

# THE CHARGER

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE  
P.O. BOX 18900, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44118

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APRIL 1995

333RD MEETING

VOL. 16 #8

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**DATE:**

Wednesday, April 12, 1995

**PLACE:**

The Hermit Club

**SUBJECT:**

"Lawyers, Politicians, and Clerks"

Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia included about 150 regiments of infantry and cavalry, commanded at any given time by nearly 500 field-grade officers. Because of attrition and evolution in command, nearly 2,000 men held such commissions during the war's four-year duration. Despite VMI and other military schools, the South had far too few men with military education or experience to fill all of those slots. As a result, a great many civilian amateurs wound up in important military roles for which they were ill-prepared. This is the story of the regimental command in Lee's army, a command held to an astonishing degree not by professional soldiers, but rather by lawyers, politicians, & clerk



**SPEAKER:**

ROBERT K. KRICK. Mr. Krick grew up in northern California and was educated at Pacific Union College (B.A.) and San Jose University (M.A.). He has lived and worked on east coast battlefields for the past quarter century. He is the author of nine books and more than 100 published articles. He is employed as Chief Historian of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

**TIME:**

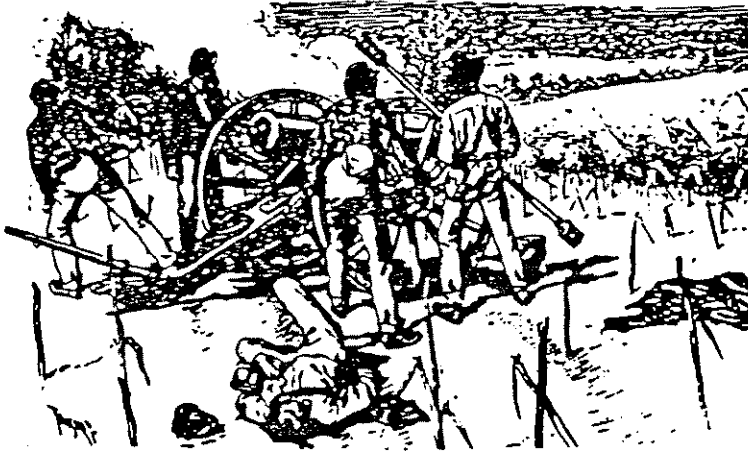
Drinks 6PM      Dinner 7PM

**RESERVATIONS:**

Please call JAC Business Communications  
at 861-5588 and make your reservation.  
RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!

## CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

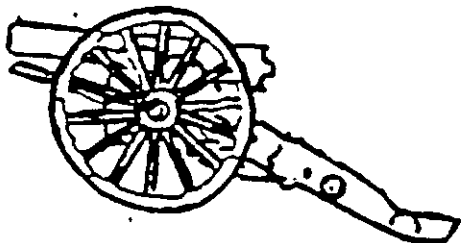
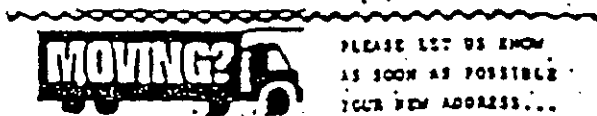
1957 \* 1995



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### Editorial Office

2389 Babcock Road  
Hinckley, Ohio 44233  
(216) 273-9780



## Preserve Your Battlefields

Kevin Casey presented a well researched talk on the Battle of Monocacy. Having spent time on the battlefield doing research, Casey's command of his subject was evident.

By July, 1864, Lee's army was besieged around Petersburg. Lee's tenet that the weaker side must incur the greater risk resulted in his ordering Gen. Jubal Early to take his 9,000 men of the II Corps to clear the Shenandoah Valley of Federals and threaten Washington D.C.

Washington was encircled by 53 forts and 22 batteries requiring 34,000 men to effectively garrison them. By July, fewer than 10,000 troops, many of whom were invalids or raw militia, manned these works.

On July 5, the vanguard of Early's army forded the Potomac River into Maryland. Conflicting reports of this rebel force confused authorities in Washington and resulted in a slow response to the threat. (Grant still thought Early's men faced him at Petersburg.)

The president of the B&O Railroad - Mr. Garrett - realized the threat was real and getting no help from Washington, called on Lew Wallace - the commander of the Middle Dept. at Baltimore - for help. Wallace with 2500 men selected a defensive position behind the Monocacy River east of Frederick to contest Early's advance. Grant, by this time realizing the threat, dispatched James Ricketts Division of the VI Corps to Wallace's aid. Wallace now had a force of 5,000 men - the only organized force between Early and Washington.

Wallace's objectives were threefold: (1)disclose the size of the rebel force (2)discover it's objective, and (3)buy time for reinforcements to arrive.

On the morning of July 9, Confederate troops arrived at Monocacy. Early decided to attack Wallace's left where Ricketts' seasoned veterans were deployed. The Federals repulsed 3 charges. About 4PM Gen. John Gordon's division launched a massive attack breaking 2 lines before a third checked his progress.

Wallace, outflanked, ordered a retreat. His valiant defense cost 1880 men but delayed Early 24 hours and saved Washington.

# The Vicksburg Campaign & Jefferson Davis

Confederate President Jefferson Davis had a special interest in the welfare of Vicksburg. He had an office in Vicksburg and his Plantation *Brierfield* was 20 miles south of the City.

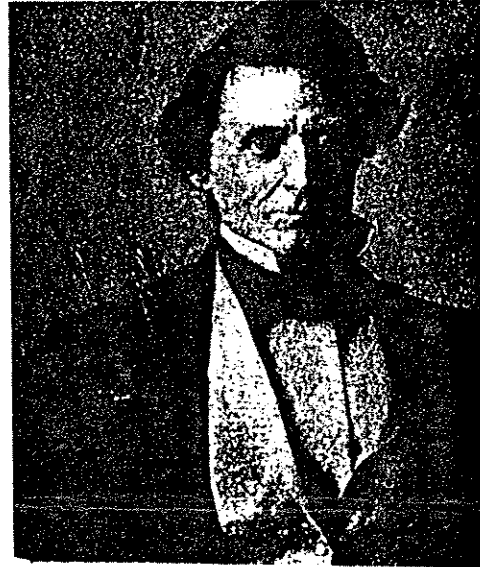
In the summer of 1862 Union Forces coming up the Mississippi River burned down the plantation of His brother but not *Brierfield*.

The Plantation was maintained by Davis' trusted overseer Ben Montgomery.

Any hope of his plantation surviving the war unscathed were shattered in May, 1863 when Grant's troops thoroughly sacked the house. One unnamed soldier stole Davis' inscribed copy of the U.S.

Constitution which was later recovered by General W.T. Sherman. Before departing *Brierfield* Union troops painted "This is the house that Jeff built," over the doorway. They did not burn it down but let a group of ex-slaves move into the house.

Davis was unable to return to Mississippi after the war because of his two year imprisonment and subsequent traveling abroad. He finally came home in 1875, but by then *Brierfield* had other owners.



Jefferson Davis was to spend the rest of his life on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

He was a guest for years of a home in Biloxi, Mississippi called *Beauvoir*.

Davis liked the house so much he later purchased the home.

Jefferson Davis died there in 1889.

The house is maintained by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The house is a must see if you travel to the Biloxi/Gulfport area of Mississippi.

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**Vicksburg**  
**Field Trip 1995**

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# **Vicksburg**

***1995 Field Trip***

**September 28 to 30, 1995**

**Park Inn International  
Vicksburg, Mississippi**

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**I am interested in going on the 1995 Field Trip to Vicksburg, Mississippi, from September 28, to September 30, 1995.**

***Enclosed is my \$ 50.00 deposit to hold my room.  
.....Make check payable to Dick Crews***

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_

**City** \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone** \_\_\_\_\_

***Send or call:*** **Dick Crews  
3673 Traver Rd.  
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122  
(W) 751-0060  
(H) 752-9961**



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Vicksburg National Military Park

3201 Clay Street

Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180

IN REPLY REFER TO:

K18 (VICK-O)

March 7, 1995

Mr. Dick Crews  
3673 Traver Road  
Shaker Heights, OH 44122

Dear Mr. Crews:

We are pleased to inform you that the entrance fee will be waived during the course of your visit to Vicksburg National Military Park and that Historian Winschel has been scheduled to serve the Cleveland Civil War Round Table as key note speaker on the night of September 28 and as a guide on September 29, 1995. Please direct all future correspondence to Terry at the above address. You may also reach him by telephone at 601-636-0583.

Permit me to take this opportunity to inform you that position markers (similar to those pictured on attachment) honoring the 37th and 42d Ohio Infantry regiments are in need of minor repair. The two monuments were toppled by limbs which fell during a severe ice storm and need to be reset.

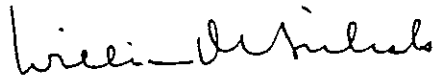
The 37th Ohio Infantry was organized at Camp Brown, near Cleveland, in September 1861. During the Vicksburg campaign, the regiment was attached to the 3d. Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, and was under the immediately command of Col. Edward Siber. In the May 19, 1863, assault against the Vicksburg fortifications, the 37th Ohio lost 2 officers (Lts. Gustav A. Wintzer and Sebaldus Hassler) and 12 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer (Lt. Joseph Langenderfer) and 34 enlisted men wounded. Three days later in the assault of May 22, the unit lost an additional 10 men killed and 31 wounded.

The 42d Ohio Infantry was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, also in September 1861. Under the command of Lt. Col. Don Pardee, the regiment served with the 2d Brigade, 9th Division, 13th Corps, during the Vicksburg campaign. On May 19, 1863, in the first assault on Vicksburg, the Ohioans suffered the loss of 13 men wounded. In the fierce assault on May 22, the regiment mourned the additional loss of 1 killed, 21 wounded, and 1 missing.

Due to budgetary constraints, the National Park Service seeks your assistance to restore these monuments honoring Ohio soldiers. May I suggest that a partnership be formed between Vicksburg National Military Park and the Cleveland Civil War Round Table to fund the project. (A similar proposal will be sent to the Cincinnati Civil War Round Table.) In partnership with Vicksburg National Military Park, if the CWRTs of Cleveland and Cincinnati can raise a combined total of \$500 (\$250 each), the monuments will be lifted, cleaned, and reset. The National Park Service agrees to publicize your efforts both locally and in The Civil War News.

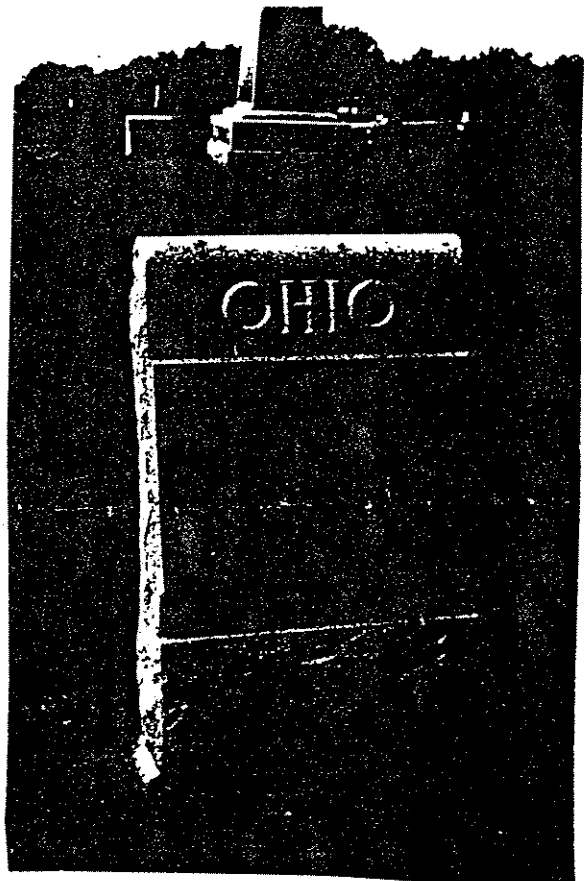
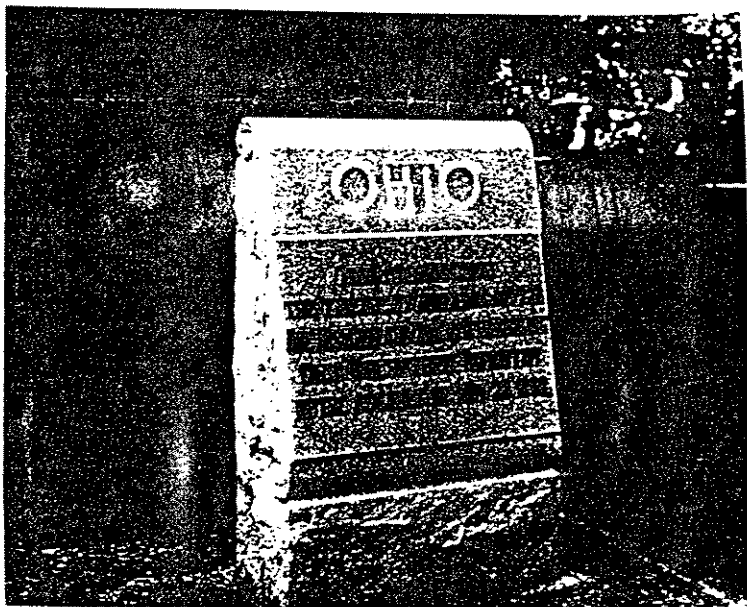
Such a partnership is a golden opportunity for the Cleveland Civil War Round Table to help maintain our nation's legacy and gain national recognition for your commitment to battlefield preservation. Please give this proposed partnership your support. Thank you.

Sincerely,



William O. Nichols  
Superintendent

Attachment



# MORE THAN YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT

## ☆ *Robert Augustus Toombs* ☆



No uniformed portrait of Toombs has ever come to light. This is probably a prewar image. (Library of Congress)

Robert Augustus Toombs ranks as one of the Old South's greatest intellectuals and one of the Confederacy's worst political generals. Born in Wilkes County, Georgia, on July 2, 1810, Toombs briefly attended the University of Georgia before completing his education at Union College in New York. Graduating in 1828, he passed the bar and established a lucrative practice near his hometown of Washington. He also had invested heavily in slaves and land in southwest Georgia. With the power that accompanied his position as a planter, Toombs entered politics and served in the Georgia State Legislature (1837–43), the United States House of Representatives (1844–52), and the Senate (1852–61). His appeal largely rested on his oratorical abilities. A neighbor observed: "When you once heard Bob Toombs 'on the stump' you could speak of it in the same tone as that used when one said, I saw Jeb Stuart lead a cavalry charge."

With the election of a Republican administration in 1860, Toombs believed that Southern rights were no longer secure in the Union. After Georgia had cast its lot with the Confederacy, he headed to Montgomery with the hope of becoming president. Toombs was only offered the secretaryship of state, a post he reluctantly accepted. The Georgian resigned five months later, on July 24, 1861, as relations with President Jefferson Davis had quickly soured.

Though he lacked formal military training, Toombs wanted service in the field. Commissioned a brigadier general on July 19, to rank from that same date, he received a Georgia brigade on the Virginia front. Toombs' appearance in the ranks concerned most Southerners. Colonel Thomas R.R. Cobb remarked that "I have sergeants in my legion in whose military capacity I have more confidence" than Toombs. Gilbert Moxley Sorrel shared a similar opinion, writing that Toombs "was for once and all a politician, and in the wrong shop with a sword and uniform on."

Toombs joined the Confederate army near Manassas where General Joseph E. Johnston drilled thousands of

ill-trained recruits. Toombs thought Washington should be captured immediately and criticized his superiors for not taking decisive action. He wrote that winter "the army is dying...and set down opposite to it its epitaph, 'died of West Point.'" Toombs' proclivity for carping at people who disagreed with him was widely known. One Confederate official noted: "Bob Toombs disagrees with himself between meals."

When Johnston shifted his forces toward the Peninsula during the spring of 1862, Toombs saw combat as a temporary divisional commander under Major General John B. Magruder. On April 16 the Georgian put up an admirable defense along the Yorktown line near Dam Number One. He was acknowledged for his credible performance, but Toombs' dissatisfaction with the Confederacy's prosecution of the war intensified while Johnston retreated toward Richmond. Toombs asserted at this time: "The truth is Davis has no capacity & his generals but little more than he has & if it be possible to ruin our cause by imbecility they will do it." Cobb believed that Toombs' fondness for alcohol explained these vitriolic outbursts. "Toombs is drinking like a fish," Cobb observed, "and making an ass of himself. His disobedience of orders is notorious."

Toombs' command did not participate in the Battle of Seven Pines (May 31-June 1). When the Seven Days' Campaign opened on June 26, his troops anchored Magruder's left flank and missed any significant fighting. Toombs' men received their call to the front at Malvern Hill on July 1. His brigade had become disorganized during the assault. While Toombs tried to restore order, Major General D.H. Hill rode up to the Georgian and accused him of cowardice. This enraged Toombs; he protested through army channels, but nothing came of the paperwork. Toombs then decided to take matters into his own hands and challenged the North Carolinian to a duel. Hill refused on religious grounds. Considering the prickly honor of both men, it is difficult to determine who was at fault. The incident nevertheless reveals Toombs' divisive influence within the army.

Toombs did not play a major part in the Second Manassas Campaign (August 26-September 1) because he was under arrest for insubordination. On August 17 Toombs had been instructed to post two regiments at a ford on the Rapidan River but inexplicably pulled his units back to camp. When Major General James Longstreet learned of Toombs' unruly

behavior, he sent the officer back to Gordonsville to await formal charges. Longstreet, however, still had a "high opinion" of Toombs. He said that "if Toombs had been educated at West Point, where he could have learned self-control, he would have been as distinguished as a soldier as he was a civilian." Toombs was released on the eve of Second Manassas (August 28-30). There is some question as to whether he reached his command before the battle ended.

Toombs' most noteworthy accomplishment during the war came at Antietam on September 17. His tenacious defense above Burnside's Bridge allowed Confederate reinforcements to restore General Lee's right flank, saving the army from destruction. One Southerner saw Toombs running up and down the line "like one frantic, telling the men to stand firm." The next evening Toombs bumped into some enemy cavalry and was wounded in the hand. He returned to Georgia to convalesce, embittered that his accomplishments at Sharpsburg had not resulted in promotion. Toombs resigned on March 4, 1863. Lee made no objection to his resignation, probably relieved to have the recalcitrant Toombs safely behind the lines.

Back in Georgia, Toombs spent the rest of the war castigating Davis for increasing the powers of the central government. He unsuccessfully ran for a seat in the Confederate Senate in 1863. On August 8 of the same year Toombs reentered military service as a colonel of cavalry in the state guard. He also served as a divisional adjutant and inspector general in the Georgia militia during Major General William T. Sherman's advance toward Atlanta (May 1-September 2, 1864).

With the collapse of the Confederacy Toombs fled the county. He returned in 1867 but never applied for United States Reconstruction and warned Southerners of the coming evils of industrialism. Until his death on December 15, 1885, he "loved the South with all his mind and soul and heart, hating intensely everything and everybody who hated her."

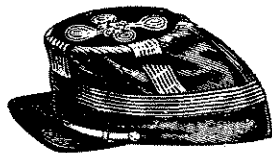
*Peter S. Carmichael*

Phillips, Ulrich B., ed., *The Correspondence of Robert Toombs*, Alexander H. Stephens, and Howell Cobb (Washington, D.C., 1913).

Phillips, Ulrich B., *The Life of Robert Toombs* (New York, 1913).

Thompson, William Y., *Robert Toombs of Georgia* (Baton Rouge, 1966).

from Confederate General Vol. VI





# CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE SPRING, LOCAL FIELDTRIP

## JOHN BROWN LECTURE AND TOUR

Featuring Thomas Vince, Curator of The Hudson Historical Society and Librarian of The Hudson Library Chairman, Cuyahoga Valley Civil War Roundtable

**DATE:** Saturday, May 6, 1995

**PLACE:** Hudson, Ohio  
Meet at Western Reserve Academy  
A map will be given to those who sign up.

**TIME:** 10:00 am until approximately 2:00 pm

**ITINERARY:** 10:00 am - Meet at the Western Reserve Academy for a slide show and lecture. See John Brown original letters.

10:45 - 11:45 am - A walking tour of significant places around Hudson where John Brown spoke and promoted the abolition movement.

12:00 Noon - Lunch at The Inn at Turner's Mill

1:15 - 2:15 pm - Visit to Old Tannery Farm about a mile away where John Brown lived from 1818-1826.

**COST:** \$ 22.00 - Includes lunch.

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### SIGN-UP FORM - JOHN BROWN LECTURE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: Civil War Round-Table  
Robert Stabile/Robert Battisti  
P.O. Box 22083, Beachwood, OH 44122

### IT'S A FACT

#### ABOUT HUDSON VILLAGE

**J**ohn Brown, the abolitionist leader who was hanged for his raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859, grew up in Hudson and lived for a while on a farm near Akron. His father, Owen, also an abolitionist, was a trustee of Western Reserve College then in Hudson. When conservatives ousted anti-slavery elements at the college, Owen Brown left for Oberlin, a center of abolitionist activism.

JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY  
INSTITUTE OF HUMANITIES

*presents*

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

*. . . Remembered War, Real War*

April 4: *Russell Duncan*

**"Only Killing Makes Men: Racism & Black Soldiering"**

April 11: *David J. Klooster*

**"'The Anguish None Can Draw': The Civil War in Literature"**

April 18: *Emory M. Thomas*

**"Rethinking Robert E. Lee"**

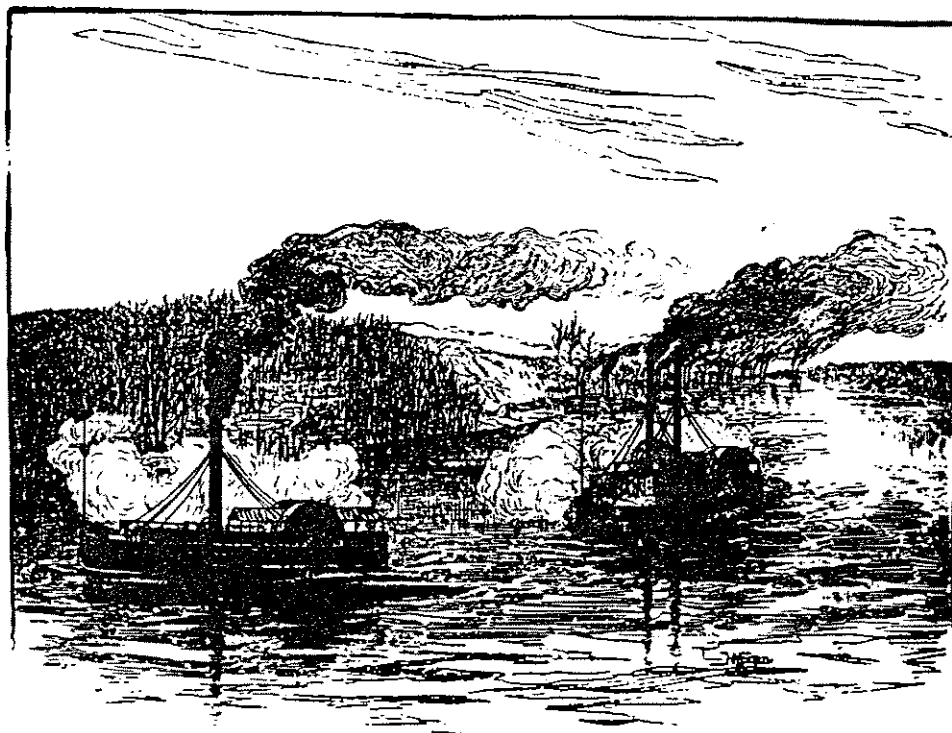
April 25: *Janet L. Coryell*

**"Civil War Medical Reforms: The View From the Trenches"**

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Sessions are from 7 to 9 p.m. in the Conference Room, Student Activities Center (Schott Hall entrance). Discussions will follow each session and refreshments will be served.

The series fee is \$65 per person or \$100 for two. Readings will be sent prior to the Series. To enroll, send check to the Institute of Humanities, John Carroll University, Cleveland, OH 44118. Tel.: 397-4780.



THE UNION GUN-BOATS AT SHILOH ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST DAY. FROM A LITHOGRAPH.

# Development of a National Pastime: Baseball Before and During the Civil War

By David D. Schafer

"... ball playing seems to pass time in camp..." Sergeant Charles W. Porter, a trooper in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, wrote the preceding line in his journal on 23 June 1862 in Fort Scott, Kansas. Baseball was a favorite diversion for the troops, as Sergeant Porter noted. When the guns fell silent, baseball was well on its way to becoming the "national pastime."

One of the greatest myths in American history is the notion that Abner Doubleday invented the game at Cooperstown, New York. Baseball, in fact, evolved over time. Forerunners of baseball date back several centuries, but the direct ancestor was "rounders," a British game. A variation called "town ball" was popular in the early nineteenth century in America, but the game had no standard rules.

Some young men in New York City, dissatisfied with playing haphazard games, established a standard set of rules in 1845. Led by Alexander Cartwright, they organized the Knickerbocker Ball Club. The Knickerbockers believed in proper decorum and sportsmanship. Baseball was to be a gentleman's game—no riff-raff, thank you.

Cartwright's team deserves credit for several notable innovations. They established a playing field that included four bases around a square ("home" to second base was 126 feet). They introduced the concepts of fair and foul territory, the pitcher's balk, and the force out.

The "New York Game" in 1845

resembled modern baseball, but there were major differences. Strikeouts were uncommon since pitchers simply tossed the ball to the batter (similar to slow pitch softball). If a fielder caught the ball in the air OR after one hop, the batter was out. Also, a batter hitting what would today be called a home run was allowed only one base.

In 1858 in Dedham, Massachusetts, ten baseball clubs created a set of nineteen rules. The "Massachusetts Game" included bases 60 feet apart, but the striker (batter) did not hit the ball at the home base; rather he stood at a point midway between home and first. Bases were stakes in the ground, but there were no base paths—a runner could deviate from the most direct course as he ran the bases. Also, runners could still be "soaked" or "plugged" (hit by a thrown ball for an out) as they ran from base to base. For a time, the Massachusetts Game's popularity rivaled the New York Game.

Prior to the Civil War, amateur baseball leagues were popular in eastern cities. When the war began in 1861, baseball was poised to be spread to all corners of the country. The game's gospel spread with the intermingling of troops from different sections of the nation. The gentlemanly monopoly of the game was over.

Baseball became a popular way to relieve the monotony of camp life for both sides. Union soldiers played baseball in Confederate prison camps, finding it a useful

tension-reliever. Reportedly, they even played teams of southern guards.

At times, baseball games drew large crowds. Thousands of Federal soldiers witnessed a Christmas Day game in 1862, as two nine-man teams, comprised of their comrades, played a holiday match. Evidently, even President Abraham Lincoln expressed an interest in baseball.

Sergeant James Mallery, another cavalryman in the Third Wisconsin, noted ball games several times in his 1864 diary. On March 12, while stationed near Balltown, Missouri, he wrote: "Verry still in Camp & nothing going on of Note. Only the bois [boys] ar out playing Base Ball." On June 6 Mallery and the boys "had a nice game of Ball after supper."

When the war ended, the New York game emerged the most popular with the returning troops. Town ball and the Massachusetts Game died out on baseball's evolutionary tree. Soon after the war, professional teams and leagues appeared and baseball indeed became America's national game.

*David D. Schafer attended Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kansas, earning a B.S. in Education in 1985 and an M.A. in History in 1987. He is a Park Ranger at Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri; previously he was stationed at Fort Scott National Historic Site in Fort Scott, Kansas.*

# 'Fourscore and 7 Innings Ago...

By RICHARD SANDOMIR

**W**HAT if Ken Burns's "Baseball" series, which enters its second week tonight on PBS stations, were combined with his 1990 "Civil War" series into a single, very long work, perhaps by a videotape splicer who'd been bearded by a baseball? After all, the tone and techniques of the two works are similar. Maybe the result would sound something like this:

"In outer parts of Savannah, we have observed parties of soldiers playing a certain game of ball. Let us advance a while and inhale the gunpowder. Let us leave our encampments. Leave our tents. The game of war ball is glorious."  
— William Tecumseh Sherman

**OPENING PITCH:** In the first night game of the war, Runnin' Rebels commander Pierre (Big Train) Beauregard pitched a three-hit shutout against Fort Sumter, whose staff was decimated with rotator cuff injuries, and could only respond with knuckleballs. Beauregard pitched so hard that smoke rose ominously from his catcher's mitt. Sumter Manager Bobby Anderson received league permission to move his team to New York, prompting Congressional cries about the game's anti-trust exemption. On the boat ride, Capt. Abner Doubleday seized credit for inventing the game.

**ABE'S RELIEVERS:** General manager Abe Lincoln waited years to find a true reliever who could shut the door for his Army of the Potomac. Starting pitcher Jinx McClellan was jittery about the Rebels' heavy hitters, and no one was surprised that a man afraid to play a little chin music would walk Robert E. (Spaceman) Lee in the bottom of the 10th at Antietam. Lincoln was reluctant to bring in the unreliable Joe Hooker, so he gestured for Ambrose Burnside. Against Fredericksburg, he lasted but one-third of an inning when Lee crushed a three-run blast to dead center. Hooker didn't last long, either, and was badly shelled in a game at Chancellorsville. "All I have are flakes in the bullpen," lamented Lincoln. Sparky Meade won a crucial game at Gettysburg despite a penchant for letting rival pitchers

## Now we know that baseball can be chronicled with the epic heft of a documentary on the Civil War. And vice versa?

hit him hard. Lincoln often carped to Coach Salmon (Cap) Chase that he'd have traded Sherman and two No. 1 draft choices for Lee, if Runnin' Rebels Manager Jeff Davis would just answer his telegraph's voice mail.

**THE FAITH OF 500,000:** Ulysses S. Grant wasn't big and powerful looking; he was 40 before his hitting prowess was publicly acknowledged. He had an open stance and he stepped in the bucket on each swing, but somehow covered the plate. Brought up by Lincoln from the Beer and Whisky League, Slammin' Sammy Grant opened fans' eyes with his slugging at Shiloh, then unleashed a rush of dingers off Lee, then knocked him out of the box in Appomattox. "When you want a hero, you'd pick Lee because he looks so good in a duster," said George Will. "But Grant is more the hero, not a ham of a man, Sam I am."

**THE BROTHERS CHAMBERLAIN:** The Chamberlains, Joshua, Tom and John, were like the Alou brothers (Colonels Jesus, Mateo and Felipe), a trio of greats who patrolled the field together. Col. Josh (B'Gosh), the Ol' Perfesser of Bowdoin, was a superb shortstop and romance linguist with a howitzer arm and a penchant for innately perfect positioning. Playing Alabama at Gettysburg's Little Round Top Stadium, Chamberlain repeatedly brought his Maine team from behind with a lightning barrage of sacrifice bunts, squeeze plays and hits and runs. "He did the little things, from which grow the

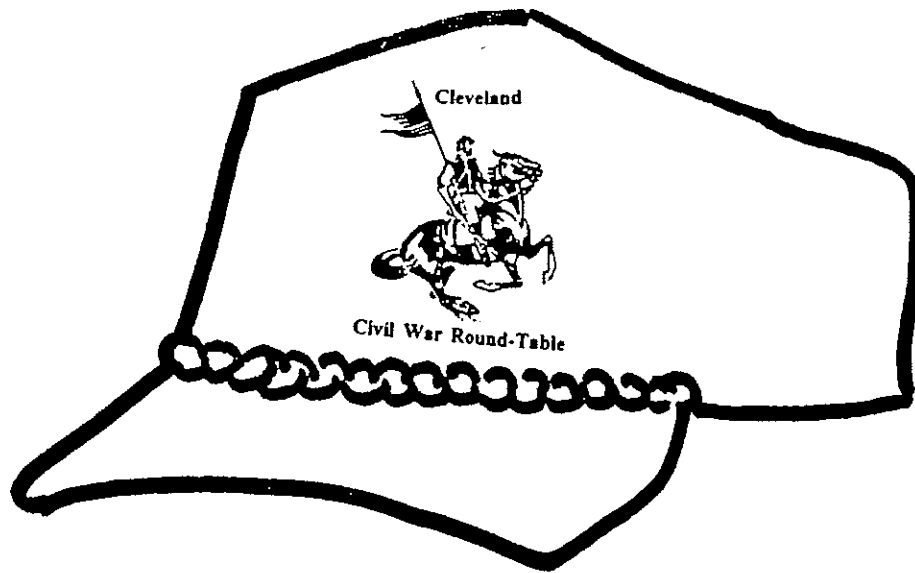
big things," Will said.

**THE SPIES:** Both Yankee and Rebel teams employed spies to figure what the other was planning. One of the best was the Rebs' Belle (La Belle Rebelle) Boyd. She'd sneak into Yankee practices, dressed as a groundskeeper, fade into the grandstand to steal catchers' signs and relay them to Rebel coaches and carry scouting reports on rival players inside her petticoats. Rebel Coach Joe (Yogi) Johnston said of Belle: "The battle ain't over till the shady lady whispers."

**FORREST'S FURIES:** Nathan Bedford (The Tennessee Terrorist) Forrest was the nastiest man the Rebels put on any field. Possessed of remarkable, inexpressible inner furies, he honed his spikes as sharp as his bayonet. When he slid into opposing infielders, he left gashes and death behind. One man said that Forrest "would climb Kennesaw Mountain to punch a commissioner." Sherman said it best: "Damn, he hates us Yankees."

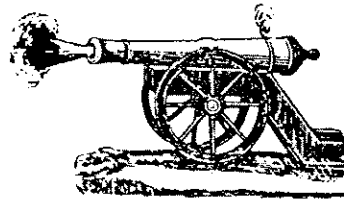
**SHERMAN'S ROAD TRIP:** Big Bill Sherman was something new to the game: a coach capable of destroying his opponents' will to win by crushing the spirit of their fans. After winning a crucial playoff series in Atlanta, Sherman's hard-hitting, traveling band of barnstormers, Bills' Bullies, marauded teams with impunity along the route to Savannah, while eliminating beer sales to spectators. With each victory, he set fire to the opposing teams' ball parks. When he vanquished Savannah, Sherman wired Lincoln: "Skip, we're on fire."

**THE CLINCHER AT APPOMATTOX:** The Rebel League's attempt to vanquish the Yankee League was unavailing. The Yanks imposed a harsh truce, relegating their old foes to the minor leagues. It really hurt the tired and wounded remnants of the Rebel League that Richmond was designated a Triple A team and Charleston a South Atlantic League Class A club. One hundred and one years passed before Atlanta became major league, 128 until Miami did. George Will said: "This is about war and memory, manifest destiny and expansionist imperialism. Is there, after all, much difference between Gettysburg and the Elysian Fields of Hoboken?"



## BASEBALL CAP FEVER CATCH IT!

At the next meeting order your official Cleveland Civil War Round-Table baseball cap in either blue or gray. Only \$10.00!  
See Bob Baucher



On Monday night, April 17, at 7:30pm, everyone is cordially invited to attend an open discussion of author James M. McPherson's national bestseller Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era. The moderator of the discussion is fellow-member and past-president Bob Baucher. The location is Borders Books & Music at La Place Center on the corner of Cedar and Richmond Roads in Beachwood.

PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS

PLEASE CALL 861-5588

# PRESERVATION REPORT

## Mansfield Show May 6-7, Ohio

18th Annual Ohio Civil War Show and 3rd Annual Ohio Artillery Show. Richland County Fairgrounds, Mansfield. Saturday 9-5, Sunday 9-3. 550 display and sale tables. Three buildings. Encampments by 64th Ohio Volunteers and 3rd Arkansas, Mathew Brady's tent/camera, scenarios by Society of Civil War Surgeons, sutler's row, 9th annual encampment of Civil War Veterans Historical Assn. For information, Donald B. Williams, 1083 Oak Hill Circle, Ashland, OH 44805, (419) 289-3120; Wayne A. Williams, 615 Brandywine Dr., Mansfield, OH 44904, (419) 756-4360.

April 29-30

Civil War Encampment. Gallipolis. A living history re-enactment weekend with military troops, peddlers, entertainment and crafters (call for exact location). Our House Museum will be open for tours (hrs. 9-5) and workshops. Civil War drama at Ariel Theatre, Sat. 8 p.m. Ohio Village Muffins baseball game Sunday. Contact: Ohio Valley Visitors Center at (800) 765-6482.

\*\*\*\*\*

Pennsylvania State University, Mount Alto Campus will sponsor it's 9th Annual Civil War Conference. The program this year will be the Wilderness Campaign and will be held June 6-11, 1995 on the Mount Alto Campus. Presenters include Gary Gallagher, Professor and Head, Department of History, Penn State University.

Robert Krick, National Park Service, Carol Reindon, Military Historian, Department of History, Penn State University.

John Hennessy, National Park Service, Robert E.L. Krick, author, Peter Carmichael, author and John Simm editor of Ulysses S. Grant papers.

Registration for the conference which includes room, board and tour of the battlefield is \$565 per person, single room is \$530 per person, double.

For further information contact Penn State Mount Alto, Continuing Education Office, Attention Civil War Conference, Campus Drive, Mount Alto, PA 17237 or call William Curley (717) 749-6100.

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# REP. WOLF OFFERS SHENANDOAH BILL TO CONGRESS

U.S. Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-VA) on January 31 introduced to Congress the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields Partnership Act, which would establish the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields and Commission in Virginia.

"The proposal, aimed at preserving the Valley's rich Civil War heritage while respecting the property rights of landowners, has received widespread community support," according to a news release from Rep. Wolf's office. "Senators John Warner (R-VA) and Chuck Robb (D-VA) plan to introduce the companion legislation in the Senate."

"This legislation, which is the result of tremendous contributions from local citizens and county governments, will protect some of the nation's most historic areas for future generations to see," says Rep. Wolf. "Pivotal battle sites in the Thomas J. 'Stonewall' Jackson Valley campaign of 1862 and the decisive Philip Sheridan campaign of 1864 are yet unpreserved. The legislation provides Congress with an historic opportunity to capitalize on the overwhelming community support for this preservation."

The proposed 1,863 acres within the National Battlefield would consist only of those lands identified in the Heritage Plan in the counties of Clarke, Frederick, Highland, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Warren, and in the City of Winchester. The battle sites include Cedar Creek; Cool Spring; Cross Keys; Fisher's Hill; First Kernstown; Second Kernstown; McDowell; New Market; Port Republic; Tom's Brook; Opequon (Third Winchester); and Second Winchester. Under the proposal, the commission will look for opportunities to protect additional battlefields.

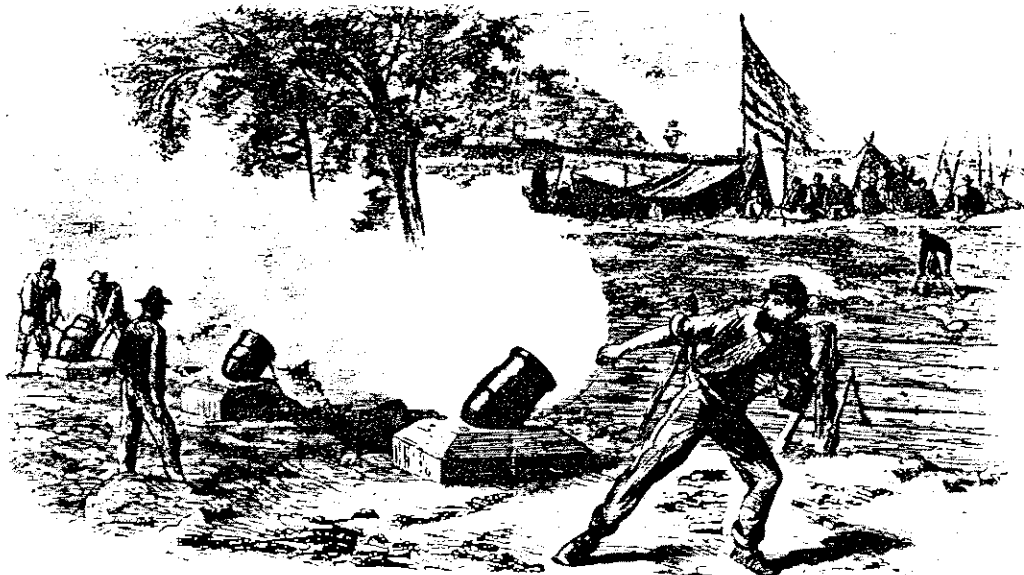
The proposed legislation, also known as H.R. 763, states that no lands within the battlefield would be acquired through condemnation or the power of eminent domain. Instead, land would be acquired only by donation, purchase, or exchange with the explicit consent of the owner.

The legislation also provides incentives to local governments to preserve historic land by including battlefield protection in regional planning.

Grants and technical assistance provide the necessary incentives that local governments need to ward off development of these important sites. In addition, living history demonstrations and reenactments will be permitted to continue as they have in the past.

As proposed, the new law would provide grants to local landowners to help preserve the battle sites in exchange for scenic or preservation easements or contracts to maintain open-space lands with historic viewsheds.

"Because of the fiscal constraints of federal budgets, we can't expect the National Park Service to continue to purchase thousands of acres across the country each year," says Wolf. "This is an innovative way to protect these key sites and enjoys unanimous local support."



# Preservation News

By Dennis E. Frye

## Success Is Greatest Measure

Nothing speaks louder than success. It's a proverb most of us have heard, and many of us live by. Words and promises are meaningless. Action that delivers success is the true testament.

APCWS (Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites) *delivers* success. No other Civil War membership organization has equaled the record of the association.



From Prairie Grove in Arkansas to Byram's Ford in Missouri, APCWS members have purchased battlefields. From Mansfield in Louisiana to Rich Mountain in West Virginia, APCWS donors have saved hallowed ground. From Brice's Cross Roads in Mississippi to Malvern Hill/Glendale in Virginia, association members have advanced the flag of battlefield preservation.

How do we account for this success? *You!* The answer is you!

*You* have saved 3,200 acres of threatened battlefields. *You* have preserved 27 Civil War sites in eight different states. *You* have contributed more than \$3.5 million to protect our endangered heritage. *You* have joined with 9,000 other current members to ensure the legacies of our ancestors pass to our children and grandchildren. *You* are the reason for APCWS's success.

### Statistics of Success:

APCWS members voice the success of the association not only through "saved" properties, but also through the growth of their organization. Highlights for 1994 include:

- 57 percent leap in membership
- 115 percent growth in revenues
- 79 percent membership retention
- 19 percent operating overhead

The last two stats speak particularly loud. For every dollar you contribute, 81 cents goes toward the direct purchase of Civil War properties. Perhaps that's why eight out of every 10 members reenlist for another year's campaigning.

### Our Formula for Success:

APCWS has devised a system to short-circuit this land "improvement" cycle. With the goal of purchasing sites before they become development-inflated, APCWS has surveyed 80 battlefield sites in 11 states. The survey involved three primary steps:

- 1) preparation of troop movement maps to establish battlefield boundaries
- 2) on-site visits to determine landscape integrity
- 3) analysis of local property/tax maps to determine ownership and property lines

All of this information has been computerized for easy retrieval. In many cases, local contacts ("Sentinels") have been established to inform APCWS of potential land purchases and recent land transfers.

Brice's Cross Roads is a classic example of how the APCWS battlefield survey works. The survey discovered almost two-thirds of the battlefield held by one owner. By working directly with the owner, APCWS negotiated an option to purchase 700 acres for \$750 per acre. No Realtors. No zoning boards. No developers. No inflated prices. A great deal for the owner and *you*--the association member.

The APCWS site survey is the most sophisticated and complete battlefield analysis to date. It complements the work of the Congressional American Battlefield Commission, and APCWS will continue to use its data to option properties and make preservation dollars stretch to the maximum. This is one way your association makes your donations work for you, your past, and your future.



### **We Know You Care:**

APCWS is a genuine "roots" organization. Seven years ago, it originated when a small group of grassroots historians met to consider the future of our past. The roots rapidly expanded through Civil War Round Tables, reenactment groups, and sons and daughters organizations. The roots' rich nourishment created a stable trunk that reached higher and higher, and from it expanded branches that united with foundations at Antietam and Brandy Station and Cedar Creek.

The APCWS "preservation tree" has flourished, but is still a struggling oak in a forest of unsympathetic predators. A race track menaces Brandy Station. Housing developments threaten battlefields in Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia. An armada of bulldozers stands ready to scrape away the bloody soil they made sacred.

Chantilly is gone ... Peach Tree Creek is gone ... Seven Pines is gone ... Salem Church is gone. Most of us have stood on a battlefield and smelled the fast-food grease, watched the neon flashing, and been perplexed by the confusing cul-de-sacs. *What was it like?* we ask, as we share the shame of destruction.

In too many cases, preservationists have arrived too late. Rezoning occurs, the property is platted, and land prices rise faster than a shell blown from a cannon. Preservation becomes extremely expensive, and gathering bagfuls of greenbacks becomes an enormous chore.

### **Partners in Success:**

Partnerships is another ingredient to APCWS' success formula. The association discovered in its infancy that matching grant/challenge opportunities inspire potential preservation partners. At Byram's Ford, for example, the Kansas City Civil War Round Table led the charge to raise \$21,000 to match the APCWS contribution dollar for dollar. The Cedar Creek Foundation mustered \$100,000 in four years to meet an APCWS matching challenge. The Save Historic Antietam Foundation (SHAF) garnered \$15,000 to meet an APCWS challenge for the Grove Farm.

Governments also have joined us as revenue partners. The State of Arkansas allocated \$86,000 (one-third the purchase price) to match the APCWS and the Friends of Prairie Grove donations. Louisiana contributed \$40,000 toward the Mansfield battlefield. APCWS presently is working with potential state and local government partners in Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Corporate and private foundations have also been generous donors. Thanks to the efforts of the *Gettysburg* movie reenactors, Ted Turner provided APCWS with \$50,000 to purchase easements on the Tom's Brook battlefield in the Shenandoah Valley. Artist Don Troiani has helped raise tens of thousands of dollars through print donations. Corporations in the Richmond area have contributed or pledged nearly a quarter-million dollars toward Malvern Hill/Glendale in the past year. Challenge grants from the Gilder Foundation have produced numerous APCWS preservation successes.

### **Your Greatest Triumph:**

Malvern Hill/Glendale is *your* biggest success. Last year, APCWS agreed to purchase 750 acres for \$2.2 million. This represents the largest private-sector fundraising campaign in the history of Civil War battlefield preservation. When donated, the property will double the size of Richmond National Battlefield.

Your response has been overwhelming. Hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of checks have flooded APCWS headquarters. In 1994 alone, *your contributions exceeded \$500,000*. Most of the donations averaged between \$25 and \$100, proving that every dollar from every contributor has meaning, value and worth.

Through your continued support, APCWS hopes to retire the debt on Malvern Hill/Glendale *two years ahead of schedule!* If we meet this target, together we will save nearly \$400,000 in interest payments. That's \$400,000 we can use to buy another battlefield. Let's do it!

### **Be Proud of Your Success:**

You have much to boast about as an APCWS member. Eighty cents of every dollar you contribute purchases Civil War sites. Your 9,000 fellow members share your enthusiasm and passion for preservation of hallowed battlefields. You show your care by enlisting new recruits and donating extra dollars. For the cost of only one \$30 book, *you* can help save a Civil War battlefield.

Every inch of ground APCWS saves is a victory for you and the ultimate victory for the memory of the men in Blue and Gray. Your greatest tribute to their sacrifices is your preservation of their hallowed grounds for all future generations.

*Dennis E. Frye is president of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Site. For more information on APCWS, write P.O. Box 1862, Fredericksburg, VA 22401 or call (703) 371-1861.*

# **The Ohio Civil War Association**

Invites you to attend the  
Ohio Civil War Association's  
First Annual Civil War Conference  
June 16 - 18, 1995  
At the Ohio History Center  
Columbus, Ohio

Conference Theme: "Ohio in the Civil War"

*Conference proceeds go towards battlefield and historic preservation.*

## ***Featured Speakers and Topics:***

- ♦ Edwin Bearss - Special Assistant to the Director and Former Chief Historian of the National Park Service. *"Ohio at Vicksburg"*
- ♦ Dr. Michael Hughes - Professor, East Central University, Ada, Oklahoma. *"Over the Ridge: Grant and Sherman at Missionary Ridge"*
- ♦ James Ogden - Historian, Chickamauga/Chattanooga National Military Park. *"William S. Rosecrans at Chickamauga"*
- ♦ Jerry Russell - Civil War Roundtable Associates. *"Edwin Stanton of Ohio"*
- ♦ Wayne Motts - Author, Licensed Battlefield Guide, Gettysburg National Military Park. *"Ohio at Gettysburg"*
- ♦ Greg Biggs - Author, Associate Editor, Blue & Gray Magazine. *"Buckeyes in Gray - Ohio's Confederate Generals"*
- ♦ Thomas Stander - Hamilton Civil War Roundtable, *"Dark Lanterns in the Night: Ohio's Copperhead Movement"*
- ♦ David Smith - Cincinnati Civil War Roundtable. *"The Defense of Cincinnati: Bragg Moves North"*

Other speakers to be announced!

*Exhibitors and Vendors Attending:*

- ♦ The General's Books/Blue & Gray Magazine
- ♦ The Corporal's Colours Civil War Flag T-shirts
- ♦ Fredericksburg Historical Prints
- ♦ Civil War Roundtable Associates/Heritagepac
- ♦ Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites
- ♦ Several private Civil War Collections to be announced!

*Raffles of books, shirts, artwork (including a Don Troiani print!) and more!*

The founders of the Ohio Civil War Association are proud to announce our first conference. The conference is open to anyone interested - you don't have to be a "Buckeye" to attend! Conveniently located in Columbus, Ohio's geographic center, it is a short drive from most locations in the Midwest. The Ohio History Center itself features an excellent museum, the State Archives, and the Ohio Village, a recreation of a typical Civil War era Ohio town. Come spend an exciting weekend studying, learning, and socializing with fellow Civil War enthusiasts from across the Midwest!

The conference will open Friday evening and run through early Sunday afternoon. Price includes some meals. Lodging is not included, however a block of rooms are being held (until May 16, 1995) at the Columbus North Red Roof Inn at the special Civil War Conference rate of \$49.99 per night for a room with two double beds and two adults. Call 1-800-874-9000 and give them reservation number B002000129 to take advantage of this special rate.

Price for the conference is \$100 per person. If your Civil War Roundtable or other organization is a member of the Ohio Civil War Association, you get the special membership conference rate of \$80 per person. (Membership in the Ohio Civil War Association will be verified.) Pay by check, MasterCard or Visa! Make your check payable to The Ohio Civil War Association. Mail your payment and registration form to Karel Lea Biggs, Secretary, Ohio Civil War Association, 106 Haig Street, Celina, OH 45822. Questions? Call (419)586-5294.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name you want on your name badge: \_\_\_\_\_

Roundtable or Organization (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Apt. # \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: (       ) \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Paid: ☐ \$100 ☐ \$80 member rate

Method of payment:

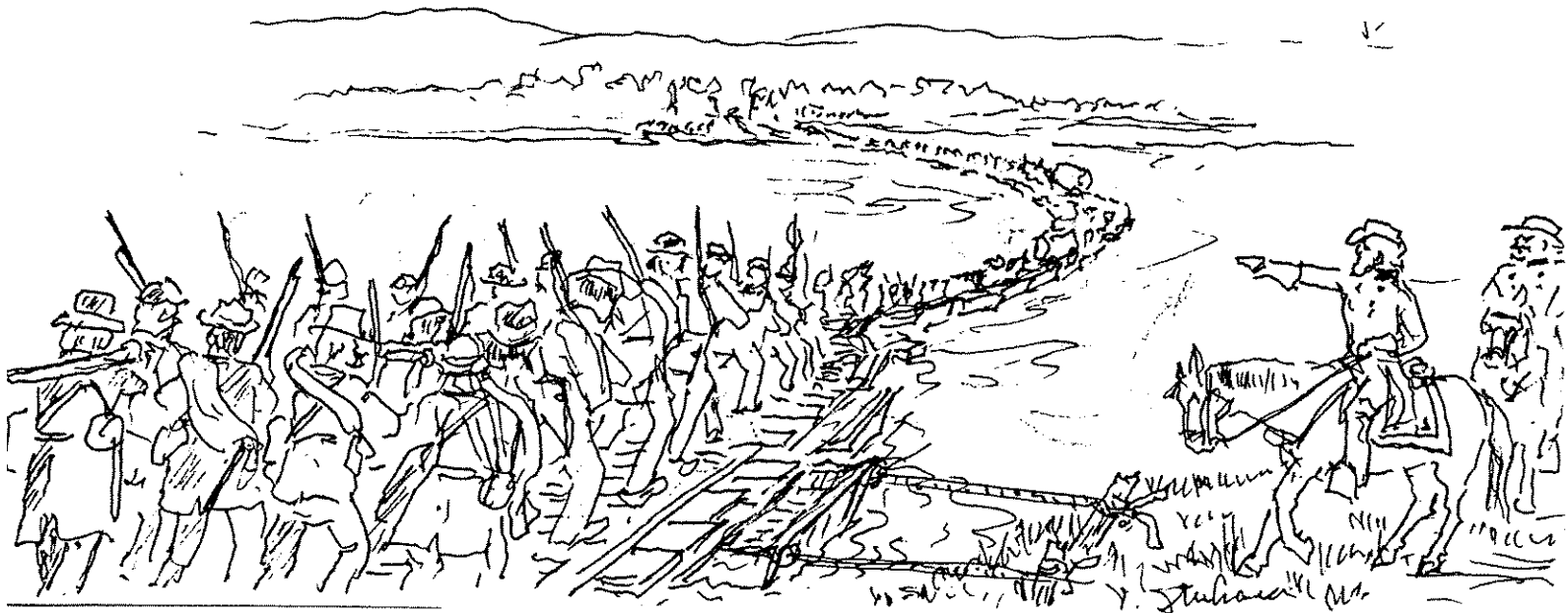
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Signature Required: \_\_\_\_\_

## SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN



During General Longstreet's march toward Knoxville in late 1863, a bridge train had to be prepared by the engineers to help in crossing the Halston River. The proposed crossing site had been near Marysville but due to a lack of wagons to haul the pontoon boats, Longstreet was forced to lay his bridge at Loudon, Tennessee instead.

This site was not the most ideal place to lay a bridge because the current was strong and the river bottom provided insufficient anchorage. Besides, the pontoon boats and bridging materials were quite primitive.

Irregardless, the bridge was laid, lashed to both banks. Due to the current and the lack of anchorage, the bridge seemed to form a huge letter "S" with its graceful reverse curves. Despite its fragile appearance and unsteady swaying, using care and caution the entire command crossed safely.

from Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer  
by G. Moxley Sorrel pp176  
illustrated by Stu Cramer



**PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS**

**PLEASE CALL 861-5588**





## OLLAPODRIDA

On the retreat from Yorktown to Williamsburg, General Johnston ordered his cavalry to bring up the rear and help the cannoneers with their guns over the muddy roads. A single piece of a certain battery had become stalled and the Gloucester troop undertook to assist in saving it. Meantime the Federals were streaming over a hill about half a mile distant and already were hurrying to seize the gun. In the troop was a young Britisher who wore a monocle and who afforded his comrades much amusement with his broad accent. Riding up to his troop commander he said: "I beg pardon, Captain, but may I enquire why we are staying here so long?"

"To save this gun," the Captain replied.

"What, that damn thing?" the Englishman enquired in a most puzzled manner.

"Certainly. We can't afford to leave it," said the officer.

"Pardon me again," rejoined the gentleman with the monocle, "if I ask how much it is worth?"

"I suppose about a thousand dollars," answered the Captain.

The Englishman adjusted his monocle in the most deliberate way, looked once more at the approaching enemy who were now popping at the troop with their muskets, and turning to his officer said in a most off-hand way: "Well, Captain, let's move on. I'll give you my check for it at once."

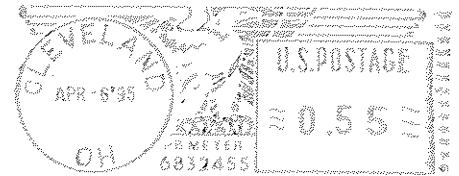
--- The Long Arm of Lee Vol.I by Jennings Cropper Wise  
pp 195-196

At Second Manassas, Colonel Montgomery D. "Grandmother" Corse's brigade advanced toward the Chinn Ridge as part of General Longstreet's assault on August 30, 1862. As the brigade advanced, officers stalked behind their lines, watching for laggards. One Virginia private, his shoes tattered, his feet blistered and sore, stumbled along. A dapper young lieutenant, "with good clothes, strong boots, and full stomach," noted the private, waved his sword and shouted to the suffering soldier, "Don't be lagging behind the company." "Lend me your boots," the private roared back. "and I'll lead the company and not lag back here with you!"

--- Return to Bull Run by John J. Hennessy pp 388

General John Sedgwick's Sixth Corps was operating in cooperation with the army under General Nathaniel Banks in the Shenandoah Valley during the spring of 1862. While on the march, the troops decided to settle a score with the dishonest sutler, who had been cheating them. The men were in the process of putting him out of business when an excited officer rode up to General Sedgwick and exclaimed: "General! General! The troops yonder are tearing out a sutler!"

Sedgwick knew the sutler for the cheat he was, and he must have felt that the treatment he was receiving was justified. Upon hearing the news, he mounted his horse and deliberately rode off in the opposite direction from the sutler's wagon. That act, in the early part of the war, let the men know that they had a commander who would stand behind them, and it endeared him to their hearts. The officer who reported the information with such excitement was left to face the howling laughter of the troops as Sedgwick rode off.



**The Cleveland Civil War Round-Table**  
**P.O. Box 18900**  
**Cleveland, Ohio 44118-0900**

Daniel G. Zeiser  
5877 Williamsburg Drive  
Cleveland, OH 44143

**MARK YOUR CALENDAR**  
**DON'T MISS IT !**

***"LADIES NIGHT - SPECIAL EVENT"***

***May 10, 1995***

***"LINKAGES"***

Created and written by:  
Robert E. Battisti  
Robert Baucher  
General "JET" Tirpak

Photography : Ernie Safran  
Featuring: Peter Smakula  
Rebecca Kimberly