

# THE CHARGER

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

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MARCH 1996

341ST MEETING

VOL. 17 #9

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**DATE:**

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

**PLACE:**

The Hermit Club

**SUBJECT:**

"Opportunities Lost: A Panel Discussion"

**SPEAKER:**

Mr. Bob Boyda is our Moderator for a lively discussion of the greatest opportunities lost during the Civil War. These interesting "What Ifs" will be pondered by the following panelists: John Sutula, Dan Zeiser, and Tim Sweeney.

**TIME:**

Drinks 6PM      Dinner 7PM

**RESERVATIONS:**

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



# CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

1957 \* 1996



President - John Sutula  
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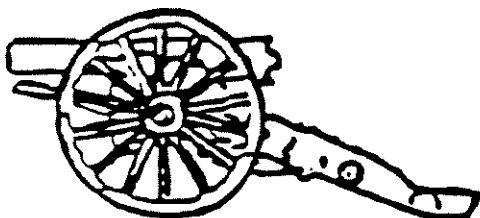
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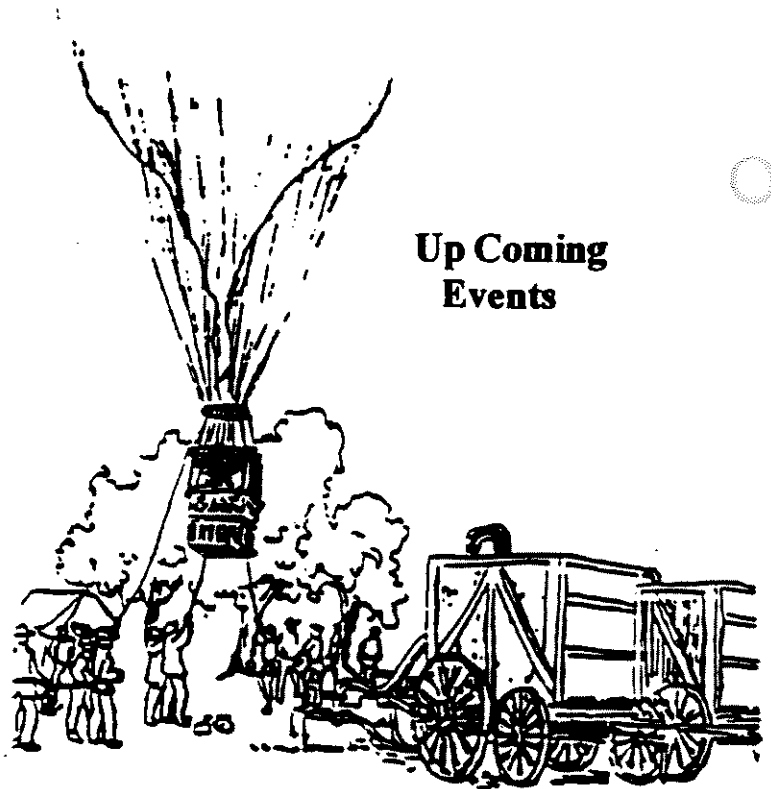


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## Up Coming Events



## This Year's Schedule of Meetings & Speakers

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| March 13 - | Panel Discussion<br>"Opportunities Lost"<br>Bob Boyda, Moderator               |
| April 17 - | Jeffery Wert<br>"Custer"   |
| May 8 -    | Ladies Night<br>William A. Young, Jr.<br>"Rev. Findley at<br>Pickett's Charge" |





The drawing shows the Cleveland Grays parading on the northwest part of Public Square in 1839.

# Cleveland Grays, born to parade, lived, died in war

The Cleveland Grays were a private military company formed in 1837 with 118 men from Cleveland's best families. They were named after their gray uniforms and they did their drilling in Public Square.

While they were formed to assist the local constabulary and provide army reserves in times of war, basically, they drilled to show off to their girlfriends. An old sketch shows them marching in ruler-straight lines with their officers in front, preceded by drummer boys.

## CLEVELAND: A LOOK BACK



Bob Rich

The Grays took part in every notable social, civic or political event for the next 25 years. When local Whigs dedicated a log cabin for Gen. William Henry Harrison's presidential campaign, the Grays led the parade across town; they met the candidate himself later that year at the docks and marched him to his Public Square hotel. Ex-President Martin Van Buren got Grays' "treatment" in 1842, when he came to town.

In September 1860, 100,000 people jammed into Public Square for the dedication of the Oliver Hazard Perry monument. There were speeches, cannons booming, fireworks, a mock Battle of Lake Erie on the lake — and the Cleveland Grays marching.

But the crowning event came on Feb. 15, 1861, when President-elect Abraham Lincoln arrived in Cleveland at the Euclid St. railroad station. The Grays marched in perfect precision as church bells rang, factory whistles shrieked and the crowds cheered themselves hoarse. The next morning, the Grays conducted the presidential party to the Union Depot where Lincoln would go on to his March inauguration.

Two months later, in answer to Lincoln's call for troops, the Grays became Company D of Ohio's 1st Infantry regiment; 60 hours later, they were on their way to Washington. When rebels fired into the train in Virginia, the regiment fought them off with minor losses.

But the days of parades and cheering crowds were over. The Cleveland Grays would now march right into the storm and blood of the Civil War. And they took a terrible beating. There were about 15,600 men available of which 10,000 enlisted; 1,700 died in battle or of disease, or in prisoner-of-war camps. Another 2,000 were wounded so badly that

they were crippled for life.

A look at the roster of the 7th Infantry, a typical Cuyahoga County regiment, gives you the cold, hard facts of what could happen to these local men from the time they enlisted on June 19, 1861, till the survivors were mustered out in May, 1865. For example:

✓ Towpley Gillet, promoted to corporal, was killed at Port Republic, Va., on June 8, 1862, in one of the hundreds of clashes that took place in the Shenandoah Valley.

✓ Leonard Wacker was reported missing after the Battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862. Did he ever come back? Is he buried in an unmarked grave?

✓ Abraham Ginter died at Alexandria, Va., from wounds received in that same battle.

✓ Michael McCaune died of accidental wounds on Nov. 8, 1861, one week after he enlisted.

✓ Evan Evans and Andrew Scovill were taken prisoner on Aug. 26, 1862, at Cross Lanes, Va., an engagement in which the 7th Infantry lost heavily; they were paroled and exchanged, but never rejoined their regiment.

The longest list is of those "discharged for disability." Minus arms, legs, eyes? Probably. Also probably, some so horribly disfigured that they would spend the rest of their lives in a veterans hospital or in a darkened room where people wouldn't be shocked at the sight of their faces.

The famous battle of Chancellorsville took a heavy toll in May, 1863. Some more died on the way south from Tennessee with Gen. William T. Sherman in November 1863, on his way to Atlanta.

There's nothing from that date on until May, 1865, when the survivors were mustered out in Public Square; sun-burned men, some bearded, in baggy pants — and, a look in their eyes that comes through even in the grainy, old, black-and-white photos — a look that wasn't there when they left Cleveland four years earlier.

The Grays erected their armory on Bolivar Rd. in 1893, a facility on the National Register of Historic Places, and went on to serve the country in World Wars I and II. They continue in their historical social function, marching in parades and honoring military tradition, to this day.

Rich is a local 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.

# BOOK REVIEW



Civil War Bookshelf  
by William F.B. Vodrey  
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Just about everyone knows the Gettysburg Address, or at least a few words of it. Americans of a certain age were required to memorize the speech, and may still remember it by rote. In the midst of the bloodiest war Americans have ever waged, on the field of a critical battle in that war, Abraham Lincoln gave a speech that redefined what it means to be an American. He cast the horrific, tragic carnage of the Battle of Gettysburg in terms that would last for the ages. Anyone interested in this speech should read Garry Wills' outstanding book, Lincoln at Gettysburg: The Words That Remade America (Simon & Schuster, N.Y. 1992). Wills won the Pulitzer Prize for the book, and he undoubtedly earned it.

Garry Wills argues - convincingly, I think - that Lincoln brought about a major shift in Americans' outlook on the Constitution. As Wills wrote, "[H]e not only put the Declaration [of Independence] in a new light as a matter of founding law, but put its central proposition, equality, in a newly favored position as a principle of the Constitution . . . The Gettysburg Address has become an authoritative expression of the American spirit - as authoritative as the Declaration itself, and perhaps even more influential, since it determines how we read the Declaration . . . By accepting the Gettysburg Address, its concept of a single people dedicated to a proposition [equality], we have been changed. Because of it, we live in a different America."

Invited to give the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg was Edward Everett, one of the most prominent orators of the day. He spoke for two hours, while Lincoln spoke for less than three minutes. It is Lincoln's address which we remember, and for good reason. To show us why Lincoln's words still hold such power, Wills dissects the Gettysburg Address line by line and word by word, but the author is never pedantic or boring. He dispels several of the myths which have grown up about the Address, and shows how Lincoln drew upon classical Greek funerary oration to properly honor those who fell at Gettysburg in early July 1863.

Another fine, relatively recent book is Chester G. Hearn's Gray Raiders of the Sea: How Eight Confederate Warships Destroyed the Union's High Seas Commerce (International Marine Publishing, Camden, Me. 1992). The naval aspects of the Civil War have always gotten short shrift from historians. Although the naval war was not central to the outcome of the war, it was a key factor in the Federal victory. The coastal blockade which the Union mounted against the Confederacy slowly choked it to death, and Union gunboats along the Mississippi worked in concert with ground forces to conquer the Confederate troops there.

But it is the high seas to which Hearn turns our attention. The Confederacy could not afford to match the U.S. Navy warship for warship, and so turned to small, fast commerce raiders to prey on unarmed U.S. shipping. Hearn traces the evolution of the Confederacy's tiny but effective fleet of high seas raiders, concentrating especially on the C.S.S. Alabama. This notorious raider sank 58 Union merchant ships valued at over \$6.5 million during her two-year around-the-world cruise before being sunk on June 19, 1864 by the U.S.S. Kearsarge off the coast of Cherbourg, France. Hearn clearly shows the ironic result of the Confederacy's raiders' effectiveness: most U.S. civilian shipping changed its registry or fled into safe ports, leaving Great Britain as the undisputed shipping power of the world. Not so coincidentally, many of the Confederate raiders had been built in British shipyards with the tacit permission of the British government.

Hearn has written an interesting, exciting book about the Civil War on the high seas, and I recommend it highly.

# MORE THAN YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT

## THE 12 POUND NAPOLEON

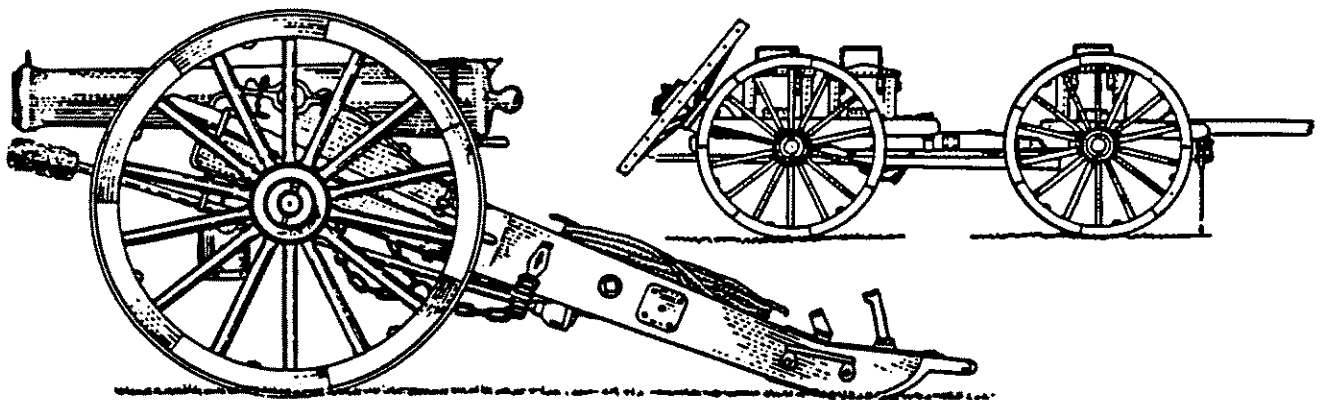
by W.C. Goble

**T**he Twelve Pound Napoleon was the most widely used artillery piece of the Civil War. It was the favorite gun of artillery officers on both sides. Developed in France and named after Emperor Napoleon III, it was copied by the U.S. Ordinance Department and named the 12-pounder Gun Model 1857. Nearly forty percent of all the guns used in the war were Napoleons. The Confederates cast their own version. The main difference between the two being that the Yankee tube has a slight flare at the muzzle while the Rebel guns do not. Robert E. Lee considered the Napoleon, along with the ten pound Parrott rifle and three inch rifle, as the best for field service.

The Napoleon is a smooth bore gun cast in bronze. The bore diameter is 4.62 inches. The tube is sixty-six inches long and weighs approximately 1,200 pounds. A two and a half pound powder charge will throw the projectile over 1,600 yards. The projectiles fired were solid shot, shell, a hollow sphere filled with explosive, case shot, a hollow sphere with a thinner wall than a shell that was filled with twenty-seven 1 1/2 diameter iron balls, and grape shot, nine iron balls in three tiers held together by a series of plates and a nut and bolt. All of the projectiles were attached to the powder charge so that a single insertion from the muzzle was required to load the gun. After each shot the bore was swabbed with water to extinguish any embers that could ignite the next charge while loading.

Both of the explosive rounds had a timed fuse. Several types were used but they all worked similarly. The fuse was cut, according to a chart for the estimated range, and inserted in the shell. When the gun was fired the fuse would begin to burn and ignite the charge at the proper distance. The ability to estimate range was critical to a good gunner. A bad guess could cause the shell to explode before reaching the target or sail harmlessly overhead. Faulty fuses would sometimes explode immediately after leaving the muzzle or over the heads of supporting infantry. Friendly fire is as old as artillery.

For anti personnel work canister was the round of choice. The iron balls roaring through an infantry formation could be devastating. In times of great stress the gun would be double shotted with two loads of canister. For close work against attacking infantry the Napoleon had no peer.





Many Civil War buffs like us have a problem when going on a family vacation. Many a family member has complained bitterly when we leave them in the car while we head out across some battlefield. The following is a car trip where the Civil War is only part of the trip, our part of course.

First we start by travelling down I 77 South for five hours then go East I 64 just south of Beckley, West Virginia. In an another 60 miles we will pass the famous resort at **White Sulfur Springs**. Certainly worth a visit even though it has no Civil War significance. Then East another 60 miles through the scenic Allegheny Mountains to maybe the **prettiest town** in the United States, **Lexington, Virginia**.

To Civil War buffs Lexington is **Mecca**. The graves of Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson are here. Even Lee's horse *Traveller* is buried in Lexington. The town is the home of the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee College, where Robert E. Lee spent the last five years of his life. It is a town to park the car and walk. Walk the parade grounds at VMI, the campus of Washington & Lee, and Lexington itself. The town features Stonewall Jackson's Home, Robert E. Lee Chapel and horse drawn carriages with the Blue Ridge mountains as a back drop.

The next stop is driving on U.S. 501 East out of Lexington, Virginia to the Twin Peaks of Otter. Along the way you will go near Natural Bridge, Virginia. maybe the family would like to see this tourist trap. Then back on US 501 East up, up the Twin Peaks of Otter. The family will be saying look at the scenic views from the Blue Ridge Mountains while you will be thinking how in the *Hell* did Hunter's Union Troops get the cannons and caissons over these mountains?

Then down, down the Mountain to Lynchburg, Virginia, which has lots of McDonald's, doughnut shops and inexpensive hotels with swimming pools. The family can swim while you go 20 miles east to Appomattox.

Appomattox is not the country's best Civil War site but as a Buff you must go there, once.

Next we back track on US 221 West to Roanoke and I 81 South or take the slower Rt. #11 South. It's called the Robert E. Lee Highway (Joe Tirpak would take this road). There are plenty of Civil War signs along the way as there were many Cavalry raids in this area.

Maybe the family will want to stop at the Dixie Pottery in Abingdon, Virginia. It covers zillions of acres with pottery....good grief.

Do not stop at the Cumberland Gap. The gap has a famous name and offers zero.

Next is **Greeneville, Tennessee**. Greeneville was described by Confederate General James Longstreet as the most **disloyal** town in the Confederacy. Greeneville is a quaint town who's two famous sons were the invader of Ohio, John Morgan, and the Vice President, then President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. The home of the Civil War Governor of Tennessee and Lincoln's Vice President Andrew Johnson is open to the public. The home is nothing special but the town is right off a post card. City Hall has a big monument to Ohio's #1 wanted man, John Hunt Morgan.

Then back to I 81 South heading for a **must** for all Civil War Buffs, **Chattanooga**. A Civil War buff **can not die** until he has been to the top of Lookout Mountain. Stand at the top and ask yourself how Union forces led by "fighting" Joe Hooker could possibly take such a position. Then drive along Missionary Ridge where suburban homes have cannons and plaques in their front yard.

South 20 miles to Chickamauga Battlefield, which is huge because it was the only big win for the Confederacy in the West. The battlefield is miles and miles of trees. As a Civil War site Chickamauga is forgettable, very forgettable.

But how, oh how are you are going to get home? ..Tune in to next month's *Charger*.

by **Dick Crews**

## SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN



On March 19, 1865, General Joseph Johnston's army attacked Sherman's Left Wing under the command of General Henry W. Slocum. Sherman, who was traveling with General O.O. Howard's Right Wing 12 miles away, was anxious about Slocum's Wing. At 9:30PM a staff officer arrived at General Howard's camp. Hearing the hubbub, Sherman emerged from his tent to hear the latest news from Slocum. "The Commander-in-Chief would have made a good subject for 'Punch' or 'Vanity Fair'," wrote one eyewitness. "Every officer present was nearly bursting with laughter at his ludicrous appearance.... Being of course anxious to hear the news of the fight (Sherman) rushed out to the camp fire without stopping to put on his clothes. He stood in a bed of ashes up to his ankles, chewing impatiently the stump of a cigar, with his hands clasped behind him and with nothing on but a red flannel undershirt and a pair of drawers."

--- The Battle of Bentonville: Last Stand in the Carolinas  
by Mark L. Bradley, "Blue & Gray Magazine" Vol. XIII  
#2, Dec. 1995 pp64

Illustrated by Stu Cramer

# PRESERVATION REPORT

## MARCH 1996 UNVEILING PLANNED FOR CIVIL WAR DISCOVERY SYSTEM

If you haven't heard about it, you will. It moves troops across fields, sings spirituals, plays Dixie and the Battle Hymn of the Republic, displays database information, and visually conveys the stories of the Civil War using 21st century computer technology. It is the Civil War Discovery System. This March, the Civil War Trust will unveil the interactive, multimedia computer program in three battlefield parks—Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, Antietam National Battlefield, and Gettysburg National Military Park.

mation accessible and exciting even for those who have had little or no exposure to this period of American history; showcase a vast amount of unique material of interest to Civil War enthusiasts; and promote community-based battlefield preservation. The Discovery System will likely accomplish these goals because it is well-organized, creatively designed, simple to use, and rich in video, audio, photographic, and documentary materials.

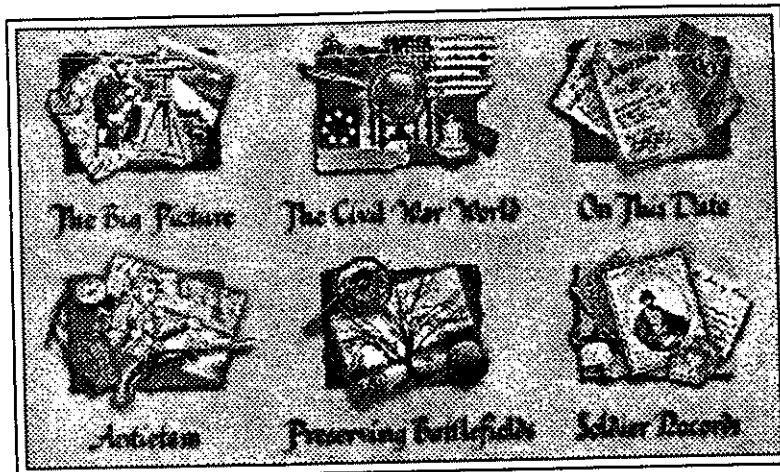
Upon entering the system, users may access six main selections by simply touching the screen. "The Big Picture" provides a brief, general introduction to the Civil War and the issues that caused it. "The Civil War World" includes information on the

selection will interpret that place's significance in the Civil War. Another selection, "On This Date," allows users to punch in any day and month, their birthday perhaps, and find out what events occurred on that date in Civil War history. Frequently, such events will be linked to an article in "The Civil War World." When users choose "Soldier Records," they will be able to access basic information about more than one million Federal and Confederate soldiers and sailors. Whenever possible, these records will be linked to photographs and personal papers of the soldiers. In "Preserving Battlefields," users will find a discussion of battlefield preservation issues, learn how they can support preservation in their communities, and find out what others are doing to protect battlefields across the country.

The Civil War Trust is developing the Discovery System with the National Park Service, the History Channel, and other corporate and foundation sponsors. The National Council for the Social Studies has already endorsed the system. After initially testing the system at Prairie Grove, Antietam, and Gettysburg, the Civil War Trust expects to place the system at museums and other historic sites on its Civil War Discovery Trail.

The Civil War Trust invites the public to submit information on grassroots, state, and federal battlefield preservation initiatives for inclusion in the system's "Preserving Battlefields" section. *For more information about the Civil War Discovery System, contact Julie Fix at the Civil War Trust, 1225 Eye St, NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 326-8414; [civilwar@ari.net](mailto:civilwar@ari.net).*

Copyright © 1995 by the Civil War Trust



The Discovery System is designed to stimulate interest in and promote understanding of the Civil War; help individuals explore their own personal and patriotic ties to the stories and places of that period; keep the infor-

mation accessible and exciting even for those who have had little or no exposure to this period of American history; showcase a vast amount of unique material of interest to Civil War enthusiasts; and promote community-based battlefield preservation. The Discovery System will likely accomplish these goals because it is well-organized, creatively designed, simple to use, and rich in video, audio, photographic, and documentary materials.



The following articles of interest appeared in the January issue of The Civil War News:

### \* 'Andersonville' Airs in March

The Turner Network Television (TNT) production of the movie *Andersonville* is set to premiere March 3 and 4, having survived trying weather conditions and the loss of a vital segment of the negative.

The \$12 million movie was filmed in fall 1994 in still rural Coweta County southwest of Atlanta. A full-scale, nine-acre replica of the infamous prison stockade was erected in a former cow pasture, hundreds of "shebangs" were built, scores of smudgy campfires kept lighted and thousands of extras hired to portray Union prisoners and Confederate guards.

Weather alternated between torrential downpours, which turned the field into bottomless mud, and a blazing sun, which dried the mud and led to choking dust clouds.

The finished movie is more realistic than expected, according to producer Ethel Winant. "It's much tougher than I thought it was going to be," she said. "It was more sentimental when it started. I think the very circumstances of the shoot made it tougher. It was like being there [at the real Andersonville]."

### GETTYSBURG NMP OFFERS "ADOPT A POSITION" PROGRAM

In December 1995, Gettysburg National Military Park announced a new volunteer program for groups wishing to help care for Civil War monuments, cannon, fences, stone walls, and other features on the battlefield. "The park's new 'Adopt a Position' program is modeled on the popular 'Adopt a Highway' program. Civil War reenactment units, round tables, and other interested organizations can adopt regimental positions on the battlefield and help the park with maintenance and preservation projects," explained Superintendent John A. Latschar. "Every area on the field is up for adoption, including the Eternal Light Peace memorial, and individual fencelines and woodlots."

"We would like to take advantage of the commitment and dedication of both the Civil War community and others to help us tackle historic preservation projects which cannot be funded through our shrinking park budget," added Latschar.

Projects will be coordinated by park maintenance staff. Some tools and equipment may be provided. *Interested organizations should contact Volunteer Coordinator Laurie Coughlan at (717) 334-1124.*

*You May Know A Lot About Most of the  
Campaigns In the Civil War  
BUT WE'VE GOT A NEW ONE FOR YOU---*

◆  
**THE EARLY WAR  
IN WESTERN VIRGINIA  
Touring With Ed Bearss  
April 11-14, 1996  
Charleston, West Virginia**

◆  
*Involving Troops From:*

**Georgia  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
North Carolina  
Ohio  
Pennsylvania  
Tennessee  
Virginia  
West Virginia**

*Under Lee, McClellan, and others.*

► **WRITE FOR DETAILS** ◄

**Confederate Historical Institute  
P.O. Box 7388F, Little Rock AR 72217**

# 1996 Civil War

## Stonewall in the Valley

April 10-14, 1996 • Washington, DC  
Historian Guide: Frank O'Reilly

## Civil War on the Gulf Coast

April 15-21, 1996 • New Orleans, LA  
Historian Guide: Ed Bearss



## The Trans-Mississippi

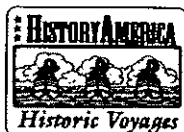
May 22-28, 1996 • Little Rock, AR  
Historian Guide: Ed Bearss

## Shiloh

September 19-22, 1996 • Nashville, TN  
Historian Guide: Stacy Allen

## Riding With Forrest

September 24-29, 1996 • Memphis, TN  
Historian Guide: Ed Bearss



## Civil War Steamboatin'

*American Queen*  
August 30-September 6, 1996  
Memphis, TN—New Orleans, LA  
Civil War Historians

## Abraham Lincoln

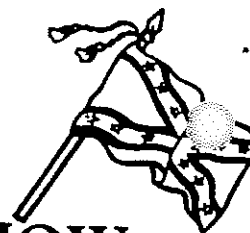
*Nantucket Clipper*  
May 4-11, 1996  
Washington, DC—Baltimore, MD  
Historian Guide: David Long

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19th ANNUAL



# OHIO CIVIL WAR COLLECTORS SHOW AND



## 4th ANNUAL ARTILLERY SHOW

REVOLUTIONARY 1775 thru 1898 INDIAN WARS

**Saturday, May 4, 1996**

9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

**Sunday, May 5, 1996**

9:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.

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Amputations. Sutler's Row & Civil War Music.

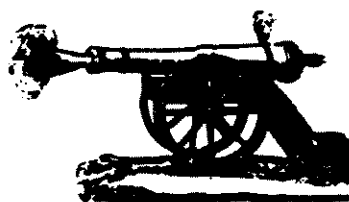
**FREE** - 30 Gun Artillery Show - Indoor/Outside; Displays Inside (5th) Building.  
See 18th Indiana Artillery with a 6-Horse Hitch as Part of a 6 Gun Battery in  
Firing Demonstrations - Saturday & Sunday.

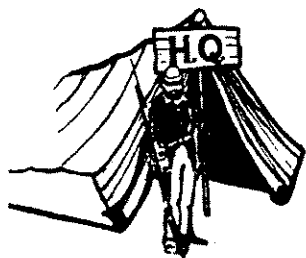
Meet Dale Galon, noted Civil War Print Artist in Person - Saturday Only.  
10th Annual Civil War Veterans Historical Association Encampment  
(GAR & UCV) as Part of the Ohio Civil War Show.

FOR INFORMATION CALL: (419) 289-3120

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# CAMP TALK

CAMP TALK Editor: Michael F. Bergman

## Preservation Victory Close at Brandy Station!

A battlefield preservation struggle that has raged longer than the Civil War itself is close to ending in victory for preservationists.

California developer Lee Sammis has signed a "letter of intent" to sell over 1,500 acres of property at the site of the Brandy Station Battlefield near Culpeper, Virginia, to a coalition of preservation organizations led by the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) and the Brandy Station Foundation (BSF).

Brandy Station, the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War, occurred on June 9, 1863, and involved a total of nearly 17,000 horsemen under Confederate Maj. Gen.

J.E.B. Stuart and Union Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton.

The exact purchase price of the property is yet to be finalized, but is estimated at \$6 million. The purchase agreement, if finalized, will be the largest Civil War preservation effort ever undertaken by the private sector.



Any contract to purchase the Brandy Station property is contingent on pending foreclosure action against Benton Ventures, Inc., whose plans to construct a Formula One racetrack on 423 acres of the battlefield seven years ago, galvanized the historical preservation community in protest. Benton Ventures filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in October 1995. Under foreclosure proceedings, they can still pay any remaining debt on the property within a specified time, and retain ownership.

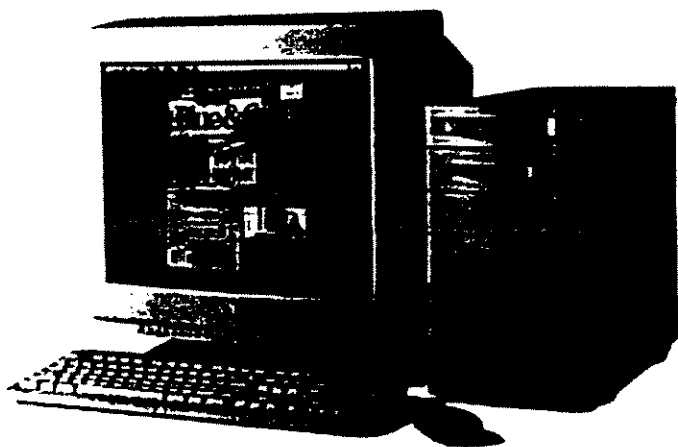
Failing this unlikely action, the sale will proceed and the largest fund-raising effort in the history of battlefield preservation

will begin. APCWS chairman Thomas W. Richards declared his confidence that the necessary funds will be raised. To lend your support to this very worthwhile effort, contact APCWS at Box 1862, Fredericksburg, VA 22402, and BSF at Box 165, Brandy Station, VA 22714.

## Blue & Gray

... on the "NET"

MAGAZINE™



Cruisers of the Internet can now access *Blue & Gray* through The Multimedia Newsstand (MMN) at <http://mmnewsstand.com>. According to Michael Mayor, Director of Publisher Services for Periodical Publishers' Service Bureau, Inc., MMN "is the Internet's most popular online sales site where users can sample and electronically order magazine subscriptions...."

The site allows the opportunity to peruse selected excerpts from the current issue along with ordering information and a direct E-mail link to the editors. B&G proved to be a popular item during the holidays. Of the 500 periodicals offered through MMN and the 180,000 users who accessed the site, more than 9,000 "cruised" the *Blue & Gray* page.

# MIDWEST CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



# 15TH



# CONFERENCE

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**APRIL 19, 20 & 21, 1996**  
**CINCINNATI MARRIOTT**  
11320 Chester Road, Cincinnati, Ohio

## Speakers:

Jim Ogden, Historian at Chickamauga/Chattanooga NMP  
A. Wilson Greene, Exec. Director Pamplin Park  
Art Bergeron, Louisiana State Park System  
John Hennessy, Fredericksburg NMP  
Frank O'Reilly, Historian, Jackson Shrine NMP  
Scott Hartwig, Historian, Gettysburg NMP

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**CINCINNATI & HAMILTON CIVIL WAR**  
**ROUND TABLES**

# MIDWEST CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE 15TH CONFERENCE

## REGISTRATION FORM

NAME(S): \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, STATE, ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION:

Includes All Events,  
Speakers And Meals  
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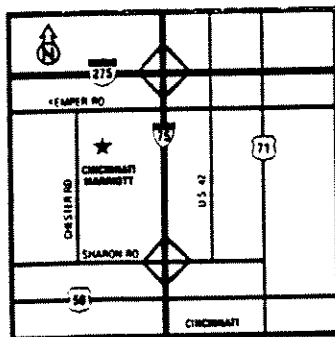
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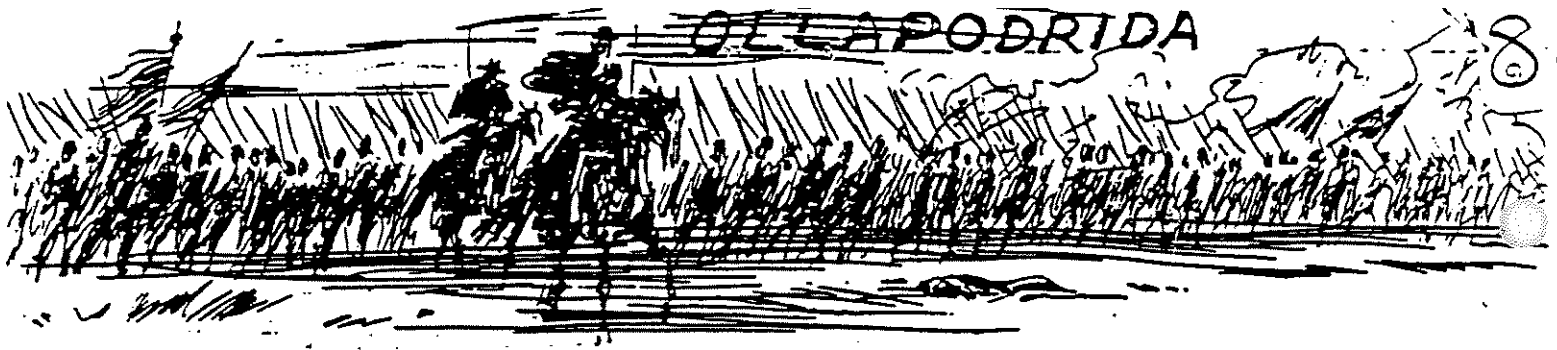
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**CINCINNATI & HAMILTON CIVIL WAR  
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On July 4, 1864, Federal forces attacked General Joseph Johnston's Confederate force near Smyrna, Georgia, and were repulsed with heavy losses. Private Charley Brown of the 59th Illinois Regiment received a painful, and no doubt embarrassing, shrapnel wound in the buttocks. When his company commander inquired about his condition, he responded as only a soldier could: "Captain, they have shot the ass off me this time."

--- Civil War Journal of Chesley A. Mosman pp235

At Camp Chase prison camp in Columbus, Ohio, there was in charge of the Confederate prisoners W.G. "Parson" Brownlow of East Tennessee. This Tennessee loyalist had been in charge of a Union regiment early in the war but had been cashiered for allowing the regiment to be badly cut up and captured by Nathan Bedford Forrest. Brownlow was universally hated because of his arrogance and abuse of the prisoners. Everytime he spoke, the men would drown out his words with cat-calls. Returning one day to the prison camp with a new batch of captives, Brownlow was seen marching infront. One of the imprisoned Rebels with a "fog-horn" voice had peered over the stockade wall in defiance of the guard. He shouted: "Old Parson Brownlow, did you see Forrest while you were gone?" Even the Union guards laughed at such hazing.

--- Forts Henry and Donelson: The Key to the Confederate Heartland by Benjamin Franklin Cooling pp265

On May 8, 1864, Sherman's army attacked Johnston's entrenched army at the Rocky Face Ridge gaps. The heaviest attack was delivered by Jefferson C. Davis' 2nd Division of John Palmer's XIV Corps on the extreme right of the Army of the Cumberland. Davis attacked Mill Creek Gap with Mitchell's 2nd Brigade and Morgan's 1st Brigade. A corporal in the 60th Illinois Regiment of Morgan's Brigade, perhaps showing more courage and wit than intellegence, stepped forward before the attack and calling out to the rebels offered to read Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to his adversaries. The Confederates waiting on the heights above replied, "Yes! Give us the ape's proclamation." and held their fire, quite courteously allowing him to finish the recitation, then applauding him with a withering hail of rifle fire.

--- The Campaign for Atlanta by William R. Scaife ppl9-20

# *From The President's Desk*

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## PRESIDENT'S LETTER

For those of our members who were able to attend the February meeting, they had the great pleasure of questioning Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Hugh Ernhart, just after he had been elected to his second term. After the meeting I received several phone calls stating how much they enjoyed Dr. Ernhart's first person presentation of President Lincoln.

This coming month we are presenting a panel to discuss significant opportunities that were lost to significantly change the course of the war. Each of the members of the panel will have the opportunity to select what he thinks is the most significant failure on the part of a person to act in a dramatic fashion to alter the course of the war. Bob Boyda will be chairing the discussion.

Another reminder concerning the change of the April meeting to April 17, 1996. This is the third Wednesday of April. Mr. Jeffrey Wert will be speaking on that evening. I would like to have a strong turnout for him. Mr. Wert will be discussing George Armstrong Custer, one of the most colorful characters of the war.

John D. Sutula



**The Cleveland Civil War Round-Table**  
**P.O. Box 18900**  
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