

The TVCWRT is live on Thursday, 10th. We will configure seating to maximize your safety and health. (**Note:** the Little Round Table has met a bunch of times during the pandemic 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. (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 9 June 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: Masks are optional! If someone is wearing a mask, please give them space. Wash your hands please!

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
June 2021 Newsletter/Journal**



**To Inform and Educate
Since 1993
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Announcements: The TVCWRT is live on Thursday, June 10th and also streamed on Discord: Soldiers in Hoop Skirts ~ Spies, Nurses, and other Fighting Women of the Civil War with storyteller Dolores Hydock



Dolores Hydock

It's lady's night at the Round Table. Dolores Hydock returns after a few years absence to tell more stories regarding women in the American Civil War. A great time to bring your wife to the party.

Women on both sides of the conflict did their part for the war effort – as spies, soldiers, nurses, and supporters from the home front. This program shares the true, sometimes funny, sometimes touching, stories of some of the sisters, wives, mothers, and daughters who snooped, smuggled, sewed, nursed, and risked their lives, health, and fortunes for a cause they loved. The program includes photographs, letters, journal entries, and excerpts from memoirs written by these women after the war.

Dolores Hydock is an actress, storyteller, and writer, whose stories and original one-woman shows have been performed at theatres, universities, storytelling festivals, and arts events throughout the United States. Dolores has been a featured teller at the National Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough, Tennessee, and has served as Teller-in-Residence at the International Storytelling Center in Jonesborough. Originally from Reading, Pennsylvania, Dolores lives in Irondale, Alabama, just outside of Birmingham.



Another lucky member will eat at Nicks.

We are returning to 1864 and retreating from Nashville with General's John Bell Hood and Nathan 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 5:30. Specific details will follow.

Once again, the goal is a minimum of 20 participants to support a comfortable bus and **Alabama is not scheduled to play!** Let us know if you are considering participating. Numbers matter.

Blue & Gray Education Society (BGES): Subscribe for Access to a Free YouTube Channel: Check out what is happening at BGES; and it's only the beginning. Note the Societies Zoom Book Club is free to attend and all you have to do is register at Education@SamDavisHOME.org also attend a zoom interview with Colonel Wade Sokolosky on his October 9-13, 2021 Tour "To the Bitter End, North Carolina in 1865" from Fayetteville, North Carolina and view John Derden's May 12th March to the Sea presentation here

<https://youtu.be/Zf5fnp8YF9Y> Email blueandgrayeducation@yahoo.com to register.



The CWRT offers speaker online each month. Check out their website for the authors, speakers, topics you would like to learn about. <http://www.cwrtcongress.org/speaker.html>



The National Civil War Museum at Harrisburg, PA, is proud to provide a community-free day with activities and entertainment for the community on June 19th from 10am to 4pm EASTERN. This event is completely free of charge to visitors. [LEARN MORE](#)

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 31 May 2021, we have 189 members on the rolls including spouses/significant others. There were 4 renewals and 1 new member. We have received dues from 83 members for a 59.3% paid rate, still well behind last year. **Please pay your membership dues now.**

Preservation Chair, Robert Hennessee: Please hit the battlefield bucket.

Board Vacancies: President, **Vice President, Sergeant at Arms and projectionists**
Programs Chair, Art Helms: 2021 Schedule for Speakers (*subject to change*)

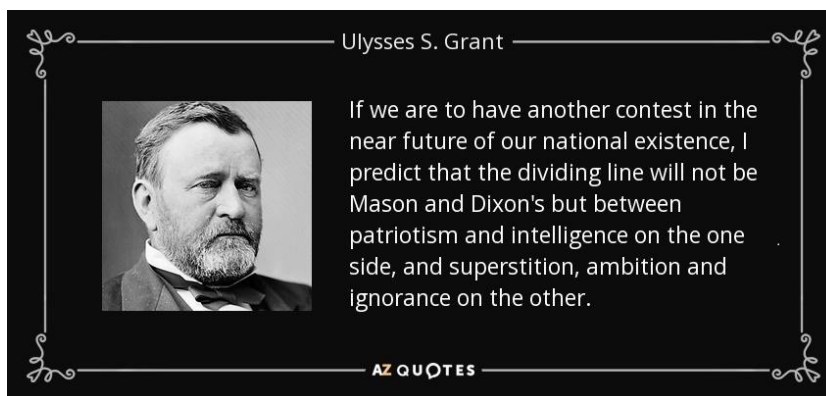
8 July, John Thompson, Sgt. Gilbert Henderson Bates: The March that Ended the War

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

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

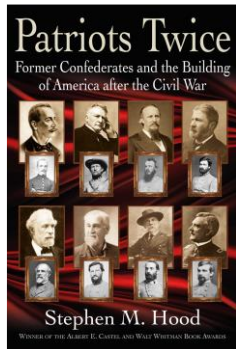
14 October, Ken Rutherford, Landmines: The Hidden Horrors of War

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



TVCWRT Features

Book Report:



Patriots Twice: Former Confederates and the Building of America after the Civil War, Stephen M. Hood, 341 pages (e-book/Kindle); 256 pages (hardcover), Savas Beatie Publishing, 2020. This is a Tennessee Valley Civil War Round Table review by Lee Hattabaugh.

The men who fought and served so bravely for what they believed in the War Between the States continued that service to rebuild their reunited country long after the fighting ended in 1865. They were farmers, merchants, soldiers, lawyers, politicians, and leaders before the War and when they returned to their homes following the surrender of the Armies, they continued in these roles. They founded cities, companies, and universities. They were governors, judges, ambassadors, and some even answered the call to become soldiers again. Mr. Hood presents these stories and so much more in this unique and timely book. For over forty years following the cessation of hostilities, Americans from both sides of the conflict struggled to rebuild and reunite the States under a single government. To accomplish this, the former enemies worked toward this common goal and did so in a time-honored tradition of loyalty, duty, and selfless-service. Mr. Hood's exhaustive research has identified many of the former Confederates who served the new United States of America.

Following the author's acknowledgement of those who helped in with research, including a few names your reviewer recognized as personal acquaintances, the book contains eight parts which are defined by the various roles filled including: presidential appointments, Congress, military, state governors, city founders, officers in professional societies, higher education/universities, and Native Americans/others. Also included are an appendix with additional names and information, a full bibliography, and an index. Some of the men who impacted and affected multiple sections of American society are found in appropriate chapters, often with additional information when they are mentioned more than once. This creates some repetition in the text, but it serves to highlight the importance of these men to the new American society; there are also many photographs included.

In correspondence with the author, I was told that over three years of research went into this particular work and the response to it has been tremendous on several fronts. Mr. Hood included a quote from Robert E. Lee written during the post-war years during his tenure as president of Washington & Lee University. Lee wrote, in words that still apply today, "I think it the duty of every citizen in the present condition of the Country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony." I believe Mr. Hood has done his part to live up to these ideals in *Patriots Twice*.

Inspired by the current cultural, political and scholastic movements, the stories and information provided by Mr. Hood in *Patriots Twice* are especially

poignant and important in light of the removal, relocation, and destruction of Confederate monuments and cemeteries we see in our country today. Reading about how our ancestors were able to set aside their differences to rebuild their broken country is a lesson worth learning for all Americans. I strongly encourage you to read this book and learn these lessons for yourself.

Interview with the Author, Sam Hood, by the TVCWRT reviewer Lee Hattabaugh

- Lee Hattabaugh: What prompted you to write this book?

Author: Sam Hood: Like most rational people, I was appalled at the destruction of Confederate (and other) history by extremists. I thought surely former Confederates accomplished much in the reunited nation.

- Lee Hattabaugh: How long did the research take?

Author: Sam Hood: I spent two years--off and on--researching, and a year organizing, writing, editing, and prepping the book for publication.

- Lee Hattabaugh: I noted some repetition in your book. Could you elaborate on your intent?

Author: Sam Hood: You are right, but it was necessary due to the organization and presentation that I chose so the book could not only be something to be read for pleasure, but also as a tool for those fighting to save specific Confederate landmarks and monuments.

I wanted to present my research not as a simple alphabetical list/roster, but in categories. The reason is that--for example--someone at a university is trying to save a building named for a Confederate veteran, they can go to my book, find the university, and see the CS veterans who were involved in the founding or development of the school. The same with a US military base...you can go to my chapter on "US Military" and read of the postwar US Army officers that had been Confederates. Thus, I organized the book to be a useful tool for those working to save Confederate memorials.

One problem; many Confederates show up in multiple categories/chapters. For example, some Confederates were presidents of the AMA, American Surgical Society, etc., and also founded medical schools. So I had to present them in the "Higher Education" and "National Professional Organizations" categories. Also, there were former Confederates who were college administrators and also US diplomats. And, of course, even inside a chapter, if a Confederate taught at multiple universities, I had to show him in each university's section. Take for example, people are trying to save Confederate-named buildings at Virginia Tech, and others are trying to save Confederate memorials at the US Naval Academy. Former Confederate Scott Shipp was involved in both institutions, so he had to be listed as a president in the Virginia Tech section, and also in the US Naval Academy section because he served on the Board of Visitors.

I listed a veteran in every category and section where he would apply, but I only gave a detailed biography of the veteran in one place...not everywhere he appears.

- Lee Hattabaugh: What impressed you most during your research that you didn't feel fit the purpose of your narrative?

Author: Sam Hood: I only wished that I could have included more accomplished ex-Confederates. Book size constraints dictated that I limit the number of characters.

- Lee Hattabaugh: What is your next project?

Author: Sam Hood: I have no Civil War history projects on the horizon right now. The college soccer program that I founded and coached in the late 1970s-early 80s, Marshall University, just won its first NCAA Div. 1 national championship and I am organizing a pictorial book on the rise of the program.

Nooks and Crannies: Why were there so many battle field casualties in the Civil War? Emil Posey suggests it was tactics. Learn about the tactic's leaders executed during the Civil War. [Nooks & Crannies – Tennessee Valley Civil War Round Table \(tvcwrt.org\)www.TVCWRT.org](http://www.TVCWRT.org); [American Military Thought in 1860](#) by Emil Posey.

TVCWRT Civil War Digest, Commanders Update; June 1862:

It was a bloody month in Virginia with engagements and battles executed by Union forces attempting to defeat "Stonewall" Jackson and General McClellan attempting to reach Richmond. The most significant battles in Virginia were the Battle of Cross Keys, an engagement at Fort Republic, Seven Days, Mechanicsville, Beaver Creek, or Ellison's Mill; Gains' Mill, Cold Harbor, or the Chickahominy River; Savage Station, the Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm; Glendale, Nelson's Farm, Charles City Cross-Roads, New Market Cross Roads, and Frazier's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Turkey Bend, or Willis' Church. Fort Pillow, in Tennessee, was occupied by the Union Army and the U.S. Navy was the first Union force to reach Vicksburg and demand its surrender. Skirmishes and contact were reported in the territories, boarder states, and most of the Confederate states.

President Lincoln took the time to visit retired General Winfield Scott at West Point and found a replacement for General Fremont while President Davis was juggling Generals in the Western Theater.

Political;

President Abraham Lincoln signed into law Legislation prohibiting slavery in all US territories and departed Washington DC, for West Point, to confer with retired Bvt. Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, regarding the current state of military affairs. He returned to Washington, DC. a few days later.

United States Army Major General Appointments;

Joseph Hooker

United States Army Brigadier General Appointment

Stephen Gano Burbridge	Charles Griffin
William Bowen Campbell	Albion Parris Howe.
Washington Lafayette Elliott	Green Clay Smith,
George Henry Gordon	Julius White

Confederate Major General Appointments;

NONE

Confederate Brigadier General Appointments;

George Burgwyn Anderson	James Jay Archer
John Robert Jones	Beverly Holcombe Robertson
James Lawson Kemper	Ambrose Ransom Wright
Willian Dorsey Pender	

Changes in Districts and Commands:

Union Actions;

The Dept of Virginia was extended in Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's command and North Carolina, West of the Blue Ridge, was added to the Dept. Of East Tennessee.

Maj. Gen John Ellis Wool is assigned to the Middle Dept. and Maj. Gen John Adams Dix moved to command Fortress Monroe.

Col. George F Shepley, 12th Maine Infantry was appointed the Military Governor of Louisiana. The rearrangement of the Mountain Dept. and the Dept. of the Shenandoah, Virginia included Maj. Gen. John Ellis Wool, commanding the Middle Military Dept. Virginia.

Maj. Gen's. Ulysses S. Grant, Don Carlos Buell, and John Pope, USA, were ordered to resume command of their separate Union Army Corps. The Army of Virginia, under command of Maj. Gen. John Pope and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, US Army Corps of Virginia were constituted. Maj. Gen Charles Fremont resigned after refusing to serve under Maj. Gen. John Pope, who Lincoln brought east to command the newly created Army of Virginia. Fremont was replaced by Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel as commander of the 1st US Army Corp.

A Reserve Army Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. Samuel Sturgis, was constituted and Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, was to command the District of Oregon as the Emigrant Road expedition from Omaha, Nebraska Territory, to Portland, Oregon Territory began.

The Mountain Dept. of the Rappahannock, and the Shenandoah were merged into the Army of Virginia and Maj. Gen's. Nathaniel P. Banks and Irvin McDowell assumed command of the 2nd and 3rd US Army Corps.

Confederate Actions;

Gen. Robert E. Lee assumed command of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia as the Dept. of the Mississippi was extended to embrace all of Kentucky and Tennessee. Gen. Braxton Bragg was temporarily replacing the ailing Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard in command of Dept. No. 2, or the Western Dept. The Confederate Dept. No. 1 was merged

into Dept. No. 2 with Gen. Bragg, subsequently assigned permanent command of Dept. No.2. Federal mortars were bombarding the Gibraltar of the West, Vicksburg when Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn was transferred to Command the Dept. of Southern Mississippi and East Louisiana which included the defense of Vicksburg.

Brig. Gen. Paul O. Hebert assumed command of the District of Texas and Maj. Gen. John P McCown assumed the command of the Army of the West Mississippi.

The Confederate Dept. of North Carolina was extended to the south bank of the James River, Virginia and the Confederate Dept. of Alabama and West Florida was discontinued.

Alabama;

There was skirmishing around Huntsville and Woodville with Mai. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel's troops.

Arkansas;

The month began with an affair at Galloway's Farm near Jacksonport against the advance guard of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn. Skirmishing was reported at Little Red River at Fairview and operations on the White River, 8 miles below Saint Charles, where the gunboat *USS Mound City* was disabled.

Skirmishing erupted near Jacksonport at Waddell's Farm, near Village Creek, as the Federals loaded 36 wagons with confiscated corn and bacon, compliments of Mr. Waddell.

The Federal expedition to the Blue Mountains resulted in a skirmish near Knight's Cove between Rebel guerillas and Federal scouts from Batesville who proceeded to Fairview, Denmark, Hitcher's Ferry, and Bush's Ford and skirmished near Smithville killing a few bushwhackers.

A skirmish erupted at Adams' Bluff as a Federal reconnaissance toward Augusta commenced with skirmishing also reported at Yellville, on the Little Red River, and at Stewart's Plantation the Rebels ambushed a Union forage train, about 8 miles from Village Creek.

Arizona Territory;

Martial law was declared.

California;

There were skirmishes with Indians at Daley's Ferry and on the Mad River, near Arcata, in the Mattole Valley, at Fawn Prairie, and near Liscombc's Hill. A Federal expedition proceeded from Camp Latham to Owen's River with a skirmish at Owen's Lake as skirmishing with hostile Indians was repeated on the Mad River.

Florida;

The Federals launched an expedition from Pensacola to Milton and the US Navy descended upon and bombarded Saint Mark's as a skirmish was reported near Pensacola and a Federal Naval Bombardment commenced on Tampa.

Indian Territory;

There was skirmishing at Round Grove and the Grand River.

Kentucky;

There was a skirmish near Tompkinsville with Col. Edward C. Williams' 9th IA Cavalry and skirmishing in Big Creek Gap, near Monterey, Owen County Wilson's Gap bridging the border of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the Cumberland Gap was occupied by Brig. Gen George W Morgan, USA.

There was an affair in Owen County and a skirmish near Lusby's Mill with Henderson's Confederate guerrillas.

Louisiana;

The month began with a joint U.S. Navy and Army Federal expedition from Baton Rouge to Vicksburg under Admiral Daniel Farragut and Brig. Gen. Thomas Williams, USA and in the meantime Maj. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler ordered the hanging of William B. Mumford for the removing the US flag flying over the US Mint in New Orleans.

There was skirmishing at Pass Manchac where Union forces, with the help of the Union gunboat, *New London*, attacked the Confederate positions and there was skirmishing at Bayou des Allemands, and a Federal reconnaissance to the Williams' Bridge, Amite River included skirmishing.

Mississippi;

There was an affair near Rienzi when Maj. Gen. John Pope, USA executed a reconnaissance toward Baldwin and Carrollville, and there were skirmishes at Osborn's and Wolf's Creeks, Blackland when the reconnaissance continued through Booneville toward Baldwin.

The *USS Itasca* and the *USS Wissahickon* engaged Confederate shore batteries at Grand Gulf and supported skirmishing at Clear Creek, near Baldwin with Col. John F. Lay, CSA. There was also a Federal expedition to Holly Springs and a skirmish at the Tallahatchie Bridge with Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, USA. There was a Federal expedition to Hernando and skirmishing near Booneville and Coldwater Station as the Union attempted to ambush M. Jeff Thompson's Confederate guerrillas.

There was a Federal expedition from Ship Island attempting to capture any Rebel vessels in the vicinity; none were around but the steamer *Creole* was aborted at Pass Christian.

There was a skirmish at Hamilton's Plantation, near Grand Gulf and near Blackland as Confederate Cavalry attacked Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans' USA, cavalry pickets.

The Federal naval bombardment of Vicksburg resulted in batteries being bypassed by the Union fleet under Admiral Daniel Farragut, USN.

Missouri;

There was skirmishing on the Little Blue, Jackson County as Federal scouts continued to Miami, Cambridge, Frankfort, Waverly, and Pink Hill. Skirmishing erupted near Sedalia and Cassville with Rebel guerrillas and skirmishing at Deep Water with Rebels who crossed the Osage at Taberville. William Clark Quantrill's guerrillas

attacked the Federal mail escort between Independence and Harrisonville and they were intercepted at Pink Hill while skirmishing continued at Eminence near Warrensburg with Rebel bushwhackers.

Skirmishes were reported at Hambright's Station and Confederates were routed at Pineville but a skirmish near Raytown resulted in a Union retreat. Then there were operations around Sibley and Pink Hill resulting in the capture of Confederates implicated in capturing and plundering the steamer *Little Blue*. There was also a skirmish at Cherry Grove in Schuyler County and an operation in Johnson County where Federal orders authorized shooting every armed bushwhacker on the spot.

North Carolina;

There was skirmishing and action at Tranter's Creek with Lieut. Col. Francis A. Osborn's 24th MA Infantry. He was supported by a Federal reconnaissance from Washington DC led by Capt. George F. Jocknick's, 3rd NY Cavalry Company I.

South Carolina;

There was a skirmish on James Island, at Legare's Point, near Charleston, an affair at Port Royal Ferry, where a Rebel landing party burned the ferry house after crossing on flats used by the Federals.

Skirmish on John's Island.

Affairs on John's Island, near Secessionville, where Federals withdrew to Legareville.

There was a skirmish on James Island near Charleston with Union pickets.

The engagement at Secessionville, James Island resulted in Brig. Gen Nathan G Evans', CSA, repulsing Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, USA, who disobeyed orders and attacked.

A Federal reconnaissance on Hutchinson's Island was of no consequence and there was an affair at White House, Near Hilton Head.

An engagement at Simmons' Bluff with Federal gunboats was inconsequential and the Federal evacuation of James Island halted the Union's attempt to capture Charleston.

There was a skirmish at Dispatch Station on the Richmond and York Railroad with Maj. Gen. George McClellan, USA and a Federal naval expedition from Fort Monroe, VA, to open up communications with the Army of the Potomac retreating from Richmond towards Harrison Landing.

Tennessee;

Fort Pillow, near Memphis, was evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Union Forces as the Federals continued their attempt to capture Memphis.

There as a skirmish at Sweden's Cove, rear Jasper with Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, USA, and farther east the Federals attacked Chattanooga with Maj. Gcn. Ormsby M. Mitchel's command and Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, CSA. defending was defending. Near the same time the Federals captured Jackson.

There was continued skirmishing at Readyville, Rogers' Gap, Wilson's Gap, Winchester, and larger action at Big Creek Gap. Skirmishing continued at Powell River, Rankin's Ferry, near Jasper, and an affair near La Fayette Station, about a mile from Germantown were Confederate Cavalry derailed and burned a train. There was also

skirmishing at Sparta, and Rising (or Morning) Sun as Confederate Cavalry continues to harass Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's supply train.

Virginia;

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's CSA, movement in the Shenandoah Valley kept Union Generals confused even as he retired from Winchester.

"Stonewalls" command skirmished at Mount Carmel, on the Strasburg and Stauton Road near Strasburg, against Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, USA as the Federals launched an expedition to Wormley's Ferry, Pamunkey River with continued skirmishes at Strasburg and Woodstock. There was skirmishing at Mount Jackson and Tom's Brook, and more aggressive action near Harrisonburg. Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby, C.S.A., was mortally wounded while fighting a rear-guard action to defend "Stonewall" withdrawal up the Shenandoah Valley toward Port Republic, a few miles south of the town of Harrisonburg, VA. A skirmish near Harrisonburg preceded the Battle of Cross Keys where Maj. Gen. Charles Fremont's, USA, attack was repulsed by Maj. gen. Richard S. Ewell, a part of Maj. Gen Thomas J. Jackson's, CSA, command.

The engagement at Port Republic resulted in "Stonewall" defeating Maj. Gen. James Shields', USA, column under Brig. Gen. Eraslus B. Tylor, where the Federal plan was to destroy Jackson from two directions in a pincer movement. It was a total Union failure.

The Federals conducted a reconnaissance beyond Seven Pines and Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell USA, was ordered to operate in the direction of Richmond to aid Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, USA, resulting in Maj. Gens. Charles Fremont and James Shields, USA, breaking off their combined pursuit of "Stonewall" Jackson and there by affecting a successful conclusion to Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

Maj. Gcn. George McClellan, felt his operation was in peril and ordered a reconnaissance to the James River to communicate with the Union fleet.

Skirmishing at New Bridge preceded a Federal cavalry reconnaissance on the east bank of the Chickahominy River, near the outskirts of Richmond. Skirmishing near Fair Oaks with Maj. Gen. McClellan supported a Federal reconnaissance on the New Market Road while Maj. Gen. Shield's, USA, division was ordered back to Luray, enroute to Fredericksburg. Maj. Gen. John Charles Fremont's formation was withdrawn to Mount Jackson as Confederate re-enforcements were sent from the Army of Northern Virginia to the Valley District. Brig. Gen. George Archibald McCall's, USA, division was reinforcing the Army of the Potomac as "Stonewall" Jackson's camped near Weyer's Cave and Maj. Gen. James Ewell Brown Stuart's, CSA, conducted a Cavalry raid around Maj Gen. George Brinton McClellan and his Army of the Potomac to threaten US supply lines and Federal Morale slipped to a new low with the following skirmishes at Hawes' Shop, Old Church, and Garlick's Landing.

There was skirmish near Mount Jackson and New Market while Confederate bushwhackers fired into a railroad train near Tunstall Station killing 4 and wounding 8.

Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb, CSA, and Col. Thomas M. Key, USA, under flag of truce, parleyed to discuss a prisoner exchange.

A Federal reconnaissance to the vicinity of New Market followed by a skirmish near Seven Pines with Brig. Gen. Daniel E Sickles, USA, commanding the 2nd Brigade' as

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, USA, continued his campaign for Richmond. Yet Maj. Gen. Thomas Jackson's CSA began moving from Weyer's Cave for the Virginia Peninsula, to assist Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA and the Army of Northern Virginia to repulse the Army of the Potomac's advance on Richmond under Maj. Gen. George McClellan. Skirmishing occurred once again near Fair Oaks with Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker, USA and on the Nine Mile or the Williamsburg Road, near Richmond with Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, CSA. There was also skirmishing on the Charles City Road near Richmond as Col. William L. Brown's, USA, 20th IN withdrew.

An artillery exchange near New Bridge and skirmishing near Fair Oaks Station as a Federal reconnaissance to the left of White Oak Swamp, about 16 miles south of Richmond, with Brig. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, USA, under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan erupted. There were operations around New Kent Court House as Capt. Robert B. Ward, 11th PA Cavalry moved to capture a Pro-south resident, Mr Toler.

There was a skirmish near Mechanicsville just north of Richmond and at Milford, with Maj. Charles H. Town, 1st MI Cavalry. The Confederate troops evacuated White House Landing as Maj. Gen. George McClellan continued his approach on Richmond; then the Seven Days Battles and many engagements; Oak Grove, King's School House, French's Field, or the Orchard, between Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger, CSA and Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, USA. Skirmishing and engagements occurred near Ashland and Point of Rocks, Appomattox River.

The Battle of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam Creek, or Ellison's Mill took place as Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill crossed the Chickahominy River at Meadow Bridge, and pursued Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter USA, out of Mechanicsville back to Beaver Dan Creek and Ellison's Mill. The chase included a skirmish at Meadow Bridge, near Mechanicsville with Gen. George Stoneman's, USA operations destroying stores at White House Landing, as Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, USA, decided to move his base of operations from the Pamunkey to Harrison's Landing, on the James River.

There was skirmishing at Atlee's Station on the Virginia Central Railroad, Hanover Court-House, and at Hundley's Corner and the Battle of Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, or the Chickahominy River, as Brig. Gen's John Bell Hood and George Pickett, CSA, finally breaking through Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter's, USA, lines; Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, CSA, again failing to attack in a timely manner.

Skirmishing erupted at Fair Oaks with Maj. Gen. John Magruder, CSA and action at Garnett's Farm with the Federals retreating toward Harrison Landing and the protection of US Gunboats.

The Battle of Glendale, Nelson's Farm, Charles City Cross-Roads, New Market Cross Roads, Frazier's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Turkey Bend, or Willis' Church involved Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, USA, repulsing Maj. Gen. James Longstreet, CSA, yet McClellan retreated to Malvern Hill. Skirmishing also took place at Jones' Bridgem, at Jones' Bridge, near New Kent Court-House and engagements at Turkey Bridge or Malvern Cliff and at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

There was action at Garnett's and Golding's Farm as Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, USA continued his retreat to the James River at Harrison Landing also known as Berkeley Plantation. There was a Federal reconnaissance from Front Royal to Luray with skirmishing at Jordan's Ford. The Battle of Savage Station, on the Richmond and

York River Railroad occurred on the 29th where Brig. Gen Richard Griffith, CSA was mortally wounded during the battle and died the same day in Richmond.

The engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, near Fair Oaks Station occurred as Gen. Robert E. Lee continued to press the retreating Army of the Potomac and the final skirmish of the month was on the Williamsburg road near Fair Oaks Station.

West Virginia;

There was a skirmish at Big Bend with "Stonewall" Jackson, as he continued to confuse Federal forces. There was also skirmishing at Muddy Creek, about 1 mile from Palestine, at the mouth of the West Fork, and at Mungo Flats. Federal troops scouted from Strasburg to Moorefield and New Creek and on to Winchester, Virginia causing a brief affair at Moorefield.

Navy Operations;

The U.S. Navy engaged Confederate forces at Memphis, Tennessee and Union Forces occupied the city effectively opening up the Mississippi River to river traffic in this area. Union gun boats involved included: *USS Benton*, *Carondelet*, *Cairo*, *Louisville*, and the *St. Louis*, in addition to the US Rams, *Monarch* and the *Queen of the West*.

U.S. Navy vessels engaged the Confederates at Saint Charles, White River Arkansas with the US gunboats *Conestoga*, *Lexington*, *Mound City*, and *St. Louis*, the *Mound City's* boiler exploded killing and wounding 100 men.

The British steamer, *Ann*, a blockade runner, was captured under the guns of Fort Morgan, Alabama.

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.

TVCWRT Civil War Tutorial, Part IV: The Home Front 1862, By Arley McCormick

Inflation surged, the Union blockades impacted life, and Confederate foreign policy was not helping. The Union military success in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Virginia altered the lives of nearly all southern residents. Women, regarded as noncombatants initially, demonstrated a willingness to defend their communities as activists and combatants and contraband women were forced into marriage by the cultural policies of the time.

The Confederate government began issuing postage stamps and currency. Initially a Confederate dollar bought one gold dollar. By January 1862 it had inflated 69.8% and by the end of December 1862 the inflation hit 136.36%. (A Confederate dollar worth \$1.20 in January by the following December was worth \$2.50) The southern family felt the inflationary pain and shortages began to materialize. The price of flour, coffee, sugar, salt, and other commodities impacted every southern family. The Confederate conscription act took more manpower from home and with inflation growing, merchants were accused of holding back goods to make more money as they expected the upward spiral to continue. The targets were frequently Jewish merchants. Deserters added to the domestic challenges both Union and Confederate.

The industrialized North did not feel an economic impact similar to the rebelling states. Unemployment remained at 6.7% and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose 3.4%. As the war escalated the Morrill Tariff, passed in 1860, was revised upward twice between 1861 and 1862. The Republican-controlled Congress initially doubled the tax. One irony was the U.S. Government never placed a tariff on goods from the Confederacy because they never recognized the legal existence of the C.S.A. But, trading between the two country's flourished in some sectors.

The Confederate government foreign policy of withholding cotton from the foreign market to garner international recognition of the Confederate state cost the country dearly. Cotton, the Souths' cash crop, piled up on docks and in warehouses in anticipation that European countries would recognize the Confederacy. And because of the Union blockades of Southern ports, tariff collections in fell dramatically.

In locations occupied by the Union Army domestic help (slaves) began to drift off leaving families to plant and tend to gardens and domestic animals. Some residents in Union occupied territory vacated their farms and home to cities or safer havens further inland. When Confederate partisans disrupted the resupply of Union formations causing ration shortages, the commanders made up the shortage by confiscating what they needed from southern farmers. Union soldiers were constantly patrolling and confiscating livestock and burning farms within a few miles of a railroad because Confederate partisans were derailing trains and targeting the blue coats. Farmers hid their stock and valuables in the woods and established lookouts to warn when Union patrols were spotted. Consequently, partisans often exacerbated the trouble for families contending with an occupying Army.

Placing food on the family table was a challenge. The social status of Southern women in war became a challenge for Federal authorities. A women's legal right had long been considered dependent upon her husband who was their protector under law and social status. A women's place was defined by her husband's status in the community. In the absence of her man, particularly in areas occupied by Union authority, many women joined the fight as partisans and spies along with congenial defiance. It challenged President Abraham Lincoln's concept of a "soft war" prompting a change in war aims. Some of Lincoln's generals responded to the female belligerents with insulting orders like General Butler in New Orleans but many began to be treated in a fashion similar to men. The consequence of Southern women's disobedience and active support of the war effort had consequences beyond the Civil War. It influenced the women's suffrage movement in American and as recently as 2000 influenced the international Rules of War regarding women's standing.

An entirely new dilemma presented itself with regard to contraband (slaves). Single woman did not have the legal status as men. Consequently, escaped slaves were encouraged to take a wife as a single woman was not entitled to Federal support. Slaves had common law spouses but now it must be legalized.

Eighteen Hundred Sixty-two could be considered a turning point for the South. The isolation from the world perpetrated by the Federal war strategy; the South's liabilities regarding manpower, war material manufacturing, and the availability of domestic goods and services became evident. Slaves migrating to Union lines influencing the drafting of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and reconstruction rehearsals.

In the South, the optimism for independence from a Union oppressor remained and few realized surviving would become much more difficult.



Reference:

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Little Round Table:

Next UP: June 24, 2021- Vicksburg Campaign 8- Port Hudson; and thoughts on the Campaign; Led by Emil Posey

LRT 2021 Schedule

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 – Vicksburg-Gettysburg – A Comparison; Led by Jeff Ewing

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 engineering, joint military operations, moral conduct and more. What is your take-away from our study of Vicksburg? Be prepared to address it on June 24. 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



ED Kennedy presents a Civil War soldier painted by Art Helms for his excellent presentation regarding the Field Artillery in the Civil War.

Tables would enjoy as well as those in Europe and Australia. relationships, leader

Many Thanks to TVCWRT member LTC (R) John Cole for presenting information on the Field Artillery in the American Civil War personalities, national policy, strategy, operations, and tactics.

2021 Member Honor Roll

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- **Carol Codori**

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- **Emil Posey**

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- **Terry Clevenger**
- **Greg Cousins**
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- *Art Helms, Programs Officer/ Sergeant at Arms*
- *Robert Hennessee, Preservation Officer*
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- *Arley McCormick, Newsletter Editor*
- *Kevin Rodriguez, Membership Officer*

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

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- **Rick Jaramillo**
- **Polly Padden**
- **Kevin Rodriguez**
- **Alan & Diana Ruzicka**
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- *John Scales, Field Trip Coordinator (Former President)*

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- *April Harris, Former President*
- *Mark Hubbs, Former Preservation Officer and Co-founder*
- *John Mason, Former President*
- *Kent Wright, Former Programs Officer*

STAGE CREW

- *Michael Acosta, Lead*
- *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)*