



The Charger

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P.O. Box 5786, Cleveland, Ohio 44101

MARCH 1988

269th MEETING

VOL 9 #7

DATE:

Tuesday, March 8, 1988

PLACE:

The Hermit Club

SUBJECT:

The Battle of Brandy Station

SPEAKER:

Marshall D. Krolick

TIME:

Cocktails 6:00 PM Dinner 7:00 PM

RESERVATIONS:

Please call 371-0260 ASAP
Reservations are a MUST!



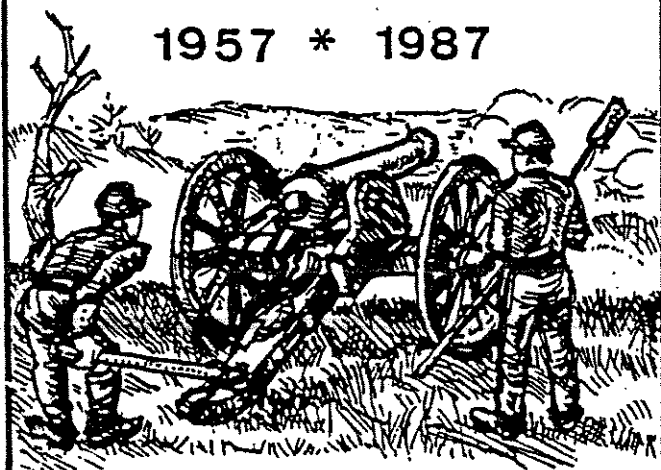
James E.B. Stuart



Alfred Pleasonton

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

1957 * 1987



1987 - 1988

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MOVING?

PLEASE LET US KNOW
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
YOUR NEW ADDRESS...

A group of concerned historians, preservationists, and Civil War buffs recently established The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, Inc. to take firm measures to preserve the legacy of the Civil War. The group will raise funds through membership and donations to be used to acquire historic property threatened with destruction.

Gary Gallagher is president of the Association and Bob Krick is vice president. Merle and Pat Sumner are serving as co-treasurers. Initial funding came from Dan Jordan who donated a \$250 speaker honorarium. For further information, write: Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, Inc., P.O. Box 23, Arlington, VA 22210.

OUR SPEAKER

A native of Chicago, Mr. Krolick received his B.A. degree from Drake University in 1959 and a J.D. from Northwestern University School of Law in 1962. He is a partner in the Chicago law firm of Deutsch, Levy & Engel, Chtd. H. resides in Northbrook, Ill., with his wife and three children.



Marshall D. Krolick

Mr. Krolick is Past President of Congregation B'Nai Jehoshua Beth Elohim in Glenview, Ill., and current serves as Executive Vice President of the Les Turner Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Foundation, Ltd., as a member of the National Board of Trustees of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, as Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Federation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and as a member of the Zoning Board of Appeals of the Village of Northbrook.

A member of the Civil War round Table of Chicago since 1961, Mr. Krolick has served that organization in several capacities including President, 1971-1972, and Editor of its newsletter from 1974 to 1979. In addition to speaking regularly on 1861-65 topics to schools and civic organizations in the Chicago area, he has also addressed Civil War organizations and symposiums in Chicago, Gettysburg, St. Louis, Kansas City, Atlanta, Louisville, Madison, Minneapolis, Harrisburg, Cincinnati, Lynchburg as well as the Milwaukee CWRT. He has also served as a guide for tours of Gettysburg and other Civil War battlefields.

His published works include several articles which have appeared in Virginia Country Magazine's *Civil War Quarterly*; the introduction to Morningside Bookshop's reprint edition of the *History of the Eighth Cavalry Regiment, Illinois Volunteers*; and, for several years, a regular column in *Civil War Times Illustrated*. Among his current projects are a study of the First Day at Gettysburg, a history of the First Virginia Cavalry, and the editing of the papers of William Brooke-Rawl, an officer of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Events of 125 Years Ago

MARCH 1863

- MARCH 3 President Lincoln signed "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes." This was the first effective Federal draft.
- MARCH 5 Federal soldiers acting on their own, badly damage the offices of the allegedly pro-Southern Columbus, Ohio, "Crisis."
- MARCH 7 General Banks' Federal force moved north from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and toward Port Hudson in its operations to cooperate with Grant's activities against Vicksburg. Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith assumed command of all Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River.
- MARCH 8 Capt. John S. Mosby lead 29 partisan raiders into Fairfax County Court House behind Union lines and ignominiously captured Brig. Gen. E.H. Stroughton asleep at his headquarters.
- MARCH 11 Federal gunboats and troops moved through the tangle of bayous and overgrown waterways from Yazoo Pass to the Yalobusha River to be replused by the Confederates at Fort Pemberton.
- MARCH 14 Admiral Farragut leads his squadron past the batteries of Port Hudson, La.
- MARCH 17 The Battle of Kelly's Ford is fought. During this engagement John Pelham is killed.
- MARCH 24 A Federal expedition under Gen Sherman is replused north of Vicksburg near Steele's and Black Bayous.
- MARCH 29 Gen. Grant ordered McClernand to march south from Milliken's Bend on the west side of the Mississippi to New Carthage, below Vicksburg. Sherman and McPherson were to follow.

- The Civil War Day by Day by E. B. Long



FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK....



More thoughts on a few subjects:

Fellow Round Table member, Michael Dory and his son Sean, will present a series of static displays and lectures on "Germanic Napoleonic Armies" at the Twinsburg Public Library during the month of April, 1988. The following lectures, each between 2 and 4 PM, will be given: April 10- Smaller Germanic Armies, April 17- Prussian Army, and April 24- Bavarian and Wurtemberg Armies. You can call Mike or Sean at 581-9364 for more information and directions.

During the past month I have been blitzed by preservation literature. At the end of THE CHARGER you will find information on two worthwhile causes. In the name of the Cleveland Civil War Round Table, \$100 was donated to the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, Inc.. I encourage all to give as much as possible to each of these organizations.

Perhaps you saw the article on the threat to the Bull Run Site in the February 3 issue of the CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER or received the card below. Please address this important threat in whatever manner possible. We all must work together to preserve the past.

The Hazel-Peterson Co., which got zoning approval for a residential & office park next to Manassas Battlefield, now plans a 600-acre giant shopping mall to be developed by DeBartolo Corp. The resulting congestion will destroy Manassas Battlefield as a historic site.

PLEASE WRITE IN PROTEST!

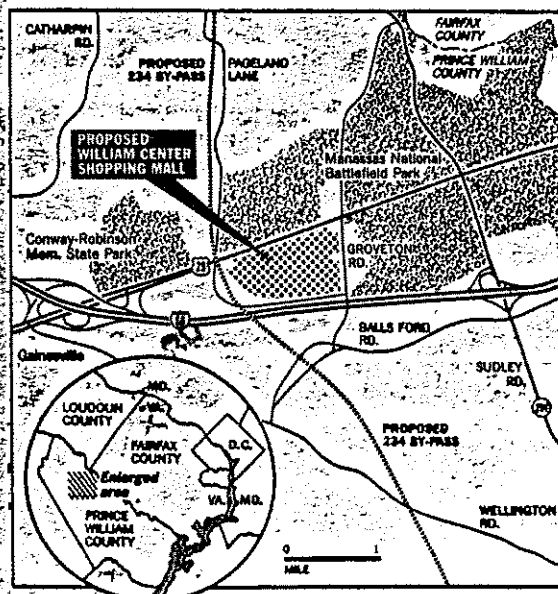
Marie Izzo, Cartwright, DeBartolo Corp.
7620 Market St., Youngstown, OH 44512

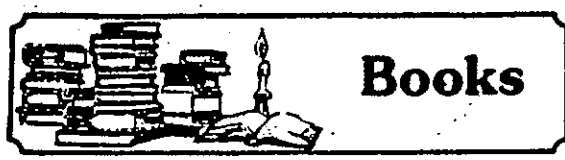
Editor, The Washington Post
1150 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20071

Editor, The Washington Times
3600 New York Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002

Your Senators, c/o U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

AND SEND A CHECK TO HELP WITH EXPENSES TO: SAVE THE BATTLEFIELD COMMITTEE, BOX 110RT CATHARPIN, VA 22018.





The Ohioan who dared to nag Lincoln

SALMON P. CHASE: A Life in Politics. By Frederick J. Blue. Kent State University Press, 420 pp., \$28.

By ALLAN PESKIN

Most of us give Salmon Portland Chase only an occasional fleeting thought when we pull a \$10,000 bill from our wallets and idly admire his portrait engraved on its face while perhaps wondering what he did to entitle it to be printed there.

Readers of Gore Vidal's *Lincoln* or last year's entry in the *Gone With the Wind* Sweepstakes, William Safire's *Freedom*, may recall Chase as a secondary character hanging around cabinet meetings and giving President Lincoln a hard time.

Those curious to learn more about the Civil War secretary of the Treasury had nowhere to turn until now, since no full-scale biography of Chase had appeared in this century. Such neglect is astounding given that the flood of Civil War books is so massive that it sometimes seems as if everyone in that conflict above the rank of corporal has had his biography appear in print.

Frederick J. Blue, a professor of history at Youngstown State University, attributes the scholarly neglect of Chase to his abominable handwriting, which has discouraged

A re-evaluation of Salmon P. Chase, the man behind the face of the \$10,000 bill.

all those who try to decipher his manuscripts. This may have been a consideration, but in view of the fact that the much less legible scrawls of Horace Greeley or Julia Grant have not deterred biographers, one suspects that there are other reasons at work.

The main obstacle to a Chase biography is Chase himself. A man of ponderous dignity and massive ego, Chase had no room in his makeup for a sense of humor. Indeed, he deplored Lincoln's frivolity as unseemly. Life to Chase, the nephew of an Episcopal bishop, was grim and earnest.

After years of research, biographers sometimes take on their subject's characteristics. Consequently, it is hardly surprising that Blue has produced a grim and earnest book, unrelieved by those light touches which Chase undoubtedly would have deplored. Like its subject, this biography is eminently respectable but hardly lovable.

True to its subtitle, this book is about a

life in politics. After burying three wives and four of his six daughters, Chase immersed himself so deeply in public affairs that politics was his life. Beginning as a Cincinnati attorney with a penchant for defending fugitive slaves, he rose through the political ranks to U.S. senator, Ohio governor, Lincoln's secretary of the Treasury and, ultimately, chief justice of the United States. His career was propelled by a hatred of slavery and by consuming ambition for the presidency.

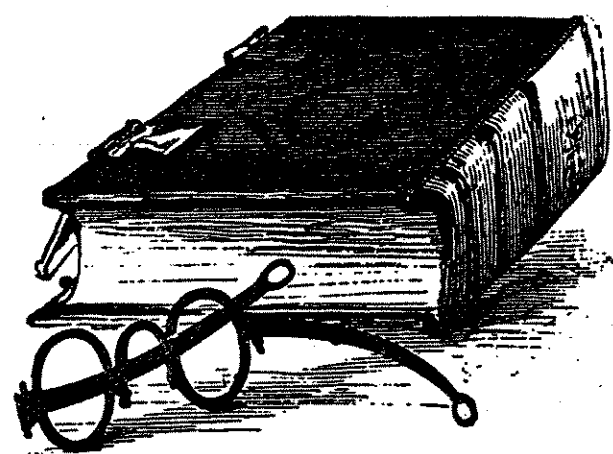
That ambition, of course, would never be achieved, even though Chase would join or flirt with an estimated nine different political parties in his relentless pursuit of the White House. The failure was due to his own tragic flaws of pride and self-righteousness.

"Chase is a good man," conceded Benjamin Wade, his Ohio political rival, "but his theology is unsound. He thinks there is four person in the Trinity."

Yet Lincoln, against whom Chase ceaselessly intrigued, even from within the cabinet, had a kinder evaluation.

"Chase is about one and a half times bigger than any other man I ever knew," he said.

The last word on such an enigmatic, controversial statesman has clearly not yet



SALMON P. CHASE

been said, but Blue's long-overdue biographical study of Salmon P. Chase represents a welcome fresh start towards a re-evaluation of the man behind the face of the \$10,000 bill.

Peskin is the author of a prize-winning biography of James A. Garfield.

ANSWERS
TO
LAST
MONTH'S
PUZZLE



ACROSS

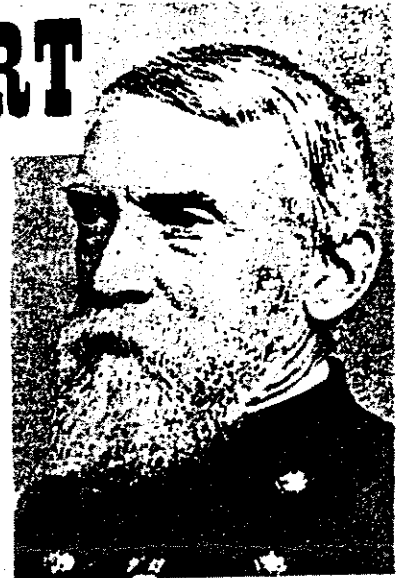
DOWN

- WHERE FARRAGUT DAMNED THE TORPEDOES
- SHORT FOR PIERRE'S STATE
- MOVEMENT AIMED AT REFORMING THE DRINKING HABITS OF AMERICANS
- SITE OF McCLELLAN OFFENSIVE
- CONFEDERATE STATE & IRONCLAD
- INVENTOR OF THE MONITOR
- U.S.M. WAS WORLD'S LARGEST IN 1865
- ABBREVIATION WITH SAVAGE OR BRANDY
- CONFEDERATE STATE
- THE IN NEW YORK CITY IN JULY, 1863, WAS THE WORST IN U.S. HISTORY
- CONFEDERATE CAVALRY COMMANDER
- TOTAL WAR ADVOCATE IN GEORGIA
- UNION STATE
- GOAL OF RECONSTRUCTION WAS TO NORTH AND SOUTH AGAIN
- NEMESIS OF BURNSIDE'S MARCH
- BLOODY DEFEAT FOR GRANT IN 1864
- SHORT FOR HAMLIN OR JOHNSON POSITION
- ONE OF ANTI-IMMIGRANT SENTIMENT
- CIGAR WRAPPER THAT LIT UP McCLELLAN
- WORD DESCRIBING CONFEDERATE CURRENCY
- POLITICAL GENERAL WHO SERVED UNDER GRANT
- SLAVE STATE THAT DIDN'T SECEDE

- UNION GENERAL KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA
- BUTLER OR WADE
- HE DIDN'T WANT TO ATTACK AT GETTYSBURG
- CAPTURE OF THIS CITY HELPED LINCOLN WIN REELECTION
- CIVIL WAR WAS A FOUR STRUGGLE
- CONFEDERATE STATE OR IRONCLAD
- GRIERSON, FORREST, CUSTER, ETC.
- SHORT FOR A CONFEDERATE STATE
- ABOUT 200,000 UNION SOLDIERS DECIDED TO DURING THE CIVIL WAR
- REBEL MONOGRAM
- WHAT LEE DID ON TRAVELLER
- GETTYSBURG PROMONTORIES
- FATHER NEPTUNE OF LINCOLN'S NAVY
- SCOURGE OF THE SHENANDOAH
- HE FAILED AT FREDERICKSBURG
- SHORT FOR A BORDER STATE
- LINE OF SOLDIERS
- HE FELT THE BARB AT CHANCELLORSVILLE
- CONFEDERATE GENERAL OR FORT
- GRANT AT APPOMATTOX
- A YOUNG MR. LINCOLN
- MILITARY OR BUSINESS ABBREVIATION
- SHORT FOR BISMARCK'S STATE

More Than You Ever Wanted To Know About

CHARLES CHAMPION GILBERT



One of the most hated commanders in General Don Carlos Buell's Army of the Ohio was the commander of his Provisional III Corps, Charles C. Gilbert.

Gilbert was born March 1, 1822 at Zanesville, Ohio. He graduated from West Point, served in the war against Mexico, served on the faculty of the Military Academy, and, at the onset of the Civil War, was a captain assigned frontier duty. In his first action against the Confederates at Wilson's Creek, he was badly wounded while leading his company of regulars.

Upon recovery, Captain Gilbert was on Buell's staff serving as inspector general for the Army of the Ohio. In this capacity he saw action at Shiloh and Corinth.

Following the Union disaster at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and the assassination of General William "Bull" Nelson, Horatio G. Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, appointed Gilbert "acting major general." Although his appointment was unofficial and had not been approved by President Lincoln, Captain Gilbert was soon seen wearing the uniform of a major general.

As the rebels marched toward the Ohio River in late summer 1862, Buell desperately needed someone to take General Nelson's place as a Corps commander. Buell, thinking Gilbert's promotion to general was official, selected him to head up the III Provisional Corps.

Gilbert quickly earned the wrath of the men in his Corps. Gilbert had given the troops stringent orders against foraging. When the 36th Illinois Regiment had halted opposite an orchard "A few men scaled the fence and were filling their pockets with apples when Gilbert came by and caught them...furious (Gilbert) then ordered his escort to fire upon the men. (The rest of the 36th Illinois Regiment) sprang to their feet, seized (their) muskets, ramming cartridges and clicking gunlocks. Gilbert saw the look of defiance and determination in the eyes of the men of the 36th and angrily demanded to see their officer. Captain Miller, sitting crosslegged on his horse, was pointed out. The general advanced and with harsh invectives assailed him. The captain remained cool. 'General, one word from me will call the boys out of that orchard a damn sight sooner than you can shoot them out, and should it come to that, I have the honor to assure you General that my boys never allow themselves to be outdone in a shooting business. I think your fellows had better put up their shooting irons, for the first flash of a carbine at one of them boys will be the death knell of every mothers son who had a hand in the business.'"

In another incident Gilbert took Colonel Iron's sword of the 86th Illinois Regiment and put him under arrest for letting one of his men climb a persimmon tree. Gilbert's air of self-importance and his inability to understand the common soldier continued to widen the breach between him and the men of the Third Corps. A soldier of the 17th Ohio wrote: "Over us was some man, an acquaintance of Buell holding a lieutenant's or captain's commission in the Regular Army. We had never heard of him before...his name was Gilbert, was thought at first to be Buell's chief wagon master. He was recognized as some type of defacto commander."

Another incident involved the 10th Indiana Regiment. After marching all day in the heat and dust and late into the night the regiment halted at midnight. It was customary for the men to divide column and lie down on both sides of the road. Many were soon fast asleep until a column of horsemen rode up kicking up dust everywhere. One of the horsemen called out to Captain Bosewell of the 10th

"What regiment is this?"

"It is the 10th Indiana," Bosewell replied.

"Why the hell don't you get up and salute me when I pass?"

"Who in the hell are you?" asked Bosewell.

"Major General Gilbert, by sir. Give me your sword, sir, you are under arrest."

By this time Colonel Kise of the 10th came down to see what the trouble was.

"Are you the Colonel of this regiment?" demanded Gilbert. When Kise replied that he was Gilbert continued, "Damn nice, Colonel. Why are you not in line and salute me as I pass?"

Colonel Kise told him after marching all day and night steady for a week he would hold no dress parade at midnight for any damn fool living and the best he could do was to move on.

Infuriated, Gilbert rode up to the color bearer and demanded the colors saying that he would disgrace such an armed mob.

Dave Loudon, the color bearer cursed him and told him if he polluted the colors by touching them he would kill him. Jim Luddington, Co. H said, "Now here, damn son, get out of here, or you are a dead man, go, get!" Luddington then jabbed Gilbert's horse with a bayonet. The horse reared, plunged and nearly threw Gilbert before taking off at a gallop. Gilbert was quickly followed by his large staff.

During the battle of Perryville, Gilbert remained back at his headquarters or Buell's leaving the direction of the battle to his subordinates. Buell had ordered a Union attack for October 9th and Gilbert could not convince himself that the firing he heard coming from his front could be the Confederates attacking instead. In fact, while at Buell's headquarters and hearing the firing, Gilbert sent an order to the front "to stop that useless waste of powder" and then sat down to dine with Buell.

For his conduct at Perryville Gilbert was relieved and never again held a field command. The Senate failed to act upon his nomination as general. He later became major of the 19th Infantry

and performed desk duties until the end of the war. He rose to the rank of colonel after the war and commanded various posts in the west until his retirement in 1886. He retired to his Baltimore home where he died January 17, 1903.

In a series of articles written after the war for "Southern Bivovac" and condensed in Battles and Leaders, Gilbert claimed that his Corps saved McCook's from destruction and helping to win the battle.

-Perryville: Battle for Kentucky by Kenneth
A. Hoffendorfer

-Generals in Blue by Ezra Warner

-Encyclopedia of the Civil War ed by
Patricia Faust



Last Month's Meeting

Fellow Round Table member, George Vourlojianis, addressed the well attended (forty-three persons) February meeting on the reconstruction movement of 1866 and the role George A. Custer played in promoting President Andrew Johnson's policy.

George V. differentiated between the four political groups (Radicals, Moderate Republicans, Conservative Republicans, and Northern Democrats) each of whom had their own views of the role repatriated Confederates and newly freed blacks should play in their state's return to the Union.

President Johnson's approach was to permit repatriated Southerners to hold office and then to leave it to the state legislatures to decide on the question of the extent of civil rights granted to blacks.

While the debate raged in Washington, Custer, reduced to the rank of captain following the end of the war, served a controversial tour of duty in Texas. Upon his return East, he quickly and accurately sized up the situation. Always one to take advantage of an opportunity, he threw his support behind President Johnson.

During a pro-Johnson convention in Cleveland on September 17, 1866, Custer spoke in support of the President's plan for reconstruction, calling for the band to play Dixie at the end. As in the past, his judgement paid off and he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 7th Cavalry on September 28, 1866.

Our speaker knew his topic well and was well received by his attentive audience.



Please Make Reservation

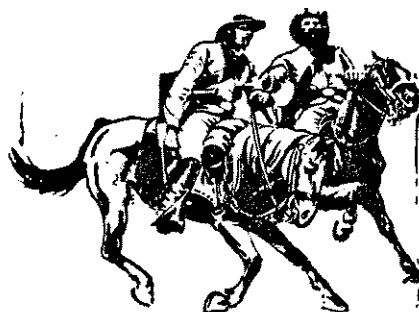
call 371-0260

Scenes I'd Like to Have Seen



Following the Federal route at Chickamauga, a Confederate cavalry column pounded northward on the LaFayette road on the morning of Monday, September 21, rapidly approaching Rossville, Georgia. Personally leading the advance guard of the Rebel pursuit was Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Just out of Rossville, Forrest and his advance came up on a segment of the Union rear-guard under Colonel Robert H. G. Minty. Typically, like a god of war, rising in his stirrups and roaring "Charge!", Forrest led some 400 of his troopers headlong toward the enemy. The Federals fired a volley, perhaps aimed at the general himself, and one of the shots severed a large artery in his horse's neck. Seeing the blood spurting from the wound, Forrest leaned over, poked a finger into the artery, and thus scotched the bleeding and continued to plunge forward in pursuit. The Yankees were driven toward Chattanooga. When the action was over Forrest dismounted, removed his finger from the artery, and the horse fell dead.

-"First with the Most" Forrest by
Robert S. Henry pp 191
Illustrated by Stu Cramer



Confederate Skeletons Uncovered In New Mexico

Thirty-two skeletons, believed to be the remains of Confederate soldiers from Texas, have been recovered from a mass grave in New Mexico. They are to be returned to Texas for reinterment.

According to the Associated Press, anthropologists from the Museum of New Mexico uncovered the skeletons at a site southeast of Santa Fe. Tom Livesay, the museum director, said the remains are those of Confederate cavalymen who were killed at the Battle of Glorieta Pass on March 28, 1862.

The grave was discovered by Kip Siler, who was digging the foundation for a new house. Found among the bones were buttons and belt buckles, seven U.S. half-dollars, and a quantity of .58-caliber minie balls, a type of bullet used by Union forces. Most of the buttons and buckles were also U.S. Army issue.

Livesay says that in 1861 Confederate forces raided a U.S. Army supply depot in San Antonio, Texas. Supplies seized in the raid included uniforms that later were worn by some troops of the Texas Mounted Volunteers. The Texans wore the U.S. belt buckles upside down, Livesay said.

-From the New Orleans CWRT News Letter

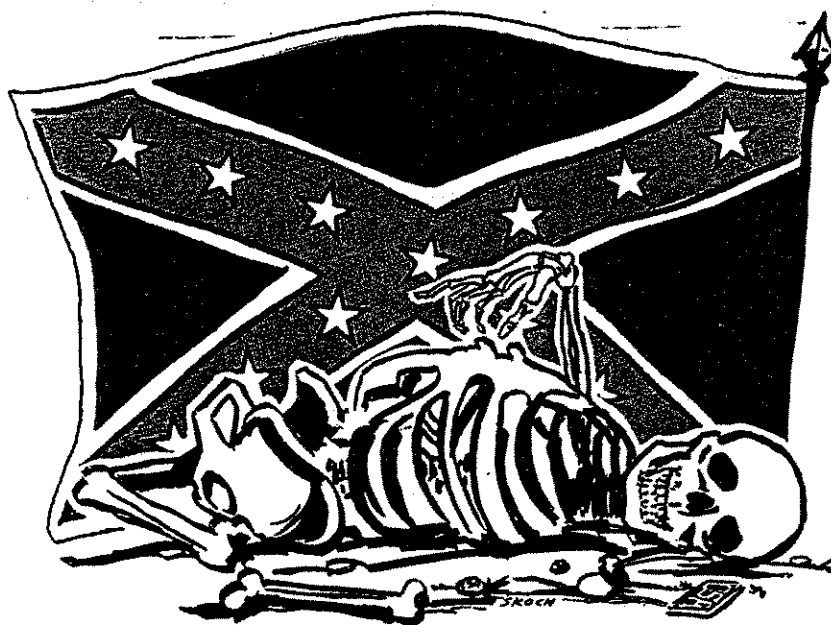


Illustration by
George Skoch

THE SOUTH SHALL RISE AGAIN

Glorieta Pass May Become Historic Site

Glorieta Pass Battlefield, referred to in the preceding article, will become a National Historic Site if Congress approves a now pending measure.

Jerry Russell, chairman of Civil War Round Table Associates, reports from Little Rock that House Resolution 3118 would set aside 50 acres for the commemorative site. He believes the National Park Service will oppose the project unless a larger area is included.

Russell urges Round Table members to write their Congressmen in support of the measure and, at the same time, recommend the addition of enough acreage to gain Park Service approval.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CIVIL WAR SITES, INC.

Post Office Box 23
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Vice President
Brian C. Pohanka
Secretary
Merlin E. Sumner
Treasurer

January 27, 1988

Directors:

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Edward T. Wenzel

Dear Civil War Colleague:

I always have disliked form letters and since computers have made them a dreadfully familiar feature of modern life, I've come to loathe them. This is a form letter, you will notice, and it was generated on a computer. The cause it supports, I think you will agree, warrants recourse to any device that can spread the word far and wide and rapidly. At least five hundred others will receive copies of this letter.

The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites offers what may well be the last, best hope for a dozen or more of the battlefields spread across Virginia that enjoy no trace of permanent preservation--places like Kernstorn, Cedar Mountain, Mine Run, Brandy Station, and Five Forks. The all-but-complete obliteration of Chantilly in the past couple of years highlights the dangers. The Association has been incorporated in Virginia since last summer and now stands ready to begin a serious drive for membership as the first step toward achieving its mission.

The initial officers and board include a variety of individuals deeply committed to saving some portion of the unprotected Civil War sites. Each has contributed substantially, in both funds and time, to getting the organization started. I care about few things, if indeed any, more than the Virginia battlefields, and am encouraged to know that many others share my zeal. The Association only printed stationery and literature in the past few days, and this letter inaugurates our initial drive for membership; even so the Association already boasts about two hundred members--people who heard of the organization by word of mouth or who read of it in a published account. Last week an American living in Papua, New Guinea, sent a very substantial three-figures check along with ardent wishes for success.

The benefits of membership will include some temporal things, such as opportunities for members-only gatherings, chances at limited-edition prints, and a quarterly newsletter (first issue due June 1). Those amenities will lure few, though, by comparison with the chance to go to Port Republic or Brandy Station or Cedar Creek on some future visit to the seat of the War, and to look across a few acres which you have helped to save forevermore.

Please join APCWS at once, and pledge yourself to enlisting everyone you know who shares your enthusiasm. The enclosed remittance envelope makes joining easy, but your friends can join in droves by simply using a photocopy from it, or writing down the address and mailing a check in an ordinary envelope. There's every likelihood that none of us will do anything more satisfying and worthwhile in the foreseeable future.

Sincerely yours,



Robert K. Krick

The Challenge

Rapid growth and development threatens the history and charm of the Antietam Valley. If steps are not taken immediately, our valley will become swamped with asphalt parking lots, souvenir stands, glittering neon lights, hotels, motels, and fast food restaurants. The smell of grease in the air!

Recent Threats

Since the Fall of 1985, the threats listed below have endangered just the Antietam Battlefield:

- pastoral farmland on the historic Grove Farm rezoned for a shopping center.
- almost 200 acres of open fields bordering the Bloody Lane nearly sold to a housing developer.
- a 160 ft. antenna tower proposed for Red Hill, in clear view of the whole battlefield and most of the valley.
- townhouses planned south of the Bloody Lane and opposite the Piper Farm.
- a 98-acre farm across from the entrance to the Battlefield Visitors Center advertised for sale with "incredible possibilities for development."

Our Goals

1. Preserving historic sites in the Antietam Valley threatened by development or demolition.
2. Soliciting funds to obtain easements on structures and land. We do not intend to be land-holders, only protectors!
3. Alerting local citizens and officials of dangerous threats to historic properties.
4. Educating the public and promoting the value of historic preservation.

Accomplishments

We have:

—spearheaded the opposition, and blocked so far, the construction of a shopping center on the Grove Farm.

—alerted Park Service officials about the sale of the historic Roulette Farm bordering Bloody Lane. This property is now under scenic easements.

—helped organize property owners opposed to the Red Hill Tower. This issue still is tied up in the Maryland courts.

—mustered the opposition to a townhouse development near Bloody Lane, forcing the owner to change his plans.

—inspired local officials to adopt a historic preservation ordinance, and to establish two advisory committees dedicated to historic preservation.

Membership

SHAF is determined to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of the unique history of the Antietam Valley. As a group of concerned citizens from throughout the country, we come from all political, social and educational backgrounds. We all are volunteers. Every dollar we raise goes toward preservation. We began our efforts in the fall of 1985 to stop the shopping center on the Grove Farm. We have come far since then, but still have much to do. Won't you help us?

What You Can Do!

1. *Donate generously.* Every contribution will help save an endangered site.
2. *Offer input.* Give us your ideas about preservation.
3. *Publicize threats.* We can't be everywhere, nor hear about every threat to our Valley. You can help alert others about threats to historic sites.
4. *Write letters.* Let federal, state, and local officials hear from you and know your views.
5. *Educate friends and neighbors.* Help spread the word that preservation pays its own way. Tourism requires a preserved area, not an area that is over-built, industrialized, or razed.

Save Historic Antietam Foundation, Inc.

P. O. Box 550
Sharpsburg, Md. 21782

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Telephone _____

Levels of Membership

Contributor—Up to \$25
Defender—Up to \$100
Protector—\$100 and over

Annual membership includes news updates and your contribution to the preservation of the Antietam Valley.



Following the battle at Missionary Ridge, November 24, 1863, a site had to be selected for burial of the Union dead. General George Thomas thought that Orchard Knob would make a beautiful burying ground. He ordered a military cemetery laid out on the little hill. The chaplain who would be in charge of burial services came to Thomas and asked if the dead should be buried by states-Ohioans here, Pennsylvanians there, and so on. Thomas pondered the questions and then shook his head. "No-no, mix'em up," he said. "I'm tired of states' rights."

-The Life of Major General George H Thomas
by Thomas B VanHorn pp 213

The breakup of the Union began in December 1860 when South Carolina became the first state to secede. The act of secession was a popular one among most South Carolinians, but not unanimously so. Commenting on the action, a prominent Charleston lawyer, James Louis Petigru, well known for his Unionist sentiment, observed caustically that South Carolina was "too small to be a nation and too large for an insane asylum."

However, Petigru's convictions were not shared uniformly within his own family. A cousin, James Johnston Pettigrew, became a Confederate brigadier general and was mortally wounded at Falling Waters in July 1863 as Lee's army retreated from Gettysburg.

-Frankfort, Kentucky CWRT Newsletter

The last Union officer killed in action in the Civil War was Lieutenant Edward L. Stevens of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, who was killed in a skirmish at Boykin's Mills, near Sumter, South Carolina on April 17, 1865.

-Civil War Quiz and Fact Book by
Rod Gragg

On the eve of the battle of Perryville three of General McCook's generals-Jackson, Terrill and Webster-sat together discussing the chances of being hit in an engagement. "Their opinion was that men would never be frightened if they considered the doctrine of probabilities and how slight the chance was of any particular person being killed." Their theory would fail for within twenty-four hours all three would be killed.

-Perryville by Kenneth A Hafendorfer pp123
-Battles and Leaders Vol III p 57