October 16

The Guerrilla Wars

The Confederates in Eastern Tennessee and the Unionists in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia fought guerrillas in the “no-man’s lands” between the lines. Ostensibly fighting for their cause, most quickly became sociopathic rapists, thieves, and murderers. It became a war of spies, conciliation, and retributive burning.

OUTLINE

I. Working Definitions
   A. Regular Cavalry Raiders and Partisan Rangers
   B. Guerrillas & Insurgents (also used as Spies and Saboteurs)
   C. Counter-Guerrilla and Counter-Insurgency

II. War Amongst Civilians
   A. Geo-political impact of war on civilians
   B. Occupied Areas and Insurgency
   C. No-Man’s Land and Guerrilla Warfare

III. Insurgents
   A. Maryland and Eastern Tennessee
   B. Kentucky
   C. New Orleans

IV. Counter-Insurgency Action
   A. Overwhelming Military Occupation
   B. Hearts and Minds - “Rosewater” Policies
   C. Hard Hand of War

V. Guerrillas
   A. Tennessee
   B. Arkansas

VI. Counter-Guerrilla Warfare
   A. Policy and Tactics
   B. Implementation and Problems
      1. Fines and Jailing
      2. Retaliatory Burning
   C. Fred Steele’s Solution

VII. Missouri and Kansas Guerrilla Warfare
   A. Missouri
   B. Kansas

SOME GOOD BOOKS

Daniel Sutherland, *A Savage Conflict: The Decisive Role of Guerrillas in the American Civil War* (2009)
Brian McKnight, *Confederate Outlaw: Champ Ferguson and the Civil War in Appalachia* (2011).

If you want to find out where your G'an Great served, start with Dyer, or the National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Database (http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm), which is a work-around. Fox gives an (understated) estimate of losses by unit and state. Both are available at Macalester and the Minnesota Historical Society, and online.

Fox, William F., *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War ...* (1889)