



# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

November 10, 1961

2060 Illuminating Building  
Cleveland 13, Ohio

## THE LAST WAR BETWEEN GENTLEMEN

Time: 6:30 P.M., November 20, 1961  
Place: University Club, 3813 Euclid Avenue  
Speaker: Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr.

Members who were privileged to hear Dr. (Bud) Robertson when he addressed us on "Longstreet" will congratulate our program chairman, Paul Guenther, for again giving us a chance to hear the Editor of Civil War History. Dr. Robertson is on a speaking tour and, to fit our program into his schedule, the unusual Monday night meeting was arranged.

Note the change in meeting night and -- MAIL YOUR CARD. An unusually large attendance is expected. Please help the committee make satisfactory arrangements by advising them whether you will be present.

## LAFAYETTE C. BAKER

At the October meeting our treasurer, Guy Di Carlo, gave us an informative talk on this controversial figure, the first of the Secret Service men. Guy's presentation was unusual in that the talk was taped and the background music, together with the Civil War props, added materially to the enjoyment of the audience.

## CURRENT EVENTS

President Ned Downer has returned from a trip to the Shenandoah Valley inspecting sites for battlefield memorials. He selected a site at Cedar Creek for Early's victory in the morning and another for Sheridan's victory in the afternoon. . . Ex-President George Farr addressed the General William T. Sherman CWRT (Lancaster, Ohio) and the Fairfield County Bar Association on Sept. 17. His subject was "The Courts and Law in the Confederacy." He gives the same talk to the Franklin Club on November 13. . . Frank Gillen is helping organize a CWRT of Northeastern Ohio for residents of Lake and Geauga County. An organization meeting was held on November 10 at Hellriegel's in Painesville. . . The 7th Ohio, of which Carl Jensen and Ned Warren are members, participated in a North-South Skirmish Association match at Camp Mead during October.

## THE ANDERSONVILLE TRIAL

The Play House is currently presenting "The Andersonville Trial" under the direction of Frederic McConnell. The drama probes the individual guilt of those involved in this Civil War prison camp where death and disease struck down 14,000 Union prisoners. CWRT members interested in attending can secure reservations by calling SW 5-7000. The play runs through November 19.

### "PORTRAIT OF A GENERAL"

STONEWALL JACKSON

By Gen. A. R. Lawton, Ewell's Div. C.S.A.

"I think there is a popular delusion about the amount of praying Jackson did. He certainly preferred a fight on Sunday to a sermon. Failing to manage a fight, he loved next best a long Presbyterian sermon, Calvinistic to the core.

"He had no sympathy with human infirmity. He was a one-idea man. He looked upon broken-down men and stragglers as the same thing. He classed all who were weak and weary, who fainted by the wayside, as men wanting in patriotism. If a man's face was white as cotton and his pulse so low that you could not feel it, he merely looked upon him impatiently as an inefficient soldier, and rode off out of patience. He was the true type of all great soldiers. He did not value human life where he had an object to accomplish. He could order men to their death as a matter of course. Napoleon's French conscription could not have kept him supplied with men, he used up his command so rapidly. Hence, while he was alive there was more pride than truth in the talk of his soldiers' love for him. They feared him, and obeyed him to the death; faith they had in him, a faith stronger than death. But I doubt if he had their love, though their respect he did command. And now that they begin to see that a few years more of Stonewall Jackson would have freed them from the yoke of the hateful Yankee, they deify him. They are proud to have been one of the famous Stonewall Brigade, to have been a brick in that wall.

"But be ye sure, it was bitter hard work to keep up with Stonewall Jackson, as all know who ever served with him. He gave his orders rapidly and distinctly, and rode away without allowing answer or remonstrance. When you failed, you were apt to be put under arrest. When you succeeded, he only said 'good.'" (as quoted in "A Diary from Dixie," by Mary Boykin Chestnut, Edited by Ben Ames Williams, Houghton Mifflin Company 1949).

## OHIO IN THE CIVIL WAR

Among Ohio families which contributed generously to the Union in war and to the nation in peace, the Ewings of Lancaster rank high. It is fairly well known that Senator Thomas Ewing and his wife raised William T. Sherman after the death of his father. The other members of the family stood in the shadow of General Sherman and were not given the fame they deserved. The roll of public servants from the Lancaster home is:

Thomas Ewing (the father) U. S. Senator and Secretary of the Interior;

William T. Sherman, Lt. General, U. S. A.;

Hugh Boyle Ewing, Bvt. Major Gen'l USV, Minister to Holland;

Charles Ewing, Brig. General USV; and

Thomas Ewing, Jr., Bvt. Major General USV.

None of the Ewing's was a swivel chair general. Charles led his battalion in an assault on Vicksburg and was severely wounded while planting its flag on the rampart. Hugh, Colonel of the 30th OVI, led a charge at South Mountain and was on the left at Antietam. He commanded the 4 Division XV Corps at Missionary Ridge. Thomas Jr. was best known for his Order No. 11, depopulating the Missouri border counties in the battle against the guerillas. He was breveted for Pilot Knob.

The younger Ewings were members of a law firm in Leavenworth, Kansas, and at one time, General Sherman was a member of the firm. In April '61 Daniel McCook, "of the house of Daniel, of the Fighting McCooks," a brigadier fatally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, was a member of the firm. After Sumter the partners closed their law office and entered the Union Army.

General Sherman married his foster sister, Ellen Ewing.

### FIELD MARSHALL IFFEY AT MANASSAS

"If the Confederate troops had marched on, (to Washington after first Bull Run) they would have found much that they lacked laid out for them: guns and ammunition, shining new rifles, shoes baskets of bread, and quarters of beef hanging invitingly from tree branches above smoldering embers.

"By approaching Washington via White's Ford, the Southern troops could have avoided Federal gunboats down the Potomac. There were indications that the Government would have fled at the Confederates' approach. If Washington had been occupied, pro-South Maryland would doubtless have been 'liberated' from the Federal domain and seceded; in which case both Kentucky and Missouri would have joined the Confederacy. With Southern forces holding Washington, recognition in Europe would most likely have been forthcoming. And with the strong antiwar element in the North daring to make itself voluble, a peace giving the South independence might have been made. \* \* \*" (from "Jefferson Davis, Confederate President" Hudson Strode)

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the constitution the following amendments, approved by the Executive Committee, were read to the members in attendance at the October meeting and are herewith submitted to the full membership by mail.

These amendments will be submitted for formal vote of the membership at the Meeting on November 20, 1961, at the University Club, at 6:30 P.M.

### AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE PROPOSED IN MAY 1961 BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following amendments to the constitution are proposed for submission to the membership at the November, 1961, meeting:

Add to Section 1 of Article II the following subsection:

"(d) - Out of town members who shall be those persons elected to membership who reside 50 miles or more from Cleveland."

Amend Section 6 of Article II by substituting "75" for "67" as the number of active members and add at the end of this section the phrase: "and the number of out-of-town members shall be limited to ten per cent of the active members."

Add to Section 1 of Article III the words "and out-of-town members" after the phrase "the annual dues shall be ten dollars for active members and five dollars for junior members."

NOTE: The number of active members was changed from 67 to 71 on February 14, 1961, by the Executive Committee to conform to the actual membership but no formal change in the Constitution was made at that time.

### HELP YOUR NEWSLETTER

Send the Editor items of personal activities and worthwhile information about the Civil War gleaned from your reading.