



THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

JANUARY 1976

Vol 19 No 5

159th Meeting

DATE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1976

SPEAKER: GUY DI CARLO JR.

SUBJECT: LAFAYETTE C. BAKER, CHIEF OF THE U.S.
SECRET SERVICE

PLACE: THE HERMIT CLUB

PRELIMINARIES: 7 PM DINNER: 8 PM

LAFAYETTE C. BAKER

During the Civil War one of the jobs that was considered beneath the dignity of decent folks was that of spying. One did not work himself into the confidence of his fellow human being and then use the information to help destroy him. However, there was one man who enjoyed doing just jobs. He volunteered for them. Lafayette Curry Baker could be described by two words that encompass his whole attitude--He was a patriot and a zealot. The proper combination of these words can produce a worthwhile fighter, but in Baker's case it spelled a fanaticism that destroyed anyone, Northerner or Southerner, who even questioned the government. The "Old Capitol" prison was filled with all sorts of celebrities. Many Union officers were arrested by Baker's men--George A. Custer and Judson Kilpatrick saw the inside of the prison as well as the likes of Bell Boyd.

Baker's reputation was known far and wide. Someone once complained to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton that a herdy-gerdy man was making too much noise. Stanton said he would send Baker who would steal the monkey and throw the poor fool into the Old Capitol prison. Many men and women were waken in the early morning hours given time only to grab a few clothes and wisked off to prison. There they were kept for sometimes weeks on end without ever being told of their crimes. Only those with some connections were able to avcid Baker's net a while longer than those without such friends. Montgomery Blair's neice was caught smuggling quinine, and only Blair's repeated requests to Lincoln and Lincoln's knowledge of Blair's reputation as a political force finally brought about the girl's release.

Baker's model was Fouché, and he was very adept at putting himself (Baker) in the place of the criminal so he might deduce what the criminal's next move might be. He delighted in putting on disguises and going "underground". He was physically a strong man who delighted in that side of his job. He had ambitions which led him to do and say bizzar things. Although his forces were responsible for capturing Booth, (they tracked him down for the cavalry) Baker himself would be suspect as a conspirator in Lincoln's assassination.

Your Editor has a very difficult task before him. How do you tell old and dear friends that you must leave them? That's the long and short of it. My firm has decided to increase my responsibilities by offering me a promotion as Assistant Training Director for all of Merrill Lynch. However, it carries with it the unpleasant onus of transferring to the home office in New York City. I can not say that this is unexpected as I have worked to earn such an opportunity. Now it is upon me, and I cannot refuse. Those of you among us who have experienced this emotional upheaval know whereof I speak. The January meeting will be my last official meeting as your Secretary and most of all "just one of the gang." I must report to my new assignment by February 1st. The responsibility is great as over 1100 men go through the Training program. Actually it's a dream opportunity wherein I will be able to write, create and be imaginative rather than sell. According to my present office manager I've been doing more of the former than the latter. Now I'll really be paid for dreaming and turning those dreams into reality.

A wave of "neuralgia" sweeps over me as I remember our roundtable's birth pangs in 1957. Although I did not join until late January, it was November, 1956 when Jack Cullen and Ken Grant met with eight others (Schlesinger, Clarke, Tatum, Hughes, and Cullen are still on the roster) to outline setting up a formal organization patterned after other Civil War Round Tables. Both Jack and Ken labored hard in the vineyards to get us going. Our first real speaker was George Farr (our second president) who spoke on "Civil Law In Southern Courts" on January 8, 1957, although we officially date our roundtable from February 19, 1957. I started my service as Jack Cullen's assistant secretary in charge of anything that needed to be done. Seems as though I'm still doing the same job 19 years later. Out of the original 50 men carried as charter members, there are still 16 of us left (Bayless, C. Brown, Channock, Clarke, Cullen, Di Carlo, Frost, Hoagland, Hughes, Preston, Schlesinger, A. Taylor and four out of town members--Stuffer, Tatum, Hoover and Ramsey)..No sooner had we gotten started than our first president, Ken Grant died on April 3, 1957. Our first name speaker was Bruce Catton and we filled the hall for him. That first year was a real spectacular as after Catton came Ralph Newman, Harnett Kane, Bell Wiley, and ending with Otto Eisenschiml. Down through the years we've had the greats and near-greats of the "Chigger and Cannonball" circuit. Our favorite speaker over the years has been Bud Robertson who has been before us no less than six times, each time informing and entertaining us. Because of the Cleveland CWRT I can call him friend.

We've tried everything to make our avocation viable and lively. Our speakers have spoken softly, some didn't speak (remember our silent movies "The General" and "Birth Of A Nation"), some shouted at us, while others used audio and visual aids (I did when I had Lafayette Baker come to life via the manikin and tape recorder, and Ken Callahan did with his electric map of Gettysburg) and only recently a marvelous resurrection by Dave Wood of Edwin Stanton complete with period costume and beard. We've tried many a new idea out in the form of book sales that gave both the seller and buyer a break (mighty unusual when you think about it). Our saloon lunches complete with the hard boiled eggs and keg of beer to enjoy while we bought and sold our books or watched and laughed our way through a Walt Disney version of Mosby's Rangers.

I've been on 16 of our 18 regular fieldtrips and on both our mini-trips within the State of Ohio. It's remembering the comradeship of those trips. Looking forward to seeing the same faces eagerly waiting to get started from Schlesinger's driveway as Bill's wife waved us a fond farewell. It's also remembering little episodes like the time we were coming back from our West Virginia fieldtrip and were just getting up early on Sunday morning to start our drive back. Bernie Drews offered Les Swift a can of tomato juice and I took it in to him, but immediately came back into our room telling Bernie, "I'll be damned, the old Son-of-a-bitch wants some gin in his tomato juice." Lee heard me say it, and it remained his favorite story and memory until he died several years later. This is what our roundtable is made of--memories!

Our future continues to look secure and the Cleveland CWRT is good for another 19+ years of good fellowship and interesting meetings. I am only sorry that I will not be able to share in them with you. Perhaps my schedule will allow that occasional visit to Cleveland so I can make a meeting. Surely, I will remain an out of town member to keep track and continue to be "one of the gang." Goodbye all my dear friends!

THE COURIER
of
THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 19, 1957

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GUY DI CARLO JR., EDITOR, P.O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

MEMORANDA ON THE CIVIL WAR

Again we go back to CENTURY MAGAZINE for some interesting "letters to the editors." These are first hand accounts by the participants—one of the corner stones used by historians—but rarely quoted verbatim. Hope you find them interesting.

A REJOINDER TO GENERAL ROBERTSON BY COLONEL MOSBY
CENTURY MAGAZINE, DECEMBER 1887

In the CENTURY for August, General Beverly H. Robertson defends himself against the charge of having disobeyed orders in the Gettysburg campaign, and imputes to me the absurdity of trying to prove that Stuart knew nothing about it, and also with defending him against "an imaginary attack." With equal propriety it might be said that General Robertson has defended himself against "an imaginary attack." I never intimated that Stuart was ignorant of his default.. Stuart fought at Gettysburg and knew that Robertson did not. The latter affects to be unaware of the fact that two of General Lee's staff have published accounts of Gettysburg, in which they attribute the loss of the battle to the want of cavalry to make the preliminary reconnoissances; and that in the memoir of his chief by Stuart's adjutant, the blame of it is put upon himself (General Robertson). The accusation against which I defended Stuart was, that by going into Pennsylvania around Hooker's rear with a portion of the cavalry he had taken away the eyes of the army, so that General Lee, like a blind man, had stumbled into the fight. I think I have shown that the fault was not in Stuart's plan, but in the execution of the part assigned to a subordinate. If Booth plays "Othello" with a bad support, the performance as a whole will be a failure, no matter what may be the merit of the chief actor. The complaint against Robertson is, that having been placed with a large force of cavalry in observation, with orders to follow on the right of the army next to the enemy, he gave General Lee no information of their movements, but followed on the left, and never reached the battle-field. He says that he was ordered "to cross the Potomac where Lee crossed," and follow on the right of the army. No such instructions were given him, as they would have involved a physical impossibility, as Lee crossed with Longstreet on the left at Williamsport. So did General Robertson. His instructions were: "After the enemy has moved beyond your reach, leave sufficient pickets in the mountains, and withdraw to the west side of the Shenandoah, and place a strong and reliable picket to watch the enemy at Harper's Ferry, cross the Potomac and follow the army, keeping on its right and rear." In his letter to Stuart of June 23rd, General Lee had directed that, if the cavalry passed through the Shenandoah Valley, it must cross on our right at Shepherdstown (where A.P. Hill crossed) and moved towards Frederick City. Stuart's instructions to Robertson indicated the same general direction for him to go, and, if they had been obeyed, would have put the cavalry in its proper position, between our infantry and the enemy. The Northern army moved into Pennsylvania east of the Blue Ridge or South Mountain, while Robertson's command moved on a parallel line, about twenty miles to the west of it. This is the only example in war of the cavalry of an invad-

ing army marching in rear of the infantry. He says that, as he was ordered to avoid pikes, he was compelled to go by Martinsburg. But that could not have been the reason for selecting this route, as he actually traveled along pikes nearly all the way; whereas, if he had gone by Shepherdstown, he might have avoided them altogether. The suggestion to keep off turnpikes, to save his horses' shoes, did not require him to change the direction prescribed for him on the right of the army. He says he hurried on from Virginia to join the army, and by forced marches reached Chambersburg on the evening of July 2nd, and Cashtown on the next morning--which was the last day of the battle. If he had kept on to Gettysburg, he might have reached there in time to witness the last scene of the great tragedy. He had marched from Berryville to Chambersburg in three days--which is exactly the time that it took Longstreet's infantry to march the same distance. But then Longstreet did not pretend to be in a hurry. If keeping behind the left wing is the same thing as being on the right flank of the army, then there can be no doubt that General Robertson obeyed orders. At Cashtown, he says that he heard that Pleasonton was moving to capture our trains, so he turned off and went to meet him. Pleasonton was then fighting Stuart at Gettysburg. General Robertson made no report of his operations in this campaign, but General Jones, who was under him says that at Cashtown an order came from General Lee requiring a cavalry force to be sent to Fairfield, and that in the absence of General Robertson he determined to move in that direction at once, and that near there he encountered and routed the 6th United States Regulars. There was only one regiment of Federal cavalry there, which thus neutralized two Confederate brigades with two batteries of artillery. If all of our cavalry had been at the front, Meade could not have spared even this one regiment to send after Lee's trains; it would have been all he could do to take care of his own. In the skirmish at Fairfield on July 3rd was the first time Robertson's command had seen the enemy since it disappeared from his front at Middleburg, Va., early on the morning of June 26th. Keeping eight days out of sight of the enemy was not exactly the way to carry out Stuart's order to watch and harass him. It was his leadership preceding the battle that I criticised. In modern war the most important service of cavalry is rendered before a battle begins. General Robertson says that it was at Martinsburg, and not at Ashby's Gap in the Blue Ridge, "as Colonel Mosby insinuates," that he received orders from General Lee to join the army. In December, 1877, a letter of his was published in the Philadelphia "Times," in which he justified his delay in Virginia, on the ground that his instructions required him "to await further orders," and stated that on June 29th, at Ashby's Gap, he received orders from General Lee to join the army, and started forthwith. He fortified this statement by certificates of two members of his staff. The instructions which I recently found among the Confederate archives direct him to hold the mountain gaps "as long as the enemy remains in you (his) front in force." He staid there three days after they had gone into Pennsylvania and now makes no explanation of the delay, but raises an immaterial issue about the skirmish at Fairfield, which simply proves that on the day of battle he was in the rear with the wagon train. General Robertson says that he gave satisfaction to General Lee. Now, the General Lee was dissatisfied with some one is shown by his report in which he complains that "the movement of the army preceeding the battle of Gettysburg had been much embarrassed by the absence of the cavalry." I have elsewhere shown that this censure can only apply to the commander of the cavalry who was left with him to observe the enemy. As soon as the army returned to Virginia, General Robertson, at his own request, was relieved of command. No argument in favor of acquittal can be drawn from the leniency that was shown in this case. There was but little of the stern Agamemnon in the character of General Lee.

Jno. S. Mosby

San Francisco, August 24th, 1887.

WHAT IS LEFT

General Francis T. Nicholls (1834-1912) lost his left arm in the Battle of Winchester in 1862 and his left foot at Chancellorsville in 1863--yet he continued to serve as a Confederate Officer until the end of the Civil War.

In 1876 he was elected governor of Louisiana, having offered its voters "what is left of General Nicholls." (Thanks to HARDTACK from the Indianapolis CWRT)

In the August, 1886, number of THE CENTURY General James Longstreet published what he "saw of the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862."

The omissions in that article were so glaring and did such injustice, that I wrote him and requested him to correct what would produce false impressions. His answer was unsatisfactory, but promised that, "I (Longstreet) expect in the near future to make accounts of all battles and put them in shape, in a form not limited by words but with full details, when there will be opportunity to elaborate upon all points of interest."

General Lee, in his report of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, writes as follows:

..."Longstreet's corps constituted our left, with Anderson's division resting upon the river, and those of McLaws, Pickett, and Hood extending to the right in the order named. Ransom's division supported the batteries on Marye's and Willis's hills at the foot of which Cobb's brigade of McLaws's division and the 24th North Carolina of Ransom's brigade were stationed, protected by a stone wall. The immediate care of this point was committed to General Ransom."

The italics (underlined sections) are all mine. The positions are stated by General Lee exactly as the troops were posted. Lee's report continues, farther on:

...About 11 A.M., having massed his (the enemy's) troops under cover of the houses of Fredericksburg, he moved forward in strong columns, to seize Marye's and Willis's hills. General Ransom advanced Cooke's brigade to the top of the hill, and placed his own, with the exception of the 24th North Carolina, a short distance in rear." ... "In the third assault" (his report continues) "the brave and lamented Brigadier-General Cook was borne from the field severely wounded. Fearing that Cobb's brigade might exhaust its ammunition, General Longstreet had directed General Kershaw to take two regiments to its support. Arriving after the fall of Cobb, he assumed command, his troops taking position on the crest and at the foot of the hill, to which point General Ransom also advanced three other regiments."

General Kershaw took command of Cobb's brigade, which I had had supplied with ammunition from my wagons, and I repeated the supply during the day. General Longstreet in his official report says:

..."General Ransom on Mary's Hill was charged with the immediate care of the point attacked, with orders to send forward additional reinforcements, if it should become necessary, and to use Featherston's brigade of Anderson's division, if he should require it." And continuing, "I directed Major-General Pickett to send me two of his brigades: one, Kemper's was sent to General Ransom to be placed in some secure position to be ready in case it should be wanted." And again, "I would also mention, as particularly distinguished in the engagement of the 13th, Brigadier-Generals Ransom, Kershaw, and Cooke (severely wounded)."

General McLaws was not upon the part of the field in the vicinity of Marye's and Willis's hills during the battle, but his aide, Captain King, was killed on the front slope of the hill near Marye's house.

My own permanent command was a small division of two brigades of infantry,--my own, containing the 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th; and Cooke's, the 15th, 27th, 46th, and 48th regiments,--all from North Carolina; and attached to my brigade was Branch's battery, and to Cooke's brigade the battery of Cooper.

At the time fog began to lift from the field, I was with Generals Lee and Longstreet, on what has since been known as Lee's Hill. Starting to join my command as the Federals began to emerge from the town, General Longstreet said to me, "Remember general I place that salient in your keeping. Do what is needed; and call on Anderson if you want help."

I brought up Cooke before the first assault to the crest of the hills, and before that assault ended, Cooke took the 27th and 46th and part of the 15th North Carolina into the sunken road in front. The 48th North Carolina fought on top of the hill all day.

At the third assault I brought up the 25th North Carolina just in time to deliver a few deadly volleys, and then it "took position shoulder to shoulder with Cobb's and Cooke's men in the road."

During this third attack General Cobb was mortally hit, and almost at the same instant, and within two paces of him, General Cooke was severely wounded and borne from the field. Colonel E.D. Hall, 46th North Carolina, assuming command of Cooke's brigade.

At this juncture I sent my adjutant-general, Captain Thomas Rowland, to the sunken road to learn the condition of affairs. "His report was most gratifying, representing the troops in fine spirits and an abundance of ammunition. I had ordered Cobb's brigade supplied from my wagons."

After this third attack I was bringing up the 35th and 49th North Carolina of my brigade, when General Kershaw, by a new road leading from the mill below, came up on horseback with his staff at the head of one regiment, which he took in just at Marye's house. He was followed by a second regiment, which halted behind a brick-walled graveyard upon Willis's Hill.

About sundown Brigadier-General Kemper was brought up, and relieved the 24th North Carolina with two of his regiments and held the others in closer supporting distance. On the 20th of December, 1862, he sent me a list of his casualties, with this note:

Headquarters Kemper's Brigade
December 20, 1862

"General: I inclose herewith, the statement of the losses of my brigade on the 13th and 14th insts. while acting as part of your command. While a part of my losses has been called for by my permanent division commander, and rendered to him, it has occurred to me that a similiar one rendered to yourself would be proper and acceptable. Permit me to add, general, that our brief service with you was deeply gratifying to myself and to my entire command. I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"J.L. Kemper, Brigadier-General

"Brigadier General Ransom, Commanding Division."

As stated in my letter to General Longstreet dated August 14th, 1866, when I brought to his attention his extraordinary omissions, it gave me unfeigned pleasure to mention properly in my official report the meritorious conduct of those who were a part of my permanent command and those others who that day fell under my direction by reason of my "immediate care of the point attacked." My official report exhibits no self-seeking nor partial discriminations.

Upon a letter from me (of the 17th of December, 1862) to General R.H. Chilton, assistant adjutant-general Army of Northern Virginia, wherein I protest against the ignoring of my command in some telegraphic dispatches to the War Department at Richmond relative to the battle of the 13th, General Longstreet indorses these words: "General Ransom's division was engaged throughout the battle and was quite as distinguished as any troops upon the field"; and the same day, the 19th of December, I received from both him and General Chilton notes expressing the regret felt by General Lee at the injustice of which I complained. Those original letters are now among the "Official Records" in Washington.

I may be pardoned for remembering with pride that among the Confederate troops engaged on the whole battle-field of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862, none were more honorably distinguished than the sons of North Carolina, and those of them who with brother soldiers from other States held the lines at Marye's Hill against almost ten times their number of as brave and determined foes as ever did battle can well trust their fame to history when written from truthful official records.

CENTURY MAGAZINE, December 1887

R. Ransom

SEQUESTRATION

"Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation" was the most stupendous act of sequestration in the history of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence." Charles A. Beard

(Thanks to member Neville Bayless for sending it along)

"Very few people in Jackson, Ohio know that during the American Civil War, a Jackson boy was one among the 21 volunteers of James J. Anderson's famous raiders who voluntarily entered the Confederate lines at Big Shanty, Georgia, in the very heart of the Confederacy and stole a locomotive and three box cars from under the noses of an entire army division of Confederate troops." So related William Monahan, a civil engineer of the area, to a Jackson newsman many years ago. "John Woolam, whose grave marker in Fairmount Cemetery in Chillicothe, Ohio, is still legible, was one of those courageous volunteers and was one of the group of six men first awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military award given by this nation."

(Chillicothe CWRT)

CONFEDERATES IN NEW YORK CITY

There are six Confederate General Officers buried in New York City. Four in Woodlawn Cemetery up in the Bronx and two in Greenwood Cemetery in the Borough of Brooklyn. Zachariah Cantey Deas, Archibald Gracie, Jr., Mansfield Lovell and Lloyd Tilghman are all interred at Woodlawn. Robert Selden Garnett and Nathaniel Harrison are interred at Greenwood Cemetery. (NYCWRT Dec 1973)

FROM THE ATLANTA CENTURY SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1862

Marietta, Georgia -- High prices continue to prevail for slaves, the Marietta Advocate says: At a sheriff's sale, a 22-year old boy brought \$1,495; a 20-year-old woman and her 3-year old child, \$1,355; a 35-year old woman, \$900; and a 75-year old man, \$190.

Average time for a message to be sent from New York to San Francisco in 1860. By ship via Panama...22 days. By Telegraph to Missouri, (Tipton) then West by Overland Stage...23 days. Pony Express...8 days, from Independence.

(REBEL YELL, JACKSON, MISS CWRT)

FINANCES

The Secretary of the Treasury in 1866 reported that the War Between the States, to that time, had cost the Federal Government \$6.19 billion dollars. The national debt in 1865 stood at \$2.85 billion dollars. It cost the Federal Government nearly \$2 million per day from 1861 through 1865 to wage the war. By 1910, the cost of the War, including pensions and burial of veterans, had reached \$11.5 billion dollars. The value of the Confederate dollar in gold dropped from 90 cents in 1861 to only 6 cents in 1864. Most Confederate dollar bills are worth more today than they were in 1865. The estimated cost of the war to the Union was \$6.19 billion and \$3 billion to the Confederacy....The Honorary Society of the Confederate States of America.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE

"Here (Tullahoma) Captain Fowler was court-martialed and dismissed from the service, and I was promoted (J.B. Blair) to Captain on the 19th of April, 1863. We received quite a number of recruits, conscripts, but they done us no good, for not many of them stayed long enough to see the tiger."

"The military police struck a knot on one fellow. He had run off, was brought back, tried, and the punishment was that he should dig up a big stump, but he said there was no use for it; they bucked him for a while, then loosed him and turned him loose and told him to dig, but he said there was no use in digging up a stump out in the woods, and he never dug it up."

ROBERT E. LEE'S FITNESS FOR COMMAND ANALYZED
(from the Richmond CWRT newsletter-1963)

If any contemporary historian understands and can interpret Robert E. Lee's qualifications as a military strategist and competent organizer better than Louis H. Manarin we have yet to meet up with him either in person or through his writings. Mr. Manarin's study of Lee encompasses not only what is to be found in the writings of other historians and in public records. He is perhaps the only person who has read all of Lee's wartime papers that are extant and available - some six thousand items. He was the chief compiler of the 1006 items that appeared in "The Wartime Papers of R.E. Lee," by Clifford Dowdey and Louis H. Manarin.

Fortified with this exceptional background, Mr. Manarin presented at our January meeting some definite, if not definitive, judgements on the conduct of Lee from the time he accepted command of the Virginia military and naval forces on April 22, 1861 up to the date as of which he was placed in command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The following observations were made by Mr. Manarin:

1. Lee possessed unusual powers as an organizer. While Virginia was yet unofficially a part of the Confederacy Lee conceived and began work upon the establishment of garrisons at strategic points in Virginia. He foresaw the need to protect the state from invasion, both by land and by water. His plans did not in all instances materialize, partly because of failure to secure approval to proceed in their execution and, in other instances, because military developments on the part of the enemy forces thwarted his efforts.
2. In recruiting the fighting units, Lee demonstrated an understanding of the importance of soldier morale by bringing together, insofar as was practicable, units of men from the same or nearby counties.
3. As Lee entered upon his duties, he was confronted with the problem of making most effective utilization of facilities unused in any previous major war; as, for example the telegraph, railroads, steam propelled vessels and iron-clad vessels.
4. Lee was adroit in avoiding contention, with both civil authorities and among those who served under him in the field.
5. Despite his fine attributes as an organizer and campaigner, Lee erred in allowing too much discretion to his subordinates on the field of battle.
6. As the war progressed, Lee became increasingly aware of two important factors that militated against the prospects of attaining Southern independence. One of these was the lack of a military commander over all the forces of the Confederacy; the other was the lack of cooperation on the part of the governing authorities within the several states. States rights became a thorn in the flesh of the political units of the Confederacy in much the same way as this doctrine had entered into the separation of these states from the Union. As a consequence, the mobility of fighting forces was impaired and much needed food and material of war was sequestered in places and under conditions from which it could not be requisitioned.
7. Lee foresaw the prospect of a long war when others looked upon the conflict as one of short duration.
8. Lee did not share with other of the civil and military authorities the illusion that England or France would become allies of the Confederacy. His views to the contrary are found in letters to his family but not in any of his official correspondence.
9. Speculatively, had Lee been given the full command of all the armies of the Confederacy at war's outset, and had he received the cooperation from the governing authorities of the several states in the furtherance of his plans, the South might have won its independence.

* * * * *

FRANK G. RANKIN

November has been a busy month for Frank G. Rankin. He was deeply involved in the dedication plans and ceremonies dedicating the State of Kentucky's marker on the Gettysburg battlefield. It was erected at the spot where Lincoln gave his address. I forgot to give Frank due credit for the Lee article that I used in last month's newsletter. Thanks Frank.