



Volume 57, No 3
March, 2017

2017 Officers:

Vacant, President
(xxx) xxx-xxxx

Anne M. Peasley, IPP
(530) 320-5112
apeasley22@gmail.com

Donald J. Hayden, Vice President
(916) 485-1246
djhbooklover@yahoo.com

Silver N. Williams,
Program Director
(916) 408-4574
snw5678@aol.com

Barbara A. Leone, Secretary
(916) 457-3915
bleonelachatte@hotmail.com

George W. Foxworth,
Treasurer
(916) 362-0178
gwofforth@sbcglobal.net

Dennis Kohlmann, MAL
(916) 726-4432
gkohlma@aol.com

Paul G. Ruud, MAL
(530) 886-8806
paulruud@gmail.com

VACANT
Editor

SCWRT Website
www.sacramentocwrt.com

Kim Knighton, Webmaster
webmaster@digitalthumbprint.com

Battle Cry

Founded 1961,
Newsletter of the Sacramento Civil War Round Table
P.O. BOX 254702
Sacramento, CA 95865-4702
<http://sacramentocwrt.com/>



President's Message

I enjoyed Jim Lane's splendid showing of "The Day Lincoln Was Shot." It is amazing that he has such a fine copy of that television special from years ago and appreciated his presentation immensely. The actors were quite impressive and we appreciate the opportunity to see it once again.

The next two meetings, Bernie Quinn will present "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain" in March and "The Battle For Little Round Top" in April. These should be interesting presentations and both subjects reflect the immense interest generated for the movie-loving public by the classic movie "Gettysburg."

The plans for our hosting of the West Coast Civil War Conference are proceeding smoothly and our Board is concentrating on hosting this annual event and I am happy we have obtained a bevy of excellent speakers including many of the best presenters available all over the country. Be sure to continue the solid support our group has consistently provided and I strongly encourage all members not to miss this event. For me and many of us, this is the highlight of our year and has been greatly appreciated for thirty plus years. The dates are November 10 - 12, 2017, from Friday afternoon through Sunday morning. Once again, the locale is The Crowne Plaza Hotel at 5321 Date Avenue off Madison Avenue which has provided good food and has proven a wonderful venue for a splendid weekend of Civil War history.

We look forward to seeing as many of our members attend our meetings monthly to support our speakers and their efforts to educate and inform us and encourage spreading the word to friends and family about our group and the Annual Conference as well.

Don Hayden, Vice President

MINUTES
SACRAMENTO CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2017
HOF BRAU RESTAURANT, 2500 WATT AVENUE, SACRAMENTO

ATTENDANCE – 23

MEMBERS – 19: Don Hayden, Vice President, George W. Foxworth, Treasurer, Barbara Leone, Secretary, Silver Williams, Program Director, James Armstrong, Roy Bishop, Harvey Cain, Marsha Jutovsky, Alice Corley, Arnd Gartner, Alan Geiken, Ron Grove, Chris Highsmith, John Rice, Paul Ruud (MAL), Nick Scivoletto, Richard Sickert, Roxanne Spizzirri, John Zasso.

GUESTS – 4: Esther Boeck, Jim Lane, Larry Spizziri, Richard Spizzirri.

1. The meeting was called to order by Don Hayden and he led the Pledge. John Zasso conducted the raffle. Don discussed the need for all members to participate in the West Coast Civil War Conference, November 10-12, 2017 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Paul Ruud, Chairman.
2. Jim Lane is a multi-talented actor and film critic. He acquired “The Day Lincoln Died” in 2010. It is a kinescope: a way to record or preserve a live TV presentation. It involves setting up a movie camera and filming the sound and image off a monitor. We saw a kinescope that was broadcast on February 11, 1956, the eve of Lincoln’s birthday. It is a dramatization of Jim Bishop’s “The Day Lincoln Was Shot” with Raymond Massey as Lincoln, Lillian Gish as Mary Lincoln, and Jack Lemmon as John Wilkes Booth. The narrator is Charles Laughton. The Library of Congress digitized it since they did not have a copy, it may be the only survivor.
3. Jim believes that the production is good drama and good history. He has been to Ford’s Theatre and seen how it was reconstructed to match Mathew Brady’s photos. Of course, most of the dialogue cannot be confirmed, but only imagined.
4. It began with Vice President Andrew Johnson making a drunken speech as he was sworn in. Lincoln’s short speech ended with his intention to heal the nation’s wounds, to care for the survivors, and to achieve a just peace. Lincoln was irritated with Johnson and would not see him until he felt he had a need for a Vice President.
5. Mary Lincoln wanted to go to Ford’s Theatre with General Grant and his wife to see Our American Cousin because she felt the public wanted to see Lincoln and Grant. Lincoln didn’t particularly want to go out.
6. Lincoln had his first Cabinet meeting since Lee surrendered. Reconstruction was the agenda. Prior to the meeting, Secretary of War Stanton tried to resign because Lincoln had issued pardons that Stanton disagreed with. Lincoln pulled rank: the pardons would be issued and he would not accept the resignation. The President reminded Stanton how difficult Reconstruction would be and how all depended on him. Stanton accepted but objected to Lincoln and Grant appearing together in such a public place.
7. At the Cabinet meeting, Frederick Seward gave his father’s opinion for Reconstruction: the Secretary of State wanted the United States Government to do business in the South and to ensure private citizens were not molested. Lincoln wanted even the worst Confederates to be allowed to leave the country and not be executed.
8. Wilkes and his co-conspirators were to kill Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, and Grant at 10:15 PM, meet at a bridge, and leave for Maryland. At Ford’s Theatre, the broken lock on the President’s Box had not been fixed. When Grant turned down the invitation, there was no opportunity to kill him. Although Wilkes was a well-known and respected actor like his father, he was not interested in surpassing him. He wanted to be a name in history remembered by following generations.
9. Lincoln met with Vice President Johnson telling him he wanted Johnson to learn from the Cabinet members and to keep them together to make the country work as a whole again. Johnson hoped he would never have to take Lincoln’s place; Lincoln assured him God would help him.
10. During their carriage ride he told Mary Lincoln he wanted to travel. The War was over and he never felt so happy.
11. At the biggest laugh during the play, Booth fired the shot, jumped to the stage, and escaped. The President was taken to a house and attended by doctors but the wound was fatal. Mary was hysterical and removed from the room. The country mourned, the conspirators were killed, and Reconstruction was harsh.
12. The next Board of Directors' Meeting is Wednesday, March 8, 2017, 10:00 AM at Brookfield's.

Barbara Leone, Secretary

Treasurer’s Report

The cash balance following the February 8th meeting was \$5,764.26. Thanks to John Zasso, other members, and guests, the raffle brought in \$31.00.

George W. Foxworth, Treasurer

Coming Programs for 2017

Date	Speaker	Topic
March 8th	Bernie Quinn	"Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain"
April 12th	Bernie Quinn	"Battle of Little Round Top"
May 10th	Bob Hubbs	"Appomattox Painting/Alcatraz Tunnels"
June 14th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
July 12th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
August 9th	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.

Mrs. Stephen Douglas



In 1847, Stephen Douglas married his first wife, twenty one year old Martha Martin from North Carolina. A year after their marriage, Martha's father died leaving her the heiress to a 2,500 acre cotton plantation in Mississippi. Like Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, who had also married women from slave holding families, Douglas chose to distance himself from slavery. He did it by hiring a manager to run the plantation but continued to derive income from it. Stephen and Martha had two sons. But after the birth of a daughter, Mary Lucie, on January 14, 1853, Martha died from complications due to childbirth. The baby died soon after. Now as recipient of his wife's estate, Stephen had money to go along with his position as Senator.

Stephen met his second wife, the beautiful, accomplished, and charming Rose Adele Cutts, while attending a reception at the White House in the early fall of 1856. Adele Cutts was born on December 27, 1835 into a socially prominent and wealthy Catholic family. Her father, James Madison Cutts, was the nephew of Dolly Madison and second Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury Department in the Buchanan Administration. Her mother's sister, Rose O'Neal Greenhow, was to become a convicted Confederate spy during the Civil War. Adele was comfortable in high society having met many people in high positions through the family's connections. As a child, Adele spent much time at the home of Dolly Madison, cosseted and petted due to her remarkable beauty and good nature. As a young belle, she received many marriage proposals.

The forty three year-old Douglas pursued the twenty one year-old Adele ardently. They wed after a whirlwind courtship in a Catholic ceremony on November 20, 1856. Oddly, Varina Davis was quite vocal in her disgust at the difference in ages between the bride and the groom even though her own husband, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, was also twice her age. Douglas allowed his new wife to bring up his two young sons according to the tenets of her own Catholic faith.

Adele suffered a miscarriage in 1858 and took months to recover. In 1859, she gave birth to a daughter, Ellen, who died within a few months. Once again, Adele was deathly ill. She recovered in time to be able to accompany her husband while he campaigned for the Presidency in the 1860 Election. Though he lost, the couple remained part of Washington society and Adele the hostess of a brilliant salon.

At the inauguration, Douglas held Lincoln's stovepipe hat while the new President was sworn in. Douglas pledged to support the War against the South. Shortly after, on June 3, 1861, Douglas died from typhoid fever. He was forty eight years old.

After her husband's death, the twenty six year-old widow retired from society. During the War, Adele and her mother volunteered in the Washington, DC hospitals, visiting and tending to the stricken soldiers. In 1865, Clara Harris (who had been in the theater box with the Lincolns on the night of the assassination) gave a dinner party in Adele's honor. Among the guests was Captain Robert Williams. Williams, a career Army officer, had been born in Virginia but remained with the Union during the Civil War. The two were married in 1866.

Adele pleaded with President Andrew Johnson to commute the death sentence of Mary Surratt, one of the convicted conspirators in the Lincoln assassination and the first woman sentenced to execution by the Federal Government. Johnson refused saying she "kept the nest that hatched the egg."

Adele left her quiet, settled life in Washington, DC to live a peripatetic existence in the Western Territories. The newly married couple traveled from post to post. Adele and Robert had six children. Everyone said they were deliriously happy together. The last years of their lives were spent in Washington, DC where Williams was Adjutant-General.

Adele passed away in her Washington home on January 26, 1899. She is buried next to her second husband in Arlington National Cemetery. (Brigadier General Williams died on August 24, 1901 in Plainfield, New Jersey.)



What If Abraham Lincoln Had Lived?

By Harold Holzer, Lincoln Scholar

Updated 10:19 PM ET, Thursday, October 6, 2016

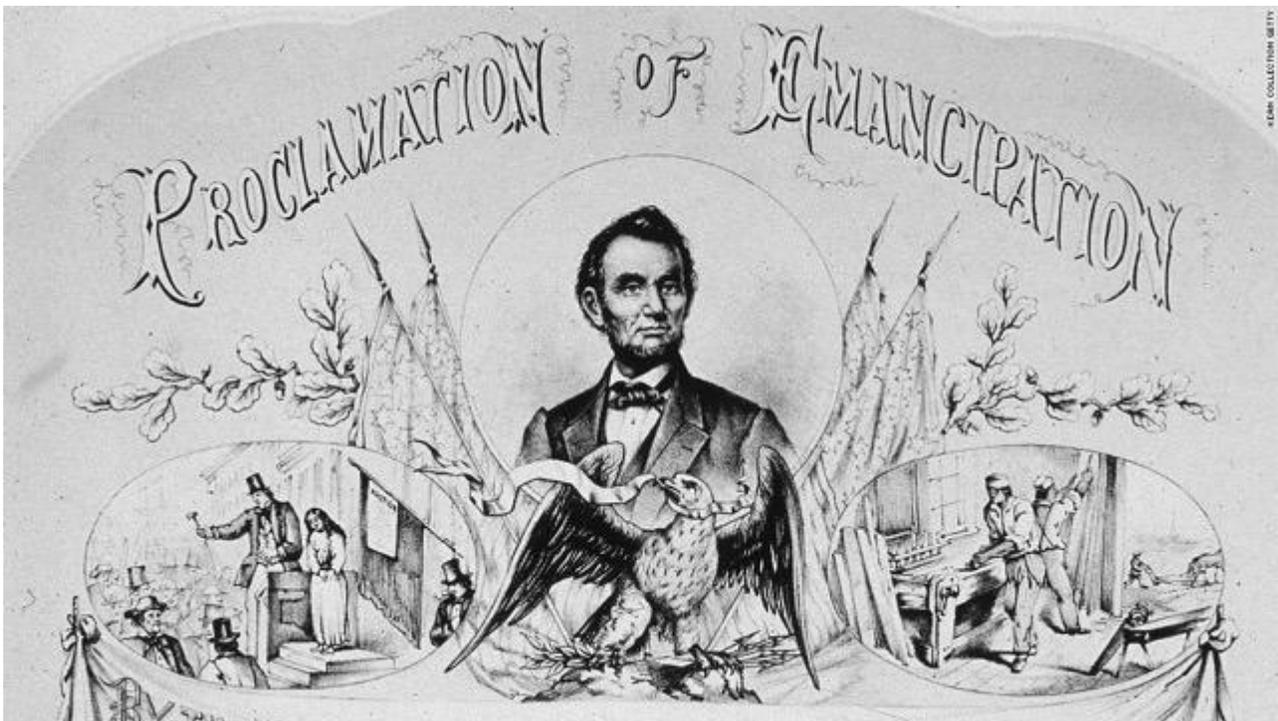
Editor's Note: Harold Holzer is the Jonathan F. Fanton Director of The Roosevelt House Public Policy Institute at Hunter College in New York City and has written 52 books on Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War.

(CNN) On Good Friday 1865, actor-turned assassin John Wilkes Booth not only ended a great American life in progress, but made his victim -- Abraham Lincoln -- seem exponentially greater in death. Ever since the 16th President died, nine hours after Booth fired his fatal shot, American presidents have been judged against the myth that replaced the man. The savior of the Union, great emancipator, and martyr of liberty has proven an all but impossible act to follow.

No wonder that, a century-and-a-half later, today's White House candidates continue to argue about what Lincoln would have done, how Lincoln might have led and whose agenda Lincoln might have endorsed. He remains both an inspiration and an aspiration.

But what if Booth had misfired on that April evening at Ford's Theatre? What if Lincoln had lived to lead? Would we still be exalting him as the greatest American president?

In a word, yes. True, post-Civil War Reconstruction proved too much for Lincoln's White House successor, the hapless and bigoted Andrew Johnson. And the same period would have tested even the politically savvy and sensitive Lincoln. But unlike Johnson, Lincoln had already sealed a preeminent reputation.



Lithograph commemorating President Abraham-Lincoln's 1862 Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves in the Confederate States, 1865. As he was signing the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, Lincoln had confided to eyewitnesses at the scene: "If my name ever goes into history, it will be for this act."

And he was right. Black freedom, along with solidifying national authority and making the Union permanent and powerful, would have stood as legacy achievements even if peacetime unity had unraveled during a second Lincoln administration.

That said, Lincoln would have been required to summon all his skills of persuasion to forge what he called, in the inaugural address he delivered just six weeks before his death, "a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Had Lincoln lived, the punitive Republican supermajority in Congress would have been just as reluctant to readmit Democratic Southerners to their pre-War seats, just as determined to dis-enfranchise Southern Whites as they enfranchised Southern Blacks.

It's of course impossible to predict whether Lincoln's survival might have meant a cleaner path to reunion and reconciliation, and toward the truly equal biracial society that has eluded us ever since.

One thing is certain: In what proved to be his final speech three evenings before his death, Lincoln had become the first president ever to support Black voting. John Wilkes Booth, who lurked on the White House lawn that night as Lincoln spoke from a second-floor window, muttered, "That means n-----r equality. That's the last speech he'll ever make." And he soon made good on his threat. We should take Lincoln at his word.

He would have fought for and perhaps secured Black voting rights in the post-War North and South.

He would surely have taken up cherished and deferred domestic priorities, too, particularly "internal improvements" as they were called: roads, canals, bridges, and railroads -- projects he had long championed. Lincoln might well have become "the infrastructure president."

Free college for all? Lincoln had signed the law authorizing the first land grant colleges, schools that evolved into today's state universities, not to mention Cornell. Count on his becoming the "education president," too.

Above all, had Lincoln lived to continue the Second American Revolution that ended slavery by the 1860s, the Third Revolution --the civil rights movement of the 1960s -- might not have been necessary. He was that gifted.

We will never know any of this for sure, but one thing is certain: Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump, and even Libertarian Gary Johnson have all tried evoking Lincoln this year. One of them will be elected in November to continue what Lincoln once called the nation's "unfinished work" of uniting us. Without Lincoln, the right to choose our next national leader might have been lost altogether. With him, however -- had he lived -- we might not be facing half the nagging crises that still plague us.

Submitted by Silver N. Williams

CAPTAIN ROBERT A. LOGAN

Robert A. Logan, 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.



ROBERT A. LOGAN
Co. I, 14th Maine Inf.



Robert A. Logan, a native of Maine, enlisted in the 14th Maine Volunteer Infantry at the age of 19 in November 1861. Logan was one of five brothers who served during the War, and he saw action at the surrender of New Orleans and the Battles of Port Hudson, Malvern Hill, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He eventually rose to the rank of Captain in the 14th Maine and was discharged in September 1865.

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