



**Volume 57, No 10
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Battle Cry

Founded 1961,
Newsletter of the Sacramento Civil War Round Table
P.O. BOX 254702
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President's Message

October has arrived and we are only one month away from our November Conference. The speakers are scheduled, hotel arrangements made and confirmed, and we are anticipating a successful Conference. Our Committee, headed by Paul Ruud, has worked diligently. Success still depends on attendance and I encourage those interested to register soon.

Our By-Laws call for election of officers in October or November and those interested in helping to serve on our Board are encouraged to let any of our officers know. We are presently functioning with several unfilled offices. Dennis Kohlmann will once again stand for President having done a two-year term in the past decade. I will remain as Vice-President. Barbara Leone will remain as Secretary. George W. Foxworth will remain as our Treasurer. Silver Williams plans to remain as the Program Chair. Paul Ruud will remain as Member at Large and joined by Richard Sickert as Member-at-Large. The Battle Cry Editor is open.

This Round Table has profited from many loyal members and officers over the years and will depend on continued support from our members if we intend to survive. We are, to the best of my knowledge, the oldest in the State.

At the next meeting, I will announce the slate of candidates for the Board and ask for an approval from our members. If anyone wishes to volunteer for a post, please let me know at (916) 485-1246 and I'll get back to you. The By-Laws are posted on the website.

Many thanks to Nancy Samuelson for her talk on the Missouri events in the War years. Nancy has researched this thoroughly and has an interesting family connection.

At the next meeting, we welcome fellow member Arnold Kunst who will discuss "The Wit and Wisdom of Abraham Lincoln." I'll see you there.

Don Hayden, Vice President

MINUTES
SACRAMENTO CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
Wednesday, September 13, 2017
HOF BRAU RESTAURANT, 2500 WATT AVENUE, SACRAMENTO

ATTENDANCE – 32

MEMBERS – 26: Don Hayden, Vice President; George W. Foxworth, Treasurer; Barbara Leone, Secretary; Silver Williams, Program Director; Steve Andrews, Roy Bishop, Harvey Cain, Marsha Juvotsky Cain, Arnd Gartner, Ron Grove, Nina Henley, Wayne Henley, Chris Highsmith, Jane Jackson, James Juanitas, Dennis Kohlmann (MAL), Arnold Kunst, Joseph Matalone, Michelle Matalone, Ron Perisho, Paul Ruud (MAL), Nancy Samuelson, Nick Scivoletto, Richard Sickert, Maxine Wollen, John Zasso.

GUESTS – 6: Dudley Albrecht, George Costenbader, Katharine Stockley, Phil Stockley, Dan Wolfe, Faye Wolfe.

1. The meeting was called to order by Don Hayden who led the Pledge. John Zasso conducted the raffle. October is election month: Dennis Kohlmann-President, Don Hayden-Vice President, George Foxworth- Treasurer, Barbara Leone-Secretary, Silver Williams-Program Director, Richard Sickert-Member at Large, Paul Ruud-Member at Large, Battle Cry Editor-Open. There will be no evening meeting in November. Dudley Albrecht (916-927-7020) requests a ride home after the Conference on Friday and Saturday nights to the Arden Fair, Howe Avenue/Cottage Way area since his disability prevents him from driving.
2. Don introduced Nancy Samuelson, a Missourian, who spoke about Three Confederate Brothers from Missouri. They were the Pooles: Christopher Columbus, Francis Marion (Dave), and John Adams. They came from Lafayette County or Little Dixie. Columbus went to Texas and was a Lieutenant in the 5th Partisan Rangers. He died in Parker County, Texas. After some of the Poole family were killed; Dave and John joined Quantrill.
3. Jim Lane led the Jayhawkers into Missouri causing major destruction, destroying Ocala. Lawrence was attacked to get him. Colonel Jennison led the Jayhawkers 7th Volunteer Cavalry. He was court-martialed by the Union Army.
4. Daniel R. Anthony, brother of Susan B. Anthony, was a fighting Quaker; after entering the military, he held auctions of looted goods in Leavenworth. He went South with the Unit Jennison had commanded.
5. After the Lawrence raid, General Thomas Ewing Jr. issued General Order 11 giving four Missouri counties 15 days to move out. Troops from Kansas murdered many as they were packing.
6. The U.S. Army from Kansas burned crops and destroyed houses creating the Burnt District of Missouri. This was the area where Quantrill men were engaged in key battles such as Baxter Springs, Lawrence, and Centralia. General Joseph Shelby from Lafayette County never surrendered but went to Mexico with his troops. After the War, he returned to Missouri. One of the Pooles married a relative of his. John Newman Edwards, Shelby's adjutant, wrote the action reports and became a newspaperman in Missouri. He wrote two books about the guerrillas. The South passed the Partisan Rangers Act: the guerrillas were considered legitimate troops.
7. Dave Poole rode with Bloody Bill Anderson. Dave and Little Archie Clements were well-liked leaders. After the War, they brought men to Lexington to join the State Militia. After the signing, Archie was shot. Dave ended up in Mitchell County, Texas. He got into cattle and banking in Colorado City but friends left him in debt. He moved to Maricopa County, Arizona, drinking heavily. He died at age 61.
8. Milton Faver from Lafayette County, Missouri was the first big cattle rancher in Presidio, Texas. John Poole moved to Presidio County in 1885 and bought one of Faver's ranch/forts. He died at 90. Nancy talked about John's children and other relatives too numerous to include.
9. The next Board of Directors' Meeting is Wednesday, October 11, 2017, 10:00 AM at Brookfields.

Barbara Leone, Secretary

Treasurer's Report

The cash balance following the September 13th meeting was \$5,973.84. Thanks to John Zasso, other members, and guests, the raffle brought in \$81.00.

George W. Foxworth, Treasurer

Coming Programs for 2017 & 2018

Date	Speaker	Topic
October 11th	Arnold Kunst	"The Wit and Wisdom of Abraham Lincoln"
November 8th	Meeting is cancelled due to the West Coast Civil War Conference	N/A
December 13th	Robert Bundy	To Be Determined
January 10th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
February 14th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
March 14th	To Be Determined	To Be Determined

2017 Membership

The 2018 membership renewal is due as of January 1, 2018. 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 files that I cannot edit.

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.

Union ships sank here during the Civil War. These divers are working to learn their story.

BY STEPHEN FASTENAU | APRIL 21, 2017 4:16 PM sfastenau@beaufortgazette.com

During the Civil War, the Union Navy loaded aging whale ships with rocks and towed them south from New England to coastal Georgia and South Carolina. There the boats were sunk to block key waterways and frustrate blockade runners, small boats designed to elude Union ships and deliver cargo to Confederate States. Known as the stone fleet, the Union ships were laden with large granite and smooth cobble. What's left of them resembles a pile of rocks on the ocean floor. And many are scattered throughout the Low Country.

Aboard a 26-foot aluminum dive boat Friday, a team of underwater archaeologists from the University of South Carolina studied a sonar image of one of the ships in Skull Creek off Hilton Head Island. "It's a big mound," Nate Fulmer said as he navigated the boat with an eye on the screen. "It's going to be hard to miss."

When certain they were over the oblong blob, Joe Beatty tossed an anchor overboard on top of the wreck. Beatty has been with the University's S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology more than 30 years and is set to retire. Jim Spirek, a State Underwater Archaeologist, and volunteer diver Ted Churchill slipped on dive gear and dropped one at a time overboard, feeling along the anchor line as they made their way to the wreck. In the boat, archaeologists Jessica Irwin and Fulmer monitored surface bubbles and ensured passing boats didn't veer near the raised red and white flag signaling divers nearby.

The team from the State's Maritime Research Division was in Beaufort County this week, first surveying for possible Union wrecks in the Beaufort River. And on Friday, they took the short ride from H.E. Trask Senior Boat Landing to Skull Creek where they knew a member of the stone fleet rested. The excursion was funded with private dollars from a trust funded by donations from those with an interest in such projects.

Trips like the one Friday serve to gather information. Later, money and public interest might spur a deeper investigation to include excavating some of the wreck. Or the team might come back with a magnetometer that could add another dimension of data for the researchers in their search for more of the wrecks. The extra equipment comes in handy when tips from fishermen about possible large rockpiles yield nothing. "We'll have to come back to Beaufort, hopefully soon," Irwin said.

Spirek's reasons for trekking to Beaufort from his Columbia office include more than the stone fleet. In 1577, the French ship "Le Prince" is said to have wrecked in the Port Royal Sound. Spirek's search for the wreckage included surveying the sound from 2000 to 2004, passing a boat back and forth in the water like a lawn mower. The next step could be to use an airplane to scan the water and save valuable time.

Spirek helped raise the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley from Charleston Harbor and oversaw work to unearth a centuries old canoe off Daufuskie Island. The projects all require time and money, though the State pays the archaeologists salaries and sprung for the new dive boat that replaced a craft the division had used for three decades. The private Archaeological Research Trust currently holds about \$1 million, and the archaeologists compete to earn grants for specific projects. The work this week in Beaufort County cost about \$5,900.

On his dive, Spirek carried a high-definition camera the size of two Folgers coffee cans. A smaller GoPro he had previously used was recently stolen from his office. While the small action camera was more convenient, the larger camera produces better video, Irwin said. Despite the murky Low Country water as the last of the tide went out, the divers spotted white sponge and yellow and purple sea whips.

Time has turned the piles into a sort of artificial reef, Spirek noted. He appreciates the water's ability to preserve history. There is little evidence of the wooden Union ships among the rocks. But underneath the sediment, archaeologists imagine the vessel remains largely intact.

Spirek and Churchill spotted small pieces of copper metal in the structure Friday morning, like what was used on the hull of the ships. A deeper look could yield utensils and other long-buried cargo. "A lot of things are well-preserved under water," Spirek said, noting the human remains found in the Hunley. "... Seeing and feeling and touching history."

Stephen Fastenau: [843-706-8182](tel:843-706-8182), [@IPBG Stephen](https://www.instagram.com/IPBG_Stephen)



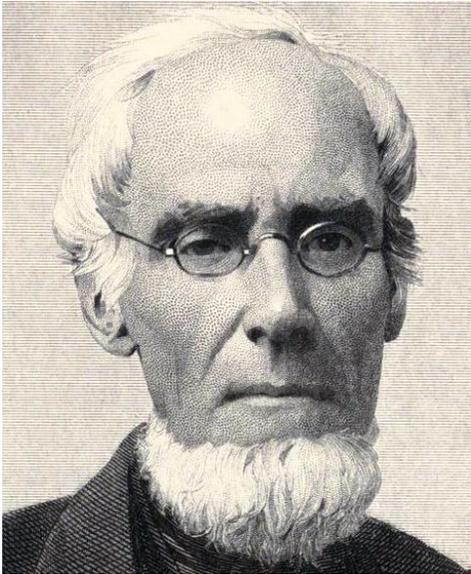
James Spirek, an underwater archeologist with the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, holds onto his mask as he enters Port Royal Sound over the boat's side at the beginning of April 21, 2017 morning's dive looking for a Union ship that was sunk in the Sound during the Civil War. [Delayna Earley](mailto:Dearley@islandpacket.com) Dearley@islandpacket.com

Read more here: <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/community/beaufort-news/article146031164.html#storylink=cpy>

Submitted by Silver N. Williams

Gail Borden Jr.

Gail Borden Jr. was born on November 9, 1801 in Norwich, New York. Borden's family moved often when he was young, hoping to find a climate that would put an end to Gail's persistent cough. Reaching adulthood, Gail supported himself by teaching and surveying.



In 1828, Gail married Penelope Mercer. The following year, the young couple moved to Texas. By 1835, Gail and his brother had started a newspaper, a business in which they had no experience. They sold the newspaper before it went completely bust. Gail helped to write the new Texas Constitution and was appointed by Sam Houston to be a customs collector. He prepared the first topographical map of Texas and laid out the site for the city of Houston. But after arguing with Sam Houston and losing his appointment, Gail turned to Galveston real estate where he finally scored success.

But his interests lay elsewhere. In 1828, Gail's forty eight year old mother, Philadelphia Wheeler, had died of yellow fever. In 1844, Gail lost both his thirty two year old wife, Penelope, and their four year old son, Stephen, to the same disease.

This was fifty years before US Army Surgeon Walter Reed discovered that yellow fever was transmitted by the bite of a certain type of mosquito. Gail thought the disease might be passed along through food. He decided to try his hand at preventing this scourge. His first try was a sort of meat biscuit, similar to the dried pemmican used by Native Americans. In 1850, he invested everything he had to build a meat producing and packing plant in Texas. Dehydrated meat was mixed with flour to make the biscuit. It would be able to travel long distances with no refrigeration and still keep its nutritional value and freshness. Borden hoped the US Army would be his number one customer.

In 1851, he won the Great Council Medal at the London World's Fair for his product. Pioneers carried it across the prairie. Miners packed it during the Gold Rush. Sailors used it aboard ship. Explorers took it on their expeditions. But the US Army said the meat was "unpalatable---producing headaches, nausea, and great muscular depression." The Army turned to his competitors who produced a cheaper and tastier product. Borden lost everything. His second wife, Azalea F. Stearns, deserted him.

On Borden's return trip from London, two cows on board ship sickened. Several children who had drunk their contaminated milk died, their deaths attributed to "the milk sick, the milk trembles, or the milk evil." If he could not halt yellow fever, Borden was determined to find a way to process milk and stop whatever food borne disease it carried.

In 1856, The New York Condensed Milk Company was born. Borden received American and British patents for his new machinery that produced the "condensed" milk product. Business picked up. In 1860, Borden married his third wife, the widow Emmeline Church.

At first, Borden's condensed milk was sold door to door. People liked the taste and convenience. Borden insisted on strict sanitation from the dairies he bought from. Udders had to be washed, floors swept, equipment thoroughly cleaned and scalded.

With the advent of the Civil War, demand skyrocketed. Milk was perishable in the hot Southern climate. The US Government started placing condensed milk in the soldiers' field rations. It got rave reviews. Soldiers liked the flavor, the ease of making it, and its longevity.

The Government reordered and reordered. The new product came in air tight ten ounce cans. Sutlers sold it for eighty cents a can, a whole day's pay for most soldiers.

Borden couldn't keep up with the orders. Civilian sales soared when it was reported that Mary Lincoln had served condensed milk in the White House. Army hospitals mixed it with sugar, nutmeg, and whiskey, sometimes adding brandy to make a "milk punch" for their patients. Henry Kyd Douglas, Stonewall Jackson's staff officer, poured some of it over a can of peaches, both captured from a Union supply line, and declared the treat delightful. New factories were built quickly to fill the insatiable demand.

Borden began producing condensed juices made from fruit and berries. The US Sanitary Commission began giving the juices to wounded soldiers to prevent scurvy. General William Tecumseh Sherman declared it had saved his Army from a dysentery epidemic. Borden grew rich but always made a quality product. He kept strict control and guidelines over his processing plants.

As Borden grew older, he began spending more and more time in Texas. He was a well-known philanthropist there, supporting schools for black and white children, donating to churches, and teaching farmers how to achieve sanitation in their own endeavors.

Borden died of pneumonia on January 11, 1874. His family shipped his body to New York, where he had lived and had factories at the beginning of his career. He was buried in the Bronx in Woodlawn Cemetery. His tombstone reads:

"I tried and failed,
I tried again and again, and succeeded."

The name of his company was changed to Borden in 1899. Today, the Borden Company does over three billion dollars a year in business all over the world.

Oh---and by the way, Gail Borden was fourth cousin to another famous Borden---Miss Lizzie Borden of Falls River, Massachusetts.

Submitted by Judith Breitstein



2017 West Coast Civil War Conference

Sponsored by Sacramento Civil War Round Table

Lesser Known Civil War Battles

November 10 - 12, 2017, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Sacramento

Our Speakers are:

William C. Davis: Retired in 2013 as Professor of History and Executive Director of the Virginia Center for Civil War Studies at Virginia Tech University. He is the author or editor of more than 60 books on the Civil War and Southern history, and consultant and commentator for A&E's "Civil War Journal," and several other television and film productions.

Dr. Brian S. Wills: Director of the Center for the Civil War Era at Kennesaw State University. Dr. Wills is a nationally recognized Civil War historian and author of books on Civil War topics.

Thomas Cartwright: Is a leading authority and author on the Battle of Franklin who conducted tours of Western Theater battlefields for 20 years. Appeared on many TV shows and is a frequent CWRT speaker.

Jim Stanbery: Professor of Political Science and History at Los Angeles Harbor College, and speaker at the West Coast Civil War Conference for more than twenty years. Is a frequent CWRT speaker.

Theodore Savas: Is an attorney, adjunct college instructor, award-winning author, Partner and Managing Director of Savas Beatie LLC. He specializes in military history and the American Civil War.

Ron Perisho: A member of the Sacramento CWRT and Center for Civil War Photography (CCWP), Co-Editor of "Gettysburg in 3-D," and a Soils Engineer who has collected Civil War Photography for 30 years.

The Conference cost is \$200 per person which includes Friday dinner, Saturday lunch and dinner, as well as all sessions. A full hotel breakfast buffet is included for guests staying at the hotel.

Partial day attendance: **Friday Only** is \$50; **Saturday Only** is \$125; **Saturday Dinner and Lecture Only** is \$50; **Sunday Only** is \$25.

There will be a no-host bar set-up Friday and Saturday evenings for your enjoyment before dinner.

For more information, contact Paul Ruud at 530-886-8806 or by contacting www.sacramentocwrt.com where information and registration forms will be available.

Room reservations are available by calling Crowne Plaza directly 877-504-0054 or www.crowneplaza.com Crowne Plaza Hotel has rooms set aside for us at \$124 per night, plus tax. Please mention the Conference.

Please print this page, fill it out, and return the form with your check for your registration. Make checks payable to: **Sacramento CWRT** and mail to: George W. Foxworth, 9463 Salishan Court, Sacramento, CA 95826-5233.

Name / Organization as you want it on your badge (Please Print):

Organization: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Home Phone: _____ Other Phone _____

Email: _____