

Today's plan:

1. A brief meditation on the genesis of divisions within a society or neighboring societies that have led to warfare in general and the Civil War in particular
2. The circumstance of the Battle of Shilo
 - a. It's time and place
 - b. Strategic and tactical importance the Army of Western Tennessee
 - c. Strategic and tactical importance to the Army of the Mississippi
 - d. The Battle Field
 - e. The Armies
 - f. The Battle
 - g. The Aftermath
3. The story of Sergeant Stillwell

The Meditation:

1. A brief meditation on the genesis of divisions within a society or neighboring societies that have led to warfare in general and the Civil War in particular
 - a. At the peak of troop strengths in 1863, Union soldiers outnumbered Confederate soldiers by over two to one and financially, the Union had three times the bank deposits as the Confederacy. In the southern states The Lost Cause Movement began in 1866 and evolved into a language of vindication and renewal, while critics have argued that white supremacy is the key characteristic of the narrative. Supporters typically portray the Confederacy's cause as noble and its leadership as exemplars of old-fashioned chivalry and honor, defeated by the Union armies through numerical and industrial force that overwhelmed the South's superior military skill and courage. Proponents of the Lost Cause Movement also condemned the Reconstruction that followed the Civil War, claiming that it had been a deliberate attempt by Northern politicians and speculators to destroy the traditional Southern Way of Life. In recent decades Lost Cause themes have been widely promoted by the Neo-Confederate Movement in books and op-ed articles, and especially in the movement's magazines such as the "Southern Partisan."
 - b. This general idea of the importance of a unique way of life or culture which belongs to separate societies is not a new concept.
 - c. Let's look at the idea culture in historical and philosophical sense was during the Italian Renaissance. The ancient and the modern.

- d. The idea of a people's culture once accepted was only for cultures with a Capital "C"
- e. Only very gradually did the concept accepted that each society possessed their own distinctive culture and each had a valid and important contribution to make. [Jules Michelet; (1798 – 1874) was a French historian] Today we call this concept multiculturalism.
- f. The North fought to preserve the union and the South fought to preserve their unique southern culture.

The Circumstances:

- 1. The circumstance of the Battle of Shilo
 - a. It's time and place: war was a year old
 - b. Strategic and tactical importance to the Union Army: project Anaconda was put forth by "Old Fuss & Feathers" Winfield Scott. This is considered an offensive strategy.
 - c. Strategic and tactical importance to the Confederate Army
 - d. The Battle Field
 - e. The Armies
 - Buell:
10 Brigades: 38 Regiments = 20,000 men
 - Grant:
18 Brigades: 74 Regiments = 42,000 men
 - Johnston:
16 Brigades; 71 Regiments = 40,000 men

 - Carrier Dome: 50,000
 - Rich Stadium: 71,000 (2 divisions or a corps)
 - Blue Cross Arena: 13,000 (Brigade)
 - Kodak Hall Eastman Theatre: 2,400 (2-4 regiments)
 - Kilbourn Hall: 444 (4 companies Half full regiment)
 - Hatch Hall: 222 (2 companies)
 - f. Civil War Army Organization:
 - 1 company: 100 men
 - 10 companies = 1 regiment: 1,000 men (lead by Captain and Lieutenants (large regiments were broken into 2 battalions)

4 regiments = 1 brigade = 4,000 men

3 brigades = 1 division = 12,000

3 divisions = 1 corps = 36,000 men

3 corps = 1 army = 108,000 men

Field officer = senior officer = major, lieutenant colonel or colonel

Field officer is senior in rank to a company officer

Field officer is junior in rank to a general officer

Officer's Ranks:

1. General of the Army or Field Marshal
2. General
3. Lieutenant General
4. Major General
5. Brigadier or Brigadier General
6. Colonel
7. Lieutenant Colonel
8. Major
9. Lieutenant, First Lieutenant
10. Second Lieutenant
11. Officer cadet

NCO Ranks:

1. Warrant Officer or Sergeant Major
2. Sergeant
3. Corporal
4. Private or Trooper

g. The Battle

h. The Aftermath

Sergeant Stillwell:

2. The story of Sergeant Stillwell

Civil War Generals:

North

Buell, Don Carlos
Davis, Jefferson
Eads, James B.
(Stanton, Edward McMasters, Sec of
War)
Farragut, James Glasgow
Foote, Andrew Hull
Frémont, John Charles

Grant, Ulysses S.
Greeley, Horace (New York Tribune)
Halleck, Henry Wager
McClellan, George B.
McClelland, John A.
Scott, Winfield
Sherman, William Tecumseh
Wallace, Lewis
Hardee, William J.

South

Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant
Breckinridge, John Cabell
Buckner, Simon Bolivar
Crittenden, George Bibb
Floyd, John Buchanan
Forrest, Nathan Bedford
Johnston, Albert Sidney
Johnston, Joseph Eggleston

Lee, Robert Edward
Pillow, Gideon
Polk, Leonidas
Slidell, John
Smith, Charles Ferguson
Thomas, George Henry
Tilghman, Lloyd
Van Dorn, Earl
Zollicoffer, Felix

To understand Lincoln's 1865 Inaugural Address, we have to put ourselves in the mindset of the citizens (north & south) of 1865. North America in the 18th and 19th centuries were very religious, Christian and multidominational. Historians have called the period The Great Awakening. They divided the era into the First, Second and Third Great Awakenings. Western New York has been referred to as the "burnt over district" because of heightened religious activity in this region. But Western New York was really no different than other areas of the county. Lincoln's religious, sermonizing and humble tone would not be at all foreign to mid-nineteenth century church-goers. To quote one source: "In 1865 God was not dead."

Reinhold Niebuhr Lincoln becomes like the ancient Hebrew prophets "who first conceived the idea of a meaningful history." For these prophets and for Lincoln, history was not a random series of events; it was no tale told by an idiot full of sound and furry signifying nothing. History was a sequence of related episodes, each contributing to some predetermined end. Lincoln was coming to believing in a living history, guided and shaped by the Almighty. (page 68).

Exodus 14:13 And Moses said unto the people, Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the LORD, which he will shew to you to day: for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to day, ye shall see them again no more for ever.

Exodus 21:23,24 "If any harm follows, then you shall give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burn for burn, sound for wound, stripe for stripe."

Matt 5:38-42 "You have heard that it was said, 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.' But I say to you, Do not resist one who is evil. But if any one strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also; and if any one would sue you and take your coat, let him have your cloak as well; and if any one forces you to go one mile, go with him two miles. Give to him who begs from you, and do not refuse him who would borrow from you.

Matt 7:13 So whatever that you wish that men would do to you, do so to hem, for this is the law and the prophets.

Definitions Minatory
Exculpatory

1865 Mar 4 Second Inaugural Address. Lincoln was involved in more than 5,100 cases in Illinois alone during his 23-year legal career. Though many of these cases involved little more than filing a writ, others were more substantial and quite involved. Lincoln and his partners appeared before the Illinois State Supreme Court more than 400 times.

2017 Renaissance Men for Dinner. He was born in Paris to a family with Huguenot traditions. In his 1855 work, *History of France*, Jules Michelet was the first historian to use and define^[2] the word *Renaissance* (Re-birth in French), as a period in Europe's cultural history that represented a drastic break from the Middle Ages creating a modern understanding of humanity and its place in the

world. Historian François Furet wrote that his *History of the French Revolution* (1847) remains "the cornerstone of all revolutionary historiography and is also a literary monument." His aphoristic style emphasized his anti-clerical republicanism. Another Renaissance was discovered in 1865 By Jacob Burkart.

Concept: Local History vs World History

- 2017 "Lincoln's was a presidency of expanding generosity," says George Saunders. "he kept expanding the definition of equality pretty fearlessly . . . [he] was a leader who had grown up in a deeply racist environment and, by the time of his death, had advanced to the point where it looked like he was going to advocate the vote for black men."¹
- Clive James . . . Lincoln himself wondered aloud how a state dedicated to liberty could be strong enough to protect itself . . .
- Abraham Lincoln "Today I leave you, I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him, shall be with and aid me, I must fail. But if the same omniscient mind, and Almighty arm that directed and protected him, shall guide and support me, I shall not fail. To him I commend you all – permit me to ask that with equal security and faith, you will invoke his wisdom and guidance for me."
- History Quote "[The author] skillfully shows how men of government (and of industry, religion and more) were "riding tigers that they could never fully control", and whose destination they rarely knew, Yet the "tigers", and what they devoured, received less attention than those atop them"²
- "Res Republica" Republics, after all, are simply governments that dispense with kings and aristocrats; the definition of who can be a citizen is what makes a republic more or less democratic. The classical republics of the ancient world were actually very narrow in their definition of who could be a citizen.³
- Liberalism The Enlightenment's ideal social order would thus be a mix of mildly democratic republicanism in the political realm and a free market regime in the economic realm, a combination that became known through the e early decades of the nineteenth century simply as liberalism. (FL page 14)

¹ Lorien Kite, "That great leap of faith," *Financial Times* 21/22 October 2017: 11. This is a review of the Man Booker winner George Saunders' first novel *Lincoln in the Bardo*.

² Christopher Kissane, "What the Victorians did for us," *Financial Times* 23 December 2017: Arts & Life Weekend 22

³ Allen C. Guelzo, *Fateful Lightning, A new history of the Civil War and Reconstruction* (New York, Oxford University Press 2012) 12

- Wilmot Proviso the Wilmot (David Wilmot D-PA) Proviso was like the Tallmadge Amendment in 1819, a paraphrase of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, whose sweeping ban against slavery Wilmot now wanted applied to the southwestern territories of the Mexican Cession. More than just a frank declaration against slavery, it was even a franker assertion that Congress (based on Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution) had authority to make judgements about the future of the territories. Just as in 1820 with the Tallmadge Amendment, Congress quickly fractured along sectional rather than party lines. The Northern Whigs and all but four Northern Democrats in the House overrode Southern votes in the House and sent the appropriations bill with its lethal proviso to the Senate where Polk and Southern Democrats killed it. (FL page)
- Prigg v. Pennsylvania (FL page 72)
- Burns Affair (FL page 74)
- Appointments It will be difficult for us to appreciate the degree of desperation produced in the South by Lincoln's election unless we remember what the presidency meant on the local level in the 1860's. The creation of a professional civil service was still another thirty years in the future, and in the meantime, every federal appointive office – some 900 of them all told, from the cabinet down to the lowest postmaster – was filled at presidential discretion and usually according to party or philosophical loyalties. Until 1860 fully half of these appointees were Southerners in the case of the Supreme Court, nineteen out of thirty-four sitting justices appointed between Washington and Lincoln were slaveholders. Much as Lincoln might protest that he was no John Brown, his identity as a Republican was enough to convince most Southerners that he would appoint Republicans to post masterships (where they could insure the free flow of abolitionist literature in to every Southern hamlet), only Republicans as federal marshals (who would then turn a deliberately blind eye to fugitive slaves en route to Canada), only Republicans to army commands (and thus turn the federal army into an anti-slavery militia, and federal forts and arsenals in the South into abolitionist havens), and thus make the Republicans, and the anti-slavery attitude, attractive to the non-slaveholding whites of the South without whose cooperation the survival of slavery would be impossible. (FL page 127)
- Dec 10 1860 Lincoln wrote: "Let there be no compromise on the question of extending slavery. If there be, all our labor is lost, and ere long must be done again." And on Dec 18: "I am sorry any Republican inclines to dally with Pop. Sov. Of any sort. It acknowledges that slavery has equal rights with liberty, and surrenders all we have contended for." (FL page 129)
- Banking (FL page 220)

Bonds	5-20 bonds (FL page 222)
Habeas corpus	(FL page 223)
Maneuvers	(FL Page 247)
Warfare	<p>During Wellington’s campaigns in Spain, it was estimated that one casualty was inflicted for every 459 shots fired. (FL page 249)</p> <p>All the technological improvements in accuracy and range would mean nothing if a target could not be seen – smoke from black powder. (FL page 253)</p> <p>Bloody battles with no results. (FL page 256)</p> <p>Organization (FL page 261)</p>
Southern Nation	<p>What the Confederacy demonstrated was this truth, that it was easier to create a nation than it was to create a nation-state.</p> <p>The Confederate nation state did not survive the Civil War, but the Southerners who died in its battles, and the four years of fire that it sustained in the teeth of the North’s industrial and military might, are a warning not to underestimate how close they came to succeeding. The Confederacy’s internal fractures were not more serious than the ones other governments have lived with, nor was a nation that glamorized a Romantic aristocracy an impossibility; what made it ultimately unsustainable was the constant military pounding to which it was subjected. (FL page 371)</p>
Emancipation	<p>After a century, nothing disenchant the romantic image of the Civil War as a crusade for freedom and against slavery more than the realization that white Northerners were less than enthusiastic about the Emancipation Proclamation, although emancipation helped fend off the possibility of outside intervention in the war and provided nearly two hundred thousand extra soldiers and sailors to help win it. Even among Northerners who genuinely believed that slavery was an evil, emancipation was celebrated largely for the way it redeemed the reputation of the white republic and as a down payment on the way to civil equality to African Americans. Emancipation cured the problem of slavery, but emancipated African Americans were a problem to be dealt with in quite another way. (FL page 375)</p>
April 12 1864	<p>Nathan Bedford Forrest over runs the small union garrison of Fort Pillow on the Mississippi River. 321 Union soldiers, most of them black, were massacred. (FL page 278)</p>
Bible Amendment	<p>Northern evangelicals organized the National Reform Association in 1863 to press for the passage of a “Bible Amendment” that would explicitly unite evangelical Protestantism with republicanism by rewriting the preamble to the Constitution to read: “Recognizing Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, and acknowledging the Lord Jesus Christ as the Governor among</p>

the nations, His revealed will as the supreme law of the land, in order to constitute a Christian government . . .” (FL page 415)

- April 26 1865 J.W. Booth tracked down by the army and shot to death in a barn in northern VA. Scores of suspects were arrested by Stanton and eight were put on trial before a military tribunal. Four were hanged on July 7 1865.
- May 10 1865 Jefferson Davis was captured by Federal cavalry near Irwinville, GA and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe.
- Whig Party Whig Party was formed as an opposition party to President Andrew Jackson’s Democratic Party and was the forerunner of today’s the Republican Party:
1. Whig party split and disappeared between 1852-1856
 - a. Failed to nominate incumbent Millard Fillmore in 1852 presidential election. Winfield Scott(W-NJ) lost to Franklin Pierce (D-NH)
 2. Kansas Nebraska Act 1854 further split the Whig Party
 3. Northern Whigs formed a completely new party - The Republican Party. Southern Whigs joined and amalgamation of American and Know Nothing Party or became Democrats.
 4. Election of 1860 James Buchanan Democrat from PA won over John Fremont the first Republican candidate from California and Millard Fillmore of New York ran on the American/Know Nothing ticket. This would set up the four-way race of Lincoln, Stephen Douglass, John Breckenridge and John Ball in 1860
- 1861 Mar 2 Two days before the Lincoln’s first inauguration on March 4th, the Corwin Amendment (Slavery Amendment) passed by the 36th Congress on March 2, 1861, and submitted to the state legislatures for ratification.
Text:
No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

Any Questions so far?

- a. “Res Republica:” Republics, after all, are simply governments that dispense with kings and aristocrats; the definition of who can be a citizen is what makes a republic more or less democratic. The classical republics of the ancient world were actually very narrow in their definition of who could be a citizen.⁴
- b. Liberalism: The Enlightenment’s ideal social order would thus be a mix of mildly democratic republicanism in the political realm and a free market

⁴ Allen C. Guelzo, *Fateful Lightning, A new history of the Civil War and Reconstruction* (New York, Oxford University Press 2012) 12

regime in the economic realm, a combination that became known through the early decades of the nineteenth century simply as liberalism. (FL page 14)

- c. 1863 At the peak of troop strengths in 1863, Union soldiers outnumbered Confederate soldiers by over two to one and financially, the Union had three times the bank deposits as the Confederacy. The Lost Cause Movement evolved into a language of vindication and renewal, while critics have argued that white supremacy is the key characteristic of the narrative. Supporters typically portray the Confederacy's cause as noble and its leadership as exemplars of old-fashioned chivalry and honor, defeated by the Union armies through numerical and industrial force that overwhelmed the South's superior military skill and courage. Proponents of the Lost Cause Movement also condemned the Reconstruction that followed the Civil War, claiming that it had been a deliberate attempt by Northern politicians and speculators to destroy the traditional Southern Way of Life. In recent decades Lost Cause themes have been widely promoted by the Neo-Confederate Movement in books and op-eds, and especially in the movement's magazines such as the "Southern Partisan."
- d.
- e. What is the source of this idea of culture – this group manifestation – whose preservation and wellbeing are worth waging war.
- f.
- g. "Vergangenheitsbewältigung" – coming to terms with the past.

Population Facts

United States population:

- 1. 1860 – 31.5 million
 - a. Northern states: 19.0 million 60.0%
 - b. Southern states: 6.0 million 19.0%
 - c. Border States: 2.5 million 8.5%
 - d. Southern states slaves: 3.5 million 11.0%
 - e. Border states slaves: 0.5 million 1.5%
 - f. Total: 31.5 million 100.0%
- 2. Population Trends 1st half of 19th Century
 - a. North in general: constant growth and Westward expansion
 - b. NY, PA & Northwest Territories: constant growth
 - c. South and Deep South: slow growth
 - d. (Slavery 1800, 850,000 - 1860, 4,000,000)
 - e. (Slave owners 1860 – 350,000 – 4% of non-slave population of the South)
 - f. Border States and VA & KY: gradual constant shrinkage
- 3. 2017 – 325.3 million (10x 1860)

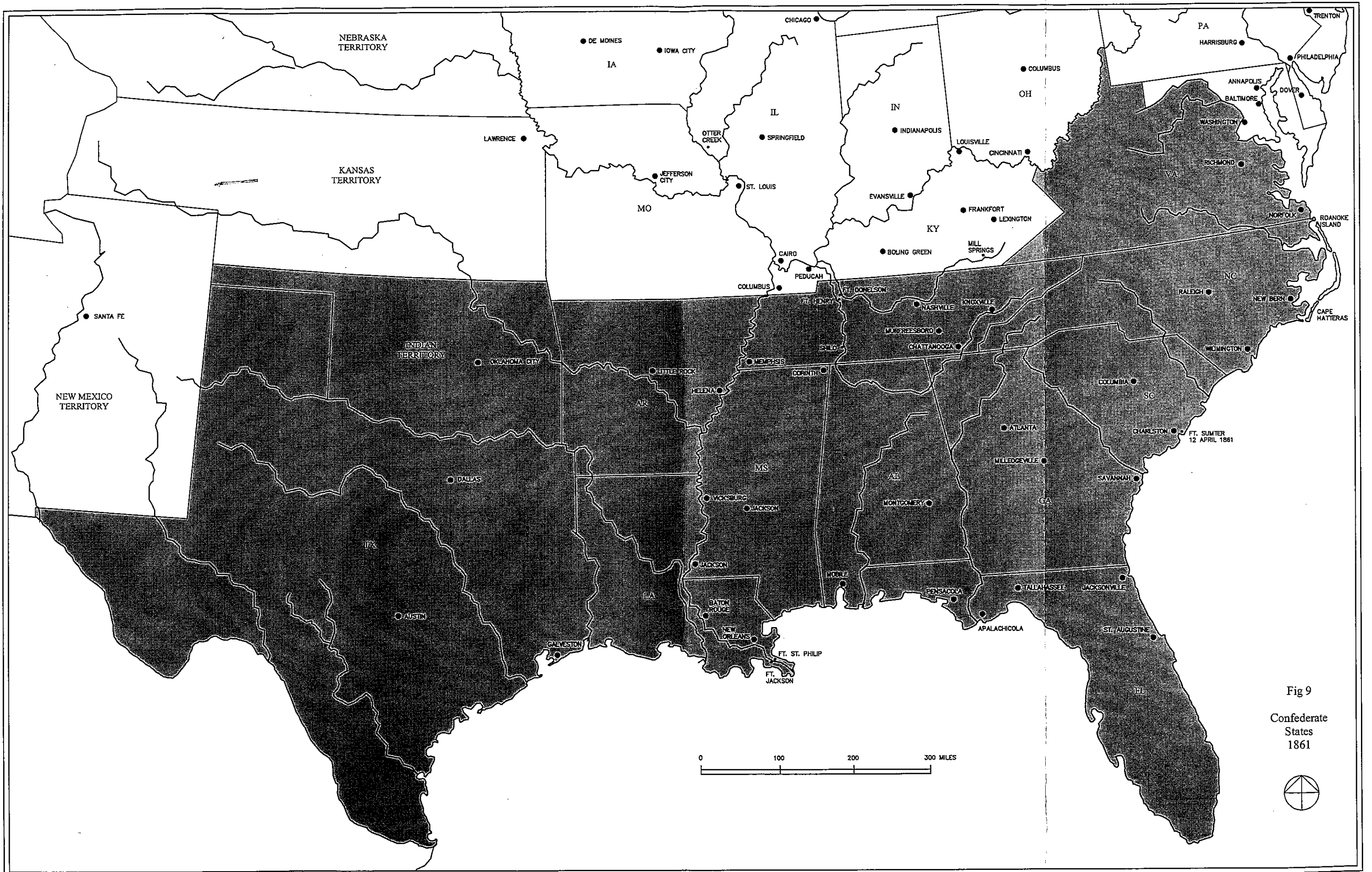


Fig 9
Confederate States
1861

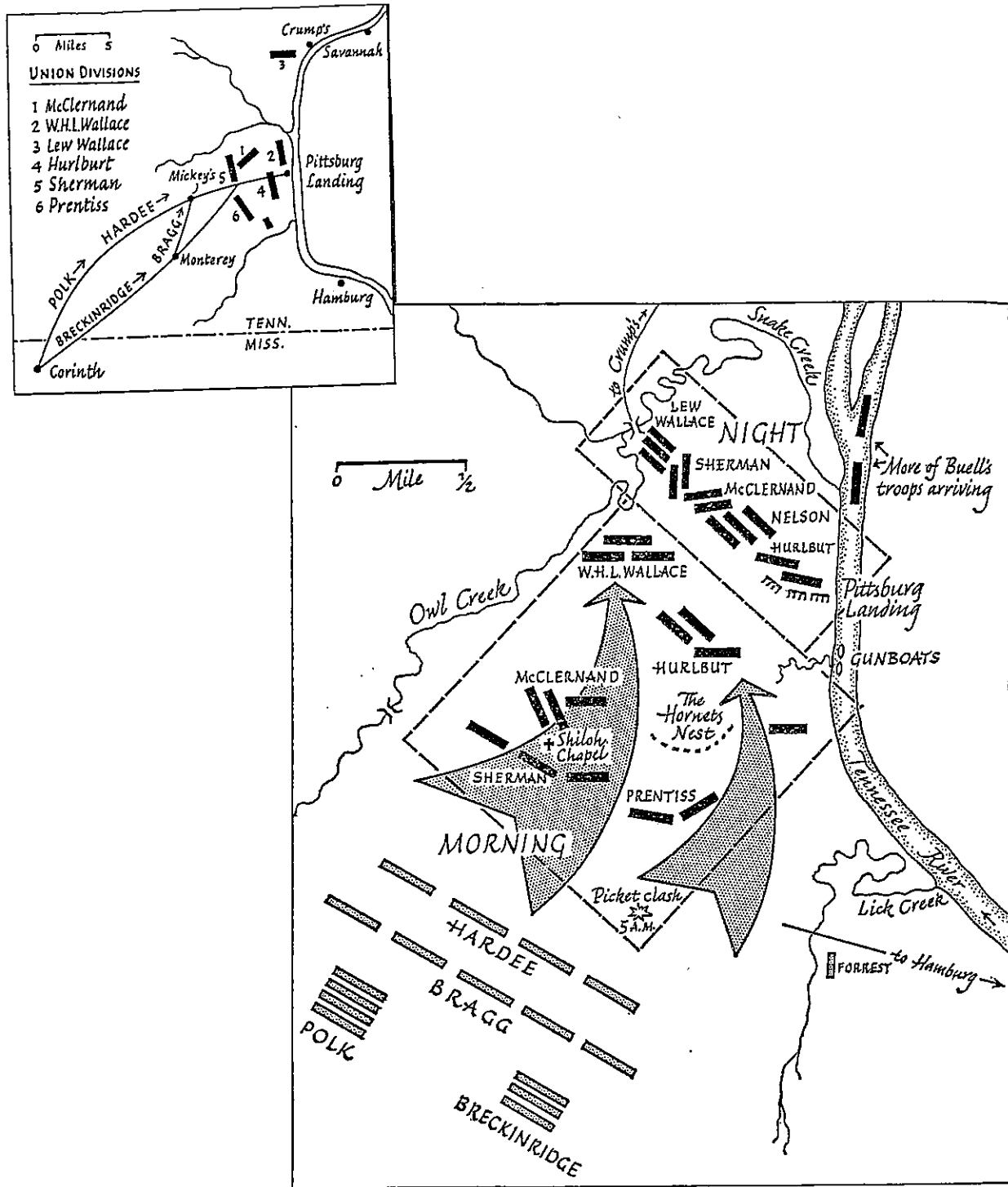


Figure 10

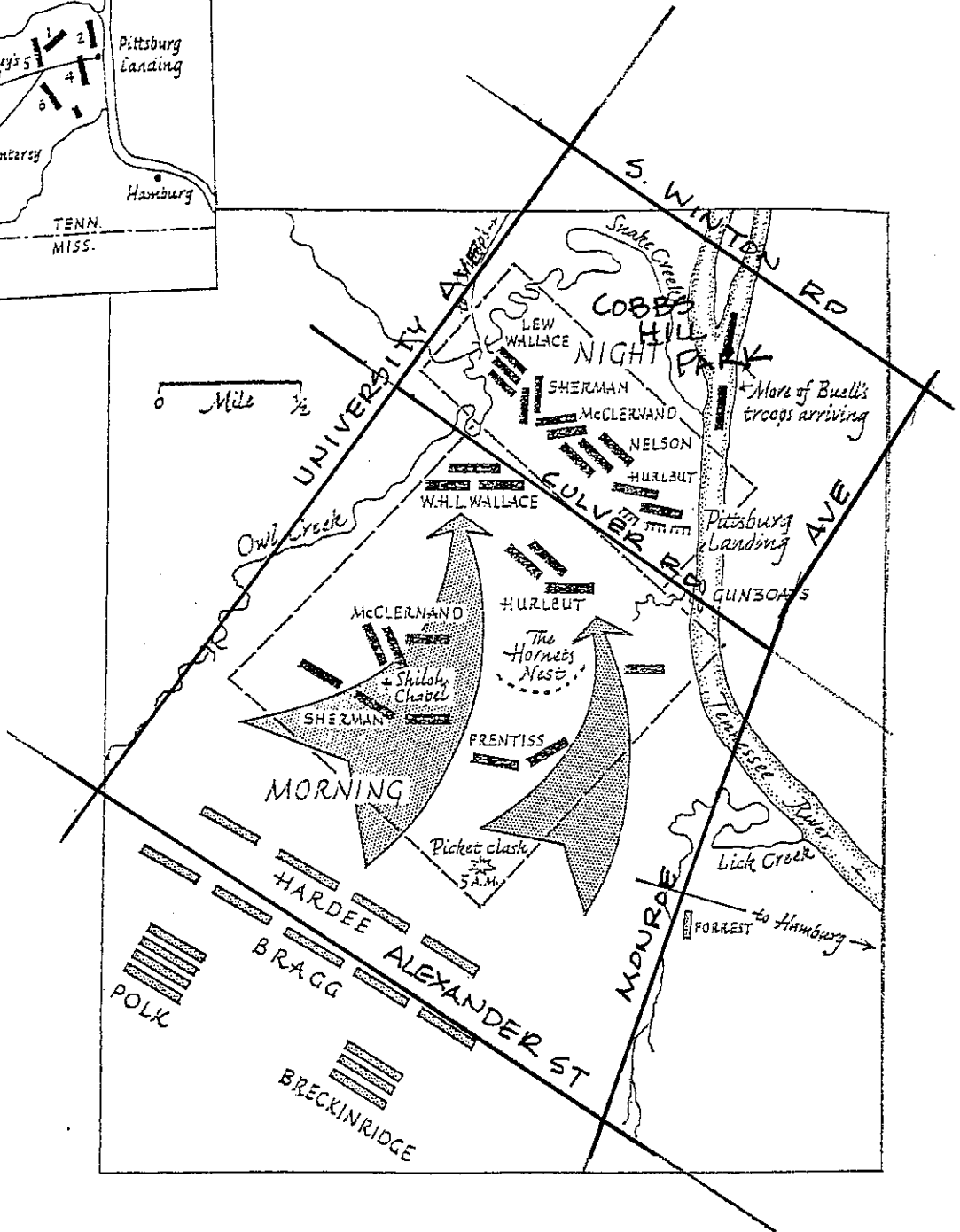
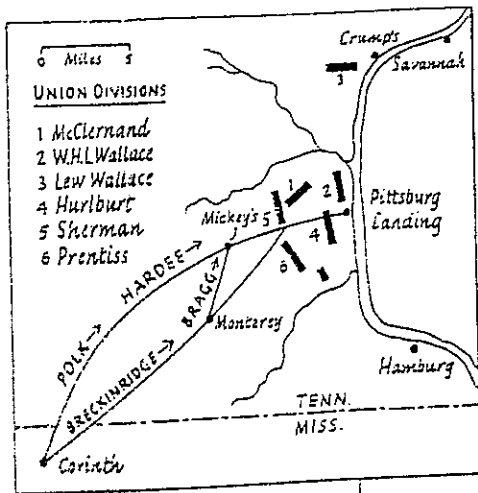


Figure 11

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