

# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

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APRIL 1967

Vol. 10 No. 7

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## 85th Meeting

DATE: TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1967

SPEAKER: DR. KENNETH R. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: "JOHN BROWN & THE HARPER'S FERRY RAID

PLACE: HERMIT CLUB, DODGE COURT

PRELIMINARIES: 6 PM                      DINNER 7 PM

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### DR. KENNETH R. CALLAHAN

Our April speaker is again one of our very own. Ken is an oral surgeon in private practice and also on the staff of Luthern Hospital. He is a trustee for John Carroll University. Ken's article on Civil War Surgery appeared in our January newsletter. It was reprinted by the Washington D.C. roundtable. High acclaim for one of us. It is also to appear in the Sunday supplement section of the Cleveland paper.

Ken plans to present his talk by colored slides and taped music. He will discuss the character of John Brown and his association with Northern Ohio. The Harper's Ferry Raid, the hanging and the evolution of the John Brown's Body song. Ken believes that Brown was given timeless immortality that he did not deserve. A most interesting evening.

### PRESERVATION OF OHIO'S MILITARY FLAGS AND COLORS

The officers and men of the Ohio National Guard are sponsoring a project to restore, preserve, and display the flags and colors carried by Ohio soldiers, sailors, and marines in four great wars.

Five hundred and twenty-eight military flags, colors, and guidons, have long been displayed in the State House rotunda. Of this total, 4 were carried in battle during the Mexican War, 419 in the Civil War, 32 in the Spanish-American War, and 73 by Ohio units in WW I.

All the flags are in varying stages of deterioration and decomposition. In May 1960, one Mexican War flag and two Civil War flags, were removed from their cases for study to determine what steps could be taken to preserve them. The Mexican War flag, of painted canvas, was remarkably well preserved; one Civil War flag had disintegrated into mere shreds; and the second Civil War flag was later partially restored. This study was conducted under the supervision of a conservator from the National Park Service. He estimated, in speaking of the 419 Civil War flags, that 343 silk flags which are in relatively good condition, can be successfully restored; 61 silk flags are beyond restoration, and the remaining 13 cotton flags should be restored with little difficulty. Recently, the shredded flag was restored in sufficient detail to permit

photographing. On 4 March 1965, 15 additional flags were removed from a display case, and 14 of these have already been restored.

The bulk of the flags are made of silk and vary from almost complete to little more than fragments. Of the four recognized methods of preserving flags, the bonding of the flag to a single thickness of nylon material with a flexible, transparent adhesive is being used.

Color photographs will be taken of each flag when it is unfurled, ...Even those flags which are determined to be beyond economical restoration may be "assembled"--temporarily--in order that a photograph can be made. They will then be reencased in a new tube of nylon and displayed in this condition. It is hoped that replicas can be made of all flags which are in too poor condition for display and a local artist has agreed to paint a 15 X 18 inch reproduction of each flag--as it appeared when new. When all flags have been unfurled, photographed, it is planned to publish a booklet containing color reproduction of each regimental flag and a brief history of the regiment itself. Copies of this booklet will be made available to schools, colleges, historical societies, and other interested individuals and organizations. When restored and preserved, the flags will again be displayed.

Costs of restoration and preservation will vary according to the complexity of the process used and the time necessary to complete it. Experience gained in restoring the 14 flags which have been processed so far, indicates that the average cost per flag will be \$40. ....it is estimated that the entire project, including photography but not publication of flag booklets, will cost between \$20,000 to 30,000.

Costs will be met through donations by patriotic and interested individuals and organizations. An appropriation of \$1000 was made by the Executive Committee of the Ohio National Guard Association to finance the study, planning and organizational phases of the project. Men and officers of the Ohio National Guard have contributed, almost without exception, to the program. A corporation "for the preservation of Ohio's military flags" has been formed, and application made to the internal Revenue Service for tax deductible status. All donations to this program should be made payable to THE FLAG PRESERVATION COMMITTEE and should be directed to Lt. Col. William B. Haines, Chairman, Room 11, State House Annex, Columbus, Ohio 43215. (GENTLEMEN SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS NOW. THIS IS A MOST WORTHWHILE PROJECT. ONE WHICH WE SHOULD SUPPORT 100%.

FROM THE "MILITARY COLLECTOR & HISTORIAN", JOURNAL OF THE COMPANY OF MILITARY HISTORIANS, VOL. XVIII, No. 3. Fall, 1966.

### INCOME TAX

Income tax made its first appearance during the Civil War. They levied 5% on income from \$600 to \$5,000, and 10% on income from \$5,000 upwards.

This being the appropriate month it was thought you would enjoy reading the following which appeared in the September, 1964 edition of the Hartford, Conn. CWRT, Newsletter.

Washington, D.C., 6-1-63...A circular has been issued by the U.S. Treasury Department providing an explanation on how to fill out income tax blanks. In the circular it is stated that when the taxpayer has ascertained the true amount of his income subject to tax, the return maybe made in gross without reporting the details. It further states that "this office does not propose to inquire into the kind or number of any man's investments."

Some appropriate remarks could be made at this point but they won't be.

THE COURIER  
OF  
THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 19, 1957

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VICE PRESIDENT. . . . . FRANK A. MORAN  
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EDITOR, NEWSLETTER. GUY DICARLO JR. . . . BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO

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I'M A GOOD OLD REBEL

O, I'm a good old rebel,  
Now that's just what I am,  
For this "Fair Land of Freedom"  
I do not care a damn;  
I'm glad I fit against it,  
I only wish we'd won,  
And I don't want no pardon  
For anything I done.

I hates the Constitution,  
This great Republic too;  
I hates the Freedman's Buro,  
In uniform of blue;  
I hates the nasty eagle,  
With all his brag and fuss;  
The Lyin', thievin' Yankees,  
I hatest 'em wuss and wuss.

I hates the Yankee nation  
And everything they do,  
I hates the Declaration  
Of Independence too;  
I hates their striped banner,  
I fit it all I could.  
I hates the glorious Union-  
'Tis dripping with our blood.

Three hundred thousand Yankees  
Is stiff in Southern dust;  
We got three hundred thousand  
Before they conquered us;  
They died of Southern fever,  
And Southern steel and shot;  
I wish they was three million,  
Instead of what we got.

I followed old Mas' Robert  
For four year near about,  
Got wounded in three places,  
And starved at Point Lookout;  
I cotched the roomatism,  
A-camping in the snow,  
But I killed a chance o' Yanke  
I'd like to kill some mo'.

I can't take up my musket  
And figt 'em no more,  
But I aint a-going to love e'm  
And I don't want no pardon  
For what I was and am;  
I won't be reconstructed,  
And I don't care a damn.

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Rather thought you would get a "chuckle" out of reading the following lines, Author unknown, taken from the "Confederate Scrap Book", published in 1893 in Richmond, Va., and supposed to be a copy of a Scrap-Book kept by a young girl during and immediately after the war.

A CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S RECIPE FOR THE ITCH:

"Take one wine glass of fresh unslacked lime, two of flour of sulphur, and ten of water. Put in a porcelain kettle and place it over the fire, stirring it all the time with a wooden paddle until the sulphur disappears on the surface of the water. Then bottle it up closely and it is ready for use. Wash the patient well with warm water, then saturate every part of the body with fluid; in half an hour wash off in warm water again. Put on clean linen and you are cured."

(THE OLD PROGRAM WAS ALTHOUGH TOLD BY ONE OF THE)

## LIFE IN CIVIL WAR TENTS by R.U. Darby

From "Hardtack and Coffee" comes many interesting parts of a soldier's life. Enter with me into a Sibley tent. If it is cold weather, we shall find the cone-shaped stove sitting in the center. These stoves were useless for cooking purposes besides warming coffee and fluids on the half-moon mantle surrounding the stove near the top. The men were likely to burn their blankets on the stove at night. Many of the troops utilized them by building a small brick or stone oven below in which they did their cooking, setting the stove on top as a part of the flue. The length of the pipe furnished by the Government was not sufficient to reach the opening at the top. The result was that the upper part of the tent was as black and sooty as a chimney flue.

The dozen men occupying a Sibley tent slept with their feet towards the center. The choice place to occupy was that portion opposite the door, as one was not then in the way of passers in and out, although he, himself, was more or less a nuisance to others when he came in. The tent was most crowded at meal times, for owing to its shape, there could be no standing or sitting except about the center. But while there was more or less growling at accidents by some, there was much forbearance by others and aside from the vexations arising from the constitutional blundering of the Jonahs and the Beats, there were little knots who were quite family-like and sociable.

The manner in which the time was spent in these tents varied with the disposition of the inmates. Of course all wrote letters, but there were a few men who seemed to spend most of their spare time in this occupation. Especially was this so in the early part of the men's war experience. The side or end strip of a hardtack box, hell on the knees, constituted the writing desk on which this operation was performed.

### CIVIL WAR TRADING STAMPS

It is well remembered that in the early months of the war, the silver money disappeared as it commanded a premium. Therefore, being scarce in money, postage stamps were used instead. This was before script was issued by the Government to take the place of silver. Although the use of stamps as change was not authorized by the Government everybody took them. The soldiers, in particular, just about to leave for the war, carried large quantities away with them, not all in the best of condition. This could hardly be expected when they had been through so many hands. They were passed about in little envelopes containing \$.25 and .50 in value. Many an old soldier can recall with disgust, finding what a mess his stamps were in, either from rain, perspiration or compression. After a hot march it was a job to get one off of the bundle for a letter. If he could split off one from a welded mass of perhaps a hundred or more, he counted himself fortunate. Of course, they could be soaked out after a while but he would need to dry them on a griddle afterwards, they were so sticky. It was later than this that the Postmaster General issued an order allowing soldiers to send letters without prepayment. It was necessary, however, to write on the outside, "Soldier's Letter." It can be recalled, in this connection, a verse which appeared on a letter of this kind. It ran:

"Soldier's Letters, nary red  
Hardtack and no salt bread,  
Postmaster, please let it through,  
I've nary cent, but six months due."

THE ABOVE ARTICLE ON STAMPS WAS ALSO BY R.U. DARBY

## CONFEDERATE SCOUT

For as long as Southern memory endures, the name of Sam Davis will stand for unflinching loyalty. A 21 year-old Confederate scout, Sam was captured by Kansas Jayhawkers on November 20, 1863, near Pulaski, Tennessee. In his boot sole and saddle were found uncannily accurate maps and descriptions of Union dispositions and a pass signed by one "Capt. E. Coleman," chief scout for the Southern General Braxton Bragg. Because the name and deeds of "Coleman" were well and fearfully known to the Federals, the northern General Grenville Dodge tried every pressure to persuade the young scout to reveal the true name and whereabouts of his superior. But Sam knew that Coleman, whose real name was Captain Henry Shaw, had been captured on the same day and was being held in the same jail. He would not talk. He kept silent even when a military commission sentenced him to hang as a spy and Dodge pleaded with the youth to speak and save his life. On November 27, the day after Thanksgiving, while Captain Shaw watched from his cell window, a wagon came and carried Sam to the gallows---sitting on his coffin. At the last minute, a Union courier dashed up to the gallows with one more offer to spare him. After a moment of hesitation, Sam said, "I'm ready," and the Nathan Hale of the Confederacy was hanged. His last words were:

"IF I HAD A THOUSAND LIVES TO LIVE, I WOULD GIVE THEM  
ALL RATHER THAN BETRAY A FRIEND OR MY COUNTRY."

(Our thanks to THE HONORARY SOCIETY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF  
AMERICA Newsletter \* Upper Darby, Penna. Vol. I No. 4 May-June, 1965)

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### A LETTER FROM A DYING CONFEDERATE SOLDIER TO HIS FATHER

A.V. Montgomery  
Camden Miss.  
Madison County

Spotsylvania County, Va.  
(Date obscured) 1864

Dear Father,

This is my last letter to you. I went into battle this evening as Courier for Genl. Hetlo. I have been struck by a piece of shell and my right shoulder is horribly mangled and I know death is inevitable.

I am very weak but I write to you because I know you would be delighted to read a word from your dying son. I know death is near, that I will die far from home and friends of my early youth, but I have friends here too, who are true to me. My friend, Fairfax, will write you at my request and give you the particulars of my death. My grave will be marked so that you may visit it if you desire to do so, but is optionary with you whether you let my remains rest here or in Miss. I would like to rest in the grave yard with my dear mother and brothers but its a matter of minor importance. Let us all try to reunite in heaven. I pray to God to forgive my sins and save me. Give my love to all my friends. My strength fails me. My horse and equipments will be left for you. Again a long farewell to you. May we meet in heaven.

Your dying Son,

J.R. Montgomery

(Our thanks again to the HONORARY SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE STATES OF  
AMERICA Newsletter \* Upper Darby, Penna. Vol I. No. 5 Jul-Aug, 1965)

## THE LAST SOLDIER KILLED

The last soldier killed during the Civil War took part in the last land engagement of the Civil War. The engagement took place at Palmetto Branch near Brownsville, Texas, on May 13, 1865. Brigadier General James Slaughter, commanding 500 Confederates engaged 250 Federals of the 34th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. The Confederates were mounted and had six field pieces. After a three-hour battle, the Confederates won, only to learn from their prisoners of the South's capitulation a month before. The last man killed in the Civil War fell; he was Recruit John Jefferson Williams, 25, of Company B. A large portrait of Williams is on display in the basement of the Soldiers and Sailors monument in Indianapolis. (CROSSED SABERS \* COLUMBUS, INDIANA CWRT)

## GOURMET OF THE SIXTIES

(SELECTED TASTY RECIPES FROM CONFEDERATE AND UNION COOK BOOKS.....)

### SOYER'S ARMY SOUP FOR FIFTY MEN

1. Put in the boiler 60 pints, 7-1/2 gallons, or 5-1/2 camp kettles of water.
2. Add to it 50 pounds of meat (either beef, goat, or mutton).
3. Add the rations of preserved or fresh vegetables.
4. Add ten small teaspoons of salt.
5. Simmer three hours and serve.

When rice is used, put it in when the mixture is boiling. Three pounds will be sufficient. About eight pounds of fresh vegetables or four squares from a cake of preserved vegetables. A tablespoon of pepper, if handy. Skim off the fat, which, when cold, is an excellent substitute for butter.

(After digesting this recipe, it can readily be seen why it was recommended that Soyer's Army Soup not be served immediately prior to a battle.) (WACO CWRT)

### BULLY SOUP

Invented by Eliza Harris of the Sanitary Commission this concoction was a hot gruel made of cornmeal, Army crackers mashed in boiling water, ginger and wine. It also went by the names of "Panada" or "Ginger Panada", and was used in both the Western and Eastern theatres.

### "SECESSION BALLS"

During 1861, Arkansas whites and negroes gave "Secession Balls" to raise money to buy uniforms for Confederate volunteers. At Pine Bluff the Negroes made more money from their entertainment than the whites did. (CHICAGO CWRT)

### "IRON BRIGADE"

There were two units in the Union Army known as the "Iron Brigade." The more famous one was composed of the 19th Indiana and 2nd, 6th, 7th Wisconsin, with the 24th Michigan added later. It was first known as the "Black Hat Brigade."

The less remembered one was an eastern unit made up of the 2nd United States Sharpshooters and the 22nd, 24th, 30th, and the 84th New York. Both Brigades were part of King's division at the Second Battle at Manassas Junction. (Chicago CWRT)

## FIRST UNION SOLDIER KILLED ON NORTHERN SOIL - JUNE 22, 1863

A little known event that has crept into only a few writings on the Gettysburg Campaign is the engagement that occurred one mile north of Greencastle, Pennsylvania on June 22, 1863. Jenkins' Cavalry was moving in advance of the main body of Ewell's Second Corps northward up the Cumberland Valley toward Chambersburg (the road on which he traveled is now U.S. 11, a continuation of the Virginia Valley Pike, which beyond Winchester passes through Martinsburg, West Virginia, Williamsport and Hagerstown, Maryland, and thence through Greencastle, Chambersburg, and Carlisle and on to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).

As Jenkins' troopers left the town of Greencastle, they observed ahead of them a body of Union cavalry approaching from the north along the same road. This enemy force was Company C of the First New York Cavalry. When the intervening gap between the opposing forces was narrowed to a distance that permitted an effective firing range the Union force deployed from column into line and occupied a slight rise in the undulating topography that is characteristic of the area. The adjoining fields were on the farmstead of one William Flemming. The area over which the fighting took place lies between what was then the Cumberland Valley Railroad running from Hagerstown, Maryland to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and the Cumberland Valley Pike.

A sharp exchange of musket fire was opened and continued for probably not more than 12 to 15 minutes. The blue clad troopers, outnumbered at the outset and threatened with the advancing infantrymen of Rodes Division, made an about-face and disappeared as quickly as they had arrived. They left on the field one Corporal William H. Rihl, dead from a bullet which had entered his upper lip and emerged at the back of his head. He was immediately buried in the field where he fell. Some days later his remains were taken up and reinterred in the graveyard of the Lutheran Church in Greencastle. There he lay until June 22, 1886, when the Corporal Rihl GAR Post of Greencastle had his body again moved to the spot where he died. He rests beneath an impressive granite shaft dedicated to the memory of the "First Union Soldier to Die on Union Soil."

We would not take issue with those who say that Maryland was in the Union and hence several thousand Union soldiers took flight for Valhalla from Union soil at the battle of Sharpsburg some months before Corporal Rihl at Greencastle. The more important consideration, it seems to us, is that Gettysburg was not the first engagement of enemy forces on Pennsylvania soil. Small as was the fight at Greencastle it was the first field on which an exchange of arms and death occurred north of the Mason-Dixon Line. Commemorative ceremonies were held at the grave of Corporal Rihl on June 22, 1963.

FOR THE ABOVE ARTICLE WE ARE GRATEFUL TO MR. WILLIAM H. STAUFFER, EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND CWRT NEWSLETTER

### UNION SOLDIER'S CLOTHING ALLOWANCE

\$42 was the sum allowed by the government to clothe the private soldier for one year. The articles included in his outfit were cap, blouse, overcoat, dresscoat, trousers, shirts, socks, shoes, a woolen and rubber blanket.

### CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S PAY

To live and die for Dixie, a Confederate soldier's pay amounted to \$18 a month or equal to 90¢ in gold.



INDIANA'S YOUNGEST BOY IN BLUE  
(THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR MAGAZINE)  
AUGUST 3, 1958

The youngest member of the Union Army was a Hoosier. When Jacob Messick of Evansville told his family he was going to enlist with the 42nd Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, his 9-year-old son, John W., begged to go along as a drummer boy.

They enlisted together September 3, 1861, and the outfit was mustered into Federal service on October 9th. His father was commissioned as a second lieutenant.

The quartermaster for Company A had quite a time fitting Johnny with an outfit of blue. He was still three months shy of his 10th birthday. Johnny was the pride of the regiment. When he grew weary from the long marches, his father or another soldier would pick him up and carry him.

And the 42nd Regiment had plenty of walking to do. They took part in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky. As the proud Hoosier volunteers fought in the battles of Perrysville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Missionary Ridge and took part in the Siege of Johnny's drum.

The senior Messick was one of 100 members of the regiment captured by the rebels. He spent 19 months in Confederate prisons, but Johnny stayed on with the regiment. He went through the war without an injury and was honorably discharged October 10, 1864.

Miss Florita Eichel, curator of the Evansville Museum of Arts and Sciences, spent many weeks in verifying Johnny's claim to fame. When a New York newspaper carried a story claiming the "youngest Civil War soldier" for another boy, she began rummaging through old trunks and historical records.

She found the New Yorker was an "old" 10 when he enlisted and that he served only six months. She found a yellowed letter from James R. Carnahan, Indiana adjutant general and official custodian of Civil War archives, in which he commended Johnny. A niece of the young drummer provided a picture of him wearing his uniform and playing his drum. His blue coat and drum are on display in the Evansville Museum.

DRUMMER BOY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK

Of the many stories pertaining to wet-behind-the-ears soldiers, one of the most interesting is that of Robert Henry Hendershott. Beginning with his 1861 clandestine "enlistment" at the age of 11 until he stood bathed in national adulation 2 years later, his life reads like a mixture of Alger, Jules Verne, and Lewis Carroll. In Chicago in 1863, he was presented with a silver drum by Horace Greeley.

His first stretch of service dating from the moment of slipping away from his Jackson, Michigan home was with the 9th Mich. He came to Murfreesboro in July of '62 with this unit and was assigned to the provost marshal's command situated in the court house. He was peering out of the second story window when Forrest's Critter Company clattered up Main Street on the morning of July 13. He relates that he took careful aim (for the moment he discarded his drum and picked up a surplus musket) and brought to the death a colonel standing near where the Commerce Union Bank building is located. Official reports of the raid and other action in the area show that no participant, Blue or Gray, above the rank of corporal met death. His accounts of subsequent experiences, supposedly also clouded with imagination, have him driving an ambulance wagon for Forrest---this on the trek to McMinnville. Somewhere beyond Woodbury he deliberately capsize the wagon while crossing a narrow bridge. Thereby he escapes.



His immortal sobriquet was won at the Battle of Fredericksburg when he captured (he was now thirteen years old) a Confederate private near the Rappahannock.

What happened to him after the war is not clear. He was a Congressional page for awhile. In 1897 he and his son, Robert, Jr., gave a drum roll demonstration at the 9th Michigan Reunion in Jackson. His silver drum now is displayed in the state museum at Lansing.

#### "CHEWING TOBACCO - A WARTIME NECESSITY"

One soldier had an observation to make on the chewing tobacco habit which many new soldiers adopted during the Civil War:

"Chewing tobacco seems to be a necessity with those who live on coarse food, especially those who live on pork. It apparently is a germicidal favorable to man...Those who live well and have properly cooked food in civil life do not seem to require the strong assistance of chewing tobacco, and only the partial assistance of the much milder cigar. Hence man will be civilized out of the chewing tobacco habit, some of these days. He will quit using tobacco when he does not need it."

-Extract from "The Lyon Campaign  
in Missouri"  
by E.F. Ware

#### BATTLE CASUALTIES - ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Battle casualties suffered by the Army of the Potomac. There is a suprisingly consistent proportion between the classifications, KILLED-WOUNDED-MISSING. In a study of thrity battles, in which not less than 1,000 casualties were listed, the ratio, 1 killed to 5 wounded to 2 missing, was amazingly consistent. For the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Appomattox:

	KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING
ACTUAL CASUALTIES	27,708	145,115	59,565
The 1:5:2 Ratio	27,708	143,530	57,412

#### ROADS

We've all read about corduroy roads and plank roads, but exactly what were they. A CORUROY ROAD is one surfaced with branches and/or small tree trunks laid side by side across the road--commonly used during the Civil War as in ancient warfare. A PLANK ROAD is one surfaced by heavy planking used principally in boggy areas and through swamps. A sophisticated corduroy road.

#### GIRLS

From the Rock Island county centennial commission come this story:

Jennie Rodgers, 18, an Irish girl, enlisted and served in Company G, 95th Illinois Infantry, as Albert E.J. Cashier, trained at Rockford, and was remembered as an especially good soldier. Her identity was discovered only after the war when she was admitted to Qunicy Soldiers and Sailors home with a broken leg.

(CHICAGO CWRT NEWSLETTER)

## BATTLE OF THE ROCKS

Perhaps the most unusual phase of any of the battles of the Civil War was the unique incident that occurred on August 30, 1862, during the second battle at Manassas Junction. Company E of the First Brigade of Louisiana Volunteers, commanded by Captain Thomas Rice, found themselves in a rather precarious position during the height of the day's fighting. As Federal troops advanced on their position, they fell short of supplies, completely exhausting their ammunition. Cool thinking under heavy fire has often produced miraculous results. This was to be no exception. Rice, recalling a similar situation that had happened in the Crimean War, shouted, "Boys, do as we did at Sebastopol!" and picked up the nearest rock and threw it at the enemy.

Soon the other men had joined him, grabbing rocks and stones of all sizes from a nearby pile. Hurling their newly found "ammunition" at the on rushing blue tide, they successfully stalled the advance until re-enforcements and supplies were sent up. Before the day was over, the entire First Brigade, under Brigadier General Harry T. Hays, had successfully used these primitive but effective tactics. This amusing state of affairs has found its way into history as the "Battle of the Rocks." Modern warfare has seen the use of many primeval methods, particularly in guerrilla fighting, but no tactic so successfully executed in open battle has been recorded.

(THE BUGLE CALL \* HAGERSTOWN CWRT)

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## CIVIL WAR LINGO

As in any trade, profession, skill, way of life, etc., a new vocabulary is the inevitable result. The Waco, Texas CWRT has recorded some that you can add to your list.

- "Jeff Davis Neckties"--Rails, heated and twisted around trees by Sherman's men.
- "Layers-Out"--Men who declared themselves neutrals but attacked soldiers from both sides.
- "Lee's Ragmuffins"--Confederate soldiers returning home after Appomattox.
- "Quaker Guns"--Sham cannons made from logs and barrels.(McGruder used them effectively to fool McClellan at Richmond)
- "Valley of Humiliation"--Referred to the Shenandoah Valley because so many Union defeats there.
- "Sap Rollers"--Barrels, saplings and dirt used as protection when digging trenches.
- "Contrabands"--Slaves who sought refuge within the Union lines.
- "The Southern Cross"--Another name for the Confederate battle flag.
- "New Issues"--New recruits.
- "Commissary"--Union name for Army-issued whiskey.
- "Chowder Pots"--Floating mortar batteries used in the river campaigns.
- "Beef Sergeant"--Chief butcher for a Brigade.

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## OVERAGE REGIMENT

Iowa claims the distinction of furnishing the only overage regiment to serve in the Civil War. Secretary of War Stanton authorized its formation, with the understanding it was to be used only for guard duty. Its oldest member was Curtis Kind, aged 80. (CHICAGO CWRT)

CHATHAM ARTILLERY PUNCH  
SAVANNAH, GA.

RECIPE-12 GALLONS

One pound of green tea in 2 gallons cold water, allowed to stand overnight, then strained.

Three gallons of Catawba wine, 1 gallon rum, 1 gallon brandy, 1 gallon rye, 5 pounds brown sugar, 2 quarts cherries, juice 3 dozen lemons, 1 gallon gin..  
(Gin to make it smooth.....)

Mix the tea and juices together first, preferably in a cedar tub, then add sugar and liquors. Let this stock set for a week or two, covered.

When ready to serve, add block of ice and 12 quarts of champagne. The stock and finished juice should be stirred well.....

(CHICAGO CWRT)

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HOW TO COOK FOR A REGIMENT OF 1,000 MEN

Place 20 stoves in a row, in the open air and under cover. Put 30 quarts of water in each boiler, 50 pounds of ration meat, 4 squares of dried vegetables from a cake, or if fresh mixed vegetable are issued, 12 pounds weight. Add 10 small tablespoons of salt, the same of pepper. Light the fire, simmer gently from two hours to two hours and a half. Skim the fat from the top and serve. It will require only four cooks per regiment, the provisions and water being carried by fatigue parties; the kitchen being central instead of the kitchen going into the field to each company. The company sends two men with a pole to carry the meat.--Ad for Stoyer's new stove, used by the Union army. (Quoted by REBEL YELL, Waco CWRT)

THE PUP TENT

The exact time and place of the origin of many common-place terms and expressions cannot be definitely established, but one such expression can be, almost to the exact hour.

Take the name "pup tent," a common term known to anyone who has ever been in the Armed Forces and well-known to most other people. According to one Civil War veteran, this expression was born in Tennessee the day after Christmas of 1862.

R.B. Stewart, a veteran of the Army of the Cumberland, wrote some years after the war that his unit and other outfits that later became the 14th Army Corps were camped "near the lunatic asylum" a few miles south of Nashville in the closing weeks of 1862.

Here they were issued the "shelter halves," a two-yard-square of heavy cotton with buttons and button holes along three sides and small loops of cord along the other.

The day after Christmas the Army moved out on its way to the Battle of Stone River and that night camped near Nolinsville. Here it was that the troops first used the new tents, the men pairing off

and erecting the small but adequate shelters.

According to Veteran Stewart (who later became a minister and was therefore presumably truthful about the matter), one soldier was reminded of a dog kennel by the shape of the tents and by the manner of entering them. To express himself, this particular soldier poked his head out of his tent and started to bark like a dog. Soon the entire encampment was barking and yelling like a canine convention of some sort.

Thereafter, Veteran Stewart states, the tents were called "dog tents" and "pup tents," the latter term become well-nigh universal. (Taken from the Big Creek Gap CWRT newsletter)

#### WAGON TRAINS ON THE MARCH

The standard Army wagon was 10 feet long, 43 inches wide, 22 inches deep, and carried between 2,536 and 4,000 pounds-authorities vary. The front wheels were smaller than the rear ones to shorten the turning radius, and it was drawn by four horses or six mules. Army trains carried forage for the "prime movers" and also portable forges and boxes of blacksmith's, wheelwright's and saddler's tools.

Of necessity, wagon trains were large and might extend along a road for 25 miles. To march 100,000 men overland for 10 days without rail or waterborne supply might require 10,000 wagons and 60,000 mules.

In the Peninsular Campaign, the Army of the Potomac (80,000) required 3,100 wagons, 350 ambulances, 17,000 horses, 8,000 mules, or about 40 wagons per thousand men. When Sherman advanced from Chattanooga he had 60 wagons per thousand men, but on the march from Atlanta to Savannah he reduced this to 40 per thousand. (From the OLD SERGEANT, New Albany, Ind. CWRT)

#### "AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH"

William Stauffer, editor of the Richmond, Va CWRT newsletter quotes a member, Jim Keeler, who has engaged in extensive research on the food of soldiers in the Civil War.

Taken in the mass the Union soldier was much better fed than the Confederate. As the war moved on the soldier of the Confederacy suffered from an insufficiency of food, while the provisions for feeding the men of the Union became progressively better.

The deprivation of adequate rations in the case of the Southern soldier was often occasioned by failure to move available supplies from commissary depots to the place of encampment. The armies of the North were better favored with logistical resources since food supplies could be carried by waterways - in the East by way of the Chesapeake Bay and the rivers entering this body and by the Atlantic seaboard farther south as the southern ports fell into Union hands - in the West by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. Long distance transport of food to the Southern armies was for the most part dependent on overland travel, and as the rail facilities went to pieces so also did the food situation for the fighting men.

Another factor contributing to the plight of the Southern soldier in the matter of food was the attitude of the governing authorities of some of the states who kept within the borders of their respective states food supplies that should have been released to concentrations of fighting men beyond their borders.

Despite the inadequacy of an optimum ration, the Southern soldier fought in a manner no less valiant than the Northern soldier. Morbidity and death rates resulting from dietary deficiencies were doubtless greater among the Southern fighting men.

## INFANTRY



**DISCLAIMER:**

This chart is a consensus of innumerable sources and opinions. It is intended to show only probable strength and makeup of units at time of battle. Chain of command was always subject to change. Numbers and organization were violated more often than followed -- but were the general goal.

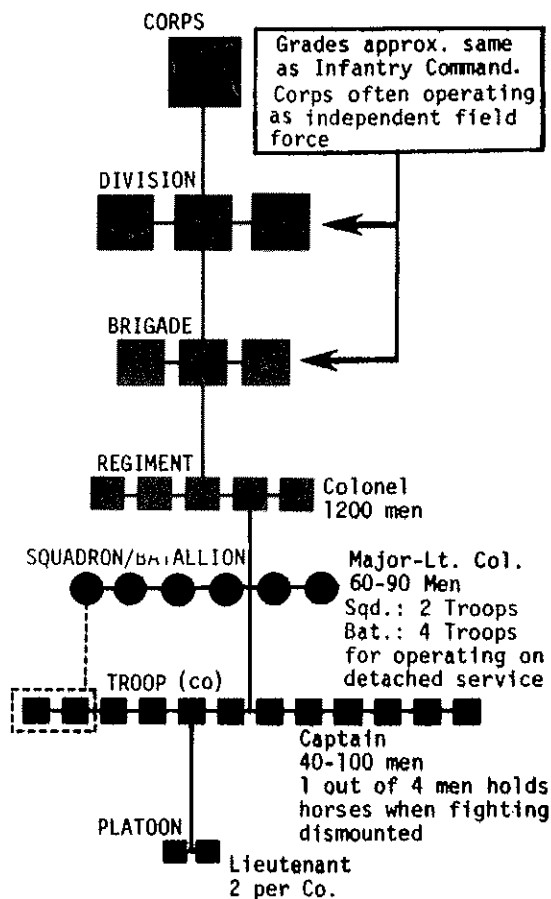
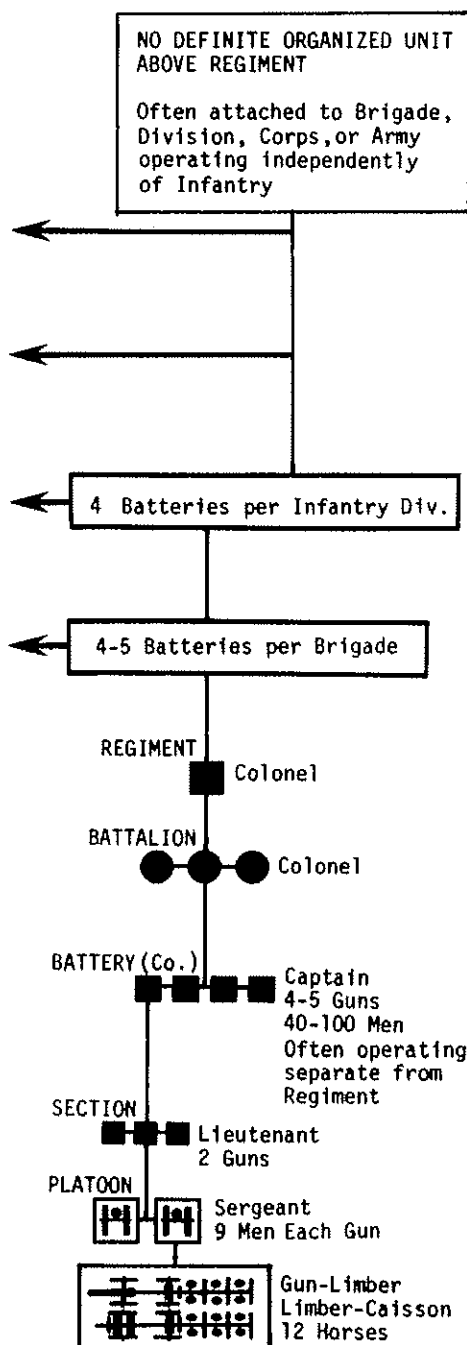
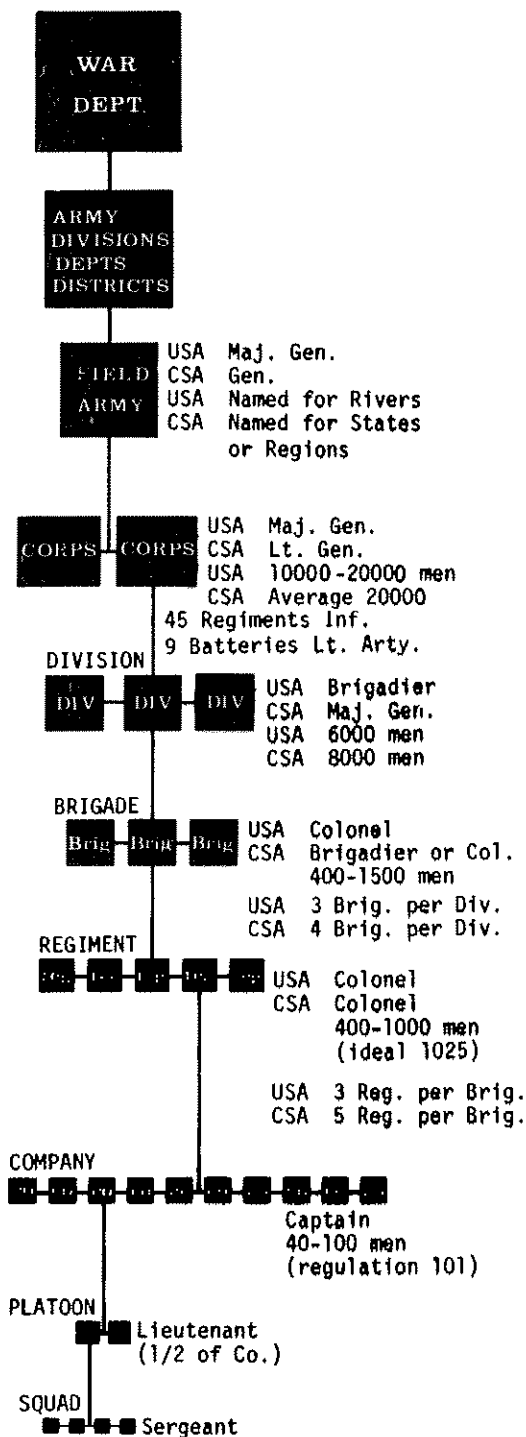
## ARTILLERY



NO DEFINITE ORGANIZED UNIT  
ABOVE REGIMENT

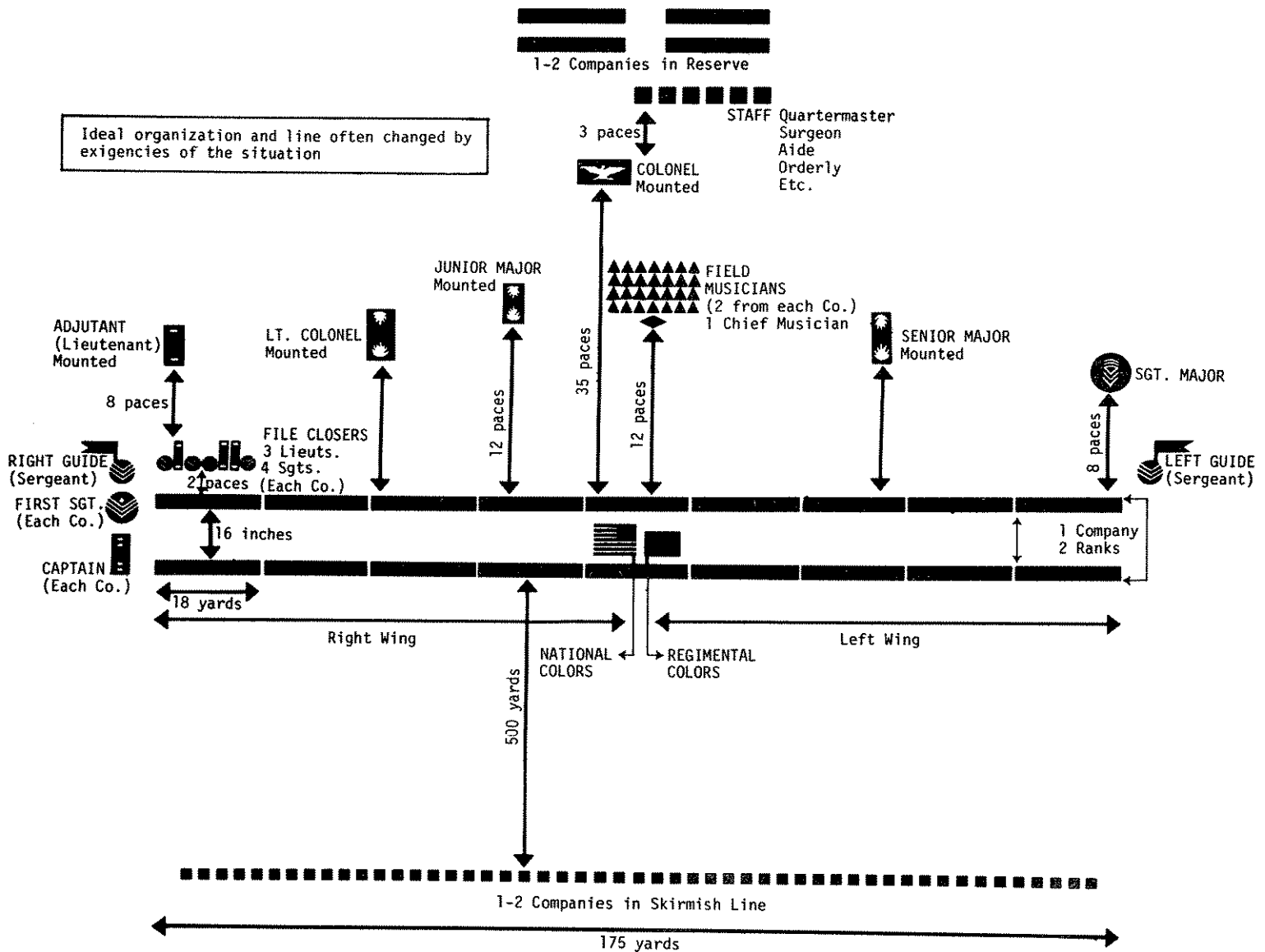
Often attached to Brigade,  
Division, Corps, or Army  
operating independently  
of Infantry

## CAVALRY

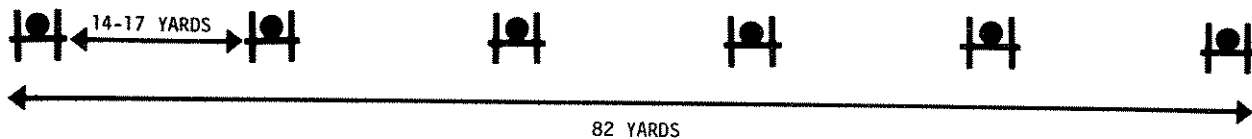


SOURCES: Arms & Equipment/Coggins  
Civil War Encyclopaedia/Lord  
Civil War Times, Jan. '66/Nye  
Hayes of the 23rd/Williams  
Regimental Losses In The  
Civil War/Fox  
Manual of Instruction/Gilham  
Battles and Leaders  
E. B. "Pete" Long

# INFANTRY REGIMENT IN LINE



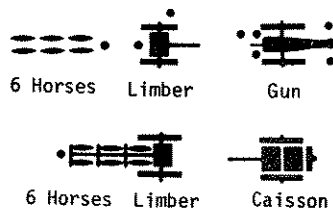
# ARTILLERY BATTERY IN LINE



4-6 GUNS  
NINE MEN PER GUN

FIELD ARTILLERY  
Light Artillery  
6-12-24 Pounders

HEAVY ARTILLERY  
Siege Guns  
Siege Mortars



MOST USED FIELD PIECES

12 Pounder Napoleon

3 Inch Field Gun

30 Pounder Parrot

6 Pounder

Sources: Hardee/Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics  
Gilham/Manual of Instruction  
Casey/Infantry Tactics