

CIVIL WAR MAP FILE

This article is excerpted from a longer article titled *The Lost War Maps of the Confederates*, Century Magazine, Volume 35, No. 3, January, 1888, pp479-481, by Albert H. Campbell.

After the war, there came the recriminations and analysis. One of the principal criticisms of the war effort in general was the lack of adequate topographic maps. There was an attempt by various Confederate generals and civilians to lay blame for this Confederate inadequacy at the feet of Robert E. Lee. Campbell comes to the defense of Lee by stating that the "war-directing power at Richmond" had weightier matters on their minds, and too much reliance was placed on local guides by field commanders and the "insane and ridiculous notion that was affected that one Southern man could lick any three Yankees under any and all circumstances".

One of the first decisions General Lee made upon his taking command in June of 1862 was to organize some plan for procuring accurate maps for his own use and that of his commanders. Campbell was approached by Major Walter H. Stevens, Chief Engineer of the army, and Major Jasper S. Whiting, Steven's associate, on June 3rd or 4th, by order of Lee. Campbell was to be asked if he would be willing to undertake the duty of producing maps for the war effort. His answer was affirmative, and he was commissioned as a Captain in the Engineer Corps.

Three survey parties were immediately organized and equipped. They started from Richmond, each taking an allotted sector along the picket lines of the army. The opportunity to start mapping Union territory came on June 30, when mapping units followed the Confederate army advances on the York Peninsula. Surveying was done quickly but accurately, as armies never stayed in one place very long. Other mapping parties were sent to Hanover and Spotsylvania counties and about thirteen other counties in north and northeast Virginia. By the end of the war the Piedmont area from Berkeley and Jefferson counties in West Virginia to Smyth county in southwest Virginia was mapped. A survey was also done in North Carolina embracing a belt on each side of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad. The exact area of the map coverage is not known because these maps were lost. The basic plan of operation was to map each county in the Confederacy at a large scale. As the mapping progressed, demand for the maps became a problem. In order to meet the field needs of commanders sun printing was used to reproduce the map sheets. A negative was placed over a sensitized paper and then left in the sunlight, which exposed the film. This was then developed, colored, and where necessary, glued together. Only commanders were furnished maps because of security restrictions.

Confederate maps were eagerly sought by Union commanders. The military cartography of the Confederacy was superior primarily because of the continuity of design and scale. Union maps were a hodgepodge because the Army of the Potomac changed commanders so frequently that no cartographic standards were ever agreed upon.

During the evacuation of Richmond on April 2nd, 1865, Campbell loaded his manuscript maps onto a train being dispatched to Raleigh, North Carolina. The maps were never seen again. Along with the map collection were many autographed letters from Confederate generals indicating requests for maps, confirmations of receipt, etc., a valuable collection unto itself. The negatives of the maps were burned in Macon, Georgia by Campbell's secretary when it was feared they would be captured by Union troops. Bits and pieces of the lost maps appeared now and then during Campbell's life time, but he was unable to place the origin of these fragments.

Allow me to finish this summary with a direct quote from Campbell's article.

"On learning this sad fate of all the evidences of our three years' labor, and that my modicum of glory was thus dissipated in thin air, my feelings were akin to those of Audubon when he learned that the rats had destroyed his labor of years in the wilderness of woods; or, more congenially, perhaps, to those of General Magruder on being informed in advance of written orders that he was to make preparations for evacuating his lines before Yorktown at an early hour. Raising himself on one elbow, when he was roused from his slumbers to hear the verbal order to that purport from General Johnson, he remarked with mingled astonishment and disgust, in that peculiar manner of speech which all who knew him will recognize: 'Stevenths (Stevens) thic tranthit gloria pe-nin-thu-lae.'"

Charleston, W. Va., May 17, 1887

Thanks to the Northern Illinois
Civil War Newsletter.

As their editor also said..wouldn't it be nice if when we are looking through books in a bookshop(as many of us do) that we could find the lost maps.



SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN



The 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery, who had been assigned to garrison duty around Washington, was, in 1864, converted to infantry by orders from General Grant and assigned to General Emory Upton's division of the Army of the Potomac. During the early stages of the battle at Cold Harbor (June 1) the "heavys" became engaged. After a time Major James Hubbard, who had assumed command of the unit after the death of Colonel Elisha S. Kellogg, sent word to Upton that his men were out of ammunition and might not be able to hold the line if attacked. Upton was concerned with this unit, most of its members never having "seen the elephant", but the General was hearing no talk of defeat. "If they come here," he growled, "catch them on your bayonets and pitch them over your heads." When the 2nd was pressed by the enemy they began to fall back in confusion. Like a mighty wind Emory Upton came upon the frantic Connecticut soldiers and single-handedly kneaded a defensive line out of the mob. The General prowled along the line, beating out panic as a fireman might stamp out small flares in the wake of a brushfire. Night was coming on, and with it, new waves of fear. Upton made a point of fearlessness. Standing behind a tree in the extreme front of the line, he fired shot after shot at the enemy as fast as the loaded rifles were handed to him.

from Bloody Roads South by Noah Andre Trudeau pp 272-273
illustrated by Stu Cramer





PRESERVATION REPORT

IN VIRGINIA, three Confederate ironclads and the state Marine Resources Commission are blocking federal plans to dredge the James River—at least until the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can consider the work's impact on underwater archaeological sites.

The Corps was seeking commission approval to dump dredged sand and mud into the river when it ran afoul of state and private preservation groups who said the dredging could destroy the ships.

The Richmond, the Fredericksburg, and the Virginia II were the backbone of the South's naval defense of Richmond during The War. They were scuttled in April 1865 when the city fell.

John Townley of Lancaster County, president of the Confederate Naval Historical Society, led the opposition to the dredging. Richmond National Battlefield Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod also objected. "We are concerned that the dredging of the river exacerbates the erosion of Drewry's Bluff," she said. The ships are submerged about seven miles downstream from Richmond at Drewry's Bluff, the site of a Confederate fort which is now part of Richmond NB.

A LAWSUIT by preservationists to block a gravel mining company from destroying a portion of the Malvern Hill battlefield has failed, and the company says it will now prepare to proceed with the excavation. The judge dismissed the case, saying that the two citizen plaintiffs did not have the legal "standing" to sue. Richmond NB Supt. Cynthia MacLeod is hopeful that the review process that the mining company still faces may yet provide an opportunity to derail the mining plans. In the meantime, all you Minians should write Senator John Warner and Senator Charles Robb and urge them to use their influence to stop the plans to destroy the area where Union artillery was posted wheel-to-wheel during the battle, decimating the Confederate troops which charged up the hill. Write them c/o U.S. Senate, Washington DC 20510.

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We Who Study Must Also Strive To Save!

Civil War letters returned; collector investigated

CINCINNATI

A dozen Civil War documents, including letters written by President Lincoln, have been returned to the Cincinnati Historical Society several months after they were stolen.

The documents, valued at \$100,000, were returned to the society last week after police were tipped off by a man who said someone offered to sell him a letter written by Lincoln.

A grand jury is expected to consider charges this week against a Cincinnati collector who police said smuggled the items from the society between July and November. Police said they believe the collector, whom they declined to identify, sold the documents to dealers.

The collection includes an 1860 letter from Lincoln to Oran Follett, who was part owner of the Ohio State Journal; an 1861 letter from Lincoln to Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase; autographs of Civil War generals Ulysses S. Grant, George McClellan, William T. Sherman and George Thomas; and an 1814 letter from General William Henry Harrison to Maj. Gen. John Stites Gano of the Ohio Military.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW about this year's Midwest Civil War Round Table Conference (Monroe, Mich., April 15-18; theme: Civil War Cavalry), you need to write Continuing Education/Community Services, Monroe County Community College, 1555 S. Raisinville Rd., Monroe MI 48161. I'll be there, along with Bob Krick, Bud Hall, Jim Ramage, Glenn Robertson, Marshall Krollick, George Custer IV, Jeb Stuart IV, Jeffry Wert, Bud Robertson, and Ed Bearss. Need I say more?

Md. Preservation Group to Buy 40 Acres Near Antietam

Associated Press

SHARPSBURG, Md.—A preservation group is buying 40 acres of farmland near the Antietam National Battlefield with plans to spread a security blanket over the patch of Civil War history.

"This is an effort to stop modern encroachment on the 19th century town of Sharpsburg and the Antietam battlefield," historian Dennis Frye said this week, the 129th anniversary of the 1862 conflict.

The group, the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, is trying to forestall development on the place where President Lincoln met with wounded Civil War soldiers following the battle.

"You could look at that site as the most important Lincoln site in Maryland. What else did he [Lincoln] do here?" asked Thomas G. Clemens, president of the group, which has been working to preserve the site since 1985.

Clemens and other group members have collected two-thirds of the money they need to buy 40

acres of the 140-acre Grove farm, between Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown, W. Va.

During the battle, the farm was the headquarters of Union Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter and his 10,000 men. Wounded blue and gray soldiers were treated in hospital tents that dotted the property.

"It became famous because it represented the first time that an American president traveled from the nation's capital to visit an American battlefield," Frye said.

Civil War photographer Alexander Gardiner also took several historic pictures of Lincoln and Union Gen. George B. McClellan during their meeting at the farm.

"Lincoln used it as an opportunity to meet with McClellan and encourage him to move against [Confederate Gen. Robert E.] Lee as soon as possible," Frye said. "McClellan failed to do that and he was fired."

The preservation group plans to solicit about \$100,000 from 800 people and organizations on its

nationwide mailing list. Some of the money might be obtained from other historic preservation groups, he said.

The group hopes to finalize the land purchase by the end of the year, Clemens said. He said the current owner, Tevis Margolis, who lives in the Washington area, had intended to build homes on the site but depressed economic conditions persuaded him to sell the property.

The group's purchase of the land, however, might not stop commercial or residential development on other parts of the Grove Farm.

Another developer owns 20 acres on the other side of the Grove farmhouse. The developer's plans for the land have included a shopping center and eight acres of houses. About half of the 20-acre tract is currently up for sale.

In addition, an area American Legion post owns five acres of the Grove farm. The post bought the land to build a new hall, but in recent months the post has said it is considering other locations.

Civil War Soldier Directory To Be Put On Computer Files

SHARPSBURG, Md. (AP) — Visitors to Civil War battlefields soon will be able to ask a computer if their ancestors were Yankees or Rebels.

The National Park Service has begun to make a computerized directory of all 3.5 million Civil War soldiers. Historians estimate that at least half of all Americans have relatives who fought.

"It's going to change the way we look at the war. It's going to personalize the battles, the struggles that went on," said Rich Rambur, superintendent at Antietam National Battlefield, one of two places where the computerized directory will be tested come fall.

"We've spent decades in the preservation of Civil War land and artifacts. Now, we're preserving the names."

The computers are expected to provide names, home states, regiments, soldiers' ranks and whether they fought for the North or South, said John F. Peterson of the park service's computer division in Washington.

"It won't prove that your great-grandfather fought at Gettysburg, for example, but it will tell you what regiment he was in and it will tell you that that regiment fought at Gettysburg," Mr. Peterson said.

Knowing the person's regiment, middle initial or home state would help narrow the search for common names such as Smith and Lee, Mr. Peterson said.

The computers will provide brief information on the 7,000 Civil War regiments and units, and information on

many of the 10,500 battles, skirmishes and engagements, he said.

"We're also going to be able to track where Civil War soldiers are buried at our 11 Civil War cemeteries within the park system," Mr. Peterson said.

Computers are to be installed at all 28 Civil War sites that the National Park Service operates in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

About 11 million people visit the sites each year. Peterson said the most frequently asked question is: "Did my great-great-grandfather fight here?"

To answer the question, park historians now must research pension and service records, state rosters, census and war records, and county histories.

Visitors will be given information on other sources of information, and they'll be encouraged to continue their research at the National Archives in Washington.

Increased interest, a recent public television series on the war and Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan's call in July 1990 for a public-private partnership to save America's battlefields helped pushed the project forward.

The Genealogical Societies of Utah, affiliated with the Mormon Church, and the Federation of Genealogical Societies intend to enter the names on computer. Otherwise, it would cost the government \$4.5 million to hire a company to computerize all the names.

Kentucky to bolster Civil War battle site

ASSOCIATED PRESS

PERRYVILLE, Ky.

The site of the bloodiest day in Kentucky history is in line for changes that will help preserve it for future generations, increase tourism and lessen dependence on Boyle County's farm economy.

The changes will be financed through a \$3.1 million program, most of it federal money, to expand the Civil War battlefield where about 1,300 Confederate and Union soldiers died Oct. 8, 1862. At least 5,500 others were injured.

"This has created more excitement than we've had around here since the day of the battle," Perryville Mayor Peck Evans said.

Among the changes being discussed:

- Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site might expand from 98 acres to more than 2,000 acres.

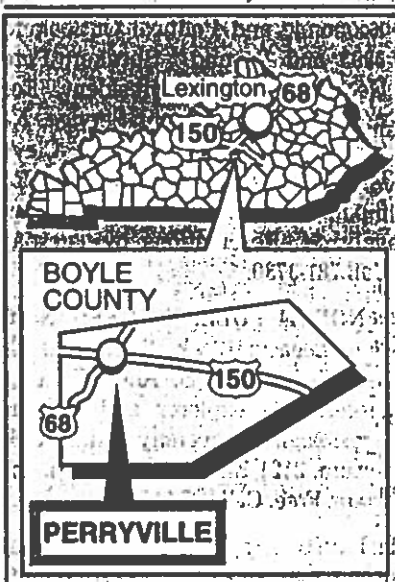
- Several farmers have indicated they are willing to sell.

- The museum and gift shop that sit at the site of the heaviest fighting will be moved, with the museum probably being installed in a historic building in town, two miles away.

That will make the battle site look more natural and draw visitors to Merchants Row, a street of Civil War-era shops in the heart of the town of 800.

- Picnicking, family reunions and battle re-enactments no longer will be allowed at the historic site but will be moved to another area.

PERRYVILLE, KY.



No one wants to stop the re-enactments, said Mary Breeding of Lexington, who prepared a management plan for the battlefield.

But, she said, the thousands who participate each year leave behind bullets and fired musket percussion caps that make for confusing archaeology.

The money to begin the project comes to Perryville because U.S. 150 west of town is being widened and straightened.

Under a law enacted by Congress last year, some highway money is set aside for non-highway uses, such as historic preservation.

In this case, that can mean \$2.5 million in federal funds, matched by \$600,000 in private funds.

The Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association will launch a drive next month to raise matching funds.

David Morgan, the state's historic preservation officer, said the Perryville program was the largest in the nation under the law.

The federal funding was announced by Gov. Brereton Jones last summer during a meeting in Lexington of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.

The commission listed Perryville and the Mill Springs battlefield in Pulaski and Wayne counties among the 25 most significant and endangered Civil War battlefields in the nation.

At its final meeting next month in Gettysburg, Pa., the commission is expected to recommend ways to preserve those sites. Those recommendations could help the Perryville plans.

Some parcels of land will be acquired in the next several months.

Ed White, who owns 150 acres in the area, including land his grandfather farmed, already has had negotiations about selling.

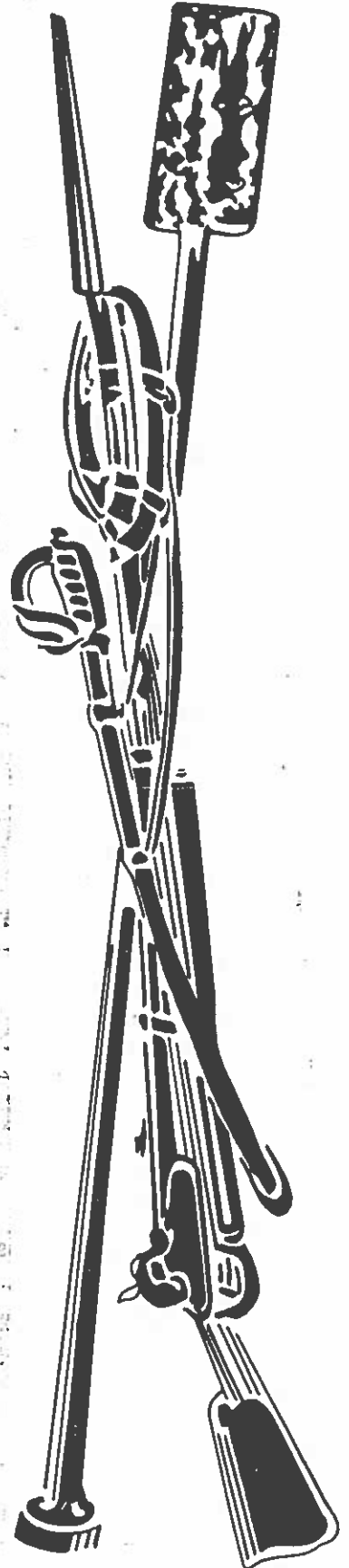
"I think most people will go along if they get decent appraisals," he said.

In town, Barbara Brummett, owner of Perryville Furniture Mart, said most people are delighted to see something happening in their town.

"I think it's wonderful," she said. "I'd like to see us be a little Gettysburg someday."

The mayor said federal funds might be what Perryville needs to perk up its economy, give part-time jobs to retirees and keep the young people who traditionally move away.

"For forever people have said we really had something here," he said. "But until now there just never was any money to do anything with it."



Brandy Station Historical Designation Revoked

On September 14, Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan revoked the designation of the Brandy Station Battlefield as eligible for listings on the National Register of Historic Places. This reverses a decision made 18 months ago by the National Park Service, recently re-analyzed and reaffirmed by the Department of the Interior.

A September 16 article in Richmond Times Dispatch reported that this action was the result of political bargaining between Secretary of the Interior Lujan and Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyoming). According to the Times Dispatch and other newspapers, Senator Wallop threatened to block legislation that would authorize the selling of commemorative coins to raise funds for battlefield protection unless Secretary Lujan revoked Brandy Station's designation as eligible for listing. Secretary Lujan was a major supporter of the coin legislation and therefore decided to temporarily suspend Brandy Station's eligibility.

The Brandy Station Foundation has been assured by senior Interior Department officials that the historic significance of the Brandy Station Battlefield is not in question; that they absolutely had to "temporarily sacrifice" Brandy Station in order to assure the passage of the coin legislation; and that the Brandy Station Foundation should resubmit the nomination through the State historic preservation office in Richmond.

In an editorial that was published October 4th in the Washington Post, B.B. Mitchell, III, President of the Brandy Station Foundation, expressed the Brandy Station Foundation's outrage and dismay over the decision and indicated that the Foundation would resubmit the nomination. Mr. Mitchell writes, "The Brandy Station Foundation intends to resubmit its National Register nomination in order to better honor the brave men who died forging a union

that one day would include the great state of Wyoming." In its decision the Interior Department states, "This action ... does not necessarily indicate that all or part of the area previously determined eligible does not meet applicable criteria for ... the National Register." Therefore, the Foundation expects the determination to return in the near future.

Brandy Station has been the focus of controversy since California developer Lee Sammis proposed a business park on 1,500 acres of agricultural land in the battlefield area and requested rezoning for such development. The development is strongly opposed by the Brandy Station Foundation, a group of local landowners and preservationists which was formed to protect the historic rural character of the Brandy Station battlefield. It was the foundation which requested the National Park Service to make a determination as to whether Brandy Station was eligible for the National Register, in order to document its historic nature.

The Park Service's evaluation and determination that Brandy Station was eligible created vocal opposition among other local landowners, who created an organization called Citizens for Land Rights, modeled on the national "property rights" movement. This group argued that the designation of eligibility had caused the value of their property to be reduced and had thus taken away their "property rights" (this during a time when property values throughout the region have plummeted, due to the worst real estate devaluation since the 1930s).

The Fauquier Times Democrat reported that Senator John Warner (R-Virginia) has supported Citizens for Land Rights and played a key role in the Department of the Interior's decision. In a press release headed "Interior's Decision Frees Brandy Station from Restrictions on Property", Senator Warner said, "For nearly two years, the

ability of local governments to plan for their economic future, and the right of local Virginia property owners to plan for their own security, have been impaired by this decision." Senator Warner's comments are puzzling in view of the following: 1) designation of eligibility for the National Register, or even listing on the Register, places no restrictions on the use of the property unless the expenditure of federal funds is involved. In that case the federal government is required by law to look at ways to minimize the impact on the historic property of any project receiving federal funds. 2) the Culpeper County Board of Supervisors has approved rezoning the Sammis project to go forward.

Spokesmen for the Department of the Interior have said that the delisting of Brandy Station will not affect the ability of the National Park Service to reconsider its eligibility in the future.

If you would like to voice your opinion on the actions described above, write:

Secretary of the Interior, 1849 C Street, Washington, DC 20240

Senator Malcolm Wallop, 237 RSOB, Washington, DC 20510

Senator John Warner, SR-225, Washington, DC 20510

The Brandy Station Foundation is a non-profit community-based membership group dedicated to preserving the natural and historic resources of the Brandy Station area of Culpeper County, Virginia.

Dues are \$15 per year and are tax-deductible. Mail to: Brandy Station Foundation, Box 165, Brandy Station, VA 22714

This article was reprinted from two sources: The Piedmont Environmental Council Newsreporter, September 1992, and the Brandy Station Foundation Bulletin, Volume 4, Number 2, Autumn, 1992, Michael Green, Editor.

THE 3RD ANNUAL SOUTHEAST CIVIL WAR CONFERENCE

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(TENTATIVE SCHEDULE - SPEAKERS/TOPICS SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

FRIDAY, APRIL 30

/VISIT THE BATTLEFIELDS WHEN YOU CAN...WHILE YOU CAN!

7:00 P.M. COMMAND POST (CASH BAR)

SATURDAY, MAY 1 (Breakfast on your own)

/WE WHO STUDY MUST ALSO STRIVE TO SAVE!

8:00 A.M. REGISTRATION.

8:30 A.M. "Grant's Failures Before Vicksburg." Al Scheller, Ret. Historian, Vicksburg NMP.

9:15 A.M. "In The Defense of Vicksburg." Terence Winschel, Historian Vicksburg NMP.

/BREAK

10:15 A.M. "The Siege of Port Hudson." Dr. Lawrence Hewitt, Southeast Louisiana State University.

11:00 A.M. "Pemberton at Vicksburg." Dr. Michael Ballard, Mississippi State University.

12 NOON LUNCHEON. "Portraits of Conflict: Mississippi in the Civil War." Dr. Carl Moneyhon & Dr. Bobby Roberts, Little Rock.

2:00 P.M. "Grant's Successes at Vicksburg." Al Scheller.

2:45 P.M. "Sherman at Vicksburg." Dr. Charles Edmund Vetter, Centenary University.

/BREAK

3:45 P.M. "Confederate Body Servants." Ron Stowers, Jackson CWRT.

4:30 P.M. "To Rescue Gibraltar." Terence Winschel.

6:30 P.M. COMMAND POST (CASH BAR).

7:30 P.M. BANQUET. "Grant at Vicksburg." Dr. John Y. Simon, Ulysses S. Grant Association.

SUNDAY, MAY 2 (Breakfast on your own)

8:00 A.M. TOUR OF VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK & CHAMPION HILL BATTLEFIELD,
led by Terence Winschel, Historian, Vicksburg NMP.

12 NOON LUNCH.

1:30 A.M. Tour Continues

4:30 P.M. ADJOURN

For Those NOT Attending the FULL Conference, Individual Ticket Prices Are:

(Available to MEMBERS/SPOUSES ONLY)

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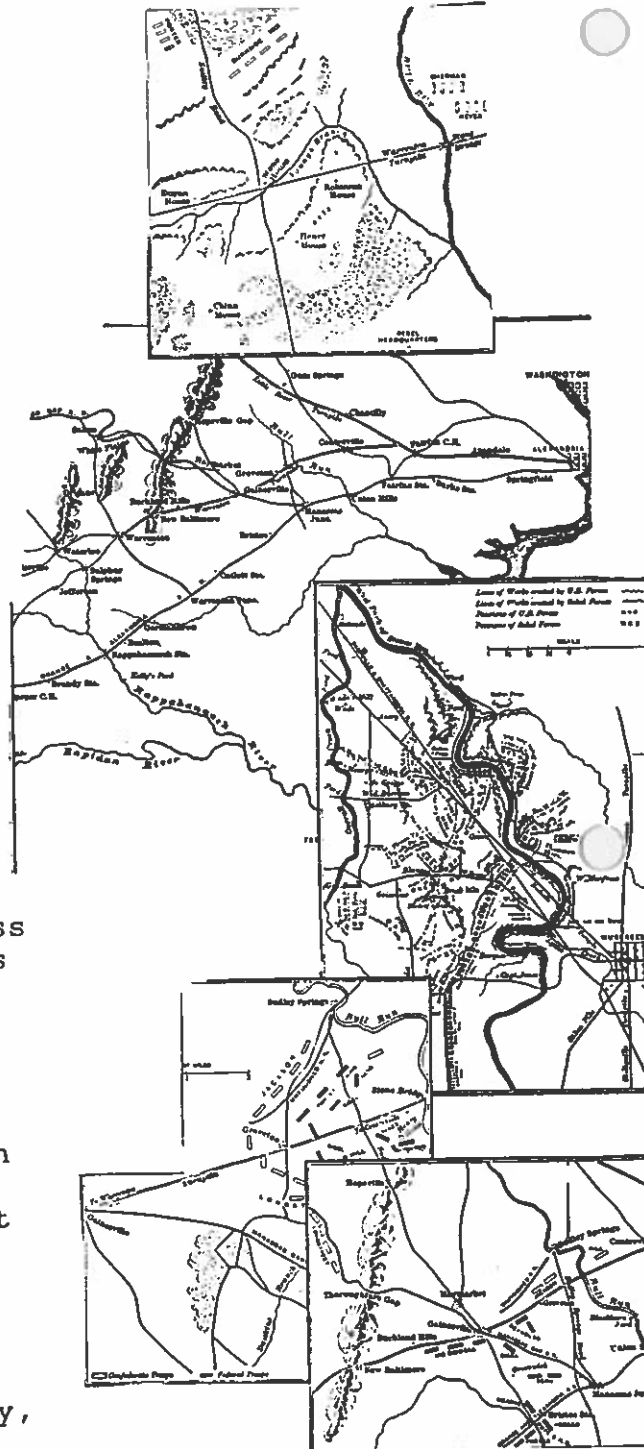
CIVIL WAR MAPS

At the outbreak of the Civil War both the North and South found themselves ill-prepared for the conflict. One of these areas of unpreparedness was supplying army commanders with accurate and adequate maps. Of the few maps available many were out of date or sadly lacking the essential information to plan military moves.

Early in the war commanders on both sides complained of this problem. During the Peninsular Campaign, McClellan complained that "correct local maps were not to be found, and the country, though known in its general features, we found to be inaccurately described in essential particulars, in the only maps and geographical memoirs or papers to which access could be had; erroneous courses to streams and roads were frequently given, and no dependence could be placed on the information thus derived."

This lack of knowledge of local geography was shared by Confederate field officers as well. During the same campaign that caused McClellan's complaint, Confederate General Richard Taylor noted that the Confederates : "knew no more about the topography of the country than they did about Central Africa. Here was a limited district, the whole of it within a day's march of the city of Richmond...and yet we were profoundly ignorant of the country, were without maps, sketches, or proper guides, and nearly as helpless as if we had been suddenly transferred to the banks of the Lualaba (Congo River)."

The North had more printing facilities than the South and by 1864, the two major map producers in the North were the United States Coast Survey and the Army Corps of Engineers. They furnished approximately 43,000 maps annually for the military. This was in addition to 44,000 nautical charts for the Navy by the Coast Survey.



The South was not as fortunate and had no organized bureau to produce maps. It lacked trained personnel and supplies. In the South many copies of maps had to be hand traced from pen and ink file copies. In June, 1862, Captain Albert H. Campbell of the Engineer Corps became the head of the Confederate map bureau. He introduced an ingenious "sun-printing" technique to make copies of maps. According to Campbell, the process involved making copies of the maps on tracing paper with India ink, exposing these to sunlight to obtain negatives, and using these negatives to create multiple copies.

Many Union commanders preferred Confederate maps because of their knowledge and continuity of design and scale. Many Union maps were a hodge-podge, especially in the Army of the Potomac where the change of commanders were so frequent that no cartographic standards were ever agreed upon. This diversity of maps caused much confusion. In many instances, Corps and Division commanders would have an entirely different map of the same general area than that in possession of the Army commander who was issuing orders from information on his map.

McClellan's army had a large topographical staff under Captain (later Major General) Andrew A. Humphreys who supplemented McClellan's maps with excellent surveying work. This work paid dividends when McClellan changed his base. Early in this campaign, Harper's Weekly obtained and published a copy of Humphreys' "Map of Yorktown". As the siege was still in progress, this act prompted a sharp rebuke from Humphreys because it could aid the enemy.

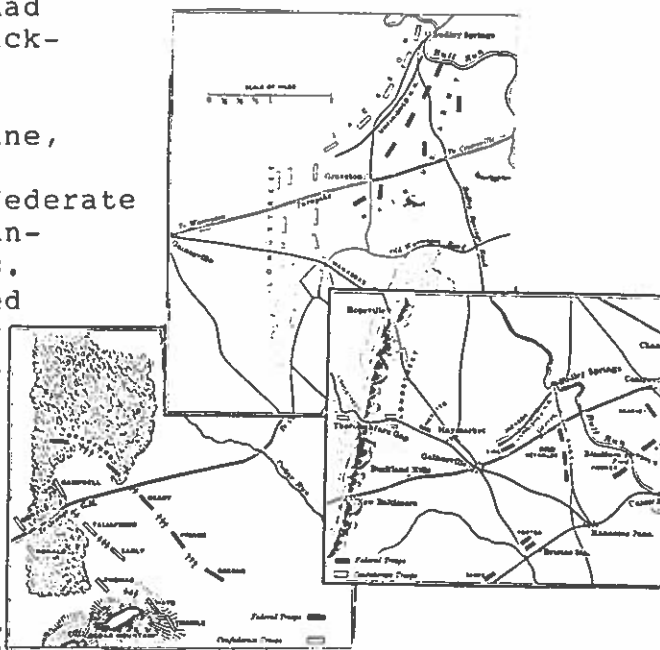
The scarcity of maps was exemplified during the 1862 Manassas Campaign when General Franz Seigel, one of Pope's Corps commanders, requested a map of the area from the Topographical Bureau in Washington. The reply came back that none were available but a good copy, in fact better than what they had had, "could be procured at the book stores for twenty-five cents each.

This scarcity was evident on the Confederate side as well. When General Lee assumed command in June 1862, he did not receive a map of Henrico County until June 21, three weeks after his appointment.

Accurate and adequate maps had a profound effect on the outcome of many battles. At Gettysburg on the second day, an accurate map would have allowed General Longstreet to secretly and quickly move his Corps to the Federal left flank. Without one and only using guides, his march was convoluted on a small wagon road which in part was in view of the enemy and caused his column to counter-march some distance. This delayed his attack and the out-come of the battle might have been quite different with adequate maps.

The premier cartographer of the Civil War was Jedediah Hotchkiss. As Stonewall Jackson's cartographer, he was ordered to make a map of the Shenandoah Valley from Harper's Ferry to Lexington with all areas of defense and offense to be shown. Conceivably, without the aid of Hotchkiss' map Jackson's efforts during his Valley Campaign might not have been such a success.

Another field commander who realized the importance of maps was General William Tecumseh Sherman. Immediately upon assuming command of the Western theater in 1864, he ordered Colonel William E. Merrill



and Captain Orlando M. Poe to prepare a campaign map for his drive on Atlanta. Merrill's office was well staffed and equipped. "The army was so far from Washington that it had to have a complete map establishment of its own. Accordingly, the office...contained a printing press, two lithographic presses, one photographic establishment, arrangements for map mounting, and a full corps of draughtsmen and assistants.

Once completed, 4000 copies of this map were sent to all of Sherman's commanders. This allowed the whole army to operate from the same map. Many of these copies were printed on muslin. This was mainly for the convenience of the cavalry, "as such maps could be washed clean whenever soiled and could not be injured by hard service." As the armies moved South, Merrill and Poe developed updates that complied with the original. This helped to clarify Sherman's orders as to troop movements and locations of attack. As one historian expressed: "The army that General Sherman led to Atlanta was the best supplied with maps of any that fought in the Civil War."

During Hood's Nashville Campaign in 1864, the survival of the Union army under General Schofield was partly due to maps. Hood's map of the area from Columbia to Spring Hill was drawn from one left behind in Gen. Schofield's headquarters in Columbia when that General hastily evacuated that city. It proved to be very inaccurate and misleading. Hood had decided to outflank Schofield's army entrenched along the Duck River and cut off its route of retreat at Spring Hill. Hood crossed his army at Davis' Ford and checking his map decided to follow the Davis' Ford Road to Spring Hill. The map showed the road to be relatively straight and only a 12 mile march to his destination. In reality the road was twisted and turned and "was then one of the worst roads in Maury County." The actual distance to Spring Hill was 17 1/2 miles. This difference was all Schofield needed to make his escape.

"By providing much-needed geographical information, Union and Confederate mapmakers contributed significantly to the operations of the armies in the field. Little recognition has been paid to the accomplishments and contributions of this small group of men. Perhaps Colonel Merrill summed it up best when he complained privately that 'our daily issue of maps in the field I think deserved a passing mention'".

Mapping-the Civil War by Christopher Nelson forward
by Richard W. Stephenson
History of the Army of the Cumberland by Thomas B.
Van Horne
Embrace an Angry Wind by Wiley Sword pp114-115



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INCENTIVE FOR BLOCKADE RUNNING

One of the primary attractions for blockade runners during the Civil War was the fantastic profit possible providing the risks could be overcome. Perhaps the following is more than a "typical" example but nevertheless it's a correct picture of such profits.

At one time during the blockade, quinine cost \$2.80 per ounce in gold on the dock in Nassau. This quinine sold in Carolina ports for as much as \$1,200 per ounce in Confederate currency. Although greatly inflated, that currency could buy 12,000 pounds of cotton at 10 cents per pound. If the runner was successful in eluding the blockade squadrons a second time, and this was far easier than entering the ports, the cotton could have sold in Nassau for 50 cents per pound in gold. Thus a \$2.80 investment reaped a \$6,000 sale for a staggering profit of 214,000%.

This and many other fascinating stories and statistics about the blockade are presented in the book Blockade by Robert Carse, Rinehart & Co., Inc., New York and Toronto, 1958.

Lt. Gen. T. J. Jackson, as everyone knows, had a number of weird proclivities (sucking on a lemon--extending his arm upright endlessly, etc.) which often made his irreverent young staff officers smile, privately. Whenever a guest would come to his tent, Jackson would say, "Let me take your hat, Sir," and after he took it, he would look around in some bewilderment for a place to put it. Finding none, he would deposit it on the floor.

Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, CSA, was well known after the war for his oratorical and rhetorical attributes as a politician and United States Senator, Governor of Georgia, etc., a characteristic and capability which he may have learned during the war. Indeed, he was known for his spirited pep talks to his troops prior to a charge. One new recruit who outran his entire brigade was asked why he did it, responded: "Because Gordon makes me feel like I could storm all hell!"

The man who composed 'Taps' couldn't play a note

"Taps," the inspiring bugle call of America's Armed Forces, was created by a Civil War general with no musical training whatsoever — who composed it by whistling the haunting notes to his bugler.

Union Gen. Daniel Butterfield came up with the plaintive tune a week after the June 1862 Battle of Gaines Mill near Richmond, Va., where he won the Medal of Honor for bravery under fire.

Though seriously wounded in the battle, Gen. Butterfield's concern was for his exhausted and bloodied soldiers — and he felt they needed a tune to comfort them.

On the night of July 1 the 30-

*Haunting tune
was whistled
by a wounded
Union general*

year-old general began turning various musical phrases over in his mind, searching for just the right combination of notes that would boost the morale of his men.

Next morning he summoned his brigade bugler, Oliver Norton, and whistled to Norton the simple yet touching tune he'd settled on.

The bugler blew the 24-note mel-

ody several times as the general hummed and whistled changes until he was satisfied with the call.

Norton wrote down the notes on the back of an old envelope and played taps for the troops that evening.

"The music was beautiful on that still summer night," the bugler later recalled, "and was heard beyond the limits of the Butterfield Brigade as it echoed through the valleys."

"The next morning, buglers from other brigades came to inquire about the new taps and to learn how to sound it."

Only days later the tradition of playing taps at military funerals began. An Army captain, fearing the

traditional firing of rifle volleys over a soldier's grave might trigger shooting from Confederate lines, told his bugler to "just sound taps."

The call quickly spread throughout the Army — and was even picked up by the Confederates, who played it at the funeral of Gen. Stonewall Jackson in 1863.

Taps was officially adopted by the Army in 1874.

It's been used for lights-out, military funerals and memorial services ever since.

Gen. Butterfield died in 1901 and was buried at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point — to the sounds of the mournful yet thrilling tune he had given his country.

— LARRY MASLOVER

from The President's Desk



Gentlemen,

We have an excellent speaker for April, Mr. Richard Sommers, from U.S. Army College, who will speak on "Grant and Lee at Petersburg". I hope we can get a good showing for this presentation.

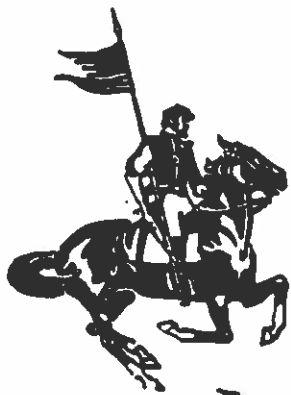
I must again point out that as of this date, of the 120 members, only 70 or so have paid their dues. We need to have all dues paid as soon as possible, as this income is needed to pay for the speakers, travel expenses, and cost of the Hermit Club. If you haven't paid yet, please send in your dues as soon as possible.

Norton London has done an excellent job putting together the field trip to Chattanooga and Chickamauga, October 1, 2 and 3rd. Please follow up with a call to Norton at 696-7030 if you have an interest.

Hopefully the snow is behind us and we can look forward to a beautiful spring. Hope to see everyone at The Hermit Club in April.

Sincerely,

Kevin R. Callahan



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