



HARDSCRABBLE

Civil War Round Table of the Mid-Ohio Valley Newsletter

February 2021 - Vol 7

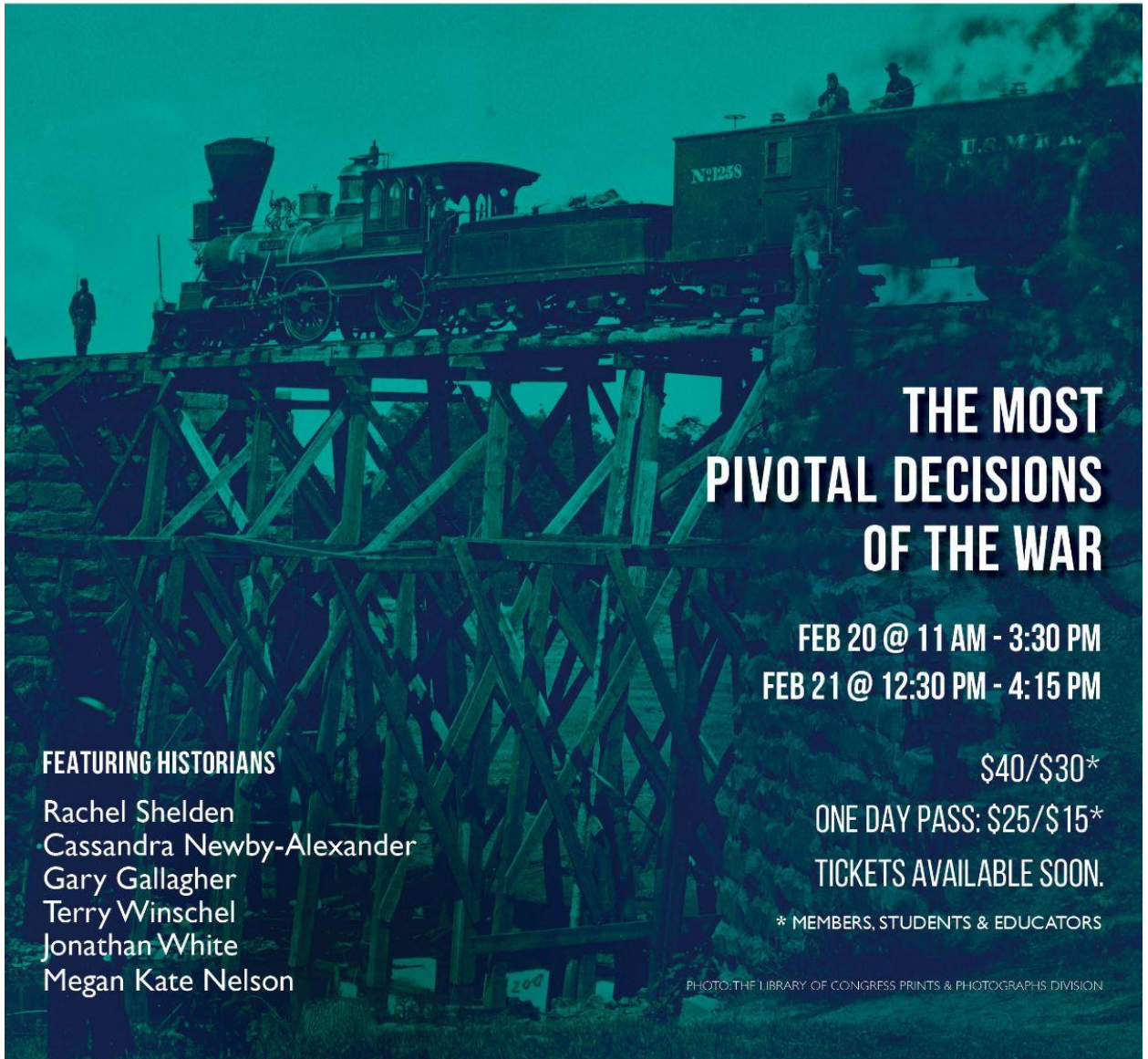
Notes from Nancy Arthur

[Slavery In The US](#) (Control and Click to view) This is a Portsmouth Zoom presentation on Feb. 10th.

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<https://www.highrises.com/atlantas-role-in-the-civil-war.php> is a website sent in from a reader, after doing a homework assignment and finding our website. Noah is interested in military history, specifically the Atlanta campaign and General Sherman. His mother Margaret wrote to thank us for the information provided on our website. Thank you Margaret and Noah!

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MUSEUM PRESENTS THE 2021 VIRTUAL SYMPOSIUM



**THE MOST
PIVOTAL DECISIONS
OF THE WAR**

FEB 20 @ 11 AM - 3:30 PM
FEB 21 @ 12:30 PM - 4:15 PM

FEATURING HISTORIANS
Rachel Sheldon
Cassandra Newby-Alexander
Gary Gallagher
Terry Winschel
Jonathan White
Megan Kate Nelson

\$40/\$30*
ONE DAY PASS: \$25/\$15*
TICKETS AVAILABLE SOON.
* MEMBERS, STUDENTS & EDUCATORS

PHOTO: THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS & PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

The Virginia Museum of History and Culture has a wonderful website at [VirginiaHistory.org/AtHome](https://www.virginiahistory.org/AtHome), featuring videos, magazines articles, a virtual tour of the museum and even coloring pages to download, including other

museums and cultural locations around the world. Some programs require registration, so plan ahead!

Here is Part Two of the Confederates vs B&O Railroad story.

Sadly, it does not include mention of the attack on Burning Springs.

I think I'll message the author to suggest that a Part III be issued to include the story of the world's first military assault on an oil field? LM

Incendiaries on the B&O: The Burning of the Fish Creek Spans During the Jones-Imboden Raid (Part II)

Posted on [December 15, 2020](#) by [Jon-Erik Gilot](#)



Home of Hannah Church, where she witnessed the burnings (Wetzel County GenWeb)

[See Part I here...](#)

On the night of April 27, 1863, Hannah Church spied five men building a fire under the two spans of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad crossing of a fork of Fish Creek bearing her family's name. Hannah's parents had both died in 1860 at a combined age of 214 years (!). Her father, a native of Suffolk, England, had served under Lord Cornwallis during the Revolutionary War and at the time of his death at age 109, was considered the oldest living person in the state of Virginia. He settled along Fish Creek shortly after the war and raised a family. Hannah now occupied her father's house situated between the two spans, themselves separated by only a few hundred yards. As witness to the burning "*...being rather feeble [of age], she did not approach the men and is therefore unable to tell who they were, though the general impression is that the act was perpetrated by a gang of scoundrels sent there...for that purpose.*"^[1] The incendiaries also ignited a bridge at Cappo Fork, one mile east of Church's on the B&O line. The three spans combined measured only 81 feet and were constructed of iron with wood cross-ties.

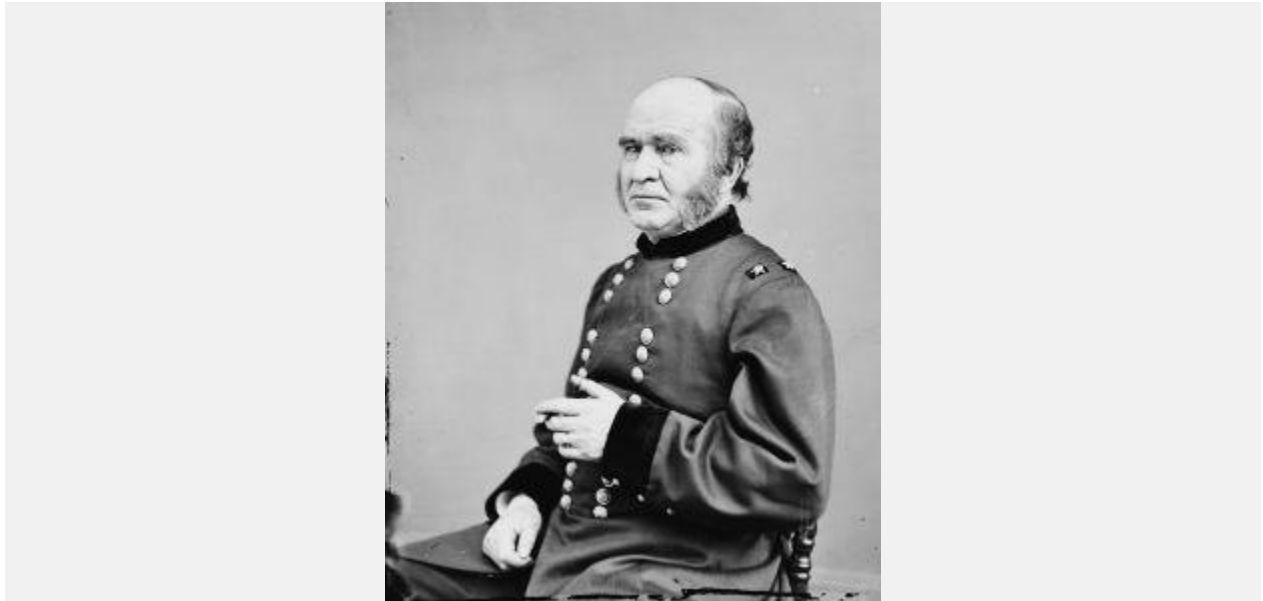
Assuming the arsonists were in fact locals, loyalties in Wetzel County were divided. Slaveholders represented only 0.09% of the county's population, and slaves only 0.15%.^[2] While the Fish Creek District voted 124 – 9 against the secession referendum in May 1861, Wetzel County delegate Leonard S. Hall had twice voted in favor of Virginia's secession a month earlier, securing Wetzel's rank as the northernmost county to vote for secession. The area had been occupied since the spring of 1861, most recently by a company from the 6th West Virginia Infantry who quartered at nearby Burton Station and patrolled the many railroad bridges and tunnels in the neighborhood. This company had been called to Fairmont during Jones-Imboden Raid, leaving the Fish Creek District unguarded for the first time in nearly two years, perhaps emboldening the arsonists.



Major General Robert C. Schenck commanded the Middle Military Department, where the Jones-Imboden Raid occurred (LC)

By the following day word of the burning had spread as far as Baltimore, Major General Robert C. Schenck, commander of the Middle Military Department telegraphing Brigadier General Benjamin S. Roberts that *“the mayor [of Wheeling]...has received information that the enemy are destroying the bridges between Wheeling and Grafton. A force should at once move down the road from Grafton to see if this is true, and prevent it.”*^[3] Schenck also wired to Governor Francis Pierpont that he wished the locally available troops *“instead of sticking to the town would go out or send out & look along the railroad to help stop the mischief...west of Grafton.”*^[4] Though Schenck had received reports of *“a small rebel force...at Mannington and Littleton,”* he believed *“there is needless panic at Wheeling.”*^[5] Indeed this was as close as the war had come to Wheeling and the fledgling government there attempting to form a new state. Benjamin Stone Roberts was a 1835 graduate of West Point before turning his attention to railroad engineering. He returned to the military in 1846 and had served with distinction in the Mexican War. Serving in the far west during the first year of the war, he came east in the summer of 1862 and was assigned to the staff of General John Pope. Roberts was a key witness in the court martial of Fitz John Porter, essentially costing

both generals their career. Where Porter would be cashiered from service, Roberts was relegated to backwaters military commands, denied the perceived glories of the battlefield. After brief service in Minnesota he was recalled east, first to command a division in the VIII army corps at Harpers Ferry, and soon after reassigned to command of the Fourth Separate Brigade, including troops from Ohio, West Virginia, and Illinois.



Benjamin Stone Roberts commanded the Fourth Separate Brigade during the raid (LC)

Roberts and his brigade had been dispatched to pursue Jones and Imboden, and thus far had inspired little confidence from his superiors. When complaining to General Halleck that recent rains had rendered roads impassable for his command, Halleck asked *“how the roads there are impassable to you, when, by your own account, they are passable enough to the enemy?”*^[6] Perhaps hedging his bets against Roberts, on April 28 Schenck ordered Brigadier General Joseph A.J. Lightburn to assume command of any troops located at Wheeling and any militia that could be called out. *“Send whatever force you can immediately towards Grafton to protect the railroad and intercept the rebels,”* Schenck urged.^[7]

Lightburn was a West Virginia native and childhood friend of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson. He had been commissioned colonel of the 4th West Virginia infantry and later commanded a small army in the Kanawha Valley, where he skillfully extricated his troops in the face of an advancing Confederate army under General William W. Loring. After removing his command as far as Ohio, Lightburn turned and pursued Loring’s command back out the Kanawha Valley, earning him a brigadier generals commission. He had been reassigned to the Army of the Tennessee in its operations against Vicksburg but returned to West Virginia on leave in mid-April 1863. He could not have envisioned that he would be called on during this trip to lead militia and home guards against marauding Confederates.



Brig. Gen. Joseph A.J. Lightburn was called on to take temporary command of local troops in response to the burnings (WV Encyclopedia)

Also receiving word of the burnings on April 28th was John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. B&O agents J.B. Ford and Jeremiah C. Sullivan had been working to protect railroad property from the approaching Confederates. All equipment save for two engines had been removed from Grafton and sent up the line towards Wheeling. The men also utilized the marshalling yard at Burton, one of the largest on the western end of the B&O, to stockpile sixty cars and an engine, and while the burning of the Fish Creek bridges one mile beyond Burton and the destruction of the Fairmont bridge below had essentially marooned the equipment, Ford and Sullivan's foresight in stockpiling this equipment would facilitate fast repairs on the line.

Ford and Sullivan notified Garrett that *"two bridges burned near Burton by citizens of the neighborhood, as at present supposed."*^[8] The men promised that bridge builders would go out the following day to begin repairs with a force of 200 to 300 guards.

Preferring to keep his enlisted troops to pursue Jones, Roberts ordered Lightburn to call up the 4th West Virginia Militia to protect the B&O repairmen. Numbering some 200 men under the command of physician and legislator Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Logan, the companies were deposited along the B&O line west of Fairmont, with two companies guarding the burned bridges at Church's Fork and one company at Capps Fork. As *"all sorts of rumors were afloat as to the movements of the enemy above,"* pickets were thrown out on the hills above the bridges and on the surrounding roads.^[9] Expecting to stay for a while, the companies at Church's Fork liberated *"several thousand feet of boards from a sawmill"* and erected *"sundry little sheds."* Some of the men took advantage of their campsite on Fish Creek and *"went angling in the creek and caught several hundred fish – chiefly chubs, silver sides and sunfish, about the size of a common sized sardine."* The men heated (unknowingly) a slab of slate on which to bake their fish when the slate *"went up in an explosion."*^[10]



Postwar view of one of the bridges that had been burned at Church's Fork (Wetzel County GenWeb)

The B&O repair crew arrived on the afternoon of April 29 and found that the fires had only damaged the woodwork, and that the ironwork was uninjured. Temporary trestling was completed on May 4, rendering the bridges passable to cars. The bridges were restored to their original condition during July and August, with total repairs costing B&O only \$519.00.^[11] On May 4 Lieut. Col. Logan would petition Governor Pierpont that to send his regiment home. *"I think our regiment should be relieved,"* Logan urged, reporting *"dissatisfaction everywhere."* With Jones and Imboden having moved farther south and west, Logan did *"not believe the bridges on this end of the road are now in any danger."*^[12] Rather than being sent home, the regiment was instead sent to Fairmont to guard against further incursions by Confederates, and were finally returned home and disbanded on May 11.

Benjamin Stone Roberts remained uninspiring. On May 7 Governor Francis Pierpont wired General Schenck that he was *"satisfied Gen. Roberts is not the man for this place. He has not stirred a step, making all sorts of excuses."*^[13] On May 23 he would be replaced by General William W. Averell. Lightburn, who had first moved his headquarters to the burnt bridges and then further on to Grafton, was thanked for his services and on May 7 turned over his command to Colonel James A. Mulligan. He would resume his planned leave of absence before returning to Vicksburg, alternating leading at the brigade and division level for the remainder of the war.

While the damage to the bridges was minimal, quickly repaired, and less costly than other damage inflicted during the raid, the burning of these spans would change Federal policy along this section of the line. On May 4, Major Joseph Darr of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, Provost Marshal of the district, issued the following General Order:

"Having such intelligence as to make it certain that the bridges on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Burton, were destroyed by persons in sympathy with the present rebellion against the government of the United States, general warning is hereby given to all such that if the road is again damaged in any particular, all well-known secessionists in the immediate locality where the damage is done will be held directly responsible, and such punishment will be inflicted upon them as well to put an effectual stop to all depredations of this character."^[14]

Three days later Darr took it a step further in requiring that all civilians seeking passage on the B&O obtain a permit to travel on the road. The loyal government had not been shy about detaining and imprisoning political prisoners during the war, but this new

order was a stark warning to those citizens living along the B&O. Authorities, militia, and companies of the Independent Exempts would seemingly work overtime to jail any ‘suspicious’ characters, the local papers replete with accounts of prisoners brought in for their seeming transgressions in the neighborhood of the railroad. Even still, the B&O would see no further willful civilian destruction on the western end of the main line.

On May 19, 1863, seventeen prisoners were brought into Wheeling and confined in the Athenaeum prison on orders from General Benjamin F. Kelley. The men were captured in Barbour County under the command of John Yost, a former Captain in the Virginia militia. Yost had recruited the men from the area around Mannington during the Jones – Imboden Raid and was guiding the group south when captured, authorities believing the men had been responsible for burning the bridges at Church’s and Capps forks.

And yet we can’t be entirely certain the fires were the result of civilian interference or would-be recruits. In his May 3, 1863 report to Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins, Imboden claimed that “*my men destroyed those [bridges] for 30 miles west of Fairmont.*”^[15] In his report issued to General Robert E. Lee on June 1, Imboden claimed that “*...a party I had sent out under Lieutenant Sturms, of the Nineteenth [Virginia] Cavalry, had succeeded in burning all of the bridges for 30 miles west of Fairmont...*”^[16] The men of the 19th Virginia Cavalry would have been well qualified for such work, as its members had been raised from Virginia’s northwestern counties. The regiment had been formed from the consolidation of earlier irregular companies, its conduct and discipline remaining a source of contention through the remainder of the war.

Despite Imboden’s claims, we know that not ‘all’ bridges on this stretch were burned, as there were at least seven bridges between Fairmont and the bridges at Capps and Church’s, including the two repaired bridges at Mannington burned by Confederates in May 1861. However, that Imboden knew the destruction extended a full 30 miles west of Fairmont – the distance from there to Church’s Fork – would seem to indicate that it was in fact Imboden’s men responsible for the burnings. If that’s the case, the hard hand held over the civilians on the western end of the B&O for the remainder of the war was done in error.



Modern view of the second burned span at Church’s Fork. Today the B&O track has been converted to a popular rail trail (Google Streetview)

Today the B&O line in Wetzel County has been turned into a ‘rail trail,’ where bikers and walkers can cross wooden pedestrian bridges at the site of the Church’s Fork spans. Following the war, the area saw further growth, and today the spans sit within the village of Hundred, West Virginia, named in honor of Henry Church, father of Hannah

Church, who herself witnessed the burnings. One mile east on the rail trail was the location of the span at Cappel Fork, though following the war the tributary went dry and the land filled.

Regardless of who was responsible for the burnings, soldier or civilian, the war fought in the backwaters of western Virginia was a different kind of war, often pitting neighbor against neighbor, family against family. I particularly like the following quote from a veteran of the Loudoun Rangers (Federal), a company whose conduct and discipline, much like the 19th Virginia Cavalry, was routinely questioned...

*“Can the old soldiers of the other side say that they never did wrong? Can they say, honestly, that they NEVER did anything but what would tend to their own renown and glory? No! No man can say that. No many can say but this: That many a deed which at the time seemed justifiable, would, at this day be wrong. **Border warfare teems with strife foreign to a regular campaign with thoroughly disciplined troops.**”* [\[17\]](#)

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Short Shots by Bill Teegarden

From Professor Jackson’s classroom of sailing spitballs to his Civil War brilliance

[The News](#)

[A+A-](#)

[EMAILPRINT](#)



BY MARY COOK, FRIENDS OF BOCA GRANDE – Sam Gwynne treated the Friends of Boca Grande crowd to a recording of the “Rebel Yell.” It was the prologue to his January 22 talk on “Rebel Yell, the Violence, Passion and Redemption of Stonewall Jackson.” Gwynne warned that the sound to be heard throughout the Community Center was a reproduction and lacked the spine-chilling quality of original rebel yells. Nonetheless, it was eerie enough for the gentle people of Boca Grande.

The yell, said Gwynne, is a mix of the “sequence of three sounds that registered between the screech of a bird and the bark of a fox: a short, high-pitched yelp, followed by a short, lower-pitched bark, followed by a long, high-pitched yelp.” Used first as Jackson’s forces charged in the Battle of Bull Run, this otherworldly battle cry caught on and was used in charges throughout the Confederate Army. It became the stuff of nightmares throughout Union forces.

“Transformation” is the core of the Jackson (1824-1863) saga, according to Gwynne. From 1851 to 1861, Thomas Jonathan Jackson was a withdrawn, ineffective Virginia Military Institute physics teacher with no apparent leadership qualities. He was often called “Tom Fool” at VMI. In 14 short months, the man who failed to control sailing spitballs and student pranks in the classroom metamorphosed into the rock star known as General “Stonewall” Jackson, military genius of the Western World.

Stepping into command in the Civil War summoned Jackson’s West Point training (Class of ’86), as well as an unforeseen focus on defeat of an enemy. He led undermanned, malnourished, ill-equipped troops, galvanizing the Southern effort through victories from Harpers Ferry, the first battle at Bull Run through the Shenandoah Valley campaign, Antietam, then the second battle at Bull Run and the battle of Chancellorsville.

Bernard Bee, another Confederate general who watched Jackson defend Henry Hill at the first battle of Bull Run, bestowed the moniker “Stonewall” upon him. “There is Jackson, standing like a stone wall,” Bee told his regiment. “Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Rally behind the Virginians!”

In contrast to the former professor Jackson’s unpopularity and classroom chaos, the ingenious General Stonewall Jackson was an unrelenting disciplinarian who was actually idolized by his soldiers. He innovated practice marches, which kept the troops sharp, fit and fast on their feet. “Always mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy, if possible,” he preached. And he followed those directives, pioneering the use of supply trains to relocate his regiments and making clandestine troop movement a central strategy. His tactical maneuvers were the talk of salons here and abroad.

When the shattering of Jackson’s left arm in the battle of Chancellorsville led to amputation and his death from pneumonia at age 39, it was, perhaps, General Robert E. Lee who grieved most profoundly. He said, “Jackson has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right.” It seemed then as if Stonewall Jackson’s disappearance from the Confederate effort took Southern power with it.

“Tom’s Fool” was barely a memory. Dramatic mourning for Jackson engulfed not only the Confederacy but also the Union. Gwynne pointed out that this death “triggered the first great national outpouring of grief for a fallen leader in the country’s history.”

Samuel C. Gwynne is author also of “Empire of the Summer Moon,” which won a Pulitzer Prize and National Book Critics Circle award. He is a prize-winning journalist whose work has appeared in Time Magazine, Texas Monthly, the New York Times and many other publications. His talk was part of the History series with Heritage lecture Friends of Boca Grande Community

Rediscovering America: A Quiz on the Missouri Compromise and Slavery

By Dan Monroe InsideSources.com

Posted Mar 5, 2020 at 3:30 PM

Two hundred years ago, on March 6, 1820, President James Monroe signed into law legislation referred to as the Missouri Compromise, which prohibited slavery in the northern parts of the Louisiana Territory and allowed it in the southern parts. Under the Missouri Compromise Act, Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state and Maine was admitted as a free state.

The quiz below, from the Ashbrook Center at Ashland University, provides an opportunity for you to test your knowledge of the Missouri Compromise, its

repeal in 1854 and its significance in the growing contentiousness over the issue of slavery that eventually led to the Civil War.

1. In what year did Missouri first apply for statehood?

A. 1812

B. 1815

C. 1818

D. 1819

2. Which statesman, referred to as the “Great Compromiser,” is credited with getting the Missouri Compromise Act passed?

A. Martin Van Buren

B. Henry Clay

C. William Pinkney

D. Stephen Douglas

3. The Louisiana Territory, which was central to the Missouri Compromise, had been bought by the United States for \$15 million in 1803 from what country?

A. France

B. Canada

C. Mexico

D. Spain

4. Congressman James Tallmadge Jr. of New York introduced a proposed amendment to the bill that would eventually become the Missouri Compromise. The amendment, which was ultimately rejected by the Senate, would have done what?

A. Prohibited the introduction of new slaves into Missouri

B. Emancipated Missouri slaves at the age of 25

C. Emancipated children born to slaves in Missouri

D. All of the above

5. The Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the Missouri Compromise's restriction on slavery in the Louisiana Territory and gave territorial legislatures the power to decide whether they would petition to enter the Union as slave or free states. In what year was this legislation passed?

A. 1824

B. 1840

C. 1854

D. 1861

6. Opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Act gave rise to what political party?

A. Whig Party

B. Federalist Party

C. Democratic Party

D. Republican Party

7. Which former president wrote in a letter that he believed the Missouri Compromise would be the "knell of the Union"?

A. George Washington

B. John Adams

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. James Madison

8. In 1821, Missouri became the first state West of the Mississippi River to be admitted into the Union. Which state was next to be admitted?

A. Ohio

B. Arkansas

C. Michigan

D. Texas

9. Which well-known Supreme Court case affirmed the right of slave owners to take their slaves into all of the Western territories, further heightening tensions between free and slave states?

- A. Dred Scott v. Sanford
- B. Plessy v. Ferguson
- C. Marbury v. Madison
- D. Gibbons v. Ogden

10. Which of the following post-Missouri Compromise wars had implications on the issue of slavery?

- A. Border War
- B. Mexican-American War
- C. Civil War
- D. All of the above

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D, 5-C, 6-D, 7-C, 8-B, 9-A, 10-D

ABOUT THE WRITER

Dan Monroe, a member of the Ashbrook Center faculty, is associate professor and chair of the Department of History and Political Science at Millikin University.

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Bruce's History Lessons: John C. Calhoun and the coming of the Civil War

Bruce Kauffmann

Bruce Kauffmann is a historian, syndicated columnist, author, and speaker.

George Clinton is the other.)

Then, in 1832, he resigned as Jackson's vice John C. Calhoun, arguably South Carolina's most famous politician, died this week (March 31) in 1850. If there was ever a man whose desire for the presidency was in inverse proportion to his deserving of it, it was Calhoun.

In the early 19th century, Calhoun was a rising political star, serving in the House of Representatives, becoming secretary of war under President James Monroe, and later serving as vice president under John Quincy Adams and his successor, Andrew Jackson. That made Calhoun one of only two men to serve as vice president in two different administrations. (The little-known president in order to represent South Carolina in the U.S. Senate, where he waged a relentless campaign against federal interference with states' rights, and against any attempt to end or contain the institution of slavery. No politician in American history championed slavery more fervently than did Calhoun, who argued that slavery was not evil but "a positive good" that preserved "white supremacy" and prevented "race and class conflict," by preventing slave insurrections and bloodshed.

To those ends, Senator Calhoun fought every attempt to curtail slavery's westward expansion into the territories America was acquiring. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 prohibited slavery in any new U.S. territory north of Missouri's southern border, and a proposed amendment in the House, the Wilmot Proviso, aimed to prohibit slavery in any territory acquired during the Mexican-American War. In response, Calhoun argued that southerners had sacrificed as much blood and treasure as northerners in acquiring America's western territories. Therefore, slavery should be allowed in any new territory, and future state, that wanted it. Calhoun even opposed the Compromise of 1850, which balanced California's admission into the Union as a free state with several pro-southern provisions, including removing the Wilmot Proviso from proposed legislation. Fortunately, the Compromise of 1850 passed (albeit after Calhoun's death),

which somewhat eased the North-South tensions Calhoun had so greatly exacerbated.

But not end them, as Calhoun clearly understood it would not. Sensing the stakes and the repercussions of the growing split between northerners and southerners over slavery, Calhoun made an uncanny prediction on his deathbed in 1850. “The Union is doomed to dissolution ...” he said. “I fix its probable occurrence within 12 years ... It may be brought about in a manner that none now foresee. But the probability is it will explode in a Presidential election.”

The Civil War began 11 years later, and as Calhoun foretold, it did “explode” in a presidential election – Abe Lincoln’s. Then again, thanks to Lincoln winning that election, the dissolution that Calhoun expected, and did so much to bring about, was prevented.

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How the Civil War Got Its Name

From “insurrection” to “rebellion” to “Civil War,” finding a name for the conflict was always political.

What happened on January 6 at the US Capitol? Depending on who’s telling the tale, it was a “protest,” “insurrection,” “riot,” or, as commemorative shirts worn by some of the participants put it, “**MAGA Civil War**.” Historian Gaines M. Foster writes that **Americans once used a similar range of terms to describe what we now think of as the actual Civil War**.

After Confederate troops fired on Fort Sumter in April 1861, Foster writes, President Lincoln described the situation as an “insurrection.” But within months, he instead adopted “rebellion.” That word had a

more distinctly negative connotation than it does today. Foster notes that international lawyer Emmerich de Vattel's *The Law of Nations*, considered authoritative at the time, suggests that an "insurrection" may be justified, but "rebellion" is by definition "void of all appearance of justice."

Some supporters of the Union cause, including Frederick Douglass, attempted to reclaim "abolition war."

Meanwhile, among Confederates and their sympathizers in the North, one popular term for the conflict was "abolition war." It evoked radical ideas like racial equality that many whites all over the country opposed. The *Macon Daily Telegraph* reported that many in the Midwest viewed the conflict as "an unholy, unchristian, unjust Abolition War."

Some supporters of the Union cause, including Frederick Douglass, attempted to reclaim "abolition war." Douglass argued that the war was necessarily one of abolition because the destruction of slavery was necessary for the preservation of the Constitution and the nation.

In the years after the war ended, Foster writes, no single term prevailed among southern whites. Some spoke of the "Confederate War for Independence," or just the "Confederate War." (The "War of Northern Aggression" was rarely used until it was adopted by neo-Confederates and others opposed to racial integration in the mid-twentieth century.) Gradually, southerners settled on the "War between the States." Former Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens argued that this reflected the fact that the United States had never been "one Political Society" and that the war had been between states "regularly organized into two separate Federal Republics."

In the North, meanwhile, a shift was happening. During and immediately after the war, northerners most commonly referred to it as a “rebellion.” But as **Reconstruction was quashed** and the nation permitted the rise of the Jim Crow terror regime, many white northerners sought to bridge the divide with their southern counterparts by using a neutral term. By the 1890s, “Civil War” was clearly the favorite term used in newspapers. Soon after the turn of the century, Congress officially adopted it over “the rebellion.”

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Books by Bill Teegarden

I just finished my first Eric J. Wittenberg book "Glory Enough For All Sheridan's Second Raid the Battle of Trevillian Station". An **after-action** report with marvelous commentary that gives you the feel that you are in the middle of the fight. Eric writes the way he talks which makes the book flow so easily. Five Stars

[Glory @ Wilmington](#)

[How The South Won The Civil War](#)

[North Against South](#)

[Irresistible Tide](#)

[Lee & Grant on DVD](#)

[Adaption & Survival in the Civil War](#)

[Congress @ War](#)

[Hellmira](#)

2021 Events Calendar

Scott Britton, President of the Civil War Round Table of the Mid-Ohio Valley, and Education Committee Chairperson Jerrie Berentz, announce the organization's 2021 event calendar. The round table is a 501(c)3, non-profit, corporation founded in 2012 with the purpose to educate, commemorate and encourage public interest in the American Civil War. This mission is accomplished through regular bi-monthly meetings that feature education programs on a wide range of subjects related to the Civil War period; field trips to sites relevant to all periods of American history; Sponsorship of Campus Martius Museum's annual Civil War Field Day that introduces 8th-graders from throughout the region to living-history demonstrations that portray the period; and, multiple historical marker projects that honor the service and sacrifices of patriots from throughout Southeastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia.

Meetings are open to the public and there are no membership dues or admission fees required to attend. Small donations are accepted to offset a portion of the cost of the meetings.

Thursday, January 21, 7:00 p.m.

But Not For My Children: The Holland Brothers' Unlikely Journey from Slavery

Scott Britton, CWRT President and Executive Director of The Castle Historic House Museum in Marietta, will present original research

Thursday, March 18, 7:00 p.m.

Ohio Women in the Civil War Home Front.

Kelly Mezurek, author, lecturer, and Professor of American History at Wash University, Akron, Ohio, will return to the CWRT-MOV.

Thursday, May 20, 7:00 p.m.

Seceding from Secession: The Civil War, Politics, and the Creation of West Virginia

Eric Wittenberg, Columbus OH, attorney, author, historian, battlefield tour guide, preservationist, and expert in Civil War cavalry operations will speak on the subject of his recently published book.

Thursday, July 15, 7:00 p.m.

A Historical Overview of the Gullah Geechee Culture and Its Impact on the South, the Nation and the World

Sherman Pyatt, a native of Charleston SC, author, historian, and Member of the Board of Commissioners of the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, Johns Island, SC, will introduce guests to South Carolina's Sea Island Gullah Geechee people.

Thursday, September 16, 7:00 p.m.

Behind Enemy Lines: Harriet Tubman in the Civil War - The Port Royal Experiment

Ilene Evans, Davis WV, dancer, historian, teacher, storyteller and creator of General Moses: Stories from the Life of Harriet Tubman, will tell us about one of her favorite subjects.

Thursday - Sunday, November 4 - 7

Seat of the Rebellion South Carolina Field Trip

Cowpens National Battlefield, Charleston Plantation and Historical City Tours, Fort Sumter National Monument, H.L. Hunley, Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site, Camden Battlefield and more

Thursday, November 18, 7:00 p.m.

Civil War Music

Steve and Lisa Ball, Columbus OH, collectors, educators, historians, musicians, and vocalists, will entertain and educate about Civil War Music.

To Be Determined

Historical Marker Dedication Events

Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Fearing and Brig. Gen. Rufus R. Dawes

All education programs will be virtual until public health regulations permit large or "mass gatherings". Pre-registration for virtual events will be required. Event alerts with registration information will be sent to those who have registered for the CWRT-MOV newsletter and electronic mail updates at www.cwrt-mov.org. More details and information about the *Seat of Rebellion South Carolina Field Trip*, November 4 - 7, 2021, and historical marker dedication events will be provided at a future date. Contact Recording Secretary Leight Murray at 740 706 2575 with questions or for more information.

The Civil War Round Table of the Mid-Ohio Valley is affiliated with the Marietta Community Foundation. Donations to the foundation on behalf of the Civil War Round Table of the Mid-Ohio Valley Fund are tax deductible.

Leight – I had trouble copying photos that you had at the bottom of the article.

Will you plug them in here?

Thanks,

Bill

From: **THOMAS BUCKLEY** <tlbuckley@comcast.net> Wheeling CWRT

THE OHIO VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE UPDATE FOR JANUARY 2021. FUTURE MEETINGS? The January meeting of the Ohio Valley Civil War Roundtable has, of course, been cancelled. We are hoping that things will be getting back to whatever normal was this Spring. Hopefully by March or April we will be able to have meetings again. Keep checking the updates for meeting announcements.

JUNETEENTH. Juneteenth, also known as Freedom Day, Liberation Day, Jubilee Day, or Emancipation Day, is the commemoration of June 19, 1865. This was the day that Union General Gordon Granger announced the end of slavery in Texas, ending slavery in the former Confederate States of America. Flushing's Underground Railroad Museum director, Kristina Estle, is beginning to plan for a Juneteenth festival in Flushing this coming June. If any members of the Roundtable, or anyone with an interest in History, would be interested in helping in any way, please contact Kristina at kristina.estle@ugrrf.org.

ANYTHING FOR THE UPDATES? If you have any Civil War related articles or information that you would like to share, please email me at tlbuckley@comcast.net. Any help will be appreciated.

PLANNING A TRIP TO GETTYSBURG?? If you are thinking of a trip to Gettysburg and you normally take the Pennsylvania Turnpike you might want to consider another route. I have heard that the tolls for the

Turnpike will be going up 45% for those who do not have EZPass and 6% for those who do. You might want to take historic US Rt. 30. I believe that the last time we went to Gettysburg, the toll from New Stanton to Blue Mountain was around \$20.00.

FRESH LOOK AT McCLELLAN AND THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN. This is the book that I am currently re-reading. Steven R. Stotelmyer's book, *Too Useful To Sacrifice*, gives a thought-provoking reassessment of General George B. McClellan's performance in the Maryland Campaign. Stotelmyer gives a very convincing contradiction to the usual claims of McClellan being slow and timid. If you have an interest in the real turning point of the war, the Maryland Campaign, you should check out *Too Useful To Sacrifice* it may change your opinion of one of the war's controversial generals, Little Mac. What have you been reading?

A PAIR OF RELICS OF MORGAN'S RAID WITH A JEFFERSON COUNTY CONNECTION. For Christmas, this year I received a copy of *Suppliers to the Confederacy Volume Four: From Brass Pins, Pistols & Swords to Warships* by David C. Burt. I now have all four volumes. These books document the tremendous variety of arms and supplies purchased by the confederacy, mostly from Britain and some from Austria, during the war. I was surprised to see several pages about a couple of relics with a local connection. The relics are a British buff leather sword belt with a nickel-plated snake buckle and a US M1833 Dragoon Saber. These were captured by Colonel James Collier's Steubenville Militia in a skirmish with General John Hunt Morgan's raiders in Jefferson County, Ohio on July 26, 1863. As of December 30, the sword belt and saber were on Midwest Civil War Relic's website listed under swords and are for sale. If you are thinking about buying these items, they are priced at \$12,500.00. Just a bit too much for my budget.

They are pictured below.

Leight, another failure. unable to copy pic from email.

