

THE CHARGER

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

JANUARY 1996

339TH MEETING

VOL. 17 #5

DATE:

Wednesday, January 10, 1996

PLACE:

The Hermit Club

SUBJECT:

Annual Civil War Quiz

Kevin Casey - Quizmaster

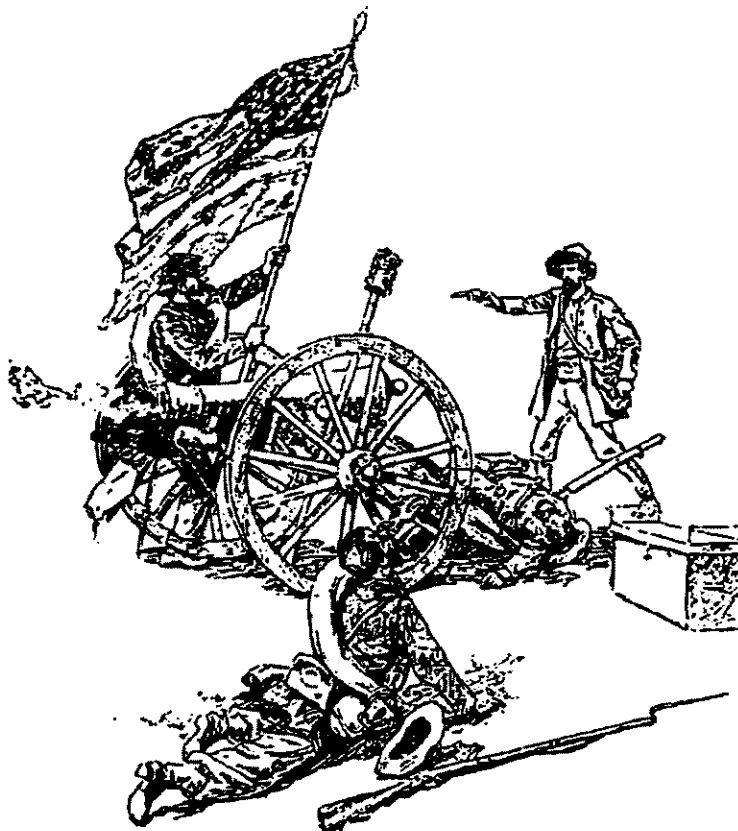
SPEAKER:

Drinks 6PM Dinner 7PM Answers ????

TIME:

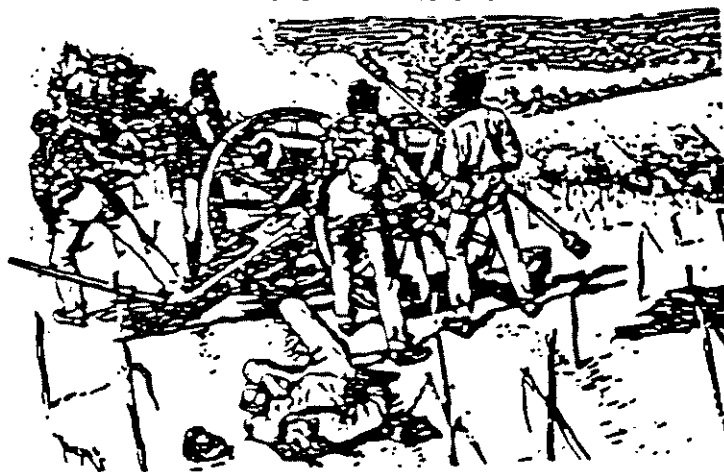
Please call JAC Business Communications at
861-5588. RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!

RESERVATIONS:



CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

1957 * 1996



President - John Sutula
Vice-Pres. - Dan Zeiser
Secretary - Dick Crews
Treasurer - John Moore
Editor of the Charger -
Brian Kowell

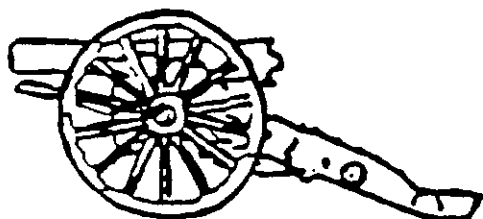
Editorial Office

1016 McKee Trail
Hinckley, Ohio 44233-9407
(216) 278-9833

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

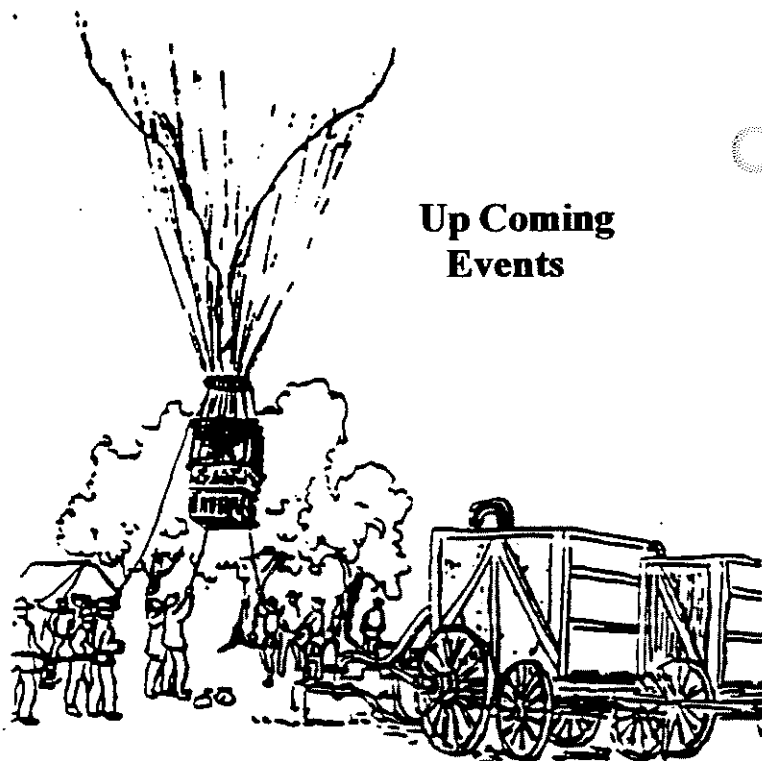


PLEASE LET US KNOW AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE YOUR
NEW ADDRESS



PRESERVE YOUR BATTLEFIELDS

Up Coming Events



This Year's Schedule of Meetings & Speakers

- February 15* - Hugh Ernhardt
"Lincoln"
- * Due to scheduling problems the
February meeting will be on
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15th
- March 13 - Panel Discussion
"Opportunities Lost"
Bob Boyda, Moderator
- April 10 - Jeffery Wert
"Custer"
- May 8 - Ladies Night
William A. Young, Jr.
"Rev. Findley at
Pickett's Charge"

SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN



Private Hord of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry, part of Forrest's command, recalled a personal experience when his regiment was charging on foot against Battery E, 1st Illinois Light Artillery (commanded by Captain Fitch) the last organized Union force at Brice's Crossroads, Mississippi.

"I had pulled my cartridge-box around my hip so that I could get at it handier. A ball struck one corner of it and spun me around and knocked me down, but I was not hurt. I jumped up and started again, but luck was against me. I had drawn a pair of pants sometime before that would come nearer fitting Gen. (Abraham) Buford, who weighed 320 pounds, than me, a slender boy; and the only way I could keep them up was with my belt. The ball that struck my cartridge-box jerked the belt up over the waist of the pants, and the first jump I made to go forward they dropped around my ankles like a pair of hobbles and threw me flat. I whirled over on my back and gave a vicious kick with both feet, and they went off my heels like a shot, striking square in the face one of our boys just rushing by with eyes fixed on the Yankee battery."

--- Forrest at Brice's Crossroads by Edwin C. Bearss pp99

Illustrated by Stu Cramer

PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS.

PLEASE CALL 861-5588

PRESERVATION REPORT

ED BEARSS RETIRES FROM THE NPS



Ed Bearss is one of the most revered and noted Civil War historians of our time, and it is with great sadness that the National Park Service announced his retirement as of September 29, 1995.

Ed Bearss once wrote about the initial spark that ignited his interest in the Civil War. "Those familiar with my *vita* know that I began what became a life-long interest in the Civil War, its causes, and results, during the winter of 1935-36. I was then twelve years old and my parents lived on a cattle ranch at Sarpy, Montana, where I attended a one-room school. The teacher--the improbably named Ms. Montana Jones--taught all eight grades. The roads were dirt, every family had an outhouse, and there was neither electricity nor telephones in the Sarpy community. Our nearest neighbors were the Barnards, whose farm was two and one-half miles down Sarpy Creek.

The winter of that year was unusually cold. My father, a World War I Marine, liked to read out loud and until that winter had habitually read the family book that focused on the "Great War." He particularly liked the works of Capt. John Thompson, who in 1925 wrote *Fix Bayonets!* It was that winter my father read to me and my brother *JEB Stuart* by Captain Thomason, and since then I have been hooked on the Civil War."

Bearss went on to earn a B.S. in Foreign Service from Georgetown University, and later an M.A. in history from Indiana University. He began his service with the NPS in Vicksburg, MS, as Park Historian. His research, while there, eventually led to the discovery of the sunken

Union gunboat *Calvo*. Others accomplishments include locating two forgotten forts at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, assisting in the designation of Grand Gulf as a State Military Monument, and founding the Mississippi Civil War Round Table, which later merged with the Jackson Civil War Round Table.

In 1966, Bearss transferred to Washington D.C., and in 1981 he became the National Park Service's Chief Historian. He held that position until July 1994 when was appointed the NPS's Special Assistant to the Director on Military Sites.

Bearss' work has earned him a great many honors throughout the years. He was Man of the Year at Vicksburg in 1963, received the Harry S. Truman Award for Meritorious Service in the field of Civil War History, and was voted a Fellow in the Company of Military Historians. Some of his awards received for his efforts in the areas of history and preservation include the T. Harry Williams Award, the Bruce Catton Award, the Alvin Calman Award, the Bell I. Wiley Award, and most notably the Distinguished Service Award, the highest honor bestowed by the Department of the Interior.

His contributions to the field, his work with the NPS, his writings, and his continuing volunteer efforts will always be appreciated. The staff of the ABPP wish to extend to Ed our gratitude for nurturing a young cause and a young program, our esteem for his accomplishments and stature, our never ending amazement at his depth of knowledge, our pleasure at his gifted storytelling, our affection for a friend in battle and peace alike, and our best wishes for his continuing inspiration and friendship.

A VIDEO about the thousands of Confederate officers who were imprisoned on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay during the Civil War--many not surviving the harsh Lake Erie winters--is now available from T.R. Koba & Co., 11918 Berlin Rd., Berlin Hgts. OH 44814. Write for "Rebel Fire/Yankee Ice."

The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites has announced that it has acquired 18.5 acres of historic Griswoldville, Ga. Battlefield through the generosity of a member, David H. Cason of Thomaston, Ga.

Located 10 miles east of Macon, the land contains the site of the only battle fought by General Sherman on his march to the sea. Georgia militia, consisting largely of young boys and old men attacked a rear guard detachment of Union troops on Nov. 22, 1864 and suffered devastating losses.

The Association can really use those end-of-year tax deductions (at 305 Charlotte Street, Fredericksburg, VA. 22401:

	<u>Raised to Date</u>	<u>1995 Goals</u>
Brice's Cross Roads	\$57,200	\$125,000
Malvern Hill & Glendale	152,600	500,000
Third Winchester	80,700	500,000

Nearly 100 acres of the site of the Battle of Westport (Oct. 21-23, 1864) has been deeded to the City of Kansas City, Mo. Parks and Recreation through the auspices of the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, the preservation arm of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City.

The Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg announced that the organization has raised \$270,000 towards the project to bury almost three miles of intrusive overhead utility lines on Pickett's Charge.

The Friends was also successful in securing a \$500,000 federal budget appropriation to purchase development rights on privately held lands within the Gettysburg National Military Park boundaries.

Cincinnati will be the host city for the Fifteenth Annual Midwest Civil War Round Table Conference, to be held April 19 and 20, 1996 at the Cincinnati Marriott in Sharonville, Ohio. The keynote address will be delivered by A. Wilson Greene. Also speaking are Jim Ogden, Art Bergeron, John Hennessy, Frank O'Reilly, and Scott Hartwig. The cost for the conference is \$100. Information may be obtained by writing the Round Table at P.O. Box 136, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a national park for the Shenandoah Valley battlefields. The bill calls for preserving 1893 acres on 12 sites: Cedar Creek, Cool Spring, Cross Keys, Fisher's Hill, First and Second Kernstown, McDowell, New Market, Port Republic, Tom's Brook, Third Winchester (Opequon), and Second Winchester. No lands would be acquired through condemnation or eminent domain, but would be acquired only by donation, purchase or exchange with the explicit consent of the owner.

Thanks to Old Baldy..CWRT of Philadelphia

The Ohio Civil War Association

Audio Tapes Available

The Ohio Civil War Association is proud to make available for purchase audio tapes of the speakers presenting at our first annual conference. These tapes are available for \$5.00 each, post paid, with all profits going towards preservation. To order your tapes, simply indicate which tapes you wish to buy, enclose a check or money order made out to The Ohio Civil War Association, and mail to Dave Smith, 1137 Carpenter's Trace, Villa Hills, KY 41017. Tapes available are:

- ☐ *Edwin Bearss - *"Ohio at Vicksburg"*
- ☐ Greg Biggs - *"Buckeyes in Gray: Ohio's Confederate Generals"*
- ☐ Karel Lea Biggs - *"Peering Through the Fog of War: The 71st OVI at Shiloh"*
- ☐ Dr. John Hubbell - *"General James B. McPherson"*
- ☐ Dr. Michael Hughes - *"Over the Ridge - Grant and Sherman at Missionary Ridge"*
- ☐ Wayne Motts - *"Ohio at Gettysburg"*
- ☐ James Ogden - *"William S. Rosecrans at Chickamauga"*
- ☐ Thomas Stander - *"Ohio's Copperhead Movement"*
- ☐ Tom Vince - *"John Hunt Morgan's Ohio Raid"*

Name:					
Address:					
City:		State:		Zip:	
Number of Tapes:		Amount Enclosed:			

- ☐ *If you were unable to hear Mr. Bearss' talk due to the early timing of it, you are entitled to a free audio tape of his talk, courtesy of the Ohio Civil War Association. Please indicate here if you wish to take advantage of this offer. Remember, this offer is only available to those who missed his talk.

41st Ohio's heroic Civil War role

The 41st Ohio Infantry regiment was a typical Civil War regiment of about 1,000 men from Cuyahoga County, including 400 from Cleveland. It was formed in

August 1861, and in November began training at Camp Dennison. A month later, the regiment moved to Camp Wickliffe, 60 miles from Louisville, Ky., where it remained for

CLEVELAND: LOOK BACK



Job
Rich

the winter.

The regiment's Col. William Hazen was placed in command of an entire brigade, which consisted of the 41st, plus two Indiana regiments and one from Kentucky. By Feb. 1, 1862, the brigade was on its way down the Ohio River and up the Cumberland to Nashville. March 17, with the bands playing "St. Patrick's Day," the brigade marched with Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army towards a place on the Tennessee River called Pittsburg Landing where it was to combine with another army under the command of a newly famous general, U.S. Grant, for a joint attack on a large Confederate army at Corinth, Miss.

The 41st Ohio was down to 450 men. The record doesn't show whether this was due to sickness or part of the regiment being left behind in Nashville. When the brigade arrived late afternoon of April 6 on the bank of the Tennessee River opposite Pittsburg Landing, it was almost deafened by the thunderous sounds of battle.

The troops were ferried across the river where they ran into panicked, beaten stragglers. The untried Ohio boys must have been a little panicked themselves when they heard the stragglers: "You'll catch it on the hill," said one; "I am the only man left in my company," declared another.



The first great Civil War battle at Shiloh.

More than 20,000 of the Blue and Gray were killed or wounded in this first great Civil War slaughter. The North named the battle site after a little church nearby — Shiloh.

The brigade pressed on, took up its assigned position and lay all night in a driving rain listening to the wounded crying out in the woods around them. The next day, in the midst of heavy artillery fire, the rebels came charging out of the brush yelling, "Bull Run!" "Bull Run!" The brigade stood and fought, broke the attack, counterattacked and captured the rebel position. When no support came up, the brigade had to retreat to its original lines.

In its first battle, the 41st Ohio had lost 141 killed and wounded of its 450 men. More than 20,000 of the Blue and Gray were killed or wounded in this first great

Civil War slaughter. The North named the battle site after a little church nearby — Shiloh.

By September 1863, Union Gen. William "Old Rosy" Rosecrans had moved his army from Chattanooga across the Tennessee state line to a little creek in north Georgia called Chickamauga, where he ran headlong into Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederate army. During the battle the Union side did very well until, through a mistaken order, a regiment was withdrawn from the center of its line leaving a large gap. The Southerners quickly poured through the opening, routing thousands of the bluecoats. It looked like the Union army was going to be destroyed.

But Ohio's veteran 41st Infantry didn't panic. On the morning of Sept. 19, the Ohioans had their skirmish line on the front when they ran into the rebels storming through the Union lines. Their lieutenant yelled, "Lie down!" The skirmishers crawled back on their hands and knees while the regiment fired volleys over their

Dealer to sell Lee's Bible

By ANNE SAKER
THE NEWS AND OBSERVER

DURHAM, N.C. — Doug Sanders, a Durham descendant of a Confederate soldier, deals in rare Civil War books and collectibles.

In September, he got a call from someone who claims a Union soldier as an ancestor. The caller wanted to sell an item that had been in the family for 130 years — Robert E. Lee's Bible.

"My first thought," says Sanders, 33, "was a little bit of fear. Stonewall Jackson's Bible has been forged. I was really cautious."

As is customary in his line of work, Sanders sent a check — he won't say how big — for the chance to examine the volume.

In the return mail came a simple padded envelope. Inside was the small Bible bearing what looked like Lee's signature.

"I couldn't believe it was sent that way," Sanders says. "I nearly had a heart attack."

Sanders had the distinctive script examined and was told it is authentic. Tucked in the Bible was an affidavit from the Union soldier describing how he found it just days before the surrender at Appomattox.

Today, Sanders is looking for a buyer. He will not disclose the seller's name or place of residence or reason for selling the Bible after all these years. Sanders will not name a price, fearful of soaring off prospects, but he expects a serious sum.

"This is a phenomenal piece," he says. "If I were a rich man, I'd keep it."

Historians cock an eyebrow at finds of this nature. The market in Civil War memorabilia bubbles with fraud and theft, because huge sums are at stake. Sanders sold a two-line memo Lee signed near the end of the Civil War for \$16,000.

Historians say the Bible could be real.

"It's plausible," says John Shelton Reed, director of the Center for the Study of the South at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. "My first reaction is skepticism at such a find. It's like the Hitler diaries, which were found to be forged."

Historian and author Shelby Foote says, "I don't know what to make of it. There are so many skillful forgeries. There are forged Lee letters, all kinds of things."

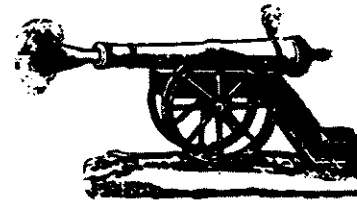
Sanders' Civil War interests are inherited. Great-great-grandfather Drury Sanders served with the 45th Tennessee during the war.

Sanders feels he has a rare treasure that belonged to a rare man.

"To think he might have been sitting in his tent consulting his Bible before sending his men off to Pickett's Charge or some other big battle," Sanders says. "Well, it really does something for me to hold it in my hand."

PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS

PLEASE CALL 861-5588



41st OVI

heads into the Confederate ranks. Two Southern bayonet charges were stopped within 30 feet of the regimental lines.

The rebels, however, worked their way around the regiment's position and for the first and only time in their military history, members of the 41st turned and ran. When they joined the other three regiments in their brigade, they made a successful stand.

All that night the men rolled logs into a barricade. The next morning the Southerners attacked again and again, but the brigade hurled them back with heavy losses. Later that afternoon, the brigade retreated under heavy fire to join with the only part of the Union army that was still fighting — and here the men fought again, this time as the rear guard that saved the Union army at the Battle of Chickamauga. The next evening the remnants of the 41st arrived safely back in Chattanooga.

By February of 1864, the regiment was freezing in eastern Tennessee. It now consisted of 188 men, and most of these had been wounded at least once. With their three-year enlistments due to expire, the government requested they re-enlist for three more years. One hundred and eighty said yes, and would march with Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman to Atlanta.

Rich is a history instructor whose radio spot, "A Touch of Cleveland History" is heard on WCPN FM/90.3. This column appears each Sunday leading up to Cleveland's bicentennial in July 1996.

MORE THAN YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT

RICHARD BLAZER



*Captain Richard Blazer
"Blazer's Scouts"
91st Ohio Vols.*

In the Fall of 1864 General Philip H. Sheridan was given the assignment to clear the Shenendoah Valley of Confederate troops and turn the valley - the major supply source for Lee's army - into a place where a "crow flying over would have to carry his own rations. During Sheridan's campaign against Jubal Early's army, one of the problems Sheridan would have to deal with was his own supply line. The reason this would be a problem was John Singleton Mosby and his 43rd Virginia Battalion.

Hit and run raids on Union supply trains, midnight ambushes of foraging details, long-range sniping at unwary marchers and pickets were the "Grey Ghost's" favored tactics. The fact that Mosby's raiders seemed to disappear into the countryside helped them control an area in Farquier and Loudon counties that came to be known as Mosby's Confederacy.

Sheridan wanted Mosby destroyed. On August 20, 1864, he informed Major General C.C. Augar, commander of the Department of Washington, of a solution to the Mosby problem. Sheridan informed Augar that he had "100 men who will take the contract to clean out Mosby's gang. I want 100 Spencer rifles for them." This well armed unit was to be known as the Independent Scouts, but soon was called "Blazer's Scouts" in honor of their captain.

Captain Richard Blazer came highly recommended to Sheridan for this assignment by one of his corps commanders, Major General George Crook. While in West Virginia earlier in the war Crook had formed a band known as the Legion of Honor to combat the myriad of guerrilla activities.

Blazer was born on April 12, 1829 in Western Virginia. Little is known about his early life, although it is reported that he fought Indians out West prior to the Civil War. When the war broke out Blazer was living near Gallipolis, Ohio, working as a steamboat pilot on the Ohio River. On September 7, 1862, he mustered in as a first lieutenant in Company B of the 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Ironton, Ohio. From September, 1862 to May 1863, Blazer and his regiment served in the Kanawha River Valley until ordered to Ohio to help pursue John Hunt Morgan. That September Blazer was assigned to the Independent Scouts under Colonel Carr B. White until November when he returned to the 91st. On February 22, 1864, Blazer was detached to the Legion of Honor - officially a part of Company G, 23rd O.V.I.. Blazer, assigned back to Company B 91st O.V.I., was appointed captain in May, 1864, following the death of that company's previous captain, James Niday.

Blazer appeared at Sheridan's headquarters while the furor still raged

over Mosby's attack on a wagon train at Berryville. Now Sheridan ordered Blazer to command 100 picked men- big, rawboned Ohio River boatmen inured to hardships and danger - to destroy Mosby.

Blazer strongly resembled his former chief Crook in features: high cheekbones, straight outshooting sandy hair, mustache and chinwhiskers, eyelids slanting downward to the nose in which set steel gray eyes of eagle sharpness, marred somewhat by a kink or cross in one.

Blazer soon became a thorn in Mosby's side. Blazer's forays usually consumed about three days, during which time he rarely went into camp until late at night and always moved before daybreak. Blazer was celerity itself, constantly turning up at the most unseasonable hours where least expected and least desired by the partisans.

On September 4, 1864, Blazer tracked a squadron of Mosby's men to Myer's Ford on the Shennandoah River. Mosby had divided his command, part of which he accompanied to Kabletown, the rest at Myer's Ford. When Mosby returned he learned that Blazer's Scouts had surprised and routed his men. Blazer reported 13 Confederates killed, 6 wounded, and 5 captured, while only sustaining a loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded.

Now it was a military necessity for Mosby to wipe out Blazer. The valley wasn't large enough to hold the rival clans. As one of Mosby's men afterward explained it, "Mosby and Blazer could not long inhabit opposite sides of the Blue Ridge Mountains and Mosby was resolved to bring the rivalry to a speedy and decisive issue."

In mid-October a citizen told Mosby that Captain Blazer was roving the neighborhood. Mosby struck Blazer's trail and came upon his camp. Rushing the camp the Gray Ghost found it abandoned. Mosby later confessed, "He (Blazer) was a bold but cautious commander and left before daybreak."

On November 17, Blazer's Scouts had captured Lieutenant John W. Puryear of Mosby's command. Puryear had been scouting near Kabletown. Brought before Lieutenant Thomas K. Coles, Blazer's second in command, for questioning, Puryear refused to give information as to Mosby's whereabouts. As a last resort, Cole ordered the Confederate swung up by the neck. Three times Puryear was pulled into the air at the end of a halter, the last time losing consciousness, before Cole gave up.

The next day, Mosby got word of Blazer's whereabouts. "Old Blaze" as the Confederates called him, was with 61 of his men near Myerstown and Kabletown. Under the weather himself, Mosby ordered Dolly Richards to take companies A & B (numbering 115 men) to "wipe him out". Richards trailed Blazer to Myerstown, concealed one company and feigned retreat with the other. When Blazer rushed into the trap, Richards turned upon them with both companies. In the melee the outnumbered Federals received the worst of it. Only when his troopers had fallen thick around him did Blazer order a retreat. he took flight with part of his men. Blazer was well mounted and made a race for his life pursued by four rangers - John Alexander, Sydnor Ferguson, Cab Maddux, and Lewis Thornton Powell (the same Lewis Powell a.k.a. Payne that attacked Seward on April 14, 1865 as part of Booth's assassination conspiracy).

Eighteen year old Syd Ferguson was mounted on one of the fastest horses in Mosby's battalion and as he drew near to Blazer, opened fire with his pistol. Fortunately for Blazer all of Ferguson's shots missed the mark. Undaunted Ferguson overtook Blazer and rising in his stirrups, reached over and struck Blazer in the side of the head with the empty pistol, knocking him off his horse. Blazer landed near a fence corner. After regaining his faculties, he staggered to his feet and said to his captors, "Boys, you have whipped us

fairly. All I ask is that you treat us well."

One Yankee who wasn't treated well was Lieutenant Cole. Cole had already surrendered to Ranger John Alexander, when John Puryear, who had escaped in the melee, found him and shot him in the chest with a captured pistol.

Blazer was sent to Libby Prison where he remained for a month until being moved to Danville. Two months later he was returned to Libby and paroled on February 22, 1865.

On June 24, 1865, near Cumberland, Maryland, Blazer was formally mustered out of the 91st Ohio at the age of 36. He returned to Gallipolis where he became a farmer. His stay in Libby Prison, however, left him debilitated with rheumatism and kidney disease. Blazer successfully ran for sheriff of Gallia County where he served for four years.

On October 25, 1878, Blazer was attacked with fever and gastritis. Four days later at 2 P.M. he died. He was buried in Mound Hill Cemetery in Gallipolis. His wife, Dolly and three of their eight children were later buried at his side. Today his grave is marked by a small granite stone that bears the simple inscription "Captain Richard."

"A Match for Mosby" by Michael J. Martin. America's Civil War, Vol. 7 #3, July, 1994.

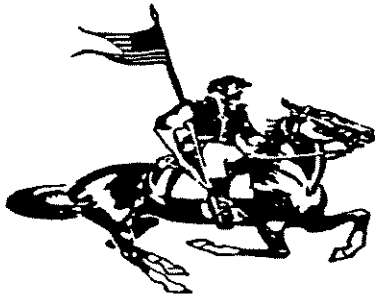
The James E. Taylor Sketch Book.
Mosby's Ranger's by Jeffry Wert.



Syd Ferguson, the spurless rooster, rides up beside Blazer and raising in his stirrups, drops him into the dust with the butt of his pistol.

The Civil War Round-Table

of Cleveland



Application For Membership

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ Business Phone _____
City State Zip Code Home Phone _____

Occupation _____

What is your principal Civil War interest? _____

What Civil War site would you most like to visit on a field trip? _____

Could you deliver a talk before the Round Table on any phase of the civil War? _____
Subject? _____

Signed _____ *Date* _____

*Current Dues 1995/1996 \$ 35.00. Please make check payable to Civil War Round-Table.
Dues and this application should be mailed to our Treasurer:*

*John Moore
6967 Gates Rd.
Gates Mills, Ohio 44040*

Sponsor _____

"THE EARLY WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA" WITH ED BEARSS

APRIL 11-14, 1996—18TH ANNUAL CONFEDERATE HISTORICAL INSTITUTE

(Surplus Proceeds Will Benefit HERITAGEPAC)

P. O. Box 7388, Little Rock AR 72217

Jerry L. Russell, National Chairman, Presiding (Phone 501-225-3996)

Headquarters Hotel to be Announced/Charleston, West Virginia

Registration Fee to be Determined; Approx. \$250;

Includes Sessions, Meals, and Motorcoach Tours. Does Not Include Lodging.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11

12 NOON REGISTRATION

1:00 P.M. Welcome and Opening Remarks. Jerry Russell.

"The 1861 Kanawha Valley Campaign." Terry Lowery, Author/Historian, South Charleston

2:00 P.M. "Civil War Trivia in the Kanawha Valley." Noble K. Wyatt, Poca, W. Va.

2:45 P.M. BREAK

3:00 P.M. "The Life of COL George S. Patton, CSA." Richard Andre, Author/Historian, Charleston.

3:45 P.M. "The Battle of Droop Mountain." Speaker to be announced.

4:30 P.M. "Lee's West Virginia Campaign." Tim McKinney, Author/Historian, Fayetteville, W. Va.

6:00 P.M. COMMAND POST (CASH BAR).

7:00 P.M. BANQUET. Speaker and topic to be announced.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

7:00 A.M. BREAKFAST.

8:00 A.M. MOTORCOACH TOUR to Gauley Bridge, Miller Tavern, Old Gauley Bridge, Fayetteville, Carnifex Ferry Battlefield, Kessler's Cross Lanes. Led by Ed Bearss. (Box lunch.)

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

7:30 P.M. BANQUET. Speaker and topic to be announced.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

7:00 A.M. BREAKFAST.

8:00 A.M. MOTORCOACH TOUR to Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs, Rocky Gap, Droop Mountain. Led by Ed Bearss. (Box Lunch)

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

7:30 P.M. BANQUET. "The Early War in Western Virginia." Edwin C. Bearss.

The Sunday, April 14, Alternate Tour (which costs extra) has not been decided yet. More details later.

SIGN ME UP FOR THE 18TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN CHARLESTON, WEST VA. I ENCLOSE A \$25 DEPOSIT.

NAME _____ Desired Name on Badge _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

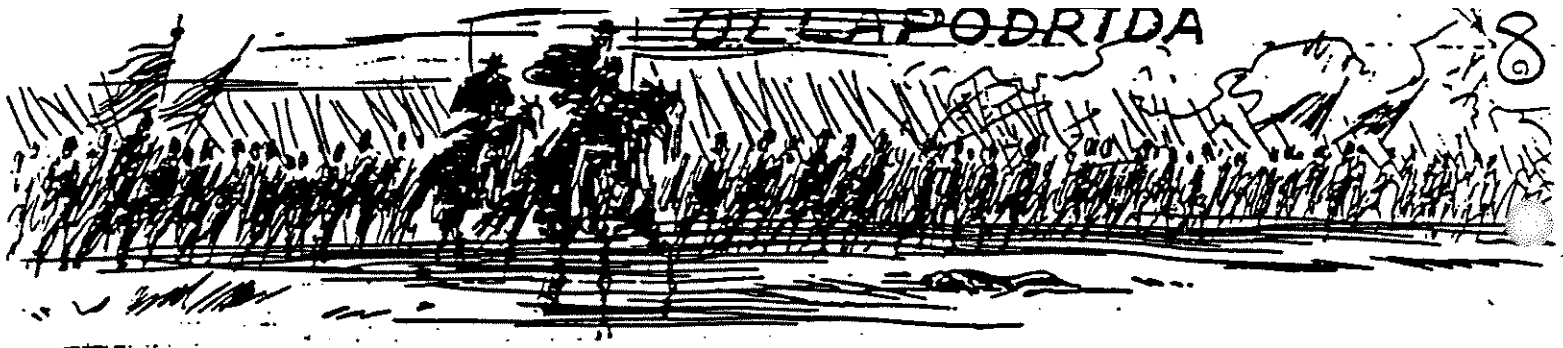
PHONE NUMBERS: DAY _____ NIGHT _____ EMERGENCY _____

My deposit check in the amount of \$ 25.00 is enclosed. (Members only. Dues: \$20 per year.)

For reservations for airline tix, rental car, etc., contact Virginia or Jim at Action Travel, 800-331-1580.

CHI USE ONLY
D _____
E _____
A _____

RETURN TO: CHI 1996 CONFERENCE, BOX 7388, LITTLE ROCK AR 72217



During the first twelve months of the Civil War, a total of 7,000 Union and Confederate soldiers were killed. The next two months alone saw a frightening escalation of the fighting - with over 10,000 more soldiers killed. In the end, over 620,000 soldiers (360,000 Union and 260,000 Confederate) would die.

--- The Boys' War: Confederate and Union Soldiers Talk
About the Civil War by Jim Murphy pp71

Money was a preoccupation of all Civil War soldiers. Money was needed to buy supplies not provided by the army from sutlers or stores. Of course, whenever an army arrived in an area, the price of everything shot up. This intensified the need for cash and heightened the lengths to which soldiers would go to earn it. Many turned to gambling. Elisha Stockwell, a Wisconsin private, stumbled upon a lucrative business when he was camped in the South. Stockwell and a messmate discovered that they could buy one dollar of Confederate money from Union soldiers for three cents and sell it to Southern citizens in town for ten cents. In just one day, he and his new business partner earned almost forty dollars. But then, as Stockwell tells it, they got greedy. "We bought some off a Wisconsin boy that was printed on white paper. It was imitation of Reb's money, but wasn't signed. We colored the paper with coffee and got Nate Clapp of my company, who was a good pen-man, to sign it. We had a genuine bill for a sample, and it passed all right. But the Reb citizen we sold it to found out it was counterfeit, and wouldn't buy any more from the Yanks. So we ruined our business by being dishonest."

--- The Boys' War: Confederate and Union Soldiers Talk
About the Civil War by Jim Murphy pp62

Among the 17 officers who gained the rank of lieutenant general in the Confederate army, only three did not attend West Point. They were Nathan Bedford Forrest, Wade Hampton, and Richard Taylor. The youngest lieutenant general in the Confederate army was Stephen D. Lee.

--- Nine Men in Gray by Charles L. Dufour pp2
--- Forrest at Brice's Crossroads by Edwin C. Bearss

From The President's Desk

From The President's Desk

From The President's Desk

From The President's Desk

From The President's Desk



I hope everybody had a happy holiday and are looking forward to an excellent New Year coming up. This past December our member, Bill McGrath, gave an excellent talk concerning the battle between the U.S.S. Monitor and the C.S.S. Virginia at Hampton's Roads.

We were finally able to honor Lynn Lazzaro for all of his efforts on behalf of the Roundtable in having the case against us involving Johnson's Island dismissed. Lynn was honored with a print of the CSS Alabama being defeated by the USS Kearsarg.

This month coming up we have a quiz being prepared by Kevin Casey. I am looking forward to this. Although Kevin is not going to be able to be present during the quiz, he has informed me that everyone will be able to answer some of the questions on the quiz. Brian Kowell and I will be the quiz masters. I look forward to this being a most enjoyable evening.

An announcement for the meeting for February, the date of the meeting is going to be on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1996. Dr. Earnhart will speak. We have had to change the date due to scheduling with the Hermit Club. So make yourself available for Thursday, February 15.

John D. Sutula



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

CWRT OF CINCINNATI
P.O. Box 1336
Cincinnati, OH 45201