



The Charger

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P.O. Box 5786, Cleveland, Ohio 44101

NOVEMBER 1989

283rd MEETING

VOL. 11 #3

DATE: Tuesday, November 14, 1989

PLACE: Gray's Armory
1234 Bolivar St.

SUBJECT: "History of the Cleveland
Gray's"

SPEAKER: Dr. George Vourlojianis. Past
President of the Cleveland
Civil War Roundtable, George
received his Ph.D. in American
History at Kent State Uni-
versity. He is currently
President of the Cleveland
Gray's and resides in Moreland
Hills, Ohio.

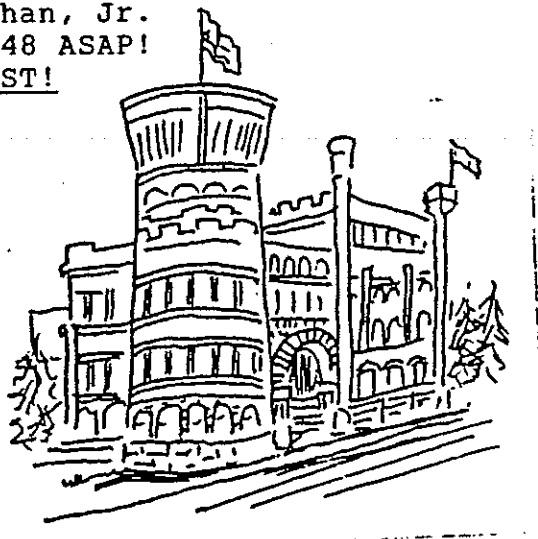
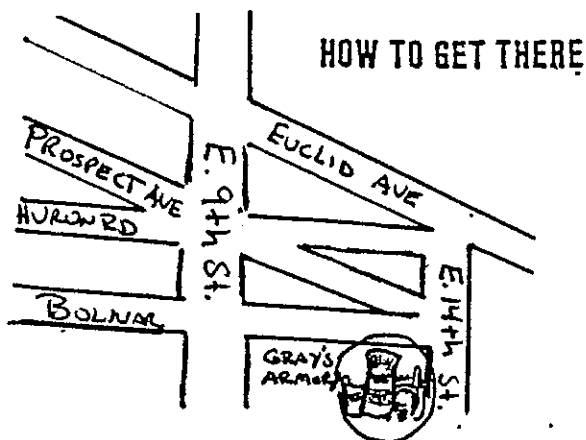


TIME: Drinks 6 PM Dinner 7 PM

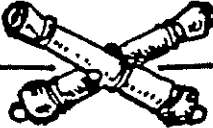
George N. Vourlojianis,

Cleveland Grays president.

RESERVATIONS: Please call Ken Callahan, Jr.
at 932-9860 or 363-6048 ASAP!
RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!

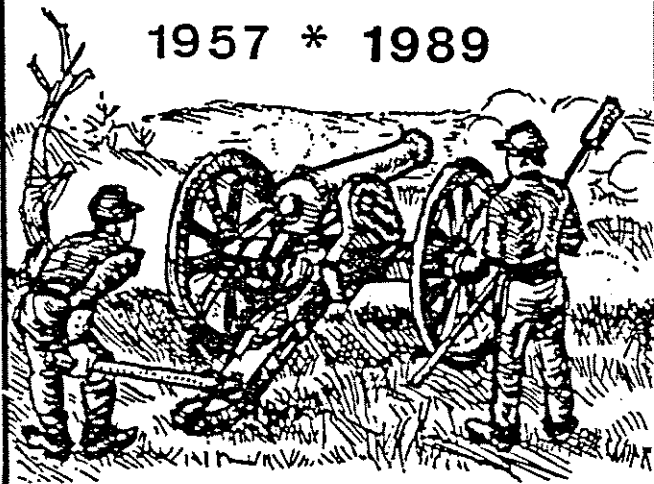


GRAY'S ARMORY
Illustrated by Stu Cramer



CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

1957 * 1989



President - Ken Callahan, Jr.
Vice Pres. - Ted Bowinkleman
Secretary - Frazier Webb
Treasurer - Dick Velker
Editor of the Charger -
Brian Kowell
Ass't. Ed. - Pam Kowell

Editorial Office

17026 Deer Path Drive
Strongsville, Ohio 44136
(216) 572-1287



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

Last Month's Meeting

Last month, Prof. James A. Ramage of Northern Kentucky University told the tale of the "Francis Marion of the South" - John Hunt Morgan. A revolutionary guerilla chief, Morgan successfully terrorized Federals behind the lines in Kentucky and personified adventure and romance in swashbuckling derring-do against overwhelming odds.

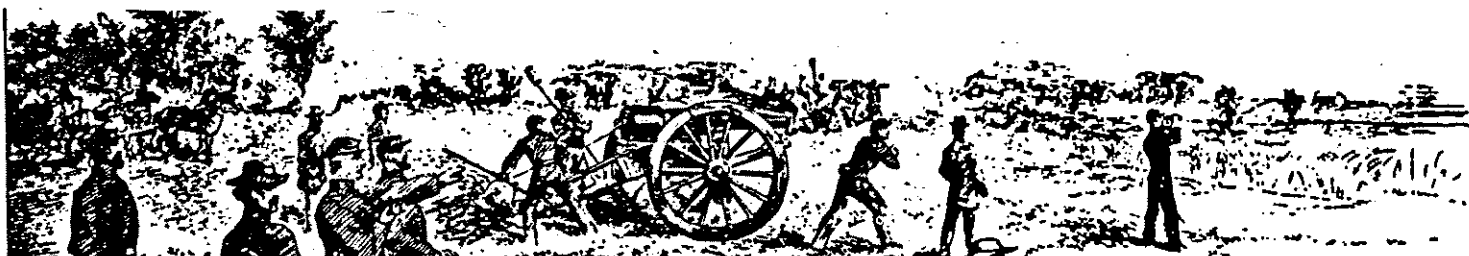
Born in Alabama he was educated in Kentucky and Lexington became his home. A successful businessman before the war, Morgan became a General of cavalry and earned the thanks of the Confederate Congress for his raids in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. During the Civil War he became a legendary figure (ranking with JEB Stuart in the hearts of southerners) that symbolized the "Lost Cause." All ages and classes identified with the Morgan legend, but the adorations reached its zenith among Southern women. Like Robin Hood, he was a bold outlaw violating the limits of society and a notorious libertine.

Prof. Ramage suggested that it was a woman (his second wife Mattie) who weakened Morgan and indirectly lead to his downfall. It was Morgan's devotion to her at the expense of his troops that lead to a lax in discipline in his ranks resulting in bank robberies. It was Morgan's excessive dependence on his war bride approval that caused him to seek glory across the Ohio River that resulted in his imprisonment. It was his incarceration at the Ohio State Penitentiary - lonely and despondent for his wife - that upon his escape he vowed to her never to be captured again. It was this covenant that caused him in April 1864 at Greenville to ignore calls for his surrender and be fatally shot trying to escape. John Hunt Morgan was one of the last of the Southern Cavaliers.

BOOKS FOR SALE!!!

Fellow member Stuart Cramer is liquidating his entire Civil War library. A wide variety of books are available from recent releases to rare classics. For a complete list, interested parties may write to Stu at the following address:

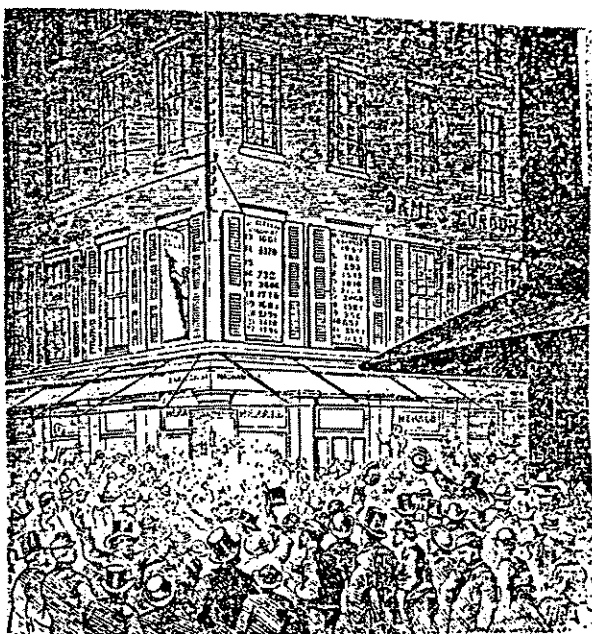
Box 444
Vermilion, Ohio 44089



Events of 125 Years Ago

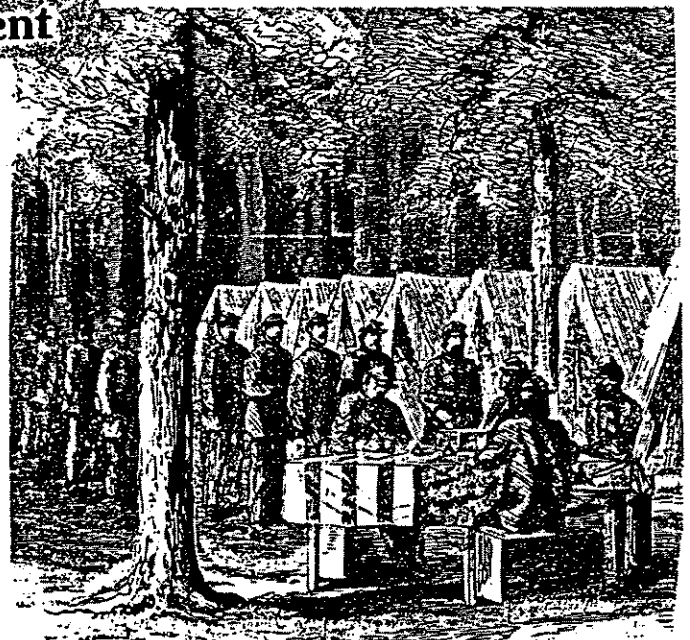
NOVEMBER 1864

- NOV 4 "That Devil Forrest'" with the captured gunboat Undive, engaged Union forces at then Johnsonville, Tenn. supply base. This disrupted Thomas' supply line to Nashville.
- NOV 6 In Chicago the Confederate ringleaders of a plot to take over the city and free Camp Douglas prisoners were arrested.
- NOV 7 Second session of the Confederate Congress convened in Richmond.
- NOV 8 Lincoln re-elected.
- NOV 14-16 Sherman begins his "march to the sea."
- NOV 21 Hood moved his Army of Tennessee from Florence, Ala. and headed for Tennessee. Sherman's troops defeated Georgia state troops at Griswoldville.
- NOV 25 Confederate attempt to burn New York City fails.
- NOV 29 Affair at Spring Hill, Tenn. Gen Scholfield manages to pass Hood's entire army in the dark and escapes being cutoff at Spring Hill.
- NOV 30 Battle of Franklin, Tennessee.



Night scene at the N. Y. *Herald* office. Displaying election returns by means of a calcium light

**Lincoln is
Re-elected
President**



SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN

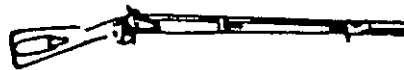


Camped on the extreme right flank of Sheridan's army at Cedar Creek, Major General Alfred Torbert, the army's chief of cavalry, heard the thunder of the surprise attack on the army's left flank on the morning of October 19, 1864. Torbert reacted at once. He ordered tents struck, troopers to their saddles and wagons loaded and sent rearward. Details worked feverishly, flattening tents and piling them into wagons. Within minutes his headquarters campsite was cleared, except for one tent. Torbert, mounted on a beautiful grey horse, dashed toward it and demanded of a sergeant standing beside it why the tent had not been taken down.

"Captain (John J.) Coppinger is taking his bawth, sir," replied the sergeant.

"I thought Torbert would ride him down as he screamed 'Cut those tent ropes. Cut the ropes, I say!'" remembered Captain George B. Sanford, Coppinger's tentmate. Out spilled a wet and embarrassed Coppinger and down went the canvas.

-From Winchester to Cedar Creek
Jeffery D. Wert pp 213
Illustrated by Stu Cramer



"Did I pay my dues
to the Roundtable?"

\$30.00

mail to:

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P.O. Box 5786, Cleveland, Ohio 44101



More Than You Ever Wanted To Know About

THE CONFEDERATE MARINE CORPS

When the United States Marine Corps was formed on November 10, 1775, they were patterned after the British Royal Marines. Their job was to be the same as their mentor's: to provide security at Navy yards and aboard ships, to occupy the rigging during combat to clear enemy sharpshooters from their rigging and/or shoot enemy officers and men on deck during engagements, and to perform other tasks as required.

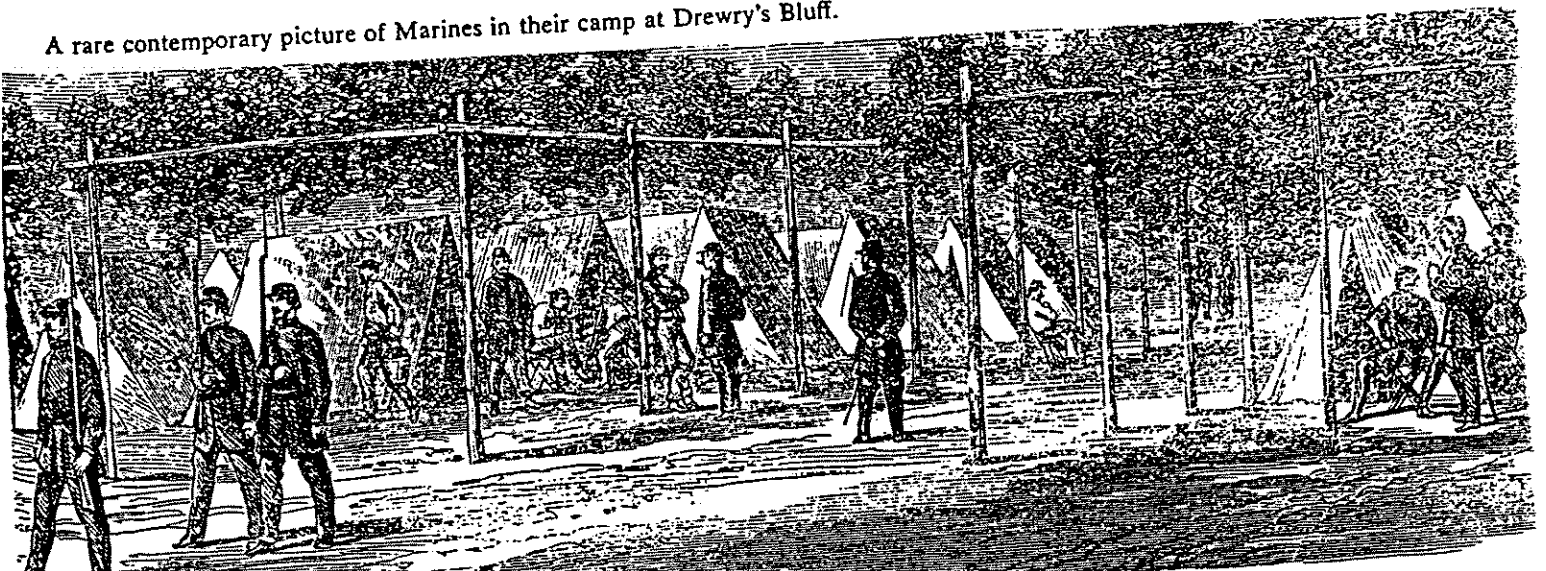
Relatively little is known about the Confederate Marine Corps because the largest collection of records of its activities was lost shortly after the war when the home of its commandant, Colonel Lloyd J. Beall, was destroyed by fire. When the Civil War came, the Marine Corps was split like the other services. The Confederate States Marine Corps was initially made up of qualified and experienced Marines. The Corps's existence was authorized early in the war, that by October 30, 1864, it numbered 539 (of whom 62 were then prisoners of war) plus 32 in training. A larger Corps than this was evidently planned, for on May 9, 1861, James D. Bulloch, Confederate Naval Agent in Europe, was instructed to order 2000 outfits of clothing in England. Since the enlisted men were paid \$3 a month less than their army counterparts, it must have been difficult to get recruits.

The Confederate Marines served aboard many ships in the Confederate Navy. The largest Marine unit to see active service on a ship was the group of 55 officers and men who helped to serve the guns of the C.S.S. Virginia when she fought at Hampton Roads in March 1862. They served at the Naval Stations in New Orleans, Georgia, and South Carolina, and several Navy Yards including Gosport Navy Yard on the James River. They also formed at least 4 companies of ground troops, three of which were in Virginia after duty in Mobile, Alabama and Pensacola, Florida.

In April, 1862, Admiral Farragut had run the batteries and captured New Orleans. With the Peninsula Campaign under way, and the Virginia destroyed on May 11, Commodore Rogers of the Union Navy decided to try the same thing on the James River in the hopes of capturing Richmond.

Continued on next page

A rare contemporary picture of Marines in their camp at Drewry's Bluff.



On May 15, 1862, 8 miles south of Richmond, Commodore Rodgers ran into some river obstructions, a dug in battery of naval guns manned by the crew of the Virginia, and two companies of C.S. Marines acting as sharpshooters. The whole was commanded by Commander Farrand, C.S.N. Commodore Rodgers had two ironclads, the Monitor and Galena, and three other gunboats under his command.

The action began at 6:30 A.M. and continued until 11 A.M. when Commodore Rodgers withdrew his ships with the Galena thoroughly riddled by shot and shell (hit 28 times and perforated 18 times).

In his official report, Commander Ferrand specifically mentions that "Our sharpshooters did good service picking off every man who showed himself." In his report Rodgers twice mentioned the sharpshooters: "The banks of the river we found lined with rifle pits, from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of obstructions unless driven away by a land force." And later: "In going up James River above this point (City Point) it will be desirable to protect the crew from sharpshooters upon the river; they annoyed us." Since the Marines were the only ground troops available, they appear to have done a credible job.

On September 16, 1862, the Congress of the Confederate States voted its thanks to Commander E. Farrand, senior officer, Captain A. Drewry (late of the C.S.S. Virginia) and his crew and military forces (C.S. Marine Corps) for the great and signal victory at Drewry's Bluff on May 15, 1862.

This same outfit of C.S. Marines marched with Lee in April 1865 when Richmond was evacuated. They were part of the naval brigade that fought in the Battle of Sayler's Creek on April 6.

Submitted by Michael J. Dory

"Fowler the Soldier Fowler the Marine", by John D. Fowler,
Civil War Times Illustrated, February 1988.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I, volume 7

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, Series II, volumes 2 and 3.

The Confederate Navy: A Pictorial History, by Philip Van Doren Stern
Doubleday & Company, Inc. Garden City, New York, 1962.



Please Make Reservation

Please call Ken Callahan, Jr. at 932-9860
or 363-6048 ASAP! RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!



In Memoriam

Bernard Drews, Civil War expert

Bernard H. Drews was an expert on the Civil War. He visited battlefields, collected books about the war and spoke on the subject at schools, for organizations and on radio shows.

Mr. Drews was a fellow in the national Company of Military Historians.

He was a past president of the Cleveland Civil War Round Table.

Mr. Drews was a member of the Cleveland Grays, the Western Reserve Historical Society and the Mayfield Township Historical Society.

He was president of Brushes Inc., 18423 St. Clair Ave., which produces a variety of brushes ranging from those used in industry to those used to clean baby bottles.

Mr. Drews, 64, of Mayfield, died yesterday at Hanna House of University Hospitals of cardiac arrest that followed surgery.

He was born in Republic, in Fayette County, Pa., and graduated from Redstone Township High School there in 1942.

He got a job at the Martin Bomber Plant in Baltimore, where he worked until he was 18 and could join the Armed Services.

He enlisted in the Army Air Forces, became a navigator on B-24s and was discharged in 1945 as a 2nd lieutenant.

While in the service, Mr. Drews attended Davidson College in Davidson, N.C. He later took night courses at Fenn College.

Mr. Drews was hired by the Euclid Road Machinery Co. in 1945 and was a purchaser and expeditor for that company.

In 1952, the Mill-Rose Co., which makes brushes, hired Mr. Drews as a vice president. He and other Mill-Rose executives started Brushes Inc. as a division of Mill-Rose. In 1959 he bought Brushes Inc. The company employed three workmen at the time he bought it and now employs 50, said his wife, Mary A.

She and his son, Bernard H. Jr., are the other officers of Brushes Inc.

Mr. Drews was a member of the American Brush Manufacturers Association and the Cleveland Athletic Club.

A Mason, he was associated with Woodward Lodge 118, the Al Koran Shrine, Mount Olive Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templar.

He belonged to American Legion Post 104.

Mr. Drews is survived by his wife, his son, of Willoughby, his mother, Ann M. Drews of Republic and a sister.

Services will be at 4 p.m. Monday at Messiah Lutheran Church, 5200 Mayfield Rd., Lyndhurst.

CIVIL WAR SERIES IN PRODUCTION FOR 1990

WETA, the Washington area's major public television station, is proud to announce the production of THE CIVIL WAR, a nine-part, ten-hour series produced and directed by award-winning documentary filmmaker Ken Burns of Florentine Films. Five years in the making, the series will air over PBS in the fall of 1990 and promises to be the most ambitious, comprehensive and definitive history of the war ever put on film.

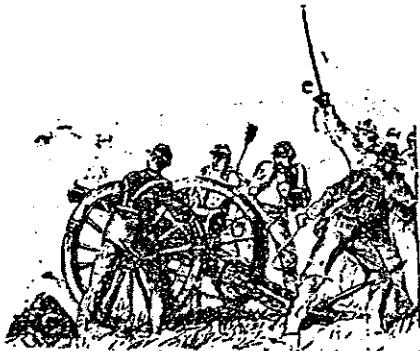
Over a million photographs of the Civil War exist. Florentine Films has filmed more than 16,000 of them, along with period paintings, lithographs, broadsides and newspaper headlines, with an eye to poetic detail and a respect for the power of the individual image to narrate. These archival images are combined with moving newsreel footage of Civil War veterans, evocative live cinematography of the now quiet battle sites, interviews with distinguished historians, and a chorus of extraordinary first-person quotes read by Sam Waterston, Jason Robards, Julie Harris, Jeremy Irons, Derek Jacobi, Morgan Freeman, Garrison Keillor, Kurt Vonnegut, Arthur Miller, Studs Terkel and Colleen Dewhurst, among many others.

General Motors and the National Endowment for the Humanities have each contributed over a million dollars to this production; other underwriters include the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Arthur Vining Davis Foundation. WETA is co-producing THE CIVIL WAR as the first of a series of films on American topics to be made in conjunction with Florentine Films.

A veritable Who's Who of Civil War experts has contributed to the project as advisors, including Shelby Foote, C. Vann Woodward, Don Fehrenbacher, James McPherson, Barbara Fields, William McFeely, Stephen Sears, Eric Foner, Robert Johanssen and Ira Berlin.

Ken Burns has been described by the historian William Leuchtenburg as "quite simply the finest historical documentary filmmaker working today." The recipient of two Academy Award nominations, two Christopher Awards, two Erik Barnouw Prizes and a Guggenheim Fellowship, Burns has made a number of films that have aired nationally on PBS, including BROOKLYN BRIDGE, THE SHAKERS, THE STATUE





* * * *

PRESERVATION REPORT by BILL STARK

THERE IS VIRTUALLY NO CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD IN VIRGINIA THAT IS NOT UNDER THREAT BY DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE.

If something is not done in the next five years it will be too late to save these historic American sites. There is much that can be done. Everywhere Americans are fighting to keep these historic Civil War battlefields from being obliterated. They need all the reinforcements they can get. Join the ranks! **HELP SAVE AMERICA'S PAST FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE!!**

BRANDY STATION BATTLEFIELD, Culpeper County, Virginia.

Lee Sammis, a California developer has acquired 5200 acres along the Rappahannock River and plans to build a large business park and residences on land where the battle of Brandy Station was fought in 1863. Historians recognize Brandy Station as not only the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War but the largest cavalry battle in the history of North America. U. S Rep. Robert J Mrazek, (D. NY) said the battlefield "is clearly one of the most important time capsules from the Civil War that is still unlooted." If you can help, call or write:

BRANDY STATION FOUNDATION:

B. B. Mitchell, Chairman

Ph. 703 825 9433

Address: Rte 1, Box 59 B, Brandy Station, Va. 22714

Matching funds for contributions.

CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD, Middletown, Va.

Cedar Creek battlefield is listed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as one of the eleven most endangered historic sites in the nation. It will become an industrial park if a \$125,000 down payment to purchase it is not raised. The battlefield has not changed in 125 years. More remarkable, the trenches along Cedar Creek, where some of the most intensive fighting took place, have remained undisturbed and are heralded by experts as the best surviving example of Civil War trenches in the U.S.

Can you help? Contact:

CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD FOUNDATION

Michael Gore, President

Phone: 703 869 2064

Address: P.O. Box 229, Middletown, Va. 22645

BRISTOE STATION BATTLEFIELD, Bristow, Va.

Nearly two thousand soldiers were killed and wounded in the battle of Bristoe Station in 1863. More than 500 are buried where they died. Hopefully the government of Prince William County will realize that the sacrifice made at Bristoe Station is a profound part of our American heritage. Americans deserve better than to have paved over the places they fought and died.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CIVIL WAR SITES

Brian Pohanka, Secretary

Phone: 703 836 2863

Address: P.O. Box 1862, Fredericksburg, Va. 22402

(APCWS works to protect and preserve Civil War battlefields in Va., Md. and Penna.)



NORTH ANNA BATTLEFIELD

A quarry wants to extend their operation to quarry 263 acres of the battlefield. This is the ground, where in the summer of 1864, Lee and Grant faced off along the banks of North Anna. Well preserved entrenchments and earthen forts still remain. Citizens are seeking denial of the quarry expansion and an Historic Preservation Overlay District for the battlefield. Will you help? Contact:

FRIENDS OF NORTH ANNA BATTLEFIELD

J. Kenneth Wood, Chairman

Phone: 804 227 3226

Address: Rte 1, Box 687, Doswell, Va. 23047

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

The Park commemorates several battles to capture the Confederate Capitol during the war. The Park Service owns only a negligible part of them. Among the most threatened remaining sites are Gaines Mill, bloodiest battle of the Seven Days War; Cold Harbor which witnessed incredible carnage (already surrounded by development); and the last of the Seven Days battles, Malvern Hill, where superb use of Federal artillery fire swept across the slope to devastate the Confederate attack. Also near Richmond, and yet unprotected, is the battlefield of New Market Heights where a dozen black Union soldiers won the Congressional Medal of Honor in one charge. These hallowed lands will be gone forever unless we act to save them now.

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Mike Andrus, Park Representative

Phone: 804 226 1981

3215 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va. 23223

FREDERICKSBURG and SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLEFIELDS MEMORIAL NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

The site of four major battles of the Civil War, including Chancellorsville, one of Lee's greatest victories. Thanks to Congressman French Slaughter, (R. Va.) House Bill HR 875 which would allow modest additions of key sites to the Park at small expense has passed in the House. In August, Sen. John Warner (R.VA.) and Senator Dale Bumpers (D. AR) introduced an identical Bill in the Senate, S. 1559. Urge your U.S. Senators to support S. 1559 and while you're at it write and thank CG Slaughter, US House of Representatives, Wash. DC 20515 and Senators Warner and Bumpers, U.S. Senate, Wash., DC 20515.

FREDERICKSBURG / SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Alex L. Rives, Acting Superintendent

Phone: 703 373 4461

Address: P.O.Box 679, Fredericksburg, Va. 22404

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

General Robert E Lee's first invasion of the North was ended on this battlefield in 1862 in the bloodiest single day of the Civil War. Antietam is a good example of what can be accomplished when Congress, local and state government, and citizens work together to protect our heritage. Last year Congress passed legislation that would provide for the acquisition of the famous cornfield and this summer Washington County Commissioners approved a Historic Overlay District around the battlefield (cheers for the local government). Unfortunately, the historic Grove Farm where Lincoln and McClellan met after the battle is being threatened by plans to build a large commercial shopping center. So there's one more river to cross. To help, write:

SAVE HISTORIC ANTIETAM FOUNDATION

Tom Clemens, President

Ph: 301 432 2522

Address: P.O.Box 550, Sharpsburg, Md. 21787

This information prepared by

SAVE THE BATTLEFIELD COALITION - P.O. BOX 110, CATHARPIN, VA. 22018

(Still seeking contributions for the restoration of the Stuart Hill tract.)



HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
This Park is threatened by a proposal to build 185 town houses on 56 acres directly adjacent to the Park and on the Harpers Ferry battlefield. This is a classic situation where local government is heavily influenced by the development community and refuses to take a position.

If you can help, contact:

SHENANDOAH HERITAGE ALLIANCE

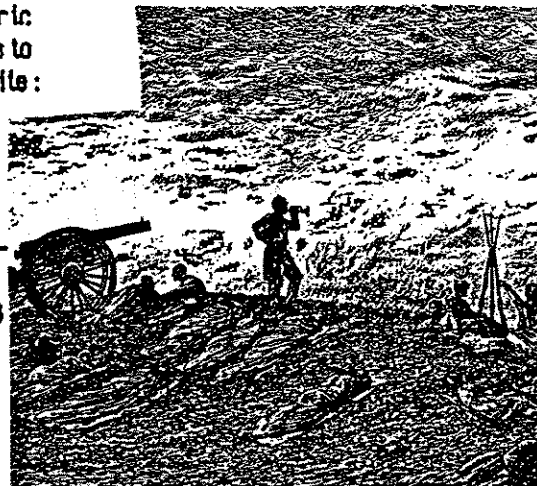
Bruce Craig, Coordinator

Phone: 202 944 8572

Box 1000

Harpers Ferry W. Va., 25425

(The Shenandoah Heritage Foundation is taking a regional approach looking at all the threatened historic battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley.)



OLLAPODRIDA



On the Underground Railroad, various signals were devised to alert runaways whether it was safe to enter a safe-house or "station," One ingenious method was the traditional stable-groom statue or "lawn jockey" that adorned the lawns of suburban homes for years. Considered demeaning by blacks today, this wooden watchman would either hold a lantern or have a brightly colored cloth tied to it to signal no slave hunters in the area.

"Riding the Freedom Train" by
Albert Hemingway "America's Civil
War" Vol 2 #4 pp 45

At Chickamauga, early of September 19, 1863, General Daniel McCook informed General Thomas that a single Confederate brigade was isolated west of the creek on the Reed's bridge road. McCook said he had destroyed the bridge behind it and believed this brigade could easily be pocketed and captured.

At 8:00 AM Thomas ordered General Brannen to bring the rebels in. With Colonel Ferdinand Vanderveer on the left and General John T. Croxton on the right, Brannen moved forward. They soon encountered Forrest's Cavalry reenforced by General Walker's Corps instead of a lone brigade.

After some intense fighting against overwhelming odds, Croxton was permitted to retire to replenish his ammunition where he ran into Thomas. When the General asked for news on the front Croxton saluted and said of the five or six Confederate brigades encountered, "General I would have brought the brigade in if I had known which one you wanted."

-Rock of Chickamauga: The Life of
General George H. Thomas by
Freeman Cleaves pp 158-159

-Chickamauga by Glenn Tucker ppl30



Process of cooking 2000 turkeys for soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner





THE CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
P.O. BOX 5786
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101



Norton J. London
3664 Blanche Ave.
Cleveland Hts., Ohio 44118