



**Volume 53, No 12
December, 2013**

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Battle Cry

Founded 1961,
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Board of Directors' Message

**MERRY
CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY
NEW YEAR**

Board of Directors

MINUTES
SACRAMENTO CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
Wednesday, November 13, 2013
HOF BRAU RESTAURANT, 2500 WATT AVENUE, SACRAMENTO

ATTENDANCE – 41

MEMBERS (27)– Jim Armstrong, Fred Bohmfalk, Julie Bohmfalk, Bill Donaldson, Lydia Donaldson, George Foxworth, (Treas), Monica Foxworth, Bob Hanley (Pres), Don Hayden, (IPP), Scottie Hayden, Nina Henley (MAL), Wayne Henley (MAL), James Juanitas, Dennis Kohlmann, Anne Peasley (VP), Rick Peasley, Horst Penning, John Rice, Paul Ruud, Brad Schall, Patty Schall, Roxanne Spizzirri, Bob Williams, Silver Williams (Program Director), Maxine Wollen (Sec), John Zasso

GUESTS (14)– Chris Osborn, William Burg, Don A. Zajic, Wade Chandler, Esther Boeck, Chris Highsmith, Rebecca Highsmith, George Costenbader, Harvey Cain, Marsha Cain, Larry Spizzirri, Richard Spizzirri, Arnold Gossen, John Nevins

1. The meeting was called to order by President Bob Hanley and he led the Pledge.
2. Discussion was led by Paul Ruud for the election of officers for 2014 – 2015. The following officers were accepted by Slate of Affirmation: Anne Peasley, President; Don Hayden, Vice President; Paul Ruud, Secretary; George Foxworth, Treasurer; Silver Williams, Program Director; Nina Henley, Member-at-Large; and Wayne Henley, Member-at-Large. The Editor office is Vacant because no member was interested. In addition, President Bob Hanley automatically becomes the Immediate Past President.
3. There was another discussion about the time of the meeting, as the Restaurant (Hof Brau) will be closing earlier now. It was voted that our meetings run from 7:00 PM to 8:30 PM, and that we be prompt in leaving the room.
4. President Hanley then introduced the speaker, William Burg, an employee at the California Department of Parks and Recreation. His topic was “California Railroads and the Civil War.”
 - A. The Gold Rush caused the most massive shift in population in U.S. history. In 1850, California was admitted to the Union as a 'free' state.
 - B. Governor John Bigler was responsible in 1854 for moving the capital back to Sacramento permanently. Lake Tahoe was originally called Lake Bigler. William T. Sherman was one of the engineers who laid out Sacramento's streets. The 80-foot wide streets and size of lots are the same today.
 - C. Sacramento was the end of navigation up the river. This is why Sacramento was so important to transportation. In 1856 the Sacramento Valley Railroad was completed by Theodore Judah. Sacramento was in conflict with San Francisco regarding the Railroad.
 - D. The town of Freeport was started because the Sacramento Valley Railroad from Folsom to San Francisco by-passed Sacramento to avoid the fee charged for every car downloaded to port. The railroad went through Freeport instead of Sacramento. Later, the "Big 4" (Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins Jr., and Collis P. Huntington), bought this railroad and started the push for a Sacramento Railroad. They broke ground for the Railroad on January 9, 1863. This Railroad was called the Pacific Railroad.
 - E. Chinese workers on the Railroad were paid the same as European workers, but they had to buy their own food. This food was healthier than the food given to European workers. The food of the Chinese workers consisted of tea made with boiled water, vegetables, and rice.
5. Racial politics: In an 1851 court case, non-whites could not testify. Southern Argonauts sometimes brought their slaves to California. In 1850 at 7th and G Streets, the AME Church began. Daniel Blue was the founder of the church. In 1856 Elizabeth Thorn Scott Flood opened a private school for blacks and other minorities. J.B. Sanderson took over the school when Flood moved to Oakland.
 - A. The court case of Archy Lee, a slave who sued for freedom. He had helped start a school in Sacramento. After 4 trials, on April 14, 1858, Archy was finally free. He died in Sacramento in 1878. He was found on the bank of the Sacramento River.
 - B. The Sacramento Zouaves were blacks who wanted to fight in the Civil War, but were told that they could not. In 1872, they were in a parade to welcome General Grant.
6. President Hanley thanked William Burg for his excellent presentation and presented him with a bottle of wine.
7. John Zasso did the raffle and the meeting was adjourned at 8:10 PM.

Maxine Wollen, Secretary

Treasurer's Report

The cash balance following the November 13, 2013 meeting was \$3,749.83. Thanks to John Zasso, other members, and guests, the raffle brought in \$44.00.

George W. Foxworth, Treasurer

MINUTES
SACRAMENTO CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
Wednesday, September 11, 2013
HOF BRAU RESTAURANT, 2500 WATT AVENUE, SACRAMENTO

ATTENDANCE – 36

MEMBERS (25)—George Beitzel, Joan Beitzel, Roy Bishop, George Foxworth (Treas), Monica Foxworth, Alan Geiken, Bob Hanley (Pres), Don Hayden (IPP), Scottie Hayden, Nina Henley (MAL), Wayne Henely (MAL), James Juanitas, Dennis Kohlmann, Vivian Miller, Anne Peasley (VP), Rick Peasley, Horst Penning, John Rice, Paul Ruud, Nancy Samuelson, Richard Sickert, Roxanne Spizzirri, Bob Williams, Maxine Wollen, (Sec), John Zasso

GUESTS (11)—Rob Orr, Joe Maxwell, Mike Werner, Shirley Lee, Chris Osborn, Harvey Cain, Marsha Cain, Esther Boeck, Larry Spizzirri, Richard Spizzirri, Arnold Kunst

1. The meeting was called to order at 7:00 pm by President Hanley, who then led the pledge.
2. The visitors were introduced.
3. Announcements: Paul Ruud had information about the potential 2015 Conference. The conference is on hold, at least for the time being, due to the Doubletree needing more money up front. The nominating committee asked for volunteers. Don Hayden told the group that the restaurant is now closing at 9:00 PM and we must be out of the room by 8:30. He suggested that the meeting start ½ hour earlier. Nancy Samuelson gave the information that an antiquarian book sale was going to be held at the Scottish Rite Temple. Bob Hanley stated that Jim Stanbery was looking for a roommate during the November cruise conference. A teacher, Aaron Arthu, is looking for someone to do a lead-in for a class' Civil War Studies, by giving a talk or a re-enactment.
4. The speaker was Joe Maxwell, whose talk was about the personality of Custer. Joe said there is so much controversy surrounding Custer; it is difficult to judge what is true or not. Custer was a much loved child. His father was a blacksmith, at a time when blacksmiths were in the center of town, where a person could get all the latest news, including politics. Young Custer was exposed to politics and horses from an early age. His father led the local militia and George marched with them. His mother made him a uniform when he was 6. He was a prankster and everyone like him. At 16, he became a teacher, but he couldn't discipline the students, and was asked to leave. Later he was inducted into West Point, where he was the last in his class and had a lot of demerits. Along the way, he developed traits of audacity, individualism, and willingness to take risks. He was court martialed, but never punished. He was then sent to Washington, DC and arrived the day before the First Manassas Battle, and ended up carrying the final order to McDowell.
5. President Hanley thanked Joe Maxwell for his excellent presentation and presented him with a bottle of wine.
6. John Zasso conducted the raffle.
7. The meeting was adjourned at 8:05 PM.

Maxine Wollen, Secretary

Treasurer's Report

The cash balance following the September 11, 2013 meeting was \$3,588.52. Thanks to John Zasso, members, and guests, the raffle brought in \$43.00.

George W. Foxworth, Treasurer

Coming Programs in 2013 and 2014		
Date	Speaker	Topic
December 11 th	Anne Peasley	“Generals Patrick R. Cleburne and James B. McPherson”
January 8 th	Bob Hanley	“Boy General, Francis Channing Barlow”
February 12 th	Bob Hubbs	“General Grant at Shiloh”
March 12 th	Wayne and Nina Henley	“General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain”
April 9 th	George Beitzel	“General Robert Edward Lee”

2014 Membership

The 2014 membership renewal is due as of January 1, 2014. 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

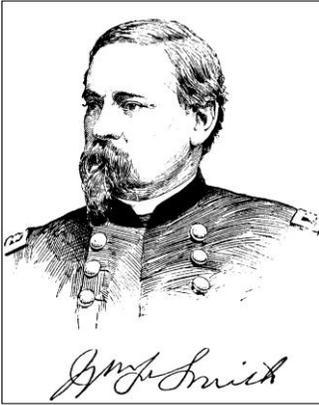
Remember, you can also pay at a monthly meeting.

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. Submit your items in Microsoft Word or regular email to:

gwfoxworth@sbcglobal.net

Chattanooga, the Plan of Battle versus the Actual Battle 24-25 November 1863



In a *Century Magazine* article of May 1885, entitled "*General Grant*" which drew heavily upon material from Grant's Personal Memoirs, the writer says of Chattanooga: "*Few battles in any war have ever been fought so strictly according to the plan. This battle was fought as nearly according to the plan laid down in advance as any recorded in the schools.*" Nothing could have been further from the truth! In a subsequent article published in *Battles and Leaders*, volume three, page 716, 1886; Brigadier General William F. Smith set the record straight as follows:

Holding at the time the position of Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas, and being at the same time Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Mississippi under General Grant, it was absolutely necessary that I should know the plan to be able to direct the engineering operations. Let me compare the original plan as "laid down in advance" with a sketch of the battle as fought.

The original plan of the battle of Chattanooga was to turn Bragg's right flank on Missionary Ridge, thereby throwing his army away from its base and natural line of retreat. This, the first thing to be done, was confided to Sherman, *and the plan was not adopted* till after Sherman had carefully examined the situation and asserted that he could do the work assigned to him. Thomas was to hold the center and right of our front, to cooperate with Sherman, and attack when the proper time arrived.

The preliminary movements were simple. Sherman was to affect a lodgment on the left bank of the Tennessee River, just below the mouth of the South Chickamauga Creek. This was to be done by landing a brigade of troops from the boats, which were to be used in the bridge to be thrown at that point across the Tennessee for the crossing of Sherman's army. One division of Sherman's army was to march up the Lookout Valley, on the extreme right of our operations, and threaten a pass in Lookout Mountain, ostensibly to turn Bragg's left flank. The march was to be made in daylight, in sight of the enemy, and after dark the division was to retrace its steps, cross the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry, and join the main body of Sherman's force, which was to be massed during the night preceding the intended attack at the point where the bridge was to be laid. Hooker with his small force was to hold Lookout Valley and threaten Lookout Mountain at the point where it strikes the Tennessee.

This general plan was filled in with all necessary details, embracing all the initial movements of the whole force under Grant. At the very outset began the changes in this plan. The division which made the threat against Bragg's left flank on returning found the bridge at Brown's Ferry unpassable; and as it could not join Sherman, it was turned over to Hooker, who was ordered, with his command thus strengthened, to assault the works on his front on Lookout Mountain. This was a most decided change from the plan "laid down in advance."

On the evening of the first day, the results could be summed up as follows: Sherman had crossed the Tennessee River at the point selected, but had not turned Bragg's right flank. Thomas had drawn out the Army of the Cumberland facing Missionary Ridge, had connected with Sherman, but had no fighting other than skirmishing varied by some artillery practice. Hooker had carried Lookout Mountain after a fight which has been celebrated in song as "the battle above the clouds." This victory of Hooker's compelled Bragg to withdraw his troops from the Chattanooga Valley, and retreat or concentrate for a battle on Missionary Ridge.

On the morning of the second day Hooker was ordered by Thomas to march for and *carry* the Rossville Gap in Missionary Ridge, and as soon as that was done to send an aide or courier to him, in order that he might then make the assault of the "Ridge" with the Army of the Cumberland. Sherman with severe fighting continued his efforts to reach the crest of Missionary Ridge. As the day wore on,

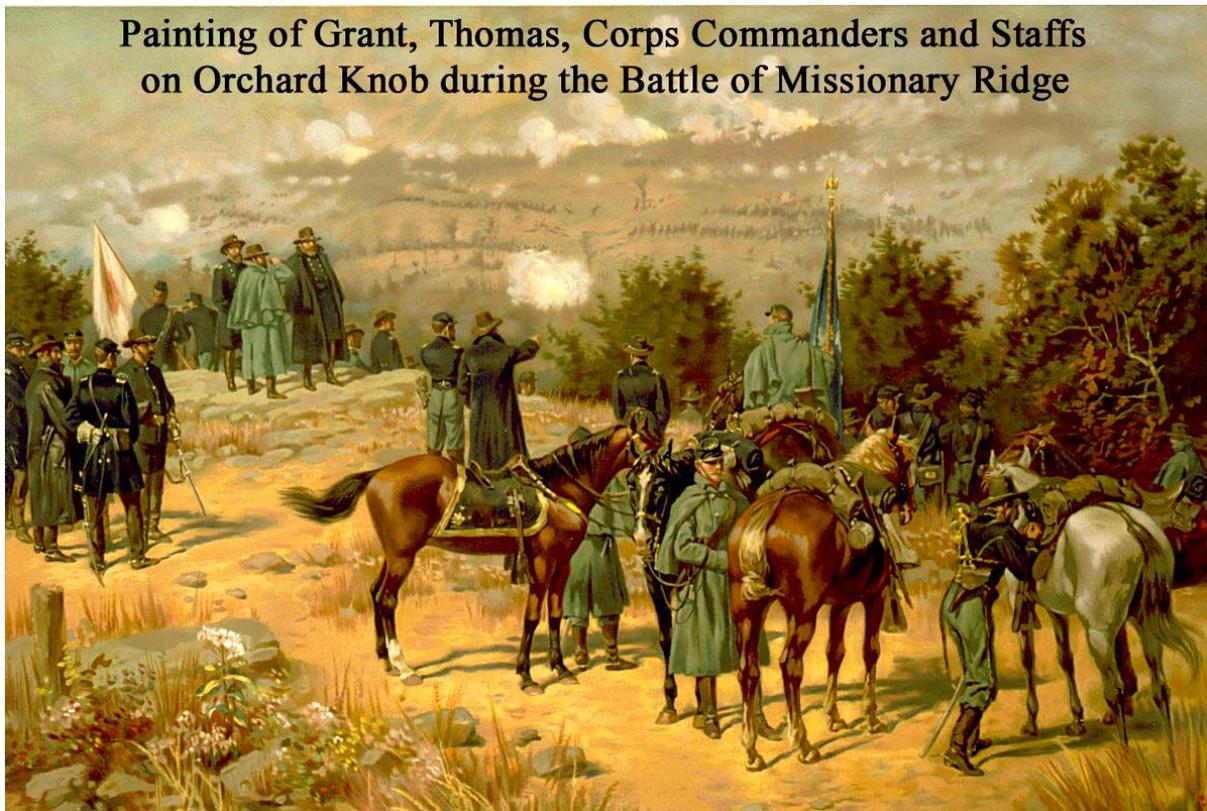
and no news came from Hooker, Thomas grew anxious, but could give no order to assault the works on his front till one at least of the enemy's flanks had been turned.

Finally, in the afternoon, General Grant sent orders directly to the division commanders of the Army of the Cumberland to move forward and carry the rifle-pits in their front at the base of Missionary Ridge. This was very easily done, and after capturing the rifle-pits the soldiers, seeing that they could not remain there under the fire from the crest of the ridge, and having no intention of giving up any ground won by them, demanded to be led up the hill to storm the works on the crest, which was successfully done, and Bragg's headquarters were in their possession just before the sun went down on the second day of the battle. This assault was, of course, the crisis of the whole battle, and the successful carrying of Missionary Ridge was doubtless due in a measure to the position of Sherman and the threatening movement of Hooker. The battle was then ended and nothing left but a retreat by one and a pursuit by the other opposing general. A condensed statement of the history of the original plan and the battle of Chattanooga as fought is this: The original plan contemplated the turning of Bragg's right flank, *which was not done*. The secondary plan of Thomas looked toward following up the success of Hooker at Lookout Mountain by turning the left flank of Bragg, and then an attack by Thomas along his entire front. The Rossville Gap was not carried in time to be of more than secondary importance in the battle. *The assault on the center before either flank was turned was never contemplated, and was made without plan, without orders, and as above stated.*

Note: The above concludes W. F. (Baldy) Smith's *Battles and Leaders* statement on the matter. Full text of his article is available on the website at: <http://www.aotc.net/Chattanooga.htm#Smith>. It provides additional and more specific information as to Smith's very significant overall role as Chief Engineer for the Army of the Cumberland, and the Division of the Mississippi. The accompanying battleground map was subsequently prepared under Smith's direction. (Map reference item "D" may be of special interest to some readers??)

Reprinted by permission of Bob Williams from November 2007.

Bob Williams: 8-26-09

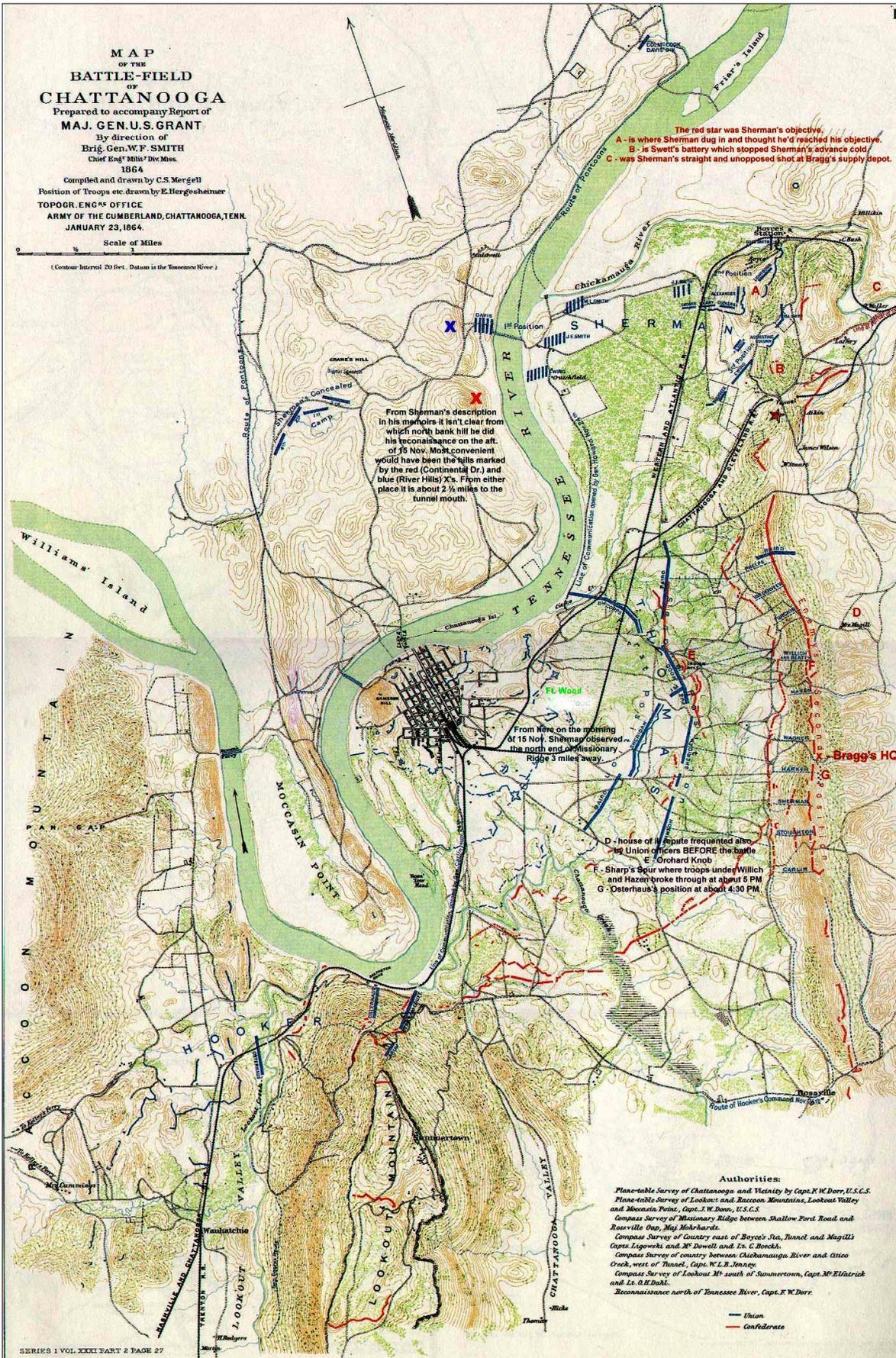


**MAP
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD
OF
CHATTANOOGA**

Prepared to accompany Report of
MAJ. GEN. U.S. GRANT
By direction of
Brig. Gen. W.F. SMITH
Chief Eng'g Mili'ry Div. Miss.
1864

Compiled and drawn by C.S. Mergell
Position of Troops etc. drawn by E. Herzogshelmer
TOPOGR. ENG'G OFFICE
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
JANUARY 23, 1864.

Scale of Miles
(Contour Interval 20 feet. Datum is the Tennessee River.)



From Sherman's description in his reports it isn't clear from which north bank hill he did his reconnaissance on the aft. of 15 Nov. Most convenient would have been the hills marked by the red (Continental Dr.) and blue (River Hills) X's. From either place it is about 2 1/2 miles to the tunnel mouth.

From here on the morning of 15 Nov. Sherman observed the north end of Missionary Ridge 3 miles away.

D - house of ill repute frequented also by Union officers BEFORE the battle
E - Orchard Knob
F - Sharp's spur where troops under Willich and Haxall broke through at about 5 PM
G - Deterhaus's position at about 4:30 PM

The red star was Sherman's objective.
A - is where Sherman dug in and thought he'd reached his objective.
B - is Swett's battery which stopped Sherman's advance cold.
C - was Sherman's straight and unopposed shot at Bragg's supply depot.

Authorities:
Plane-table Survey of Chattanooga and Vicinity by Capt. F.W. Dorr, U.S.C.S.
Plane-table Survey of Lookout and Raccoon Mountains, Lookout Valley and Missionary Ridge, Capt. J.W. Dorr, U.S.C.S.
Compass Survey of Missionary Ridge between Shallow Ford Road and Rossville Gap, Maj. Mohrhardt.
Compass Survey of Country east of Boyce's Sta, Tunnel and Magill's Capt. Ligoniski and M^r Powell and Lt. C. Booth.
Compass Survey of Country between Chickamauga River and Otis Creek, west of Tunnel, Capt. N.L.B. Tenney.
Compass Survey of Lookout M^t south of Summertown, Capt. M.E. Vatrak and Lt. O.H. Dohm.
Reconnaissance north of Tennessee River, Capt. F.W. Dorr.

— Union
— Confederate

Christmas Eve 1862 from Harper's Weekly

