



**Volume 57, No 2
February, 2017**

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Battle Cry

Founded 1961,
Newsletter of the Sacramento Civil War Round Table
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President's Message

The time continues to pass at a rate difficult to keep up with. This message will concentrate on a program and speaker not to be missed. Our next presentation will be a command performance of a television program originally presented to us several years ago which was originally first broadcast on February 11, 1956 of a live production of "The Day Lincoln Was Shot" based on the immensely popular book of the same name by Jim Bishop. Jim Lane will show his prize kinescope of that show which was on Ford Star Jubilee, CBS, which featured live un-taped performances by celebrated performers of that era. Jim may have the only copy of that show in existence. Do not be discouraged by the age of this showing as it looks great. It stars the best actor who ever played Lincoln (Raymond Massey), Lillian Gish as Mary, and Jack Lemmon as John Wilkes Booth. And it is narrated by the superb actor Charles Laughton who used to travel the provinces with classic performances by him and his well-selected group.

I have seen it several times and I cannot recommend it more highly. Our group was enthralled by this production and it is well worth another viewing along with Jim's presentation which we have enjoyed many times on numerous occasions and on multiple subjects. This is a "Don't Miss This One" occasion and I hope to see you there.

On another note, the Board will meet with the Crowne Plaza Hotel representatives next week regarding our November 2017 Conference plans.

Don Hayden, Vice President

MINUTES
SACRAMENTO CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
Wednesday, January 11, 2017
HOF BRAU RESTAURANT, 2500 WATT AVENUE, SACRAMENTO

ATTENDANCE – 23

MEMBERS – 21: Don Hayden, Vice President, George W. Foxworth, Treasurer, Barbara Leone, Secretary, Silver Williams, Program Director, Roy Bishop, Arnd Gartner, Ron Grove, Bob Hanley, Nina Henley, Wayne Henley, Chris Highsmith, James Juanitas, Dennis Kohlmann (MAL), Arnold Kunst, John Rice, Paul Ruud (MAL), Nick Scivoletto, Richard Sickert, Raymond Valdez, Maxine Wollen, John Zasso.

GUESTS – 2: David Dixon, Don A. Zajic.

1. The meeting was called to order by Don Hayden and he led the Pledge. John Zasso conducted the raffle.
2. David Dixon talked to us about "The Lost Gettysburg Address." There were 3 featured speakers on Nov 19, 1863: Edward Everett gave his virtually forgotten 2-hour speech, Lincoln's 2-minute speech is remembered for posterity and Charles Anderson spoke in the late afternoon at Gettysburg Presbyterian Church. Everett's speech was distributed in advance to all the loyal newspapers but Anderson's was never published and was lost for 150 years. David maintains that to fully understand Lincoln's Address, it's important to understand all 3 speeches. The Gettysburg dedication was not only to honor the fallen soldiers, it was the most important political event since the Election of 1860.
3. David told how Anderson's manuscript was discovered. Rob Tolley became friends with the Skinners of Pinedale, Wyoming. Bartley Skinner is the great grandson of Charles Anderson. Three boxes of Charles' artifacts, letters, etc. arrived while Rob was there. Rob convinced the Skinners to donate most of the material to scholarly societies. Rob finally realized a document that perplexed him was the Third Gettysburg Speech.
4. Charles was born in 1814. He became a successful lawyer in Ohio and served one term in the State Senate where his unconventional ideas were not well received. He was asthmatic and moved to San Antonio in 1859. Anderson spoke at a meeting of secessionists in support of the Union and when this speech reached Washington it made him a national figure for the first time.
5. Robert E. Lee was in Texas as the Commander of the Military Department of Texas. Lee and Anderson were close friends. Twice Lee told Charles he intended to remain with Virginia if it seceded. Anderson replied that an oath of allegiance cannot be broken. David believes this was the last conversation between the two friends.
6. The War began in April, 1861 when Robert Anderson, Charles' brother, surrendered Fort Sumter. Charles and his family were imprisoned in TX; his family was released but he was put in a military prison. He escaped and after a long journey through Mexico he and his family arrived in New York where he talked to a full house, a hero.
7. Returning to Ohio, he was appointed Colonel of the 93rd Ohio Volunteer Regiment which he raised. They were at Stones River, Tennessee, and Charles was wounded twice. In the treasure trove, David found a map of the Battlefield drawn by Charles shortly after the Battle.
8. Anderson was the keynote speaker at the rousing political rally held in the Church after the dedication. Lincoln and the other notables were there. This 3rd address was ordered to be printed but wasn't.
9. David compared portions of Everett's speech with Anderson's. About the dead: Everett-it is sweet to die for one's country. Anderson-the dead must have justice and revenge. About the Southern people: Everett-he believed they wanted to be reunited into the Union and the masses had no bitterness toward the Union in 1863. Anderson-he felt the Southern people had been duped by their leaders and had been taken advantage of by them. About the Southern leaders: Everett-there was no bitterness even against them and they could live normal lives. Anderson-he considered them corrupt vile aristocrats who would receive severe treatment.
10. The 3 speeches were a grouping, each having a specific purpose. Everett's was to educate about the Battle and the past; Lincoln's was to suggest what the future would look like. Anderson's was to motivate and agitate the populous into fighting and winning the War. But Anderson refused to campaign for Lincoln.
11. Charles Anderson was a man of strong convictions who did not hesitate to make them known.
12. The next Board Meeting is Wednesday, February 8, 2017, 10:00 AM at Brookfield's.

Barbara Leone, Secretary

Treasurer's Report

The cash balance following the January 11th meeting was \$5,721.50. Thanks to John Zasso, other members, and guests, the raffle brought in \$71.00.

George W. Foxworth, Treasurer

Coming Programs for 2017

Date	Speaker	Topic
February 8th	Jim Lane	"FILM: The Day Lincoln Was Shot"
March 8th	Bernie Quinn	"Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain"
April 12th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
May 10th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
June 14th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
July 12th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined

2017 Membership

The 2017 membership renewal is due as of January 1, 2017. The dues are \$20.00 and you can renew at a monthly meeting or send to the Treasurer through the mail. For all checks, make them payable to **Sacramento Civil War Round Table** and send them to

George W. Foxworth
9463 Salishan Court
Sacramento, CA 95826-5233

Remember, you can also pay at any monthly meeting.

NEWSLETTER CIVIL WAR ARTICLES

Civil War articles/book reviews are welcome. The submission deadline is the 1st of each month for that month's **Battle Cry**. However, you can submit articles at anytime. Please submit your items in Microsoft Word or regular email to:

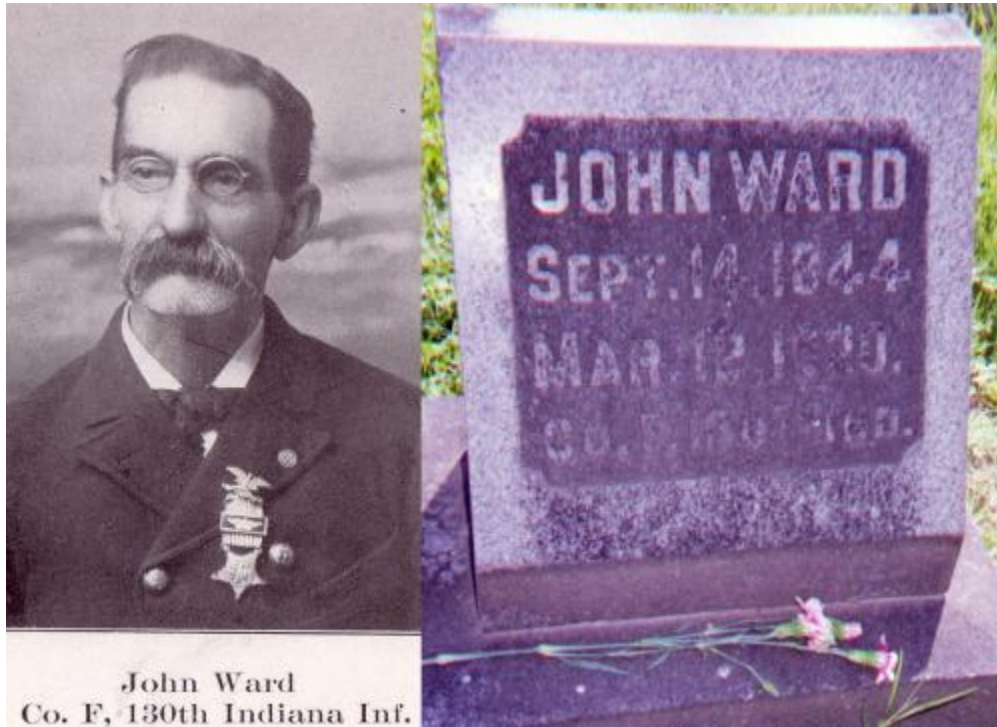
gwfoxworth@sbcglobal.net

Do not submit scanned files since I may need to edit files to combine the **Battle Cry**.

The **Battle Cry** is the monthly newsletter of the Sacramento CWRT. Submissions are subject to availability of space and size limitations. Submissions do not necessarily reflect the views of the organization or the Editor. The official address of this organization is: Sacramento Civil War Round Table, Post Office Box 254702, Sacramento, CA 95865-4702. <http://www.sacramentocwrt.org> is the web site address. Check the web for past newsletter editions and information about the group.

JOHN WARD

John Ward, a Union veteran of the Civil War, moved to Sacramento in the years after the War. He helped build our great city and is buried here.

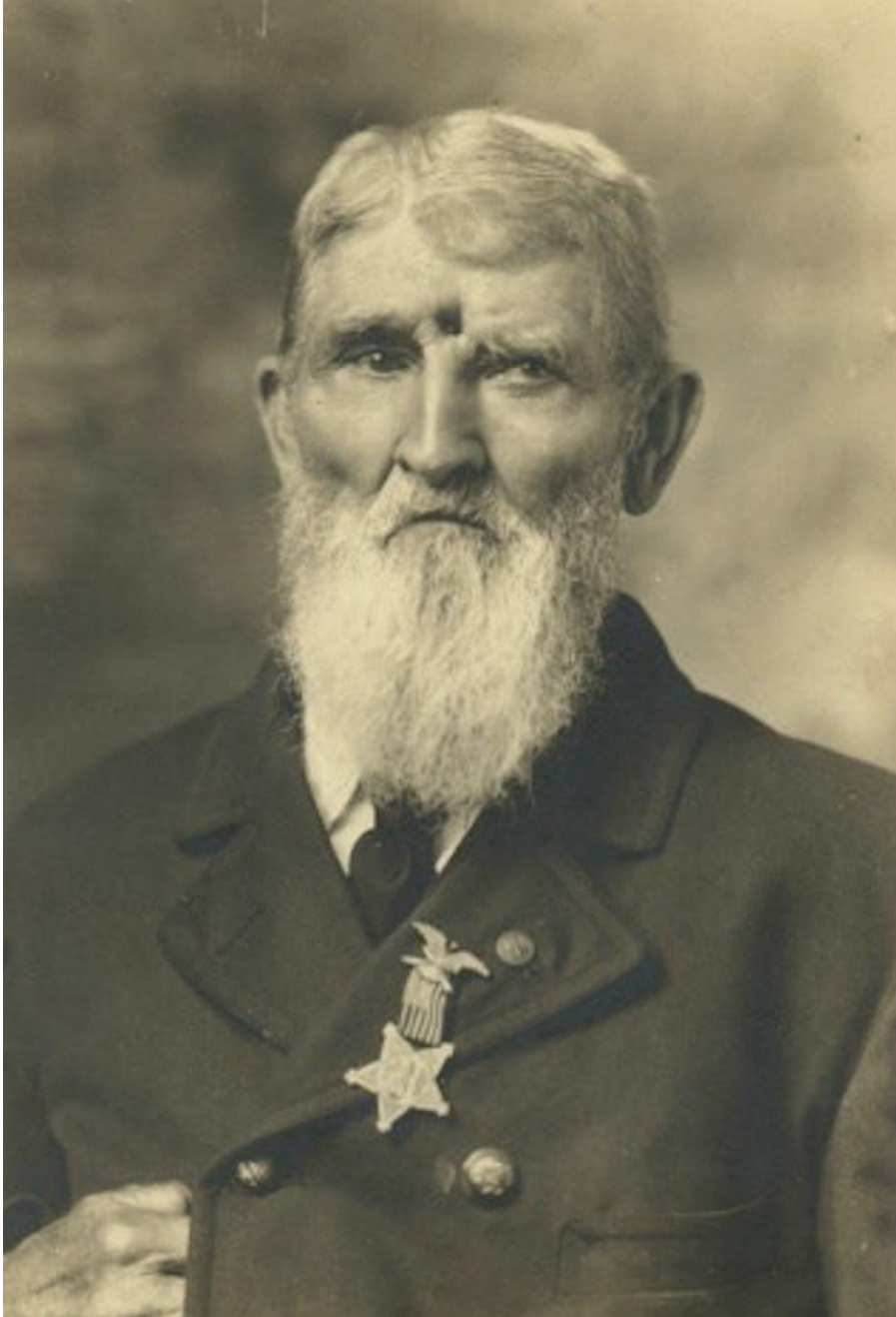


John Ward was born in 1844 in Indiana. He served in the 130th Indiana Volunteer Infantry between September 1863 until May 1865 in Georgia and Tennessee. During this time, Ward fought in the battles of Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Franklin, and Nashville, among others, and was wounded twice. Ward moved to Sacramento in 1903.

Submitted by - Sebastian Nelson (sebnelson@gmail.com)

This Civil War Vet walked around with a bullet in his face for 31 years

by Team Mighty by Julia Mason, History Buff - March 24, 2016, 11:05:41 AM, Civil War, History





Jacob Miller was shot in the head at the Battle of Chickamagua on 19 September 1863.

Never heard of it? The most significant Union defeat in the Western Theater of the American Civil War, **the Battle resulted in the second-highest number of casualties after the Battle of Gettysburg.** Everyone in Miller's unit assumed he was one of them.

The Union soldier ended up living for another 54 years. His survival was nothing short of miraculous. Why's that? Because he had a giant bullet hole in his forehead. Left for dead on the battlefield, Miller regained consciousness hours later.

His firsthand account of the Battle was published by *The Joliet Daily News* in 1911. It's a riveting read.

When I came to my senses some time after I found I was in the rear of the Confederate line. So not to become a prisoner, I made up my mind to make an effort to get around their line and back on my own side. I got up with the help of my gun as a staff, then went back some distance, then started parallel with the line of Battle. I suppose I was so covered with blood that those that I met, did not notice that I was a Yank, (at least our Major, my former Captain, did not recognize me when I met him after passing to our own side).

The wound never really healed, but it's pretty safe to assume it saved his life. What happened next?

I suffered for nine months then I got a furlough home to Logansport and got Drs. Fitch and Colman to operate on my wound. They took out the musket ball. After the operation a few days, I returned to the hospital at Madison and stayed there till the expiration of my enlistment, September 17, 1864.

Seventeen years after I was wounded, a buckshot dropped out of my wound and thirty one years after, two pieces of lead came out.

Let that sink in for a moment. **Miller walked around with a bullet in his forehead for 31 years.** Was he bitter? Hardly.

Some ask how it is I can describe so minutely my getting wounded and getting off the Battlefield after so many years. My answer is ***I have an everyday reminder of it in my wound and constant pain in the head, never free of it while not asleep.*** The whole scene is imprinted on my brain as with a steel engraving. I haven't written this to complain of any one being in fault for my misfortune and suffering all these years, ***the government is good to me and gives me \$40.00 per month pension.***

Notice how he's wearing a Medal of Honor? It has nothing to do with the hole in his head. **Miller was awarded the Medal in recognition of his gallantry in the charge of a "volunteer storming party" on 22 May 1863.**

Submitted by Silver N. Williams

Carl Cannon's Morning Note -- Hannibal Paine

Good morning, it's Tuesday, August 30, 2016. On this date 155 years ago, a Confederate soldier named Hannibal Paine wrote an interesting letter to his family in Tennessee. It was clear by the waning days of August 1861 that neither the North nor the South was bluffing – and that the War raging in this country would be long and bloody. But why was it being fought?

In the years after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, an alternate accounting of the Civil War would take root among Southern historians, politicians, journalists, and millions of nostalgic White residents from the states that had been brought to heel by the Union Army.

Slavery? No, that wasn't really the cause. This fight was about principle. Or economics. Or states' rights. Or something. In songs, speeches, newspaper articles, and oral histories passed from one generation to the next – and in books and films ranging from "Gone With the Wind" to "Lee's Lieutenants" – a more chivalrous version of Southern society was presented to generations of Americans who came later.

I won't deny that Whites and Blacks in the South often had complicated relationships. And I wouldn't think of asserting that the North was free of prejudice. But as Private Hannibal Paine would casually reveal, many of the Confederates knew they were fighting to preserve a system of apartheid so harsh and absolute that one human being could hold others in bondage in perpetuity – based on skin color.

"It is insulting [to say] that we are fighting for an abstract right common to all humanity," Charles Woodward Hutson, a Confederate volunteer from South Carolina, wrote in an 1861 letter home. "Every reflecting child will glance at the darkey who waits on him and laugh at the idea."

William Grimball, an artillery officer in Lee's Army, also from South Carolina, put it even more bluntly. In a November 20, 1860, letter to his oldest sister, Elizabeth, who spent the War in Philadelphia and who doesn't seem to have been a secessionist, Grimball wrote, "A stand must be made for African slavery or it is forever lost."

"Life, liberty, and property are at stake" is how Hannibal Paine phrased his motivations in his August 30, 1861, letter. "Any man in the South would rather die battling for civil and political liberty than submit to the base usurpations of a Northern Tyrant."

In other words, the Civil War's combatants knew they were fighting over slavery, and some were honest enough to admit that rationalizing its very existence depended on a primal form of racism. I'd make a couple more observations about these letters.

The first is that William Grimball did not survive the War. He died in a military hospital in 1864. One of three brothers who fought for the Lost Cause, he came from a prominent Low County family and probably could have avoided combat had he chosen to do so. I mention this because the Confederates' valor venerated in Southern lore, and exhibited by Grimball and his brothers, was never the issue. These were brave men, yes, but misguided ones.

The second point I'd make is that the "property" rights these men were defending was the ability to keep other human beings in bondage. It was the "Northern Tyrant," better known as Abraham Lincoln, who pointed out the fallacy of this thinking.

Finally, in invoking the phrase, "life, liberty, and property," these Southerners were skipping over similar language Thomas Jefferson placed in the Declaration of Independence to invoke earlier phrasing made famous by an Englishman, John Locke. They were doing this to sidestep the word "happiness."

Both Jefferson and Locke were addressing the same subject: They were arguing against the doctrine known as "the divine right of kings." And if "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" seems more lyrical and persuasive, and more American, if you will, it seemed that way in Colonial Times, too.

But John Locke would have approved of Thomas Jefferson's edits, and never would have sanctioned his words being used to justify depriving freedom to other people. I'm not guessing when I say that. In 1690, in a work called "Second Treatise," Locke expounded on his earlier writing, explaining what he meant by "lives, liberties, and estates, which I call by the general name 'property.'" "Every man has a property in his own person," Locke continued. "This nobody has any right to but himself. The labor of his body, and the work of his hands, we must say, are properly his."

Carl M. Cannon, Washington Bureau Chief, RealClearPolitics

Submitted by Silver N. Williams