



THE COURIER



Northeast Ohio Civil War Round Table



Tuesday December 11th, 2012 Meeting #131

Dino's Restaurant at I90 & State Rt. 306 Willoughby, Ohio

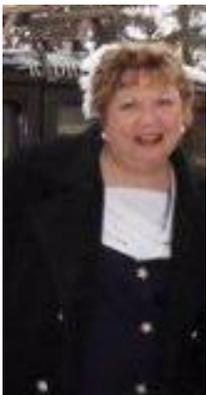
Canteen at 6:00 Dinner at 7:00 Guests are Welcome

Speaker: Kathie Pural

Topic: "The Mansions of Lake County Ohio"

Reservations required Please call: Mike Sears

Phone 440 257 3956 e-Mail: mikeanddonnas@roadrunner.com



Kathie Pural currently directs operations at the Lake County History Center Museum and Village in Painesville Township, Ohio. Her title is executive director of the Lake County Historical Society, a position she has held since 2000.

Kathie is not native to Lake County, but came from Illinois where she received her bachelor's degree in the social sciences and journalism at Western Illinois University. After her marriage to Richard Pural, Kathie lived in several locations across the country, moving to Mentor, Ohio from Los Angeles in 1986 and becoming a volunteer for the Lake County Historical Society. After 23 years of operation in Kirtland Hills and nearly 50 years at Lawnfield, the Society purchased the former Lake County Home in 2007 and Kathie administered the move of the museum and library into the new site in January, 2008 and the move of the Pioneer School village in 2009.

The new site has renewed and expanded the commitment of Kathie and the Board of Directors to use the site to expand educational programming to all levels of education offered in Lake County and to create partnerships with community and regional entities that enhance the Society's mission, that allows innovative ways to use Society resources and grows the organization in mission and financial foundation.

Come join us on Tuesday, December 11th, 2012 for our Holiday Gala and a special presentation by Kathie Pural on the "Mansions of Lake County."

CIVIL WAR JOURNAL of Franco M. Sperrazzo Program Coordinator

November 13th Meeting, Brian D. Kowell: Our expert cavalry historian, re-created the image of the first significant battle of the Civil War, "Big Bethel" in Southeastern Virginia, on June 10th, 1861. Brian projected all the important nuances and even the minutiae with fervor and emotion. Brian is a professional tennis instructor at an area racquet club. If he should ever want to change his career in retirement, should be a battlefield, history guide or ranger for the National Park Service. Over 40 witnesses present at our last meeting would attest to the idea.

James A. Garfield @ Mentor Library: The December 12th speaker program to finish the 1862 Campaign, will be the "Battle of Fredericksburg". Local NPS volunteer Rebecca Hayward, will do the power point presentation. Bring a snack if you are on a lunch break for the noon to about 1:15pm program. The location is the Garfield room on the lower level of the Mentor Library. **Phone 440-255-8811** to confirm your attendance or simply travel to 8215 Mentor Avenue.

The **Western Reserve Historical Society** has been newly decorated for the Holiday Season. Arlan Byrne has the 4 reusable passes at this time. We can have them available for anyone interested in using them. This is a free perk included in your **NEOCWRT** club membership. More will be revealed on the WRHS expansion the first quarter of 2013.

Civil War in the Cinema: "Lincoln," our most beloved or reviled 16th President, as he preferred to be called, has been on the big movie screen in some capacity, since 1930. Starting with the movie: "*Abraham Lincoln*", in 1939, "*Young Mr. Lincoln*," in 1940, "*Abe Lincoln in Illinois*," in 1988, "*Lincoln the Man*," and earlier this year, the bizarre "*Abraham Lincoln, Vampire Hunter*," there just has been no end to the public's demand for Lincoln. The latest rendition is the 2012 blockbuster: "**Lincoln**." The character of our most controversial and second most written about figure in history, is scrutinized in every manner, in this marvelous depiction. Stephen Spielberg, directed this masterpiece that runs approximately 2 ½ hours. This film is worthy of your time and investment. The passing of the 13th Amendment to abolish slavery unfolds before your eyes. The cast of Daniel Day Lewis, Tommy Lee Jones, Sally Field and David Straitharin could not have been better chosen. The screen play is based on the Doris Kearns Goodwin, book, "Team of Rivals". The book portrays the members of Lincoln's cabinet: William Seward, Salmon Chase, Edwin Stanton, Gideon Wells and others as the President's adversaries.

Hudson Fowler the 2nd & 3rd: A special birthday wish and good health to Hudson Fowler 2nd. as he ascended to the Century mark on November 3rd. Mr. Fowler is our first active or honorary member to achieve that milestone. Young Hudson the 3rd's mom reached the same wonderful landmark birthday back in September. We wish the family all the best for their future endeavors.

Spouse on the mend: As mentioned at our previous meeting, we wish Debbie, wife of Joseph Abazzio, a complete recovery after a recent medical setback. Debbie has work for the Cleveland Clinic for 42 years and is in a good support system for her rehab.

December 11th Meeting: The December Holiday Gala will be \$25.00 per person and well worth it! Our dinner menu includes; chicken, beef, fish, Dino's splendid pasta with sauce, Italian veggies, and their famous house blend salad. We will have a special book raffle. If you have any books in excellent condition, that you wish to donate, please bring them on Tuesday. We appreciate your generosity. Note, a special, *50/50 drawing* will also be held.

Joseph Tirpak, will introduce our guest speaker, Kathie Purmal, Executive Director of the Lake County Historical Society. Kathie and Husband, Dave Purmal's journey to Lake County is an interesting story. We hope that she shares that with our audience. John Sandy, will expound on how their story began since they relocated here in 1986. We will recognize the standards and leadership of outgoing President # 15, Steve Abbey. We will introduce Tom Horvath, as our new Chief Executive and Lucky 16th President. Joe "The JET" Tirpak, deserves an Honorable Mention for the never ending duties of Program Chair since 2005. It will take 2 other Founders, Robert Baucher and Norton J. London to represent Joe's effort.

2013 New Year's Meeting, January 8th: Our first speaker for the 16th year of our **NEOCWRT** will be Todd Arrington. Our local friend is Chief of Interpretation & Education at the James A. Garfield National Historic Site. More details of his presentation will be conveyed in detail in next month's Courier. We wish all of you a joyous, safe and healthy Holiday Season. May Cleveland get a sports winner in some event in 2013!

December 13, 1862: Fredericksburg

“The Moon is shining through the soft haze, with brightness, almost prophetic. For the last half hour I have stood alone in the awful stillness of its glimmering light, gazing upon the strange, sad scenes around me, striving to say, Thy Will Oh God, be Done....The camp fires with unwanted brightness, the sentry’s tread is still but quick – the acres of little shelter tents are dark and still as death, no wonder, for us as I gazed sorrowfully upon them. I thought I could almost hear the slow flap of the grim messenger’s wings, as one by one he sought and selected his victims for the morning. Sleep weary ones, sleep and visit in dreams once more, the loved ones nestling at home. They may yet live to dream of you, cold lifeless and bloody, but this dream, soldier, is thy last, paint it brightly, dream well.”

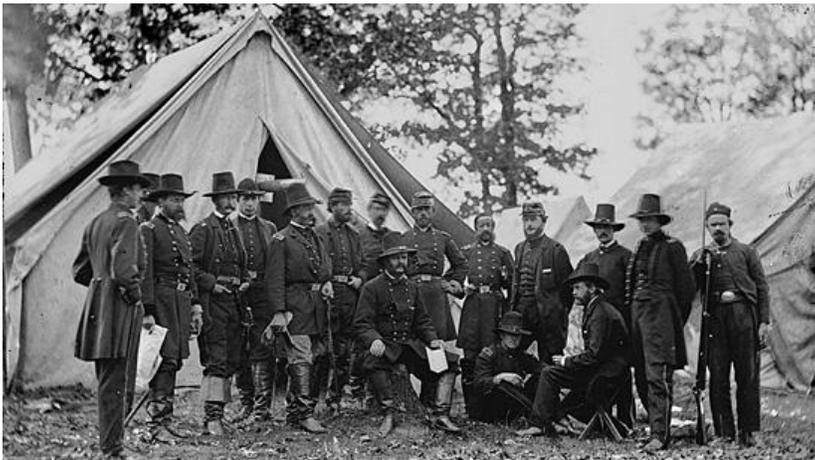
Clara Barton: with the 9th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, near Falmouth, Virginia, December 12, 1862



By the fall of 1862, President Lincoln, exhausted his patience with General George McClellan and his command of the Army of the Potomac. The Battle of Antietam was not the clear cut victory he had hoped for and McClellan’s incessant inertia only served to hinder the President’s goal of enacting the **Emancipation Proclamation** in January, 1863. McClellan appeared reluctant to engage Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia despite prodding by President Lincoln. McClellan insisted that he needed more men, more horses and more supplies before he could defeat Robert E. Lee’s army in battle. Lincoln’s cabinet and the Radical Republicans in Congress insisted that a Union triumph was required, in order for the proclamation to have any impact on the Southern Confederacy. A decisive Union victory would demonstrate the hopelessness of the Confederate war effort and discourage France and England from recognizing the Confederate States of America, as an independent nation.

General Ambrose Burnside was a devoted friend of General McClellan. Twice before, Burnside refused President Lincoln’s offer to command the Army of the Potomac. Early in November, 1862, the President, summoned Burnside to the White House in Washington. Lincoln ordered Burnside to take command of the army. ***This time, Burnside would not refuse; this time it was an order.***

In the early morning hours of November 8, 1862, General C. P. Buckingham, Assistant Adjutant of the Army, awakened General McClellan in his tent at Warrenton, Virginia. Buckingham was accompanied by Ambrose Burnside. McClellan was informed that he had been removed from command of the Army of the Potomac and that Ambrose Burnside was to replace him. McClellan was ordered to go home to New Jersey and await further orders. Of course, those orders would never come.



General Burnside’s first order as commander was to reorganize the 115,000 man Army of the Potomac into three grand divisions. Each Grand Division would be composed of two army corps of approximately 20,000 men. General William B. Franklin would command the Left Grand Division. General Joseph Hooker would command the Center Grand Division, while Edwin V. Sumner commanded the Right Grand Division. This new command structure would prove to be both troublesome and inefficient. Joseph Hooker had used his influence among Republican Congressmen and Lincoln cabinet members to help remove McClellan from command.

Photograph of General Ambrose Burnside and his staff at Falmouth, Virginia, November, 1862 LOC

Hooker expected to be chosen to replace the Young Napoleon and was bitterly disappointed when it did not happen. Hooker was less than enthusiastic upon learning of Burnside’s promotion and would do little to extend himself in the forthcoming campaign. In fact, he would write to his supporters in Washington and criticize Burnside’s every move.

Burnside began drawing up his plans to attack Robert E. Lee and capture Richmond, Virginia. He would move the Army of the Potomac from Warrenton to Falmouth and capture Fredericksburg along the way. Fredericksburg was almost half way between Washington and Richmond. Burnside believed that his army could easily defend Washington from along this line. President Lincoln reviewed Burnside’s plans and reluctantly approved them. Lincoln cautioned Burnside that his plan would succeed if he moved quickly. McClellan originally suggested rebuilding the railroad between Aquia Creek and Falmouth before he was removed from command, but the Army Chief of Staff, Henry Halleck, ignored McClellan’s suggestion. Burnside wanted to take advantage of the

Aquia Creek rail line and once again, Halleck was slow to react.

Photograph below of Fredericksburg, late November 1862, from the Library of Congress



On November 12, 1862, Burnside informed Halleck that he planned to arrive at Fredericksburg in a week and that he required pontoon bridging equipment be sent from Alexandria, Virginia, as quickly as practicable. Once again Halleck demonstrated his incompetence by not acting quickly on Burnside's request. General Sumner and his Grand Division arrived on the north bank of the Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg on November 21st only to find no pontoons for crossing the river. In addition, the Aquia

Creek Falmouth rail line had not been repaired. One third of the Army of the Potomac was on the scene but had no usable lines of communication or supply. General "Bull" Sumner wanted to find a place to ford the Rappahannock and take the high ground south of the river. Burnside ordered him to wait for the pontoons and the repair of the rail line.

Robert E. Lee was aware of Burnside's movements and sent General Longstreet's corps to dig earthworks and secure the ridges along Marye's Heights, overlooking Fredericksburg. Longstreet's position was a text book example for defensive warfare. His artillery was anchored on the ridges above a mile wide open plane. Attacking troops would have to cross the open field of fire and cross a mill stream before encountering 3 lines of infantry behind a stone wall at the base of Marye's Heights. The delay caused by not having the pontoon bridging equipment, enabled General Lee to recall Stonewall Jackson and his corps from the Shenandoah Valley. Jackson's corps took up position on the right of Longstreet's corps.



The pontoon bridging equipment did not arrive at Fredericksburg until November 27th Thanksgiving Day. Engineers began assembling sections of the bridges. Three bridges were to be assembled near the town and another three bridges were to be placed south of Fredericksburg, near the confluence of the Rappahannock and Deep Run rivers.

Ambrose Burnside was an excellent division commander who prided himself in providing the best food and equipment for his men. Now the duties of army commander, distracted Burnside and the morale of his army suffered. In the march from Warrenton, many of his soldiers had to leave their winter gear behind. The cold November temperatures and frequent rain showers added to the discomfort of his men. The new camp at Falmouth quickly became a quagmire.

Photograph above of pontoon bridges over the lower Rappahannock from the Library of Congress.

On December 5, 1862, four inches of snow fell on Fredericksburg and the surrounding area. Snow ball fights broke out in the Union camps at Falmouth and all along Confederate lines behind Fredericksburg. Even officers joined in the fun.

Burnside called a Council of War on December 11th, to determine what was to be done. Everyone knew that General Burnside was under a great deal of pressure from President Lincoln and Secretary of War, Stanton, to attack Lee's army while the weather was still suitable for fighting. Generals: Sumner, Franklin, Hooker and the other commanders opposed a movement across the Rappahannock River. Burnside told the council he had been ordered to "cross the river and attack the batteries in their front and that he would do it, no matter what the cost."

Confederate General William Barksdale and his brigade of Mississippians took up defensive positions in the town and began pouring withering fire into the Union army engineers attempting to assemble the bridges. The Union engineers were being cut down and little progress was made assembling the bridges. On December 11 – 12th, General Burnside



decided to use his artillery and shell Fredericksburg. Union Artillery Commander, General Henry Hunt, positioned more than 200 artillery pieces on Stafford Heights, a ridge located north of the Rappahannock and overlooking Fredericksburg. Burnside sent a messenger, under a flag of truce, to warn the citizens to evacuate the town. Many of the town's women and children did evacuate but some citizens stayed and defied Burnside's order. They stayed, in order to protect their homes and personal property from the "damn Yankees".

Left Photograph of Fredericksburg after the shelling LOC

Henry Hunt's Union artillery took a heavy toll on the businesses and private homes of the town. Thousands of shells and casing rounds exploded and smashed buildings into an inferno. Federal forces employed small boats to cross the river and established a beachhead on the south bank of the Rappahannock. Union forces advanced into the town after the shelling only to find Barksdale's

Mississippians still dug into the remains of buildings and still able to pour lethal fire into the enemy. The battle became a fight for every house and every street. Federal troops began looting the town, removing the personal effects of the private citizens. Clocks, pianos, fine china and clothing were hauled into the streets and destroyed. Never before had an American army resorted to such vile behavior. Never before had an American army steeped in Judeo Christian values, shelled an American city and made war against the civilian population. Meanwhile, Barksdale's brigade began to withdraw from the town and took up positions with the rest of Longstreet's Corps, along Marye's Heights.

On December 13, 1862, General Burnside ordered his Army of the Potomac forward in an attempt to break Robert E. Lee's defensive position behind Fredericksburg. William Franklin's Grand Division was ordered to attack on the Union left. One small division of 4,500 men, commanded by General George Gordon Meade led the assault on the Union left and was supported by General John Gibbon's division. The rest of the Grand Division was held in reserve. Meade's division managed to secure a foothold at the top of the ridge but Jackson's reserves counter attacked and forced Meade to retreat. Meade's action was unsupported. The entire outcome of the battle might have been different if Franklin had taken the time to better comprehend Burnside's plan of attack.

At 11:00 Am., on the Union right, the Grand Divisions of Joseph Hooker and Edwin Sumner made their way through the streets of the town and assembled their units on the open plain. They dressed their lines of battle and one by one stepped off into a hail of bullets and exploding artillery shells. Some units made it across the open plain only to be driven back at the mill stream. The blue clad soldiers "melted away like snow falling on warm ground." No one had ever witnessed anything quite as terrible. Burnside had ordered 14 charges, all of them failed to secure Marye's Heights. The plain at the base of Marye's Heights became a carpet of blue. Dead and wounded, Union soldiers covered the mile wide pasture. ***The grim messenger's tally for the battle was : 12600 Union and 5300 Confederate casualties.***

Major General Darius Couch: ***"Those of us who were well acquainted with Burnside knew he was a brave, loyal man but we did not think he had the military ability to command the Army of the Potomac."***

References for: December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg

Harper's Weekly, Saturday, December 27, 1862

Encyclopedia Virginia, A Publication for the Virginia foundation for Humanities

"Ambrose Burnside ponders his Options," Behind the Lines by Donald Planz, Historian from Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

The Sword of Lincoln: The Army of the Potomac by Jeffery Wert, New York, Simon & Schuster, 2005

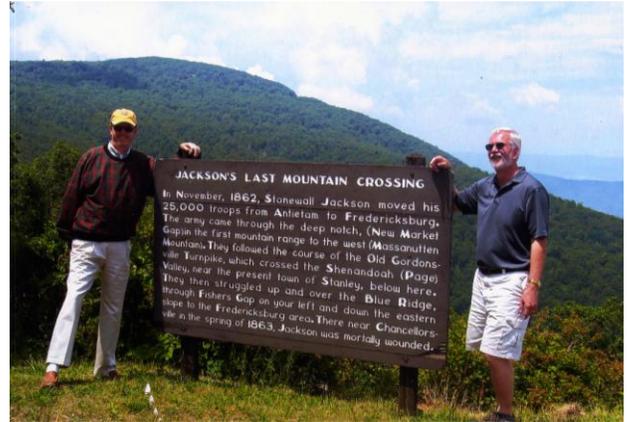
The American Civil War: The Brothers' War, Battle of Fredericksburg (on Line)

2012 THE YEAR IN REVIEW Steve Abbey

My summation of events is as follows, To all members/guests of the NEOCWRT, I would first like to thank you for the opportunity to be your 15th President for 2012. It has been an honor to share many stories & testimony to the most momentous historical time in our state and national history.



Above left, Steve and Roberta at the McLean House, Appomattox, Va.



Steve Abbey and friend at New Market Gap

The highlights of this year include Bill Koeckert's dramatic talk to us in January, detailing his heroic service to our country in & following World War II. (A card was sent to Bill on behalf of the club. Our prayers & thoughts are with him at this time) The Mid-May visit of "Guide & Authority Emeritus" Ed Bearss. Kudos & Accolades must go to all board members & coordination with Youngstown & Cleveland groups in bringing Ed to Northeast Ohio. To have such an illustrious personality was marvelous indeed. Later that week, thanks to Arlan Byrne and daughter, Rebecca, we were able to tour the Kent State Fashion Museum & KSU Campus. This mini-field trip ended the first "half" of our year.

The latter part of September had a group of our fellows venturing to Chantilly Va. by way of Hagerstown -Antietam area to visit the Bull Run-Manassas Battlefield. These gentlemen represented the group extremely well.

New members--Troy Long, Scott Longert, Fred Lowe, Ron Sulzer, Jim Skrocki, Alan Tramosch, Larry Disbro, Dave Lemiell plus the addition of George Deutsch & Dr. Hudson Fowler II (honoraries) were all welcomed into our club this year.

Thanks should go to all board members, John Sandy for his splendid work with the COURIER, Franco Sperrazzo on his Special Events efforts with Lawnfield & Mentor Library etc with 150th anniversary. Terry Reynolds should also be recognized for his help with flags & membership assistance. I want to thank Mike Sears and Bill Meissner for their help at every meeting, along with Carl Dodaro, Bernie Taub and Mike Driscoll. You are all the unsung heroes that make this club so great!

May all good fortune go to incoming, President Tom Horvath. Please offer assistance to him this coming year. My best wishes go to all of you for a wonderful holiday season & 2013.

Steve Abbey -15th President--NEOCWRT

Coming in January 2013

A few weeks from now most of us will spend New Year's day surrounded by family and friends, stuffed with turkey, watching hours upon hours of the best college football teams in the country battling each other in Bowl Games. Well, not the BEST college football team, but all the others. A few of us might even spend the day recovering from the effects of too much eggnog the evening before. But practically none of us will spend the day contemplating that January 1st, 2013 is exactly 150 years to the day when Abraham Lincoln signed the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This amazing story of one of the greatest documents in American history will be coming to your *Courier* next month. (*From Arlan Byrne*)

Part Two of The Autobiography of Ovid Butler Knapp will also be included in the January issue of the Courier

THE M24 LIGHT TANK, ORWELL, OHIO AND THE U.S. CIVIL WAR.

Compiled by CARL DODARO

In April, 1944 production began on the U.S. Army's M24 Light Tank. This weapon would see service in the latter stages of World War II and in Korea and with the French in the First Indochina War. The tank weighed in at 20 tons, was 18 feet long, 10 feet wide and a little over 9 feet tall and was armed with a 75 mm M6 L/39 gun and a .50 cal Browning M2HB machine gun and a crew of 5. Lightly armored, the thickest armor being 1.5 inches, it counted on its speed, 35 mph on road, 25 mph off road, reliability and range of 100 miles to scout ahead of the mobile units and report on enemy positions. The M24 Light tank was given the service name of "Chaffee", after U.S. Army General Adna R. Chaffee, Jr. and was used to replace the M3 and M5 Light Tanks known as "Stuart", named for General J.E.B. Stuart of Civil War fame. The light armor made it vulnerable to any anti-tank weapon and its main claim to fame was reconnaissance and 10 "Chaffee"s were transported by air to the French at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu, where they fired about 15,000 shells during the long siege that followed, before the Viet Minh forces conquered the camp in May, 1954.



The M24 was named for Major General Adna Romanza Chaffee, Jr. (Sept. 23, 1884 – Aug. 22, 1941) who was called the "Father of the Armored Force" for his role in developing the U.S. Army's tank forces. He served in World War I, as an Infantry Major with IV Corps during the Battle of Saint-Mihiel, and then after a promotion to Colonel, he served with the III Corps throughout the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Following the war, he returned to the Regular Army



rank of Captain of Cavalry, he became an instructor at the General Staff School and the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth. During the 1920s, he helped develop the armor concepts and doctrine of the future. He predicted in 1927 that mechanized armies would dominate the next war and assisted in the first program for the development of a U.S. Army armored force. Assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division in 1931, he continued to develop and experiment with armored forces, and becoming one of the leading advocates of mechanized warfare. In 1938 he assumed command of the reorganized 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized); the Army's only armored force. Chaffee battled continuously during the pre-war years for suitable equipment and for the establishment of armored divisions. With the collapse of the French Army in June 1940, Chaffee's 1927 predictions of the importance of armored forces in modern warfare were confirmed. Unfortunately he never had a chance to see the U.S. Army's great armored battles of 1944-1945, dying of cancer in 1941, in Boston, Massachusetts. Fort Chaffee, near Fort Smith, Arkansas was named in his honor.

Major General Adna Romanza Chaffee, Jr.'s father was (stating the obvious) Adna Romanza Chaffee. Chaffee senior was born April 14, 1842 in Orwell, Ohio. When the Civil War broke out, Chaffee enlisted in the Union Army as a Private in the U.S. 6th Cavalry Regiment. In 1862, Chaffee was promoted to sergeant and took part in the Peninsular Campaign and the Battle of Antietam. In September, 1862 he was made the First Sergeant of Company K. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in May, 1863. His 6th Cavalry on detached service from General Buford's 1st Union Cavalry Division, though outnumbered attacked a Confederate Cavalry Regiment at Fairfield, Pennsylvania, just outside of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863. (Source, Wittenberg, Eric : Gettysburg: Forgotten Cavalry Actions) In the ensuing action he was wounded and briefly held prisoner by the Confederates. He served with the 6th Cavalry for the remainder of the Civil War, being twice wounded. In February 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. For his "gallant and meritorious" actions in the Battle of Dinwiddie Court House he was brevetted Captain.



Chaffee decided to remain with the Army after the Civil War and was posted to the western frontier. For the next thirty years he served in the Indian wars, fighting the Central Plains and Southwestern tribes. In 1868, he was brevetted Major for his actions at Paint Creek, Texas and after many battles with the Indians, most notably Red River, Texas in 1874 and Big Dry Wash, Arizona in 1882, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. In July 1888 he was promoted to Major and transferred to the 9th Cavalry. From 1894 to 1896, he was an instructor of tactics at the Army's Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. In June 1897 he was promoted to Colonel and transferred to the 3rd Cavalry, where he served as commandant of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley until 1898.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was assigned a brigade and was promoted to Brigadier General of volunteers in May of that year, and in July after the victory at El Caney, Cuba, to Major General of volunteers, then serving as chief of staff to the military governor of Cuba till May 1899. In June 1900, the Boxer Rebellion broke out in China and Chaffee was sent to China in July as the commander of the U.S. Army's China Relief Expedition. The Expedition was part of the international force sent to rescue Western citizens and put down the rebellion. Chaffee played a key role in the rapid advance to the imperial capital of Peking (Beijing) and its subsequent capture on August 14, 1900, which relieved the beleaguered embassy staffs and other Western nationals.

In February 1901, Chaffee became a Major General in the regular U.S. Army, and served as the military governor of the Philippines until October, 1902. January 1904, Chaffee was promoted to Lieutenant General and served as the Chief Of Staff of the United States Army, until, at his own request he retired February 1, 1906. One of the most remarkable soldiers from Northeast Ohio, the city of Chaffee, Missouri was named in his honor when founded in 1905.

My thanks to the parts guys at Midway Chevrolet, who suggested the story of General Chaffee.

Sources: articles on the Internet & Wikipedia. For more information start with :

CHAFFEE, ADNA (from Men of Mark in America – Biography & Portrait) or CHAFFEE, ADNA R., Jr. military links on the Web or M24 CHAFFEE LIGHT TANK also on military links on the Web



Photograph above: Union Artillery Battery at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, from the Library of Congress

On the aftermath of the Battle of Fredericksburg

“We are indulging in no hyperbole when we say that these events are rapidly filling the heart of the loyal North with sickness, disgust and despair. Party lines are becoming effaced by such unequivocal evidence of administrative imbecility, it is the men who have given and trusted the most who now feel most keenly that the Government is unfit for its office.” *Harper’s Weekly, December 27, 1862*

The Courier is the monthly newsletter of the Northeast Ohio Civil War Round Table

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