

BUGLE CALL ECHOES

Vol. 6 No 2, February 1998

San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table

FEBRUARY'S PROGRAM

Maxine Turner, speaker at the February meeting of the SJVCWRT, was born in Taylor County, Georgia and grew up in Columbus, Georgia (Home of Fort Benning, Home of the Infantry, though she has spent her adult life writing about Columbus as a navy town--a Confederate navy town). Her undergraduate degrees are in history and English from Alabama and her PhD is in English from Auburn.

Maxine recently retired as Professor Emerita of Literature and Communication from Georgia Tech, Atlanta. In addition, as a communication consultant, she is incorporated under the name Corporate English. Most recently she has written Air New Zealand's data base of answers to customer complaint letters. She also has a real estate license and restored a series of houses in an area of Atlanta where the Battle of Atlanta was fought on July 22, 1864. She owned the site of the DeGress Battery and houses on Battery Place. An avid gardener, she was a relic *finder*, not hunter, because relics were still common in that neighborhood.

Currently, Maxine is a governor's appointee to the Georgia Civil War Commission and a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is also Ex-Regent of the Atlanta Chapter of the DAR.

As a native Georgian, Maxine cannot remember a time when she did not know about the Civil War. Her formal study began in college, and she wrote her undergraduate honors thesis on the gunboat *Chattahoochee* (CHAT ah HOO chee) in 1956. After a group formed in Columbus to salvage the *Chattahoochee* and the ironclad *Jackson* from the river which flows through Columbus, in 1960 she finished her master's thesis on Civil War naval operations in the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola (A pa LACH ah CO la) river system in west Georgia and Florida.

Since the Confederate Naval Museum was founded in 1972, Maxine has been the journeyman writer and researcher for this long-term community project. Although she holds a doctorate in English and taught English for 39 years, in 1989 she was named Georgia Author of the Year in History for her revised and expanded book on the Confederate Naval Iron Works and Navy Yard, Navy Gray.

So how does this all relate to California?

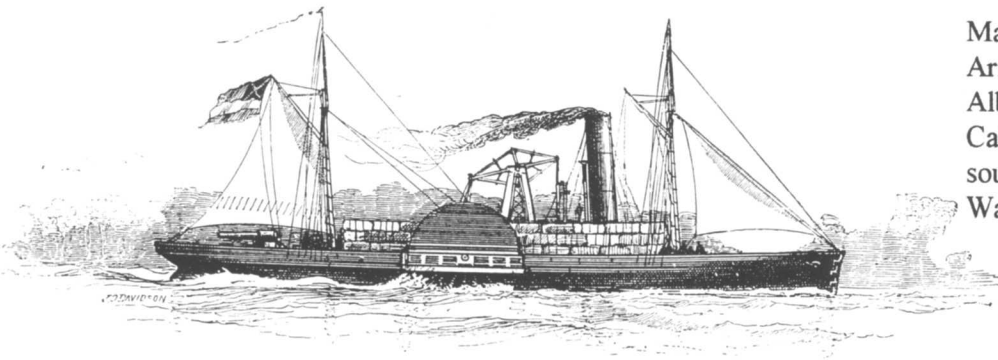
George W. Gift, who was LA county surveyor in 1861, rode east to join the Confederate Navy. He served on the *Chattahoochee*, commanded for a time the ironclad *Jackson* and returned to California after the war as owner and editor of the Napa County Register. And he married a Georgia girl.

Thursday, February 12, 1998, is the date of the February SJVCWRT meeting. Note that this is two weeks earlier than usual.

The get-together is scheduled for the Ramada Inn on Shaw at Highway 41 in Fresno. A no-host social hour begins at 6 p.m., followed by dinner and the program at 7 p.m.

Send your check for \$15 for dinner (\$10 for students under 25) to Wayne Bowen in care of the SJVCWRT, Box 5695, Fresno, CA 93755, or call him at 291-4885.

Reservations are important.



Confederate River Defense Ram *Stonewall Jackson*

Maxine's topic is about Gift's trek across Arizona and New Mexico with General Albert Sidney Johnston in 1861. She is in California to do the final search for sources to complete an edition of the Civil War letters of George W. Gift.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Board meetings are a great way to get to know people in more depth and share in influencing the operation of the Round Table. Mike Carter is temporarily continuing as Secretary in addition to being Vice President. We need someone to take this position. It mainly involves doing the minutes about six times a year--a valuable function. If you are interested or think you might be, give me or any board member a call. My number: 229-3654.

You wanna talk Civil War? The Discussion Group on the Vicksburg Campaign is a perfect opportunity. You can present a topic or not, state your opinions, or be enlightened by others. The group is ready to go. See the schedule listed elsewhere.

Dr. Maxine Turner will be here February 12. She is an engrossing speaker with a strong background in Confederate naval operations including a book on the Confederate Naval Iron Works and Navy Yard, Navy Gray. Come out and enjoy a special evening.

Barbara Moats

PRESERVATION

The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites Inc. reports a few of their accomplishments in 1997:

- *Acquisition of Brandy Station battlefield*
- *Final payment at Glendale battlefield*
- *Negotiation of a bond deal, resulting in interest savings*
- *Partnership purchases at Davis Bridge, Tennessee, and Roper's Knob (Franklin, Tennessee)*
- *New interpretative trails and exhibits at Malvern Hill, White Oak Road, Port Republic and Spring Hill*

Preservation is an on-going effort. You can do your part by sending a donation to the organization of your choice.

CHI CONFERENCE

The 20th annual Confederate Historical Institute conference will be held April 2-5, 1998, in Fredericksburg, VA. Ed Bearss is slated to lead tours of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and North Anna battlefields. Other speakers include Robert K. Krick and John Hennessy.

Call 501/225-3996 for more details.

BUGLE CALL ECHOES

SJVCWRT OFFICERS FOR 1998

<i>President</i>	Barbara Moats
<i>Vice President</i>	Mike Carter
<i>Secretary</i>	Mike Carter (temporary)
<i>Treasurer</i>	Wayne Bowen
<i>Newsletter Editor</i>	Carol Berry
<i>Historian</i>	Verne Cole
<i>Past President</i>	Bill Head
<i>Directors-at-Large</i>	Ken Moats, Tim Johnson



If you are interested in the secretarial position, which is temporarily being filled by Mike Carter, please contact Barbara Moats at 229-3654.

VICKSBURG DISCUSSION GROUP

The study group will begin meeting at Bill Head's home, 1362 East Barstow Avenue, Fresno, to discuss the Vicksburg campaign. The schedule of meeting dates:

Tuesday, February 17
 Tuesday, March 3
 Tuesday, March 17
 Tuesday, March 31
 Tuesday, April 14
 Tuesday, April 28

Topics for discussion include The Battle of Champion's Hill, Grant's Canal, and Grierson's Raid. Each session will run from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

For more information, contact Bill at 432-8746.

You are invited to attend any or all of the sessions. We hope to see you there.

JANUARY MEETING

Raffle prizes at the January meeting included The Confederacy by Charles Roland; Pickett: Leader of the Charge by Edward G. Longacre; Bruce Catton's Civil War; two Friends of Gettysburg calendars; and a packet of Civil War magazines. The raffle netted \$52.

Barron Smith, who gave a talk about Confederates who lived and are buried in California, continues to research Confederate graves in the state. If you know of a Confederate burial site, contact Barron by e-mail at rebbaron@surfari.net or via snail mail at 450 Avenida De Socios #9, Nipomo, CA 93444-9143.

BEHIND THE SMOKE

by Ron Vaughan

More answers to frequently asked re-enactment questions

HOW DO YOU KNOW WHEN TO 'DIE?'

Sometimes a lottery system is used, but mostly it is up to the re-enactor to decide when to do his "big death scene." The soldier takes into account the range, volume of opposing fire and tactical situation in choosing his moment. Seldom does anyone take a hit during the initial volleys, as they consider them to be at "long range" or that the enemy hasn't found the range yet. I have been known to take a "flesh wound" on an opening cannon barrage, just because no one else does. If you see a soldier "die" and lay there during the entire battle, you can say you have seen a really dedicated re-enactor! If volunteer hits are not happening, the officer and NCOs must remind the soldiers to start taking hits, or else the battle will be unrealistic. When one is separated from his unit and he notes an opponent aiming at him, it is considered bad form not to become a casualty.

This brings up an interesting point about re-enacting--it WILL NOT WORK at all if both sides do not cooperate and demonstrate SPORTSMANSHIP by taking hits. The idea of "to be willing to die for your brother" takes on a different shade here! Despite certain North vs. South rivalries, the true re-enactors have great respect for the other side and are willing to do their part. I heard about one small re-enactment where the Rebels were not taking any hits while deploying from their column under heavy fire, so when the Confederates finally fired their first volley, all the Union soldiers died. The embarrassed Confederate officer had to mollify the spectators, who had expected a half hour battle! Needless to say there was no further problem with the next skirmish!

HOW DO YOU KNOW WHICH SIDE IS GOING TO WIN?

Basically, there are two kinds of skirmishes--planned "show battles" and unplanned tacticals. With the latter, the Union and Confederate commanders each make their own plans, and maneuver the units as he thinks best. The rule is that a company facing superior firepower must give ground. Also a company that is disorganized or deployed as skirmishers must retire if pressed by an equal number. In some cases, both commanders agree to fight over possession of a specific piece of terrain (the objective). These skirmishes usually take place in the hills, where there are no spectators. Due to the

unpredictability and the hidden movements, they do not make good "show" battles.

Planned battles, like those at Kearney Park, are discussed in advance during a meeting of the opposing command staffs. If it is a generic skirmish, a coin may be tossed to determine the winner, and plans are made accordingly. The re-enactment of a specific historic battle, of course, requires the assignment of troops to play the historic roles. Then each commander briefs his battalion and company commanders on the plan. The company officers are supposed to brief their troops. Some units prefer not to be told the scenario, so that it will be a surprise, and therefore the re-enactor gets a more realistic experience. However, this can lead to misunderstanding in carrying out the scenario.

HOW ACCURATE ARE THE HISTORIC RE-ENACTMENTS?

First, it is important to remember that even the largest gathering of re-enactors (15,000 at Gettysburg 1988 and 16,000 at Antietam 1997) is small compared to the 100,000-man Army of the Potomac. We can only re-enact certain brigade-sized (or smaller) actions that represent high points of the battle.

Second, there are restrictions caused by lack of space, lack of suitable terrain, lack of appropriate troops ratios (often there are too many Confederates, but almost never too many Yanks!). Often we have cavalry present, and they must be worked into a scenario where, historically, there wasn't any directly involved (after traveling a long distance to a skirmish, the cavalry does not want to sit and watch!).

Third, keep in mind my preceding remarks about how skirmishes are planned, that there is no rehearsal, and the military principle of FRICTION (the best laid plans start to go wrong as soon as enemy fire commences). Thus, almost no re-enactment goes exactly according to plan! For example, once at Fort Tejon we were portraying the action at Burnside's Bridge, Antietam. The Union troops were supposed to capture the bridge, push on towards Sharpsburg, then be flanked by A. P. Hill's men and driven back. I was serving as commander of the Union infantry battalion. I used typical "Burnsidian" tactics, futilely sending one company at a time to attack the facsimile bridge. After these repulses, I brought the whole battalion up to the bridge and prepared to execute the proper battalion tactic for "passing a defile" (space prohibits explaining this here). Suddenly, A. P. Hill's troops leave their hiding place and come onto the field,

much sooner than they were supposed to! The Union crossed the bridge and formed a bridgehead, but there was no way we could realistically advance against the crossfire of Reb infantry and artillery. So I had to ignore history and do something appropriate to the situation. After our troops took some losses, I ordered the battalion to retreat one company at a time across the bridge. Unfortunately, our right company did not move and the 1st Texas decided to charge and capture the bridge, cutting them off! I had to send forward some troops to drive off the Texans and extricate our wayward company. Thus, the skirmish was a "realistic" example of how the unexpected happens in battle, but History was out the window!

In conclusion, I think what we do best is to represent the Civil War by doing a generic, "this is a typical isolated skirmish" scenario. We can demonstrate the typical tactics of the war and spectators can see, hear, and feel (cannon concussions) what history was like.

CELEBRATE HISTORY

Scheduled in South San Francisco February 13-15, 1998: *Celebrate History*, a event described as "A Show...A Convention...An Exhibition...A Symposium...A Social Event." Tickets are \$15 per day if purchased before February 6; \$20 after that date. This price allows the attendee to see displays, exhibits, vendors, and programs covering various periods in history. Banquets and parties are at an additional cost. Keith Rocco, Ted Savas, Jeffrey Hummel and Tom Lowry are some of the individuals participating. The event is being held at the South San Francisco Convention Center. For more information, call 510/235-1955.

SOCAL CONFERENCE

The yearly Civil War Conference sponsored by the San Diego CWRT is scheduled in 1998 for Saturday, April 25. Lectures will focus on Longstreet, Pleasonton, the Battle of Mobile Bay, regimental research and medicine. Cost is \$25 per person, which includes lunch. Contact the San Diego CWRT, PO Box 22369, San Diego, CA 92192-2369 for more information.

DUES RENEWAL

SJVCWRT's membership year is January to December. Time to renew. See the form on page 8. Note: If you joined the round table in the fall of 1997, your membership will not need to be renewed until January 1999.

A HEROIC DEED

by Cathy Rehart

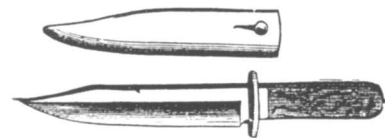
As the modern woman asserts her right to equality and joins the work force in jobs that before were held only by men, it is interesting to look back to the women who lived a hundred years ago. The tales of the Valley hold the stories of a number of incredible women whose strength and courage led them to heroic deeds in a time when equality was never discussed.

One Fresno woman's story begins with her birth in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1830. She was named Mary Brannan. Her first husband was Joseph W. Roberts, who enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War and was killed in the Battle of Bull Run. Nurses to tend the wounded and dying were desperately needed, so Mary Roberts joined the hospital corps. The hospital where she was serving was captured by Confederate soldiers. In spite of their presence, she ran the Stars and Stripes up the flagpole to prevent the Union Army from shelling the building. The Union soldiers retook the hospital without harming those inside. Her quick thinking and courageous act saved many lives. At the close of the war, Mary Roberts moved to Bloomington, Illinois, where she managed an orphanage.

She married W. H. Donleavy in 1872. They came to California in 1880 and settled in Fresno. In 1892, Mr. Donleavy died. A widow once more, Mary Donleavy became involved in the plight of Fresno orphans who, because there was no local facility, were sent to a state-run orphanage in Vallejo. Appalled, she appeared before the board of supervisors to discuss the matter. The result was the establishment of the Fresno County Orphanage, which she managed as superintendent for three years. She adopted a boy, naming him for her late husband. Mary Donleavy's contributions to the orphaned children of Fresno County will long be remembered.

A footnote to this tale is that the Union flag which Mary courageously flew over the field hospital stayed with her throughout her life. Old and tattered, it comforted her in old age and was placed in her coffin when she died in 1927.

Reprinted from The Valley's Legends & Legacies by Catherine Morison Rehart. Used with permission. Also see Cathy's book entitled The Valley's Legends & Legacies II for a story about SJVCWRT member Bob Wash.



Bowie Knife

IN THE BULL'S EYE

by Rich Rollins and Dave Shultz

Osborn's Gap and the New Gettysburg Visitor Center

In the early morning hours of July 2nd (1863) a crisis occurred in the Federal lines south of Cemetery Hill which to this day remains unnoted and unnoticed. The scene of the crisis is the area known today as the National Gettysburg Battlefield Tower. During the battle, however, it was referred to as the "Gap," which separated the lines of I and XI Corps from that of the XII Corps.

The low ridge south of, and separated from Cemetery Hill by the Catherine Ginn swale, and located between Baltimore Pike and Taneytown Roads, was as crucial to the Federals during the night of July 1st and morning of July 2nd as was Cemetery Ridge on July 2nd and 3rd. This ridge today is referred to as Artillery Ridge.

This part of the battlefield has long been ignored by visitors, historians and the Park itself. It is threatened again with another development far greater than the tower itself which will not only destroy forever this important piece of the battlefield but also change the face of the entire corridor south of Cemetery Hill between the Taneytown Road and the Baltimore Pike. This ridge must be saved from further destruction.

Let us set the scene of the action on July 2nd. About 4:30 a.m. on July 2nd, Chief of Artillery Henry J. Hunt awoke from a two-hour nap he had taken under a small tree in the widow Leister's yard. This small wood frame house, chosen for army headquarters, is located on the west side of the Taneytown Road, a short walk from the Cyclorama building, Visitor Center, and from the Tower overlooking the entire Federal defensive line.

The brigadier sat leaning against the tree and sipped his breakfast, slowly regaining his senses. He stood up and moved onto the covered porch, then stepped through the door of the house. General Meade was sitting at a small candle-lit table, his features silhouetted against darkened walls. He had several maps rolled out before him and was poring over them with a topographical engineer, Capt. Warren H. Paine. Hunt's own aide-de-camp, Lieut. Charles F. Bissell, sat in another darkened corner, diligently copying small maps he and Paine had drawn from sketches each had made during a reconnoiter of the field only hours earlier.

Glancing at Hunt, Meade motioned for his subordinate, then softly inquired about the ammunition. Hunt reminded Meade that he had ordered up the entire reserve trains, and that they would arrive by mid-morning. He also satisfied Meade by telling him that two reserve artillery brigades, Ransom and Fitzhugh, were less than one hour away, and would arrive shortly. These, along with the II Corps and XII Corps, would provide the ammunition until more arrived.

The two generals spoke about artillery positions that Paine and Bissell had sketched earlier, and what Howard had verified about the fields of fire. They remembered their reconnoiter earlier that morning. Meade suggested to Hunt that he ride the line again, and recheck the positions they were speaking of, and make changes accordingly. Meade was well aware that dawn would bring a different perspective than when it was dark. He needed to know exactly what he was defending. The general moved toward the door, leaving the two map makers alone to complete their work. They stepped outside and continued in conversation as dawn began to break.

Hunt took his leave and walked back toward his tree, near the gate, sipping his coffee as he walked. Maj. Gen. Henry Slocum, commanding the XII Corps, entered the yard as Hunt neared his resting place. Slocum acknowledged Hunt with a friendly glance as he followed Meade into the house. Hunt reclined back under his tree, closing his eyes for a few moments' rest. Meade and Slocum walked back out into the yard discussing the XII Corps positions. Slocum was worried about a large gap left unoccupied south of Culp's Hill, fronting Rock Creek.

The gap provided a funnel to the Baltimore Pike: dark, semi-wooded, and virtually unprotected, save a few I Corps skirmishers. The outlet of the gap along the Pike was 1,000 yards wide, stretching from just north of Power's Hill, past the present day American Military Museum, continuing north to South Cemetery Hill.

Meade sarcastically chastised Hunt for sleeping as he and Slocum continued their conversation. Hunt assured Meade he was not sleeping and that he had heard everything that they had talked about. Meade then ordered that Hunt inspect this gap and take what measures were available to correct the problem, then report back with his findings.

Hunt set off on his early morning errand to the Baltimore Pike, accompanied by his aide, Col. Charles Warner, and two couriers from the 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry. The foursome crossed over to the Baltimore Pike through the Ginn swale, entering it somewhere north of the Leister house, probably following the route taken by Meade earlier that morning.

Once on the pike the party turned north, riding up the Baltimore Pike toward Cemetery Hill, passing sections of batteries already in position to cover the gap. Both Hunt and Warner were surprised. Riding into the cemetery, Hunt found Maj. Thomas Osborn, commander of the XI Corps artillery. Osborn told Hunt that he had noticed the gap when he rode down the pike to Spangler's farm, stating: *As soon as it was light enough to see in the morning...I made an inspection of the line in the rear of Cemetery Hill to learn as far as I could what there was in that locality. He later remembered: Just at the rear of the cemetery there were several open fields. At the farther side of the open fields and a little beyond the right flank of the First Corps, there was a break in the hills through which Rock Creek ran. This was about three-fourths of a mile from the cemetery. This break made an easy passage through the range of hills for Lee's army and was covered only by a thin picket line. It occurred to me that when Lee again attacked that his troops would come through the passage in the hills. A body of troops could go through without difficulty. This would have placed them directly in the rear of the First and Eleventh Corps. As I found the pass early in the morning, Ewell's corps could have moved through at a right shoulder shift and with another of Lee's corps in front, our two corps would have been completely surrounded with a stronger force both in front and in rear.*

Osborn chose to address the issue, accepting all responsibility. He had seen enemy troops moving toward the gap and was alarmed to think that they might come through the unprotected valley. It was currently covered only by two Napoleons from Capt. Lewis Heckman's battery, which he posted there for just that reason.

As the officers talked they heard a dull boom to the northwest. An edge of urgency entered Osborn's voice; the enemy was organized and beginning to move. Osborn told Hunt he had spoken to XI Corps commander Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard about the gap. Howard, unable to spare any infantry, had given Osborn permission to pull some guns out of the cemetery to cover the gap.

The section from Battery K was still on line as the major placed Lt. Eugene Bancroft's six Napoleons from Battery G, 4th US Artillery, west of the Baltimore Pike on the ridge we are speaking of. The battery was placed as prescribed by John Gibbon in his instruction book, The Artillerist's Manual, using the surrounding terrain to enhance the battery's position. They were placed above the Baltimore Pike in a line stretching perhaps 600-800 yards long, with exceptional fields for a converging cross-fire.

The right section was placed north of the Nathaniel Lightener house, among boulders and brush, facing the outlet, and the gap beyond, at left enfilade; range was 400 yards to the outlet, 1,200 to Rock Creek. This was short range indeed. The center section was placed several hundred yards north, in what today is the Battlefield Tower parking lot. The left section was still even farther north, probably across the pike from today's Battlefield Military Museum, near the Spangler house. Although stretched thin, Bancroft's line appeared strong for defensive purposes. Heckman's section was pulled out of the fields of fire east of the pike, and retired west of Bancroft, somewhere near the Tower. Three Napoleons from Capt. Hubert Dilger's 1st Ohio Light, Battery I, continued the line north of Bancroft. Dilger's half-battery was placed well south of and below the cemetery, just north of the M. Phiefer house, about 350 yards north of the Spangler house. Their exact position is not known. What is known is that these nine guns sat in a long semi-arch, with devastating fields of converging fire.

Another section of rifled cannon was added to this line above Dilger when they were placed on the pike just outside the cemetery, facing the Phiefer and Spangler farms. These were most likely from Capt. James A. Hall's 2nd Maine, possibly placed by Wainwright, but may have been from the 13th New York Independent, which was itself an XI Corps battery. Whichever the case, Osborn failed to count them as support for the gap line. Osborn's impromptu little line of 11 guns covered the nearly one-half mile long gap with a perfect converging fire from three directions. The cannoneers sat unengaged as the sun came up.

Hunt immediately approved Osborn's tenacity in placing the guns but also criticized him for not demanding infantry support. Hunt then informed Osborn that he had just sent for reserve batteries, and that several would be sent to him to reinforce the gap. He should pull his guns back into the cemetery as soon as his relief was on line.

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The general then left the cemetery and rode back to Meade's headquarters. Several XII Corps batteries were rushed to the area at first light, one going in very near Bancroft's right section. This brought the number of guns to 17. When three reserve batteries arrived near 8 a.m., one was placed atop Power's Hill while two were rushed to the gap. The latter two occupied a position near the Tower. They were the 1st New Jersey Light, Battery A and the 1st New York Light, Battery K, with the 11th Independent attached. With the 1st Maryland atop Power's Hill and the 1st New York, Battery M, atop McAllister's Hill, the gap was now stabilized with an astonishing 39 guns.

While no fighting occurred in this area at this time, the movement of guns to cover the gap was as important as the placing and stacking of batteries to repulse Pickett's Charge on July 3rd. At no other time during the battle of Gettysburg did so many artillery pieces sit in such a strong position for over three hours ready to do battle with little if any infantry support. This line of artillery was placed together as was Gouverneur Warren's of infantry onto Little Round Top. As stated by Osborn, *In the afternoon, Lee made a desperate effort to force the pass (gap) with Ewell's corps. He was repulsed. Lee postponed the attempt to break through by the pass of Rock Creek eight hours too long. If he had made the effort in the early morning with the same force he used in the afternoon, there would have been nothing but those ten guns to have disputed the passage until Howard had changed front with part of his command and weakened his front line.*

The lack of attention to this story by historians and park officials has led to an oversight that may never be corrected. The area is now threatened by the construction of a new Visitor Center and associate commercial enterprises, which in time will grow to private enterprises, parking lots and traffic. The guns there took part in the bombardment on July 3rd, firing against Confederate artillery east of Culp's Hill, and were likewise hit hard by Confederate fire. That alone warrants a good, hard look. We have a new Kernstown on our doorstep. If this line goes, what's next?

Moreover, construction of a major commercial center and tourist attraction between the Taneytown Road and Baltimore Pike will have a domino effect. All the small businesses now lining the area would face higher land values, increases in taxes, and the machinations of more developers. Opening the site south of the Tower to new development will set off a chain of events that will bring

new, larger, and more aggressive retail establishments all along both the Baltimore Pike and Taneytown Road as far south as State Highway 15.

The ridge and corridor between the Baltimore Pike and the Taneytown Road saw important events during and after the battle. This was the approach route of numerous Federal troops. Indeed, the monument to the first soldier killed at Gettysburg, Corporal George Sandoe, a Gettysburg native, sits on the east side of the Baltimore Pike across from Power's Hill. Look at the commercial site and junk piled up around the two monuments dedicated to the troopers who fought there on June 26th. Very possibly this junk yard will be replaced by a McDonald's or Jack-In-The-Box.

The Federal artillery reserve and staging area was located on this ridge near the Granite Schoolhouse Road. Several hospitals, numerous burial sites and staging areas abounded all along Artillery Ridge. All the V and VI Corps staging areas would be affected. It would be a significant deterioration of the quality of the battlefield south of Gettysburg.

Note: References will be supplied upon request.



REMINDERS

- ➔ Interested in traveling to Vicksburg for a week in May? For more information, contact Bill Head at 432-8746 or Tim Johnson at 431-4832. The trip is a companion event to the 14th West Coast Civil War Conference in November of 1998.
- ➔ The next board meeting is scheduled for Thursday, March 12, 1998, at 4 p.m. All round table members are welcome. The board will convene in the home of Barbara and Ken Moats, 4780 North Delno, Fresno, 229-3654. Following the board meeting, the Conference Planning Committee will meet at the same location.
- ➔ Raffle prizes are always needed and appreciated. See Ken Moats to make a donation.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR 1998

The SJVCWRT's schedule of dates and speakers for the year is shown below. Mark your calendars so as not to miss any of these fine speakers. Schedule is subject to change.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Topic/Event</i>
February 12, 1998	Dr. Maxine Turner	George W. Gift's Journey to the South with Albert Sidney Johnston
March 26, 1998	John Peterson	Gouverneur K. Warren
April 30, 1998	Bob Wash	Varina Davis, 1st Lady of the Confederacy
May 28, 1998	Jim Stanbery	Vicksburg/West Coast Conference Fund Raiser
June 25, 1998	Mike Carter	Robert E. Rodes
July 30, 1998	Dr. Brian Clague	Civil War Medicine at Vicksburg
August 27, 1998	Bill Head	Film on Vicksburg
September, 1998 (day to be announced)	Jeffrey Hummel	Why the North Should Have Seceded from the South
October 29, 1998	Fred Bohmfalk	Phil Sheridan
November 6-8, 1998	Ed Bearss, Keynote Speaker	West Coast Civil War Conference, sponsored by the San Joaquin Valley CWRT Topic: Vicksburg
December 6, 1998		Christmas Get Together

SJVCWRT
PO Box 5695
Fresno, CA 93755

**TIME TO RENEW!**

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

- Individual \$25
 Family \$40
 Student \$12.50
 Newsletter only \$10

*\$5 of each
membership
goes to
preservation*

Clip the bottom half of this page (which includes your mailing label) and mail with your check, payable to the SJVCWRT, to PO Box 5695, Fresno, CA 93755.

Membership year is from January to December.

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