and lo! Manhattan arming.
To the drum-taps prompt,
The young men falling in and arming;
The mechanics arming, (the trowel, the jack-plane, the blacksmith's

hammer, toss aside with precipitation;)
The lawyer leaving his office, and arming--the judge leaving the court;
The driver deserting his wagon in the street, jumping down, throwing the reins abruptly down on the horses' backs;
The salesman leaving the store--the boss, book-keeper, porter, all leaving;
Squads gather everywhere by common consent, and arm;
The new recruits, even boys--the old men show them how to wear their accoutrements--they buckle the straps carefully;
Outdoors arming--indoors arming--the flash of the musket-barrels;
The white tents cluster in camps--the arm'd sentries around--the sunrise cannon, and again at sunset;
Arm'd regiments arrive every day, pass through the city, and embark from the wharves;
(How good they look, as they tramp down to the river, sweaty, with their guns on their shoulders!
How I love them! how I could hug them, with their brown faces, and their clothes and knapsacks cover'd with dust!)
The blood of the city up--arm'd! arm'd! the cry everywhere;
The flags flung out from the steeples of churches, and from all the public buildings and stores;
The tearful parting--the mother kisses her son--the son kisses his mother;
(Loth is the mother to part--yet not a word does she speak to detain him;)
The tumultuous escort--the ranks of policemen preceding, clearing the way;
The unbent enthusiasm--the wild cheers of the crowd for their favorites;
The artillery--the silent cannons, bright as gold, drawn along, rumble lightly over the stones;
(Silent cannons--soon to cease your silence!
Soon, unlimber' d, to begin the red business;)
All the mutter of preparation--all the determin'd arming;
The hospital service--the lint, bandages, and medicines;
The women volunteering for nurses--the work begun for, in earnest--no mere parade now;
War! an arm'd race is advancing!--the welcome for battle--no turning away;
War! be it weeks, months, or years--an arm'd race is advancing to welcome it. Manhattan a-march! --and it's O to sing it well!
It's O for a manly life in the camp!
And the sturdy artillery!
The guns, bright as gold--the work for giants--to serve well the guns:
Unlimber them! no more, as the past forty years, for salutes for courtesies merely;
Put in something else now besides powder and wadding.
And you, Lady of Ships! you Mannahatta!
Old matron of this proud, friendly, turbulent city!
Often in peace and wealth you were pensive, or covertly frown'd amid all your children;
But now you smile with joy, exulting old Mannahatta!

TVCWRT Civil War Tutorial; Part IV: Reality Sets In; 1862 Military *by Ed Kennedy*

Continued in May

TVCWRT Little Round Table (LRT) Discussion and Schedule -

Due to weather the March LRT was cancelled.

Next UP: April 22, 2021 - Vicksburg Campaign 7 - Siege Operations Led by Emil Posey

1. Vicksburg, Gibraltar of the West. Deserved or hype?
2. What battle sealed Vicksburg's fate? Champion Hill? Seems the obvious answer, but what about—
 - Jackson - cuts Vicksburg's MSR; effectively isolates it.
 - Bruinsburg - Grant is across the river and has room to maneuver.
 - Porter running the fleet past Vicksburg to link up with the army and ferry them across.
 - Fort Donelson – Grant's career does a 180

Other?

3. What is a siege? What others occurred during the Civil War?
4. Who designed Vicksburg's defenses?
5. What was the first Union unit to reach and secure Hayne's Bluff, thus reestablishing contact with Union lines west of the Yazoo River?
6. Why did Pemberton place his two fresh divisions on the Graveyard and Jackson roads? When Union forces finally closed on the city's fortifications, the city was effectively covered on three sides (east, north, and the Mississippi). Why was Grant's left flank open?
7. Why did Grant choose to immediately attack the Vicksburg entrenchments on May 19, the day after the Union victory at Big Black River Bridge? Why again on May 22?
8. Who or what was the Forlorn Hope?
9. Why was Johnston so cautious in his planning and attempt(s) to relieve Pemberton?
10. How effective was Johnston's force? What was its potential? How about Johnston himself?
11. Did circumstances support the possibility of a breakout by Pemberton to the NE with a link-up in the Mechanicsburg corridor with Johnston coming SW from Canton? Should Pemberton have reinforced the forces he initially had occupying the Walnut Hills area rather than recalling them to the Vicksburg entrenchments?
12. When Pemberton contacted Grant to discuss terms for surrender, Grant initially responded that there would be no terms – surrender would be unconditional. He later agreed to terms. What were they, and why did he allow them?
13. Who on the Confederate side had primary responsibility for the fall of Vicksburg? Pemberton? Johnston? Davis? Someone else? Explain your answer.
14. How long did it make sense to hold onto Vicksburg? Was there a point that it made more sense strategically for Pemberton to abandon the city and link up with Johnston?

LRT 2021 Schedule

May 27, 2021 – Vicksburg Campaign 8 – Port Hudson & Final Vicksburg Assessment;
Led by Emil Posey

June 24, 2021- U.S. Cavalry at Brandy Station; Led by Jeff Ewing

July 22, 2021- Trading with the Enemy; Led by Jeff Ewing

August 26, 2021- Armistead and Garnet – Parallel Lives; Led by Emil Posey

Sept 23, 2021- Western Theater July-Dec 1863; **Led by TBD**

October 28 2021 - Trans-Mississippi Theater Oct-Dec 1863; **Led TBD**

December 9, 2021 - How Developments in Missouri Shaped the War; Led by Fred Forst

The Vicksburg Assessment: The US Army Center of Military History lists Vicksburg as the 14th Campaign (29 March - 4 July 1863) of the War Between the States. The Center also lists operations against Vicksburg in December of 1862 through January 1863 as separate from the Campaign but as we have learned, Vicksburg became the focus of both Presidents Davis and Lincoln nearly as soon as the so-called Anaconda Plan was published in 1861. The Little Round Table over the last year addressed Vicksburg in the context of the entire period.

Our analysis has addressed every aspect of Vicksburg including civil/military relationships, leader personalities, national policy, strategy, operations, tactics, engineering, joint military operations, moral conduct and more.

What is your take-away from our study of Vicksburg? Be prepared to address it on May 27. This has been a significant learning experience. I propose to take our collective perspectives and prepare a special edition assessment, distributed similarly to the Newsletter and posted on the web site. I expect we will have alternative views our members, and other Round Tables would enjoy as well as those in Europe and Australia.

Thank You! Our famous Gray Beard, Mark Hubbs created a spicy presentation on the Minnie ball that everyone enjoyed and even the old timers learned something new.

2021 Member Honor Roll

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- (vacant), Vice President **(We need help)**
- Secretary **(Robert Hennessee pending membership approval)**
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- Art Helms, Programs Officer/Sergeant at Arms
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- Kevin Rodriguez, Membership Officer

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- **(Vacant)** Greeter Coordinator, **(We need help)**

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- April Harris, Former President
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- Ed Kennedy, Master Screen operator
- First Master of the Sound System **(We need help)**
- Lin Turner, Second Master of the Sound System
- Master Projectionist **(We need help)**