

THE CHARGER

January 2012

483rd Meeting

Vol. 33 #5

Tonight's Program:

The Barlows and the Gordons

Civil War history overflows with sad, ironic stories of families and friendships made and broken by the tragic events of 1861-1865. One of the more compelling of these stories is that of Union General Frances C. Barlow and his wife Arabella and Confederate General John B. Gordon and his wife Fanny. Barlow and Gordon purportedly met on the battlefield at Gettysburg (at "Barlow's Knoll") where the wounded Yankee Barlow was personally tended to by the Rebel Gordon.



GENERAL GORDON TENDING TO GENERAL BARLOW ON THE BATTLE-FIELD (SEE PAGE 34)

John Fazio



John C. Fazio is a student of history with an emphasis on European and American history and with an even greater emphasis on the most defining event in American history, namely the Civil War.

He is a past president of the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable, frequently lectures on the war and has written numerous articles on the subject. A Brooklyn native, John has lived for a half century in the Greater Cleveland area and is currently a resident of Akron. John is married and has five children and just recently joined his wife, Mary, in retirement after practicing law for 45 years.

Date: **Wednesday,
January 11, 2012**

Place: **Judson Manor
1890 E. 107th Street
Cleveland, Ohio**

Time: **Drinks 6 pm
Dinner 6:45 pm**

Reservations: **Please send an email to ccwrt1956@yahoo.com with your reservation, or call Dan Zeiser at (440) 449-9311 by 9 pm the Sunday before the meeting.**

Meal: **Entree, vegetable, salad, and dessert.**

**CLEVELAND
CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE
FOUNDED 1957**

President: **Paul Burkholder** (440) 918-0222
Vice President: **Michael Wells** (216) 371-8449
Treasurer: **Jim Heflich** (216) 381.8833
Secretary: **Tim Myshrall**

Directors:

Lisa Kempfer Dennis Keating
 C. Ellen Connally Howard Besser

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Editor - THE CHARGER - Dan Zeiser

Cleveland Civil War Roundtable Past Presidents

2011 Lisa Kempfer	1983 William Victory
2010 Dennis Keating	1982 John Harkness
2009 Jon Thompson	1981 Thomas Geschke
2008 Terry Koozer	1980 Charles Spiegle
2007 John Fazio	1979 William Bates
2006 Dave Carrino	1978 Richard McCrae
2005 Mel Maurer	1977 James Chapman
2004 Warren McClelland	1976 Milton Holmes
2003 Maynard Bauer	1975 Thomas Gretter
2002 Bill McGrath	1974 Nolan Heidelbaugh
2001 William Vodrey	1973 Arthur Jordan
2000 Bob Boyda	1972 Bernard Drews
1999 Dick Crews	1971 Kenneth Callahan
1998 John Moore	1970 Frank Schuhle
1997 Dan Zeiser	1969 Donald Heckaman
1996 John Sutula	1968 Frank Moran
1995 Norton London	1967 William Schlesinger
1994 Robert Battisti	1966 Donald Hamill
1993 Kevin Callahan	1965 Lester Swift
1992 Bob Baucher	1964 Guy DiCarlo Jr.
1991 Joe Tirpak	1963 Paul Guenther
1990 Ken Callahan Jr.	1962 Edward Downer
1989 Neil Glaser	1961 Charles Clarke
1988 Martin Graham	1960 Howard Preston
1987 George Vourlojanis	1959 John Cullen Jr.
1986 Tim Beatty	1958 George Farr Jr.
	1957 Kenneth Grant

President's Message January 2012

I was born the same year as the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable (1956), which means I grew up in the sixties. As I reflect on the 60s, I marvel at the density of events. From 1963-68, we experienced the assassinations of JFK, RFK and MLK, Malcolm X, Medgar Evers, and three freedom riders in Mississippi, not to mention the less tragic murder of George Lincoln Rockwell, founder of the American Nazi Party. Assassination was a common political recourse in 1960s America.

We had riots breaking out in many of our cities. I know the '66 Hough riots here in Cleveland were terrible, but in Detroit, where I grew up, the '67 riots were even worse. They raged for five days and order was restored only after President Johnson sent in 5000 troopers from the 82nd Airborne to join the 8000 National Guardsmen already deployed by Michigan Governor George Romney (Mitt's dad). 13,000 armed military personnel patrolled the streets of America's fifth largest city. Hard to believe, but it happened.

Meanwhile, the Cold War raged on, sparking wars and near wars around the globe. The Cuban Missile Crisis pushed us to the brink in '62 as did the uprising in Czechoslovakia in '68. We seemed constantly on the edge of Armageddon. I remember in elementary school having nuclear attack drills with the same regularity as fire drills. Each night throughout the decade. the Vietnam War was broadcast into America's living rooms in full color, allowing folks back home to experience the Tet Offensive, the My Lai massacre, the bombing of the North, and the Cambodian incursion in a way no prior generation of American civilians had experienced war. Late in the decade, college campuses across the country became scenes of almost constant turmoil with bombings, riots and near riots; my recollection is that there was a general belief that there really just might be a revolution.

As backdrop to this unrest and uncertainty, we had NASA launching men into space every few months. Consider this timeline: Following the launch pad fire in January '67 that killed astronauts Gus Grissom, Ed White, and Roger Chaffee, the Apollo program was grounded while engineers worked to figure out and fix what happened. Less than 18 months later, in October '68, NASA launched the first manned Apollo mission into space, Apollo 7, followed in rapid succession by Apollos 8, 9, and 10, culminating with Apollo 11's moon landing in July '69. That's 5 manned space missions in 9 months - the last one putting a man on the moon.

Believe it or not, what got me thinking about the denseness of the 1960s was reading about the even greater denseness of the 1860s in the many sesquicentennial timelines crossing my desk. What an incredibly dense and complex stage of history Abraham Lincoln led this country through. Even without the accelerant of instantaneous electronic communications, events in 1861 were moving at breakneck speed. At this time 150 years ago, one of the many balls being juggled by Lincoln was the threat of European intervention on the side of the Confederacy, in particular England and/or France. That pressure peaked in the 10 months from November 1861 through September 1862 and only ended with the repulse of Lee's northern invasion at Antietam.

This dangerous period began with the US Navy's arrest in international waters of Confederate envoys James Mason and John Slidell on board the British mail steamer, Trent. News of the illegal seizure cheered Union supporters at home, but enraged both Queen Victoria and England's Parliament. The situation quickly escalated into a near state of war forcing Lincoln to walk a paper-thin line between confrontation and capitulation. "One war at a time," Lincoln is famously quoted as saying when instructing Secretary of State William Seward to quietly release the Confederate envoys and end the impasse. (You can read more on the Trent Affair on the CCWRT website here - http://clevelandcivilwarroundtable.com/articles/naval/trent_affair.htm.) Dense, complex times, indeed. Makes what we are going through now seem kind of mild by comparison, don't you think?

Respectfully submitted,
Paul Burkholder

**CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE
2011-2012 SCHEDULE**

September 14, 2011

***Experiencing
the Civil War***

**Robert
Olmstead**



January 11, 2012
***The Barlows and
the Gordons***

John Fazio

February 8, 2012

***A. P. Hill
at Gettysburg***

Jon Thompson



October 12, 2011

***The Battle of
Monocacy***

**Marc
Leepson**



Destruction of the RR bridge
over the Monocacy River

March 14, 2012

***The Dick Crews Annual Debate:
Lincoln and Douglas Debate***
**Mel Maurer as Abraham Lincoln
Chris Fortunato as Stephen Douglas
Moderator: William F. B. Vodrey**

November 9, 2011

***The Battle of
Nashville***

**Dan
Zeiser**



April 11, 2012

***How Robert E. Lee
Lost the Civil War***

**Edward H.
Bonekemper III**



December 14, 2011

***How Sibling Rivalry
Helped Spawn an
Assassin***

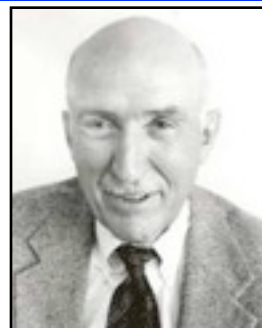
Nora Titone



May 16, 2012 (Note later date)

Vicksburg!

Ed Bearss



BOOTH, EDWIN [THOMAS] (1833-1893), American actor, was the second son of Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in Belair, Maryland, on the 13th of November 1833. His father (1796-1852) was born in London on the 1st of May 1796, and, after trying printing, law, painting and the sea, made his first appearance on the stage in 1813, and appeared in London at Covent Garden in 1815. He became almost at once a great favourite, and a rival of Kean, whom he was thought to resemble. To Kean's Othello nevertheless he played Iago on several occasions. Richard III, Hamlet, King Lear, Shylock and Sir Giles Overreach were his best parts, and in America, whither he removed in 1821, they brought him great popularity. His eccentricities sometimes bordered on insanity, and his excited and furious fencing as Richard III and as Hamlet frequently compelled the Richmond and Laertes to fight for their lives in deadly earnest.

Edwin Booth's first regular appearance was at the Boston Museum on the 10th of September 1849, as Tressel to his father's Richard, in Colley Cibber's version of *Richard III*. He was lithe and graceful in figure, buoyant in spirits; his dark hair fell in waving curls across his brow, and his eyes were soft, luminous and most expressive. His father watched him with great interest, but with evident disappointment, and the members of the theatrical profession, who held the acting of the elder Booth in great reverence, seemed to agree that the genius of the father had not descended to the son. Edwin Booth's first appearance in New York was in the character of Wilford in *The Iron Chest*, which he played at the National theatre in Chatham Street, on the 27th of September 1850. A year later, on the illness of the father, the son took his place in the character of Richard III. It was not until after his parents' death that the son conquered for himself an unassailable position on the stage. Between 1852 and 1856 he played in California, Australia and the Sandwich Islands, and those who had known him in the east were surprised when the news came that he had captivated his audiences with his brilliant acting. From this time forward his dramatic triumphs were warmly acknowledged. His Hamlet, Richard and Richelieu were pronounced to be superior to the performances of Edwin Forest; his success as Sir Giles Overreach in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* surpassed his father's. In 1862 he became manager of the Winter Garden theatre, New York, where he gave a series of Shakespearian productions of then unexampled magnificence (1864-1867), including *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *The Merchant of Venice*. The splendour of this period in his career was dashed for many months when in 1865 his brother, John Wilkes Booth, assassinated President Lincoln. The three Booth brothers, Junius Brutus (1821-1883), Edwin and John Wilkes (1839-1865), had played together in *Julius Caesar* in the autumn of the previous year--the performance being memorable both for its own excellence, and for the tragic situation into which two of the principal performers were subsequently hurled by the crime of the third. Edwin Booth did not reappear on the stage until the 3rd of January 1866, when he played Hamlet at the Winter Garden theatre, the audience showing by unstinted applause their conviction that the glory of the one brother would never be imperilled by the infamy of the other.

In 1868-1869 Edwin Booth built a theatre of his own--Booth's theatre, at the corner of 23rd Street and 6th Avenue, New York--and organized an excellent stock company, which produced *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Winter's Tale*, *Julius Caesar*, *Macbeth*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, *The Merchant of Venice*, and other plays. In all cases Booth used the true text of *Shakespeare*, thus antedating by many years a similar reform in England. Almost invariably his ventures were successful, but he was of a generous and confiding nature, and his management was not economical. In 1874 the grand dramatic structure he had raised was taken away from him, and with it went his entire fortune. By arduous toil, however, he again accumulated wealth, in the use of which his generous nature was shown. He converted his spacious residence in Gramercy Park, New York, into a club--The Players!--for the elect of his profession, and for such members of other professions as they might choose. The house, with all his books and works of art, and many invaluable momentos of the stage, became the property of the club. A single apartment he kept for himself. In this he died on the 7th of June 1893. Among his parts were Macbeth, Lear, Othello, Iago, Shylock, Wolsey, Richard II, Richard III, Benedick, Petruccio, Richelieu, Sir Giles Overreach, Brutus (Payne's), Bertuccio (in Tom Taylor's *The Fool's Revenge*), Ruy Blas, Don Cesar de Bazan, and many more. His most famous part was Hamlet, for which his extraordinary grace and beauty and his eloquent sensibility peculiarly fitted him. He probably played the part more often than any other actor before or since. He visited London in 1851, and again in 1880 and in 1882, playing at the *Haymarket* theatre with brilliant success. In the last year he also visited Germany, where his acting was received with the highest enthusiasm. His last appearance was in Brooklyn as Hamlet in 1891. Booth was twice married: in 1860 to Mary Devlin (d. 1863), and in 1869 to Mary F. McVicker (d. 1881). He left by his first wife one daughter, Edwina Booth Grossman, who published *Edwin Booth: Recollections* (New York, 1894).



Edwin Booth as Hamlet

CLEVELAND MARSHALL LAW Library Hosts New Traveling Exhibition on Abraham Lincoln's Struggle to Meet the Constitutional Challenges of the Civil War

December 14, 2011--Cleveland, OH-- "Lincoln: The Constitution and the Civil War," a traveling exhibition opening at the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Library on January 4, examines how President Lincoln used the Constitution to confront three intertwined crises of the Civil War—the secession of Southern states, slavery, and wartime civil liberties.

Lincoln is widely acknowledged as one of America's greatest presidents, but his historical reputation is contested. Was he a calculating politician willing to accommodate slavery, or a principled leader justly celebrated as the Great Emancipator? This exhibition provides no easy answers. Rather, it encourages visitors to form a nuanced view of Lincoln by engaging them with Lincoln's struggle to reconcile his policy preferences with basic American ideals of liberty and equality. This exhibition develops a more complete understanding of Abraham Lincoln as president and the Civil War as the nation's gravest constitutional crisis.



Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States in 1860, at a time when the nation was on the brink of war. Lincoln struggled to resolve the basic questions that divided Americans at the most perilous moment in the nation's history: Was the United States truly one nation, or was it a confederacy of sovereign and separate states? How could a country founded on the belief that "all men are created equal" tolerate slavery? In a national crisis, would civil liberties be secure? President Lincoln used the Constitution to confront these three crises of war, ultimately reinventing the Constitution and the promise of American life.

"We are delighted to have been selected as a site for this exhibition," said Law Library Director Kristina Niedringhaus. "As a new president, Abraham Lincoln was faced with enormous challenges. This exhibition shows how Lincoln struggled with issues of secession, slavery and civil liberties—all questions our country's founding charter left unanswered. Each section of the exhibit features information about a different aspect of Lincoln's presidency. For example, the section about slavery examines the various policy options Lincoln once embraced and how his thoughts about slavery evolved over time. Most importantly, the exhibit helps visitors understand why Lincoln's struggle with the Constitution still matters today."

The National Constitution Center and the American Library Association Public Programs Office organized the traveling exhibition, which was made possible by a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH): great ideas brought to life. The traveling exhibition is based on an exhibition of the same name developed by the National Constitution Center.

The traveling exhibition is composed of informative panels featuring photographic reproductions of original documents, including a draft of Lincoln's first inaugural speech, the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment.

The Law Library will host an opening reception and free program Thursday, January 19 from 4:30 to 6 p.m. in the Law School Atrium. The program will feature presentations by Professors Dennis Keating, David Forte and Lolita Buckner Innis on topics inspired by the exhibit's main themes, including post-war attitudes toward segregation in the legal profession; Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the interest of national security; and African-ancestored slavery among the Cherokee. The event is open to the public and offers 1.5 hours of free Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credit. Contact Jan Ryan Babbit at 216-687-6913 or visit law.csuohio.edu for more information.

"Lincoln: The Constitution and the Civil War" will be on display at the library until February 17.

General of the Month: Lewis Addison Armistead



Brigadier General Lewis A. Armistead

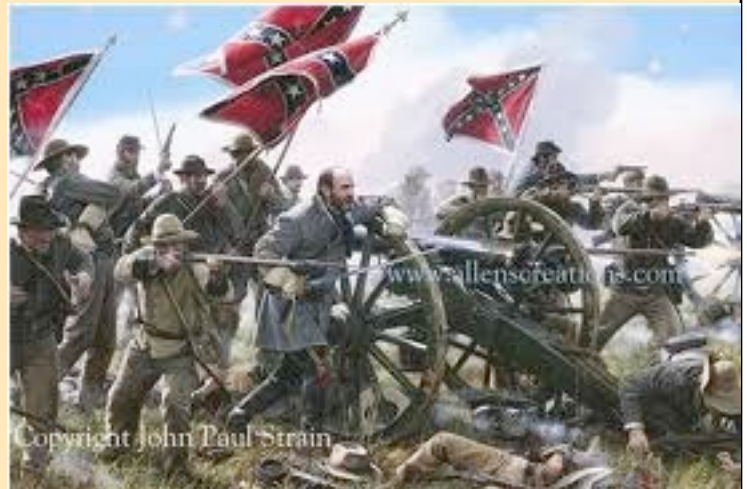
Confederate general Lewis Addison Armistead fought in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia until mortally wounded and captured at the height of Pickett's Charge on the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Armistead was born February 18, 1817 in New Bern, North Carolina, the son of Gen. Walker Keith and Elizabeth Armistead. His family having a strong military tradition, Lewis entered West Point as a cadet in 1834, but was dismissed in 1836, allegedly for breaking a mess-hall plate over the head of future comrade Jubal Anderson Early. Nevertheless he was appointed to the regular army in 1839 and fought under his father during the Seminole Wars in Florida, where he was promoted to first lieutenant. Armistead served in the Mexican War and was thrice decorated for bravery. At the battle of Chapultepec, he was wounded and, "the first to leap into the Great Ditch." Following the Mexican War, Armistead was stationed on the western frontier, where he met and befriended Pennsylvanian and future opponent Winfield Scott Hancock.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Armistead chose to follow his state out of the Union and resigned his commission in the U.S. Army on May 26, 1861. He was commissioned colonel of the 57th Virginia Infantry. On April 1, 1862 Armistead was made a brigadier general in Pickett's division and led a gallant charge at the Battle of Malvern Hill during the Seven Days campaign. He led his brigade during the famous Confederate victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

It is for the Battle of Gettysburg, however, that Armistead is most famously remembered. On the third day of the battle, Armistead led his brigade during Pickett's Charge, fixing his hat on the point of sword and reputedly urging his men to "remember what you are fighting for - your homes, your friends, your sweethearts!" He and a handful of Virginians and Tennesseans under his command succeeded in crossing the stone wall where, in the words of James McPherson, "Armistead was mortally wounded with his hand on a Yankee cannon and his followers fell like leaves in an autumn wind." The spot where Armistead and his men fell, a bend in the wall that became known as "the angle," is regarded by many as the 'high-water mark' of the Confederacy.

Armistead was taken to a Federal field hospital, where he requested that his watch and other valuables be given to his friend Hancock, who had faced him that day from the Union lines on Cemetery Ridge. Armistead died two days later on July 5, and was buried in his family plot in St. Paul's Churchyard in Baltimore.



Taken from the Civil War Trust website
www.civilwar.org/education/history/biographies/lewis-armistead.html

Armistead in Pickett's Charge, Gettysburg

Civil War Revolvers



Colt 1851 Navy Revolver, cap and ball
.36 caliber, preferred weapon of the Confederacy



Colt Army Model 1860
muzzle-loaded cap and ball, .44 caliber



Colt Dragoon Revolver, .44 caliber,
designed for the U.S. Army Mounted Rifles



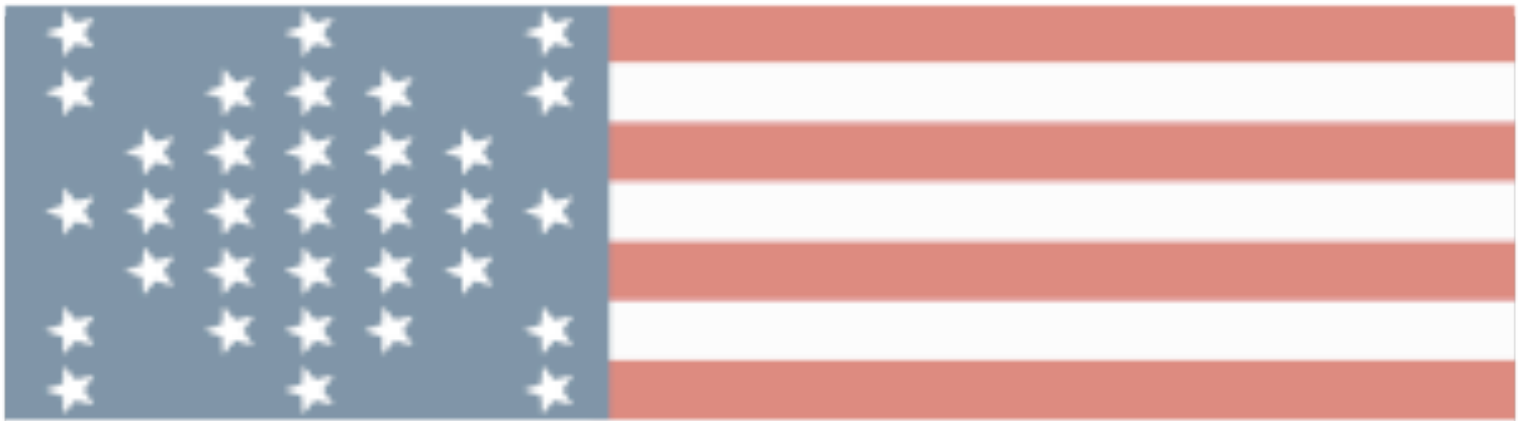
Beaumont-Adams, muzzle-loaded percussion
revolver, .442 caliber, 54-bore, 11.2 mm



Smith & Wesson Model 1, 1st firearm manufactured by Smith & Wesson



Remington Model 1858 percussion revolver, .36 or .44 caliber



Happy New Year To All

**Lincoln: The Constitution and the Civil War – Up Close and Personal with
Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis**

**February 8, 2012 , 3:30 – 5:00 pm. The program is open to the public. Location: Waetjen Auditorium,
Cleveland State University**

Mr. Mel Maurer, appearing as Abraham Lincoln, will deliver the Gettysburg Address and discuss how Lincoln wrote one of the most important speeches in American history.

Following the address, Mr. Maurer, Mr. William Vodrey, a Cleveland Municipal Court Magistrate, and Mr. John Fazio, a retired local attorney, all three of whom are past presidents of the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable, will perform *Lincoln's Last Debate: Confrontation at Hampton Roads*. This is a one act play in which Lincoln and Confederate President Jefferson Davis are found by Frank Boyd, a reporter for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, in the dining room of the sidewheel steamboat during a recess in the Peace Conference being held at Hampton Roads, Virginia in February, 1865. The two Presidents graciously agree to be interviewed by Boyd.



NEXT MONTH

A. P. HILL

JON THOMPSON