



The Charger

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P.O. Box 5786, Cleveland, Ohio 44101

DECEMBER 1990

293rd MEETING

VOL. 12 #4

DATE: Tuesday, December 11, 1990

PLACE: The Hermit Club

SUBJECT: "The Winter Encampment of the Army of the Potomac,
Dec. 1863 to May 1864: Regimental Life of the Men
in Blue."

SPEAKER: Clarke B. Hall.

Clark B. Hall has been engaged in the research of Civil War activities in Culpeper County, Virginia, for the past six years. He has published articles on "The Battle of Brandy Station" in Civil War Times Illustrated, Civil War, and has consulted on a recent article on the same topic in Blue and Gray. He is currently preparing a book on this great cavalry battle using numerous heretofore unpublished reports and letters.

Mr. Hall is also an authority on the Winter Encampment of the Army of the Potomac in Culpeper County December, 1863 to May, 1864. He is completing an article for Blue and Gray on that previously overlooked but historically crucial event. Long-range plans have Mr. Hall preparing a book entitled, "The Civil War in Culpeper County, Virginia," discussing the battles of Cedar Mountain, Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station (all five battles), and the various engagements at Rappahannock Station, Beverly's and Morton's Fords.

Mr. Hall is also an ardent preservationist of Civil War Battlefields, serving as Secretary of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, Inc.; President, Chantilly Battlefield Association; Board Member, Brandy Station Foundation; and Preservation Chairman, The Civil War Society.

He is employed in Washington, D.C., as an Assistant Director of criminal investigations for the U.S. Congress. Mr. Hall is married and has two children, both students at the University of Mississippi.

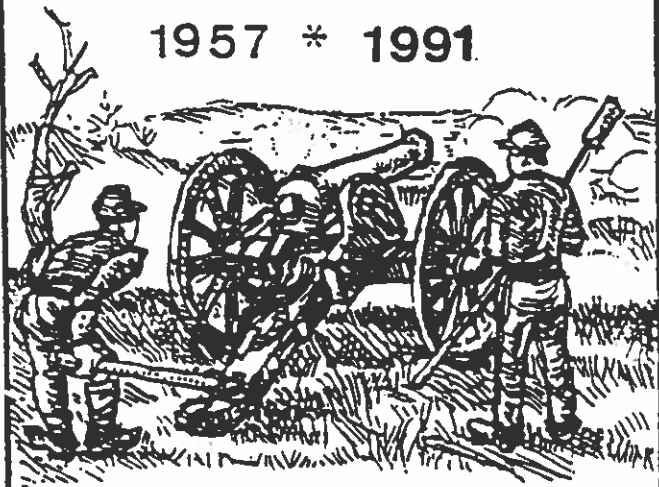
TIME: Drinks 6PM Dinner 7PM

RESERVATIONS: Please call Joe Tirpak at 255-8140. RESERVATIONS
ARE A MUST!



CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

1957 * 1991



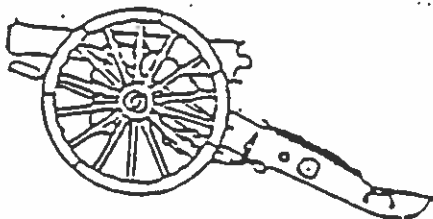
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MOVING?

PLEASE LET US KNOW
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YOUR NEW ADDRESS...



Preserve Your Battlefields!



Last Month's Meeting

The Roundtable was honored to host a night with our country's 20th President, James A. Garfield. In his one-man show entitled: "From Log Cabin to White House-The Life of James A. Garfield", Mr. Ed Haney enlightened those assembled of Garfield's life. Mr. Haney's remarkable resemblance to the President, his obvious empathy for his subject, and his knowledge made his first-person interpretation revealing.

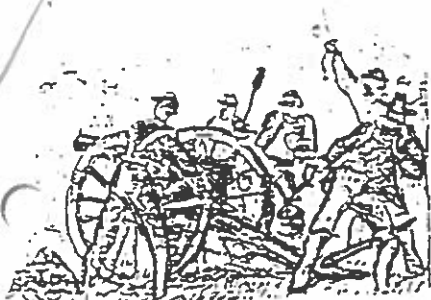
Garfield ran away from home at a young age to join the Great Lakes merchant marine. Rejected for age and size he settled on being a sailor on the canal boats. After 6 weeks, during which he fell into the canal no less than 14 times, he left that profession to return to school.

He loved knowledge and became a devoted Christian. He studied Latin & Greek at Hiram College and became an ordained minister. He was baptised in the Chagrin River. He went on to Law school in Massachusetts and returned to become President of his alma mater.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he became Lt. Col. of the 42nd OVI. He was nicknamed "The Praying Colonel" by his troops. He saw limited action but what he saw he didn't like. He left the military due to "Camp Fever" and while at home was elected to the House of Representatives. He briefly returned to the army in Sept. 1863 to serve as Gen. Rosecrans' chief of staff at the battle of Chickamauga. He did not support his superior after the fiasco and returned to Congress.

He bought a farm in Mentor, Ohio which was named "Lawnfield" by the Press during his dark-horse candidacy for the President. He defeated Winfield Scott Hancock in the election but his term was cut short due to an assassin's bullet. He is buried next to his wife Lucretia at Lakeview Cemetery here in Cleveland.





PRESERVATION REPORT by BILL STARK

Island may contain second Civil War cemetery

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, O. (AP) — A historian said yesterday that he might have found another cemetery containing the remains of Confederate prisoners near where a developer plans to build homes and a marina.

But a federal official said the discovery would not be enough to stop a Cleveland developer from beginning the project opposed by residents and historians.

A cemetery under federal control contains the remains of 206 Confederate officers held prisoner on this Lake Erie Island during the Civil War.

Local historian Roger Long said he has uncovered evidence of another cemetery, this one containing the graves of 17 prisoners.

Long said he found a local newspaper story from June 16, 1910, reporting that four complete skeletons were unearthed during a construction project near the site of the Pestilence House. Long said this is an area where Carl Zipfel, owner of JI Development Inc., plans to build his multimillion-dollar project.

A total of 245 prisoners died on the island; 206 were buried in the cemetery, and 22 bodies were shipped elsewhere for burial. But no one knows what happened to the other 17.

Using a list kept at the prison, Long said he could identify the remains if Zipfel would let him excavate. But he said Zipfel has refused to allow him on his property. The site is where Zipfel plans to build a road leading to the development.

Zipfel could not be reached for comment. But Zipfel has said the project would not interfere with the 22 acres where the union prison once stood.

Richard Boyd, director of the National Cemetery, a Veterans Administration division in Dayton that oversees the Johnson's Island cemetery, said his agency does not have the power to stop the project because it is not the VA's land and "we really don't have any jurisdiction over what is found there."

HERITAGEPAC ALERT!!!

The bill to establish a Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (HR2582) is stalled in the Senate, which has significantly revised the House version; please contact YOUR U.S. Senators and ask them to support the House version to get the Commission authorized before the end of this session. (The appropriation can also be authorized if HR2582 passes.) PLEASE CALL YOUR two Senators (202-224-3121, ask for Sen. _____'s office) and urge their SUPPORT OF HR2582 as originally passed by the House. (Senators Wallop and McClure are the main problem, apparently.)

Tell them we NEED the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission! Ask them to talk to their fellow Senators.

If you don't care enough to call, who will?????

WE WHO STUDY MUST ALSO STRIVE TO SAVE!

Jerry L. Russell, Chairman, HERITAGEPAC

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELCOME!

PO Box 7281, Little Rock AR 72217

Gettysburg's "opening gun" is back on display. It was removed a year ago due to concern for its safety. It was replaced in its granite cradle July 6, secured for the first time against theft. The three-inch Ordinance Rifle was placed in storage last year when officials expressed concern the 816-pound tube could be lifted out of its granite base. The gun was part of Calef's Artillery and fired the first artillery round of the battle of Gettysburg the morning of July 1, 1863.

* * * * *

SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN



Robert Stiles of the Richmond Howitzer's wrote of his battery's struggles in the thick Virginia mud during General Johnston's retreat from Williamsburg: "The poor horses often sank to their bellies, and we were several times compelled to unhitch a stalled horse, tie a prolonge around him, hitch the rest of the team to the rope, and drag him out...." In another instance, Stiles' gun, due to the thick ooze, became stalled. All of the artillerymen were mounted either on the horses, limbers, or caissons. "...two of the finest soldiers in the command were driving at my gun, the one the wheel team and the other the lead, there being at the time six horses to the piece... two or three unsuccessful efforts having been made to start it, the wheel driver declared that it was the fault of the leader. The latter retorted, and the war of words waxed hot, until suddenly the wheel charister dismounted in the thigh-deep mud and, struggling up abreast of the lead team, dared the driver of it to get down and fight it out then and there. It is possible the other would have accepted the challenge if a glance down at his friend and foe had not brought the absurdity of the entire thing so vividly before him that he simply threw his head back in a burst of laughter saying, 'Why, Billy, you must take me for an infernal fool, to expect me to get down in that infernal mud to fightyou!' Whereupon the gentleman in the mud laughed too, as did everybody within sight and hearing, and Billy struggled back to his wheelers, remounted and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, out she came."

Four Years Under Marse Robert by Robert Stiles

Illustrated by Stu Cramer

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ASAP! RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!



BRENT LARKIN



COMMENTARY

Civil War gave Cleveland a huge boost

In many ways, the Civil War made Cleveland.

Not that the bloody war didn't exact its toll of human life from this area. Of the approximately 10,000 Cuyahoga County residents who served in the Union Army, about 1,700 died in the war. Another 2,000 were injured.

But, in other ways, Cleveland emerged from the war in far better shape than it was at the beginning.

When war broke out, Cleveland was a commercial city of 43,417 in search of its future. When it ended, Cleveland had about 67,000 residents and was well on its way to becoming a manufacturing giant. By the end of the war, more than half the iron ore used to make steel mined in the Lake Superior area was earmarked for Cleveland and nearly half the ships sailing the Great Lakes were built here.

A brief look at how the Civil War affected this area is warranted by last week's superb public television series, "The Civil War." Cleveland received a brief mention during the series, used as an example of how foundries sprang up here during the period to make it a center of the war production effort. Most background for this piece comes from two of the best works on the city's history, David Van Tassel and John J. Brabowski's "The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History" and William Ganson Rose's "Cleveland The Making of a City."

In the 1860 presidential election, Abraham Lincoln carried 58% of the vote, winning nine of Cleveland's 11 wards. Lincoln handily won the city and county again during his 1864 election bid.

When, on April 12, 1861, war erupted with shots fired on Fort Sumter, Cleveland rallied enthusiastically to the Union cause.

A large, downtown rally three days later, Judge Rufus P. Spalding, a Democrat who had opposed Lincoln's election, told the crowd, "The time has come when every man should forget party and remember his country."

Troops from Cleveland were involved in some of the war's bloodiest battles. In all, two out of every three available men from the county served the Union Army in some form. When local troops returned from the field, they were treated to a free meal and honored during a ceremony at Public Square.

Throughout the war thousands of recruits flocked through Camp Taylor, a large training base established on Woodland Ave. between E. 22nd and E. 55th Sts. Tremont was home to the U.S. General Hospital, a 300-bed facility that provided hundreds of jobs for Clevelanders.

At the war's end, most Clevelanders grieved deeply when word of Lincoln's assassination swept through the city. One who didn't was J.J. Husband, a prominent local architect who was said to have referred to the president's death as a "small loss."

Although Husband quickly denied making the statement, few believed him. Husband was run out of town, and his name was chiseled out of the cornerstone at the new courthouse he had designed.

On April 28, 1865, Lincoln's funeral train stopped in Cleveland. Also on the train was the coffin containing the remains of Lincoln's son, Willie, who died in 1862 and was buried next to his father in Illinois.

Despite a driving rain that lasted much of the day, newspapers reported more than 90,000 people passed by Lincoln's coffin, which rested on a catafalque beneath a tent erected on Public Square.

As one little girl stood on her toes, straining to catch a view of the president's remains, a man lifted her up and said, "Little girl, there lies a great and good man. Never forget him."

That man was Salmon P. Chase, a former Ohio governor who had served in Lincoln's Cabinet and, after leaving the Cabinet following a falling out with the president, was appointed by Lincoln as chief justice of the United States. The little girl Chase lifted was Ella Grant Wilson, who later became a prominent Cleveland florist and historian.

In the late 1870s, Cleveland's Civil War veterans launched a drive to build a memorial to all who served in the conflict. Finally, on July 4, 1894, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument was dedicated.

It sits today on the southeast quadrant of Public Square.

Gen. Robert E. Lee letter going to English museum

TENTERDEN, England (AP) — A letter said to have been written by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee to a British major was withdrawn from sale and will be donated to a museum, an auctioneer said yesterday.

Michael Shortall of M. Shortall Auctions said the letter, which belongs to the American de Krafft family, was taken off the market "because of the great interest it aroused." The letter of thanks for a gift of uniforms and blankets was to have been auctioned Monday along with other items from the de Krafft family's Heronden Hall in Tenterden, Kent County.

"The family now feels the letter is of such interest that it should be in a museum," said Shortall. "They are talking to representatives of a British museum which exhibits American items."

The letter is dated April 22, 1864, a year before the Civil War ended. It was sent from Lee's headquarters to a Maj. L.B. Ferguson in England. It acknowledges "the uniforms and blankets you so kindly sent me. We have, partly owing to your efforts and partly to the exertions of our people, everything we actually want. All else we can dispense with."

THE PLAIN DEALER, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 199



More Than You Ever Wanted To Know About

129 YEARS IN HIS GRAVE, CIVIL WAR MAJOR SULLIVAN BALLOU TOUCHES AMERICA'S HEART AS HE ONCE TOUCHED HIS BELOVED SARAH'S

My Very Dear Wife . . ." Maj. Sullivan Ballou's last love letter begins simply, sweetly. "The indications are very strong that we shall move in a few days—perhaps tomorrow, and lest I should not be able to write you again, I feel impelled to write a few lines that may fall under your eye when I am no more."

In the horrific carnage of the Civil War, Sullivan Ballou's death was unremarkable and his name soon forgotten except by those who loved him—his wife, Sarah, and their two sons, Edgar and William. What remained for history was Ballou's last letter. On Sunday, Sept. 23, 129 years later, it was read during the first segment of Ken Burns's PBS documentary, *The Civil War*. Written on the eve of that long-ago battle, the eloquent, orotund phrases revealed a man's love and a soldier's duty to an America Sullivan Ballou could never have imagined.

"My dear Sarah," he wrote, "never forget how much I loved you, nor that when my last breath escapes me on the battlefield, it will whisper your name. . . . But, oh, Sarah! if the dead can come back to this earth and flit unseen around those they love, I shall be always with you . . . *always, always*, and when the soft breeze fans your cheek it shall be my breath or the cool air your throbbing temple, it shall be my spirit passing by. Sarah, do not mourn me dead; think I am gone and wait for me, for we shall meet again."



Ballou, 34, was among the first of 600,000 soldiers—Union and Confederate—to perish in the war. He was riding at the head of his Rhode Island unit in the First Battle of Bull Run when a cannonball shattered his leg. Carried from the field, he died that day, July 21, 1861, a Sunday.

Ballou's letter was found in the early 1980s in the Illinois State Historical Library by Pulitzer prizewinner Don Fehrenbacher, now a professor of history emeritus at Stanford University. He sent

a copy to Burns as the documentarian's vast Civil War project was beginning, and Burns was delighted by it. "It showed," he said, "how alive the people were—not just still, heroic images, but ordinary people the war touched."

Ballou was hardly ordinary. His distinguished bloodlines would link him to four Presidents—Fillmore, Garfield, Coolidge and George Bush. A graduate of Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., he attended Brown University. He practiced law in Smithfield, R.I., and Providence and was twice elected speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives. He had married Sarah Hart Shumway in 1855. Edgar was born in 1856; he worked as a lawyer, miner and rancher and died in California in 1924. William, who lived as an adult in Brooklyn, died in 1948 at the age of 89. Apparently, no direct descendants survive.

Ballou was buried near Sudley Church, Va., where he had died of his awful wound. Vengeful Confederate soldiers dug up his body, decapitated the corpse and tried to burn it. Union loyalists retrieved Ballou's remains, and he received a hero's funeral at Swan Point Cemetery in Providence, where he lies today. Next to him is his beloved Sarah. She lived another 55 years and worked as a secretary for the Providence public school system before dying at the age of 80. She never remarried. □

Martha C. Metzler of Middleburg Heights sent copies of letters written by her great-grandmother's four brothers who served during the Civil War.

Dear Father:

"I this morning rite you a line or two to let you know that Broom-hall (his brother) is gon. he dies Tuesday just sundown. he went off just as though he wer going to sleep. he never complained any at all. didnt talk much till half an hour before he died. he was very anxious to know how all the rest of the boys that wer wounded wer getting along. I had him buried the next day in the church yard here. look very natural..."

From your son.
Geo. F. McKisson

(In another letter...)

"When we first went in the fight we was ordered to charge the hill which we did with all hands shouting at the top of their voices. never minding the balls that was ever flying thick and fast and the shell bursting all around and among us. and then would come the grape and canister. first picking the man on our right and then the left... we come close in contact and the rebs could not stand the glittering of our bayonets. then they broke in confusion and run, then was our turn to fire. you never heard such thundering of musketry, volley after volley..."

(George Franklin McKisson served in the 98th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Perryville and promoted to lieutenant before mustering out in 1865.)

"Dear Wife and Children.

"... Last night I had a dream of home. thought I was home but did not enjoy myself as I expected. thought when I entered the house you was sitting by the table sewing. and Ella was playing in the corner. neither seemed to care whether I was home or no. both sat still. thought it was a cold reception. had expected to of had a kiss at least. When I awoke I was almost froze..."

Your affectionate husband.

Lt. Will L. McKisson

(William Lamon McKisson served in the 97th Ohio Volunteer infantry, saw action in 19 battles. was wounded several times and did not survive long after the war.)

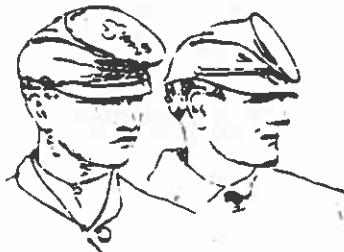
Letters from The Civil War

Patricia Pierce's great-grandfather was John P. Laundon who served in the Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Among the artifacts that Pierce of Cleveland Heights has from her distant relative are a belt buckle, certificate of commission to second lieutenant, the bullet that was removed from a rebel soldier he had slain, and letters, including the following excerpt of a missive he wrote from a military hospital where he was recovering from a minor leg wound:

"... I think, or rather, I know that I sent one poor miserable whelp to his final account, before I was branded. and tried the virtue of a half-dozen carbine shots after I was wounded. I shot twice at the gent that took me for a target, but I am sorry to say that I did not (hit) him.

"One Reb soldier did surrender four different times after he shot at me. but he said he would never surrender, which was enough for me. I then raised my carbine, took good aim, and fired. and Mr. Reb rolled over in the dust. He lived about an hour and a half afterward, and then died."

RESERVATIONS
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AT
255-8140



Lucile Hoffer of North Ridgeville sent letters written by her great-grandfather, Albert Foster, to his wife, Charlotte, who died in 1865 while he was at war. He was discharged to care for the children.

"Dear Wife.

"... But how do I like to be a soldier? Would I not rather be at home and what do I think of the war? I like it as well as I can. about as well as I expected. but I would like better Generalship. And a good victory now and then makes one feel a little uneasy at first — to hear those little wicked bullets whizzing by his ears. And the sputtering bomb shells bursting over his head, scattering its contents and fragments all around him. But I find I soon get used to it... The war will last as long as Slavery lasts. There will be no war without Slavery, and no peace with it. God will never permit this war to end until that end is accomplished."

John Sullivan of Northfield said a Goodyear retiree in Akron was cleaning out his desk and found this letter from a Col. G.S. Innis of the 133rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, written in third person to his sister.

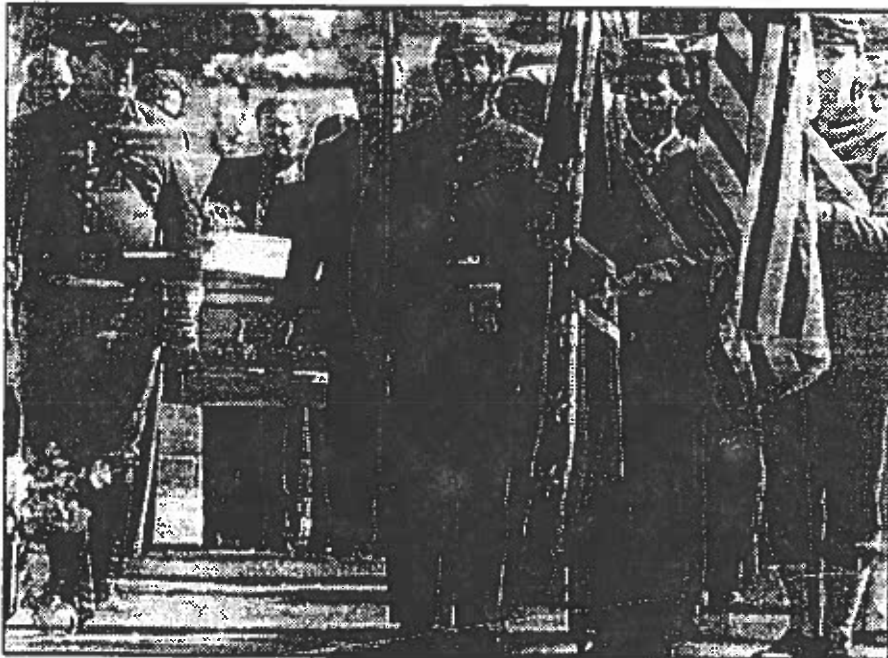
Innis writes of "typhoid fever" decimating his command, saying:

"I fear it more than I do rebel lead or even steel. To see my men slowly but surely melting away before a disease we can neither cure or control is very trying to me. If they fell on the field facing the enemies of my country I could have the consolation that they have not lost their lives for naught..."

(He also tells of a daring ploy in a battle near Petersburg, Va.)

"... Our object was to stop Lee as long as possible. We only had 2,000 men to oppose this vast host. But the Johnnys did not know but we had 50,000... We now opened fire with all five pieces of our artillery. 4 pieces 32-pounders and one 80-pounder, and kept up a constant fire for four hours, completely astounding and stopping the Rebel advance by our seeming audacity. What do you think of 2,000 men opening fire upon and holding in check for four hours 40,000-50,000 veterans under such a Gen. as Lee?"

CONFEDERACY S last widow

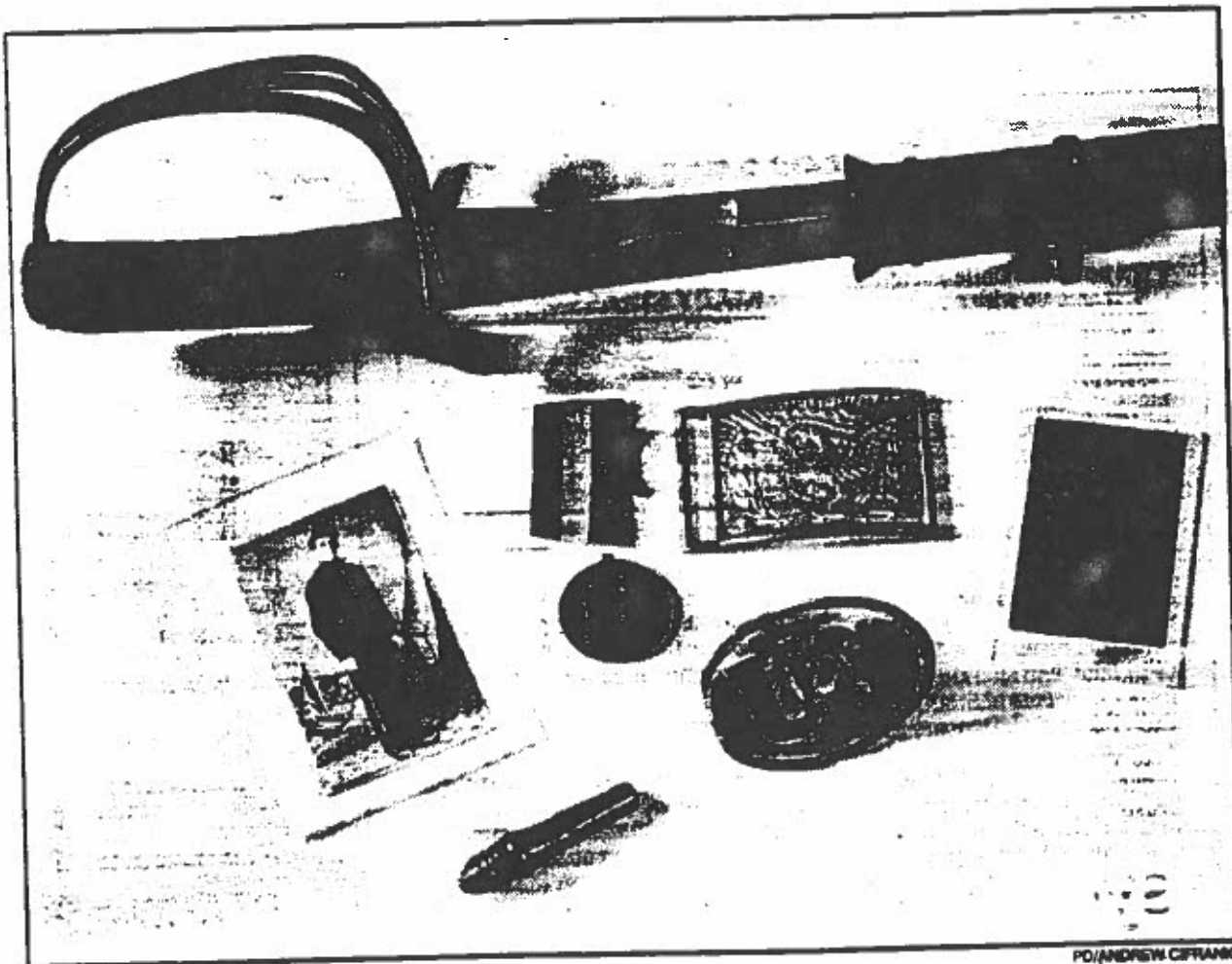


HONOR GUARD: Sons of Confederate Veterans form a procession Tuesday in Sumter, S.C., bearing the casket of Daisy Cave — last surviving widow of a Confederate war veteran. She died Saturday. Her age was thought to be between 97 and 105.

(Our thanks to Bob Bryless)

In Washington D.C. there stands a statue to Gen. George B. McClellan, whose lack of aggressiveness in the Civil War made him unpopular with Lincoln. The monument is placed where three streets meet; the general faces down one and the other two are at his back. One day Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, of Spanish-American War repute, passed by the monument with a friend. The admiral paused, gazed at the statue reflectively and muttered, "What a perfect location for McClellan! One avenue for advance and two for retreat!"

From the Houston CWRT



PD/ANDREW CIFRANO

Civil War artifacts owned by Patricia A. Pierce, and which once belonged to her great-grandfather, John Pell Laundon of Wellington, O. (who served with the Ohio Volunteer Cavalry), include his sword, a bullet lodged halfway through a belt buckle, a rifle bullet, medal and photos.

CIVIL WAR FOUGHT OVER PROPER ATTIRE FOR THE BEACH

ATLANTA - A number of my fellow Southerners have voiced their disapproval with the public television series, "The Civil War," because it gave only the Northern viewpoint of the war, which they believe to be wrong. I, too, must join these dissenters, but for good reason. What really took place in the war, and why it was fought, has been passed down in my family utter truth for nearly 130 years.

It came from my great, great grandfather Gen. Beauregard Grizzard of the Confederate Army who invented the Rebel yell one day when his hand got caught in the sausage grinder.

The war, according to my ancestors, was not fought because of slavery or states rights. It was fought to stop Northern men from wearing over-the-calf black socks and sandals with their Bermuda shorts when they visited Southern beach resorts, where most of the fighting actually took place. The South had very strict ideas on wearing black socks and sandals with Bermuda shorts. "Tackiest thing I've ever seen," said Jefferson Davis, who rose from a humble lifeguard's chair on Gulf of Mexico beaches to become president of the Confederacy. Southerners objected to the long black socks because they made what leg you could see on Yankee men look even more sickly white than they already were. And sandals were a religious thing to Southerners. Jesus could wear sandals, but nobody else could. So, in that way, the Civil War was a holy war.

The first shot fired was from a Fort Sumter, S.C., cannon, aimed at a cruise ship taking Yankee tourists to Hilton Head Island. No one was hurt in the initial skirmish, but the ship was turned back north and Hilton Head hotels refused to return advance payment for rooms and green fees, and so hostilities on a much larger scale soon broke out.

The South won many early battles, such as the Battle of Tourist Trap, Fla., near Daytona Beach, where Union troops were lured into Bob's Reptile Farm to pay 20 cents a head to see a live alligator and a dead snake. Confederates surrounded the farm and took more than 5,000 prisoners and burned their sandals, socks and Bermuda shorts.

The war began to turn toward the North, however, at the Battle of Panama City, Fla., where Union troops stormed a beachware store and took hundreds of beach balls, beach towels, suntan lotion and lots of T-shirts with pelicans on them, dealing a deadly blow to the Southern economy.

The PBS series did acknowledge Gen. Robert E. Lee attempted to invade the North, but was stopped at the Battle of Gettysburg. Not true. Lee did turn back at Gettysburg, but it was because his troops were complaining there was no place to get good barbecue.

The end of the war finally came in 1865 when Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, a three-handicapper, in the pro shop of Harbor Town Links on Hilton Head, which had been captured by a large force of Union troops disguised as members of the PGA tour.

The North continues to hold Hilton Head today and many other Southern coastal resorts, and despite the blood that was shed by valiant Rebs, Northern men are still wearing long black socks with their sandals and Bermuda shorts on Southern beaches. But we're still overcharging them for film, Indiana moccasins and tank tops.

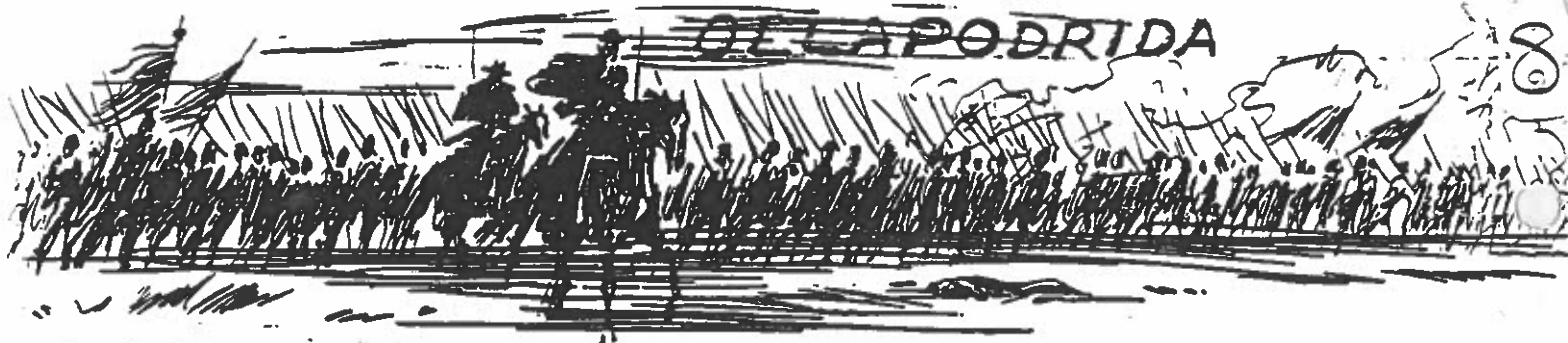
From Hardtack newsletter of the Indianapolis CWRT Via Atlanta



The spirit
of Christmas...

BEST Wishes,
BRIAN & Pam KOWELL





Despite the misery of winter quarters, Civil War soldiers never lost their sense of humor. The last act of a man going on picket duty was often to place a board over the chimney of his victim's hut. By the time it took the smoke to build up and enter the cabin, the perpetrator made himself scarce, usually at some hidden vantage point where he could watch the results of his prank. Another better known practical joke was that of sneaking over to a neighboring hut where all was quiet and serene inside, and dropping a cartridge down the chimney. The resultant flash brought the occupants pouring out in a hurry. So long as no one was killed, it was considered good, clean fun.

--- The Twenty-fourth Michigan of the Iron Brigade
by Donald L. Smith pp 76

One hundred and thirteen school-teachers were included in the 900 members of the 151st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry when it enlisted for service in 1862.

Southern churches assumed a large role in urging secession and, after the war commenced, many of the ecclesiastics went into combat—a large number as chaplains, but a significant group as fighters. Among the more prominent names are the Reverend Major D.C. Kelly (Nathan Bedford Forrest's subordinate), the Episcopal priest William Nelson Pendleton (Lee's artillery commander), and Presbyterian minister Robert L. Dabney (Stonewall Jackson's aide-de-camp). At least 141 ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church served as Confederate soldiers or officers and one Texas regiment had preachers for all its officers. Baptist minister H.A. Tupper served simultaneously as line officer and chaplain. Of course, this list would be incomplete without the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana who became a lieutenant general, Leonidas Polk.

--- Why the South Lost the Civil War pp 85-86

Henry Raymond, a war correspondent of the New York Times, received a telegram regarding his brother, James Raymond, band leader of the 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. The message read: "Your brother's corps is at Belle Plain." Hastening there to perform the last sad rites, he stopped at General Wadsworth's tent for information and was told his brother's corps, not corpse, was there. It was a joyous reunion.

--- The Twenty-fourth Michigan of the Iron Brigade
by Donald L. Smith pp 77



Bone fragments clue to missing prison burials?

Archaeologist disputes claim

By KEITH ROBERTS
Ottawa County Writer

PORT CLINTON — A local history buff and the director of the archaeology lab at Case Western Reserve University disagree about the possibility of a second Civil War cemetery on Johnson's Island.

Roger Long, who writes and edits articles for Civil War magazines, said David Bush, who excavated part of the island last summer, found evidence of another cemetery. Bush disagrees.

Long said he compared the number of soldiers who died on the island from the register at the national archives with the final report from the war department.

"The numbers didn't match," Long said. "The arithmetic was wrong." He said the records don't account for 17 to 19 Confederate soldiers.

But Bush said the numbers don't prove anything. "I think it's really unjustified to suggest there is another cemetery with 17 bodies on the island."

"The fact that there are some missing only meant that the records were not kept very well," he said.

Long said he believed the cemetery was near the pest houses south of Fort Hill and west of the quarry where prisoners with smallpox and typhus were kept.

But Long said Bush didn't believe him when he told him his theory. "He looked at me funny and said, 'That's just speculation.'"

Bush explained, "I think it's highly unlikely that there is a second civil war cemetery there. It's very speculative...."

Bush said it is impossible for Long to pinpoint and identify bodies without any archaeological or forensic training. "I think he's exceeding his abilities," Bush said.

Long cited Bush's discovery of skull fragments near Fort Hill as further evidence. But Bush said that proves nothing about the existence of a second Civil War cemetery.

Bush said the bones he found were inside the fort, and the pest houses were outside. "Why would they drag them within their own fort?" he asked.

The only way to prove there is a second cemetery is to dig where the fragments were found, Bush said. "We can't say that there is more than one indi-

vidual until we find a duplicate of the same bone."

He said he found 15 to 20 fragments last spring. The largest fragment, the only one he said he proved was from a human skull, was an inch and a half long.

Long said he has a copy of an article from the June 18, 1910 *Lakeside Courier* reporting the discovery of four complete skeletons.

He said the bones were found the same day the Daughters of the Confederacy visited the island to dedicate a monument to Moses Ezekiel. The discovery was covered up to avoid controversy, he believes.

But Bush said nothing indicated the skeletons were from the Civil War. He said the skeletons might have been from a burial site for native Americans or from a small family cemetery from the late 1800s.

He said Long's evidence was "coincidental, not even circumstantial. I think, frankly, it's another move to try to throw roadblocks into development and skirt the main issues."

"It's not productive in trying to preserve the island," Bush said, referring to a plan housing development plan that would cover the area in question. But Long said it may persuade the federal government to excavate the whole area near Fort Hill.

He also said archaeologists should excavate the finger piers that extend into Sandusky Bay because they were built with overburden from the quarry.

But Edwin Bearss, chief historian of the National Park Service, said Long won't get any money from the Department of the Interior. Bearss said the Army Corps of Engineers would review areas where developer Carl Zipfel needs permits.

Bearss said the existence of more than one cemetery at the site of a Civil War prison was not unheard of. "There's that possibility, but you would want to know what his documentation is."

But he said Long's records are not proof of a second Civil War cemetery. "That would be some leads... but I would say that is not conclusive," he said.

"You cannot do any more archaeological research until you have enough historical research. You just can't go and dig up the entire island."

I. Johnson's Island

Note the article to the left. The underlined section in the right column in response to Roger Long's second cemetery theory clearly shows that the anthropologist, David Bush, is clearly in the pocket of the developer, Zipfel. Here we have the Senior Research Associate of Case-Western Reserve University, an institution dedicated to higher learning, advocating that Ohio's most important Civil War site should in part be destroyed through development. At the same time, he is unclear as to his intentions in reference to preservation on the part of the Island that Zipfel is allowing him to dig up. This situation should be questioned. Perhaps you would like to write a letter to the editor of the SANDUSKY REGISTER, 314 W. Market St. Sandusky, OH 44870. Remember, David Bush is supposed to deal with "Preservation Planning" at CWRU, when in fact it appears that he, as a friend to Carl Zipfel, is dealing in "Development Planning." Gary Ness, Director, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma, Columbus, OH 43211 should also be notified.

II. Cleveland During the Civil War

WVIZ TV, Ch. 25, Public Broadcasting System ran a 15-minute segment on the above topic during its monthly "Dimension" program which was aired on November 1 and again November 3, 1990. Bill Stark and George Vourlojianis were featured with WVIZ personality, Bob Fuller, visiting and observing sites which had connections to the Civil War such as Grays Armory (Grays served in the War although the Armory was not built until 1893) and its Confederate cannon; the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, the sites of Camp Cleveland and the U.S. General Hospital in East Tremont, and Woodland Cemetery scenes. Several tapes will be made up for the group to view, courtesy of Mike Dory. See the President, Joe Tirpak, as the December meeting for details. If you can't wait, WVIZ will sell you a copy of the entire program for \$15.



Greetings!

Thirty-seven members and guests gathered to share an evening with James A. Garfield, twentieth president, as portrayed by Ed Haney of Mentor, Ohio. Ed was outstanding in his 1st person presentation as he vividly led us from Log Cabin to the White House.

PLEASE NOTE THAT WE HAVE HAD A CHANGE IN SPEAKERS FOR DECEMBER. Bud Hall, a Criminal Investigator for the U.S. Congress will speak at the Monday, December 10th meeting of the Mahoning Valley CWRT and Tuesday, December 11th to our group. Bud's topic is covered in more detail by Brian Kowel on page one of this issue. Charlie Clark, founding member and past president, has graciously agreed to speak to our group in February.

The 1990-1991 Roster has been mailed to each member; second invoices to 19 members will be mailed shortly.

Happy Holidays!

"JET"



THE CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

P.O. BOX 5756

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101