NEXT MEETING: Thursday, March 8, 2018
China Harbor, 2040 Westlake Avenue North, Seattle, Washington
Time: Social hour at 6 p.m.; Dinner served at 6:45 p.m.; Program at 8 p.m.

MENU CHOICES: Mongolian Beef, Chicken, Salmon or Vegetarian
Dinner includes: salad, vegetable delight, General Tso’s chicken, fried rice and fresh fruit.
Cost: $24 for adults; $10 for minors and college students. See below for reservations. Payable at the door. Opting out of dinner? $5 fee for non-members, $1 fee for members.

To make reservations and meal choices, use one of these options (most preferred listed first):
Click on http://www.pscwrt.org/about/dinner-reservations.php
Email Steve Murphy at: steve@adaptech.us
Or lastly, call Steve Murphy at (206) 522-2268
Reservations are MANDATORY and be in by 12 NOON on Tuesday, March 6, 2018.

NOTE: Remember to turn off cell phones before the meeting so there are no distractions for the speaker. Thank you!

SHORT TOPICS ON THE CIVIL WAR:

1) JEFF MCLAUGHLIN ON HIS GREAT-GRANDFATHER
   DANIEL JOSEPH MCLAUGHLIN, WAGONER, 17TH WISCONSIN
   (aka the Irish Regiment), February to December 1862, with discussion of the challenges of medical records and serendipitous genealogical finds.

2) ED MALLES ON JACKSON IN THE SHENANDOAH AND
   MCCLELLAN ON THE PENINSULA, 1862, considered as one combined campaign, with Lee and Jackson controlling Union decisions through their superior strategy and brilliant tactics.

3) LOU BERQUEST ON THE LETTERS OF HIS GRANDFATHER
   FRANCIS BERGQVIST, 4TH MINNESOTA INFANTRY, 1861-65, at Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and the March to the Sea and the Carolinas.

4) MIKE MOVIUS ON HOW TO FIND MORE THINGS ON OUR
   ROUND TABLE WEBSITE pscwrt.org.

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NEW DINNER PRICE: $24 DINNER (SALADS) SERVED AT 6:45 PM. PLEASE BE SEATED BY 6:45 SO SALADS CAN BE SERVED IN AN EFFORT TO SERVE THE OVERALL MEAL EARLIER.
REMINDER: BRING A FRIEND TO ONE OF OUR MEETINGS. The best way to get someone to attend is to ask them in person!

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES

UPCOMING EVENTS
There don’t seem to be any in March besides the meeting, but April looks to be busy.

Annual Auction Coming Up in April- Next Month!
By Mark R. Terry

It was recently communicated to the board by Treasurer Jeff Rombauer that without our annual auction, our Civil War Round Table would virtually not be able to function. Without these funds, the great outside speakers that Pat Brady recruits each year would not be able to come. Dues by themselves just don’t cut it. So, with that in mind, please search your bookshelves and other places within your residences for quality items to donate.

In terms of what to bring to the auction, anything you feel someone else will want suffices. If everyone who attends brings at least one item for the silent auction, that would be great (although the more the merrier!). Additionally, if you have some major items for the Live Auction, those would be welcome as well. Sports tickets, paintings, rare books & documents. Be creative and be generous!

George Yocum has volunteered to coordinate the auction. Please give him your full support and make his job easy. Live Auction MC Dick Miller will be here to do it again. Dick did a great job of inspiring giving last year, and we are hoping for the same again. More details will be coming with the April 2018 Washington Volunteer. In the meantime, collect those items to donate and then be ready to bid!

Here is a link on the website for all things Auction:
http://www.pscwrt.org/activities/annual-auction.html

“Behind The Lines” Presentation: Thursday, April 19, 2018. PSCWRT Member Nick Adams will be describing the story of his new book, Away at War: A Civil War Story of the Family Left Behind.
This will be held at the King County Library Bellevue Branch. It is the story of separation, hardship, and loss suffered by Adams’ great-great-grandmother and her three young children after the letter writer of My Dear Wife and Children: Civil War Letters from a 2nd Minnesota Volunteer left them at their MN prairie homestead to fight for the preservation of the Union. It should be a very interesting presentation by our own Nick Adams! More details to come in the April Washington Volunteer.
Wednesday, April 25, 2018 Field Trip to Lakeview Cemetery
By Rick Solomon

PSCWRT’s Fourth Annual Field Trip will be a tour of some of the soldiers, both Confederate & Union, buried in the Lakeview Cemetery in Seattle on Wednesday, April 25, 2018 from 10 a.m. until noon. If the weather is bad it will be rescheduled for May 2. This field trip will be led by Jim Dimond. After the tour we will have lunch at a restaurant or tavern near the Lakeview Cemetery. Anyone who is able to give a short biographical history of a particular Civil War soldier interred in Lakeview is encouraged to tell other tour participants about that soldier. Rick Solomon will have a sign-up sheet at the March 8 and April 12 meetings of PSCWRT.

March Birthdays
Several members have birthdays in March and we’d like to acknowledge their special day. They are:

Nick K. Adams             Barbara Bruff Hemmingsen
Ken Bertran               Marilyn Rexilius

I noticed that there are quite a few members who don’t have a birth month on the official roster. Please let the Round Table know so you too can be honored on your birth month!

NEWS AND PROJECTS

Everett Library Event a Success!
By Mike Movius

On Lincoln’s birthday, Professor Richard Hanks delivered a well-received presentation entitled, Searching For Lincoln. As a member of the Nancy Hanks Lincoln family, Richard’s early life was steeped in the life and times of Abraham Lincoln. But, what was so gratifying to those of us who had a hand in developing the relationship with the Everett Library was that there were 53 attendees.

Richard Hanks said, “I just wanted to add my thanks to you both for a thoroughly enjoyable evening. The audience was engaged and responsive with great questions afterwards. My appreciation to both of you for letting be a part of such an event.”

Cameron Johnson, Public Programs – Librarian II, said, “The program was well-attended and I got several compliments afterward. Plus, people hung around well after the program ended to talk and ask questions. Always the sign of a great program. Really appreciate the PS Civil War Roundtable’s role in making the program happen and in bringing in an extremely good audience. Fifty-three attended, pretty phenomenal for a weekday night. We must collaborate again.”

Finally, Steve Clayton, PSCWRT VP Partnerships, later said, “It was standing room only with 53 enthusiastic attendees. Richard Hanks lecture was outstanding. Some people came in late and did not want to sign in. Cameron Johnson had everything organized with an assistant to help
with welcoming guests and assisting Richard with the audio visual equipment. He also volunteered to introduce Richard. We could relax meet people and enjoy the lecture. You missed a great evening. Attached is a list of those who did sign in. There were only five PSCWRT members present with myself and Mark as the only board members present.”

There may be an opportunity to have a satellite round table in Everett. The new PSCWRT leadership should carefully consider how to continue and/or expand round table programs there.

**FEATURED ARTICLES**

**Recommendations for additional reading on the Speaker’s Topics: Wisconsin & Minnesota Troops, Jackson, Lee, McClellan and the Shenandoah Campaign**

By Jeff Rombauer

For those members seeking additional information on the various topics being presented at the March meeting the following books are recommended.

There are a number studies of Wisconsin in the Civil War. One of the earliest is *The Military History of Wisconsin: A Record of the Civil and Military Patriotism of the State in the War for the Union.* By E. B. Quiner. Chicago: Clarke & Co., Publishers, 1866. This large volume offers histories of all Wisconsin civil War units and prominent officers and civilian officials. A more modern study is *Wisconsin in the Civil War: The Home Front and the Battle Front, 1861-1865.* Frank L. Klement. Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1997. Like many other union regiments, there is no standalone history of the 17th Wisconsin, only a minor collection of letters published in 1909.

For Minnesota the place to start any inquiry is the massive two volume work *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars 1861-1865.* St. Paul: The Pioneer Press Company, 1891. As with the Quiner book on Wisconsin, the Minnesota work contains histories and rosters of all military units from that state. For those seeking a more modern work read *Minnesota in the Civil War* by Kenneth Carley. Minneapolis: Ross & Haines, Inc. 1961. An individual history of the 4th Minnesota was published *History of the Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry Volunteers during the Great Rebellion 1861-1865.* Alonzo L. Brown. St. Paul: The Pioneer Press, 1892. A modern reprint of this work can be found on line.

There are numerous studies of both Jackson’s 1862 Valley Campaign and the Peninsula Campaign, but among the best are the following.

- Originally published in 1976, the author revised and expanded this well-regarded study in 1996.
Noted historian Stephen Sears made a career of studying Gen. George B. McClellan and his work on the Peninsula Campaign is on a par with his study on Antietam Landscape Turned Red.

[Editor’s Note: The following article was published by the Scottsdale CWRT and sent to me by Mike Movius. We thank the SCWRT for their permission allowing us to publish it here.]

Native American Dilemma - Which Side to Choose

By Gary Alan Dorris

“I am glad to see one real American here.”
- Said Confederate General Robert E. Lee, graciously nodding to Union Army Colonel Ely S. Parker, a member of the Seneca tribe, when surrendering at Appomattox.

“We are all Americans here.”
- Said Colonel Parker, in an equally courteous reply to General Lee.

There are thousands of stories about the Civil War and those who fought for either the Union or the Confederacy and the vast majority tell of the exploits of White men (and women) who chose to serve one side or the other. There are also numerous accounts of the service of Black soldiers, most of whom fought for the Union, but there were some who served Confederate forces.

On the other hand, the service of Native Americans in the Great War, whether for the Union or the Confederacy, has not been as extensively covered. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 members of various Tribes and Nations served in the war, over 20,000 for the Union. (The Union Army records were more thorough than those of the Confederate Army, but, still not very complete, so the exact numbers will never be known). Further, it is likely that over 2,500 Native Americans died in combat, or later from wounds, during the Civil War. Some of the battles in which they participated are famous and familiar, because they involved thousands of troops; such as Antietam, Pea Ridge, Cold Harbor, Second Manassas, and the Battle of the Crater. Others fought in smaller, lesser known engagements; such as Cabin Creek, the battle for Wichita Agency, and the battle of Round Mountain. However, the size of the battle meant little to those individuals who fought close to their enemy, often in hand to hand combat; for death visited the soldiers whether the engagement was large or small and whether it was historically significant or not.

Almost all Native American Tribes and Nations, especially those whose ancestral lands were in the East, had some type of parliamentary process where representatives debated before voting on significant matters involving their people. While some tribes were able to remain neutral throughout the war, many chose one side or the other. Their reasons varied and, because there were sovereignty and existing treaty issues at stake, their choices carried great risk. Also, mirroring the dilemma faced by many northern and southern White families, several tribes had members who fought for opposite sides; a tragedy of epic proportions for societies in which familial loyalty was so important.

In any event, their choices had severe consequences. So, what factors led certain Tribes to choose to support the Union, and others to support the Confederacy; and, in the case of one major Native Nation, to split their allegiance?
In early 1861, when the Indian Tribes and Nations were deliberating whether to align with one side or the other, or remain neutral, their decisions were not made in a vacuum of information. Every Tribe had at least a few members who were English speaking and who were knowledgeable about the customs, mannerisms, governmental policies, and especially the prejudices, of the White majorities in the North and the South.

In some instances, regional loyalties and familiarities played a part, as certain northern tribes joined the Union Army and other southern tribes fought for the Confederacy. Also, as in all wars, enlistment into an army was an alternative to poverty; but the Union Army usually offered better, and more reliable, pay. However, there were other reasons. Some tribes chose the Confederacy because that “new” government, unlike the United States, carried no negative legacy of mistreatment of Indian communities or broken treaties. Also, several former “southern” Native Nations were slave-holders, including the Cherokee who held more Black slaves than any other Tribe/Nation, and they believed a victorious Confederacy would protect their “property” after the war.

But, certainly, in all cases, each tribe initially believed that they had chosen the winning side, and if they fought valiantly, they would be rewarded with better living conditions, increased representation and some who had been “relocated” to Indian Territory hoped that they could return to ancestral lands.

The Seneca Nation, still living in New England, unanimously sided with the Union and a significant number of their young men joined the U.S. Army, including the Parker brothers, Ely and Newton. Both men, who were educated as lawyers, became officers, with Ely eventually assigned to General Grant’s staff. It was in his role as Grant’s secretary/adjutant that Colonel Parker assisted with the Articles of Surrender at Appomattox and was in the right place to have his famous exchange with Robert E. Lee. Parker was subsequently promoted to Brigadier General. Arguably the most famous Native American military unit was Company K of the 1st Michigan regiment which included members of the Ottawa, Huron, Delaware, Oneida, and Potawami tribes, and was quickly labeled the “Sharpshooters” by their officers. The unit was fearless in battle and were known for standing together and laying series after series of clustered fire at Confederate positions. Despite heavy and concentrated return fire usually directed at them, they would not break. In July, 1864, after one such engagement at the Battle of the Crater near Petersburg, Virginia, an officer observing the “Sharpshooters” wrote in his battle report; “The men did splendid work. They were nearly surrounded, receiving forceful fire from Confederates, but never wavered. Some of them were mortally wounded, and, drawing their blouses over their faces, they chanted a death song and died – four of them in a group” And in another report, wrote “Those living, maintained return fire, until too wounded or until they were out of ammunition. Their position was held. It was bravery by all.” The Michigan Sharpshooters lost so many men in that battle, that they were kept out of further combat through the war’s end.

Other tribes which sided with the Union included the Lumbee, Iroquois, Pamunkey, and the Ojibwa.

The Confederate States of America also attracted several Tribes. Jefferson Davis, President of the
Confederacy, realized the potential value of Native Americans to supplement Confederate manpower west of the Mississippi River, mainly in Oklahoma, but also in Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. Davis appointed an envoy to the various tribes and granted him almost unlimited authority to reach treaties, including recognition of Indian sovereignty, representation in the Confederate Congress, and even potential citizenship. These offers enticed the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole tribes to commit their allegiance to the Confederacy.

However, perhaps the Cherokee Nation, residing in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), which split into several factions over the Civil War, suffered more than any other Native American group, both during and after the War. Although once one of the largest Native Nations, the Cherokee only had about 22,000 members (and about 2,000 slaves) when the Civil War began. Many had died during the “Trail of Tears” forced relocation in the 1830s from Georgia and nearby states to Oklahoma Territory; and by the war’s end in 1865, fewer than 15,000 remained. While many non-combatants, women, children, and elderly died of malnutrition and disease in Indian Territory during the four-year Civil War, the Cherokee also lost nearly 1,000 young men as casualties of the War.

The Cherokee Nation had initially voted to side with the new Southern government, against the advice of their elected Chief and President, John Ross; however, various smaller groups, although still loyal to the Confederacy, soon divided into factions, each with their own military leaders. The largest of these break-away groups was led by Stand Watie, who was appointed as a Colonel in the Confederate Army, later promoted to Brigadier General, and who led his forces in a series of successful raids over the next four years. However, a year into the War, Chief John Ross, who had originally argued for the Cherokee Nation to remain neutral and still led the largest contingent of members, was captured by Union troops and, in exchange for a pardon, pledged his loyalty, and the loyalty of the people he represented, to the United States. Ross kept his word and worked tirelessly for the Union cause in Eastern States and in Washington DC. There, Ross became a confidant of Abraham Lincoln and had every right to expect that, after the Union won the War, the Cherokee Nation would be rewarded by the “Great President” he had come to know.

When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated near the end of the war, Chief John Ross’s influence in Washington ended, as the new President, Andrew Johnson, had little interest in Indian affairs. Further, the split in loyalties between the Watie and Ross factions caused many other Northern political leaders to mistrust the Cherokee Nation; and even Chief Ross, who championed the Union cause, could not marshal any federal assistance for his impoverished people.

When tribes made their decision to serve either the Union or the Confederacy, they certainly believed that they were backing the side that would win; and they expected (or hoped) for improved conditions for their people. Unfortunately, whether they chose the Union or the Confederacy, those hopes were not realized. In defeat, the Confederates could offer no solace to their former allies; and the treaties those tribes signed with the South were not only worthless, but the documents labeled them as traitors to most people in the North. For the Native Americans who served the victorious Union, the U.S. government gave only token recognition, and almost no tangible rewards; a tragic disappointment for those who chose the “winning” side.
That makes their sacrifices even more poignant. Contact the author at gadorris2@gmail.com

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Board Focused on Member Experience
You may have watched board members diligently setting up the audio-visual equipment at meetings and perhaps sensed their frustration. Well, it’s more than frustration. A while back, a key component to the speaker system was lost when another party picked it up and left with it. We have been struggling to get the replacements to work properly. In addition, the table for the laptop and LCD projector has been quite a challenge. The table provided by the restaurant is either too small, too wobbly or just barely adequate. The electrical outlet we have been using from the “front” of the room is no longer functioning, forcing us to cobble together a series of short extension cords. Finally, the ancient projection screen we have been using could use a nearby junk pile.

At this upcoming meeting, the board will unveil a new projection screen, a 100-foot extension cord, a new and improved technology table and newly repaired/synced microphone for our speaker. These improvements will help all of us in terms of the experience we all desire. When you encounter a board member on March 8th, thank him.

Mike Movius, President
PSCWRT

THE LAST WORD

“Drill, Drill, Drill”- the Life of a Civil War Soldier. How about you?
By Mark R. Terry

Having spent a good number of years between 1993 and 2011 as a Civil War reenactor, one of the realities of the hobby was learning first-hand how to “drill”. Just like the volunteer recruits of 1861, we would start with the basics of how to stand, the manual of arms, loading and firing, forming a company, and the “evolutions” or movements of a company. If you read almost any first-hand account of a soldier’s life, once they joined a regiment, they would spend literally hours upon hours on the drill field, practicing. Why did it take hours to drill? Because until the commands of the Captain and other officers could be followed by habit and without thought, that unit would not be reliable in battle. It was literally the difference between life and death for the soldiers within a unit to be able to instantly obey and follow the commands of their leaders.
Yes, those same first-hand accounts also tell how boring and tiresome drill could be. However, I’m sure they knew in their hearts- especially if they were veterans- that a disciplined unit would do much better in battle than a unit that drilled poorly.

Why do I bring this up?
I was talking with new member Michael Kirschner prior to our February meeting. Michael’s ancestor was a member of the Color Guard of his regiment. Michael said he wanted to know more about how the Color Guard worked within the battalion (regiment). Oddly enough, one of
the items at the book sale was a set of drill manuals, replicas of “Hardee’s Tactics” and others that have been adapted by modern reenactors to make them more understandable. Stuffed into one of them were some typed instructions written by…Me! Yes, back in the mid-90’s as the Major of the Confederate battalion in the WCWA, we were teaching the various companies how to conduct battalion drill- something they had never done. I picked up one of the manuals and showed him some of the instructions and diagrams related to the Color Guard. Michael ended up buying the set on the spot!

What I’m curious about is whether there would be any interest among our members to participate in a “School of the Soldier”. There would be no need to purchase a uniform, and if other reenactors could help out, we might have enough extra muskets and equipment to allow you to feel a little bit of what it might have been like to be a soldier in the Civil War. This would not be stressful, as the most strenuous marching would be at a walking pace. However, the ability to stand in place would be important. Obviously, this is just an idea at this time, but if enough members and friends of members showed enough interest- at least 4-8- you might find it very interesting and educational. I know one thing- you will read soldier’s accounts of drill and battle from a very different perspective!

**DUES & DONATIONS**
The PSCWRT season goes from September to the following May. Dues should be paid in September. Dues are payable either at the meeting or by mail: $25 per individual or for a couple. Also, donations are gratefully accepted. These will help secure speakers for our meetings. Please note that all donations are tax deductible as the PSCWRT is a 501(c)3 organization. Mail to: Jeff Rombauer, Treasurer, 22306 255th Ave. SE, Maple Valley, WA 98038-7626. Call 425-432-1346 or email: jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com.

We welcome your article or research submissions for the newsletter, but they may be edited for space. The deadline for the April 2018 Washington Volunteer is Monday, March 26, 2018. Please have it in Mark Terry’s hands via email or snailmail by then. Thank you!

**2017-2018 OFFICERS**
Elected:
President: Mike Movius, president@pscwrt.org
Vice-President-Successor: Nick K. Adams, carmodnick@comcast.net
Past-President: Rick Solomon, ricksolo@ricksolo.com
Treasurer: Jeff Rombauer, jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com
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*All, except for Past President, an automatic position.*