



The Charger

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P.O. Box 5786, Cleveland, Ohio 44101

MARCH 1991

296th MEETING

VOL.12 #7

DATE: March 12, 1991

PLACE: The Hermit Club

SUBJECT: "The Battle of Franklin"

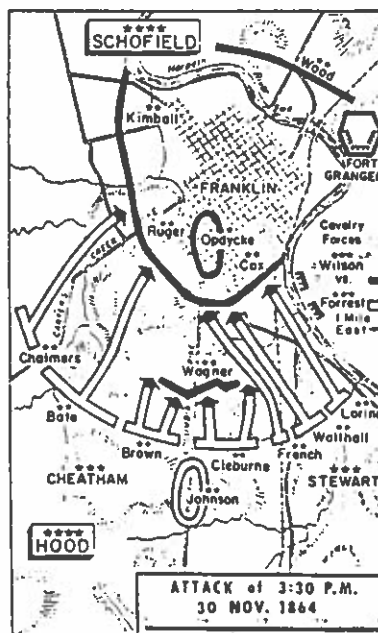
SPEAKER: Al De Cola. A graduate of Youngstown St. with a Master's degree from Kent State, Al is an historian, educator, a re-enactor, a coach, a curator of the Civil War room at Canfield Soldier's Museum, and a member of the Mahoning Valley Civil War Roundtable.

TIME: Drinks 6PM Dinner 7PM

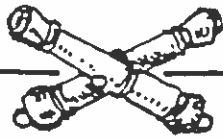
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John B. Hood

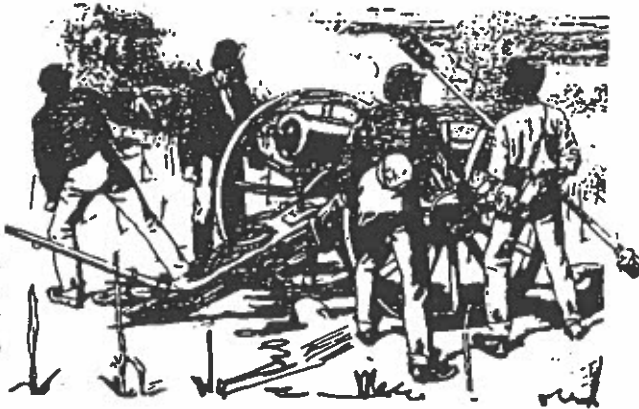


John M. Schofield



CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

1957 * 1991



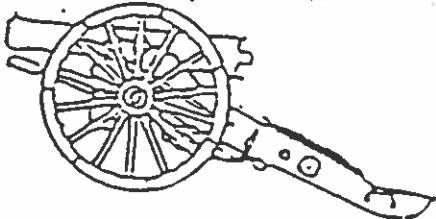
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Last Month's Meeting

Last month was the first time fellow member Bob Baucher spoke before our Roundtable and he did an excellent job. Presenting the life of Herman Haupt, Lincoln's railroad man, Bob entertained and educated the 51 members and guests present. It was obvious to all the amount of time and research Bob devoted to the topic.

Haupt was only U.S. Railroad superintendent from spring 1862 until fall of 1863, but in that short span his engineering skills and energy helped to revolutionize the railroad.

Born in Philadelphia, Haupt, at 18, graduated as the youngest cadet from West Point in 1835. He resigned shortly after to enter railroad engineering and teach at Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg where he settled. His book General Theory of Bridge Construction, published in 1851 established him as an authority on the subject.

In the late 1850's he engineered and helped finance the five-mile Hoosac Tunnel in the Massachusetts Berkshires despite difficulties and criticism.

In April 1862 Secretary of War Stanton called Haupt to Washington to take charge of the military railroad with the rank of colonel. He built blockhouses, constructed stockades, armed and drilled railroad crews, improved telegraph lines, built bridges, prefabricated bridge trusses, invented a "Blanket Boat", and a torpedo for quickly wrecking wooden bridges.

In September 1862, he was promoted Brigadier General, but later refused the appointment, saying he gladly would serve without official rank and pay, but he would not consent to a limitation upon his freedom to continue private business. This caused problems with Stanton and he resigned from military service Sept. 14, 1863.

After a successful post-war career, 53 years of marriage, and 11 children, Herman Haupt died in 1905.





PRESERVATION REPORT by BILL STARK

Time to ante up for Lee's 'headquarters'

By LEONARD LARSEN

A 2-year-old piece of congressional damfoolery has now ripened, and the cost to American taxpayers will be \$118 million for a bit less than one square mile of land in Northern Virginia, just outside Washington.

When a few more million dollars are paid to settle odds and ends of the federal giveaway, the price will probably round out to about \$131 million to pay for land that cost \$11 million in 1886.

Using the estimate that the average American worker pays \$3,500 in annual income taxes, this congressional throwaway will require a year's payment from 37,428 taxpayers, and they will have bought a small piece of inconsequential Civil War history that may — or may not — be true.

Somewhere on the newly acquired

558-acre property — no one can take you to an exact spot — it's said that Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee "headquartered" in 1862 during the two-day second Battle of Bull Run.

The 4,513-acre battlefield itself near Manassas, Va., has long been maintained as a national historical park. It was one of the war's tragic killing fields where Confederate armies twice defeated Union troops, first in 1861 and again the following year.

For decades — not until private developers acquired it — the 558-acre Lee "headquarters" site southeast of the actual battlefield was not regarded as important to the Manassas battlefield park.

There was nothing to mark a "headquarters," no surviving building Lee might have used, no clump of trees that sheltered Lee's tent, no mound of refuse, nothing to certify some spot where Lee planned and directed the battle.

As recently as 1920, when the boundaries of the Manassas Battlefield were last enlarged, the Lee "headquarters" was not included and there was no outcry of a terrible omission.

It was not until developers got ahold of the "headquarters" area that the historical hoorah started. First, the clique of weekend historians set up the moon that a shopping mall, of all things, might desecrate Lee's "headquarters."

Committees of concern were formed, letters were circulated, alarms were sounded and soon the Washington establishment was enlisted and the dependable congressional sappiness was tapped for approval of the money to head off the developers.

One of the ringleaders of the Treasury raid to buy the mile-square area said to contain Lee's "headquarters" was Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark.

Two years ago, when Congress agreed to

buy the land, Bumpers contributed this wisdom to the Senate debate: "I don't want to take my grandson down there and have him ask, 'Where was Gen. Lee's headquarters?' and tell him, 'Right over there, where that shopping mall is.'"

In the flim-flam of 1988, Congress enacted a rarely used "legislative taking," which halted development work on the "headquarters" site with a final price to be set later, largely on the say-so of the developers.

So the developers have now agreed to take \$118 million, more than 10 times what they paid for the land, and local governments will extract another \$13 million as balm for their disappointment that no new tax source will rise there.

The historical myth-makers can look to the next project on which to shovel federal money, and Bumpers can show his grandson where \$131 million was spent on Lee's "headquarters," out there somewhere in

that mile-square area near where the second Battle of Bull Run was actually fought.

An interesting footnote illustrates the ways of the Washington establishment:

At the close of the last session of Congress, the establishment clucked disapprovingly — as usual — at "pork-barrel" spending, wherever it was found outside the Washington area.

The specific shock was over an item out there in North Dakota, \$500,000 to buy a historic area of early settlement near Strasburg, N.D., including a German-Russian museum and the farm where band leader Lawrence Welk was born.

The rule is simple. The \$500,000 is pork barrel because it will go to North Dakota. The \$131 million for Lee's "headquarters" can't be "pork barrel" because it's what the Washington establishment wants.

Larsen is a columnist for Scripps Howard News Service.

Confederate soldier buried 127 years after death

ROME, Ga. (AP) — The remains of a Confederate soldier, who lost his life apparently trying to stop Gen. William T. Sherman's invasion of Georgia, were buried by descendants of those he died trying to protect.

"We're here to remember the sacrifices of all the men who fought for the Southern nation, which was nipped in its infancy by a greater force, and we're here to remember one in particular," Charles Lundsford, a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, told those gathered to mourn the unknown soldier.

About 200 members of a Georgia group of Civil War re-enactors — people who dress up in period garb and pretend to re-fight old battles — and 300 onlookers attended Saturday's funeral.

The remains, including bone fragments, buttons, cloth, two bullets and the impression of a body, were found in a shallow grave that had been covered by a tree.

"Wherever they fell, that's where they were buried," said Frank Benson, one of the re-enactors. The soldier died probably during the siege of Rome, 65 miles northwest of Atlanta, in May 1864.

Those who disagree with Mr. Larsen may wish to respond to him o/o:

Scripps Howard

1110 Vermont Ave., N.W.

Suite 610

Washington, D.C. 20005

Corps looking at J.I. dock permit, Zipfel hopeful

By ELLEN TIETJEN

Johnson's Island developer Carl Zipfel thinks he'll have docks in Sandusky Bay by summer.

A new public notice of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' permits applied for by Zipfel's Strongsville company, Baycliffs Corp., and the owner of the undeveloped property, Johnson's Island, Inc., came out Jan. 29.

Three previous applications were combined in this one proposal at the suggestion of the Corps, Zipfel explained Tuesday.

"Over 90% of the items discussed at the (Corps) hearing (on the 100

docks proposed for Sandusky Bay) last summer related to dockage in the quarry," Zipfel said.

The latest application combines all the water-based items in one permit, he explained.

It includes the proposal to extend the existing "finger piers" into rubblemound breakwaters and install floating docks to provide 100 mooring slips.

Also proposed are the placement of approximately 60 docks and/or boathouses inside the quarry and a 75-foot-wide channel connecting the quarry basin with Sandusky Bay.

"The purpose of the project is to provide docking for 87 residential lots in the Phase I Baycliffs development, and to provide additional mooring spaces for Johnson Island residents," the public notice states.

A second section of the latest permit application calls for adding fill to the causeway bridge in order to reduce the grade to bring it into compliance with standards of the Ottawa County engineer.

"New pavement and a guardrail will be constructed," according to the notice.

(See CORPS, page 10)

Corps to consider historic impact

(Continued from Page 1)

The third section of the application proposes installing 3200 feet of an 8" diameter sanitary force sewer main in the bay adjacent to the causeway. This would be tied into the Danbury wastewater system.

Zipfel thinks the Corps of Engineers will issue his permit after the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation makes their recommendation to the Corps.

"We think they (the historic advisory council) will be favorable," he stated.

Johnson's Islanders against the development and Civil War preservationists hope Zipfel is wrong.

They point to a letter written early in December by James Coleman, Jr., director for the mid-Atlantic region of the National Park Service, which states: "It is our belief that the project will have an adverse effect on the NHL (National Historic Landmark) status of Johnson's Island."

"We are very concerned about the Baycliffs Corporation plans for the development on Johnson's Island and

would strongly recommend that the Department of the Army deny the request for a marina permit," the letter to Ray Luce, Ohio historic preservation officer, continues.

"If the Baycliffs Corporation were to proceed with this project as it currently planned, we would be forced to recommend the dedesignation of Johnson's Island as a National Historic Landmark."

Dr. Luce has said that the letter was "premature" and a subsequent meeting on Dec. 18 involving the property owners, the Corps, the national advisory council and the National Park Service, may have changed things.

"My feeling is there will be another letter from the park service in the official process," Luce said. "It may well go the same way; it may be very different."

For his part, Zipfel sounds optimistic.

"We were (set up) at the Cleveland boat show (in January) and there is tremendous interest in Johnson's Island," he said.

Write to:

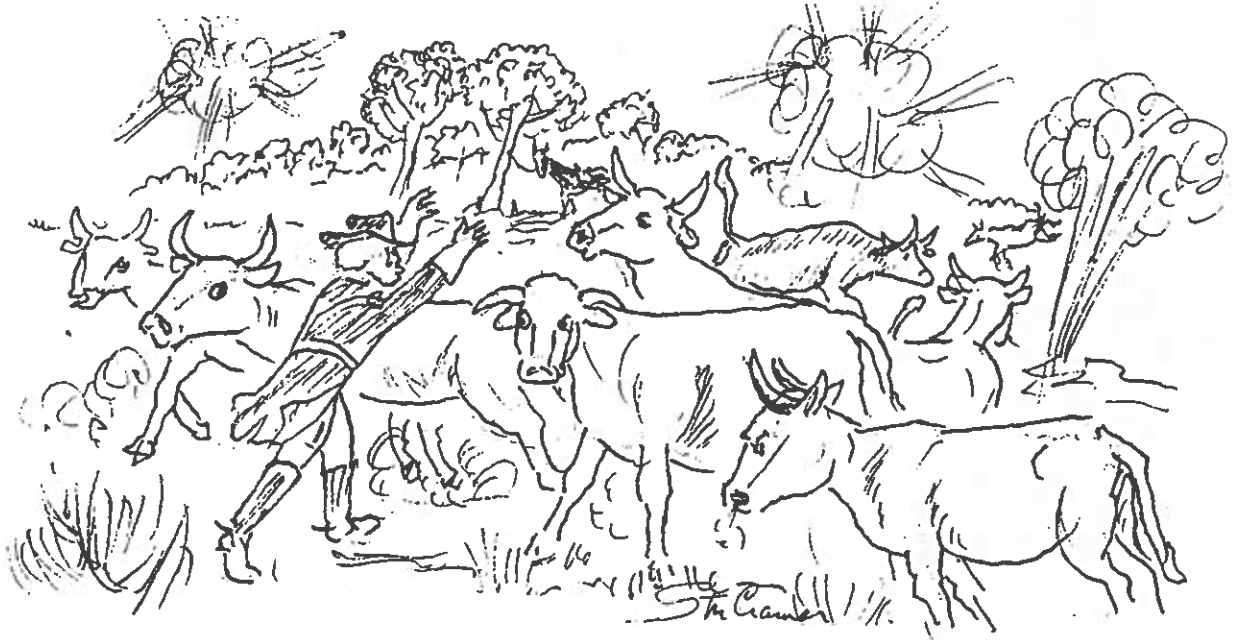
W. Ray Luce,
Ohio Historic
Preservation
Office, 1982
Velma Ave.,
Columbus, OH 43211

Send copy to:

Edwin Bearss,
Chief Historian
National Park
Service,
P.O. Box 37127,
Washington, D.C.
20013-7127

Note: From this letter, W. Ray Luce again is advocating that the Army Corps of Engineers issue permits for Baycliffs Inc. to develop the Island. It is important for you to write to Luce and ask him to state what he means by the NPS letter being "premature." It would also be beneficial to send a copy of your letter to Luce to the NPS.

SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN



General Henry Hunt, commander of the Federal Artillery Reserve, helped to post the batteries of the Third Corps at Gettysburg on the 2nd of July, 1863. Not hearing the guns of Capt. James E. Smith's 4th N.Y. Artillery posted in Devil's Den, Hunt rode to see why. He dismounted somewhere north of Devil's Den in the battery's rear, tied his horse to a tree, and puffed his way to the top of the ridge. He found that Smith had just gotten his guns to that hard to reach spot and had begun to exchange fire with the Confederate batteries. Seeing the advance of Rebel infantry, Hunt went off to seek infantry support for Smith. By this time, Confederate projectiles fired at Smith's guns were whistling into Plum Run valley in the New Yorker's rear. They killed a cow and scared the rest of a herd of cattle pasturing there, causing them to stampede back and forth in terror. Hunt had to pass through them to reach his horse. The frenzied cattle frightened the general more than the Confederate shells, but he got by them safely, secured his horse, and rode away for help.

Gettysburg: The Second Day by Harry W. Pfanz pp177
Illustrated by Stu Cramer



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More Than You Ever Wanted To Know About



Philip Kearny

1815-
1862

Honored in death by both sides, a combat veteran on three continents, Philip Kearny was one of the abler Union officers in the Civil War.

Born into wealth in New York City on June 2, 1815, he was the son of Philip and Susan Watts Kearny. His father had created a large fortune as a New Jersey wine and liquor broker and used his profits to establish a brokerage firm. Philip Sr. later founded the New York Stock Exchange. Young Philip's maternal grandfather, John Watts, owned ships, mills, factories, banks, and large tracts of Manhattan real estate. His mother was a frail and delicate woman of 33 when he was born. Philip adored her but when he was eight years old she died of illness.

In 1830, Kearny attended Highland Academy at Cold Spring, N.Y., directly across the Hudson from West Point. Here he became interested in the military, watching the cadets at drill through a telescope. At a tea given by the Highland headmaster, young Kearny met Gen. Winfield Scott, who, when informed of his relation to Maj. Stephen Kearny and his interest in West Point, told him he could count on the General's help in obtaining an appointment to the Academy.

Both his father and grandfather opposed young Kearny's dream of a military career. They insisted he go to Columbia University and study law. During his four years at Columbia he never lost his love for the military and in his spare time studied soldiering. It was at this time that Kearny created himself a motto; "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori". (It is sweet to die for one's country) Being an excellent horseman Kearny's love was for the cavalry.

Upon graduation, Kearny took a Grand Tour of Europe as a gift from his grandfather. On his return he entered a law office as a clerk. Upon the death of his grandfather, and his subsequent inheritance of \$1,000,000, he quit the law and, with Gen. Scott's help, secured a commission to his uncle Stephen's outfit, the crack 1st U.S. Dragoons. While stationed at Jefferson Barracks he met and courted Diana Bullit. The courtship was interrupted when the Government sent Kearny to France to study at the Royal School of Cavalry. His wealth and charm soon made him a lion in French Society. When war broke out in Algeria, he asked permission from the War Department to fight for the French and saw action with the Chasseurs d' Afrique, earning the Legion of Honor.

After the war, Kearny returned to New York and on the death of his father in 1840 inherited a second fortune. Transfer to Washington D.C. as an aide to General Alexander Macomb and later to Gen. Scott, he became re-aquainted with Miss Bullit who was now in the Capitol. The two were married in 1841. Kearny's restlessness for action soon put a strain on the new marriage. His transfer to garrison duty in the West soon became tiresome and he resigned his commission and returned to his wife in New York.

Kearny returned to cavalry duty at the outbreak of war with Mexico. At Churubusco he was severely wounded losing his left arm. His return to New York was a rocky one and in 1849 Diana left him, taking his children with her to

Paducah, Kentucky.

Kearny returned to Europe and in 1853. In France, he met and fell in love with Agnes Maxwell. Wanting to marry Agnes, he returned to the States to ask Diana for a divorce but she refused. As a man of honor he felt he had to stop seeing Agnes and did not return to her in France. Lovesick and heart-broken he resumed his life in New York, refusing the temptation of contacting Agnes. Agnes, however, did not wait long and came to New York to search for him. When she finally found him, Kearny was seriously injured from a riding accident. She insisted on being taken to his sick bed where she immediately dismissed the nurse and began to care for him herself. Agnes defied every convention of the times when she moved in with Kearny in 1854 at his Bellgrove Mansion in New Jersey. Upon hearing of Agnes (she was quite the talk in the social circles), Diana finally granted Kearny a divorce in February, 1858 and Philip and Agnes took the first available boat to Paris and were married. The military attracted him again, and in 1859 he served in Napoleon III's Imperial Guard in the Italian War, distinguishing himself at Magenta and Solferino where he won the Legion of Honor for bravery.

At the outbreak of the American Civil War, Kearny returned to the U.S. and offered his services to the War Department, but no offer came. He was told that the War Department did not expect one-armed men to fight its battles. Kearny instead received a brigadier general's appointment commanding New Jersey volunteers and was assigned to Franklin's Division. He fought ably at Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and during the Seven Days and was awarded with a second star at the close of the campaign and given a division in Heintzelman's III Corps. While in division command he devised the so-called Kearny patch to identify the men of his division. After Second Bull Run he accidentally rode into enemy lines during the indecisive Battle of Chantilly. It was stormy and near dusk when he decided to reconnoiter his lines.

"I'm going to see what lies ahead," he had told Brig. Gen. David Birney. Birney protested but Kearny laughed and said, "The Rebel bullet that can kill me has not yet been molded." He galloped straight into the Confederate outposts and when they saw him in a lightening flash and fired at him, he turned his horse to flee. A single bullet hit him at the base of his spine. He fell from the saddle into a pool of rain water, General A.P. Hill ran to the fallen man and by the light of a lantern recognized the body. "You've killed Phil Kearny," he gasped. "He deserved a better fate than to die in the mud." Ironically, almost at the moment when Kearny hit the ground, Sect. of War Stanton was signing papers promoting him to Major General. Rumor had it he was to replace Pope and McClellan as Commanding General, but Kearny had died for his country.

MAJ. GEN. PHILIP KEARNY

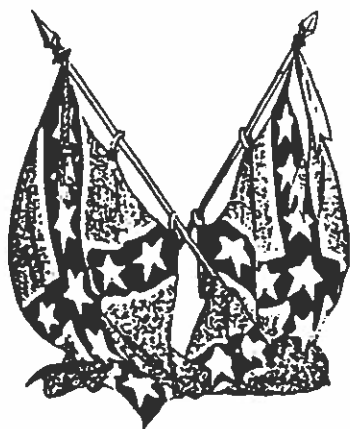
Killed in Action While Reconnoitering the Enemy Position
at Ox Hill, Chantilly, Virginia, Sept. 1, 1862



Kearny the Magnificent by Irving
Werstein

Who was Who in the Civil War by
Stewart Sifakis





Confederate Historical Institute

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P.O. Box 7388, Little Rock, AR 72217

Jerry L. Russell, National Chairman

12TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF CONFEDERATE HISTORICAL INSTITUTE, APRIL 11-13, 1991

Featuring Two Days of Tours of The Shiloh Campaign

Led By Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian, National Park Service

Headquarters: To Be Announced. Jackson, Tennessee ~~on Corinth, Mississippi~~

\$175 EACH FOR MEMBERS OF CWRTA, CHI, OR SCWH OR THEIR SPOUSES

\$200 EACH FOR NON-MEMBERS

Includes Sessions, Meals and Tours. NOT LODGING (CHI Membership Dues: \$20)

(TENTATIVE SCHEDULE - SPEAKERS/TOPICS SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

THURSDAY, APRIL 11

12:30-5 P.M. REGISTRATION

1:30 P.M. "Welcome To Shiloh NMP". Woody Harrell, Supt., Shiloh NMP.

2:15 P.M. "That Devil Forrest". Ed Williams, Nathan Bedford Forrest
Trail Committee, Memphis TN.

3:15 P.M. "Topic To Be Announced". Mac Wyckoff, Historian, Fredericks-
burg NMP.

4:00 P.M. "Topic To Be Announced". Dr. Robert Meinhard, Winona State Univ.,
Winona MN.

4:45 P.M. "The Generals of Shiloh". George Reaves, Historian, Shiloh NMP.

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

7:00 P.M. BANQUET. "Topic To Be Announced". Dr. Grady McWhiney, TCU.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

7:00 A.M. BREAKFAST. "Topic To Be Announced". Jim Ogden, Historian,
Chick-Chat NMP.

8:00 A.M. TOUR: The Shiloh Campaign. (Bearss, Reaves)

12 NOON LUNCH. "Topic To Be Announced". George Reaves.

1:30 P.M. RESUME TOUR.

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

7:30 P.M. BANQUET. "Why The Civil War?". W. W. O'Donnell, Author and Past
President CWRT of Arkansas, Little Rock AR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

7:00 A.M. BREAKFAST. "Lew Wallace At Shiloh". Dick Skidmore, Past President
CWRT of West-Central Indiana, Greencastle IN.

8:00 A.M. TOUR: The Shiloh Campaign. (Bearss, Reaves)

12 NOON LUNCH. "Topic To Be Announced". Dr. Grady McWhiney.

1:30 P.M. RESUME TOUR.

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

7:30 P.M. BANQUET. "Reflections on Shiloh". Edwin C. Bearss. **ADJOURN**

For those NOT attending the FULL Conference, Individual Ticket Prices Are:

(Available to MEMBERS/SPOUSES ONLY):

Thursday Afternoon \$15; Breakfasts \$12; Banquets \$25; Tours* \$45 incl. lunch

(*Friday ONLY and Saturday ONLY will be Accepted on a SPACE-AVAILABLE-BASIS

AFTER March 20.)

SUNDAY, APRIL 14 - OPTIONAL TOUR, BATTLE OF CORINTH - 8 A.-5 P.--\$45 INCL. LUNCH

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For airline arrangements, etc., contact Virginia at Action Travel, 800-331-1580.

An Indiana regiment was fiercely attacked by a whole Confederate Brigade in one of the battles in Mississippi. The Indianans, unable to withstand such great odds, were compelled to fall back, losing, to their utter mortification, their flag. Suddenly an Irishman, a private in the color company, rushed from the ranks across the vacant ground, attacked the squad of rebels who had possession of the conquered flag, with his musket felled several to the ground, snatched the flag from them and returned safely back to his regiment. The bold fellow was, of course, immediately surrounded by his jubilant comrades and greatly praised for his gallantry. His Captain appointed him sergeant on the spot, but the hero cut everything short by his reply: "O, never mind, Captain. Say no more about it. I dropped my whiskey flask among the rebels and fetched that back, and I thought I might just as well bring the flag along."

The Civil War in Song & Story by Frank Moore pp261



During the heat of the battle of Chickamauga, an owl, alarmed at the unusual tempest of sounds, was frightened from his usual haunts. Two or three crows spied him at once, and made pursuit, and a battle ensued. The contest was observed by an Irishman of the 10th Tennessee, which was, at the time, hotly engaged. Pat ceased firing, dropped the breach of his gun to the ground, and exclaimed in astonishment: "Moses, what a country! The very birds in the air are fighting!"

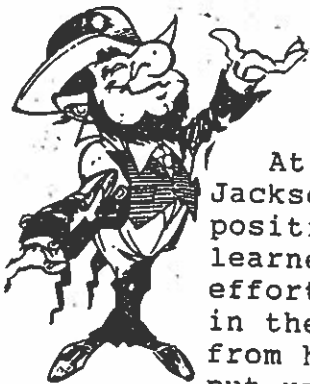
The Civil War in Song & Story
by Frank Moore pp 169-170



Please call Joe Tirpak at 621-1550. RESERVATIONS
ARE A MUST!




OLLAPODRIDA




At the crossing at White Oak Swamp during the Seven Days campaign, Jackson's infantry discovered Richardson's Division in a formidable position holding the high ground across the ruined bridge. Jackson learned that the stream was fordable at other spots but made little effort to act on this information. About all that his troops accomplished in the vicinity was the capture of a drunken Irishman who had strayed from his unit, and even this triumph was only temporary. The captive put up his fists and offered to fight it out. Although at least one of his captors felt that the Yankee ought to be shot, he was turned loose. This obstreperous fellow later boasted of the incident, adding the claim that, given another quart of whiskey, he could have held the bridge single handedly all day.

Sword over Richmond by Richard Wheeler pp 329



An Irishman from Battle Creek, Michigan was at the Bull Run battle and was somewhat startled when the head of his companion on the left was knocked off by a cannon ball. A few moments later a spent ball broke the finger of a comrade on his right. The latter threw down his gun and yelled with pain, when the Irishman rushed to him exclaiming: "Blast your soul, you old woman, stop crying. You make more noise about it than the man that lost his head."

The Civil War in Song & Story by Frank Moore pp85

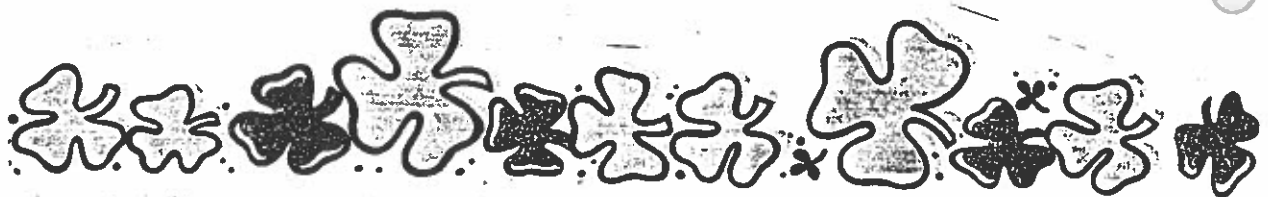


An Irishman named Murphy, in order to escape duty, reported himself to the regimental doctor as sick. Being asked the nature of his disease, he complained of a very heavy lightness in his head. "Why," replied the doctor, "that is a paradox." and gave him some medicine and ordered him returned to duty. Murphy left the tent complaining, "The devil take a doctor who will put a man on duty with a paradox in his head."

The Civil War in Song & Story by Frank Moore pp127

The color-bearer of the 10th Tennessee (Irish) having been shot down in the battle of Chickamauga, the Colonel ordered one of the privates to take the colors. Pat, who was loading his musket at the time the Colonel addressed him replied, "By the holy St. Patrick, Colonel, there's so much good shooting here, I haven't a minutes time to waste fooling with that thing."

The Civil War in Song & Story by Frank Moore pp345



From The President's Desk



Dear CCWRT Member,

Due to a surprise "attack", the "President's Message" has been reported as missing in action. "General JET" Tirpak and his wife are on RR and therefore his message could not be retrieved in its entirety. We do know that he wanted all the members to note that for this month only reservations should be called into his office - 621-1550.

We apologize for the loss of your presidential communication.



THE CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

P.O. BOX 5736

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101