

Since 1957

THE CHARGER

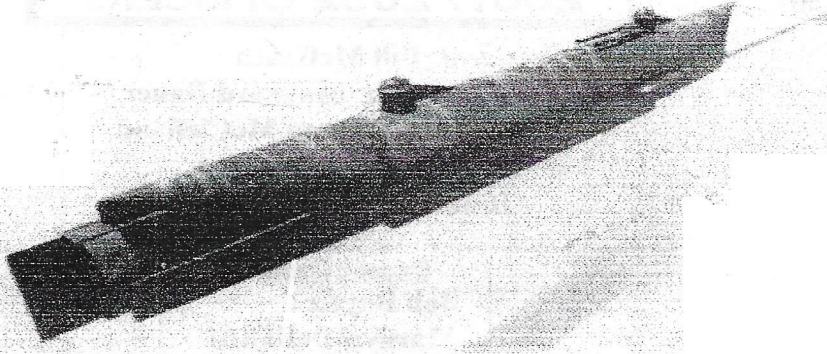
September, 2001

389 Meeting

Vol.23 #1

Tonight's Topic:

H.L. Hunley



Confederate efforts to build a *submarine* to break the union navy's blockade of Southern ports were centered in Mobile Bay, Alabama.

The H.L. Hunley was the third prototype built by several engineers in Mobile including H.L. Hunley himself. Surprisingly, a great deal of time and effort, unsuccessfully as it turned out, went to developing an electromagnetic engine for the craft.

The third boat was launched in the Spring of 1864. It abandoned the artificial means of propulsion and used a hand crank.

Although the submarine worked superbly in test trials, the open water of Mobile Bay was not considered suitable for the craft. The H.L. Hunley was shipped by rail to Charleston, South Carolina for use against the Union blockade in Charleston harbor and its appointment with history.

See "H.L. Hunley" by Greg Pizzuto starting on Page 5

Tonight's speaker:

Glenn McConnell



South Carolina State
Senator, President
CSA Galleries, Inc.

Home: Charleston;
born Dec. 11, 1947;
graduated College of
Charleston, B.S.,
1969; Univ. of S.C.,
J.D., 1972;

Sons of Confederate Veterans, Secession
Camp #4; Palmetto Battalion; 27th S.C.
Volunteer Infantry and 19th Indiana
Volunteers; Assn. for the Preservation of
Civil War Sites; S.C. Historical Society;
Charleston Naval Squadron Reinactors;
Chairman, Hunley Commission.

**Date: Wednesday,
September 12, 2001**

**Place: The Cleveland
Playhouse Club
8501 Carnegie Ave.**

**Time: Drinks 6 PM
Dinner 7 PM**

**Reservations: Please Call
JAC Communications
(216) 861-5588**

Meal choice: chicken or sirloin

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE

About the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable:

The 134 men and women of the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable reflect the ethnic, racial, and religious diversity of Greater Cleveland. Members range in age from 12 to 94 years old. The common bond is the belief that the American Civil War was the *defining* event in United States history.

Dinner meetings are normally held on the second Wednesday of each month, September through May. The Roundtable meets at a private club of the Cleveland Playhouse 8501 Carnegie Ave. near the Cleveland Clinic.

Dinner is \$20.00.

Roundtable dues are \$40.00 per year.

Checks: Cleveland CWRT

Send to Treasurer:

Lou Braman

13800 Shaker Blvd. #304

Cleveland, OH 44120

Cleveland Civil War Roundtable Presidents

2001 William Vodrey	
2000 Bob Boyda	1979 William Bates
1999 Dick Crews	1978 Richard McCrae
1998 John Moore	1977 James Chapman
1997 Dan Zeiser	1976 Milton Holmes
1996 John Sutula	1975 Thomas Gretter
1995 Norton London	1974 Nolan Heidelbaugh
1994 Robert E. Battisti	1973 Arthur Jordan
1993 Kevin Callahan	1972 Bernard Drews
1992 Bob Baucher	1971 Kenneth Callahan
1991 Joe Tirpak	1970 Frank Schuhle
1990 Ken Callahan Jr.	1969 Donald Heckaman
1989 Neil Glaser	1968 Frank Moran
1988 Martin Graham	1967 William Schlesinger
1987 George Vourlojianis	1966 Donald Hamill
1986 Tim Beatty	1965 Lester L. Swift
1985 Brian Kowell	1964 Guy DiCarlo, Jr.
1984 Neil Evans	1963 Paul Guenther
1983 William Victory	1962 Edward Downer
1982 John Harkness	1961 Charles Clarke
1981 Thomas Geschke	1960 Howard Preston
1980 Charles Spiegle	1959 John Cullen, Jr.
	1958 George Farr, Jr.
	1957 Kenneth Grant

Membership information can be obtained from
Dick Crews, daytime phone (800) 800-8310.

email: rcrews5369@aol.com

Web site: <http://members.aol.com/rcrews5369>

Use Search on AOL or Yahoo:

cleveland civil war roundtable

2001 / 2002 OFFICERS

President: Bill McGrath

Vice President: Maynard Bauer

Secretary: Warren McClelland

Treasurer: Lou Braman

Historian: Dale Thomas

Executive Committee:

Bob Boyda

Marilyn DeBaltzo

Glenna Kimble

Mel Maurer

Ty Sommershield

William Vodrey

Members:

You will note a new event this December, *period dress*. We will be giving a prize for the best period civilian costume or civil war uniform at the December meeting.

We still have schedule posters available, call (880) 800-8310.

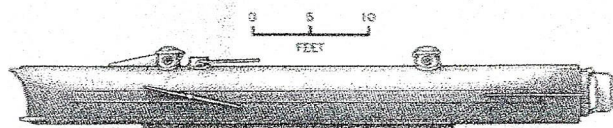
I am looking forward to seeing everyone on September 12.

Bill McGrath

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE 2001/2002 SCHEDULE

September 12, 2001

World's first submarine



H.L. Hunley

South Carolina State Senator

Glenn McConnell

Chairman, Hunley Commission

October 10, 2001



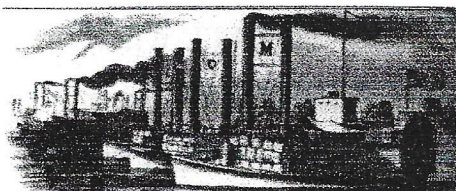
Lincoln

The Great Emancipator: Did he dream of a lily white America?

Gabor Boritt

*Robert C. Fluhrer Professor of Civil War Studies
Gettysburg College*

November 14, 2001



The ships of Army Colonel Charles Ellet's Mississippi River ram fleet.

**The
Army's
Navy**

1861-1865

Roger Bohn

President of Chicago CWRT

December 12, 2001 "Period Dress"



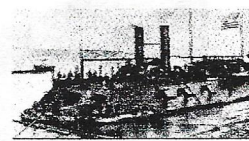
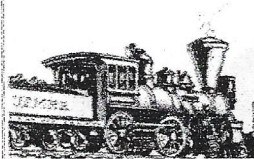
**Marines
in the
Civil War**

Maj. David A. Dawson

January 9, 2002

The Great Debate: What equipment or innovation had the most effect on the Civil War?

Moderator: Dick Crews



February 13, 2002



*"The Rock
of Chickamauga"*

George Thomas

Dan Zeiser

Past President Cleveland CWRT

March 13, 2002



**An Evening
with
Mary Todd
Lincoln**

April 10, 2002



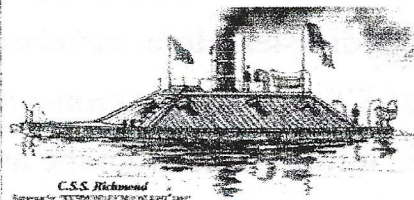
John C. Pemberton > < Ulysses S. Grant

"Unvexed to the Sea"
**The Vicksburg
Campaign**

Terry Winschel

Park Historian, Vicksburg Military Park

May 8, 2002 "Guest Night"



*C.S.S. Richmond
Renowned for "The Great Escape" from the James River*

**Capital
Navy**

*Confederate Navy
guarding Richmond*

John Coski

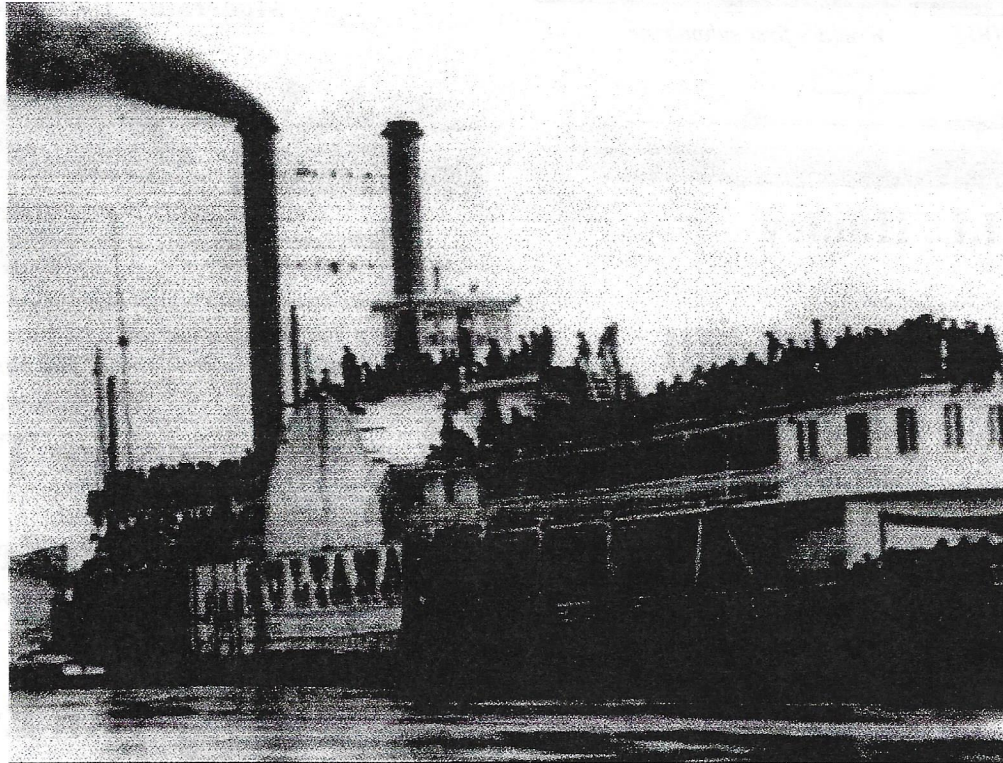
Historian and Library Director, Museum of the Confederacy

Membership in the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable: Call (800) 800-8310 or visit our web site.

In AOL or Yahoo: internet >

cleveland civil war roundtable

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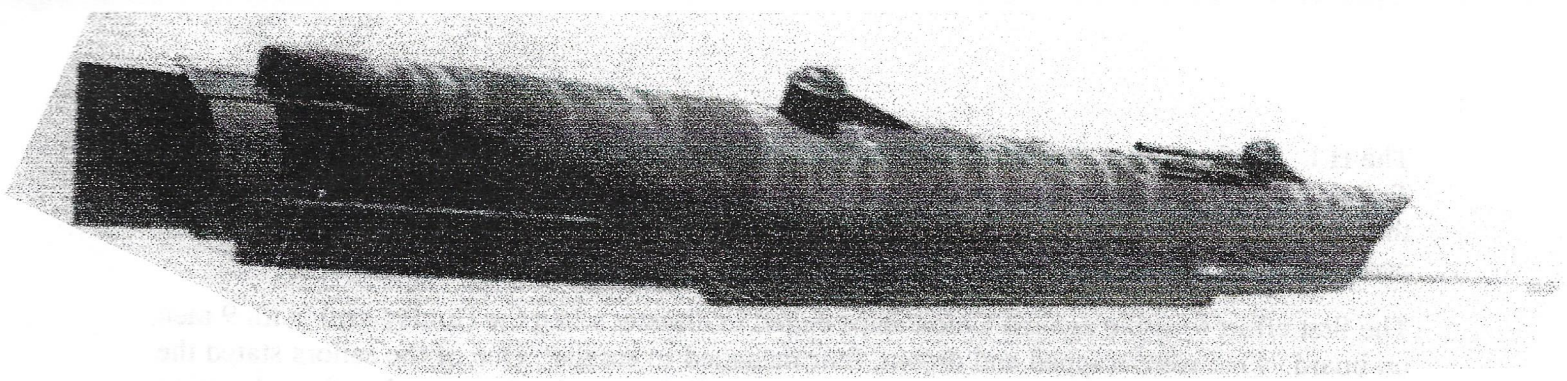


REVIVAL of *their* MEMORY

When the last known survivor of the *Sultana* died in 1936, the disaster faded even further from memory. That changed in 1987 when Knoxville attorney and Civil War buff Norman Shaw placed an ad in the paper asking those interested in reviving the annual *Sultana* meetings to gather at the monument at Mount Olive Cemetery. To his amazement, 50 people showed up. Thus, the Association of *Sultana* Descendants and Friends was born.

Although Shaw is not a descendant, he found the story of the *Sultana* intriguing and now presents programs on the tragedy two or three times a year. He's also in charge of each year's meeting of the association in April, the month of the disaster. Here, members of the 200-member organization gather for a day of *Sultana* presentations, music and a meal.

For more information about the association or its meeting, which is open to the public, contact Shaw by writing to him at 9047 Executive Park Drive, Suite 226, Knoxville, TN 37923.



H.L. Hunley

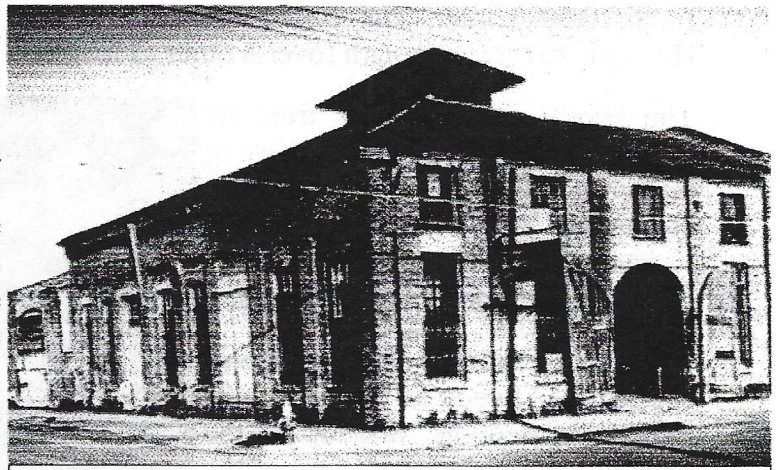
By Greg Pizzuto

Horace Lawson Hunley, a lawyer and planter from New Orleans, understood the importance of the shipping trade to his beloved Confederacy. Hunley and his two partners, James McClintock and Baxter Watson, set out to create a 3-man vessel that would travel underwater to assist in keeping the vital shipping lanes open for trade with Europe. The 3 men started their ambitious project in 1861. In February, 1862, the men were ready for the first test of their new vessel. Christened the Pioneer, it proved seaworthy and was transported to Lake Pontchartrain for further testing. However, with enemy forces advancing on their location, the three men abandoned the vessel.

Their spirits were not dashed. All 3 knew the importance of their new "invention." They continued to experiment with new designs, including an attempt to outfit their new craft with steam and electric engines. However, these efforts were halted when they believed they could not generate sufficient power to outrun the blockades. It was at this time they believed they must build a propeller shaft that would be powered by 4 men. This decision resulted in a craft that was sent to sea near Fort Morgan. However, heavy seas forced the men to abandon the vessel shortly before it sank.

It was at this time Hunley moved their operations to Mobile, Alabama and enlisted other investors to assist in the project. One of the investors was E. C. Singer, nephew of the man who invented the sewing machine. This is interesting to note as the spool of rope used in the torpedo rigging was patterned after a spool of thread used in the sewing machine.

On July 31, 1863, a demonstration of the Hunley, as their submarine was now called, was held. An old barge was floated in the Mobile River. The H.L. Hunley, trailing a long rope attached to a powder-filled cylinder from her stern, headed toward the barge. When the Hunley was in position, a final compass reading was taken, a candle was lit for the only light on board the vessel, and the Hunley disappeared under the surface. Then it happened! A loud explosion occurred, sinking the barge. The Hunley, on orders of its captain, slowly surfaced and was sailed back to shore – a success!



Building where the H.L. Hunley was constructed in Mobile, Alabama.

Greg Pizzuto is a Management Consultant and a new member of the Cleveland CWRT.

The H.L. Hunley was transported to Charlestown where a presentation was made to General P. T. Beauregard. It was Lt. George Dixon, later a captain of the Hunley, who quickly understood the importance the Hunley could play in ending the blockade of Charlestown Harbor. Dixon persuaded Beauregard to commission the Hunley on its mission.

The first effort to strike against Union ships ended in disaster when the Hunley sank with 9 men on board. Five were trapped and drown, four managed to escape. One of the sailors stated the captain, Lt. John Payne, accidentally stepped on the diving mechanism, causing the submarine to dive while the hatches were still open.

The Hunley was recovered and the five men were buried in Charlestown.

Upon the recovery of the Hunley, a new crew was recruited from a group of civilian volunteers. Tragedy struck the Hunley again as all of the crewmembers except Payne perished when a sea swell swamped the Hunley during a training session.

This time, Horace Hunley selected a set of sailors from Mobile – all men who were familiar with the Hunley. Again, tragedy struck the Hunley and its crew. On October 15, 1863, the Hunley sank again, this time with Horace Hunley on board. One of the mysteries of the sinking is why was Horace Hunley on board? The Hunley was found with its bow buried in the bottom of the sea, indicating pilot error.

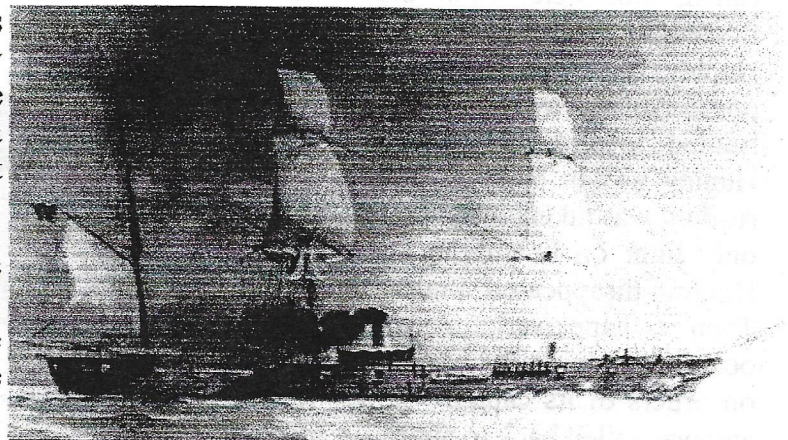
The final crew was selected before the Hunley was even recovered from its location. This crew was to be under the guidance of Lt. George Dixon. Dixon had been injured at the battle of Shiloh. He was saved from being killed by a \$20 gold piece his fiancé had given him. Upon recovering from his injuries at Shiloh, Dixon inscribed the gold coin, noting how the coin had saved his life. Dixon believed the gold coin to be his good luck charm and carried it in his pocket. After months of repairs on the Hunley and training of the crew, Lt. Dixon and his crew were ready for their final battle.

February 17, 1864, a classic tale of David vs. Goliath. In one corner, the H. L. Hunley – weight 7 ½ tons, 39 feet long, 3 feet, 10 inches wide (approximately the width of a twin bed), 4 feet, 3 inches tall (the length of a small bath tub), capable of a surface speed of 4 knots (4.6 mph), crew of 9.

In the other corner, The USS Housatonic, weight 1,240 tons (165 times the weight of the Hunley), 207 feet in length (over 5 times as long), 38 feet wide (10 times the width).

The Hunley, slipping out from its dock during darkness, slowly powered its way towards the Housatonic – three miles away – a journey that would take an hour, but one that would never be completed.

A lookout on board the Housatonic spotted the Hunley as it approached. Sailors started to fire upon the Hunley, with bullets bouncing off the steel structure.



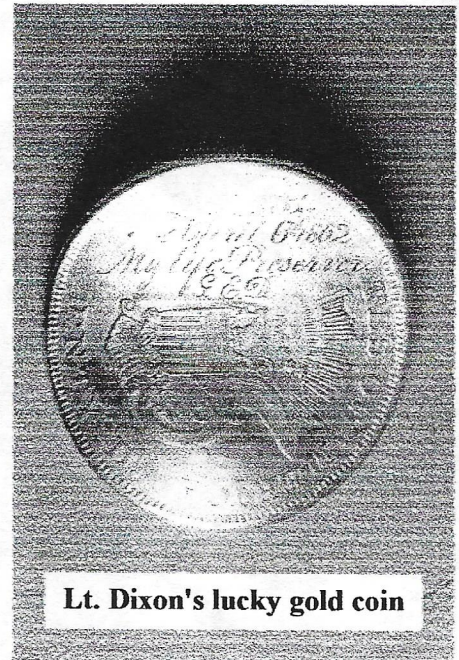
USS Housatonic

The Hunley's crew, battling fatigue, fear and the cramped quarters, felt the sudden jolt as their torpedo spar rammed into the side of the Housatonic. With frantic speed, the crewmembers quickly reversed their direction, pulling the Hunley away. With a shuddering thunder, the Hunley's torpedo exploded, within three minutes, the Housatonic was sunk. The first time a submarine had been used to sink an enemy vessel.

All the tragedies of the Hunley seemed to disappear, as the Hunley's mission appeared to be a success. From the watchful shores of Sullivan Island, supporters of the Hunley had built fires as directional signals to guide the Hunley home. The supporters claimed to have seen the blue signal light coming from the Hunley. The signal was used to verify the mission was successful and the Hunley was safe. This was the last sighting of the Hunley – until now!

Mysteries and Discoveries of the H. L. Hunley:

- Lt. Dixon's gold coin has been recovered
 - Inscribed: Shiloh, April 6, 1862, My life Preserver, G.E.D.
- Union soldiers ID tag was discovered in the Hunley
 - Ezra Chamberlin
 - Date entered service
 - Company K, 7th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers
 - A picture of George Washington on other side
 - Records indicate Chamberlin was killed in 1863 during a battle at Charleston Harbor
- Candle holder for candle used to light interior while underwater
- Remains of all crew members
- Numerous artifacts including buttons, etc.
- Hand crank
- Pencil
- Shoe
- Wooden pipe for smoking
- Sewing kit
- Wallet



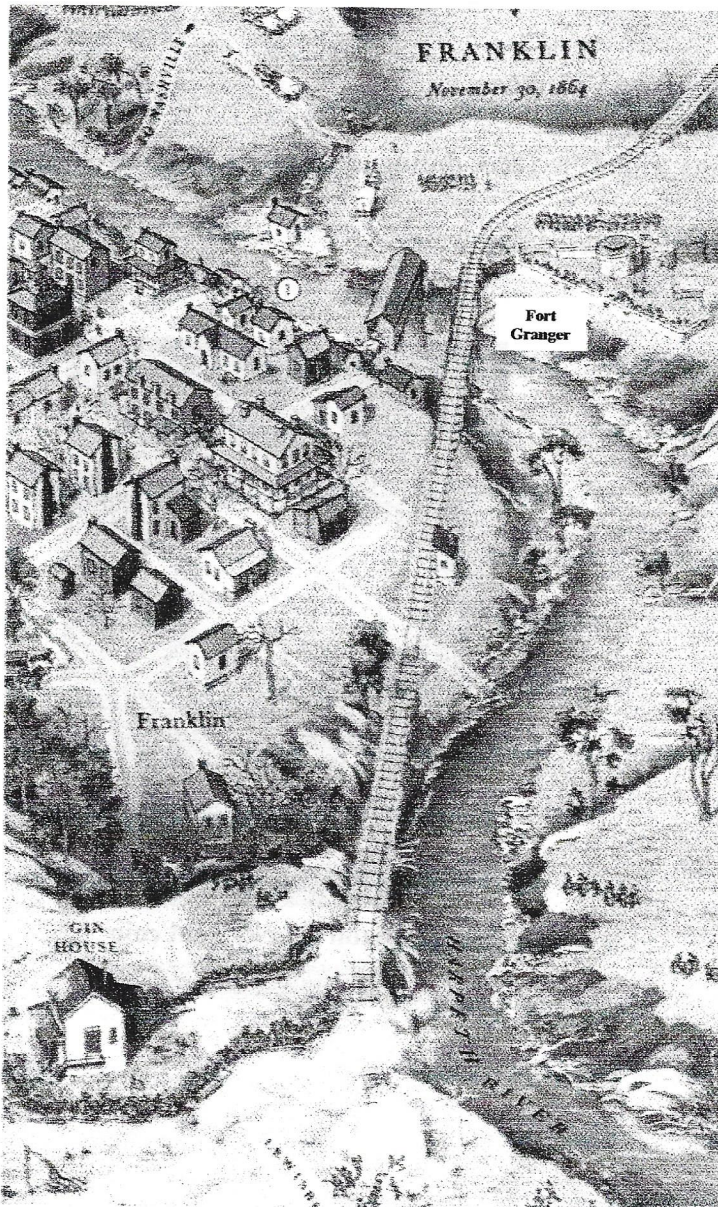
Lt. Dixon's lucky gold coin

Greg Pizzuto

Behind the Lines
My life as a Yankee in Franklin, Tennessee Part III
By Mel Maurer

I knew of Fort Granger before moving to Franklin from the reading I had done about the Battle of Franklin but I didn't know until I had lived there a few weeks that Fort Granger, or what was left of it, was still there. While I had passed its location many times in our search for a home, I was unaware that the trees, on a small hill above Franklin's Pinkerton Park right off route 96, just before the bridge over the Harpeth River as you enter Franklin from the east, were hiding the remains of a Civil War treasure. Once learning of its existence and its location, I set out one Sunday morning with great expectations to visit it.

After parking at Pinkerton, I found a small sign with an arrow pointing to a narrow trail, which led me through some brushes and up a somewhat steep incline and then over some large boulders. Reaching the other side of the boulders I realized I was in a wide pit at the bottom of the large earthen wall of the fort. I climbed up and over the wall finding myself inside a greatly overgrown, with tall grass and many trees, mole infested Fort Granger. I couldn't have been more thrilled if I was the first one to discover it. It was history in the raw – no plagues, no tour guides, except the moles, and no souvenir shops. I walked its walls getting a good appreciation of its vantage point – happy to be there in January when the foliage was sparse giving me clear views of all that could be seen from its heights. I then walked around in its massive outer pit. After a 130 years there was much that remained of Fort Granger. (I would later learn a shortcut into the Fort from the parking lot of a business located just to its north.)

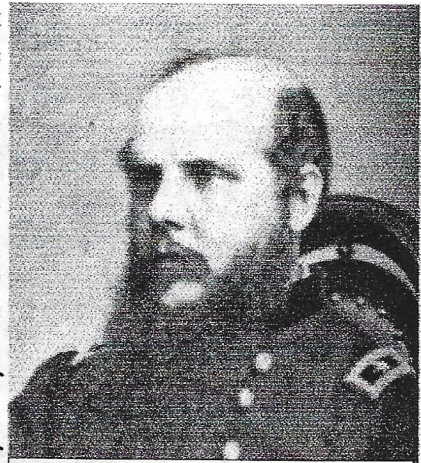


Fort Granger was built in late 1862 to early 1863 under the command of General Gordon Granger during the initial occupation of Nashville and points south in Tennessee. The 124th Ohio Infantry had helped in its construction and maintenance in 1863. Located on what is called a bluff (Figuer's Hill) northeast of town, it overlooks the town just a mile away, the Harpeth River and the railroad lines running parallel to the river at the bottom of its hill. When completed, Fort Granger was 781 feet long and 346 wide covering about 12 acres. At times federal encampments covered the rolling ground immediately to its north and east.

The fort first saw action on April 10, 1863 when Major Earl Van Dorn's 28th Mississippi Cavalry entered Franklin from the south. Granger's guns are credited with helping to repulse Van Dorn's troops including a battery near the Carter cotton gin. The Carter Gin near the Cater House would later figure prominently in the Battle of Franklin. The fort also saw some action in June of that year in another probing southern skirmish. The fort then fell into general disuse in late 1863 and most of 1864 before becoming very active, very quickly again on November 30, 1864 in the bloody Battle of Franklin was the high point of Fort Granger. Abandoned that night the fort would not see service again.

Mel Maurer, a native Cleveland, lived for many years in Franklin. Mel has returned to Cleveland as a Trustee of the Cleveland CWRT.

Union General John Schofield used the fort as his command post during that battle, overseeing the action 2 miles away and the evacuation of his wagons across the Harpeth on the planked-over railroad bridge just below. Captain Giles J. Cockerill's Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery was also there and in position to strafe the charging rebels. Firing percussion, the battery opened up as the enemy got to within 300 yards of the Federals' rear guard, Wagner's Brigade. One observer in the fort saw the shells tear up the rebels' lines leaving gaps that were quickly filled, only to be hit again. He said the sight was "most terrifically beautiful and grand." A matter of perspective for the enemy but in terms of action, it Although Fort Granger was not a major factor in any engagement, including the Battle of Franklin, it was the scene of one of the strangest of the many strange occurrences of the war that a Franklin friend of mine, Bob Holladay, called "Incident at Fort Granger" in a play he wrote with that title. I had heard this incident but I didn't know its details until reading a Bob's play which was first presented on Franklin's public square about 4 years ago. Bob has graciously given me permission to use it as the source for this article – warning me that he had taken some dramatic license with the material. I'll try to just stick to the facts here.



John A. Schofield

Following the Civil War, Schofield was Secretary of War 1868-69, was Superintendent of West Point from 1876-81, became commander of the Army in 1888. Retired in 1895 after 46 years of service.

While those manning Fort Granger did not see much action in 1863, it did not mean they were not concerned that they would see action at anytime – not only was there guerilla activity but also Nathan Bedford Forrest and his cavalry were thought to be in the area from time to time. The fort was always "on alert" and its men on patrol on the nearby roads. Sometime in late May, early in the evening, one of these patrols stopped two federal officers who said they were heading for Nashville. The patrol's suspicions were aroused when the officers didn't seem to even know what road they were on so they were taken to the fort's commander, Colonel John P. Baird of the 85th Indiana Infantry.

They introduced themselves as Colonel Lawrence Auton and Major George Dunlop of the Army of the Potomac on special detail for General Meade. When requested to do so, they produced documents which included, Special Order Number 140 which was a pass for purposes of inspection signed by assistant adjutant Henry Halleck, dated May 23, 1863. There was also a pass signed by General Rosecrans and countersigned by his assistant, Brigadier General James Garfield. (These generals, in charge of this area, were in Murfreesboro some 25 miles east of Franklin). The documents relieved suspicions and the mood turned social, as the new comers were welcomed as comrades. The fort wasn't used to having visitors especially officers.

In conversation over drinks, Auton said he had been on general staff but now had been assigned to see that the western defenses were reliable. Dunlop said he was an assistant inspector for the general staff serving mostly in the north although he had also seen action at 1st Bull Run. After a while the visitors declined an invitation to spend the night saying they must be on their way. And then while preparing to leave, Auton, with apologies, asks to borrow \$50. from Baird. He tells him they had run into a little trouble over in Triune (10 miles east of Franklin on the road to Murfreesboro). They had been bushwhacked by a rebel scouting party, he said, killing their orderly and taking Auton's overcoat with all of their money. After receiving the money, Auton and Dunlop left for Nashville after getting directions.



Shortly after these men left, the union officers began to have second thoughts about their visitors with their strange stories – setting off mental alarms that should have sounded earlier: Why would the army of the Potomac be sending inspectors to Tennessee? Why didn't they seem to know where they were going? Why, if they were attacked in Triune, didn't they report it to Murfreesboro? Why didn't they have an escort? And what was that borrowing money all about? Answers were needed - better late than never, so a patrol was sent to bring back Auton and Donlop – fast. The men were caught and returned to the fort.

A Teletype check told Baird that Murfreesboro never heard of officers named Auton and Donlop. After further questioning of the imposters, now called spies, and a thorough search it was learned that Auton was really Captain William Orton Williams and that Donlop was Lieutenant Walter G. Peter, southern officers. (Peter's sword, at least according to the play was engraved with C.S.A. Lt Walter G. Peter). While finally admitting their true identities, the men denied they were spies saying they only did what they did for a lark – out of boredom. They were not under Forrest's command they said and had only impersonated union officers on a bet with their colleagues.

With the approval of Rosecrans, a court martial was held almost immediately. Auton (Williams) and Donlop (Peter) were found guilty and as spies, sentenced to death. A sentence that was carried out the next morning, hanging them from a tree just down the hill west of the fort near Liberty Pike close to the road to Nashville. The tree, "Franklin's Hanging Tree" is still there today, in someone's back yard, but it can be seen from the road (Liberty Pike.)

As I heard the story, it seems that Auton and Donlop may have been telling the truth about their adventure. The south never claimed any credit for sending them on any mission nor could any record be found sending them or authorizing their actions. It just may be, and at this point it seems to be the case, that they were either telling the truth about betting they could get away with it or were just AWOL, escaping from the Confederate Army. No one has ever called them brave sons of the south or erected any monuments to them. The federals hung two spies but probably killed two fools.

Fort Granger today is no longer as raw as when I first saw it. The city has taken steps to ensure its preservation – some too hasty which almost caused more erosion by removing too many trees. It also made the entrance to the fort from Pinkerton Park more accessible with an improved path leading to stairs up to the fort and an observation deck. Progress I guess but I liked it the way it was and I bet the moles did too.

Some more local stories and commemorations in the next article.

PAPERS OF

JOHN SHERMAN

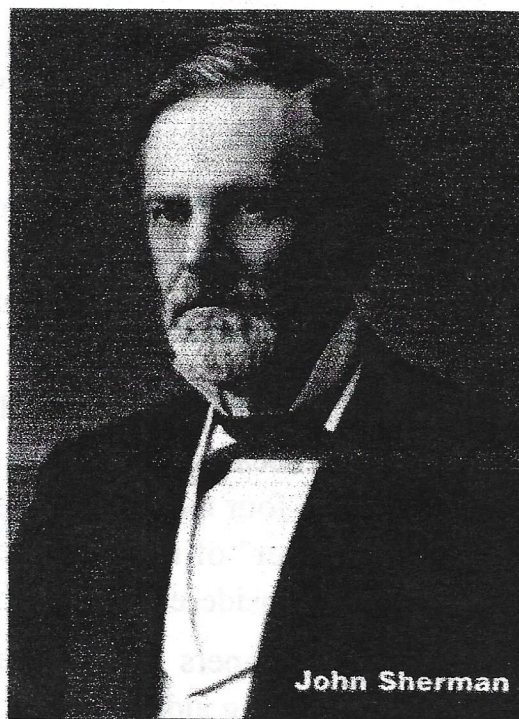
added to Hayes Manuscript Collection

Before General William Tecumseh Sherman became famous during the Civil War, his older brother was far better known.

John Sherman had been a leading actor in events leading up to the war, having been defeated in a bitter fight for the U.S. House because of his endorsement of Hinton Helper's *Impending Crisis*, a book denouncing slavery. In a more than forty-year career, he was a congressman, senator, secretary of state and, during the Hayes Administration, secretary of the treasury. He is perhaps best remembered for his financial acumen. John, as a freshman senator, steered the nation's first income tax through the Senate to help finance the Civil War. He also led the fight for use of "greenbacks" and for the national banking act during the war. In later years, he introduced the 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act and Sherman Silver Purchase Act.

The Hayes Presidential Center now is home to an extensive collection of John's papers. The State Library of Ohio has made a permanent loan of 31 clipping books, ledgers, reprints of speeches, and papers belonging to the man who was Hayes' most frequent and impartial White House adviser.

The collection covers John's senatorial years, his service in the Hayes cabinet and his 1880 bid for the presidency.



This article is reprinted with the permission of The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center in Fremont, Ohio. Fremont is only one hour drive west on the Ohio Turnpike. Several Cleveland Roundtable members are also members of the Center. Rutherford B. Hayes was largely elected President in 1876 because of his Civil War record. Stop in to visit *Spiegel Grove*, Hayes home in Fremont or join The Hayes Center by calling (800) 998-PRES.

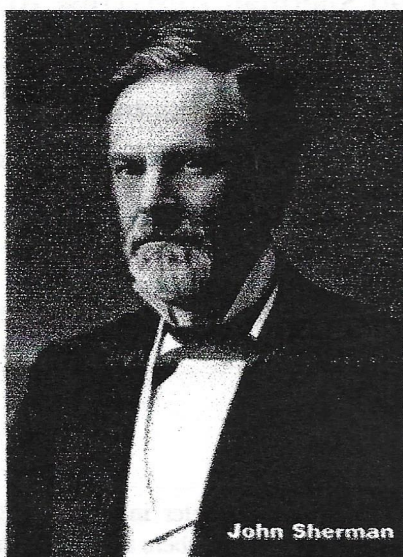


It also includes correspondence relating to important issues of the day like the Silver Question and post-war redemption of greenbacks. John opposed the use the silver dollar as a coin.

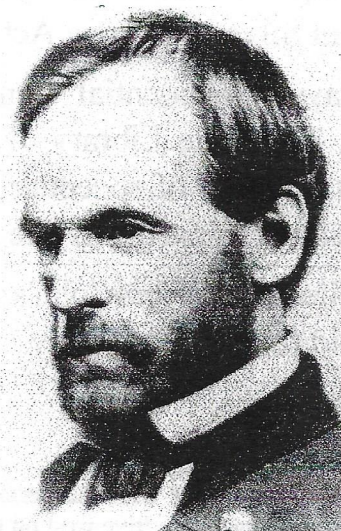
He felt that circulating a dollar in silver would undermine confidence in the nation's gold-backed currency. His decision to uphold the value of greenbacks after the war by making them redeemable for gold kept many businesses and families from ruin.

John was born May 10, 1823. in Lancaster. Ohio. As a young man he worked as an engineer. He became a lawyer in 1844 and quickly found his way into politics. His success led to four terms in Congress and five in the Senate. John is considered the "founding father" of the Ohio Republican Party. At the time of his death in 1900. he had been considered for the presidency four times.

The Sherman Papers currently are undergoing conservation measures and being cataloged. Finding aids also are being created to assist researchers in accessing the materials.



*Wow, the
brothers
look alike.*



THE BEST 25 BOOKS ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR

Source: [Civil War interactive.com](http://CivilWarinteractive.com)

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. | <u>The Civil War Trilogy</u> | <u>Shelby Foote</u> |
| 2. | <u>Killer Angels</u> | <u>Michael Shaara</u> |
| 3. | <u>Battle Cry of Freedom</u> | <u>James McPherson</u> |
| 4. | <u>The Gettysburg Campaign</u> | <u>Edwin B. Coddington</u> |
| 5. | <u>Stillness at Appomattox</u> | <u>Bruce Catton</u> |
| 6. | <u>Gettysburg-The Second Day</u> | <u>Harry W. Pfanz</u> |
| 7. | <u>Civil War Memoirs</u> | <u>Ulysses S. Grant</u> |
| 8. | <u>Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend</u> | <u>James Robertson</u> |
| 9. | <u>Lee's Lieutenants</u> | <u>Douglas Southall Freeman</u> |
| 10. | <u>The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion</u> | <u>CD-Rom Version</u> |
| 11. | <u>Civil War Day by Day</u> | <u>E.B.Long</u> |
| 12. | <u>A Strange and Blighted Land</u> | <u>Gregory A. Coco</u> |
| 13. | <u>Battles and Leaders</u> | <u>Robert Underwood Johnson</u> |
| 14. | <u>James Longstreet: A Biography</u> | <u>Jeffrey Wert</u> |
| 15. | <u>Confederates in the Attic</u> | <u>Tony Horwitz</u> |
| 16. | <u>Embrace An Angry Wind</u> | <u>Wiley Sword</u> |
| 17. | <u>John Brown's Body</u> | <u>Steven Vincent Benet</u> |
| 18. | <u>Return to Bull Run</u> | <u>John J. Hennessy</u> |
| 19. | <u>Battle of the Wilderness</u> | <u>Gordon C. Rhea</u> |
| 20. | <u>Longstreet: Soldier, Statesman (out of print)</u> | <u>D. B. Sanger & Hay</u> |
| 21. | <u>Andersonville</u> | <u>MacKinlay Kantor</u> |
| 22. | <u>Ordeal of the Union</u> | <u>Alan Nevins</u> |
| 23. | <u>Shiloh: Bloody April (out of print)</u> | <u>Wiley Sword</u> |
| 24. | <u>Gone With the Wind</u> | <u>Margaret Mitchell</u> |
| 25. | <u>Three Years in the Army of the Cumberland</u> | <u>James A. Connelly</u> |



Shelby Foote

Over 65,000 books have been written about the American Civil War. The three personalities most written about are Abraham Lincoln, George A. Custer, and Robert E. Lee. Some of the books about Lee & Lincoln are written as almost a religious experience.

The best writing on the Civil War is being done today. The two best writers are Shelby Foote and James McPhearson. In the year 2000, both men gave speeches in Cleveland. Shelby Foote with us at the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable and James McPhearson for the Western Reserve Historical Society.



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July 5, 2001

Mr. William F. B. Vodrey
President
Cleveland Civil War Roundtable
3785 Hillbrook Road
University Height, OH 44118

Dear Mr. Vodrey,

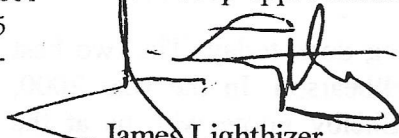
Please accept my most heartfelt personal thanks for your generosity and support of the Civil War Preservation Trust. I am referring, of course, to the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable's recent donation of \$1,000 made in honor of Edwin C. Bearss. Please be sure to share my appreciation with the rest of the members of your roundtable for this generous gift to the Trevilian Station campaign.

Just to give you an update on the effort, we have contracts on 173 acres and are working on the rest. Your gift gives us a huge boost and puts us one step closer to being victorious at Trevilian Station. Because of your organization, future generations of Americans will be able to fully experience one of our nation's most important places.

The Keith Rocco limited-edition preservation print entitled "We Have Got Them Started. Come on! Come on!" is yours and will be sent directly to you by Tradition Studios. You should receive your print in several weeks. I hope you will enjoy it.

Your generosity is playing a big part in the battles we're waging to save this hallowed ground. Please let me know if there is anything I can do for you. On behalf of the Board of Trustees and the CWPT staff, thank you again.

With deep appreciation,


James Lighthizer
President

P.S. I am a native of Northeast Ohio - Ashtabula. I'm proud our part of the State is helping in this wonderful preservation!

Pursuant to IRS Code requirements for the substantiations of charitable contributions, \$35.00 must be deducted from this contribution as the retail cost of the Rocco print.

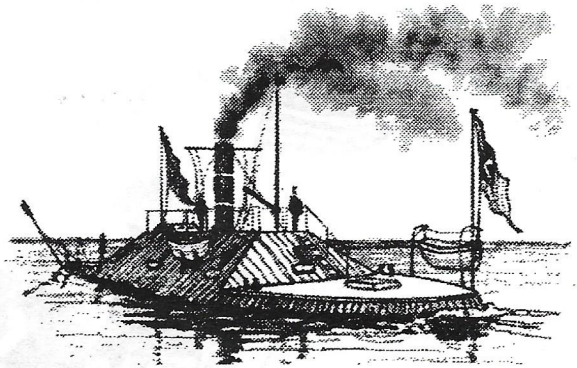
Thank you for your generous support.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

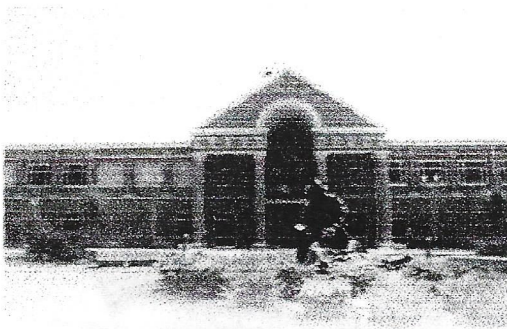
I hope all of you had a wonderful summer. Our first meeting of the year begins with a timely and interesting subject - The HL HUNLEY - the first submarine to sink an enemy ship during war. Our speaker, South Carolina State Senator Glenn McConnell, who is also the chairman of the Hunley Commission, will start the year with a well documented and informative presentation. The rest of the year should bring us people, subjects, and topics that will inform, entertain, and educate all of us. I know the schedule is slightly tilted toward naval subjects, my personal favorite, but the speakers should give outstanding presentations. So stick with us and enjoy the year. We should have a few surprises that will be well worth your time.

I'm pleased that so many members (26 at present count) are going to join our yearly field trip. Charleston, with our first speaker acting as a springboard, should be a great beginning for all who go. With your support we should have an outstanding year.

Bill McGrath



C.S.S. Chicora
Remarque for "CHARLESTON AT SUNRISE, 1863"



National Civil War Museum Harrisburg, PA

THE BATTLE OF HARRISBURG?

Well, no, there wasn't one. But that didn't keep the capital city of Pennsylvania from opening a big, new, much-praised National Civil War Museum there. It's got many important Civil War artifacts and interactive displays, spread across a dozen galleries and 27,000 square feet of exhibition space. Since it opened on Lincoln's Birthday this spring, it's attracted 45,000 visitors from 26 states and six foreign countries.

William Vodrey is organizing a day trip to the Museum this fall, on either Sat. Oct. 27 or Sat. Nov. 10. The Museum is open from 10am-5pm on weekends, and is on the eastern edge of Harrisburg in Reservoir Park, Pa., about 200 miles east of Pittsburgh. The Museum's website is at www.nationalcivilwarmuseum.org.

If you'd like to go, call William at (216) 443-7831 by noon on Monday, October 1, to vote for one date or the other. He'll provide directions for those who wish to go.



H L Hunley
September 12, 2001