

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

MAY 1968

Vol. 11 No. 8

94th Meeting

DATE: TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1968
SPEAKER: DR. EDGAR B. MOORE
SUBJECT: "THE DOVES IN PARLIMENT"
PLACE: HERMIT CLUB, DODGE COURT
PRELIMINARIES: 6 PM DINNER: 7 PM

DR. EDGAR B. MOORE

Dr. Moore is a native of New Jersey. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Connecticut Wesleyan University. His B.D. and Master of Sacred Theology degrees are from Drew University and Ph.D. from St. Andrews University, Scotland.

Dr. Moore came to Baldwin-Wallace in September, 1962 and was the College Chaplain during the 1962-63 and 1963-64 academic years. He is now teaching in the Department of History and serving as the Chairman of that Department. He is married to Grace Louise Sims and they have three children, Cynthia, Robert and Mary Louise.

This meeting will be in the nature of an experiment. Dr. Moore's talk will not concern itself with "Doves in Parliment" with names such as Palmerston and Russell, but the Parliment of King George III. Thats right...The American Revolution.

There has been growing amount of interest within the Roundtable to expand the scope to include wars on the North American continent; i.e. French & Indian, Revolutionary, War of 1812, and the Mexican War. The feeling that these wars had a bearing on our Civil War. That is to say, the experience received by the major Civil War officers, both North & South, during the Mexican War.

To bolster this expansion of interest is the fact that we are located within the confines and have easy access to many of the famous battlefields, forts, etc., of the French & Indian and Revolutionary War. Come to the meeting and share a new experience/

CLEVELAND BULLETIN BOARD

NEW MEMBERS

The roundtable wishes to announce the acceptance of the following men as regular members. Congratulations and welcome.

Frederick W. Gill

Carl H. Miller

Howard Kline

OCTOBER BOOK SALE

Due to the overwhelming success of our last book sale and the insistence of many members we are planning a second sale in October. If you will have books for sale please contact our secretary Guy Di Carlo.

ORGANIZATION OF CONFEDERATE FORCES AT GETTYSBURG

The Confederate army at Gettysburg, under the direct command of General Robert E. Lee, consisted of three corps of infantry. The first Corps, commanded by Lt. General James Longstreet, with three divisions. McLaw's Division, commanded by Major General Lafayette McLaws, had four brigades, commanded by Brig. Generals, J.D. Kershaw, William Barksdale, Paul J. Semmes and W.T. Wofford.

Pickett's Division, commanded by Maj Gen George E. Pickett, had five brigades, commanded by Brig Generals Richard B. Garnett, Lewis A. Armistead, James L. Kemper, M.D. Corse and Micah Jenkins.

Hood's Division, commanded by Maj General John B. Hood, had four brigades, commanded by Brig Generals Ivander M. Law, J.B. Robertson, G.T. Anderson and H.L. Denning.

The Second Corps was commanded by Lt. Gen Richard S. Ewell, had three divisions. Early's Division, commanded by Maj Gen Jubal Early had four brigades, commanded by Brig Generals Harry T. Hays, Robert F. Hoke, William (Extra Billy) Smith and John E. Lordon.

Johnson's Division, commanded by Maj Gen Edward Johnson, had four brigades, commanded by Brig Generals J.A. Walker, J.M. Jones, George H. Stuart and Francis T. Nichols.

Rodes's Division, commanded by Maj Gen Robert E. Rodes, had five brigades, commanded by Brig Generals Junius Daniels, George C. Doles, S.D. Ramsour, Alfred Iverson and Col. E.A. O'Neal.

The Third Corps, was commanded by Lt. General A.P. Hill and had three divisions. Heth's Division, commanded by Major General Henry Heth, had five brigades, commanded by Brig Generals Johnston Pettigrew, James J. Archer, Joseph R. Davis, John R. Cooke and Col J.M. Brockenbrough.

Pender's Division, commanded by Maj Gen W. Dorsey Pender, had four brigades, commanded by Brig Generals James H. Lane, E.L. Thomas, A.M. Scales, and Col. Abner Perrin.

Anderson's Division, commanded by Maj Gen Richard H. Anderson, had five brigades, commanded by Brig Generals C.M. Wilcox, William Mahone, A.R. Wright, E.A. Perry and Carnot Posey.

Stuart's Cavalry division, commanded by Maj Gen James Ewell Brown Stuart, had brigades under Fitzhugh Lee, Wade Hampton, W.H.F. (Rooney) Lee, Beverly Robertson, and Wm E. (Grumble) Jones.

THE COURIER
OF
THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

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POTPOURRI

In the life of every newsletter editor there comes the time when he must clear out all the gleanings of many months and years. Now is my hour and in this newsletter. I don't know what will come out. I'm simply starting at the top of the pile and working my way down. Good luck to us all.

JOHN BROWN'S FORT ON THE MOVE AGAIN

HARPER FERRY, W.VA., March 7, 1968---Even the pupils in the elementary school on the town's main street came out to stand on the curb when the Fort went by. And Charlie Powers walked down the hill, effortlessly as always, to see the Fort pass the property where he was born 96 years ago.

This was the fourth move for the Fort, treated with such reverence because it was the spot where Col. Robert E. Lee cornered John Brown and his famous raiders back in 1859.

But the whole town of 400--plus many of the 1600 folks from nearby Bolivar--came to get a good look today because this is the first time anybody ever put it on a truck and brought it down the mountainside to Harpers Ferry National Park.

And it was no mean feat. Anybody standing along Union Street or Shenandoah Street could have seen that. To get the Fort, all boarded up and cabled around and with the cupola taken off the top, down three miles to its next-to-last resting place took the whole morning and most of the afternoon.

The men from the electric company and the telephone company were there, cutting wires to let the Fort through, even taking down poles that were standing in its path. The youths from the Job Corps camp at Harpers Ferry had spent the last few days chopping down interfering branches and trees.

The big problem, though, was maneuvering the big truck inch-by-inch through the winding streets with only catches of breath to spare.

The fort, which was the enginehouse of the old U.S. Armory in John Brown's slave-freeing days, was acquired by the National Park Service in 1962. They had been planning to move it downhill ever since, to the spot where it originally stood.

That will require one more move, however, because a land-swap with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is still being negotiated. Yesterday's move was necessary because a new Park Service office is scheduled to go up on the hill-top site beginning next month.

The first time the Fort was moved, it was dismantled and taken from Harpers Ferry to Chicago, for the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Old Charlie Powers remembers that--he had moved from Harpers Ferry to Chicago three years before, and he went to see it.

Charlie, now a resident of Harper's Ferry again after half a century of selling newspapers in Washington, was one of about 11 people who went to see the Fort in Chicago. The company that took it there went \$60,000 into debt.

The Fort came back in 1895, thanks to the help of Mary Katherine Field--known to Park Service historians as a "crusading Washington newspaper woman."

She had it put on a farm, whose owner was just as glad to sell it cheap to Storer College, a Negro school that took it back up the hill in 1909. When the school went out of existence seven years ago, the Park Service took over.

Eventually the Fort will be moved to its original site. It will be rebuilt for the restoration of "lost parts" which got left off after so many dismantlings, and will be opened as a museum.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Thanks to Jack Cullen who sent me THE WASHINGTON POST of March 8th. The article was by Gail Gensinger.

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OHIO'S THIRD CIVIL WAR GOVERNOR JOHN BROUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a letter sent me by member Earl Hoover.....

I would like to report on the question that I raised at the last meeting of our Round Table, that is, whether any of our fellows knew for sure whether Ohio's third Civil War Governor, John Brough, was buried in Cleveland? As you remember, no one did. I was unaware of the fact myself until alerted by Jack Brown, member of the Dayton Round Table. Brown had the name of the cemetery (Greenwood Cemetery) wrong but now, with assurance, I can verify that Brough is buried in Cleveland in Woodland Cemetery, the main entrance of which is on the north side of that street opposite East 69th Street. On Saturday, January 14, 1967, I stood at Brough's grave.

It is lot no. 1, section no. 27, which is easily found in the following manner: On entering the main gate take the road that goes from it straight back through the cemetery. At the second oval on this road you will find the Brough Monument just to the right (east).

While he was still Ohio's Governor, Brough died at the age of 53 years, 11 months, and 12 days, and was interred September 1, 1865, so he didn't survive the battle of life or of the Civil War very long. The cemetery records give his address as "prospect Avenue" and indicate he was buried "in a brick grave" and that the lot "was given to the Estate of Governor Brough by the city council". Interestingly, the service charges of the cemetery for opening and closing the grave were only \$4 which was an expensive cemetery expense then because many other such burial services were for only \$2.50.

There are a large granite monument and three headstones---one for the Governor, one for his wife, Caroline A., who died about 24 years later in 1889 at the age of 68, and one for his infant daughter, Annie Cornelia, who died shortly before the Governor in April, 1865, age 4.

Woodland, one of ten cemeteries owned by the City of Cleveland, was originally in Newburgh. Many Civil War Veterans are buried there including Colonel William R. Creighton and Lieutenant Colonel O.J. Crane of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The latter two graves are near the main entrance. The cemetery covers 65 acres and cost \$13,369.50. That stone gateway cost more than half as much--\$7,500.00

SAM DAVIS AND THE DECISION AT PULASKI

Many unanswered questions remain in the long wake of the execution of Sam Davis at Pulaski, Tennessee, on November 27, 1863. Here are three

1. Why was not the decision of the drum-head court-martial reported to President Lincoln for his approval or disapproval? Presidential sanction for military executions was required then and is today.
2. Why was the execution not reported in the OFFICIAL RECORDS?
3. In the specifications why was Davis unequivocally charged as a spy when all evidence pointed to his role as a scout? In the first place he wore Confederate gray, not civilian attire, and secondly, he carried identification papers of the type issued by General Bragg to all members of the Coleman Scouts. Under a reciprocal agreement with union military authorities operating in Middle Tennessee, Confederate scouts in uniform, if captured, were guaranteed immunity from the death penalty. This applied conversely to Union scouts.

But, this happened over one hundred years ago and things, after a fashion, have been settled. Racing one's motor now must be reserved for the buff. That which is uncovered by the amateur researcher will be filed alongside the inconsequential minutiae gleaned from the little travelled, poorly-marked sideroads of history. The death of Sam Davis was a tragedy. Yet there were over 600,000 others whose exits must have created some emotional stir in homes all over America. But, it seems there must be categories of dying - and how one dies. Falling from a sniper's bullet is one. Reeling the final throes in a cotton-field is another. Having one's guts blown out from an up-close twelve pounder is still another. Then, too, there must be a category reserved for the unsophisticated demise via say, dysentery. But, Davis, from one point of view, is in a rarified category all of his own. Rare is he who has a happy choice between life and death. Davis had that choice and made it and accepted the results without a quiver. His executioner, nineteen year-old private Corwin W. Van Pelt said so.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Again our thanks to the GAUS BUGLE & Joe Nunley

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RECRUITING DRIVES

"War meetings were designed to stir lagging enthusiasm. Musicians and orators blew themselves red in the face with their windy efforts. Choirs improvised for the occasion, sang 'Red, White and Blue' and Rally 'Round the Flag' till too hoarse for further endeavor. The old veteran soldier of 1812 was trotted out, and worked for all he was worth, and an occasional Mexican War veteran would air his nonchalance at grimvisaged war. At proper intervals the enlistment roll would be presented for signatures.

Sometimes the patriotism of such a gathering would be wrought up to intensely by waving banners, martial and vocal music, and burning eloquence, that a town's quota would be filled in less than an hour. The complete intoxication of such excitement, like intoxication from liquor, left some of its victims on the following day, especially if the fathers of families, with the sober second thought to wrestle with; but Pride, that tyrannical master, rarely let them turn back."

From "Hardtack and Coffee"

by John D. Billings, 1887

UNION FORCES AT BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 1-3, 1863

1 Brig. Solomon Meredith	BG	1 Div. J.S. Wadsworth, BG	I CORPS J. Reynolds, MG (A. Doubleday) MG (J. Newton) MG	
2 Brig. Lysander Cutler	BG	2 Div. J.C. Robinson, BG		
1 Brig. G.R. Paul	BG			
2 Brig. Henry Baxter	BG	3 Div. T.A. Rowley, BG		
1 Brig. Chapman Middle	Col			
2 Brig. Roy Stone	Col			
3 Brig. G.J. Stannard	BG	II CORPS W. Hancock, MG (J. Gibbon) BG		
1 Brig. E.E. Cross	Col		1 Div. J.C. Caldwell, BG	
2 Brig. Patrick Kelley	Col			
3 Brig. S.K. Zook	BG			
4 Brig. J.R. Brooke	Col		2 Div. John Gibbon, BG	
1 Brig. William Harrow	BG			
2 Brig. A.S. Webb	BG	3 Div. Alex Hays, BG		
3 Brig. N.J. Hall	Col			
1 Brig. S.S. Carroll	Col			
2 Brig. T.A. Smyth	Col	III CORPS D. Sickles, MG (D. Birney) MG		
3 Brig. G.L. Willard	Col		1 Div. D.E. Birney, MG	
1 Brig. C.K. Graham	BG			
2 Brig. J.H.H. Ward	BG			
3 Brig. F.R. deTrobriand	Col		2 Div. A.A. Humphreys, BG	
1 Brig. J.B. Carr	BG			
2 Brig. W.R. Brewster	Col	V CORPS Geo Sykes, MG		
3 Brig. G.C. Burling	Col		1 Div. J. Earnes, BG	
1 Brig. W.S. Tilton	Col			
2 Brig. J.M. Sweitzer	Col			2 Div. R.B. Ayres, BG
3 Brig. Strong Vicent	Col			
1 Brig. Hannibal Day	Col			
2 Brig. Sidney Eurbank	Col	3 Div. S. Crawford, BG	VI CORPS J. Sedgwick, MG	
3 Brig. S.H. Weed	BG			1 Div. H. Wright, BG
1 Brig. Wm McCandless	Col			
3 Brig. J.W. Fisher	Col	2 Div. A.P. Howe, BG		
1 Brig. A.T.A. Tobert	BG			
2 Brig. J.J. Bartlett	BG			
3 Brig. D.A. Russell	BG	2 Div. A.P. Howe, BG	XI CORPS O. Howard, MG	
2 Brig. L.A. Grant	Col			3 Div. J. Newton, MG
3 Brig. T.H. Neill	BG			
1 Brig. Alex Shaler	BG	1 Div. F.C. Barlow, BG		
2 Brig. H.L. Eustis	Col			
3 Brig. Frank Wheaton	BG			
1 Brig. Leopold Von Gilsa	Col	2 Div. A. VonSteinwehr, BG		
2 Brig. Adelbert Ames	BG			
1 Brig. C.R. Coster	Col			
2 Brig. Orlando Smith	Col	3 Div. Carl Schurz, MG		
1 Brig. A. Schimmelfennig	BG			
2 Brig. W. Krzyzanowski	Col			
1 Brig. A.L. McDougall	Col	CAVALRY CORPS A. Pleasonton, I		
2 Brig. H.H. Lockwood	BG		1 Div. A. Williams, BG	
3 Brig. T.H. Ruger	BG			
1 Brig. Chas. Candy	Col			2 Div. J.W. Geary, BG
2 Brig. G.A. Cobham	Col			
1 Brig. Wm. Gamble	Col			
2 Brig. T.C. Devin	Col	1 Div. John Buford, BG	ARTILLERY H.J. Hunt, BG	
Res. Brig. Wesley Merritt	BG			2 Div. D.McM. Gregg, BG
1 Brig. J.D. McIntosh	Col			
2 Brig. Pennock Huey	Col			
3 Brig. J.I. Gregg	Col	3 Div. J. Kilpatrick, BG		
1 Brig. E.J. Farnsworth	BG			
2 Brig. George A. Custer	BG			

BETWEEN THE BATTLES

During the six months (Jan to June 1863) that the Army of the Cumberland relaxed on its bosom in Murfreesboro after Stone's River, several notable attempts at chasing boredom were made, both planned and unplanned. For one thing, General Rosecrans carried on a telegraph war with Stanton, the Abolitionist War Secretary. Rosy made numerous hard-nose pitches mainly for cavalry horses but received only fretful pedagogical nays. It was about this time that Stanton took time off from undermining Lincoln and made the asinine pronouncement that he had a regular army major-generalacy up for grabs to the first field general who came up with a decisive victory. Rosy stepped up his demands realizing that he and Grant were the natural enemies in the piece, but as it turned out, Grant did too well at Vicksburg and Rosy went on to oblivion at Chickamauga.

Meanwhile, back in the camps, the men were having a much more interesting time. Since the hordes of campfollowers were not sufficient in number to simulate home and fireside, there were considerable inroads made into the female population of the town. There was some marrying going on while others were content with the dalliance falling within their squatter's rights. More in the Southern cavalier context was the case of the military governor of the town. Col. John Parkhurst carried pretty Josie Reeves to the altar thereby giving a loftier meaning to fraternization with the enemy.

The Union brass conceived several creditable plans to keep the some 60,000 troops in tow. There was considerable drilling, extended marching into the countryside, landscaping and prettyfying the camp sites about the town, and several attempts at war games or maneuvers. Two or three of the war game efforts resulted in the real thing, the skirmish at Milton being one. Also, Streight's raid must be included here. By far the best method used to dull the libidinal drives and hell-raising proclivities of the troops was labor on the king-size fortifications to the west of town. Daily, labor details filed out of the various camps to assignments on the sprawling works. During the post Christmas winter, spring, and early summer, a three-mile oval-shaped line was dug complete with fascines, powder magazines, and stockades. In all it consisted of nine lunettes, two demi-lunettes, one redan, and four redoubts, which is pretty good, even if it's in French.

During this time, courtmartial commissions convened regularly, for although hard labor diminished the tom-cattish bent of the men in the line it accelerated certain other picturesque qualities.

Records of the Pioneer Brigade, the unit that formed the nucleus of the construction details, reflect the travails of both officers and men before the days of the roll-on. For example, take Sergeant Franklin Seborn of Bridge's Battery. According to General Order No. 39, dated May 3, 1863, the good sergeant was charged with selling to a Nashville character government clothing, namely a private's uniform pants for two dollars. Also he peddled an infantry jacket for \$8.50 and a private's coat for 50¢. Compounding his crime, he disposed of a mule, the property of a private citizen, and tried to "bribe a comrade to falsehood." Worse than that he was charged with using "threatening and disrespectful language to his superior officer." Specifications state that his tirade was directed against one Lt. Morris Temple during a forced march at which time Seborn observed that "he would run a bayonet through the s.o.b.'s guts before he would march under him". For all of this, the commission directed that he would forfeit one-half pay for May and June and be reprimanded by the commanding officer of the battery in presence of the company. So much for drop-out Seborn.

One other case of the many was found in General Order No. 59, dated May 15, 1863. Private Patrick Lamb was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct and ordered to his quarters by his superior officer.

When the officer "laid hold of the private to take him to his tent, he tried to strike his officer adding this blasphemy": 'Every officer in the Battalion was a damned drunken s.o.b.' --or words to that effect." Lamb lost half of his pay for May and June and was given thirty days at hard labor on the fortifications.

These were the days of low-key punishments for the Union military, but things picked up as the war progressed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article you just read was from the excellent GAUS' BUGLE written by our old friend Joe Nunley.

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AN UNUSUAL AD

That the COPPERHEAD movement was very strong and outspoken in the year 1863 was indicated by an advertisement which appeared in HARPERS WEEKLY on April 18 of that year;

"Copperheads Attention! The undersigned are the original manufacturers of the genuine Copperhead or Badge of Liberty. Single badges, mailed post-paid for 15 cents. By express \$10 per hundred. Be careful and give P.O. address, County, and state in full. Bromley & Co. Manufacturers, Box 4265 N.Y. City..."

* * * * *

HE KNEW WHY

Johnny Reb presents a strange, romantic image to all whoever heard of him. The casual reader, the student, the Civil War Buff and the fiction writer are all fascinated by this figure and the genuine historians seem completely enchanted.

What was he?

This description by Marshall Andrews was published in the Washington Post and Times Herald, December 20, 1959. It was reprinted in the Congressional Record.

". . . Perhaps he cannot be explained. He was trained only in battle, he was well fed and he was ill led, he was hungry most of the time, he usually had to take care of himself when he was wounded or sick, he clothed and armed himself from the fat stores of the enemy.

He was tall, lean, and unbelievably hairy; he was clean shaven, blond and dashing. He was as cultured as any man of his generation and he was so illiterate he had to sign with a mark.

He was profane and the seat of all vices compounded; and his time out of battle could be a long series of prayer meetings. He was impatient of discipline, but he was terrible in battle. Despite his devotion to his nebulous cause, he could not understand why he could not go home to put in a crop when no fighting was imminent - and he often did just that, to the inevitable disorganization of the army.

But with all his faults and all his contradictions he could fight. There was never another soldier quite like him. He could march himself out of his shirt and his shoes, live for weeks on a diet of parched corn, and then go into battle and fight like two or anybody else. . .

There was something about him that set him apart from all other soldiers of all armies. He went into battle with a shrill unearthly yell which became his trademark. He could bring an immense amount of fire to bear with his muzzle-loading musket. . .

With his long legs and his rifle, the Confederate soldier gained victories which numbers and circumstances made most improbable, and he took his victories with a fierce pride which led him on to others. He could be defeated too, and with all his disheartening disadvantages of poor food, wornout clothing, and hand-me-down weapons, he could rebound from defeat as if he had never heard the word. . ."

THE ZOUAVE JACKET OF THE 12TH INDIANA INFANTRY

Recent finds have brought to light the long forgotten fact that the three-year 12th Indiana Volunteer Infantry at one time wore a Zouave-type jacket. The surprise is that this jacket was initially issued in December, 1863, long after the many variations of Zouave-uniforms had passed out of style, particularly in Western armies with which the 12 Indiana was serving.

The jacket of the 12th was of a very dark blue wool, cut on the shell jacket patterns; i.e. waist length, fitting closely to the body. The jacket was edged with white cotton braid, 5/16 of an inch wide, that went around the waist in back, up both sides of the front, and around the neck. The front panel of the jacket was of a very rough wool, sky blue in color, and much heavier and coarser than the material in the body of the jacket. It buttoned with nine standard infantry brass buttons. The cuffs were plain, having neither buttons nor piping like many military coats and jackets of the period. The trefoils on both breasts of the jacket were of a light blue-green round cotton cord 1/16 inch wide, and were four inches high. This jacket, at least one of which is still extant, is 3/4 lined with a coarse brown cotton lining. There is some padding or wadding in the front of the jacket. The shoulders, however, are natural. The only pocket is inside on the left.

With this jacket the 12th Indiana wore the regulation sky blue infantry trousers and the regulation forage cap. Regimental orders announced that no brass, neither the hunters horn (the Civil War insignia of infantry) nor numerals and letters designating regiment and company were to be worn on the cap. In cold weather most soldiers probably also wore the issue wool shirt and the sleeveless wool vest.

In December of 1863 the 12th Indiana infantry was stationed in northern Alabama, near Scottsboro. During the previous three months the Regiment had marched from Memphis to Chatanooga, participated in the Battle of Chatanooga, then marched to Knoxville and then back to Chatanooga; a total of over 700 miles and one major battle. Needless to say the Regiment was badly in need of clothing since their last issue had been in Memphis in the previous June. In spite of the dire need there exists documentary evidence that many soldiers of the 12th were not pleased with the Zouave jackets that the Regimental Quartermaster issued.

The Zouave jackets of the 12th were made in Indianapolis, Indiana by Joseph Staub, a merchant tailor whose shop was located in the Odd Fellows Building at the corner of Pennsylvania and Washington Streets. The circumstances surrounding the origin of these jackets are at present unknown, since no correspondence relating to their manufacture or purchase has been found. The first documentary evidence concerning their existence is in a letter by Colonel Reuben Williams of Warsaw, the Regimental Commander. Writing from Bridgeport, Alabama on December 23, 1863 to Lazarus Noble, the Adjutant General of Indiana, Williams said:

"We have received our new uniforms manufactured by Staub of your city, and present as gay an appearance as any regiment that ever left the State."

Colonel Williams may have considered the appearance of the new uniforms gay, but Sgt. John Shultz of D Company thought otherwise. Writing some 20 days later Shultz said:

"Our jackets have arrived. The boys pronounce them a GRAND HOOR for they are not worth half the price \$6.25 and are more style than worth."

Shultz was wrong about the cost, for the Clothing Record Books of the regiment, all of which survive, state that they cost \$7.00. His opinion of the garment must have been shared by the majority of his fellow

soldiers for on the following day, Lt. Col. James Goodenow of Vernon, who was temporarily commanding the Regiment, felt required to publish the following order:

Order 98

Headquarters 12th
Indiana Infantry
Accullsboro, Alabama

Commanders of companies will see that the New Uniforms recently issued to the men of this Regiment are not to be disposed of under any circumstances whatever.

The different companies will be made acquainted with the purport of this order at the first subsequent roll call after which any violations will be reported to this headquarters.

Whether unpopular or unserviceable, the jackets were worn.

The 12th Indiana Infantry was brigaded with the 100th Indiana Infantry, the 26th Illinois Infantry and the 90th Illinois Infantry from June 1863 to September, 1864. Whether either of the Illinois Regiments wore a similar jacket is at present unknown, but the 100th Indiana Infantry certainly did. It is, of course, possible that all four regiments wore the same basic jacket, with minor variations of ornamentation that served to identify each regiment. If so, this was probably the only Union Army Brigade West of the Alleghenies that had a distinctive brigade uniform. The jacket of the 100th Indiana Infantry Regiment was of the same cut and material as that of the 12th, the only difference being that the 100th Regiment wore on the breast the numbers 100 circumscribed with an oval and no other ornamentation. Both the 100th and the 12th received their new jackets at the same time. In both the 12th and the 100th Regiments probably only the enlisted men wore the Zouave jacket. The surviving evidence indicates that the officers wore the regulation officers uniform.

Although the Civil War is the best documented, and probably the most intensely studied period of American History, the uniform of the Civil War soldier has received very little attention. For example, although it is known that over a dozen early Indiana Regiments wore grey uniforms, military historians have uncovered but little information about them. Likewise, very little is known about the uniforms of the Three-Month Indiana Regiments of 1861--the Sixth, Seventh, Eight, Ninth 10th and 11th (Wallace's Zouaves). The reasons for this dearth of knowledge are twofold: first, the study of uniforms is a very recent facet of American Military History, and, second, it is a rather difficult subject to study since the majority of the source material consists of contemporary photographs and tintypes tucked away in forgotten family photograph albums.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our thanks to HARDTACK, newsletter of the Indianapolis CWRT. This appeared in May, 1963.

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51 REBEL FLAGS

General Philip Sheridan presented the War Department with 51 Rebel flages captured by his gallant Cavalrymen. (Little Phil was not unknown for his penchant for what now might be called public relations on a highly individualistic basis. The word "I" was no stranger to his messages.

The Beginnings of Heraldry in the Civil War

A mistake in identification by a general early in the Civil War started the system of shoulder patches that now is common in the U.S. Army. The use of these distinctive unit emblems to identify soldiers as members of organization with proud traditions all started when General Philip Kearny, in the summer of 1862, mistook some officers for stragglers from his own command. As described by General F.D. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the U.S. Army, in his "Anecdotes of the Civil War," the resulting explosion was "emphasized by a few expletives.

"The officers listened in silence," recounts General Townsend, "respectfully standing in the 'position of a soldier' until he had finished, when one of them, raising his hand to his cap, quietly suggested that the general had possibly made a mistake, as they none of them belonged to his command. With his usual courtesy, Kearny exclaimed 'Pardon me; I will take steps to know how to recognize my own men hereafter.'"

The result was an order that officers of his command should thereafter wear "on the front of their caps a round piece of red cloth to designate them." Thus was born the famed "Kearny Patch." There is some evidence that General Kearny did not actually designate the shape of the patch, for at first almost any piece of red cloth was acceptable. General Kearny even donated his own red blanket to be cut up by his officers. Some covered their entire caps with red cloth.

Although Kearny had designated the patch to distinguish his officers, enlisted men of his command very soon adopted the red patch, often cutting up their overcoat red lining to make them. The men idolized Kearny and were anxious to identify themselves as members of his command. The practice is said to have reduced straggling--and even the Confederates are reputed to have given special attention to wounded and dead wearing the patch because they recognized the valor of Kearny's troops.

From that beginning the idea spread to other divisions and corps. By March 1863, Major General Joseph Hooker had provided the first systematic plan for the entire Army of the Potomac. It is said that General Daniel Butterfield, Hooker's Chief-of-Staff, had much to do with designing the patches. At any rate, General Hooker ordered that the First Corps should wear a sphere, the Second Corps a trefoil, Third Corps a crescent and Twelfth Corps a star.

By the time the war ended almost all other corps wore some sort of identifying mark. Usually they were, as with Hooker's first order, quite simple. The Fifteenth Corps, however, wore a patch that told something of a story--which is what heraldic symbols and insignia have done since the early middle ages.

The story goes that in the fall of 1863 the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps under General Hooker were sent to aid in the relief of Chattanooga. It became apparent that the eastern soldiers were better dressed. Corps badges were a novelty in the western units. This caused some sharp words between the men.

One day an enlisted man in the corps of Major General John A. Logan was asked where his corps patch was. Clapping his hand to his cartridge box, he said "Forty Rounds. Can you show me a better one?" Shortly thereafter General Logan issued General Order No. 10 prescribing that the badge for the Fifteenth Corps should be a "miniature cartridge box and above the box will be inscribed the words 'Forty Rounds.'"

The badge of the Fourteenth Army Corps also told a story. Members had often referred to themselves as "acorn boys" because at one time when rations were scanty, the men roasted and ate acorns. In 1864 their badge was designed in the form of an acorn.

Other deviations from simple designs included the Ninth Corps whose men wore "a shield with the figure nine in the center crossed with a foul anchor and cannon"; The Seventeenth Corps, an arrow; the Sixteenth Corps four minie balls with the points towards the center.

Not to be outdone, the Engineer and Pontonier Corps adopted a badge of "two oars crossed over an anchor, the top of which is encircled by a scroll surmounted by a castle; the Corps of Engineers." The Signal Corps was two flags crossed on the staff of a flaming torch. The Department of West Virginia adopted a spreadeagle. The Pioneers wore a pair of crossed hatchets. Both General Sheridan's Cavalry Corps and Wilson's Cavalry wore distinctive badges featuring the crossed saber.

In most instances the badges were adopted by a General Order, often after competitions for designs. However, several Corps adopted badges without any order at all--they apparently just grew out of popular demand. One or two, on the other hand, never adopted any insignia.

To a considerable extent the adoption of these corps badges was a morale building factor, and often the enlisted ranks contributed materially to design. From a humble beginning the wearing of the patch spread. The drives for unit identification, esprit de corps and pride in organization--factors in leadership, in discipline, in battle efficiency--made themselves felt.

A general rule was that within each corps the first division patch would be red, the second white, the third blue. When a corps had a fourth division, as was sometimes the case, another color would be designated. In the Ninth Corps it was green; in the Fifteen, yellow.

It is obvious that the colors of the National Ensign influenced this choice of colors for the divisions. As a matter of fact, even before the first glimmerings of the patch insignia idea had manifested themselves. General George B. McClellan, as early as March 1862, had issued orders directing that various kinds of flags should designate corps, divisions and brigade headquarters.

The First Division Flag was to be red, six feet by five, the Second Division blue, the Third red and blue. Army regulations already had prescribed colors of Artillery regiments, standards and guidons of mounted regiments.

Not long after, the men themselves sought to have on their flags the names of the battles in which they participated. Authority for recognition of battle on the regimental flag came as a result of a joint resolution of Congress on 24 December 1861. By February 1862, such a high regard was placed on colors for regiments and batteries that General McClellan ordered that names of the battles in which units bore a meritorious part would be inscribed on the colors of guidons of all regiments or batteries thus engaged.

It must be remembered that in the type of fighting of the time, when men were usually massed in line, the sight of the flag, whether national ensign or regimental standard, was a positive factor in leadership. The ranks could follow the flag. As long as it floated above the battle line it was a factor in advance--as well as a rallying point in a retreat. Great store was set on keeping the flag from even touching the ground. Conversely, to capture an enemy flag was highly regarded.

Units that were not yet entitled to battle honors were not to rest satisfied until they had won them by their discipline and courage. Here again is another example of proper motivation for further exemplary achievements by units. An example of the symbolism of the flag and its role in inspiring achievement was the action taken by the Chief Signal Officer in 1862 when he issued the order

"... any officer who distinguishes himself in battle and skillfully uses his flag (that is, the signalling flag) shall hereafter while serving as a signal officer bear upon his service flags a star and the name

of the action in which the star was won, and upon completion of his service the flag will stay in his possession. . ."

Thus the flag was used in prompt recognition of meritorious service--in effect, the same as presenting a medal--in an invaluable expression of leadership technique.

Still another incentive for superior performance was evolved by General J.C. Douglas, commanding general of the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps. He awarded a flag to the units judged best in battalion drill, soldierly appearance, camp condition, discipline. The unit could keep the flag only by continuous winning of it; it was to be carried on parades and on the battlefield--and on the battlefield the commander could withdraw it from a unit that failed to demonstrate its right to retain it.

While heraldry in the modern Army embraces medals, in the Civil War period the various medals extant today had not been adopted. Congress, it is true, had issued several for various special reasons and many of the States issued medals as well. But it was during this conflict that the highest award that can be given an individual for heroism beyond the call of duty came into being. This was the Medal of Honor.

At first it was to be issued only to men in the ranks, but later it was changed to include officers and finally was changed in design. The original medal was designed by Anthony C. Paquet, and was later redesigned by Major General George L. Gillespie.

Although not in the same category, the idea of using identification tags was first suggested during the Civil War by one John Kennedy. Not until 44 years later, however, was this idea adopted as an aid in identification and disposal of the dead and wounded.

Even after the war, veterans cherished their badges, and they were frequently seen in parades of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many veterans had models of their badges made in enamel, silver or gold, and wore them pinned to the breast or suspended from a ribbon around the neck during the parades or at meetings or encampments of the G.A.R.

As it developed amid the exigencies of Civil War, symbolism took on added significance as a practical tool of leadership. Through the use of badges, flags and medals, military leaders were able to communicate a pride in organization to their men. The resulting responsiveness manifested itself in heightened esprit de corps which has been time-tested to the present day.

This article is from THE OFFICIAL ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, AUGUST, 1961, by Colonel Ralph R. Burr, Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army.

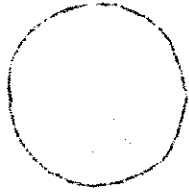
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THE CIVIL WAR SOLDIER--AS FOREIGN OBSERVERS SAW HIM

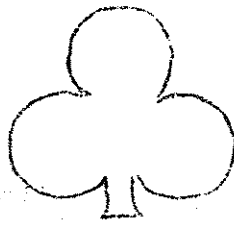
Colonel Francois DeChenal and Captain Pierre Guzman of the French Artillery were official observers of the Civil War in 1864. Following is part of the report they submitted to Marshal Randon.

"Character of the Soldier.--It is difficult to compare the American soldier with any of the soldiers of Europe. He possesses the good qualities of some, together with the most opposite faults of others. He is tireless on the march, is contented even amidst great hardships, and is resolute in the attack, although dispassionate. If he thinks his efforts useless, he halts and neither orders nor exhortations can induce him to advance. Once engaged, he is tenacious even to rashness and disobedience; he neither wishes nor knows how to retire, and thousands of lives have been lost when a quietly executed order for retreat would have limited the loss to several hundred....."

U.S. CORPS BADGES



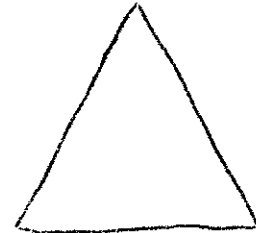
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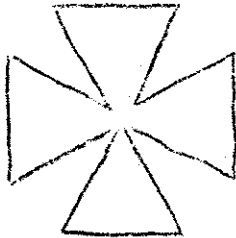
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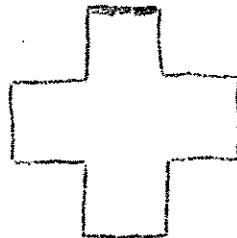
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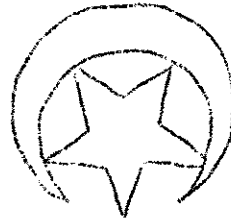
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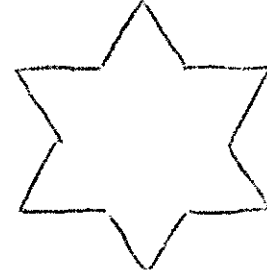
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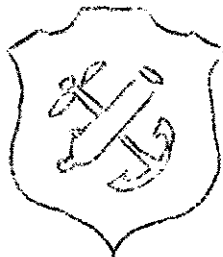
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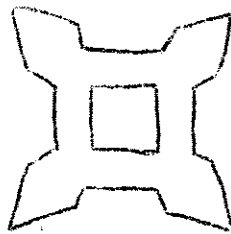
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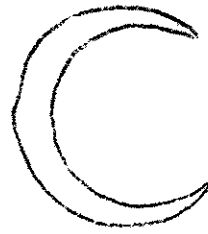
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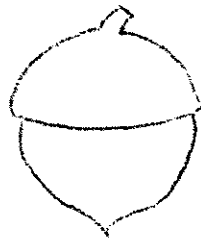
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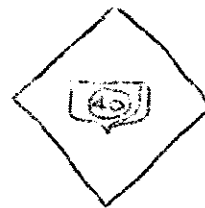
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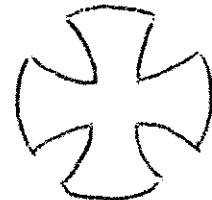
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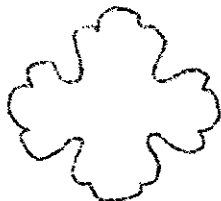
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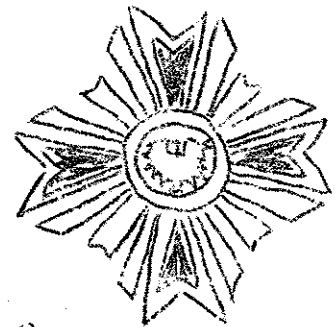
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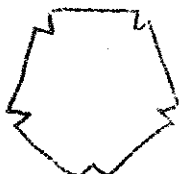
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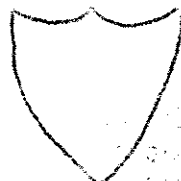
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TWENTY-FOURTH



TWENTY-FIFTH



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