



# BUGLE CALL ECHOES

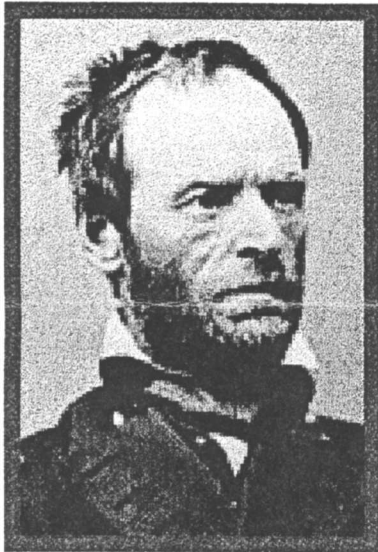


Vol. 8 No. 4, April 2000

San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table

*Knowing in part may make a fine tale, but wisdom comes from seeing the whole.*

## APRIL PROGRAM



Sherman

American Civil War.

Fred is past president of the Sacramento Civil War Round Table and currently serves as the Chairman of the West Coast Civil War Conference which is being held in Sacramento in November 2000.

Fred has spoken to the San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table on two previous occasions, Patrick Cleburne and Phil Sheridan being his topics. At the April 2000 meeting we will have an opportunity to hear him present a program on *William Sherman, His Early Years*.

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

At the April 6, 2000, meeting the Board approved a donation of \$500 to Corinth, Mississippi, "The Siege and Battle of Corinth."

### *Significant Facts:*

Shiloh was the largest battle of the Corinth Campaign, as the Battle of Shiloh was fought over the railroads in Corinth. The Corinth Siege was in the early stage of the Civil War and the remaining earthworks are rare surviving examples of early Civil War field fortifications which were part of a developing technology that was later applied extensively at Vicksburg (1863), Northern Virginia and Petersburg (1864), and Atlanta (1864). They were studied by foreign armies prior to World War I

## APRIL 2000 MEETING

The April meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table will be held at the Ramada Inn, Highway 41 and Shaw, Fresno, on Thursday, April 27, 2000.

A no-host social hour begins at 6 p.m., with dinner at 7 p.m., followed by the speaker's presentation.

Please call Gloria Carter at 559/322-9474 to advise her you will be attending the meeting, or send your check for \$15 (\$10 for students under 25) payable to the SJVCWRT, to PO Box 5695, Fresno, CA 93755.

**It is important to make a reservation to guarantee a proper dinner count. Thank you.**

and this technology evolved into the trench warfare system of World War I. Today the surviving earthworks are one of the largest and best preserved groups of field fortifications, dating to early 1862, in the United States.

In terms of aggregate numbers of troops involved, the Siege of Corinth was the greatest in the history of the Western Hemisphere. Two of the most important trunk railroads in the Confederacy passed through Corinth, Mississippi. The railroad crossover gave to Corinth a strategic significance that made it the most significant transportation hub in the western Confederacy during March-May 1862.

On September 22, 1862, Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. Slaves in the South began to leave plantations and sought refuge with the Union Army. Slaves from Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama made their way to Corinth seeking freedom. On December 17, 1862, General Grant, the overall Union commander in the area, designated John Eaton, "General Superintendent of Contrabands." The camp at Corinth was a model one. By March, 1863, the contraband camp housed 3,657 former slaves. A regiment of black soldiers was raised to guard the camp. Since so many of the men at the camp had come from Alabama, the regiment was called the 1st Alabama Infantry of African Descent—later it became the 55th US Colored Infantry.

In the spring of 1996, Tim Johnson, Dave Marquez, Bill Head and I visited Corinth. We talked to members of the Corinth Commission at the Curlee House (a Civil War NH site). They talked extensively of their plans to develop the many fortification sites around Corinth. In the past 4 years they have developed Corinth as a Civil War site. But there is still much to be done. Their goals for 2000 are:

- Continued work with Senators Trent Lott and Thad Cochran, Congressman Roger Wicker, and other Congressional leaders on legislative needs for the Corinth project and future construction funds for the Interpretive Center.
- Work with NPS to plan and design the Civil War Interpretive Center.
- Work with the NPS to nominate additional sites for National Historic Landmark status.
- Continue preservation work at our sites and assist with preservation at private sites.
- Work with Shiloh National Military Park officials to continue interpretive work and research for the Corinth-Shiloh Corridor.
- Further research for the location of the Confederate grave sites and the Contraband Camp site in an effort to mark these areas.
- To offer special events for the public and visitors.
- Continued Curlee House restoration.
- Oversee the construction of the hiking and biking trails and downtown trailhead park.
- Operate the Interim Civil War Center and offer guided tours of the NH sites by trained personnel.

Ken Moats  
President

## **BUGLE CALL ECHOES**

### **PERSONALITIES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR**

By Rick Kubiak



**General Charles Pomeroy Stone:  
A Casualty of War**

It is midnight the 8<sup>th</sup> of February 1862 and United States Army General Charles Pomeroy Stone has just been arrested, without explanation, by Army troops and thrown into solitary confinement at Fort Lafayette prison in New York harbor. He is to be held there, without the filing of formal charges, in solitary confinement for 50 days and then transferred to Fort Hamilton, where he is held an additional 139 days behind bars. He is released on August 16, 1862, still unaware of any charges that had been made against him. His confinement, without formal charges, had been a clear violation of the Articles of War. What is it that General Stone had done that warranted such harsh and seemingly unjust treatment?

Charles Pomeroy Stone was born September 30, 1824, in Greenfield, Massachusetts. He was the son of a New England doctor, and a descendent of Puritan ancestors who had fought in every war in which Americans had been engaged. Stone was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point in 1841, and was graduated 7<sup>th</sup> in his class in 1845. He was promoted to second lieutenant in the ordnance corps and assigned to duty at the Military Academy as acting assistant professor. In 1846, during the war with Mexico, Stone, as ordnance officer for General Winfield Scott, took part in all the principal battles from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious service. He received the brevet rank of first lieutenant for services in the battles of Molino del Rey, and captain for the capture of

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Chapultepec. While with the army in central Mexico Stone ascended the 17,887 ft. dormant volcano Popocatepetl. At the summit he placed his country's flag, being the first American to do so.

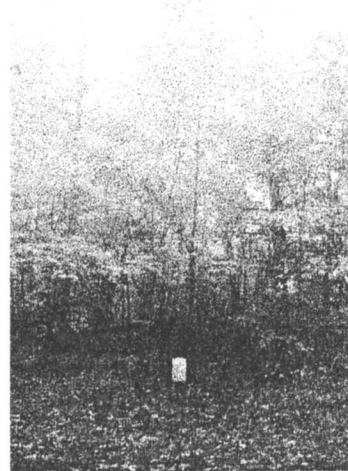
At the end of the War with Mexico, with letters of recommendation from General Scott, Stone received a leave of absence for twenty months to visit Europe and study the armies of the Continent. Upon returning to the United States he was ordered to Benicia, California, where he was appointed chief of ordnance. He spent the next five years touring the Oregon and Washington Territories, reporting on the resources of the region and selecting sites for arsenals and forts. In 1856 Stone resigned from the army and was employed by the Mexican government as chief of the scientific commission for the exploration of the state of Sonora.

In January of 1861, in anticipation of the Civil War, the patriotic Stone again donned his military uniform and under orders of General Scott served as inspector-general of the District of Columbia Militia for the purpose of organizing volunteers for the protection of Washington. By March of 1861 Stone had organized 3,400 volunteers, a large number of whom would be later mustered into military service after the firing on Fort Sumter. In his position of Inspector General of the District of Columbia Militia Stone was the closest thing to a security chief that the US Army then possessed. In this capacity Colonel Stone was instrumental in offering security for President-elect Abraham Lincoln. He was largely responsible for altering Lincoln's travel arrangements through Baltimore. This prevented a would-be assassination attempt on Lincoln by Baltimore rowdies. In addition Colonel Stone played a key role in maintaining order during Lincoln's inauguration. As a result of these displays of loyalty Lincoln came to trust Colonel Stone implicitly. On May 14, 1861, Stone was appointed colonel of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regular Infantry and on May 17, 1861, brigadier general of volunteers. In August he took command of a special "corps of observation" on the upper

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Potomac. Here, in October, an unfortunate tragedy occurred.

Forty miles upriver from Washington the Confederates held the town of Leesburg, Virginia. Commander of the Army of the Potomac General George B. McClellan felt that a show of force might remove the enemy from Leesburg. McClellan ordered General Stone, who at the time was commander of a division stationed at Poolesville, on the Maryland side of the river roughly eight miles east of Leesburg, to make a "slight demonstration" to dislodge the Rebels. This demonstration on October 21, 1861, became the Battle of Ball's Bluff.



Ball's Bluff  
Marker Where Baker Fell  
Photo by Gary D. Tindle

General Stone was to move from the Maryland side of the Potomac while other Union regiments marched upriver on the Virginia side to threaten the Confederate flank. General Stone assigned the command of the mission to Colonel Edward D. Baker. Baker, 50 years old, was no ordinary colonel, but a US

Senator from Oregon and a long-time friend and advisor of Abraham Lincoln. Colonel Baker, though in command of a brigade, kept his seat in the Senate. He would rush into the Senate chambers from camp in full uniform, unbuckling his sword and rising to lend his booming voice to debates over the war. However, Baker's combat experience was limited to undistinguished service as commander of a volunteer regiment during the Mexican War.

On October 21, 1861, General Stone ordered Colonel Baker, at his option, to push the Confederates in Leesburg, by withdrawing a small detachment from Ball's Bluff, or sending his brigade to reinforce it. Electing to reinforce,



the impulsive Colonel Baker immediately had his brigade cross the Potomac by way of Harrison's Island and scale the 70 ft. bluff. He had, however, failed to scout the whereabouts and strength of the enemy, and had not left a sufficient number of boats to quickly move his command back across the river. Confederate forces were concentrated in woods near where Baker's brigade had made the river crossing. They attacked the Union troops on open ground between the woods and the river bluff. After some lively skirmishing, during which Colonel Baker was killed by a Confederate sharpshooter, the Union forces, under fierce attack, were driven in disorder down the bluff and into the river. The battle had become a defeat and then a rout as desperate men by the hundreds, unable to make a rapid evacuation because of too few boats, tried to swim to safety. Many who had escaped bullets were drowned. More than half of Baker's Brigade of 1700 men were killed, wounded or captured. The final casualty toll reached 921. Over a hundred of the more than 700 listed as missing were, in fact, drowned. Their bodies washed ashore at Washington for several days after the battle.

General Stone immediately after the battle asked General McClellan for a court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the tragedy. McClellan called the Battle of Ball's Bluff a butchery and sent a circular to his generals exonerating them and fixing the blame on the amateur soldier, Colonel Baker. He stated that Baker's inexperience was, beyond a doubt, the immediate cause of the defeat. General Stone then dropped his request for the court of inquiry.

The humiliating defeat at Ball's Bluff and the death of Colonel Baker evoked from President Lincoln tears of sorrow for his dear friend. In addition it prompted, among Baker's colleagues in Congress, an angry search for a scapegoat to assume responsibility for the death of one of their own. When Congress met in December of 1861 they formed a Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War to investigate the causes of the defeats at both Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.

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The committee was chaired by Benjamin Wade and dominated by radical Republicans.

The Committee soon concluded that the responsibility for the defeat at Ball's Bluff belonged to Colonel Baker's superior, General Stone. It had been previously known that General Stone had returned fugitive slaves to their masters and had gotten into a heated discussion of this policy with Senator Charles Sumner, falling slightly short of a duel with him. The Committee found witnesses willing to question not only Stone's military competence but his loyalty as well. In committee hearings vague testimony suggested that General Stone was a Southern sympathizer, and that just before Ball's Bluff Stone had held a mysterious conference with Confederate officers under a flag of truce. He was also accused of passing messages to and from Confederate officers across the upper Potomac. None of these allegations were ever proved, but that fact would not help General Stone.

When Stone was called before the Committee to testify he was given no opportunity to confront his accusers or even read their testimony. In Margaret Leech's "Reveille in Washington," she describes the scene. "The vague accusations of communicating with the enemy were repeated; and Stone sat staring at the committee,.....In his outrage, his words tumbled over each other. 'That is one humiliation I had hoped I never should be subjected to,' he cried to Ben Wade. 'I thought there was one calumny that could not be brought against me...I raised all the volunteer troops that were here during the seven dark days of last winter...I could have surrendered Washington...I have hardly been out of my clothes for the last year, guarding the outposts of the capital. I got into my blankets every night without undressing. The most I've done was to pull off my boots...If you want more faithful soldiers you must find them elsewhere. I have been as faithful as I can be.'

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On January 31, 1862, General Stone went before the Committee a second time, but no specifics or the names of his accusers were given to him. Chairman Wade had stated that if Stone learned the names of witnesses he might make reprisals against them. General Stone could do little but offer a general defense of his loyalty. McClellan tried for a time to protect his subordinate, but soon realized that the Committee's next target could be himself, and he had no intention of taking General Stone's place on the "chopping block."

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, who was undoubtedly in league with the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, issued an order to General McClellan to arrest General Stone on January 28, 1862. After 12 days of attempting to delay or stop Stanton's order McClellan reluctantly had his provost marshal take General Stone into custody and jailed in Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor. One day Stone was a general in charge of a division, honored among his peers, and the next day a prisoner in a cell separated from the rest of the world.

Lincoln, upon hearing from Stanton of Stone's arrest, stated, "I suppose you have good reasons for it; and having good reasons, I am glad I knew nothing of it until it was done." A short time later Stanton issued his viewpoint of General Stone's arrest. "To hold one commander in prison untried is less harmful in times of great national distress than to withdraw several good officers from active battlefields to

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give him a trial. Individuals are nothing; we are contributing thousands of them to save this Union, and General Stone in Fort Lafayette is doing his share in that direction."

After 189 days General Stone was released from prison. Margaret Leech described it, "Among the thronging soldiers, a white-faced general moved unnoticed. He had a star on his shoulder straps, and his military erectness bespoke a West Point training; but no command awaited him. Charles P. Stone, after nine months in Federal prisons, had returned to the city he had defended. He had been abruptly released, without trial or explanation; and he had yet to see a copy of the charges brought against him. Into the excitement and preoccupation of Washington, he brought his passionate wish to clear his name, to fight once more for his country. But there was no one to listen to one small voice which cried for justice."

Although General Stone was released from prison August 16, 1862, he awaited orders in Washington until the

following May. The remainder of Stone's Civil War career included service with Major General Nathaniel Banks at Port Hudson and the Red River Campaign. During his commands he was kept under surveillance and in command of relatively unimportant posts. Tired of the strain of the suspicions surrounding him, General Stone resigned from the Regular Army on September 13, 1864.

From 1865 to 1869 Stone was superintendent of a Virginia mining company. In 1870 Stone



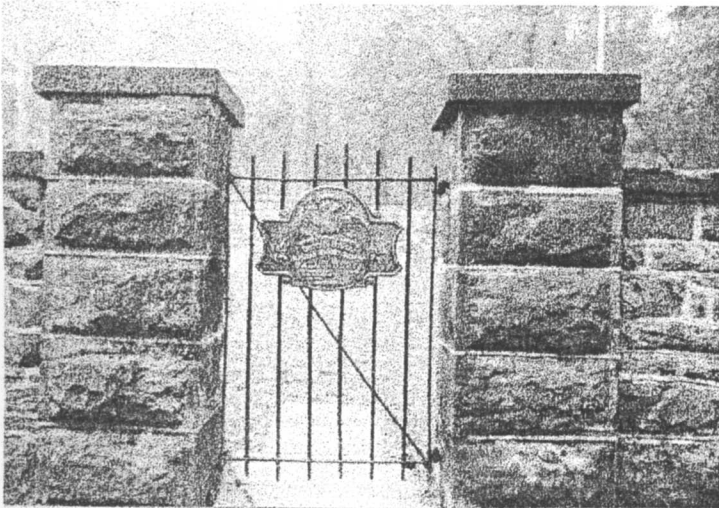
Ball's Bluff  
Photo by Gary D. Tindle

entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, becoming Chief of Staff of the Army and Lieutenant General. He was later made a pasha and remained in Egypt for 13 years. He returned to the United States in 1883, and worked as an engineer for the Florida Ship Canal Co. In 1886, a year before his death, Stone completed work as the engineer in chief for the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty.

At the base of the Statue of Liberty is inscribed the last lines of the sonnet, "The New Colossus," by the poetess Emma Lazarus. "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free..." It is ironic that the Civil War general that had unjustly been deprived of his freedom and liberty should be the builder of the foundation of the statue that represents the symbol of freedom and liberty to the entire world.

General Stone died in New York City on January 24, 1887, and is buried at West Point.

Sources uses: *Generals in Blue* by Ezra J. Warner; *Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, editor Patricia Faust; *The Army of the Potomac: Mr. Lincoln's Army* by Bruce Catton; *George B. McClellan: The Young Napoleon* by Stephen W. Sears; *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years Volume I* by Carl Sandburg; *Stanton: Lincoln's Secretary of War* by Fletcher Pratt; *Battle Cry of Freedom* by James McPherson; *Reveille in Washington* by Margaret Leech; *Forward to Richmond, McClellan's Peninsular Campaign* by Ronald H. Bailey and the editors of Time-Life Books; and *The Civil War Dictionary* by Mark M. Boatner



National Cemetery at Ball's Bluff  
Photo by Gary Tindle

## **BUGLE CALL ECHOES** **DOCUMENTING THE AMERICAN** **SOUTH**

*In the spring of 1864 it was evident that Cherokee Georgia would be overrun by the Federal army. The Confederate troops were at Dalton, and Gen. Sherman was preparing to leave Chattanooga. We decided to refugee southward, secured an old farm four miles from Macon to make a crop and left our home with fifteen colored slaves in charge. I never saw the home any more until August, 1865. When I reached the gate I picked up the springs that had been a part of my dead child's fine baby carriage, also the arm of a large parlor mahogany chair that had been also burned.*

*Desolation and destruction everywhere, bitter, grinding poverty - slaves all gone, money also. We certainly paid the price while we were in refugee condition. General Storeman made his raid on Macon, expecting to reach Andersonville where the Federal prisoners were located. We fell in his line of approach. They tethered their horses in our lots after midnight. When day light came the face of the earth was covered with "blue coats" mounted cavalry. They did not capture Macon but our place was inside their lines all day and succeeding night. They took all they cared to have and trampled down crops before they slipped away. They surrendered eight or ten miles from us to General Iverson.*

*Sherman's army and Wheeler's cavalry overran us in the month of November, 1864. When it came to foraging one side was nearly as bad as the other. Sherman had so little opposition that he chose his own direct route to Savannah. The Confederacy was cut in two and a line of lone chimneys marked the burned path he made from Atlanta to the sea. It was very astounding to remember all these reverses and yet we were constantly told we would certainly succeed, and we clutched at every item of news that indicated a success. Our politicians still were speechifying. Hon. Linton Stephens made an address in Macon in which were criticisms of the administration on the futility and fatality of conscript legislation as it was worked out in the Southern army.*

*With drastic regulations as to conscription, and every male from sixteen to sixty liable to service, the armies dwindled away. Yet there were men in plenty - officials galore, and exempts in abundance.*



The above is excerpted from Rebecca Latimer Felton's book, *Country Life in Georgia in the Days of My Youth*. The entire text for this book can be found on-line at the University of North Carolina's *Documenting the American South* web site.

*Documenting the American South (DAS)* is a collection of sources on Southern history, literature and culture from the colonial period through the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As of March 20, 2000, DAS includes 495 books and manuscripts. Most are accompanied by a full bibliographic record. Sections in which the 495 books and manuscripts may be found are entitled *First-Person Narrative of the American South*; *Library of Southern Literature*; *North American Slave Narratives*; *The Southern Homefront, 1861-1865*; *The Church in the Southern Black Community*.

Among the texts included on the DAS website are:

- 📖 *Autobiographical Sketch and Narrative of the War Between the States* by Jubal Early Anderson
- 📖 *Autobiography of a Female Slave* by Martha Griffith Browne
- 📖 *Four Years under Marse Robert* by Robert Stiles
- 📖 *Georgia Scenes Characters, Incidents, &c., in the First Half Century of the Republic* by Augustus Baldwin Longstreet
- 📖 *A Sketch of the Battle of Franklin, Tenn., with Reminiscences of Camp Douglas* by John M. Copley
- 📖 *War Songs of the South*. Edited by "Bohemian," Correspondent Richmond Dispatch, by William G. Shepperson

To access DAS, go to:

<http://metalab.unc.edu/docssouth/index.html>

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## **BUGLE CALL ECHOES** **PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES**

### **When the Gloves Came Off, And Americans Loved It**

*By Terry Moran*

While covering Vice President Gore's campaign the past few months, I've been re-reading the Lincoln-Douglas debates during the downtime on buses and planes. As a first-time political reporter, I figured it might help me. I was right—but in a way I hadn't expected.

There is a yearning today for a return to "positive" debate without "distortions." So I was surprised to find that our oft-maligned politics bears a striking similarity to the oft-admired discourse of 1858.

There is, to be sure, a world of difference between then and now. Senate candidates Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas squared off over the inflammatory issue of slavery, and their public exchanges in a sparsely populated area of a still-developing nation resounded because of the profoundly moral nature of their dispute. We are fortunate not to have a campaign fraught with such significance.

But don't let nostalgia color your view of how Lincoln and Douglas waged their war of words. They went after each other with everything they had: nasty charges of corruption and forgery; predatory appeals to racial fears; exaggerations, distortions, evasions, insults and more. They deployed every weapon in their rhetorical arsenals--and thereby succeeded in crystallizing the terrible conflict.

The enormous crowds that came to hear them--more than 10,000 at six of the seven debates--loved every minute of it. Newspaper accounts record the cheers, catcalls and interjections of a citizenry that needed no paternalistic protection from "negative campaigning." The voices in the crowds lift off the pages: "Hit 'em again!" "You've got him!" and (my favorite) "Hit 'em on the wooly side!"

The candidates didn't disappoint. Lincoln spent a lot of time, especially in the early debates, accusing Douglas of participating in a vast conspiracy to "nationalize" slavery. The gist of his charge was that key Democrats -- including President James Buchanan, Chief Justice Roger Taney and Douglas

-- had agreed among themselves to use Congress and the Supreme Court to extend slavery first into the territories and, later, into all the states.

It was pure scare tactics. Lincoln could not have really believed it, and he certainly came nowhere close to proving it. Douglas accused Lincoln of "trying to deceive the people." But the exchange captured the alarm, even the paranoia, that many Westerners felt about the spread of slavery into nearby Kansas--and it advanced public discussion of the issue.

Douglas ran on race. In Illinois, where 80 percent of the voters had refused to grant citizenship to "Negroes," his approach was ugly--and effective. He called Lincoln "a Black Republican" for insisting that the Declaration of Independence phrase "all men are created equal" included blacks. That, Douglas warned, meant "that the Negro ought to be on a social equality with your wives and daughters."

Lincoln's response was subtle, calculating--it might even be called Clintonian. "There is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality," he said at the fourth debate (and before condemning Lincoln, consider that we are still engaged in proving him wrong). "And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior as well as inferior, and I as much as any man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." Parse that, and you can see a politician trying to mollify a constituency without actually endorsing a doctrine of white supremacy.

But on the question of slavery, the candidates had no choice but to engage. "The difference of opinion," Lincoln said, "is no other than the difference between the men who think slavery wrong and those who do not think it wrong." Lincoln's formulation was clever: He did not accuse Douglas of endorsing slavery, only of not acknowledging its evil.

In the end, all the high ideals and low blows led to a crushing defeat for Lincoln--and a Pyrrhic victory for Douglas. He was finished as a national candidate trying to appeal across sectional lines. Lincoln emerged as the man to face the crisis he knew would come.

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Perhaps we, the media, ought to let the debate take place without constant comment about who's negative and who's positive. Loud and vituperative, idealistic and passionate--that's the way politics has always been in the Union that Lincoln gave his life to preserve.

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## AMERICA'S HIDDEN BATTLEFIELDS

### Protecting the Archeological Story

from the NPS Heritage Preservation Services

America's battlefields teach us about some of the most important events in our history. We also value them because they commemorate the selfless sacrifices made by our ancestors who fought there. They inspire us to contemplate the meaning of the battle, its causes, its cost, and consequences. They connect us to our past with such timeless virtues as duty, loyalty, honor, and courage, as well as cowardice, brutality, fear, and despair.

No battlefield stands today exactly as it did at the time of war. Many changes have taken place since that time. A cover of grass has grown. Fields have been planted. Fortifications have eroded, wood lots have been planted or cut down, and new buildings have been erected.

Today's battlefield is a record not only of the conflict, but also of change, some of which may be important in its own right. The battlefield we see today is a sum of many parts, all of which teach us about our past.

Look out over the land where warriors and soldiers bravely fought and died, the old farmhouse where the wounded were treated by nurses and volunteers, the church on the hilltop where commanders planned their strategy, or the remnants of a fortification once so strong it held safe the future of a nation.

You can almost see the bayonets flash, hear the guns and war cries, feel the cannon roar, and sense the bravery, pain, and suffering. Battlefields are special places because they evoke vivid images and awaken our shared emotions. Here is the sacred ground where we honor those who fought and feel a connection to our past. By visiting these sites, we gain a greater understanding of and appreciation for what took place.



There is more to a battlefield than immediately meets the eye. An important piece of this irreplaceable landscape is the reality of that long-ago battle that lies hidden underground.

This is the archeological evidence of the momentous and mundane events that took place here decades, hundreds, or even thousands of years ago. Through the protection, study, and interpretation of this evidence, we can enhance our own understanding of those events, and we can ensure that the battle, itself, is more than just a memory in an ever-changing world.

Preserving our historic battlefields is the only way to ensure that future generations of Americans will continue to value and learn from them. Unfortunately, many of these battlefields have already been destroyed and many more are at great risk of disappearing forever.

### **PICNIC IN FOWLER**

The Civil War Reenactment Society, the San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table and the Sons of Confederate Veterans will have an opportunity to meet and eat together on May 13, 2000, at 12 noon at the Fowler City Park in Fowler, California. Bring a picnic lunch and join in the conversation and camaraderie.

From Highway 99, take the Merced Street exit in Fowler, go east to the center of town, where the park is located. John Taylor assures us you can't miss it.

Call Dave Davenport at 559-277-3283 for more details.

### **WELCOME**

The San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table welcomes new members Patricia Spencer and Crystal England. We are pleased that they have joined our growing group.

### **REMINDER**

**If you haven't renewed your membership, now is the time to do so. The membership year runs from January to December. If you did not join the round table until September of last year or later, your membership is good through the year 2000.**

## **BUGLE CALL ECHOES** **WEST COAST CIVIL WAR EDUCATION** **ASSOCIATION PROGRAM**

### **Friday, May 19**

- "President Lincoln and Davis in the Role of Commander-in-Chief" -- Jack Davis and Don McCue

### **Saturday, May 20**

- "Inching Towards the Abyss: The Complexity of 1860s Northern Thought" – Larry Burgess
- "States' Rights and Succession: A Southern Perspective" – Michael Carter
- "Was Robert E. Rodes the Army of Northern Virginia's Best Division Commander?" – Robert K. Krick
- "A Comparison of Union and Confederate Approaches to High Command" – James Stanbery
- "A Near Disaster: The Battle of Payne's Farm – The Mine Run Campaign" – Theodore P. Savas
- "Reconstruction – Abandoning Principles and Returning Compromise: Observations on the War's Second Phase – Larry Burgess
- "Jefferson Davis, the Mystery of the Mystery: A Look at the Psychology of the Man Some Called the 'Sphinx' of the Confederacy" – Jack Davis

### **Sunday, May 21**

- "Stonewall Jackson's Books" – Robert K. Krick
- "Davis, Johnston and Beauregard: the Poisoned Relationship Among Three Men Who May Have Crippled the Confederacy" – Jack Davis
- Open Question and Answer Period: Davis, Krick, Burgess, Carter and Savas, moderator James Stanbery

For more information about the conference, call Bill Head at 559-855-2678.

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**PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR 2000**

**BUGLE CALL ECHOES**

Date	Speaker	Topic
January 27, 2000	Membership	<i>Show and Tell</i>
February 24, 2000	Robert Snowden/ Black History Month	<i>The Underground Railroad</i>
March 30, 2000	Cathy Rehart/ Women's History Month	<i>"A Twist of Fate"</i>
April 27, 2000	Fred Bohmfalk	<i>William Sherman: His Early Years</i>
May 25, 2000	Ken Bruce	<i>McClellan and the Seven Days Before Richmond</i>
June 29, 2000	Wayne Bowen	<i>Ella Carroll's Role in the Civil War</i>
July 27, 2000	Phil Avila	<i>Brush Strokes of War: A Slide Presentation of Civil War Art</i>
August 31, 2000	Bob Ritchey	<i>Lofty Goals, Resolute Struggle and Deep Disappointments</i>
September 28, 2000	Vern Crow	<i>The Lost Opportunities at Chickamauga</i>
October 26, 2000	Jeff Hummel/Fund Raiser	TBA
November 30, 2000	Dave Davenport	TBA
December 2000	No meeting	

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\*includes recruiting and membership

**MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Please begin/renew my membership in the San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table. My membership category is checked below:

\_\_\_\_\_ Individual \$25    \_\_\_\_\_ Family \$35    \_\_\_\_\_ \$10 Student or Newsletter

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Clip this membership form and send it with your check to the SJVCWRT, PO Box 5695, Fresno, CA 93755.

The membership year is from January to December. Five dollars of each membership goes towards preservation.