

EMERGING CIVIL WAR™

www.emergingcivilwar.com

Speakers Bureau

2019 — 2020



Welcome to Emerging Civil War's 2019-2020 speakers bureau.

Since our founding in the summer of 2011, we have offered hundreds of talks to Roundtables, Historical Societies, and other groups interested in Civil War history—and we look forward to the chance to work with you.

Our historians come from a wide variety of backgrounds and have a wide variety of interests, so hopefully you'll find something here that will be of interest to your group. Our brochure features background information on each speaker as well as a listing of the programs they'll each offer this season.

We have several new additions to our line-up this year, and many of our speakers have added new talks, so be sure to take a look. Of course, many old favorites are here, as well.

**Edward Alexander
Todd Arrington
Sarah Kay Bierle
Sean Michael Chick
Stephen Davis
Robert "Bert" Dunkerly
Paige Gibbons Backus
Phillip Greenwalt
Meg Groeling
Steward Henderson
Robert Lee Hodge
Dwight Hughes**

**Christopher L. Kolakowski
Chris Mackowski
Derek Maxfield
Rob Orrison
Kevin Pawlak
Kristen Pawlak
Dave Powell
Ryan Quint
Dan Welch
William Lee White
Eric Wittenberg**

Historians are listed in the brochure alphabetically by last name.

On the Cover: A statue of Abraham Lincoln sits outside the Gettysburg Battlefield Visitor Center. (photo by Chris Mackowski)

To book one of our speakers, feel free to email us at **emergingcivilwar@gmail.com**.

Let us know who you're interested in contacting and which program you're interested in. (You may contact more than one speaker at a time.) Please also let us know when your meetings are, what dates you have available, and what travel accommodations your group is able to offer. Let us know any other information that would be helpful, as well.

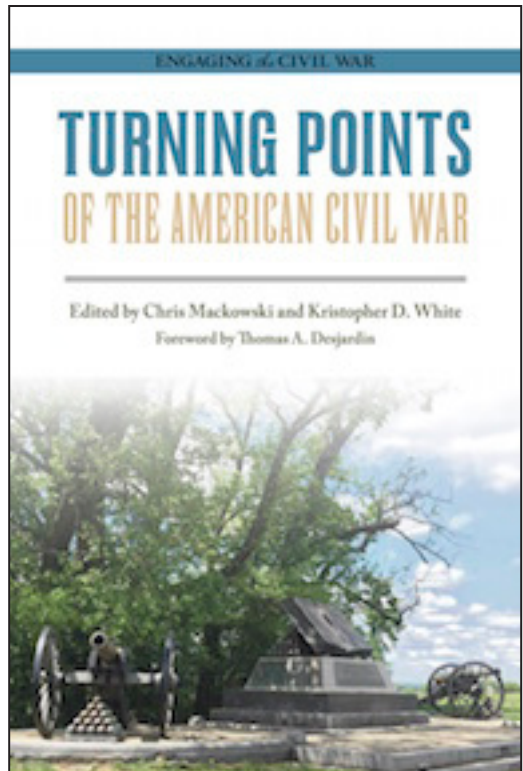
If there's a particular topic you're interested in but don't see here, feel free to inquire and we'll do our best to accommodate your request. Likewise, you may see a story that interests you on our blog by one of our writers who's not listed here; we'll be happy to pass along those inquiries, as well.



For a current listing of our speaking engagements, see
<http://emergingcivilwar.com/speakers>

“Turning Points” Talks

ECW is pleased to offer a series of talks based on our book *Turning Points of the American Civil War*, the first volume from our “Engaging the Civil War” Series published in cooperation with Southern Illinois University Press.



**“Confidence Renewed”: Surviving Bull Run
and the Birth of the Army of the Potomac** *by Robert Orrison*

**Unintended Consequences: Ball’s Bluff and the Rise
of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War**
by James A. Morgan

**“Defeated Victory”: Albert Sydney Johnston’s Death at
Shiloh** *by Gregory A. Mertz*

(continued on the following page)

**“The Heaviest Blow Yet Given the Confederacy”:
The Emancipation Proclamation Changes the Civil War**

by Kevin Pawlak

**Grant’s Next Chapter: Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Grant
Unleashed** *by Chris Mackowski (based on an essay introduction
from the book)*

**“Oh, I am heartily tired of hearing about what Lee is going
to do”: Ulysses S. Grant in the Wilderness** *by Ryan Longfellow*

**A Turning Point: Replacing Joseph E. Johnston
with John B. Hood** *by Stephen Davis*

Turning Points: An Overview *by Robert Dunkerly
(presented at the Fifth Annual Emerging Civil War Symposium
at Stevenson Ridge)*

Consider scheduling a speaker and then encouraging your
Roundtable members to get the book and read the essay in
advance for a “book club”-style discussion.

Copies of *Turning Points of the American Civil War*
are available from Southern Illinois University Press:
<http://www.siupress.com/books/978-0-8093-3621-0>

Emerging Civil War Battlefield Guide Services

Many of our speakers are available for private tours of a wide array of battlefields and historic sites. We can accommodate individuals, small groups, and busses. For large groups visiting the Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania area, we can also make arrangements for catered meals on the battlefield as part of your tour. For more information, contact us at emergingcivilwar@gmail.com.



TOP: Rob Orrison shows visitors around the Bristoe Station battlefield shortly after it opened to the public. CENTER: Chris Mackowski speaks to a bus tour from the McKean County (PA) Historical Society visiting Spotsylvania County, Virginia. BOTTOM: Dave Powell on the Chickamauga battlefield holds the sword of the captain of the 18th Ohio, carried into battle on Sept. 20,

1863 ABOVE: Phill Greenwalt takes the Southern Maryland Civil War Roundtable through the Wilderness.

Edward Alexander

"Your knowledge of the time frame, armies, etc. during the Petersburg siege is incredible."

"You gave us great information and a clarity of the events leading up to and after the Breakthrough. I appreciated having the opportunity to set foot in these locations and hear your story."



"Dawn of Victory": Breakthrough at Petersburg

After a nine and a half month long campaign to capture the city of Petersburg, the Army of the Potomac's Sixth Corps formed up April 2, 1865, for a bayonet assault on the Confederate earthworks. Examine how developments during the last week of that campaign—as well as the Sixth's previous combat experience—allowed these forlorn tactics to succeed.

Over the Top: The Story of Charles Gould

Follow the remarkably true life story of the first Union soldier to breach the Confederate trenches outside Petersburg.

The Three Burials of Ambrose Powell Hill

Explore the details behind the dramatic death of Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill outside Petersburg on April 2, 1865, and learn why the general had three different burials.

Petersburg Primer

A comprehensive crash course on the longest and most misunderstood campaign of the Civil War: Petersburg, June 1864-April 1865.

Across the James

A comparison of how McClellan and Grant respectively concluded their 1862 Peninsula and 1864 Overland campaigns reveals how the strategic decision to transfer the Union army across the James River in June 1864 deserves credit among the turning points in the war.

The Battle of Rappahannock Station

Discover a small November 7, 1863 engagement with large implications from the forgotten period in the eastern theater between Gettysburg and Grant. After losing his bridgehead over the Rappahannock River in the “saddest chapter in the history of [his] army,” Lee will never again recapture the initiative to recross that river and assume the strategic offensive.

EDWARD S. ALEXANDER *has been a contributing member of Emerging Civil War since 2013. He additionally works as a cartographer under the business Make Me a Map, LLC. His first book, Dawn of Victory: Breakthrough at Petersburg was published in 2015. He has worked as a park ranger and historian at Richmond National Battlefield Park and Pamplin Historical Park and currently resides in Richmond, Virginia.*

Todd Arrington

Deconstructing the Gettysburg Address

“Four score and seven years ago...” Thus begins one of the most famous speeches in human history. But what did Lincoln’s brief but powerful Gettysburg Address really mean? This program features a line-by-line deconstruction and explanation of the Address in an effort to place it in context and offer insight into the meaning of Lincoln’s immortal words.

The Lincoln Assassination

President Abraham Lincoln had reason to be in good spirits at Ford’s Theater on April 14, 1865: the Civil War was all but over, and he could look forward to implementing his plan for southern Reconstruction. Then John Wilkes Booth struck and changed the course of American history. Learn what happened that night and how Lincoln’s murder shaped our history for decades to come.

“Stand Fast the Union and the Old Flag”:

Re-electing Lincoln in 1864

The year 1864 was the first time in American history that a presidential election took place during wartime. Many suggested postponing the election, but President Abraham Lincoln—who thought he would lose his re-election bid—refused. Learn more about the issues, personalities, and circumstances surrounding this critical election and also about the events that convinced the nation to give Lincoln a second term.

The “Lost Cause” and Civil War Memory

Northerners and southerners remembered the Civil War very differently, and those differences shaped how the war was interpreted in history books, law, and even in film. Learn how the “Lost Cause” idea developed and how it influenced—and



still influences—Civil War history and memory. If you’ve heard the saying “The South lost the war but won the peace” and wondered what it meant, this program will offer an explanation.

The Early Republican Party, the Civil War, and America’s Westward Expansion

The Republican Party was formed in 1854 to prevent the spread of slavery to the West. This program offers a history of the Republican Party and explains its western origins and early philosophy. It then moves into the period of the Civil War and describes what the Republicans did during the war when they controlled Congress and the presidency and created what one historian called the “blueprint for modern America.”

The Life of Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass was born a slave in Maryland and did not even know his own birthday. Learn about his escape from the “peculiar institution” and how he became the most famous African American in the country. Douglass was a forceful voice for equality in America for decades, and this presentation offers a comprehensive biography of his life and an examination of his legacy in American history.

“For Conspicuous Gallantry”:

The History of the Medal of Honor

The American military had few decorations for valor when the Civil War began, but in July 1862 President Lincoln signed legislation creating the Medal of Honor. This presentation details the history of the Medal of Honor, which is now the nation’s highest award for military valor. It also discusses some notable Civil War-era recipients as well as some from other conflicts and eras.

Postwar Careers of Notable Civil War Commanders

Most people know at least something about what leaders like Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee did during the Civil War, but what about after the guns fell silent and they returned to civilian life? This program looks at the postwar careers of several Union and Confederate commanders, including Grant, Lee, Joshua Chamberlain, James Longstreet, and others.

“Fraternity, Charity, & Loyalty”:

History of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR)

After the Civil War, many Union veterans joined the Grand Army of the Republic, the nation’s first large-scale veterans’ organization and forerunner of such modern groups as the American Legion and VFW. What was the philosophy behind the GAR? How did it influence Civil War remembrance? How did it become a political force? This program addresses those questions to provide an overview of the GAR’s 90-year existence.

Looking at Lincoln: The Life of the 16th President

Abraham Lincoln is the second-most written about person in human history behind only Jesus Christ. What is it about our sixteenth president that continues to fascinate people over 150 years after his death? This program is an overview of Lincoln's life, starting with his Kentucky birth, childhood in Indiana, and adulthood in Illinois. Learn what made Lincoln into the man most historians rank as our nation's greatest president.

TODD ARRINGTON is a career National Park Service historian, park ranger, and manager with more than twenty years of federal service. He has worked in four different historical parks and is currently the Site Manager of James A. Garfield National Historic Site in Mentor, Ohio. He credits his family's move to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, when he was ten years old with inspiring both his interest in history and his career choice. Arrington is a United States Army veteran and holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. His particular areas of study are the early Republican Party and the political history of the Civil War and Reconstruction eras. He has been published on such subjects as the Civil War, the Republican Party, westward expansion, African American history, and more, and he has spoken to hundreds of groups, academic conferences, education and civic organizations, book clubs, libraries, Civil War round tables, and service organizations during his career. Arrington is the author of the book *The Medal of Honor at Gettysburg* and is now at work on a study of the 1880 presidential election. He has taught history and humanities courses as an adjunct instructor at several colleges in northeast Ohio.

Sarah Kay Bierle

A City at War: Richmond, Virginia, in 1863

Richmond, Virginia, was the capital of the Confederacy, but it was also a city facing internal civic and societal conflicts and dilemmas. This presentation takes a closer look at some important events in Richmond's mid-war history – from

Jackson's funeral, military triumphs and losses, political wrangling, explosive tragedy, slave trade, and independent roles for women. (45-50 minutes. Powerpoint.)



Awakened Hearts: The Power & Patriotism of Civilians

In 1861, America was going to war. Citizen armies were formed, and a frenzy of patriotism influenced both the civilian men going to war and those left at home. Following the history of the 1st Minnesota Regiment and the 2nd Virginia Regiment, this presentation explores multiple aspects of the civilian response at the beginning of the war and how they dealt with the realities of war. (45-50 min. Powerpoint.)

Dr. Hunter McGuire: Medical Director, Surgeon, Confidant

Dr. Hunter McGuire served as Medical Director of the Confederate Second Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia and fought to save lives on many battlefields. His life, education, medical advancements, and military record are an important part of Civil War and American medical history. McGuire's skill

and trustworthiness during the war won him the respect of his commanders, Generals Jackson, Ewell, Early, and Lee while after the conflict he continued his medical career, influencing 19th Century medicine and education. This presentation traces McGuire's challenges and successes at home, in military camps, on the battlefields, and in hospital wards and classrooms. (50 minutes. Powerpoint.)

From California to Gettysburg: The Hancock Family

In 1858, Winfield and Almira Hancock and their two children moved to California. As a U.S. Army officer, Winfield S. Hancock's duties had taken the family to several remote outposts, but their time in California would be some of their most memorable days. The American Civil War began while the Hancocks were in California, and this conflict presented challenging choices. Their decision—made in California—would impact one of the great battles of the war. (45-50 min. Powerpoint.)

From Virginia to California: VMI, The Battle of New Market, and the Post-War Lives of Eight Cadets

The Battle of New Market, fought May 15, 1864, was the only time in American military history when a college student body fought as an independent unit in a full battle. For the young men from Virginia Military Institute (VMI), life would never be the same after their participation in a decisive victory for Confederate General John Breckinridge's gathered army in the Shenandoah Valley. But what happened to the cadets after the battle? This new presentation traces the lives and experiences of several cadets through their days at VMI to the battlefield, and to their later careers as successful citizens who moved to California. (50 min. Powerpoint.)

Gettysburg Civilians: A New Perspective on One of the Civil War's Most Famous Battles

Many people know about the military conflicts, tactics, and strategies at Gettysburg, but it's important to remember that Gettysburg was a town and farming community long before

the armies arrived. This presentation explores that town, its citizens, and the civilian experience before, during, and after the bloody battle days. (45-50 min. Powerpoint.)

Searching For The McGuires

Developed for a genealogy society, this presentation reveals the Civil War story of the McGuires of Winchester, Virginia. They were an “ordinary” family with extraordinary impact. Additionally, the presentation shares tips practical tips for researching family history and understanding historical figures in the context of their era and geographical location. (45-50 minutes. Powerpoint.)

Then Christmas Came: The Justification & Condemnation of War in 1862

In 1862, devastating battles shocked Americans. The end of the war wasn't in sight. The Battle of Fredericksburg was the capstone for fighting in the east; it ended days before Christmas, leaving soldiers and civilians stunned by the casualties. With the “season of peace and good cheer” upon them, Americans tried to reconcile their war and beliefs. Ultimately, they found ways to justify or condemn the strife, setting the stage for more conflict in coming years. (45-50 minutes. Powerpoint.)

SARAH KAY BIERLE *graduated from Thomas Edison State University with a BA in History and has spent the last few years exploring ways to share quality historical research in way that will inform and inspire modern audiences, including school presentations, writing, and speaking engagements. Sarah works as managing editor for the Emerging Civil War blog and also maintains her own history blog and website at [www. Gazette665.com](http://www.Gazette665.com). She has written several historical novels. Her first nonfiction history book , Call Out the Cadets: The Battle of New Market, was released in 2019 as part of the Emerging Civil War Series.*

Please Note: *Sarah Kay Bierle currently lives in California; she does travel to the East Coast several times each year for research and may be able to schedule a presentation to coincide with a trip.*

Sean Chick

Creole General: P.G.T. Beauregard

Few Civil War generals attracted as much debate and controversy as Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard. He combined brilliance and charisma with arrogance and histrionics. He was a Catholic Creole in a society dominated by white Protestants, which made appear exotic next to the likes of Albert Sidney Johnston and Robert E. Lee

He was reviled by Jefferson Davis and often mocked by Mary Chesnut in her diary. Yet, he was popular with his soldiers and subordinates. Outside of Lee, he was the South's most consistently successful commander. Yet, he lived his life in the shadow of his one major defeat: Shiloh. After the war he was a successful railroad executive and took a stand against racism, violence, and corruption during Reconstruction. Yet, he was ousted from both railroads he oversaw and his foray into Reconstruction politics came to naught. His was a life of contradictions and dreams unrealized.



New Orleans During the Civil War

No other Southern city was as large, diverse, and prosperous as New Orleans. As such, the war experience was varied and the population was divided. This tour of the city covers major events from the granulation of sugar cane, to secession, capture, and occupation. The city's varied and complicated wartime experience are covered, as is the fate of its men who wore blue and gray went off to fight in faraway places.

A Walk Among the Tombs

New Orleans is known for its cemeteries, and those related to the Civil War are no exception. No other city save Richmond has so many Confederate generals and soldiers buried in the city, although several notable Union soldiers are also entombed. This tour is flexible, and can cover burials in Metairie, Lafayette Number 1, St. Louis Number 1, St. Louis Number 2, and Greenwood Cemeteries. Among the burials discussed are P.G.T. Beauregard, John Bell Hood, Richard Taylor, Harry T. Hays, William Mumford, P.B.S. Pinchback, and society tombs for veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies.

Louisiana Regiments at Shiloh

Over 6,000 Louisiana men fought at Shiloh, more than at any other battle of the war. They were the most diverse regiments in the Confederacy. Some took their orders in Creole French, while other units were made up almost entirely of Irish, German, and other nationalities. Cajuns and men from the pinewood region were also common. The regiments included the wealthy elite and dock-workers from the dangerous wharfs of the Mississippi River. They also had diverse experiences at Shiloh, including many friendly fire incidents and hopeless charges. These regiments formed the crps of 2 brigades which saw service on both sides of the Mississippi.

"I feel like a wolf and will fight Pope like one.":

Earl Van Dorn's Second Chance at the Siege of Corinth

After Pea Ridge, Earl Van Dorn was eager to redeem himself. The siege of Corinth presented Van Dorn with that chance.

P.G.T. Beauregard twice relied on Van Dorn to deliver the killing blow in two offensives. Van Dorn failed on both occasions due to bad staff work and Beauregard's overestimation of Van Dorn's corps.

Grant's Left Hook: The Bermuda Hundred Campaign

In 1864 Ulysses S. Grant initially wanted to follow a strategy similar to George McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. Realizing it was not what the Republican politicians wanted, Grant compromised and sent the 40,000 man Army of the James under the command of Benjamin Butler to stop the flow of reinforcements and capture Richmond if possible. Despite initial success, Butler was defeated by P.G.T. Beauregard in one of the South's last major strategic victories.

The Battle of Petersburg, June 15-18, 1864

The final act of Grant's Overland Campaign was his drive to capture Petersburg. Despite having a numerical superiority that at one point was 5 to 1, Grant and his generals failed to take the city in four days of heavy fighting, resulting in a long siege that put Abraham Lincoln's reelection in jeopardy. The reasons for the defeat were exhaustion from hard fighting, a decimated officer corps, the extreme heat, and the generalship of P.G.T. Beauregard.

"They Came Only To Die": The Battle of Nashville

On the cold hills south of Nashville an ad hoc Union army led by George Thomas smashed John Bell Hood's Army of Tennessee. The battle and subsequent pursuit destroyed the Confederacy's western field army as a major force. Nashville, combined with Sherman's March and Appomattox, ensured the Civil War would end before summer 1865. Often forgotten due to Ulysses Grant's antipathy towards Thomas, and the fact that most of the battlefield is under suburban sprawl, Nashville was decisive and marked Thomas as one of the war's top tacticians.

Ulysses S. Grant as Military Commander

Proclaimed as either a drunk butcher or a military genius, Grant has always attracted praise and condemnation. Lost is the nuance of Grant's personality and abilities. He combined a good grasp of strategy and operational maneuver with a dogged determination. In terms of logistics and his weakness for alcohol, he improved as the war went on. Yet, he was tactically deficient, preferred loyal commanders to capable ones, and lacked battlefield charisma. The portrait emerges of a highly talented but flawed commander, worthy of praise and study but not the current rash of hagiography.

"Only the Flag of the Union Greets the Sky":

Northern Generals and the Just Cause

Among scholars it is commonly believed that until recently the memory of the Civil War was dominated by the Lost Cause, leading many to erroneously think the South "lost the war but won the peace." The North though did create a separate vision of the war, which I dubbed the Just Cause. It emphasized nationalism, patriotism, unification on Northern terms, and free labor. This memory has since become the guiding creed of America and has a complicated legacy. Much of the creed was forged by Union generals such as Ulysses S. Grant, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, William Tecumseh Sherman, and Abner Doubleday.

The American Civil War in the Age of Horse & Musket

Often thought of as the first "modern" war, the American Civil War was among the last in which linear tactics were used. Only in 1866 were rapid fire weapons used in mass in the Austro-Prussian War, which led to a true revolution in tactics. The battles of the Civil War had more in common with Fontenoy than with Verdun, making it less a transition and more the last bow of a mode of fighting that had dominated the western world since roughly 1685.

SEAN MICHAEL CHICK graduated from University of New Orleans with a Bachelor of Arts in History and Communications and from Southeastern Louisiana University with a Master of Arts in History. He served as a teaching assistant in the history department at University of Kentucky and currently works in New Orleans, leading historic tours of his hometown and helping residents and visitors appreciate the city's past.



Chick has presented at various Civil War Round Tables. He has published *The Battle of Petersburg, June 15-218, 1864* (2015). He is currently working on books for the Emerging Civil War Series. Chick has also been involved in historic board game development and design since 2011, including the Horse & Musket series. Chick's research interests include P.G.T. Beauregard, the Petersburg Campaign, Shiloh, Civil War memory, New Orleans during the Civil War, the Army of Tennessee, and Civil War tactics in relation to linear tactics from 1685-1866.

Sean Chick is easily available for tours in New Orleans and talks in the Gulf Coast region, but he can travel to other places around the country.

Stephen Davis

Civil War Medicine:

A Few Vignettes from Georgia

Chickamauga; Atlanta's wartime hospitals; Andersonville.

Gen. John B. Hood and the Atlanta Campaign

How Hood sought to parry Sherman's semi-siege and meet the government's expectations of him, and how he held the city probably longer than Joe Johnston would have.



Sherman's March to the Sea and Beyond

When Sherman led 60,000 veteran troops across Georgia, November-December 1864, and through the Carolinas, January-April 1865.

What the Yankees Did to Us: Sherman's Bombardment and Wrecking of Atlanta

Based on my book of the same name (Mercer University Press, 2012), how the war damaged or destroyed Atlanta's buildings—the city itself. Featured are the Federals' 37-day shelling, their two-and-a-half month occupation, and the fires of November 10-15.

Sherman's Campaign to Atlanta

A review of how Sherman beat Joe Johnston, Hood, and took the prize city of the Confederacy.

Four Generals, the Atlanta Campaign and the Forging of Character

Sherman, George Thomas, Johnston and Hood: how the Civil War shaped them to be American heroes.

Sherman's March in (Southern) Perspective

Southerners' take on the notorious march, and why Sherman's name is still detested in the American South.

Medical and Surgical Aspects of the Atlanta Campaign

Casualties, sickness and hospitalization, wound care.

Hood's Attacking Battle East of Atlanta, July 22, 1864; or, why Jackson's flank attack at Chancellorsville succeeded and Hood's at Atlanta did not

More than a dozen reasons illustrating why Deakins (John Travolta) was right, telling Pritchett, "Battle is a highly fluid situation" (John Woo, *Broken Arrow* [1996]).

STEVE DAVIS of Atlanta is the author of an in-depth book on the Atlanta campaign, *Atlanta Will Fall: Sherman, John Johnston and the Heavy Yankee Battalions (2001)* as well as *What the Yankees Did to Us: Sherman's Bombardment and Wrecking of Atlanta (2012)*. He has also written a two-volume set of books on the Atlanta campaign for the *Emerging Civil War Series*: *A Long and Bloody Task* and *All the Fighting They Want*.

Steve served as book review editor for Blue & Gray magazine from 1984 to 2005, and is the current book review editor for Civil War News. He has authored more than a hundred articles in such scholarly and popular publications as Civil War Times Illustrated and the Georgia Historical Quarterly. He also served as the historian/content partner for the Civil War Trust's Atlanta Campaign Battle App, produced in 2013-14.

Robert “Bert” Dunkerly

No Turning Back: The Overland Campaign and Battle of Cold Harbor

This talk addresses common myths and misconceptions about Cold Harbor.

To the Bitter End

Most of us know the details of Appomattox and even the Bennett Place in North Carolina, but what about the other surrenders? We will delve into the lesser-known surrenders in Alabama,

Arkansas, and Texas, and discuss how the war ended and how that set up the early stages of Reconstruction.



The Confederate Surrender at Greensboro

The largest troop surrender of the war, a story with many fascinating twists and turns.

Civil War Flags

Discussing how flags were made, used in battle, and their fate at war's end

The Richmond Bread Riot

How the largest civil disturbance in the Confederacy unfolded. What was behind it and how did it happen?

Stones River

Desperate Winter Battle in Middle Tennessee. This often-overlooked battle came at a crucial point in the war, and I enjoy discussing its context and consequences.

Reconstruction

An Overview of the challenges the reunited nation faced

The Fall of Richmond

Which unit got into Richmond first? Who flew the first National flag over the Confederate Capitol? Who received the city's surrender? These and other questions have been issues of contention ever since that day. This talk explores the issues related to the city's evacuation and capture.

The Browns Island Explosion

The largest industrial accident in the Confederacy saw over 40 women and girls, and a handful of men and boys, killed. This presentation dissects the event and its aftermath, and includes a search for the victims' graves.

Civil War Railroads

I analyze how both sides made use of their resources, how railroads affected military strategy and operations, and summarize the impact of railroads on the war.

Battlefield Preservation

I am fascinated by memory and how historic sites are commemorated. Using research from my Master's thesis, I discuss the evolution of battlefield preservation and interpretation, looking at past trends and how preservation has changed.

*Also able to speak on **Revolutionary War** topics:*

Battles of Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse, Ninety Six, Morristown, and Yorktown, and Women in the Revolution.

Other topics of interest include Colonial settlement and archaeology in the 17th and 18th centuries, Jamestown, Historical Memory & Commemoration, and an overview of the War of 1812.

ROBERT M. DUNKERLY—

author of the Emerging Civil War Series book To the Bitter End: Appomattox, Bennett Place, and the Surrenders of the Confederacy and co-author of No Turning Back: A Guide to the 1864 Overland Campaign—is a historian, award-winning author, and speaker who is actively involved in historic preservation and research. He holds a degree in History from St. Vincent



College and a Masters in Historic Preservation from Middle Tennessee State University. He has worked at nine historic sites, written eleven books, and penned more than twenty articles. His research includes archaeology, colonial life, military history, and historic commemoration. Dunkerly is currently a Park Ranger at Richmond National Battlefield Park. Currently he is President of the Richmond Civil War Round Table and serves on the Preservation Committee of the American Revolution Round Table-Richmond. He has visited more than 400 battlefields and more than 700 historic sites worldwide.

Paige Gibbons Backus

Revealing the Chaos and Carnage of the Hospitals of First Manassas

The Battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861, resulted in about 3,500 casualties in the span of less than twenty-four hours. The first major battle of the Civil War revealed how unprepared the armies were to

handle the wounded. After the battle, the horror continued in numerous hospitals throughout the area. Explore the various hospitals established after the battle and how historians are able to use the limited primary resources available to learn about this facet of the Civil War.



The Deadliest Enemy: Disease during the Civil War

Since the beginning of the Civil War, disease was a critical problem among the armies of both North and South. By the war's end, 2/3 of the soldiers who died during the fighting, died from disease instead of battle wounds. Learn about why disease was such a big issue, what diseases swept through the regiments, their causes, and the treatments used to try and cure the soldiers.

Unheralded Heroines: Women during the Civil War

With war erupting in 1861, women were faced with unimaginable challenges and opportunities that had a lasting effect on history. For many left behind at home, their roles began to change for the first time in generations. Many others decided to leave their homes as refugees or to become organizers and members in relief societies, nurses, and more. The roles women were thrown into during war made them unlikely pioneers for women's rights. Explore the women's roles and reactions to the Civil War and how they impacted modern women's rights.

*A native of Wisconsin, **PAIGE GIBBONS BACKUS** graduated from the University of Mary Washington with a bachelor's degree in Historic Preservation, and George Mason University with a master's degree in Applied History. She has been in the public history field for close to ten years focusing on educational programming and operations working at several historic sites throughout Northern Virginia. She currently serves Prince William County as the Historic Site Manager at Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre and Lucasville School.*

*When out of the office, Paige spends her time serving on the board of the Virginia Association of Museums, exploring, or researching her interests which include women's history, as well as the more morbid side of history such as death, disease, medicine, or crime. Her published works include *Witness to Peace and Strife: The History of Ben Lomond in Manassas, Virginia*, as well as well as numerous articles published for a variety of publications such as *Emerging Civil War*, *Virginia Association of Museum's Voice Magazine*, *Civil War Traveler*, and *Prince William Living*. She lives in Brentsville, Virginia, with her husband, Bill, and their two dogs, Barley and Bernard.*

Phillip Greenwalt

"The future of Civil War history is in good hands with this energetic young historian."

— Lynchburg, VA,
Sesquicentennial
Committee



From “Old Bald Head” to “Lee’s Bad Old Man”

A Study of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1864 and its ensuing experiences.

A Nation Torn and A State Divided: Maryland in the First Two Years of the War

A discussion of Maryland, including the role and view of Baltimore, on the eve of the American Civil War and leading up to the pivotal battle of Antietam in September 1862.

Where the War was Lost: The Disastrous 1862-1863 Leadership of the Army of the Tennessee

Examines how the Confederate army’s leadership mismanaged and ultimately lost the Confederate heartland and subsequently the war.

From Kirby’s Kingdom: Ramifications from the Trans-Mississippi in 1864

A look at the pivotal Red River Campaign and how it affected both the Trans-Mississippi and events in the autumn of 1864 east of the Mississippi River.

“If this Valley is Lost . . .”

Examining and comparing the 1862 and 1864 Shenandoah Valley Campaigns

Floridians at Gettysburg; in Battle & Memory

An overview of this overlooked brigade in the Gettysburg Campaign and their march into memory of this pivotal engagement.

Florida: The Final Frontier in the Civil War

An examination of Florida, in the American Civil War, from the battles that raged in the state, to its connection with the Confederacy, and how it was truly the final frontier east of the Mississippi River.

PHILLIP GREENWALT is co-founder of *Emerging Revolutionary War* and the *Emerging Revolutionary War Series*, and is a full-time contributor to *Emerging Civil War*.

Phill has a graduate degree in American History from George Mason University and a bachelor's in history from Wheeling Jesuit University. He is currently a supervisory park ranger for Everglades National Park. He has also served in official National Park Service details at Morristown National Historical Park, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park, and Fort McHenry National Memorial and Historic Shrine. He began his National Park Service career at George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Thomas Stone National Historic Site as a park ranger-historian. He is a native of Baltimore, Maryland.



Meg (Thompson) Groeling

Antebellum Militias

This is an important yet overlooked part of the development of both Civil War armies. First Bull Run was officered, provisioned, and fought mainly by militia volunteers. Other than army commanders, the junior officer corps was made up almost entirely of amateurs commanding other amateurs. These volunteers are given short shrift. Nevertheless, a deeper look will provide information about the men and the structures that eventually became the backbone of both the Confederate and Union forces.

The Election of 1860

What a rollicking time they had in Chicago! From earlier meetings with fence rails and Mr. Lincoln being crowd-surfed over the heads on his “fans,” to the backroom politicking of the Wigwam, characters like David Davis, Ward Hill Lamon, and Horace Greeley are immensely entertaining, as is the story of Lincoln’s nomination to the Republican ticket in 1860.



The Election of 1864

A much more serious matter, 1864 saw a dispirited Lincoln afraid he was going to lose his presidency and maybe even the war. An examination of the Blind Memorandum shows just how low things were for the White House, while a reading of Lincoln's address to the 166th Ohio volunteers provides the key to a large part of Lincoln's win—the soldier vote. With Union victories in Georgia and a renewed interest in politics on the part of the men serving in the Union Army, the Copperheads and McClellan had an unwinnable election on their hands.

First Bull Run

Nope: the Fire Zouaves did NOT run away; there were no masked batteries; the Black Horse Cavalry was not super-human in size, strength, or number; and General McDowell was NOT a doofus. The First Battle of Bull Run is really the entire Civil War in one battle: everything that went well continued to do so, and everything that failed was an issue to the end of the war. Whether it was transportation, communication, confusion, or inexperience, Bull Run/Manassas has it in microcosm.

John Hay & George Nicolay

Lincoln's real men! Abraham Lincoln brought these two from Illinois with him on the Inaugural Express. They were there for absolutely everything, and they are fascinating historical personages in their own rights. John Hay went on to a career in diplomatic service that ended with Theodore Roosevelt, and Nicolay went back to Illinois as a journalist with a unique point of view. They teamed up, off and on, to write a biography of their boss and friend, Abraham Lincoln, that is not read very often any more. This should be remedied, and people should know more about Hay and Nicolay.

Major General Irvin McDowell

One of the most underrated Union generals. The plans for First Bull Run were impeccable, but not carried out—for a variety of reasons. Most think McDowell was run out of town after Bull Run, but not true! He continued to serve the Federal Army with grace and dedication, if not great distinction, until near the end of his life. He is buried in San Francisco National Cemetery in the Presidio of San Francisco. His simple marble military headstone is a perfect example of McDowell's entire career. Irvin is misspelled "Irwin."

Civil War Artists & Journalists

The idea of the "embedded journalist" is not new by any means. Embedding journalists began in the Crimean War, and was a Civil War staple. When making camp, the first thing to go up after the officers' tents was the apparatus to create "T-mail," or the telegraph. Reporters sent their dispatches to their papers as quickly as possible. Artists had a different timeline. Their sketches were made literally on the run, and then sent in courier packets to their respective papers. At that point, an engraver prepared a plate engraving of the sketch, and finally the images appeared in the news. The whole story is fascinating, as is the "Bohemian Brigade" of reporters and artists.

The Aftermath of Battle:

"What Did They Do with All the Bodies?"

A good question—and deserving of an answer. The issue of the disposal of remains—human, equine, Yankee, or Confederate—was a serious problem even before there was ever a battle. If the army is seen as a small city, then, even under the best of circumstances, folks die. If there is a battle, the problem is magnified a thousand fold. The dead were handled in one way, the seriously injured in another, the slightly injured in another, and the animals in still another manner. It was a chaotic scene all around no matter how one viewed it. There are many, many aspects to this issue, but there are answers to every question.

Colonel Elmer Ellsworth

No biography has been written about Ellsworth since the 1950s, any yet he remains an iconic image of the war. He was a friend of Lincoln, an active participant in every event that got Lincoln to the White House, a patriotic example for the Union when Lincoln first called for troops, and the first Federal officer to give his life for the cause.

MEG (THOMPSON)

GROELING,

a contributing writer at Emerging Civil War, explores subjects beyond the battlefield—such as personalities, politics, and



practices that affected the men who did the fighting. Meg's undergraduate degree in Liberal Studies with a minor in American History was from California State University, Long Beach, and she received her Master's degree in History, with a Civil War emphasis, in January 2016. She writes regular book reviews for ECW, Civil War News, and LSU's online Civil War Book Review. Her first book for the Emerging Civil War series is Aftermath of Battle: the Burial of the Civil War Dead. Her biography of Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, First Fallen, is in its final stages before publication by Illinois University Press. She loves old houses, Elmer Ellsworth, cider, and cats.

Steward T. Henderson



The 4th Division IX Corps in the Overland Campaign

In January 1864, General Ambrose E. Burnside was asked to reorganize the IX Corps. He asked for and was granted permission, by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, to form a division of “colored troops.” The 4th Division of the IX Corps would consist of black troops fighting for the Union and commanded by General Edward Ferrero.

The USCT at New Market Heights

The Battle of New Market Heights was fought on September 29, 1864, with troops of the Army of the James attacking fortifications defending the Confederate capital of Richmond. General Charles Paine’s 3rd Division of the XVIII Corps consisted of three brigades of black troops, and General William Birney had a colored brigade of the X Corps. The black troops faced

a galling fire but succeeded in capturing New Market Heights. Fourteen black soldiers and two of their white officers earned the Medal of Honor for their actions in the battle.

The 23rd United States Colored Troops

I represent a soldier in the 23rd Regiment Infantry United States Colored Troops. This regiment was the first black regiment to fight in “directed combat” against Confederate General Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. On May 15th, 1864, during the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, the 23rd came to the aid of the 2nd Ohio Cavalry and drove away General Thomas Rosser’s Confederate Cavalry Brigade in a minor skirmish.

The United States Colored Troops: Fighting for Freedom

At the beginning of the Civil War, black men tried to enlist in both the Union and Confederate armies. Most were not allowed in either army, although there were very light-skinned blacks who were able to pass as white and join those armies. By the end of the war, some 180,000 to 200,000 blacks served in the United States Army and another 20,000 plus served in the United States Navy. According to the African American Civil War Memorial and Museum in Washington, DC, the African American Civil War Memorial lists 209,145 men in the US Colored Troops: 201,000 blacks, 7,000 white officers, and 1,145 Hispanics.

The Importance of the Fredericksburg Area in the Civil War

This area is the bloodiest landscape in North America: more than 105,000 men were killed and wounded in the four major battles and the skirmishes that surrounded them. This area was also the focal point of the Civil War for more 2 years, as this area is halfway between the two capitals: Washington, DC, the capitol of the United States of America and Richmond VA, the capital of the Confederate States of America. The Union army determined that the quickest way to Richmond was on a straight line through Fredericksburg.

War Comes to the Church: St. George's Episcopal Church in the Civil War

December 11, 1862, would directly bring St. George Church's into the hostilities of the Civil War. On that day, the church became a fortress against an advancing Union line coming from Stafford. Located prominently on a hill overlooking key streets to the north, the Church provided a wonderful location for soldiers to view approaching advances and as a base to deploy forces against the Union. St. George's played a role as Confederate stronghold late in the day. General William Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade used the church and the city to delay Federal bridge builders and fought the Union soldiers in the streets of the city. St. George's was the tallest building in the city and was in an advantageous location for Barksdale's 1500 men.

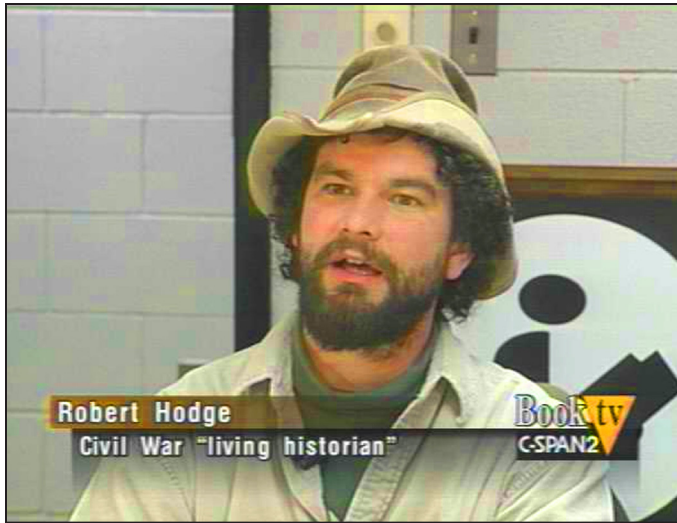
STEWART T. HENDERSON

Stewart T. Henderson is a contributing historian with Emerging Civil War. He has been an interpretive park ranger at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, from 2007 until 2018. He has also worked at the park since February 2005 to present as a volunteer, sales associate, and park ranger. He continues to give tours on the four battlefields as a battlefield guide with Fredericksburg Tours. He is also the co-founder and past president of the 23rd Regiment United States Colored Troops. He is a living historian and reenactor with the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Co. B.

Other memberships include the African American Civil War Museum, the John J. Wright Museum, the American Battlefield Trust, Central Virginia Battlefield Trust, Rappahannock Valley Civil War Roundtable, and the Fredericksburg Chapter of the NAACP.

Stewart attended Howard University, the Institute of Financial Education, the American Institute of Banking, and the Consumer Bankers Association Graduate School of Retail Bank Management. He retired as a Senior Vice President of Retail Banking, SunTrust Bank Greater Washington Region, in January 2005, after a 35-year career in the financial services industry.

Robert Lee Hodge



- My Experiences with Tony Horwitz from *Confederates in the Attic* and Beyond
- Civil War Cinema: The History of Civil War Memory through Film
- I Thought Adults Would Do a Better Job: Preservation of Battlefields
- An Emmy Award Winner: A Documentary on the Battle of Franklin
- Writing, Researching, Filming, Directing, Editing: Making the Battle of Perryville Documentary
- The Battle of Spotsylvania Court House: The Battle, Making the Award Winning Movie, and putting on the Big Reenactment
- What is Old is New: Researching at the National Archives

- The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly: The Making of the Movie *Gettysburg*
- The Side Show to the Big Show: John Pelham and the Battle of Unison, Virginia
- Yellowhammers and Environmentalism: Law's Brigade March to Gettysburg
- Persecution of the Dead: Confederate Monuments and Memory
- Since 1981: The Long Strange Trip within Reenacting
- The Bloody 17th: The 17th Virginia at Second Manassas
- Working for Time/Life Books: 18-Volumes of Civil War Research
- 90 Miles of Virginia Landscape: Lee's Retreat to Appomattox
- One of the Last Confederates: Julius Franklin Howell
- 1862: The True Confederate High Tide
- Ohio—The 14th Confederate State: Morgan's Raid, Espionage, and Outright Armed Rebellion
- A Density of Forgotten Combat: The Battles of North Alabama
- What Did They Look Like? A Visual Look at Confederate Soldiers
- A Confederate War Correspondent's Journey: Peter Wellington Alexander
- Confederate Soldier-Life

*Born on Stonewall Jackson's birthday **ROBERT LEE HODGE** has had a keen interest in America's Civil War history since age 4.*

Over the course of more than 30 years, Hodge has worked on several history-based films—from dramas like ABC's North and South and TNT's Gettysburg and Andersonville, to many programs on The History Channel, Arts and Entertainment Channel, and the National Geographic Channel, to his own Civil War documentaries, which have won 5 Telly awards and a regional Emmy in 2007.

Hodge has been featured on National Public Radio's Talk of the Nation and Soundscapes, NBC's Late, Late Show, The New Yorker, The Wall Street Journal, the PBS program Going Places, and C-SPAN II's Book TV. Robert has also written for The Nashville Tennessean, Civil War Times, America's Civil War magazine, The Washington Post, and North and South magazine.

He played a major role in, and appears on the cover of, the New York Times' 1999 best-seller Confederates in the Attic—hosting Pulitzer Prize-winning author Tony Horwitz on an eclectic and



memorable Civil War tour-de-force of historic sites.

Robert has been a historical researcher, primarily at The National Archives and Library of Congress, working with nationally-recognized experts. He also was principle researcher on Time-Life Books 18-volume series Voices of the Civil War and The Illustrated History of the Civil War.

Hodge's interest became preserving historic greenspace when he interned with the National Park Service's Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1992. He has organized battlefield preservation fund-raisers that have garnered over \$160,000. He also serves on the board of directors of the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust (the CVBT); an organization that has protected over 1,300 acres at Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia, since 1996.

Hodge was featured on the National Geographic Channel and Time magazine in 2011, wrote for The Washington Post during the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, and was a researcher for the U.S. Army in 2013.

In 2016 he wrote the script for the film at Andrew Jackson's Hermitage. In 2017 he appeared in The Wall Street Journal and on National Public Radio's Kojo Nnamdi Show and Chinese Central Television about Confederate monuments and Civil War memory.

*In 2019 Hodge started blogging for the Emerging Civil War. ECW is currently running his "Yellowhammers and Environmentalism" series about Evander Law's Alabama Brigade's route of march to Gettysburg. He's also writing about the loss of historic greenspace. You can find him at ECW and at **www.robertleehodge.com.***

Dwight S. Hughes

"They really enjoyed your presentation, were blown away by your expert use of graphics, and learned a lot about the CSS Shenandoah and the men who sailed in her."

— *Richmond Civil War Roundtable*

The Cruise of the CSS *Shenandoah*

The Confederate commerce raider CSS *Shenandoah* carried the Civil War to the ends of the earth through every extreme of sea and storm pursuing a perilous mission in which they succeeded spectacularly after it no longer mattered. This thirteen-month cruise (October 1864-November 1865) was a watery form of asymmetric warfare in the spirit of John Mosby, Bedford Forrest, and W. T. Sherman. These Rebel Americans created a sensation in Melbourne, Australia. They enjoyed a tropical Pacific island holiday as guns fell silent at Appomattox, and finally, six weeks after the surrender, they invaded the north, the deep cold of the Bering Sea. *Shenandoah* fired the last gun of the conflict and set Arctic waters aglow with flaming Yankee whalers. Months later, she limped into Liverpool where Captain Waddell lowered the last Confederate banner without defeat or surrender. The observations of these Confederates looking back from the most remote and alien surroundings imaginable, along with the viewpoints of those they encountered, provide unique perspectives of the Civil War. Based on my book *A Confederate Biography: The Cruise of the CSS Shenandoah* (Naval Institute Press, 2015).

Unlike Anything That Ever Floated: The USS *Monitor*

The USS *Monitor* was an ingenious but hurried response to both the imminent threat of the Confederate ironclad, CSS *Virginia*, and to the growing prospect of international intervention in favor of Rebels backed up by powerful British or French seagoing ironclads. The United States had no defenses against either menace. *Monitor* would become a



cultural icon of American industrial strength and ingenuity; she embodied and popularized social and institutional as well as industrial revolutions. But this was largely a symbolic role that would far outshine her actual accomplishments beyond a single engagement in a specific set of circumstances. This presentation takes *Monitor* from her inception in the mind of her brilliant inventor through the dramatic first clash of ironclads at Hampton Roads. Based on the forthcoming book for the Emerging Civil War series, *Unlike Anything that Ever Floated: The Monitor and Virginia and the Battle of Hampton Roads*.

Unvexed Waters: The Mississippi River Squadron

History offers few examples other than the Civil War and Vietnam War of extensive operations on inland shallow waters involving specialized classes of war vessels commanded and manned by naval personnel conducting joint operations with land forces. The struggle for the Mississippi River was one of the longest, most challenging and diverse campaign of the Civil War. Strategically, this was an extension of the maritime

blockade, an outgrowth of the Anaconda Plan. However, in technology, tactics, and command structure, riverine warfare was a fundamentally new concept empowered by the industrial revolution in steam propulsion, armor, and armaments. This presentation reviews the unprecedented conflict along the watery spine of America. (Presented at the North American Society for Oceanic History Annual Conference, May 2018.)

Burnside's Sand March:

The Forgotten North Carolina Expedition

Poor General Ambrose Burnside. He gets no respect. Bumbling his way across Burnside Bridge at Antietam, through the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg and the Mud March. But before all that, Burnside's innovative planning and effective leadership brought significant victory, catching the attention of the commander-in-chief. We tend to think not much happened in the East between First Bull Run and the Peninsula Campaign. However, a series of engagements from February to June 1862 in the sounds and along the barrier islands of North Carolina produced long-term consequences. It was the first and ultimately one of the few operations effectively integrating the strengths of army and navy forces. With aggressive follow up, it might have shortened the Civil War. Much can be learned from a look at the "Burnside Expedition." (Presented at the Emerging Civil War Annual Symposium, Spotsylvania, VA, Aug 2, 2019.)

From Shenandoah to Seadler: The Legacy of Civil War Commerce Raiders in WWI

Rebel raiders *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Shenandoah*, and their sisters wreaked havoc on powerful Union shipping and whaling industries. Confederates applied new industrial technologies to advance ancient concepts of commerce warfare and to develop innovative cruiser warships while the U.S. Navy struggled to combat them. These controversial weapons disrupted economies, exacerbated international tensions, diverted critical resources, and threatened the Union war effort. Early in World War I, German naval planners consciously applied Confederate

precedents but with less success. This presentation explores the legacy of Civil War commerce raiders leading up to submarine warfare and beyond. (Presented at the U. S. Naval Academy McMullen Naval History Symposium, September 2015.)

Rebels Down Under: A Surprise Confederate Visitor Makes Mayhem in Melbourne

January 1865: Confederate commerce raider CSS *Shenandoah* invades the bustling port of Melbourne—the most remote and most British imperial outpost with intriguing parallels to dynamic U.S. frontier cities. The Melbourne citizenry (including a sizeable American expatriate community) split into contentious political camps over crucial and never ending issues of international law, trade, neutrality, and independence. Reflecting deep worries concerning the distant war, Australians mirrored the prejudices and misperceptions of their British cousins. *Shenandoah* officers were feted as heroes by one faction but were denounced as pirates and nearly lost their ship to the other. This is the outsiders' view of the conflict, illustrating international issues that were potentially decisive for the Civil War. (Presented at U. S. Naval Academy McMullen Naval History Symposium, September 2011.)

Rebels and Aliens: Confederates on the Far Side of the World

Towering verdant peaks sprouted from aquamarine seas as the commerce raider CSS *Shenandoah* approached the Island of Pohnpei on April fool's day, 1865. This microcosm of the Confederacy carried the conflict to the remotest Pacific where they encountered a courageous, resourceful warrior culture that seemed totally alien. But was it? Neither party saw into the heart of the other's society but looking back, we find similarities as striking as differences. While lonely Rebels slept under tropic stars, guns fell silent at Appomattox. This presentation reviews commonalities and contradictions of diverse peoples separated by vast reaches of ocean but inextricably linked by human nature, maritime technology, trade, and war. (Presented at U. S. Naval Academy McMullen Naval History Symposium, Annapolis, MD, September 2013.)

DWIGHT HUGHES is a public historian, author, and speaker in Civil War naval history. Lieutenant Commander Hughes graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1967 with a major in history and government. He served twenty years as a Navy surface warfare officer aboard warships, on staffs, and with river forces in Vietnam. Dwight taught Naval ROTC at the University of Rochester, earned an MA in Political Science, and later completed an MS in Information Systems Management from USC.

Dwight's current calling melds a love of the sea and ships with a lifetime study of naval history and fascination with the Civil War. Dwight is author of *A Confederate Biography: The Cruise of the CSS Shenandoah* (Naval Institute Press, 2015) and contributing author at Emerging Civil War. A new volume for the Emerging Civil War series, *Unlike Anything that Ever Floated: The Monitor and Virginia and the Battle of Hampton Roads*, is in production. Dwight has presented at numerous Civil War Roundtables, historical conferences, and other venues. See his website: <http://civilwarnavyhistory.com/>.

Christopher L. Kolakowski

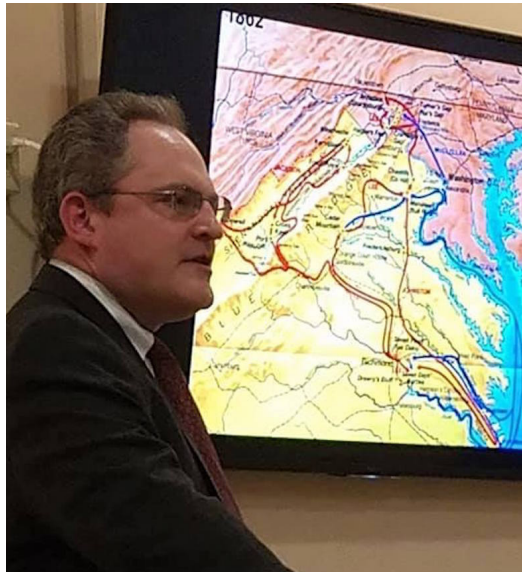
*"Best Civil War Roundtable
talk I've ever heard." —
Glenn LaFantasie*

*"A master storyteller." —
Louisville Courier-Journal*

*Other topic requests
considered. Please
contact for details.*

Perryville: Battle for Kentucky

Overview of the 1862
Kentucky Campaign
and Battle of Perryville,
with discussion of the
political and military impacts on the war.



The Campaign and Battle of Stones River

Overview of the Stones River campaign 1862-63, with
discussion of its importance in the war.

The Tullahoma Campaign

Overview of Middle Tennessee operations spring and summer
1863. Also includes a discussion of the turmoil in the Army of
Tennessee's high command.

The Fall of 1862: Union in Crisis

Strategic, political, and social overview of the period September
1 to December 31, 1862. Argues this is one of the great turning
points of the war.

New York City's Civil War

Discussion of the Civil War's impact on America's largest city,
1860-1865.

Stars and Stripes on Marye's Heights: The Second Battle of Fredericksburg

Overview of operations near Fredericksburg in April and early May 1863, including the taking of Marye's Heights.

1864: Decision at Sea

Examines the naval war of 1864 and the various decisive clashes between the US Navy and the CS Navy during that year.

1865: End and Beginning

Examines the Civil War's end and how it both began the peace and developed legacies that extend into the 20th Century.

CHRISTOPHER L. KOLAKOWSKI *was born and raised in Fredericksburg, VA. He received his BA in History and Mass Communications from Emory & Henry College, and his MA in Public History from the State University of New York at Albany.*

Chris has spent his career interpreting and preserving American military history with the National Park Service, New York State government, the Rensselaer County (NY) Historical Society, the Civil War Preservation Trust, Kentucky State Parks, and the U.S. Army. He has written and spoken on various aspects of military history from 1775 to the present. He has published two books with the History Press: The Civil War at Perryville: Battling For the Bluegrass and The Stones River and Tullahoma Campaign: This Army Does Not Retreat. In September 2016 the U.S. Army published his volume on the 1862 Virginia Campaigns as part of its sesquicentennial series on the Civil War. He is a contributor to the Emerging Civil War blog, and his study of the 1941-42 Philippine Campaign, Last Stand on Bataan, was released by McFarland in late February 2016. He is currently working on a book about the 1944 India-Burma battles.

Chris served as director of the General George Patton Museum and Center of Leadership in Fort Knox, KY, from 2009 to 2013. He became the MacArthur Memorial Director in Norfolk, VA, on September 16, 2013.

Chris Mackowski

"Chris Mackowski is truly one of the great lecturers in history of all time." — New York Military Affairs Symposium

"One of the best talks I have ever heard." — Ed Bearrs

"A truly first-class and enjoyable program." — Western North Carolina CWRT

"You certainly have a knack for telling a story as you present the facts." — OBX CWRT

"Your talk, or should I say your performance, raised the bar for us on speakers. No other speaker that we have had since has come up to your standard." — Civil War Roundtable of California, PA



"I can't adequately express my appreciation for your presentation last night. You are an amazingly effective public speaker. You did it without notes, which completely engages the audience, and did not miss a beat. I had so much fun listening to you. . . . Thanks again for providing us your outstanding insights and commentary." — New York City Civil War Roundtable

Grant's Last Battle: The Story Behind *The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant*

Facing financial ruin and struggling against terminal throat cancer, Ulysses S. Grant fought his last battle to preserve the meaning of the American Civil War. His war of words, *The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant*, would cement his place as not only one of America's greatest heroes but also as one of its most sublime literary voices.

The Last Days of Stonewall Jackson

Jackson's loss has been called one of the major turning points of the war. Follow his last days, from his flank attack at Chancellorsville and his accidental wounding by his own men, to the amputation of his arm and his final journey over the river to rest under the shade of the trees.

That Furious Struggle: Chancellorsville and the High Tide of the Confederacy

For three days in May 1863, the tiny wilderness intersection of Chancellorsville became the most important crossroads in America. A campaign that began with Joe Hooker's "perfect" plans ended up being remembered as "Lee's Greatest Victory."

The Battle of the Bloody Angle

For twenty-two straight hours, in torrential downpours, up to their knees in mud and blood, Federals and Confederates slugged it out in the most intense sustained hand-to-hand combat of the war. A panopoly of horror, one soldier called it. A Saturnalia of blood. Hell's Half-Acre. The slaughter pen of Spotsylvania. Most remember it simply as the Bloody Angle.

Second-Guessing Richard Ewell: The First Day at Gettysburg

It might be the most second-guessed decision of the war: On July 1, 1863, Confederate Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell decided it was not "practicable" to storm the Union position at Gettysburg after a hard day of fighting. As a result, history has scapegoated Ewell for the Confederate loss there, and critics have loudly wondered, "If Stonewall Jackson had been there...." But Ewell made a militarily sound decision—as a look at the facts will show.

Strike Them a Blow: Battle Along the North Anna River

The most overlooked segment of the Overland Campaign also represented some of the best chances both generals had for destroying each other's armies—but the war of attrition had taken a personal toll on the commanders, peppering the North Anna River with lost opportunities.

The Great Battle Never Fought: Mine Run

Facing immense political pressure to engage the Army of Northern Virginia in battle, George Gordon Meade spent the fall of 1863 instead engaged in cat-and-mouse generalship with Robert E. Lee. The season came to a head along the banks of a small stream called Mine Run, where Meade chose to sacrifice himself instead of his men.

Hell Itself: The Battle of the Wilderness

The Wilderness holds a place all its own in Civil War lore: as Lee and Grant clashed for the first time, the “dark, close wood” seemed impenetrable and mysterious. As the armies slaughtered each other, the forest around them burned.

Grant's Next Chapter: Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and the Rise of U.S. Grant

U.S. Grant finished one volume of his memoirs with the aftermath of Vicksburg and opened the second with the battle of Chattanooga. Not only did that point serve as a convenient break for Grant in his narrative, it marked the turning point of his career. Vicksburg closed out one chapter, while Chattanooga began other.

CHRIS MACKOWSKI, PH.D., is a professor of journalism and mass communication at St. Bonaventure University and historian-in-residence at Stevenson Ridge, a historic property on the Spotsylvania battlefield. He also volunteers at Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, where he still gives tours at four major Civil War battlefields (Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania), as well as at the building where Stonewall Jackson died.

With Kris White, he is co-founder of Emerging Civil War. Together, they have co-authored a half-dozen Civil War books, and they've written features for every major Civil War magazine. Mackowski is also the solo author of Grant's Last Battle: The Story Behind the Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant, Hell Itslef: The Battle of the Wilderness, and Strike Them a Blow: Battle Along the North Anna River. With Albert Z. Conner, Jr., he is co-author of Seizing Destiny: The Army of the Potomac's "Valley Forge" and the Civil War Winter that Saved the Union. Mackowski and White were honored in 2016 by the Army Historical Foundation with its Lt. Gen. Richard G. Trefry Award for contributions to the field.



Derek Maxfield

"Professor Maxfield is a master storyteller and a passionate historian. He is a joy to listen to."

— Joyce Rapp, Town Historian, Lima, NY

"An outstanding historian and scholar."

—Dr. Terrienne Schulte, D'Youville College



Marching through the Heart of the Confederacy: Sherman's Atlanta Campaign and the March to the Sea

Undertaken in the summer of 1864, Sherman's drive on Atlanta and subsequent march to Savannah tore the heart out of the Confederacy. Atlanta was a major manufacturing center and railroad hub that was utterly destroyed by Sherman's army. The march across Georgia was designed as psychological warfare as much as military. By the time Sherman reached Atlanta the Confederate will to fight was swiftly diminishing.

Sherman: Man or Monster

One of the most controversial Union generals, William Tecumseh Sherman was a surprisingly intellectual man who always spoke his mind, which led at the beginning of the war to the charge that he was insane. He was a prophet and a warrior, a philosopher and a cynic. He introduced total war and practiced psychological warfare on a grand scale. Join me as we explore the complex man who was named after the Shawnee warrior, but came to be called "Uncle Billy" by the men who followed him.

A Deadly Puzzle: Grant's Vicksburg Campaign

Ulysses S. Grant knew what he wanted; he just was not sure how to get it. He was thwarted approaching Vicksburg overland from Tennessee; he could not bypass or get around it. No matter how he tried to get at the Gibraltar of the West the weather, the Mississippi River, the topography of the land, or the rebels themselves worked against him. It was a grand and deadly puzzle that Grant would ultimately solve through perseverance and tenacity.

We'll Lick 'em Tomorrow:

Grant, Sherman, and the Battle of Shiloh

One of the interesting storylines of the war was the friendship of Union Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman—men who were nearly polar opposites. Reserved and pragmatic, Grant was a simple, practical guy. Sherman was high strung, exuberant, and intellectual. Their friendship was sealed in the fiery contest on the Tennessee River near a place called Pittsburgh Landing.

Hellmira: The Union's Most Infamous POW Camp of the Civil War

Long called by some the “Andersonville of the North,” the prisoner of war camp in Elmira, New York, is remembered as the most notorious of all Union-run POW camps. It existed for only a year—from the summer of 1864 to July 1865—but in that time, and for long after, it became darkly emblematic of man's inhumanity to man. Confederate prisoners called it “Hellmira.”

Based on his new book, published by Savas Beatie, in this talk Maxfield contextualizes the rise of prison camps during the Civil War, explores the failed exchange of prisoners, and tells the tale of the creation and evolution of the prison camp in Elmira. In the end, Maxfield suggests that it is time to move on from the blame game and see prisoner of war camps—North and South—as a great humanitarian failure.

Lincoln: Constitutional Pragmatist

This talk explores our nation's relationship with Abraham Lincoln and his association with the Constitution. A deeper understanding of Lincoln may surprise some people, and even tarnish his popular image for others. To some extent this is because we tend to think of Lincoln more as a statesman and hero, rather than a politician. The truth, however, is that Lincoln was a very talented politician and could be just as smooth yet slippery as the best and most manipulative of civic leaders. Lincoln's relationship with the Constitution was shaped by both Lincoln the statesman and Lincoln the politician—depending upon circumstances.

Goats of War

Some were military leaders who were in over their heads. Others were on the track to glory before falling into disgrace. There were political generals with no training in military arts, and the politicians who could not acknowledge or accept their own incompetence. The one thing they all have in common is a role in a conflict that produces a lot of goats.

Ancestors in Peace and in Pieces

In this talk I will explore the stories of my six great-grandfathers who fought in the Civil War—all for the Union. Of the six, four survived and two perished. Although the survivors might be the “lucky ones,” as we'll see they all came home broken men both in body and spirit.

DEREK MAXFIELD is an associate professor of history at Genesee Community College in Batavia, NY, where he is also coordinator of the college's Civil War Initiative. For his work with the initiative, Maxfield was awarded the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Creative Activities in 2013. More recently, Maxfield was awarded the 2019 SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching. His first book, *Hellmira: The Union's Most Infamous POW Camp of the Civil War*, published by Savas Beatie, is due out in the Fall of 2019.

Maxfield holds a Bachelors of Arts degree from SUNY Cortland and a Master of Arts degree from Villanova University. He is also a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Buffalo, where he is A.B.D. Among Maxfield's research interests are 19th century politics and culture, especially Victorian death ways and the Civil War. He lives in Churchville, NY, with his wife, Christine, two children—Quincy, 13, and Jesse, 11—a basset hound, three cats, and a tortoise.



"Now we stand by each other always": A Conversation between Gens. Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman

*A two-man show featuring Genesee Community College professors **Derek Maxfield** and **Tracy Ford***



One of the most fascinating stories of the war was the friendship that developed between

Union generals Ulysses S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman. These two men could hardly be more different. Grant was quiet, almost shy, thoughtful and resolute. Sherman, on the other hand, was high-strung, fidgety and nervous. Highly intelligent, he was talkative and a chain-smoking cigar fiend.

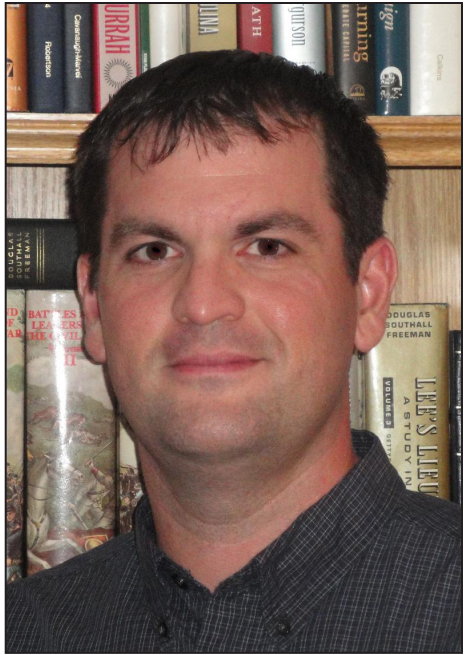
The friendship, forged in fire, was more than just a mutually satisfying personal affair—it had real import for America and the war. In fact, it was the basis for a partnership that would bring great success for Union arms, and—ultimately—victory.

In this show, guests sit in on a conversation (or several) between these two men and get a glimpse of the evolution of their friendship and their views on war. Listen as the generals review the Vicksburg Campaign (Act I) and reminisce about Shiloh, plot the Overland and Atlanta Campaigns (Act II), and enjoy the stories as Sherman—colorful as always—regales his chief with tales from the Atlanta Campaign, March to the Sea, and campaign through the Carolinas.

The traveling show is available in one act (Act III: City Point; 45 minutes plus Q&A) or all three acts (Vicksburg, Cincinnati, and City Point; 90 minutes with Q&A).

Rob Orrison

I keep my list of topics broad because there are a lot of subjects that can be covered in each of these areas. If groups are interested in a specific topic within any of these larger areas of expertise, please inquire—I am happy to work with groups to develop presentations to suit their needs.



First Manassas (battle and campaign)

Including associated skirmishes and battle in July 1861 in Virginia

Second Manassas (battle and campaign)

Including all associated skirmishes and battles from Cedar Mountain to Chantilly

Bristoe Station

Including all associated skirmishes, battles, and personalities
from September 1863-November 1863

Potomac Blockade

Including all associated skirmishes, battles, and personalities that relate to the Confederate blockade of the Potomac River, July 1861-March 1862

John S. Mosby

His life, and his partisan actions from 1863-1865. (I grew up with a photo of him on my wall as a kid!)

ROB ORRISON *has been working in the history field for more than 20 years. With Bill Backus, he is co-author of the forthcoming A Want of Vigilance: The Bristoe Station Campaign, October 1863; with Dan Welch, he is co-author of The Last Road North: A Guide to the Gettysburg Campaign. Born and raised in Loudoun County, Virginia, Rob received his bachelor's degree in Historic Preservation at Longwood University and received his master's degree in Public History from George Mason University. Currently Rob oversees day-to-day operations of a large municipal historic site program in Northern Virginia. Outside of work, he leads tours with Civil War Excursion Tours (of which he is co-founder), contributes to the Emerging Civil War blog, and serves as treasurer of the Historic House Museum Consortium of Washington, D.C. He serves as a member of the board of directors of the Bull Run Civil War Roundtable, the board of directors of the Mosby Heritage Area Association, the board of directors of Virginia Civil War Trails, and serves on the Governing Council of the Virginia Association of Museums. Rob lives in Prince William County with his wife, Jamie, and son, Carter.*



Kevin Pawlak

Antietam Endgame

Examines the last three days of the Maryland Campaign, September 18-20, 1862, and its repercussions for the campaign.

“We labor under many disadvantages”: The Confederate Medical Corps in the Maryland Campaign of September 1862

Discusses the actions of the Army of Northern Virginia’s medical corps from late August to early October 1862 and its successes and failures during the battle of Antietam.



“The General Result Was In Our Favor”: George B. McClellan in the Maryland Campaign

Challenges common notions about George McClellan’s performance in the Maryland Campaign and the outcome of that campaign.

Federal High Command at Antietam: Their Biographies, Backgrounds, and Relationships

Examines the Union corps commanders at the Battle of Antietam—where they came from, where they fought, and how they interacted with one another.

“Raised from Obscurity”: The Cavalry Battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville on the Road to Gettysburg

Discusses the often-overlooked series of cavalry battles fought in the Loudoun Valley from June 17-21, 1863.

The Winter After the War: Jefferson County, West Virginia, in the Winter of 1865-1866

Looks at a disputed county’s divisive experience in the first months after the end of the Civil War.

Water to his Front, Water to his Rear: Robert E. Lee Defends the Confederate High Water Mark at Sharpsburg

Evaluates Robert E. Lee’s decision-making related to the Battle of Antietam: why did he fight there, when did he decide, and what did he hope to do at Antietam?

KEVIN PAWLAK is a *Certified Battlefield Guide at Antietam National Battlefield* and works as a *Historic Site Manager for the Prince William County Historic Preservation Division*. Kevin also sits on the *Board of Directors of the Shepherdstown Battlefield Preservation Association* and the *Save Historic Antietam Foundation*. Previously, he has worked and completed internships at *Harpers Ferry National Historical Park* and *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library*. Kevin graduated in 2014 from *Shepherd University*, where he studied *Civil War history and historic preservation*. He is the author or co-author of three books, including *To Hazard All: A Guide to the Maryland Campaign, 1862*.

Kristen Pawlak

This Means War: The Battle of Wilson's Creek

This presentation focuses on the first major battle fought west of the Mississippi River—the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Fought on August 10, 1861, the battle itself was the culminating engagement of a two-month-long campaign between Nathaniel Lyon's Army of the West and the consolidated Western Army under Benjamin McCulloch. Within just seven hours of sustained combat, the two armies had lost 17% of their men, including Lyon, the first Union general to be killed in combat during the Civil War. This 45-minute presentation will cover the lead-up, campaign, battle, and aftermath of this important early-war battle.



KRISTEN M. PAWLAK specializes in the Civil War in Missouri and the Trans-Mississippi West. She received her BA in History and Civil War Era Studies from Gettysburg College and her MA in Nonprofit Leadership from Webster University in St. Louis. She is currently on staff of the Missouri Civil War Museum and has previously worked with the National Park Service, the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College, and the American Battlefield Trust. On top of contributing to *Emerging Civil War*, Pawlak also manages Missouri's Civil War Blog.

David A. Powell

The Battle of Chickamauga

An overview of the campaign and battle for Chickamauga, September 1863.

This talk can be tailored as needed (by day, by unit, etc.)

Failure in the Saddle

An analysis of Confederate cavalry operations in the Chickamauga Campaign, focusing on the relationship between Bragg, Forrest, and Wheeler.

Command Decisions

Rosecrans vs. Bragg. How the differing leadership styles of these two men influenced the way their armies fought.

Tullahoma: The Forgotten Campaign

An exploration of the Army of the Cumberland's military operations, June 26 to July 4, 1863.

A Reconnaissance Gone Awry: Captain Samuel R. Johnston's fateful trip to Little Round Top

Examining the route, mission, and results of Captain Johnston's dawn scouting mission for Robert E. Lee on July 2, 1863.

Stuart's Ride: J.E.B. Stuart in the Gettysburg Campaign

Examining Stuart's ride through Maryland and Pennsylvania during the campaign.



Advance to Disaster: The Peach Orchard at Gettysburg

Daniel Sickles and the decision to occupy the Peach Orchard, July 2, 1863.

Civil War Tactics

How the Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry fought—by the book and in the field. Includes missions and the evolution of doctrine.

Sigel in the Shenandoah

May, 1864 and the battle of New Market from the Union perspective.

Shiloh: The Right Flank

Sherman, McClernand, and the Jones Field counterattack, April 6, 1862.

DAVID A. POWELL is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute (1983) with a B.A. in history. He has published numerous articles in various magazines, and more than fifteen historical simulations of different battles. For the past decade, David's focus has been on the epic battle of Chickamauga, and he is nationally recognized for his tours of that important battlefield. The result of that study was his first published book, *The Maps of Chickamauga* (Savas Beatie, 2009). His latest project is a full-length monograph of the battle of Chickamauga. The first volume of that work, entitled *The Chickamauga Campaign: A Mad Irregular Battle*, was released in late 2014; the second volume is due in the fall of 2015. He's also author of *Failure In The Saddle: Nathan Bedford Forrest, Joe Wheeler, and the Confederate Cavalry In the Chickamauga Campaign* (Savas Beatie, 2011). David and his wife Anne live and work in the northwest suburbs of Chicago, Illinois. He is Vice President of Airsped, Inc., a specialized delivery firm.

Ryan Quint

The Battle of Monocacy: In Their Words

This talk focuses on five soldiers who fought the battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864. Rather than look at the commanders who led the opposing forces, this presentation examines the writings of three Union soldiers and two Confederates to see what the private soldiers on the field can tell us about the “The Battle that Saved Washington.”



“You Snatched Washington Out of Our hands”:

The Battle of Monocacy and the Redemption of Lew Wallace

As the youngest major general in the Union Army during the spring of 1862, Lew Wallace had large roles in the seizure of Forts Henry and Donelson. His career was nearly ended, however, due to some of his decisions during the bloody engagement at Shiloh in April, 1862. Exiled to a command far away from the battles, Wallace instead found himself involved in Jubal Early’s 1864 invasion of Maryland. Wallace’s ensuing decisions and actions not only saved Washington, D.C., but also redeemed his career.

RYAN QUINT *graduated from the University of Mary Washington and is a seasonal park historian at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. His Civil War interests focus on the Union armies and Jubal Early’s 1864 invasion of Maryland. He is author of the Emerging Civil War Series book Determined to Stand and Fight: The Battle of Monocacy.*

Dan Welch

“A Fitting Tribute”: Memorial Tributes to Abraham Lincoln—

Explore how citizens, North and South, reacted to the Lincoln assassination through written words, speeches, associations, monuments, and music in the wake of his April 1865 death.



“Rally ‘Round the Flag”: Colorbearers at Gettysburg—

Discover the role colorbearers played in nineteenth century armies and the numerous heroic stories of those who carried these powerful symbols in combat at Gettysburg in July 1863.

How Did They Get Here: The Gettysburg Campaign—

Follow the Union and Confederate armies northward across Virginia, Maryland, and into Pennsylvania during the weeks leading up to the battle of Gettysburg and examine the many battles and events that impacted both before the first shot of July 1, 1863.

“Boys, give them rocks”: Jackson’s Defensive Stand at Second Manassas—One of the great defensive stands during the war was made by Stonewall Jackson and his men at the battle of Second Manassas. Although bent, swayed, punctured, and at times lacking ammunition, the line never gave way under countless assaults made by Federal forces. Examine how Jackson and his men were able to hold on against all odds in August 1862 on the plains of Manassas in this dramatic program.

William Child, the Smoketown Hospital, and the aftermath at Antietam—Antietam remains the single-bloodiest day in American military history, with nearly 23,000 casualties in just 9 hours of combat. Share the stories and challenges of the longest-operated field hospital at Antietam, the Smoketown Hospital. Through the letters and diary entries of William Child, Assistant Surgeon of the 5th New Hampshire, you can hear of the next fight for the many wounded left in the battle's wake: survival.

"Acting as an Agent for Governor Curtin": David Wills and His Mark on Gettysburg—Find out how one man, more than any other, ensured that the Federal dead after the battle of Gettysburg received "a final resting place for those who here gave their lives."

Martyrs of the Race Course: The Forgotten Decoration Day—How were the dead of the Civil War, upwards of 750,000, memorialized in the first weeks and months following the war's conclusion? Discover the earliest roots of Decoration Day, today Memorial Day, in this presentation.

DAN WELCH currently serves as a primary and secondary educator with a public school district in northeast Ohio. Previously, Dan was the education programs coordinator for the Gettysburg Foundation, the non-profit partner of Gettysburg National Military Park, and continues to serve as a seasonal park ranger at Gettysburg National Military Park. Welch received his BA in Instrumental Music Education from Youngstown State University and a MA in Military History with a Civil War Era concentration at American Military University. Welch has also studied under the tutelage of Dr. Allen C. Guelzo as part of the Gettysburg Semester at Gettysburg College. His first book, *The Last Road North: A Guide to the Gettysburg Campaign, 1863*, was released as part of the *Emerging Civil War Series* in June 2016. He currently resides with his wife, Sarah, in Boardman, Ohio.

William Lee White

Chickamauga: The Struggle along the Banks of the River of Death

Fought in the dark North Georgia woods the Battle of Chickamauga is the one battle everyone knows, but knows nothing about. Tells the story of the three bloodiest days on

Georgia soil and why this battle mattered in the final days of the summer of 1863.



“Their Bodies Lie Piled on One Another”: The Battle of Kolb Farm

The first engagement along the Kennesaw Line that set the tone for the final phase of the struggle for the city of Atlanta.

“Great Things Are Expected of Us”: A Young Carolinian Goes to War

The unique story of C. Irvine Walker, a young South Carolina officer in the Army of Tennessee. Walker offers new and vivid account of the campaigns and battles of the Confederacy’s main western army.

Red Blood and Red Dirt: The Battle of Resaca

The story of the Battle of Resaca, the largest battle fought on Georgia soil and bloodiest of the Atlanta Campaign.

“Hold the Fort!”: The Battle of Allatoona Pass

Examines the savage, though now largely forgotten battle fought to protect Sherman’s lifeline that set the tone for Hood’s Tennessee Campaign.

“Stonewall of the West”: Patrick R. Cleburne’s last 370 days

Patrick Cleburne reputation rose like a meteor across the Confederacy in the last days of 1863, a year later the South would mourn the loss of their second Stonewall.

The History of the Campaign that Everyone Forgot: Hood’s North Georgia/Alabama Campaign of 1864

Examines what happened for the Army of Tennessee between the fall of Atlanta and the Battle of Franklin.

“Give a Little Charity”: The Case for Braxton Bragg

“None of Bragg’s soldiers ever loved him. They had no faith in his ability as a general” said Sam Watkins in his beloved Co. Aytch, but is it true? A reassessment of Braxton Bragg, focusing on his popularity among his soldiers and among his lieutenants.

“The Bull of the Woods”: James Longstreet in the West

The story of how Lee’s “Old Warhorse” became a “Bull” in the West in the fall of 1863.

They Shall Not Pass: The Battle of Ringgold Gap

Among one of the greatest disasters of the Army of Tennessee came one of its greatest triumphs in the final battle in the struggle for Chattanooga. The Battle of Ringgold Gap would see triumph and tragedy and start the rise of General Patrick Cleburne.

“Like Driftwood in a Squall”:

Alexander P. Stewart’s Assault at Chickamauga

Looks at the only truly successful Confederate action in the bloody game of tic tac toe that defined the bloody fighting on September 19th, 1863.

Forgotten Saviors: The Role of the Confederate Cavalry in the Battle of Pickett’s Mill

Tells the story of the role of Joe Wheeler’s Cavalry in the battle that Sherman chose to forget.

From Nicaragua to Chickamauga:

Filibusters and their impact on the Army of Tennessee

Discusses the role of the Central American Filibusters who became officers in the Army of Tennessee.

General Bragg's Army

A look at the men that served under Bragg and Hood in the Army of Tennessee. Who were they? Why did they fight? What did they do? And what was their legacy?

Bottom Rail on Top Now:

The 44th United States Colored Troops' Story

Escaping from Bondage and taking up the sword to fight to see the end of Slavery, the 44th U.S.C.T. would see great triumph and great despair in their career as soldiers in Georgia and Tennessee.

Nadine Turchin, From Russia with Love or Maybe Contempt

Nadine Turchin followed her husband, General John Turchin, into the field in 1861 and from then on she was as a force to be reckoned with off and on the battlefield.

White Star Rising: John Geary's Division in the West

Transferred with Joe Hooker to the West during his quest for redemption in the fall of 1863, the White Star Division would become the mountain assault division of the Union Army of the Cumberland from Lookout Mountain to Dug Gap.

Western Palmettos: The 10th South Carolina Infantry Regiment

The story of the only lowland South Carolina Regiment to serve in the Army of Tennessee and the men who comprised it.

"Sherman Would Not Have A Man Left":

The Whitworth Sharpshooters of the Army of Tennessee

Looks at the role of the deadly Whitworth Sharpshooters of the Army of Tennessee.

Fighting in the Army of Tennessee: The Training and Tactics of the Confederacy's Western Army

A look at how the Army of Tennessee fought its battles, from the stand up fights of 1862 to the muddy trenches of 1864.

Lincoln's Absalom:

Benjamin Hardin Helm of the Orphan Brigade

The Civil War is remembered as Brother against Brother and so it was with President Lincoln with his Kentucky born in laws. Of all of his rebellious in-laws though, Hardin Helm was his favorite and his death in the Battle of Chickamauga caused him to feel, "Like David of old when he was told of the death of Absalom."

Die Like Men

Govan's Arkansas Brigade in Hood's Tennessee Campaign

WILLIAM LEE WHITE *graduated from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga with a B.A. in History and works as a ranger at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park where he presents talks and tours on all phases of the Battles for Chattanooga. He edited "Great Things Are Expected of Us" The Letters of Colonel C. Irvine Walker, 10th South Carolina, CSA, part of the University of Tennessee's Voices of the Civil War series, and has authored several essays on various topics relating to the Civil War in the Western Theater. He's also been published in America's Civil War. He's author of Bushwhacking on A Grand Scale: The Battle of Chickamauga for the Emerging Civil War Series and edited a portion of the diary of Patrick Cleburne that will be part of Dr. Steven Woodworth's Civil War Campaigns in the Heartland Series' volume on the 1864 Tennessee Campaign.*

Geographic availability: Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, Western North Carolina, and Southern Kentucky. Other areas might be available as well depending on schedule and accomodations.

Eric J. Wittenberg

One of the most active and popular speakers on the Civil War circuit, Eric Wittenberg is the author of nearly twenty books. He's also the acknowledged authority on Federal cavalry in the Eastern Theater, and he's a leading expert on the battle of Brandy Station. His most popular talks include:



- Plenty of Blame: Jeb Stuart's Controversial Ride to Gettysburg
- "The Devil's to Pay": John Buford at Gettysburg
- The Battle of Brandy Station
- The Battle of Trevilian Station
- Sherman's Carolinas Campaign
- East Cavalry Field at Gettysburg

Other topics are available upon inquiry.

Please note: Because of a rigorous travel and speaking schedule, Eric is available on only a very limited basis.

ERIC J. WITTENBERG is an award-winning historian, blogger, speaker and tour guide. A native of southeastern Pennsylvania, he was educated at Dickinson College and the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. He is now an attorney in private practice. Eric and his wife Susan and their three golden retrievers reside in Columbus, Ohio. Eric maintains a personal blog, *Rantings of a Civil War Historian* (<http://civilwarcavalry.com/>).



www.emergingcivilwar.com

Emerging Civil War serves as a public history-oriented platform for sharing original scholarship related to the American Civil War.

Our primary audience is the general public, so scholarship is defined broadly: historical research, memory studies, travelogues, personal narratives, essays, book reviews, and photography. Journalistic-style coverage of current Civil War-related events and the Civil War in pop culture are also included. Furthermore, ECW encourages respectful discussion about that material. ECW does not publish fiction or poetry.

ECW seeks to encourage a diversity of perspectives in the scholarship it presents. We do that, in part, by identifying and spotlighting the next generation of Civil War historians and the fresh ideas they bring to the historical conversation.

As a collective, the individuals who comprise ECW are encouraged to share their own unique interests and approaches. The combined collection of material—and the respectful discussions that surround it—forward ECW's overall effort to promote a general awareness of the Civil War as America's defining event.

