



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

THE CHARGER

Vol. 18 #7

350th Meeting

March, 1997

New Mexico Campaign "Bloody Valverde" February 21, 1862

Tonight's Speaker

John Taylor

John M. Taylor is a resident of Peralta, New Mexico, a nuclear engineer, former nuclear submarine officer, and a historian of the American civil war in New Mexico. His book "*Bloody Valverde — A Civil War Battle on the Rio Grande*," is the only detailed examination of the largest Civil War battle in the American West. He is also a co-author of a new book on the battle at Glorietta Pass, New Mexico which will be published by the University of New Mexico Press in the Spring of 1998.



Date: March 12, 1997

Place: The Hermit Club

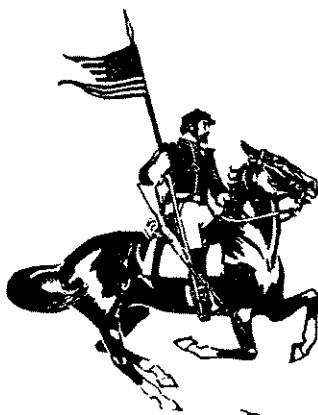
**Time: Drinks 6 PM
Dinner 7 PM**

**Reservations: Please call
JAC Business Communications
at 861-5588.**

Happy Fortieth Birthday, Cleveland Round-Table

The Cleveland
Civil War Round-Table
1957 1997

40
years



President: **Dan Zeiser**
Vice President: **John Moore**
Secretary: **Dick Crews**
Treasurer: **Bob Boyda**

Editor of the **THE CHARGER**

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Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122
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(216) 861-5588
John & Anne Caputo

The Cleveland Civil War Round-Table meets normally on the second Wednesday of each month from September through May. The Round-Table also sponsors a Fall field trip each year to a selected Civil War site.

Dues are \$35.00 per year.

Membership information can be obtained from Secretary:
Dick Crews (216) 752-9961 or (800) 800-8310

Past Cleveland C.W.R.T. Presidents

1996	John Sutula	1978	Milton Holmes
1995	Norton London	1975	Thomas Gretter
1994	Robert E. Battisti	1974	Nolan Heidelbaugh
1993	Kevin Callahan	1973	Arthur Jordan
1992	Bob Baucher	1972	Bernard Drews
1991	Joe Tirpak	1971	Kenneth Callahan
1990	Ken Callahan Jr.	1970	Frank Schuhle
1989	Neil Gleaser	1969	Donald Heckaman
1988	Martin Graham	1968	Frank Moran
1987	George Vourlojanis	1967	William Schlessinger
1986	Tim Beatty	1966	Donald Hamill
1985	Brian Kowell	1965	Lester L. Swift
1984	Neil Evans	1964	Guy DiCarlo, Jr.
1983	William Victory	1963	Paul Guenther
1982	William Harkness	1962	Edward Downer
1981	Thomas Geschke	1961	Charles Clarke
1980	Charles Spiegle	1960	Howard Preston
1979	William Bates	1959	John Cullen, Jr.
1978	Richard McCree	1958	George Farr, Jr.
1977	James Chapman	1957	Kenneth Grant

Calendar of Events

March 12, 1997

John Taylor
"Bloody Valverde, New Mexico"

April 9, 1997

Jay Ruoff
Peninsula Roundtable
"Vallandigham & The Copperheads"

May 13, 1997 - (Note this is a Tuesday)

40th Birthday Celebration

**Gettysburg
Field Trip 1997
Sept 25 - 28**

John Buford

(1826-1863)

A Kentucky native, he was graduated from West Point in 1848 and saw extensive service on the frontier during the 1850s. Buford took charge of a Union cavalry brigade at the outset of the

Second Bull Run Campaign in August 1862 and proved a first-rate cavalry commander. He led the cavalry screen that intercepted Confederate forces moving toward Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. Buford's decision to hold McPherson Ridge until Federal infantry could arrive both precipitated the great Gettysburg battle of July 1-3 and helped to secure its favorable outcome for the Union. He came down with typhoid fever in the autumn of 1863 and died from its effects on December 16.



Reservations are a must ! Call (216) 861- 5588.

Admiral David Glasgow Farragut



Admiral David Glasgow Farragut (1801- 1870)

Born in Tennessee, orphaned young, educated in Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania, he entered the U.S. Navy in 1810, when he was nine, and went to sea the following year in the frigate *USS Essex*. In 1812 the captain of the *Essex*, Farragut's guardian, David Porter, gave the 12-year- old midshipman his first command, a prize of war taken in the Pacific Ocean. Farragut sailed the vessel safely and without incident across the Pacific to the Chilean port of Valparaiso.

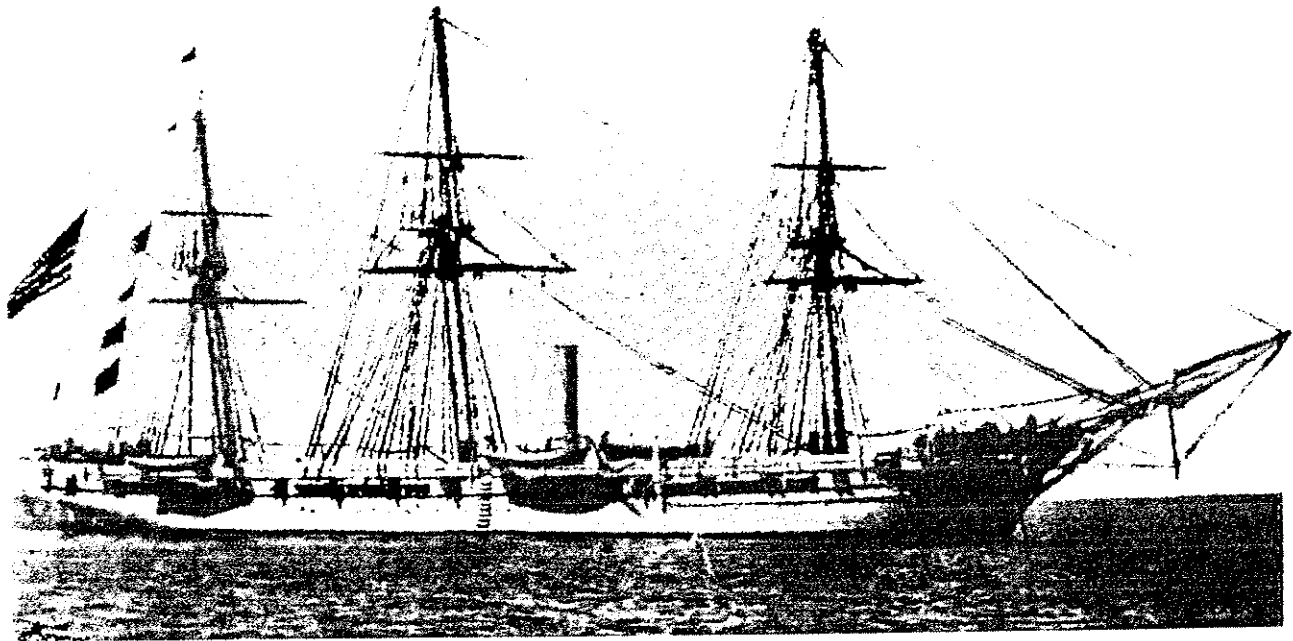
After the War of 1812 he served in the Mediterranean for five years. There had not been time for much formal education, so he resumed his studies during a nine month period ashore with the American consul in Tunis. In fact, Farragut always tended to pickup knowledge wherever it was available: in the 1820s, while living in New Haven, he attended lectures at Yale, and he audited lectures at the Smithsonian Institution during a tour of duty in Washington.

Farragut served in the West Indies and in the South Atlantic and commanded the sloop *Saratoga* on blockade duty off Vera Cruz during the Mexican War. He spent many years on shore duty, much of it in Norfolk, Virginia, where he met his first wife, who died in 1840, and his second, whom he married three years later. In 1854 the navy sent him west to establish a shipyard at Mare Island, California, and he received the coveted promotion to captain the following year.

Unemployed at the outbreak of the Civil War, he went into a brief period in limbo in New York: the authorities evidently considered his loyalty suspect he was Tennessee born, with Virginia connections by marriage.

He finally received an active appointment on January 9, 1862, when he was given command of the Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Farragut launched the initial Union effort to open the Mississippi on April 18, 1862. "As to being prepared for defeat, I certainly am not," he had written his wife. "I hope for success; shall do all in my power to secure it, and trust to God for the rest."



Farragut's flagship USS Hartford

Six days later, on the night of April 23-24, he sailed his flotilla past the guns of Confederate forts Jackson and St. Philip, fought a sharp battle with Confederate warships and captured New Orleans. The victory earned him a promotion to rear admiral and confirmed him as the pre-eminent Union naval commander. It came as he approached his 50th anniversary of naval service.

In 1862 and 1863 Farragut commanded the naval forces in the combined operations against Vicksburg, which finally fell to Ulysses S. Grant's besieging army on July 4, 1863. He sailed to New York City in his flagship, the steam sloop *Hartford*, to a hero's welcome in August. The Navy Secretary, Gideon Welles, said of Farragut that he would "more willingly take great risks to obtain great results than any officer in either army or navy." After several months of rest, he returned to the Gulf of Mexico early in 1864 to plan a daring assault on the Confederate defenses in Mobile Bay.

His fleet moved against the Alabama harbor forts early on August 5, 1864. Despite mines - then known as torpedoes - in the channel and an accurate fire from the forts, he pressed on. One of his monitors, *Tecumseh*, struck a torpedo and

sank. "Torpedoes ahead," someone called from the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, next ahead of Farragut's flagship. "**Damn the torpedoes,**" he replied. Soon the fleet was safely into Mobile Bay. There followed a fierce battle with the defending Confederate fleet, but eventually all the Rebel ships and forts surrendered. The South had lost the use of its greatest remaining port.

Farragut returned to New York City at year's end. Failing health prevented him from taking command of the naval forces assembling to attack Wilmington, North Carolina, the last Confederate port to remain open. After a convalescent leave, he served briefly on the James River in Virginia and was one of the first Northern officers to enter Richmond after the fall of the Confederate capital on April 3, 1865,

Promoted to full admiral in July 1866, he was the first to hold that rank in the U.S. Navy's history. Farragut commanded the European Squadron in 1867 before going into semi-retirement. He never fully recovered from a severe heart attack in 1869. He died on August 14, of the following year in the commandant's house at the navy yard in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.



The 13th goes after Jefferson Davis

*By Dick Crews**

The 13th Tennessee (Union) was just as confused as the rest of the country on what was going to happen next in late April, 1865. Confederate General Robert E. Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, President Abraham Lincoln had been assassinated, and a truce has been declared between General Sherman and Confederate General Johnston in North Carolina.

The 13th was in Central North Carolina with Major General George Stoneman after spending March pushing the Confederates out of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina. The unit decided to return to their base in Eastern Tennessee. On the 25th of April of 1865 the 13th passed through Asheville, North Carolina under a truce arrangement with the local Confederate commander. However the next day they received orders to join in the hunt for the fleeing Confederate President, Jefferson Davis. This necessitated going back through Asheville. This time the local Confederate commander said, "No".

The 13th, a veteran unit, was not about to be stopped by local Militia. After a one hour battle the local confederate forces surrendered. 60 prisoners, the sick and disabled, artillery, and superfluous baggage were sent on to Knoxville. This left the 13th free to ride off to join other Union cavalry units after the \$100,000 reward for Jefferson Davis.

On the 30th of April they crossed the Blue Ridge stopping for muster and pay at the South Carolina border. They were bitter as were most union people at South Carolina for starting the War. Luckily no problems developed and they passed into Georgia a week later. On the 6th of May they sent out scouting

parties to look out for Jefferson Davis, who with his escort was supposed to be in that vicinity. In Washington, Georgia the 13th discovered Jefferson Davis' escort troops milling about. They later learned they missed the Confederate President by a few hours. The following week Jefferson Davis and the reward was captured by the Michigan 4th.

However they received new orders to arrest Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens and Secretary of State Robert Toombs. This they did without incident and took them to a prison in the Georgia state capital, Milledgeville.

The 20th of May the 13th stopped in Greensboro, Georgia as Jefferson Davis passed through under guard. A number of the officers and men at the depot had a good view of the famous ex-President of the Southern Confederacy whose name was on very lip, and had been the theme of more blessings and curses, save, perhaps that of Abraham Lincoln, than any man living or dead.

Major Patrick F. Dyer, of the 13th, who was captured at the first battle of Bull Run and imprisoned in Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia, was present when the train bearing Mr. Davis pulled up. The Major with the boldness of the Irish race addressed Mr. Davis, and said: "Mr. President I am glad to meet you. Probably you do not remember me. When I was in Libby prison I often saw you taking a ride past the prison on a fine white horse. You were at liberty then and I was the prisoner, now you are a prisoner and I am at liberty—such are the fortunes of war—good-day, Mr. President."

*Dick Crews is a stock broker and editor of the Cleveland CWRT's *The Changer*.



Cleveland Civil War Roundtable

Spring Field Trip

DATE: Saturday, May 10, 1997

PLACE: "Lake View": Cleveland's Historic Garden Cemetery
12316 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106
(216) 421-2665

TIME: 9:30 AM to 1:30 PM

Orientation starts at 9:30 sharp at the James A. Garfield Memorial

Schedule will include:

- Orientation program and history of Lake View Cemetery
- Guided Tour of Garfield Tomb
- Guided Walking tour of Cemetery (Approximately 1 ½ to 2 hours)
- Gourmet boxed lunch at Garfield Memorial under tent canopy
Luncheon Speaker (T.B.A.)

Cost: \$25.00 Make Check payable to CCWRT and send to:

Gen. JET
7239 Maple Street
Mentor, Ohio 44060

(or if you prefer make payable to "JET" Retirement Fund!)

Please reply ASAP

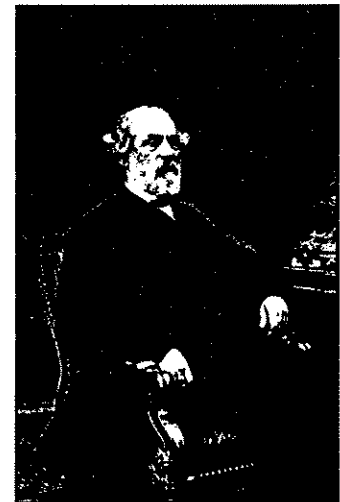
Any Questions: Please call me at (216) 255-8140

Napoleon never existed

In 1819, Richard Whately of Oxford wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Historic Doubts Respecting Napoleon Bonaparte," in which he speculated how European history would have been changed if the Little Corporal had never existed. Whately was just the first in a long line of historians to play the intriguing and never-resolved game of "what if." Just about every Civil War enthusiast has strong opinions on how the war might have turned out differently, had this or that battle or event happened just slightly differently. Just as World War II has provided a backdrop for such fine "alternative history" novels as Len Deighton's 55-GB, Robert Harris's Fatherland, Philip K. Dick's The Man in the High Castle and Jerry Yulsman's Elleander Morning, the American Civil War has given inspiration to many writers who have played innovatively and thoughtfully with the question, "What if...?"

Mexico City renamed Leesburg

One of the first such books was Ward Moore's 1956 novel, Bring the Jubilee (Easton Press, reprinted 1987). Moore doesn't have the best grasp of characterization or dialogue, but he has good ideas, and his tale of a triumphant Confederacy and a squalid, backward, anarchic United States is a real page-turner. In Moore's alternative history, Lee's forces seized the Round Tops on July 2, 1863, turning the tide of Gettysburg against Meade and helping to win the "War of Southern Independence." The hook is that the historian who is Moore's protagonist in 1940 inadvertently changes the course of history to what we know as the "real" Civil War; there's a great surprise ending that I won't give away here. Moore also drops dozens of interesting hints of how things are different in "his" world: The Confederacy conquers Mexico and most of Central America by 1910. Lee serves two terms as Confederate President, but is a virtual political prisoner of the Confederate Congress in his later years. In Moore's world, Canada is "British America," Utah is the "Republic of Deseret," and Mexico City is "Leesburg." Eisenhower is an obscure military theorist, Picasso a little-known painter, and Dewey wins the U.S. presidential election in 1940.



President Robert E. Lee

Washington Surrenders.. Lincoln Captured U.S. Capital now Columbus, Ohio

An even better alternative history is McKinley Cantor's "History in Reverse: If the South had Won the Civil War," which appeared in Look magazine on Nov.22, 1960. To me, this article is still the gold standard to which all other "what if?" Civil War works must be compared. Cantor, the author of the Pulitzer Prizewinning Andersonville, took as his starting point the accidental death of U.S. Grant on May 12, 1863, just before embarking on the Vicksburg campaign. McClelland takes command and makes a botch of it. Then Confederate Gen. Dick Ewell shows more initiative than he did in our world, and seizes both Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill at Gettysburg, turning the tide of battle. The Army of the Potomac is destroyed in detail, and Lee's Army of Northern Virginia marches virtually unopposed on Washington, D.C.



U.S. Grant dies May 12, 1863

Lincoln is captured and the North eventually sues for peace. This has a cascade of consequences down over the decades: the Southern states win their independence, the U.S. establishes a new capital in Columbus, Ohio (!), (now renamed Columbia, when the state capital is moved to Cleveland), and the United States and the Confederate States essentially go their own ways, warily watching their long border. U.S. Secretary of State William Seward doesn't have the money to buy Alaska, so it remains in Russian (and later, Soviet) hands. Lee and then Longstreet become Confederate presidents, as does Woodrow Wilson of Virginia, much later. Texas and the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) secede from the Confederacy in 1878. Cuba is seized by the Confederacy in 1898. U.S., C.S. and Texas troops fight as allies in the two World Wars (which never even occurred in Ward Moore's book), and then consider reunion in 1960 in response to the Soviet threat. Although he's no apologist for secession, Cantor thoughtfully explores how America might, just might, have been better off had things gone his way.

Is alternative history unlikely? Yes. Implausible? Maybe. Interesting? Undoubtedly.

William F. B. Vodrey

THE DEPRESSION OF 1861

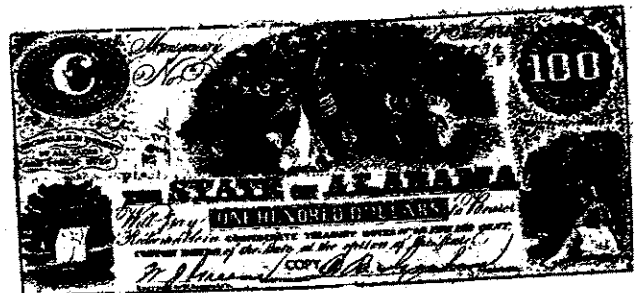


by Marvin Schwenzer¹

The first economic effect of the Civil War was to throw the North and West into severe panic. At the outbreak the agricultural South owed northern merchants close to \$300,000,000, practically all of which was a total loss to the North. At the beginning of the war, uncertainty about the future brought about a wave of retrenchment and economy. The banks were caught with cash reserves far too small to meet such an emergency. All of these factors united in bringing on the depression of 1861.

In 1861 there were nearly 6,000 failures of northern firms in the amount of \$5,000 or more. Northern banks were able to maintain specie payment until the latter part of December 1861 when they were forced to suspend payment, which was followed almost at once by like action of the federal government. In the South, except in New Orleans, suspension occurred immediately after the opening of the war and continued until the end. The wildcat banks of the West were especially hard hit, not only because of their methods of banking, but also because of their intimate relations with the South. In Illinois 89 out of 110 banks failed, while 39 in Wisconsin and 27 in Indiana went under. However the depression of 1861 quickly gave way to a wartime revival of prosperity. The South however was not so fortunate. There the war meant destruction, chaos, a currency that finally had no value at all, and a long, long grind before a revival was possible. During the four years of the Civil War, government expenditure in the North was greater than during the whole previous history of the nation.

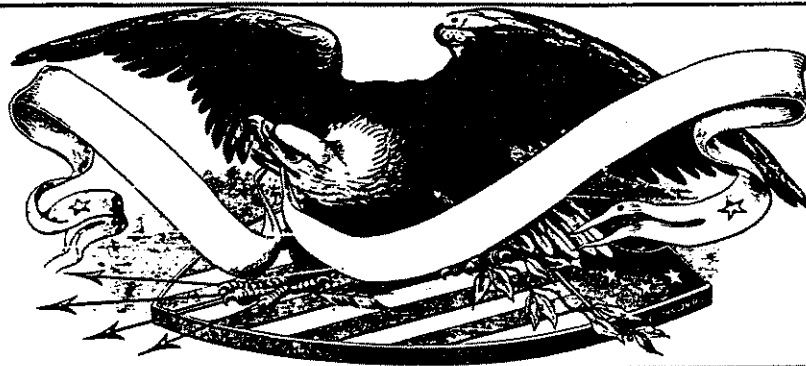
One of the primary methods the government chose to raise money was by issuing, for the first time, non-interest-bearing notes (greenbacks) and this created an inflationary condition that took decades to overcome.



¹Marvin Schwenzer is a retired engineer and a member of the Cleveland CWRT since 1994

**"Who Would Be Free, Themselves Must
Strike the Blow!"**

\$200



\$200

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Your Country calls you to the Field of Martial Glory. Providence has offered you an opportunity to vindicate the Patriotism and Manhood of your Race. Some of your brothers accepting this offer on many a well-fought field, have written their names on history's immortal page amongst the bravest of the brave.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

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The Board of Freeholders of Burlington Co.

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WHILE IN SUCH SERVICE. COME ONE! COME ALL!

GEO. SNYDER,

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U. S. Steam Print, Ledger Buildings, Philada.

Poster for Recruitment of Colored Soldiers

BUCKEYES IN BLUE

OHIOANS fought, for the Union on almost every battlefield of the Civil War. Their regimental colors flew at Bull Run, in the Wilderness, at Donelson, at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and at Stones River. They flew at Vicksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Chancellorsville, and in other battles less renowned.

Ohio supplied to the union armies, under the repeated calls by President Lincoln a total of **319,189**.*

Of these, **35,475 did not return**. Total number of deaths in the Union forces was 360,222.**

Three of every five Ohio men between the ages of 18 and 45 served in the Union military forces. Only New York (448,850) and Pennsylvania (337,936) exceeded Ohio's contribution. However, Ohio led all northern states in proportion to its population, which at the start of the war was 2,343,739.

The Ohio military contribution was made mainly in the form of 230 regiments, 26 independent batteries of artillery, and five independent companies of sharpshooters. Parts of five Ohio regiments were credited to the war-born state of West Virginia, two were credited to Kentucky, and two were transferred to the United States Colored Troops.

Ohio also had 1,076 men in the gunboat service on Western waters (the Mississippi and its tributaries), and 2,376 who joined that service before the state received credit for them. There were 5,092 free Ohio Negroes in the Union army.

In response to the first call for troops at the outbreak of the war, Ohio raised 23 infantry regiments for three months. (The Ohio quota on that call was 13 regiments. The 10 additional regiments were not accepted by the Federal government, but the state put them in the field on its own account and Washington finally paid them.) Of the next 191 infantry regiments, 117 were for three years, 27 for one year, two for six months, three for three months, and 42 for 100 days. There were 13 cavalry regiments and two artillery regiments, all for three years. More than 20,000 three-year soldiers re-enlisted at the expiration of their time and fought till the war ended.

There were Ohioans in the war for whom their state did not receive credit. A number served with the U. S. Regulars, in the Union Navy and in the regiments of other states. And there were those who "went south" to serve with the Confederate army, either because of family ties or out of sympathy with the Southern cause.



Ohio supplied the Federal government from first to last with more men than were required under the quota system. Even at the end of the war there were a thousand men in Ohio camps waiting to be sworn into the service.

This table tells how Ohio exceeded its call quotas by 4,332:

Under the call	OHIO FURNISHED	THE QUOTA BEING
April 15, 1861, for 75,000	12,357	10,153***
July 22, 1861, for 500,000	84,116	67,365
July 2, 1862, for 300,000.....	58,325	36,858
August 4, 1862, for 300,000 (9 mo.)		36,858
June 15, 1863, for militia	2,736	
October 17, 1863, for 500,000	32,837	51,465
March 14, 1864, for 200,000.....	29,931	20,595
April 22, 1864, 100-day militia ..	36,254.	30,000
July 18, 1864, for 500,000.....	30,823	27,001
December 19, 1864, for 300,000.....	23,275	26,027
Totals	310,654	306,322

Ohio called 8,750 men for the army draft.

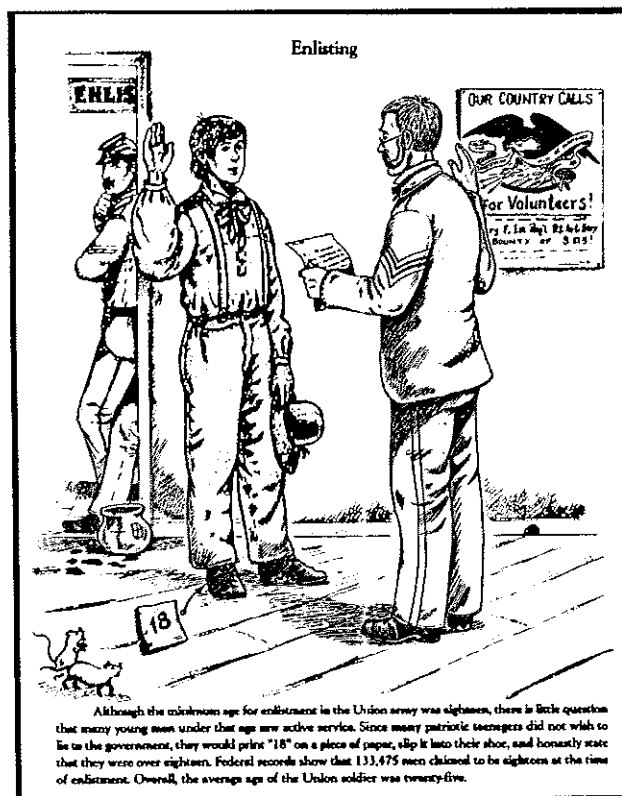
The volunteers received from the people of Ohio in local bounties, aside from their regular army pay and premiums, more than \$23,500,000.

Army desertions averaged 44 men to each thousand, much lower than in some other states, Connecticut, for example, where the rate of desertion was 117 per thousand.

*This is the figure used by Whitelaw Reid, *Ohio in the War* (1868). His authority was the United States Provost Marshal-General in his final report to the War Department (Vol. I, pp. 160, 164). He explained that others have reckoned larger totals by using each enlistment as a separate figure, a misleading method in instances where some men enlisted two or even three times to continue in the service to the end of the war. The Adjutant General of Ohio in 1885 credited Ohio with having had 313,180 men in the land and naval forces, but did not take into account Ohioans in regiments assigned to other states. This figure was accepted by the U. S. Adjutant General (Drum) and appears in *Battles and leaders of the Civil War* (Vol. IV, p. 767.)

**Dyers Compendium of the War of the Rebellion (Vol. I, pp. 11-12).

***No credit was given for the 10 extra regiments organized.



Those who changed sides

Traitors

The names of at least 2,600,000 men were recorded into the muster rolls of Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War. About 9,000 Union and Confederate soldiers, or 0.3%, switched sides during the American Civil

War. Contrary to widely-circulated reports, at least one-fourth of these changes were from Union to Rebel forces. Nearly all who moved from one uniform to the other were involved in group changes, but details concerning only a few individuals have survived. Accounts concerning Confederates who became Federals are more abundant than those about Union soldiers who became Rebels, due principally to the lack of Confederate archival records.

Missouri grocer David Moore was among the first to switch sides. With conflict seen as inevitable, he was eager to command the Alexandria Home Guard. Another candidate for the post, Judge Martin Green, got it when Governor Claiborne F. Jackson made his decision in May, 1861. Denied the command that soon would have seen him an officer in gray, Moore returned to his Clark County home raging mad. Within weeks, he succeeded in recruiting enough men to form a pro-Union band of guardsmen; at a July 4 rally, he was elected its colonel and, from that command, later moved into a Federal force at a lower rank. Six months later, Colonel Samuel Downing, of the First Cherokee Mounted Rifles, fought Unionists at Chusto-Talasah in the Cherokee Nation. Downing soon donned a blue uniform in order to fight as a private. Captured by Rebels two years later near Greenfield and recognized, his major reported that "he had 32 bullets shot into him and was beaten up with his musket."

Because he was a Presbyterian clergyman, James Sinclair of North Carolina was, at first, unwilling to shoulder a musket. He joined the 5th North Carolina as its chaplain and was chosen briefly to head the 35th North Carolina five months later. When reorganization of the latter unit caused him to be replaced by a new colonel, Sinclair went over to the enemy and became a chaplain in blue.

Martin Hunt, a former Texas state senator, won a commission as a Confederate captain early in the war. After fighting in Northwestern Arkansas under "Wild Bill Heffington," Hunt defected to Union forces in 1862. He wore blue for only a few months; captured and identified, he went to the gallows early in 1863.

Ulysses Simpson Grant favored the formation of special regiments designated as United States Volunteers, and, on September 1, 1864, Abraham Lincoln took action. That day, he authorized Colonel Henry S. Huidekoper to go to Rock Island, Illinois, and find out which prisoners "of Northern and foreign birth" wished to don blue uniforms.

Soon the restriction concerning race of birth was lifted, and the mass recruitment of prisoners began. Upon taking the oath of allegiance and being entered upon muster rolls, some of these ex-Confederates received standard bounties. they were simultaneously credited as recruits against the draft quotas of states that provided the bounty money (with Pennsylvania taking the lead).

The organization of the 1st United States Volunteers began at Point Lookout, Maryland, in January, 1864. Two more regiments were formed at Rock Island in October, concurrent with the organization of the 4th United States Volunteers at Point Lookout. Former inmates of prisons at Alton and Chicago, Illinois, formed the fifth such regiment. Camp Chase, Ohio; Camp Douglas, Illinois; and Camp Morton, Indiana; provided the bulk of men recruited for the 6th United States Volunteers. All of these regiments were sent to perform guard duty and to fight Indians in the West.

Confederate Secretary of War James A. Seddon authorized the enlistment of captured Federals in March, 1863. He initially barred any United States citizen from this process and preferred that it be restricted to men of Irish and French birth. Only two special units are known to have been created by the Confederacy. Near Columbia, South Carolina, the 151 Foreign Battalion (Pucker's) was organized in December, 1864. The 2nd Foreign Battalion (Brooks') was formed a few weeks earlier at Summerville, South Carolina.

Iron and steel utensils coated with zinc were in wide use before and during the outbreak of hostilities; these items were called "galvanized" from the process used to manufacture them. Since a thin coat of loyalty to the Union was enough to transform a Rebel into a Federal soldier, "*galvanized Yankees*" are often mentioned in the literature of the period.

"*Galvanized Confederates*" were probably about one-third as numerous as their Yankee counterparts. Their coating of new sectional loyalty was shown to be very thin when Sherman's forces came within striking distance of Savannah, Georgia, late in 1864. Among the city's defenders were 250 men who made up the four companies of the 2nd Foreign Battalion. Led by a sergeant, practically all of Captain Martin's Company "A" deserted and ran for Union lines. Only two of them were re-captured, but they paid with their lives for their attempt to switch a second time. At Charleston, Lieutenant General William I. Hardee learned of the incident and sent to Richmond a recommendation that "all such authority to organize similar commands be revoked."

Though used by commanders on both sides - sometimes reluctantly and, occasionally, eagerly -- every "*galvanized*" soldier was suspect. Given the ferocity of feeling in both the North and South late in the war, it is small wonder that the life of every captured turncoat hung by a thread.

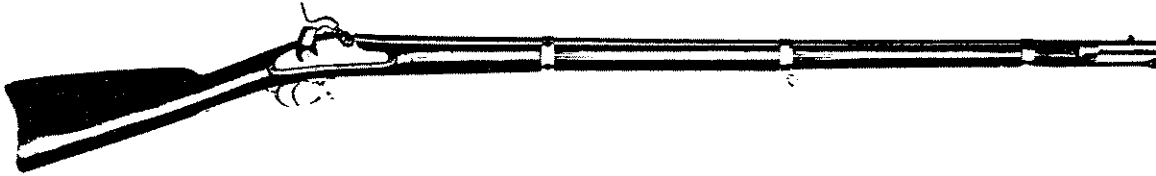


THE PENALTY OF A GREAT CRIME.

The Rifle Musket that Won the War

3/4 million were produced for the Union Army

Model 1861 Rifle Musket



Specifications

Length: 56"

Weight: about 9 lbs.

Caliber: .58

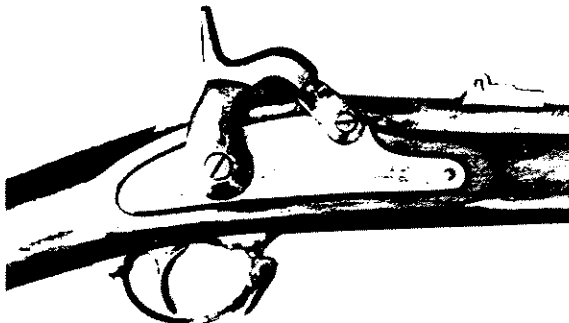
Bayonet: angular

The model 1861 rifle musket was the classic arm of the Civil War infantry soldier. During the war, it was the standard against which all other Civil War shoulder arms were judged. The model 1861 was a refinement of the first United States rifle musket, the model 1855. By elimination of the patch box and the Maynard tape primer the arm was simplified with no loss in quality. This modification had the dual benefits of lowering both the cost and production time of the weapon, critical factors for a nation at war.

The model 1861 was originally manufactured solely at the U.S. Government Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. The war emergency, however, called for far more arms than could be produced at Springfield. To meet the need, the Ordnance Department found it necessary to contract with 20 separate manufacturers to produce the arm.

The contract-produced model 1861's were identical in nearly every respect to those produced by Springfield. The sole deviation was the contractor's name on the lock-plate instead of that of the National Armory. A total of over 700,000 model 1861 rifle muskets were produced between 1861 and 1865. (see list below)

Regiments receiving the model 1861 considered themselves fortunate. There is no known incident of those so armed exchanging the model 1861 for any other muzzle-loading weapon.



Contractor	Lock marking	No. produced
Alfred Jenks & Son. Bridesburg and Philadelphia, Pa.	U.S.-Bridesburg U.S.-Philadelphia	98,464
Eagle Manufacturing Co. Mansfield, Conn.	U.S.-Eagleville	5,500
William Mason Taunton, Mass.	U.S.-Wm. Mason Taunton	30,000
A.H.Waters & Co. Millbury, Mass.	U.S.-Millbury	not known (very few)
James D. Mowry Norwich, Conn.	U.S.-Jas. D. Mowry Norwich, Conn.	22,000
William Muir & Co. Windsor Locks, Conn.	U.S.-Wm. Muir & Co. Windsor Locks, CT	30,000
Sarson & Roberts New York	U.S. New York	5,140
Welch, Brown & Co. Norfolk, Conn.	U.S. Norfolk	18,000
Norwich Arms Co. Norwich, Conn.	U.S. Norwich	25,000
Parkers', Snow & Co. Meriden, Conn.	U.S.-Parkers', Snow & Co. Meriden, Conn.	15,000
Providence Tool Co. Providence, R.I.	U.S.-Providence or U.S. Providence Tool Co. Providence, R.I.	70,000
E. Remington & Sons Ilion, New York	U.S.-Remington's Ilion, N.Y.	40,000
E. Robinson New York	U.S.-E.Robinson New York	30,000
Savage Revolving Fire Arms Co. Middletown, Conn.	U.S.-Savage R.F.A. Co. Middletown, CON.	25,250
C.D.Schubarth & Co. Providence, R.I.	U.S.- C.D. Schubarth Providence	9,500
S. Norris & W. T. Clement Springfield, Mass.	U.S.-S.N. & W.T.C. for Massachusetts	not known (several thousand)
J.T. Hodge & A.M. Burton Trenton, N.J.	U.S.-Trenton	11,495
Union Arms New York, N.Y.	U.S.-U.A.Co. New York	not known (several thousand)
Charles B. Hoard Watertown, N.Y.	U.S.-Watertown	12,800
Eli Whitney Whitneyville, Conn.	E. Whitney New Haven or Whitneyville	14,000
Dinslow & Chase Windsor Locks, Conn.	U.S.-Windsor Locks	not known (very few)

Once in the field, Ordnance officers looked on all of these arms as identical and issued them without regard to manufacturers. A typical volunteer company, Co. H, 11th Illinois Infantry listed the following in their possession in 1863.

Amoskeag Manf. Co. Manchester, N.H.	— 13
Wm. Muir & Co. Windsor Lock Co. Conn.	— 17
U.S. Manf. Co. Norwich	— 9
Wm. Mason Taunton, Mass.	— 4
Parker Snow & Co. Meridan, Conn.	— 4
Providence Tool Co. Providence, R.I.	— 4
U.S. Springfield Manf. Springfield	— 5
Total	<u>56</u>

\$\$\$\$\$ THE COST OF WAR \$\$\$\$\$

From 1861 - 1865 it cost the Federal government,

in millions of dollars:

- \$727 - to clothe and feed the Army
- 18 - to clothe and feed the Navy
- 339 - for transportation of troops and supplies
- 127 - for cavalry and artillery horses
- 76 - for the purchase of arms
- 8 - to maintain and provide for Confederate prisoners

Soldiers and sailors of the United States received 1.34 billion dollars in pay during the War

The pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis at Irvinville, Georgia, cost the Federal Government \$ 97,031.62.¹

During the 1860's the average cost of a musket was \$13 as compared to \$105 for an M1 in World War II.

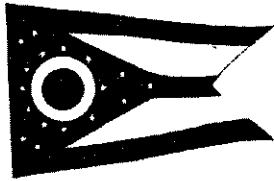
In 1880 the Secretary of the Treasury reported that the Civil War had cost the Federal Government 6.19 billion dollars. By 1910 the cost of the war, including pensions and other veterans benefits, had reached 11.5 billion dollars.

From 1861 - 1865 it cost the United States Government approximately 2 million dollars a day to prosecute the war; the Second World War cost more than 113 million dollars a day. World War II was three months shorter than the Civil War, but from 1942-1945 approximately 156 billion dollars was spent on the Military.

Between 1861 - 1865, the public debt outstanding for an average population of 33 million rose per capita from \$2.80 to \$75.00.

In June, 1958 as a result of special legislation, 526 widows of Southern soldiers and two surviving Confederate veterans, John Sallings and Walter Williams started drawing Civil War pensions. This was in addition to the 3,042 widows of Union veterans already receiving pensions. The last Civil War veteran Walter Williams, aged 117 years old, died in December of 1959.

¹See *The 13th goes after Jefferson Davis* in this issue.



OHIO GENERALS

From McClellan and McDowell, to Custer, to Grant and Sherman: During the Civil War, Ohio generals dominated the union army. Our General this month is Americus Vespucius Rice. Wow! what a name. General Rice was severely wounded at Kennesaw Mountain and did not return to the Army until the War was over. He also is a good example how Civil war service paid off in later life.

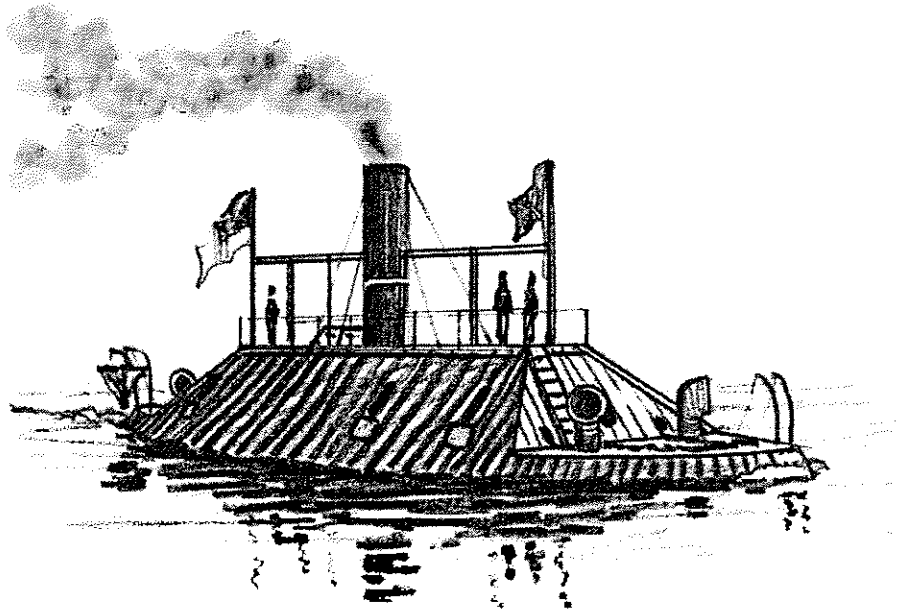
Americus Vespucius Rice was born November 18, 1835, in Perryville, Ohio. He attended Antioch College for a time but was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1860. Rice was studying law when, two weeks after the fall of Sumter, he was mustered as a captain of the 21st Ohio, into the service of the United States three-month regiment which saw some service in western Virginia. It was mustered out in August, and the following month he was remustered as a captain of the 57th Ohio which was enlisted for three years or the duration of the war. At Shiloh as a part of Sherman's division, the regiment numbered only 450 for duty because of illness; it then sustained 187 casualties while defending the little meetinghouse, which gave its name to the battle. Rice had been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the regiment in February and led it at Shiloh as well at Chickasaw Bayou. In the attack on Arkansas Post, he was warmly commended for his services by Giles Smith, who commanded the brigade on Rice's left. On May 24, 1863, he became colonel of the 57th Ohio and served during the Vicksburg and the Atlanta Campaigns. While in command of his regiment he was wounded on June 27, 1864, at Kennesaw Mountain and was unable to rejoin the army until June 23, 1865, when, as a brigadier general of volunteers appointed on May 31, he took command of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, of the XV Corps.



General Americus Vespucius Rice

Rice, one of the youngest general officers recruited from civilian life, was neither a Radical, nor even a Republican. After being mustered out in 1866, he became a banker in Ottawa, Ohio, (22 miles west of Findlay) was a delegate to the 1872 National Democratic Convention, and served as a Democratic member of Congress from 1875 to 1879 (he did not stand for reelection in 1878). In the later years of his life General Rice engaged in business in his home town, acted as state pension agent, and in 1898 moved to Washington where he was appointed purchasing agent of the U. S. Census Bureau - a position which he held at the time of his death, April 4, 1904. He was Buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

C.S.S. SAVANNAH



by William R. McGrath*

The C.S.S. SAVANNAH was built by Willink's shipyard in Savannah. She was launched on February 4, 1863 and became operational in July of 1863. Her armor plate was rolled by Scofield & Markham's Atlanta Rolling Mill and her machinery was forged by the Columbus Naval Ironworks. She was one of six Richmond class ironclads built by the Confederate Navy and the only one in the Savannah Squadron.

After the capture of the C.S.S. ATLANTA, she was relegated to defensive operations. The squadrons responsibilities were to support the army in defense of the city. The ironclad was normally stationed near Fort Jackson, several miles below Savannah. During the summer months she would return to the city in the evening and then return to Fort Jackson the next morning.

This routine remained the same until the fall of 1864 when Major General William T. Sherman's army approached Savannah. Part of the Savannah Squadron was sent up river to help defend the approaches to the city from the west.

By December the noose had been drawn around Savannah and the decision was made to evacuate the city. The SAVANNAH was to cover the withdrawal of Confederate troops and then try to break through the Union blockade and slip into Charleston. When the withdrawal started on December 18, all the other ships of the Squadron were destroyed. The ironclad, attempting to leave by way of Wassaw Sound, could not get past the torpedoes in the Wilmington River. Commander T.W. Brent, captain of the SAVANNAH, reluctantly decided to destroy her. On the 21st of December, Union troops entered the city. Shortly thereafter, a battery of Union field guns opened fire on the Confederate ironclad. Shots were exchanged throughout the day with little damage to either side. That night the crew set the ship on fire. At approximately 11:30 P.M. the C.S.S. SAVANNAH blew up.

Type: *Richmond Class Ironclad*
Dimensions: *172'-6" x 34' x 13'*
Machinery: *1 screw - from Columbus Naval Ironworks, GA*
Armament: *2-7" & 2-6.4" Brooke rifles*
Armor: *4" Armored casemate*
Complement: *180 (Approximately)*
Displacement: *Unknown*
Speed: *6 knots*

* William R. McGrath is a national known Civil War artist and a member of the Cleveland CWRT



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Members:

I hope everyone who attended last month's meeting enjoyed it as much as I did. Dr. John Hubbell gave an excellent presentation on Lincoln and his relationship with McClellan. This month's meeting brings us John Taylor, co-author of *Bloody Valverde*. John will speak to us on that battle, the largest engagement west of the Mississippi. I look forward to learning more about the Civil War in the far west. Unfortunately, we have not had much exposure to that side of the war. Joe Tirpak has put together a Spring Field Trip. We will be going to Lake View Cemetery, with a tour of the Garfield Memorial, plenty of time to see the grounds, and a gourmet box lunch. The trip will be Sunday, May 11. I hope you can join us. Let Joe know if you will be going. Speaking of field trips, don't forget our annual field trip this year will be to Gettysburg. Mark your calendars for the weekend of September 25-28. As always, it will be a fantastic trip. Frank Yanucci is in charge of the trip; let him know if you are interested. It may seem like a long way off yet, but the sooner we can get a count of who is going and make the plans, the better.

Finally, our May meeting will celebrate 40 years of Cleveland Civil War Round Table history. Unlike our other meetings, this night we will honor our own history. Joe Tirpak will be our emcee; we promise a night of gala entertainment. Please remember to bring your wives or other guests. There has been one change. Due to a conflict with the Hermit Club, the meeting will be Thursday, May 15. I hope to see you at all of the remaining meetings. Please be sure to call in your reservations.

Dan Zeiser

Can you name this Civil War General?



Win the Book, "*Gray Ghosts and Rebels Raiders*" for identifying this general who died in a cavalry charge during the Red River Campaign.

Bring your answer to the March 12, 1997 meeting. Ties will be decided by a drawing.

Kerr Revolver



Specifications

Length: 10.8"

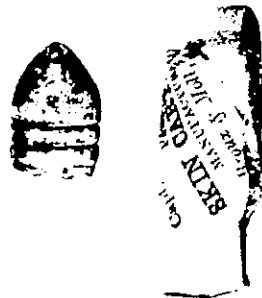
Weight: about 2½ lbs.

Caliber: .44

◆ SIDE ARMS ◆ of the Civil War

The Kerr revolver was one of the most interesting imported arms to see Civil War service. Kerr revolvers were manufactured by the London Armoury Company of London, England. Most, if not all, Kerr revolvers imported during the war years were purchased by the Confederate government, as shown in Confederate ammunition requisitions.

The Kerr could be fired either double or single-action. It was a five-shot, percussion revolver. There were without a doubt more Kerr revolvers carried by Confederate cavalymen than all Confederate-made handguns combined. It was a well made, serviceable arm equal in quality to any revolver used in the war. The full story of Kerr revolvers has yet to be written.



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IN NEXT MONTH'S APRIL, 1997 CHARGER

BALLADS AND HYMNS OF THE CIVIL WAR
THE U.S. MARINES
JOHN B. GORDON AT GETTYSBURG
THE CONFEDERATE COLT PISTOL
THE RIFLE THAT WON THE WAR



ULYSSES S. GRANT ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON