



EMERGING
CIVIL WAR™
www.emergingcivilwar.com

Speakers Bureau
2024 — 2025

Welcome to Emerging Civil War's 2024-2025 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...virtually and in-person.

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.

Historians are listed in the brochure alphabetically by last name.

Paige Gibbons Backus	5	Chris Mackowski	39
Neil P. Chatelain	8	Derek Maxfield	44
Sean Michael Chick	13	Tonya McQuade	49
Doug Crenshaw	18	Rob Orrison	53
David Dixon	20	Kevin Pawlak	55
Robert "Bert" Dunkerly	22	Evan Portman	57
Jon-Erik Gilot	25	Ryan Quint	60
Phillip S. Greenwalt	28	Jonathan Tracey	62
Dwight Hughes	30	Dan Welch	65
Max Longley	36		

Please Note: *Some of our historians are not listed in this year's brochure because they are unavailable for speaking engagements.*

On the Cover: The Sgt. Kirkland monument at Fredericksburg named "Moment of Mercy"

How to Book Our Speakers

To book one of our speakers, please 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 provide the following information:

- When your meetings are
- What dates you have available
- What travel accommodations your group provides
- What honorarium your group offers
- Any other information you believe would be helpful

Each speaker is responsible for finalizing all of the agreed upon details for him/herself and will contact your group liaison directly to work out all scheduling, travel accommodations, and other arrangements.

If there's a particular topic you're interested in but don't see in the brochure, 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 authors; we'd be happy to pass along those inquiries, as well.

Please note that we do our best to fulfill all speaker requests, but do to travel limitations and scheduling conflicts, we may not be able to fulfill your request. Flexibility is appreciated.

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



Battlefield Guide Services

Many of our speakers are available for private tours of a wide array of battlefields and historic sites from the Revolutionary War through the World Wars. Guided tour services are offer including but not limited to:

Antietam
Bentonville
Brandy Station
Bristoe Station
Chancellorsville
Chattanooga
Chickamauga
Fredericksburg
Manassas
Mine Run
New Market
Perryville
Richmond Area Battlefields
Shiloh
Spotsylvania
The Wilderness
And many more...



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.

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

Paige Gibbons Backus



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 Manassas, Virginia, with her husband, Bill, and their dog Bernard.

* * *

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 oppourniteis 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 women's roles and reactions to the Civil War and how they impacted modern women's rights.

Dr. Jonathan Letterman's Plan that Changed Military Medicine

After becoming the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac in July 1862, Dr. Jonathan Letterman immediately set to work

improving the medical system for the Union Army. Serving as Director during a crucial year which included the single bloodiest day of the war at Antietam, as well as the Battles of Second Manassas and Fredericksburg. By the end of 1862, Letterman had enacted a series of policies from triage, ambulances, staffing, and more that eventually became known as the Letterman Plan which forever changed military medicine as we know it today. Learn about the man and the events that helped shape the Letterman Plan that is still in use 160 years after the war.

Neil P. Chatelain



Neil P. Chatelain specializes in researching naval operations of the U.S. Civil War. Born and raised in New Orleans, Louisiana, Neil spent nine years as a U.S. Navy Surface Warfare Officer, both on active duty and in the reserves. Neil is a graduate of the University of New Orleans, the University of Houston, and the University of Louisiana–Monroe. He lives in the greater Houston area, and is an assistant professor of history at Lone Star College–North Harris. He is the author of *Treasure and Empire in the Civil War: The Panamá Route, the West and the Campaigns to Control America’s Mineral Wealth*, *Defending the Arteries of Rebellion: Confederate Naval Operations in the Mississippi River Valley, 1861-1865* and *Fought Like Devils: The Confederate Gunboat McRae*.

Learn more at www.neilpchatelain.com.

* * *

Treasure and Empire in the Civil War

A shadow conflict was fought across the periphery of the U.S. Civil War, both on land and sea, for control over the North American continent and its vast mineral wealth. On land, Confederate armies advanced into the far West seeking new territories and routes to California and its stockpiles of gold. United States armies countered to eject Confederates and battle Indigenous populations to open the continent to settlement. At sea, Confederate raiders, privateers, and special operators worked to disrupt the sea lanes shipping bullion from California to the Panamá isthmus to New York. United States naval forces countered with convoys, networked intelligence, and unconventional approaches. Dive into these forgotten theater of the Civil War and learn how the far West and Latin America were vital location sought after by both sides in efforts to expand influence, control territory, and stabilize wartime economies.

The Panamá Route in the U.S. Civil War

A vital component of the U.S. war effort during its Civil War was a secure economy backed by a continuous flow of bullion along the Panamá route. Gold and silver from California and the western territories was transported by sea from San Francisco to Panamá, across the isthmus, and thence to New York, stabilizing Lincoln's economy and limiting wartime inflation. Confederate efforts at sea, including privateers, commerce raiders, and teams of naval agents fought to interdict this supply line, all while the United States used diplomatic agents, naval convoys, and its own intelligence to keep this vital route open.

Defending the Arteries of Rebellion

Most studies of the Mississippi River overlook Confederate attempts to maintain control over this internal highway. Confederate strategy called for fortifications supported by naval forces. A lack of industrial capacity, coupled with a dearth of skilled labor, complicated these efforts. Nevertheless, the Confederacy introduced numerous innovations and alternate defenses to control the Mississippi River valley including their first operational ironclad, the first successful

use of underwater torpedoes, widespread use of Army-Navy joint operations, and the employment of extensive river obstructions.

Fought Like Devils: The Confederate Gunboat *McRae*

The flagship of the Confederate Navy's Mississippi River Squadron, CSS *McRae* was one of the country's first warships. Manned by some of the Confederacy's most experienced officers, the vessel and its crew fought from the Mississippi River's mouth to Columbus, Kentucky, including at Ship Island, the battle of the Head of Passes, the siege of Island Number Ten, and the battle of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, where the vessel was crippled and soon after lost.

Postwar Identity Crisis of the Confederate Navy's Officer Corps

At the end of the Civil War, a large percentage of Confederate naval officers were excluded from receiving a wartime pardon from President Andrew Johnson. Facing this postwar challenge, as well as the loss of careers at sea, one-third of the Confederate Navy's commissioned line officers rejected U.S. reconstruction policies by challenging them directly through postwar writings and activity, or by leaving the South and working in foreign navies, organizing filibustering expeditions, or living abroad in exile.

Ambitions and Challenges of a Confederate Navy European Ironclad Squadron

To break the blockade, secure a steady stream of international supplies, and attain international recognition, the Confederate sought to acquire and deploy a naval squadron of powerful European-built ironclads. Using diplomacy, deception, and a small team of naval officers and agents, the Confederacy secured contracts for ironclads and wooden steamers built in yards across Europe. The United States retaliated with their own agents, seeking to withhold their delivery, successfully preventing the realization of such a naval force.

Charleston 1863: Evaluating Command, Control, and Technology

Charleston was secession's birthplace and the Confederacy's

second largest city, making it an important industrial center that received scores of blockade runners. Pioneering ideas, innovative tactics and technologies were implemented in 1863 campaigns for the city including ironclad squadrons, underwater mines, landmines, minesweepers, torpedo boats, amphibious assaults, and even combat photography. The city's geography meant military and naval forces needed to cooperate effectively to ensure success. The side whose leadership could cooperate and implement new technologies and ideas more effectively would successfully control Charleston.

Annual Freshet Impacts on 1862's Mississippi River Campaigns

In 1862, battles raged to control the Mississippi River valley. The rivers became independent actors in these naval battles as spring snowmelt raised them to flood stage. To control the Mississippi River valley, naval commanders on both sides had to win battles against riverine geography, a geography that likewise continues to impact battle sites and how people today interpret those actions.

The Battle of the Head of Passes

In October 1861, a makeshift Confederate naval squadron attacked and drove back the United States naval blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Amidst a comedy of errors made by both sides, it was the first battle in the Western Hemisphere involving an ironclad warship and reintroduction of ramming attacks, one of the Confederate Navy's first victories, and an engagement rife with lessons learned for blockading forces that would be put to use for the remainder of the war.

Lost Silver of the Benjamin F. Hoxie

In March 1863, CSS *Florida* captured and burned the U.S.-flagged merchant *Benjamin F. Hoxie*. Unlike other ships captured by Confederate commerce raiders, this merchant was packed with Pacific-coast silver. *Florida's* crew quickly transferred the silver to their own vessel, taking it to Bermuda so it could be forwarded to agents for use supporting the Confederate war effort, but the silver was lost thanks to conflicting reports, court challenges, and postwar claims. Come along on this journey across the northern Atlantic hunting for this lost Civil War treasure.

Sean Michael Chick



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 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), *Grant's Left Hook: The Bermuda Hundred Campaign* (2021), and *Dreams of Victory: P.G.T. Beauregard in the Civil War* (2022). He is currently working on books for the Emerging Civil War Series on the battle of Nashville, and the Port Hudson, Petersburg, and Tullahoma campaigns. He is also writing *The Maps of Shiloh* with Bradley M. Gottfried. 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.

* * *

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 him 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 army 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.

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 dockworkers 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 corps of 2 brigades which saw service on both sides of the Mississippi.

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 Greet 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 was for a long time the 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.

New Orleans During the Civil War

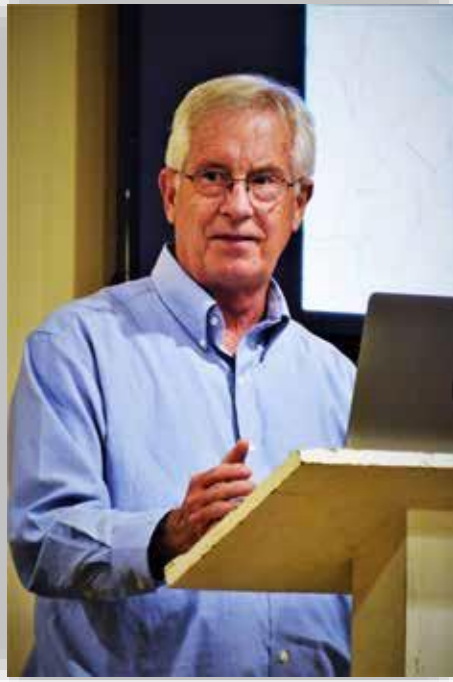
No other Southern city was as large, diverse, and prosperous as New Orleans. As such, the war experience was varied and the population was divided. This tour of the city covers major events from the granulation of sugar cane, to secession, capture, and occupation. The city’s varied and complicated wartime experience are covered, as is the fate of its men who wore blue and gray and 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, St. Louis No. 3, and Greenwood Cemeteries. Among the burials discussed are P.G.T. Beauregard, John Bell Hood, Richard Taylor, William Mumford, P.B.S. Pinchback, and society tombs for veterans of the Confederate army.



Doug Crenshaw



Doug Crenshaw studied history at Randolph-Macon College and the University of Richmond. A volunteer for the Richmond National Battlefield Park, he is a Board member of the Richmond Battlefield Association, past president of the Richmond Civil War Roundtable, and is a speaker, presenter and tour leader. His book, *Fort Harrison and The Battle of Chaffin's Farm*, was nominated in the non-fiction category for a Library of Virginia Literary award. Doug has also written *The Battle of Glendale: Robert E. Lee's Lost Opportunity*, and *Richmond Shall not be Given Up!* a survey and tour of the Seven Days campaign, which was a finalist for the Army Historical Foundation Distinguished writing award. Doug has also written a guidebook on Civil War Richmond with Bert Dunkerly and *To Hell or Richmond: The 1862 Peninsula Campaign* with Drew Gruber. He is currently working on a study about the Seven Days.

Richmond Shall Not Be Given Up! (*Battlefield Tour*)

The Seven Days were a key turning point of the Civil War. Join Doug in a tour of the battlefields, several of which have received major new additions. You can now walk the land where Confederates such as Longstreet, A. P. Hill, Hood, Ewell and D.H. Hill attacked at Gaines' Mill. Malvern Hill has grown by several hundred acres, and the entire battlefield can be viewed in pristine condition. Occasional tours are available at Glendale, and the battlefield that has recently been saved in almost its entirety. Side trips to other spots, such as Dreyer's Bluff and Seven Pines are available.

The Battles at Chaffin's Farm (*Battlefield Tour*)

In September 1864 Ben Butler launched a surprise attack north of the James and might have captured Richmond. Why did he fail? This tour will reveal the fascinating story, as well as visit the impressive preserved works of Forts Harrison, Gilmer, Johnson, Hoke and Federal Fort Brady.

Cold Harbor (*Battlefield Tour*)

Was Grant really the butcher he has been painted to be? Come visit Cold Harbor and learn the answer. This battlefield is much larger than the preserved areas, even with the excellent and continuing recent additions. Along with to the June 3 battle, see where the critical June 1 action occurred. If you choose, visit the unpreserved sites of Yellow Tavern, Bethesda Church and others.

David Dixon



David Dixon earned his M.A. in history from the University of Massachusetts in 2003. His first book, *The Lost Gettysburg Address*, tells the unusual life story of Texas slaveholder Charles Anderson, whose unpublished speech followed Lincoln's at Gettysburg. It turned up 140 years later in a cardboard box in Wyoming. David's second book, published by the University of Tennessee Press, is a biography of German revolutionary and Union General August Willich and highlights the contributions of approximately 200,000 German-American immigrants to the Union effort in the Civil War.

David has given hundreds of talks to audiences across the country, including to more than 70 different Civil War round tables. He spoke at Gettysburg National Military Park's Sacred Trust Talks in 2016, appeared on Civil War Talk Radio, and has been a guest on dozens of podcasts. He hosts B-List History, a website that features obscure characters and their compelling stories. You may download free pdf versions of his published articles at www.davidtdixon.com.

David's most popular talks include:

- The Lost Gettysburg Address: Charles Anderson's Civil War Odyssey
- August Willich's Civil War: Radical, International Revolution
- The Wealthiest Slave in Savannah
- Emotions and Allegiance: The Dilemma of a Southern Union Man
- The Black Experience in Civil War Georgia
- Freedom Gained, Equality Denied: New Hampshire's Free Black Community

Custom talks may be arranged with advance booking. David often bundles talks to large and small groups in close proximity within a two-week window to minimize shared travel expenses. Contact him at davedixonhistory@gmail.com.

Robert “Bert” Dunkerly



Robert “Bert” Dunkerly 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 twelve historic sites and written seventeen books. His research includes archaeology, colonial life, military history, and historic commemoration. Dunkerly is currently a Park Ranger at Richmond National Battlefield Park. He served as 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 500 battlefields and more than 1,000 historic sites worldwide.

* * *

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.

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.

Embattled Capitol: A Guide to Civil War Richmond

This talk is tied to the guidebook and includes historic sites, museums, parks, monuments, battlefields, and more. It also provides a history of Richmond during the war.

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

This talk addresses common myths and misconceptions about Cold Harbor.

Reconstruction

An overview of the challenges the reunited nation faced.

Stones River: Force of a Cyclone

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

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 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.

The Confederate Surrender at Greensboro

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

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 Richmond Bread Riot

This was the largest wartime protest in the Confederacy, in which thousands of women rioted and looted stores in downtown Richmond. What were the causes and what were the long-term results?

Other Potential Topics:

Revolutionary War topics: Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse, Ninety Six, Morristown, Brandywine, Eutaw Springs, Yorktown, The Revolution in New Jersey, and Women in the Revolution.

Archaeology at Jamestown, War of 1812 battles of River Raisin, Overview of the War of 1812, the Attack on Washington

(Presentations can be customized to meet a group's interests.)

Jon-Erik Gilot



Jon-Erik Gilot has worked in the field of public history for more than 15 years and is active in numerous historical organizations. A regular contributor at *Emerging Civil War* since 2018, his work has been published in books, journals, and magazines. His first *Emerging Civil War* Series title, *John Brown's Raid*, was released in 2023.

Jon-Erik earned a degree in History from Bethany College and a Master of Library & Information Science from Kent State University. Today, he serves as Curator at the Captain Thomas Espy Grand Army of the Republic Post in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, where he hosts a monthly Civil War lecture series and an annual symposium. He lives and works as a corporate archivist and records manager in Wheeling, West Virginia.

* * *

The Meteor of the War: John Brown's Raid

John Brown's 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry is widely acknowledged as a cataclysmic event that catapulted the country towards civil war. This talk offers an overview of the planning, the events of the raid, and the resulting fallout.

Dangerfield Newby's Fight for Freedom

Next to John Brown himself, perhaps the most recognizable and evocative image of John Brown's Raid is the haunting portrait of raider Dangerfield Newby. This talk follows Newby from his childhood in Virginia and his life in Ohio, his death at Harpers Ferry, his legacy in popular culture, and how the Newby family continued Dangerfield's fight for freedom after his death.

To Reclaim a Western Frontier: Jenkins's 1862 & 1863 Trans-Allegheny Raids

The Autumn of 1862 was a busy time with no less than seven Confederate counteroffensives across six states. Often overlooked amongst these campaigns was the Kanawha Valley Campaign and Brigadier General Albert Gallatin Jenkins's Trans-Allegheny Raid. During this raid, Jenkins penetrated more than 500 miles behind Union lines, crossed the Ohio River, and became the first Confederate force to plant their flag on Union soil. This talk will trace the movements, personalities, and outcomes of the 1862 and 1863 Trans-Allegheny raids, where Jenkins and his raiders sought to reclaim Virginia's western frontier.

Advancing the course of Disunion: Antebellum Raids on Government Arsenals

John Brown's October 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry may not be as unprecedented an event as we've long believed. Less than four years earlier a pro-slavery mob raided a

Federal arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, taking hostages and looting government arms and equipment. This talk will compare and contrast the personalities, events, and fallout from the two raids.

“Hardships & Dangers Will Bind Men as Brothers”:

The Ohio National Guard in 1864

This presentation focuses on the Ohio National Guard battalions that were called up for one hundred days service in the summer of 1864. While these troops were to be used for duty behind the lines – guarding bridges, railroads, blockhouses, forts and prisons, thereby freeing up veteran regiments for front-line duty – many were instead thrown into battle in both the eastern and western theaters. The talk follows two National Guard regiments raised in neighboring counties and compares their vastly different experiences during their terms of service, and how history has remembered (or forgotten) the wartime contributions of the Ohio National Guard.

“Any Army Marching Tonight Must be Made up a Damned Set of Fools”: **The Battle of Philippi**

This talk examines the June 3, 1861, Battle of Philippi, (West) Virginia, the first significant land “battle” of the Civil War and the opening stages of George B. McClellan’s Western Virginia campaign.

A Glimpse of Foibles to Come:

George B. McClellan in Western Virginia

The “First Campaign” in Western Virginia in the summer of 1861 can be used as a litmus test to measure the leadership qualities of commanders both north and south, most notably Union General George B. McClellan. This talk will examine the early foibles displayed by McClellan and whether they agree or diverge from our understanding of McClellan the following year.

Phillip S. Greenwalt



Phillip S. Greenwalt has a graduate degree in American History from George Mason University and a bachelor's in history from Wheeling Jesuit University. Phill is the co-founder of *Emerging Revolutionary War*. He is currently the Chief of Interpretation and Education at Catoctin Mountain Park in Maryland. He has held prior positions within the National Park Service as a supervisory park ranger for Everglades National Park and a park ranger-historian at George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Thomas Stone National Historic Site. During his career, 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. Phill is a native of Baltimore, Maryland.

* * *

A Confederate Southwest Empire: The New Mexico Campaign of 1862

In early 1862, a Confederate force entered the territory of New Mexico with a goal of creating a Confederacy that stretched from “sea to shining sea.” Instead, this force met defeat at the Battle of Glorieta Pass in March 1862. This talk examines what happened in the American southwest and how the ripples of this campaign reverberated farther afield.

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.

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.

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.

“If this Valley is Lost . . .”

Examining and comparing the 1862 and 1864 Shenandoah Valley Campaigns

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 Tennessee

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

Dwight Hughes



Dwight Hughes is a public historian, author, and speaker in Civil War naval history. Dwight 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 including 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 the Civil War. Dwight is a contributing author at the Emerging Civil War blog. He authored *A Confederate Biography: The Cruise of the CSS Shenandoah* (Naval Institute Press, 2015) and *Unlike Anything that Ever Floated: The Monitor and Virginia and the Battle of Hampton Roads, March 8-9, 1862* (Savas Beatie, March 2021). In his most recent work, Dwight co-edited and contributed numerous essays to *The Civil War on the Water: Favorite Stories and Fresh Perspectives from the Historians at Emerging Civil War* (Savas Beatie, May 2023).

Dwight has presented at numerous Civil War Roundtables, historical conferences, and other venues. See his website: <http://civilwarnavyhistory.com/>.

* * *

The Naval Civil War in Theaters Near and Far

In his classic treatise, *On War*, Carl von Clausewitz discussed “different factors of space, mass, and time” related to battle including the “theaters of operations,” which he defined as “a sector of the total war area which has protected boundaries and so a certain degree of independence.” Combat theaters of the Civil War are identified as the Eastern, the Western, and the Trans-Mississippi. The naval side of the war can also be defined in terms of theaters, which interact with but are distinct from military counterparts. They are the Wide Oceans, the Offshore Blockade, Peripheral Coasts and Harbors, and Heartland Rivers. Bounded primarily by land-water interfaces, some wet theaters overlapped terrestrial counterparts while others extended far beyond familiar battlegrounds to the far side of the world. Each demonstrated unique characteristics and posed unique challenges to both navies. This presentation discusses distinctive strategic, tactical, technological, and command characteristics of naval theaters and their contributions to land campaigns. Based on an essay in *The Civil War on the Water: Favorite Stories and Fresh Perspectives from the Historians at Emerging Civil War* (Savas Beatie, 2023).

The Sailor and The Soldier at Vicksburg: Unprecedented Joint Operations

Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter, commander of the Union Mississippi River Squadron, formed an underappreciated partnership with General Ulysses S. Grant to conquer the Confederate bastion at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The U.S. Navy had never undertaken extensive

operations on inland waterways in cooperation with land forces. Despite contrasting personalities, the sailor and the soldier hit it off. Grant and Porter “were a formidable combination, hyperaggressive and strategically astute,” noted one historian. From December 1862 to July 1863, their joint forces conducted unprecedented amphibious river assaults and expeditions through sluggish swamps, flooded forests, and tiny, choked channels. Porter’s squadron braved massive shore batteries, providing transport and heavy artillery support until Vicksburg fell. This was a powerful team melding maritime mobility and firepower with hard fighting on land. Published in *The Summer of '63: Vicksburg and Tullahoma: Favorite Stories and Fresh Perspectives from the Historians at Emerging Civil War* (Savas Beatie, 2021).

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* (ex USS *Merrimack*), and to the growing prospect of international intervention backed by powerful British or French seagoing ironclads. The United States had no defenses against either menace. 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 my book for the award-winning Emerging Civil War series, *Unlike Anything that Ever Floated: The Monitor and Virginia and the Battle of Hampton Roads, March 8-9, 1862* (Savas Beatie, March 2021).

Unvexed Waters: The Civil War on Heartland Rivers

History offers few examples other than the American Civil War and the conflict in Vietnam of extensive military operations on inland waterways requiring specialized classes of war vessels commanded and manned by naval personnel. The contest for the Mississippi River and its tributaries—the spine of America—was one of the longest and most challenging campaigns of the Civil War encompassing a 700-mile wet corridor from Mound City, Illinois, to the Gulf of Mexico. Control of the rivers was a key strategic factor, but in tactics

and technology, riverine warfare was a fundamentally new concept empowered by industrial revolutions in steam propulsion, armor, and armaments. Both navies, Union and Confederate, started with no shallow-water warships, no tactics, no command structure, and no infrastructure. 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.)

Rebel Odyssey: 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, global cruise (October 1864-November 1865) was watery asymmetric warfare in the spirit of Mosby, Forrest, and Sherman. Rebel Americans disrupted Melbourne, Australia, enjoyed a Pacific island holiday as guns fell silent at Appomattox, and six weeks later 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. Based on my book *A Confederate Biography: The Cruise of the CSS Shenandoah* (Naval Institute Press, 2015).

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 in a series of engagements from February to June 1862 in the strategically vital sounds and along the barrier islands of North Carolina, supported by the U.S. Navy. It was the first and one of the few operations effectively integrating the strengths of army and navy. With aggressive follow up, it might have shortened the conflict.

This was the “Burnside Expedition.” (*Presented at the Emerging Civil War Annual Symposium, Spotsylvania, VA, Aug 2, 2019.*)

From *Shenandoah* to *Seeadler*: 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. The Melbourne citizenry (including a sizeable American expatriate community) split into contentious political camps over crucial 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. (*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.)*

Max Longley



Max Longley is a writer in Durham, NC (you'll know it as Durham's Station, near Bennett Place). In addition to his numerous articles, Max has contributed a couple of interesting books to the history of the era: *For the Union and the Catholic Church: Four Converts in the Civil War* and *Quaker Carpetbagger: J. Williams Thorne, from Underground Railroad Host to North Carolina Politician*. Max's interests include wartime religion, civilian personalities, Copperheads, politics, the strange and unusual, and of course combinations of these. We can negotiate whether I'll appear in person or virtually.

* * *

"He likes to argue": Catholic editor Orestes Brownson versus Archbishop John Hughes on slavery

Northern Catholics were divided over the war. One notable clash was between two Catholic supporters of the war—Archbishop John Hughes of New York, and convert-editor Orestes Brownson. Brownson, through his *Review*, advocated using the war as a chance to abolish slavery. Hughes thought abolitionism was madness. Then as Lincoln's emissary to Catholic powers, Hughes had to explain away his stance to otherwise-sympathetic Europeans. Brownson split with most Northern Catholics, leaving the Democrats in favor of the Republicans and cheering emancipation. (*50 minutes, may have Powerpoint*)

The Reaper Man: Cyrus McCormick and the Civil War

Cyrus McCormick made his fortune with his mechanical reaper, which greatly improved Midwestern agriculture, much to the advantage of the wartime North. In his religio-political activities, McCormick spent the war, and the immediate antebellum years, trying to tamp down antislavery sentiment in the country and in the influential Presbyterian denomination of which he was a member. He did not succeed. (50 minutes, may have Powerpoint)

Civil War Stoic philosophy?

Stoicism—the philosophical school that teaches people to focus on what's within their control and to accept what isn't, is undergoing something of a revival nowadays. Stoicism also appealed to some soldiers and veterans in the Civil War and afterwards. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, abolitionist, Civil War officer, and all-around reformer, prepared a translation of the Stoic philosopher Epictetus. Lucius Verus Bierce, abolitionist and Ohio officer monitoring the home front, published an updated translation of some works of the Stoic philosopher Seneca. And Lucius' nephew Ambrose Bierce, a combat veteran who wrote about the raw side of war while experiencing his own tragedies, wrote to correspondents that he had some consolation from Epictetus the Stoic. (*This talk combining two hot topics—the Civil War and Stoicism—would take 50 minutes, and may have PowerPoint.*)

The great newspaper censorship of 1861

In August 1861, losing patience with what it saw as defeatist or Pro-Confederate newspapers, the Lincoln administration struck at several of these periodicals. Federal tactics included seizing newspaper equipment, forbidding papers the use of the mail, and even arresting editors. Some of the affected papers endured closure for several months, and some changed their editorial policy or staff under federal supervision. Ultimately, newspaper dissent continued, and so did censorship. (50 minutes, may have PowerPoint)

The M(a)cMaster brothers: On opposite sides in the Civil War and in the American religious divide

The Civil War has been called a brothers' war. Let us look at two brothers of different faiths, different views of the war and slavery, and even different spellings of their last name. Erasmus MacMaster was a Presbyterian minister and professor who was driven out of employment

shortly before the war for his caustic criticism of his denomination's softness on slavery. He spent the war farming and living with his family, while preaching fiery sermons denouncing slavery and saying the country needed to return to God. James McMaster, Erasmus' younger brother, was a Catholic convert—much to his family's horror—and edited the *New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register*. In this weekly paper, James opposed the war and ended up not only as a full-blown Copperhead but as an associate of Confederate secret agents. There were limited contacts between the Catholic and non-Catholic sides of the M(a)cMaster family. (50 minutes, may have PowerPoint)

North Carolina's pro-Northern "governors" on Cape Hatteras and the coast
As Union forces occupied coastal North Carolina, two men emerged who proclaimed themselves to be the true, loyal governors of the state. One of these governors was self-proclaimed, the second was appointed by Lincoln. Marble Nash Taylor was a Methodist minister assigned to Hatteras Island. When federal forces captured Hatteras, Taylor, after raising funds for the islanders in New York, fell in with a schemer who persuaded Taylor to have a meeting of a handful of Hatteras' Union loyalists, who proclaimed Taylor governor. As federal troops took over more of North Carolina's east coast, Lincoln appointed a "real" Union governor: Edward Stanly, who had been an influential antebellum North Carolina politician. Stanly made Northern opponents of slavery indignant when he said that state laws against educating slaves were still in force, casting doubt on religious educational work among the slaves in the conquered areas. Stanly resigned after the Emancipation Proclamation, which he opposed. (50 minutes, may have PowerPoint)

Chris Mackowski



Chris Mackowski, Ph.D., is the editor-in-chief and co-founder of Emerging Civil War and the series editor of the award-winning Emerging Civil War Series, published by Savas Beatie. Chris is a writing professor in the Jandoli School of Communication at St. Bonaventure University in Allegany, NY, where he also serves as associate dean for undergraduate programs. Chris is also historian-in-residence at Stevenson Ridge, a historic property on the Spotsylvania battlefield in central Virginia.

Chris has worked as a historian for the National Park Service at Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, where he gives tours at four major Civil War battlefields (Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania), as well as at the building where Stonewall Jackson died. He frequently partners on projects with the American Battlefield Trust, the nation's largest battlefield preservation organization.

Chris has authored or co-authored nearly two dozen books and edited a half-dozen essay collections on the Civil War, and his articles have appeared in all the major Civil War magazines. Chris serves as vice president on the board of directors for the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, he serves on the advisory board of the Civil War Roundtable Congress and the Brunswick (NC) Civil War Roundtable—the largest in the country—and is a supporter of the Antietam Institute.

* * *

Please Note: *Chris's many roles entail a great number of responsibilities, so he has only a very limited availability for speaking engagements.*

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."

Stonewall Jackson at Gettysburg

It's the most-asked "What If" of the Civil War: What if Stonewall Jackson had been at Gettysburg? It's not just an impossible question to answer (because Jackson was dead) but because it would have been such an impossible scenario to begin with. Let's look at all the reasons why, which may help us better understand some of the assumptions people make when they ask the question in the first place.

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.

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.

The ANV’s B-Team: Robert E. Lee’s Second String in the 1864 Overland Campaign

1864 brought a new kind of war to Virginia. Robert E. Lee was already down one of his top lieutenants and would soon lose his others. Without the famous triumvirate – Longstreet, Jackson, and Stuart – Lee would have to rely on a “B-Team” that would not be up to the task.

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.

A Season of Slaughter: The Battle at Spotsylvania’s 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

panoply 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.

Fearless of All Danger: Brig. Gen. Thomas Greely Stevenson

As a short-tenured division commander in the most underperforming Federal corps in the East, commanded by one of the most lampooned Union generals, along the least-known front of the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, it's little wonder that Thomas Greely Stevenson is barely remembered today or that his death gets little mention. He deserves a closer look.

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.

"I Am Too Late": The Battle of Jackson, Mississippi, During the Vicksburg Campaign

Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston arrived in Mississippi's capital just in time to abandon it as Federal commander Ulysses S. Grant made an unexpected turn toward the city. "I am too late," Johnston declared. Originally unplanned, the battle of Jackson proved to be a vital part of Grant's overland campaign to capture Vicksburg.

Moments of Contingency 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 in his career. Vicksburg closed one chapter, while Chattanooga began another.

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.



Derek Maxfield



Derek Maxfield is an associate professor of history at Genesee Community College in Batavia, New York. Author of *Hellmira: The Union's Most Infamous Civil War Prison Camp—Elmira, NY*, and *Man of Fire: William Tecumseh Sherman in the Civil War*, Maxfield has written for *Emerging Civil War* since 2015. In 2019 he was honored with the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching and in 2013 he was awarded the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Creative Activities.

* * *

SHERMAN: Man or Monster

By turns, William T. Sherman he has been called a savior and a barbarian, a hero and a villain, a genius and a madman. But whatever you call him, you must admit he is utterly fascinating.

Sherman spent a lifetime in search of who he was, striving to find a place and a calling. Hounded by his family to leave the military,

Sherman tried banking and practicing law. Finally, he became superintendent of a new military academy in Louisiana and thought he had found his place—until civil war intervened.

But after leading his troops at the battle of Bull Run, the anxious brigadier general was sent West to Kentucky. Apprehensive over the situation in the Blue Grass State, suffering from stress, insomnia and anxiety Sherman begged to be relieved. Sent home to recover, the newspapers announced he was insane. Colleagues concluded he was “gone in the head.”

Instead, like a phoenix, he rose from the ashes to become a hero of the republic. Forging an identity in the fire of war, the unconventional general kindled a friendship with Ulysses S. Grant and proved to everyone at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Georgia, and in the Carolinas that while he was unorthodox, he was also brilliant and creative. More than that, he was eminently successful and played an important role in Union victory.

This talk is based on Maxfield’s forthcoming *Man of Fire: William Tecumseh Sherman in the Civil War* (Savas Beatie, 2022) and tells the story of a man who found himself in war—and that, in turn, secured him a place in history. Condemned for his barbarousness or hailed for his heroics, the life of this peculiar general is nonetheless compelling—and thoroughly American.

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.

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 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 Civil War Prison Camp—Elmira, NY

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 book by this title, 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.

Ancestors in Peace and in Pieces

In this talk, I 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.



Also available, the theatrical production:

“GRANT ON THE EVE OF VICTORY”

A two-person show featuring Derek and Jess Maxfield

Set in late March 1865, *Grant On the Eve of Victory* is a one-act play that features a conversation between Lt. General U.S. Grant and war correspondent George Alfred Townsend of the *New York World*. This late-night informal interview features Grant's recollections about Maj. General William Tecumseh Sherman, the Battle of Shiloh, surrender of Vicksburg and his thoughts about Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Written and directed by Derek Maxfield, who also plays Grant, the play features Jess Maxfield who portrays Townsend.

This traveling show is available in one act and runs about one hour with Q&A.

"The actors made the audience members feel as if they had stepped back in time to witness a historic event."

— *Sue Erdle, Supervisor, Town of West Sparta, NY*

Tonya McQuade



Tonya Graham McQuade graduated from the University of California, Santa Barbara, with B.A.'s in English and Communication Studies and a Single Subject Teaching Credential in English. She earned her M.A. in Educational Leadership at San Jose State university and is currently an English Teacher and Department Chair at Los Gatos High School in Los Gatos, CA. A long-time lover of both history and historical fiction, as well as a frequent visitor to historical sites around the world, Tonya has spent much of the past two years researching the Civil War in Missouri. Her recently published book, *A State Divided: The Civil War Letters of James Calaway Hale and Benjamin Petree of Andrew County, Missouri*, incorporates fifty previously unpublished Civil War Letters – written by her 3rd great-grandfather and her 2nd great grandfather's brother – and explains the important role Missouri

played in the war and the years leading up to it. She is also working on a historical fiction novel titled *Missouri Daughter*. Tonya is a member of Emerging Civil War, South Bay Writers/California Writers Club, the National League of American Pen Women, and Poetry Center San Jose. She Lives in San Jose, CA, with her husband, Mike, and son Aaron.

While not a formally-trained historian, Tonya is an experienced teacher, speaker, and presenter with a great love for history, reading, and research. Living in California may make it difficult for her to speak to your group in person, but she has significant practice giving online talks, presenting slideshows, and conducting Zoom sessions.

* * *

When Family History Research Leads to a Box of Civil War Letters and Writing a Book

Hear the story of how my new book, *A State Divided: The Civil War Letters of James Calaway Hale and Benjamin Petree of Andrew County, Missouri*, came to be. It's the story of what happens when someone contacts you on *Ancestry.com*, offering you a box of old family letters rescued from a garbage heap, and suddenly your life trajectory changes. Suddenly, you're tracing your great-great-great grandfather's steps throughout three years of the Civil War; researching key people, events, and impacts of the Civil War in Missouri; and discovering why Missouri was such a divided state. Included among the letters was a flag Hale's daughter Mary Ann made for him, which he carried with him throughout the Civil War and which appears on the cover of the book. Learn more about Hale's experience in the 33rd Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as well as in the Invalid (aka. Veterans Reserve) Corps; find out about Benjamin

Petree's experience marching with Sherman in the Carolinas Campaign, then later in the Grand Procession of the Union Army in Washington, D.C.; and hear more about how this book (and the *Ancestry.com* connection) came together. (45-50 minutes; Google Slides available.)

Did the Civil War Really Begin in Missouri?

Missouri was a state torn apart by political disagreements and violence long before the firing on Fort Sumter in April 1861. While the Missouri Compromise of 1820 helped to postpone the Civil War for four decades, the Platte Purchase, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Dred Scott case, and the "Bleeding Kansas" border wars – all of which played out here – added fuel to the fire. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 ignited the flames further since Missouri was a state truly caught in the middle – bordered by four slave states and four free. Some of the war's first blood spilled on its soil when Union Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon fell at the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Soon, the state even found itself with two competing governments: one supporting the Union; the other, the Confederacy. Learn more about these events, and discover why many believe the Civil War truly started in Missouri. (45-50 minutes; Google Slides available.)

The Battle of Centralia – a "Carnival of Blood"

On September 27, 1864, William "Bloody Bill" Anderson and his band of guerillas wreaked havoc on the small town of Centralia in Boone County, Missouri. That morning, Anderson and 80 of his men rode into Centralia, looted local businesses, drank large amounts of whiskey, and robbed a stagecoach. That afternoon, they blocked the approaching North Missouri Railroad, swarmed the train, robbed the passengers, brutally killed and mutilated 22 soldiers and one civilian, set the train and train depot on fire, sent the burning train down the tracks, and took Union Sergeant Thomas Goodman prisoner. By the end of the day, Anderson's guerillas killed 123 of the 125 troops in the 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry who came looking for them. The

Battle of Centralia saw the highest percentage of men killed in a single engagement of the Civil War, and Anderson's men became notorious for the torture and mutilations they inflicted. Goodman, who managed to escape ten days later, called the scene a drunken "carnival of blood." Union Major Andrew Vern Emen Johnston was killed by a 17-year-old ruffian named Jesse James, who reportedly bragged about the killing later. Learn more about the events of both the Centralia Massacre and the Battle of Centralia, and find out how I discovered that two branches of my family have connections to these events – but were on different sides in the war. (45-50 minutes; Google Slides available.)

The Role of the Invalid Corps (aka. Veterans Reserve Corps) in the Civil War

The Invalid Corps was created in April 1863 "to make suitable use in a military or semi-military capacity of soldiers who had been rendered unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, but who were still fit for garrison or other light duty, and were, in the opinion of their commanding officers, meritorious and deserving." By the end of the war, more than 60,000 men served in this Corps, in more than twenty-four regiments of troops. The Corps was part of a larger effort to address the Union's difficulties in filling the ranks of its enormous armies. Corps members included men who had lost limbs or eyes, suffered from rheumatism or epilepsy, were experiencing other chronic illnesses or diseases, or were traumatized by what we now call PTSD. Learn more about how these soldiers continued to serve their country in states throughout the Union, hear excerpts from my own 3rd great grandfather's letters where he describes his experiences in the Corps, find out why they eventually changed the name to the Veterans Reserve Corps, and discover how they played an important role in defending President Abraham Lincoln in July 1864. (45 minutes; Google Slides available.)

Rob Orrison



Rob Orrison has been working in the history field for more than 20 years. He has led hundreds of tours and presentations. He co-authored *A Want of Vigilance: The Bristoe Station Campaign, October 1863*; *The Last Road North: A Guide to the Gettysburg Campaign*; *To Hazard All: A Guide to the Maryland Campaign of 1862*; *A Single Blow: The Battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775*; and dozens of articles.

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 serves as the Division Manager of the Prince William County Office of Historic Preservation. He is cofounder of Emerging Revolutionary War and serves on the board of directors of Virginia Civil War Trails and is the former president of the Virginia Association of Museums. Rob lives in Prince William County with his wife, Jamie, and sons, Carter and Grayson.

* * *

- 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 (battle and campaign), 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
- Battles of Lexington and Concord (American Revolution), including military and political history of the Boston region in 1770-1775
- Battle of Camden (American Revolution), including associated actions in the Southern Campaign of 1780



Kevin Pawlak



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, the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, and the Antietam Institute. He graduated in 2014 from Shepherd University, where he studied Civil War history and historic preservation. He is the author or co-author of seven books, including *To Hazard All: A Guide to the Maryland Campaign, 1862*.

* * *

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.

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?

John Brown’s Raid

What did John Brown hope to accomplish by raiding the Harpers Ferry arsenal, and why did it fail? This talk will explore in detail the raid and its aftermath.

A Seared Soul: The Fall of Fitz John Porter

Fitz John Porter was a rising star in the United States Army at the beginning of the Civil War. By the end of the war, he was no longer a general in that army. This talk will examine Porter’s role in the Civil War and the court martial that expelled him from it.

Evan Portman



Evan Portman has enjoyed reading, writing, speaking, and learning about the Civil War ever since he took a trip to Gettysburg as a seven-year-old. He majored in history and secondary education at Saint Vincent College and is currently pursuing a master's degree at Duquesne University. After serving as an intern with the American Battlefield Trust education department, Evan now works as a video editor helping to create the Trust's educational content. In addition to Emerging Civil War, Evan also writes for the Westmoreland County Historical Society and the Catholic Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania with research interests that include German America, Catholic, and Pittsburgh connections to the Civil War. He now has his own YouTube channel dedicated to exploring lesser-known sites and of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Eleventh Corps at Gettysburg

By June of 1863, the Eleventh Corps of the Union Army of the Potomac was considered an inept fighting force by many in the army. Comprised of many German and European immigrants, the corps fell victim to Stonewall Jackson's flank attack in the Battle of Chancellorsville. By an ironic twist of fate, they again found themselves on the flank of the Union army at Gettysburg, exposed and outnumbered by an advancing Confederate force. Yet, their story is one of both failure and triumph as they took part in the three days of bloody fighting.

The Old Man and His War Horse: Robert E. Lee and James Longstreet

General Robert E. Lee and his second-in-command, General James Longstreet, were the architects of Confederate victories throughout the war. A dependable soldier, Longstreet was at Lee's side from his ascension to command to the final days at Appomattox. This lecture examines the generals' military relationship, their personal bond, as well as their reputations after the war.

Coastal Engagements of the Civil War

In addition to the fighting in both the Eastern and Western Theaters, the American Civil War saw consistent action along the Southern coasts as a means of constricting the Confederacy into submission. These engagements include Fort Pulaski, the Siege of Charleston, the Siege of Port Hudson, the Battle of Mobile Bay, and the blockade of Wilmington. This presentation discusses the strategies involved in such battles as well as their overall influence in the Confederacy's ultimate defeat.

The Armies after Gettysburg

The story of the battle of Gettysburg often ends with the triumphant repulse of Pickett's Charge. However, in the months after the battle, the Union and Confederate armies faced more challenges on their march back to Virginia and the lull between campaigns. This time would prove crucial as both armies licked their wounds and reorganized for the dramatic third act of the war. Learn about these events as well as what soldiers wrote and said about the battle of Gettysburg in the days and months after it happened.

The Seven Days Battles

By midsummer of 1862, Union armies were achieving victory on most fronts of the war. However, seven crucial days in late June and early July temporarily turned the tide in favor of the Confederacy. This climactic conclusion to Union General George B. McClellan's lengthy Peninsula Campaign would inaugurate a new Confederate threat that persisted until the final days of the war: Robert E. Lee. Learn about the six consecutive engagements, known as the Seven Days Battles, that catapulted the Army of Northern Virginia and its commander to fame.

Ryan Quint



Ryan Quint graduated from the University of Mary Washington and is a park ranger for the National Park Service. He has worked for a variety of public history sites, including the George Washington Foundation, Colonial Williamsburg, and the National Park Service. His first book, *Determined to Stand and Fight: The Battle of Monocacy*, was published as part of the Emerging Civil War Series. Ryan's second book, *Dranesville: A Northern Virginia Town in the Crossfire of a Forgotten Battle, Dec. 20, 1861*, will be published by Savas Beatie in 2024.

* * *

Monocacy: The Battle that Saved Washington

In the summer of 1864, approximately 15,000 Confederate soldiers under the command of Lt. Gen. Jubal Early marched nearly unopposed through the Shenandoah Valley and crossed the Potomac River in a third invasion of the war. While Federal high command dismissed the movement out of hand, Early's men got closer and closer to the unprotected gates of Washington D.C. And then, on July 9, along the banks of the

Monocacy River, Early's men ran up against a patched-together force led by Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's stand at the Monocacy delayed Early enough that the engagement came to be known as 'The Battle that Saved Washington.' The battle of Monocacy is a story of drama and high stakes that saw the Confederate forces get to the gates of the nation's capital.

The Battle of Dranesville: December 20, 1861

This talk examines the little-known battle of Dranesville that took place in the closing days of the war's first year. A Federal victory at the end of an otherwise atrocious 1861, the battle of Dranesville buoyed Union morale and embarrassed J.E.B. Stuart. The talk provides the backdrop of why the battle was fought, and examines some of the stories of those who found themselves locked in combat.

Confederates in Maine: The Battle of Portland Harbor

Tells the story of a daring raid that brought a Confederate commerce raider all the way up the east coast and into Maine's largest city.



Jonathan Tracey



Jon Tracey is a public historian focused on soldier experience in the Civil War era and the way people chose to remember and commemorate the war from the veteran generation to the present. He holds a BA in History from Gettysburg College and an MA from West Virginia University in Public History. He has worked at numerous historic sites, written several published articles, and is co-editor of *Civil War Monuments and Memory* and *The Civil War in Pop Culture*. He currently works as a Historian/Cultural Resource Program Manager for the federal government and serves as Emerging Civil War's Editorial Board chair, reviewing guest post submittals.

* * *

Camp Letterman General Hospital and the Aftermath of Gettysburg

Camp Letterman was the largest Gettysburg hospital, opened weeks after the battle to the northeast of town. Thousands of soldiers, both Union and Confederate, passed through it as they recovered from horrible wounds. This topic may be approached in a variety of ways. It can be a general overview of the hospital and operations, it can explore how specimens and treatment records advanced American medicine, and it can follow wounded veterans to show the tangible benefits of their care.

Civil War Monuments and Memory

Americans, both north and south, remembered and commemorated the Civil War in different ways. Often, they marked their story in granite and bronze. This program focuses on some of the stories (both famous and lesser known) featured in the *Civil War Monuments and Memory* edited volume.

“A Travesty of Truth”:

The 72nd Pennsylvania Monument Controversy

As visitors travel the battlefield of Gettysburg, they see many monuments and markers. Often placed by regimental groups, each of these bronze statues or granite markers is trying to tell us a story. These stories, however, can be contested. The 72nd PA's monument was perhaps one of the most controversial ones, leading to conflict between park managers and veterans as well as a dramatic court case.

“Awake, and to your county's rescue fly:”

The Nine-Month Men of the 130th Pennsylvania

Though their term of service was only nine months, the soldiers of the 130th Pennsylvania Infantry fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. Mustered in only a month before Antietam, they participated in the assaults against the Sunken Road and were assigned the grisly task of burying the dead there. Learn about this unit from a descendant of Company K's Private Jacob Reeve, see artifacts treasured by the veterans, and explore the service of a lesser known category of troops.

The World Wars in Gettysburg

The Civil War was not the only time that Gettysburg felt the presence of American soldiers. From an Army Tank Corps training camp led by Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1918 to a psychological operations center as well as a German prisoner of war camp in WWII, the army had a lasting impact on the town and landscape.

Daniel “Dan” Welch



Dan Welch is a park ranger at Gettysburg National Military Park. He previously worked in the field of education with a public school district in northeast Ohio, as well as with the Gettysburg Foundation. Dan is the editor of the long-running *Gettysburg Magazine*, and has been a contributing member at *Emerging Civil War* for over nine years. He is the co-author of two works in the *Emerging Civil War Series*: *The Last Road North: A Guide to the Gettysburg Campaign, 1863* and *Never Such a Campaign: The Battle of Second Manassas, August 28-30, 1862*. Welch has also co-edited several volumes in the *Emerging Civil War's Tenth Anniversary Series*. Dan is also the co-author of *Ohio at Antietam: The Buckeye State's Sacrifice on America's Bloodiest Day* with the History Press. He resides with his wife, Sarah, and Labrador retrievers in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

“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.”

“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.

“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.

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 on July 1, 1863.

John Mosby in the Gettysburg Campaign

John Mosby is famous for the work he and his battalion of cavalry accomplished during the war in Virginia. But, did you know he played a crucial role in the Gettysburg Campaign? Find out what Mosby and his men were doing in June and July 1863 in this program.

A MacArthur Relative at Gettysburg

Douglas MacArthur left an undeniable imprint on the history of the American military during World War II and our success over the axis powers. His leadership, military prowess, and service to his country came from a long line of veterans in his family, including several from the Civil War. See the role of one MacArthur relative during the climactic battle of Gettysburg.

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.

Ohio At Antietam

Among the thousands who fought in the pivotal Battle of Antietam were scores of Ohioans. Sending eleven regiments and two batteries to the fight, the Buckeye State lost hundreds during the Maryland Campaign's first engagement, South Mountain, and hundreds more "gave their last full measure of devotion" at the Cornfield, the Bloody Lane, and Burnside's Bridge. Many of these brave men are buried at the Antietam National Cemetery. Aged veterans who survived the ferocious contest returned to Antietam in the early 1900s to fight for and preserve the memory of their sacrifices all those years earlier. Join Dan Welch as he explores Ohio's role during those crucial hours on September 17, 1862.

"Rally 'Round the Flag": Color Bearers at Gettysburg

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

The Reluctant Rise and Unavoidable Fall of General John Pope

John Pope is best known for his dramatic defeat by Robert E. Lee at

the battle of Second Manassas. Did Pope even want that command in the first place? Did the rest of Pope's career see the same results? How did Pope come east in 1862 anyway? Discover the answers to these questions and many more in this presentation.

Secessionville: A Forgotten Battle of the Civil War

In this enlightening talk, learn about the forgotten battle that took place on June 16, 1862 near Charleston, South Carolina. Discover how this forgotten battle shaped Union policy towards this front of the war following its conclusion.

The Seven Days Campaign: The Rise of Robert E. Lee

Follow the day-by-day actions between both armies during this campaign, and witness the rise of Confederate General Robert E. Lee. See how these battles, and Lee's role in them, shaped the remainder of the 1862 campaign season and the rest of the war.

"Where all so well did their duty..."

George Sears Greene's Brigade at Gettysburg

Against overwhelming odds, this lone Union brigade held Culp's Hill in a climactic action on July 2, 1863. Learn about Greene, his men, and their gallant service on the slope of Culp's Hill in this exciting program.

Where Did They Go? The Gettysburg Campaign

Follow the Union and Confederate armies southward from the battlefield across Maryland and Virginia during the weeks following the battle of Gettysburg and examine the many battles and events that impacted both after the guns fell silent in Pennsylvania.

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. Hear 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.





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.

ECW is recognized by the IRS a 501(c)3 not-for-profit corporation. Gifts to Emerging Civil War are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law.