

# THE FLAGBEARER

## Greater New Bedford Mass Civil War Round Table

**Tuesday November 19, 2019 7:00 pm**

**at the Fort Taber~Fort Rodman Military Museum**

**1000c Rodney French Blvd. New Bedford**

**Open to the public , no fees, no reservations needed**

....News from the New Bedford Civil War Round Table

...Thank you to those that are arriving early to help with the chair setup for our meeting. It is appreciated.

...Look for the membership annual dues renewal in this issue of the Flagbearer. It's that time of the year.

...I will include a reservation form to be completed for tickets to our Holiday dinner December 10th. We will have a deadline on ticket sales because we will need to give a final head count to the Century House well before Dec 10. Please reserve early.

Our October meeting was a great success with Professor David Kelly of the Naval War College staff, Newport. Thank you all for supporting our organization.

Our new Facebook page is getting positive attention. Don't forget to "like us" and set up "notifications". Kudos to member David Prentiss for leading this new initiative.

November 19, 2019

Craig L. Symonds

Professor of History Emeritus

U.S. Naval Academy

Chief Historian U.S.S. Monitor Center at the Mariners' Museum in Newport News, Virginia



His topic: Based on his book "Lincoln and His Admirals", winner of the Lincoln Prize.

Mr. Symonds also is the recipient of the 2009 Samuel Eliot Morrison Award for Naval Literature for his book , "Neptune: the Allied Invasion of Europe and the D-Day Landings. He was also awarded the

Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt Prize in Naval History, 2006, for his "Decision at Sea: Five Naval Battles that Shaped American History."

His Civil War books include "Joseph E. Johnston", a biography , "Stonewall of the West, Patrick Cleburne", and "The Battle of Gettysburg".

A native of Anaheim, California, Symonds earned his B.A. degree from U.C.L.A., and his Master and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Florida. In the 1970's he was a U.S. Navy officer and the first ensign ever to lecture at the prestigious Naval War College in Newport, RI. After his naval service, he remained at the War College as a civilian Professor of Strategy from 1974-1975. He came to the Naval Academy in 1976, and during his 30 year career there he became a very popular professor whose Civil War classes were always over-subscribed. He was Chair of the History Department from 1988 to 1982. He is Professor Emeritus at the Naval Academy.

He was awarded the Civilian Meritorious Service Medal three times. From 1994 to 1995 he served as Professor of Strategy and Policy at the Britannia Naval College in Dartmouth, England. In total, he has written 12 books and is the editor of 9 others. In addition he has written over one hundred scholarly articles in professional journals and magazines.

Now retired, he is much in demand around the country on Civil War subjects. He has spoken at Civil War Round Tables in twenty-seven states and two foreign countries. We welcome him to the New Bedford Civil War Round Table.

### 2019-2020 Executive Board

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Larry Roy—Board of Directors

Bob Lytle—Flagbearer/Programs

Cell # 508-542-7630

bobbylee76@comcast.net

*This month in Civil War history—1861*

Nov 1,,,Youthful, self-contained, supposedly vigorous Maj. Gen'l George Brinton McClellan succeeded aged, obese, ailing Lieut. Gen'l Winfield Scott.

Question—Where did Gen't Scott retire to? West Point

Nov 1... The seventy-seven ship Port Royal expedition is swept away by a violent storm off Cape Hatteras

Nov 2... The career of flamboyant and ineffective Maj. Gen't John C. Fremont in the Western Department came to an end.

Question- Who took over?' Gen'l Hunter

Nov 4...Maj. Gen'l Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson assumed command of the new Shenandoah Valley District

Nov 6... Jeff Davis is elected permanent President of the Confederacy

Nov 13... Gen'l McClellan's famous "snub" of Pres. Lincoln—retired to his bedroom without seeing the waiting President

Nov 24... U.S.S. San Jacinto with its controversial, enforced passengers, Mason and Slidell arrive in Boston and transfer the diplomats to a prison at Fort Warren

**THREE THINGS WE ASK THAT YOU DO THIS MONTH.**

**3**

- *Pay your dues for the new program year. Form is attached.*



- *Send in your reservation for the Annual Holiday Dinner at Century House. Form is attached.*



*Must be present for 50/50 raffle*



- *Attend our upcoming monthly Round Table meeting Nov 19, 7:00 pm*

**THANK YOU !!**

**Match the Events to the Date**

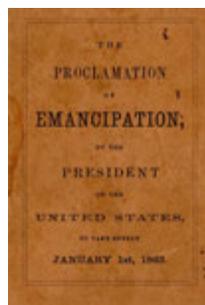
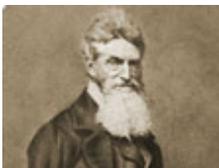
1. Fall of Vicksburg
2. Firing on Fort Sumter
3. Lincoln Assassination
4. Battle of Gettysburg
5. Atlanta burns and falls
6. Appomattox surrender
7. John Brown's raid
8. Lincoln gives Gettysburg address
9. Official end of Civil War declared
10. Emancipation proclamation



- A. Aug 20, 1866
- B. Sept 2, 1864
- C. July 4, 1863
- D. Nov 19, 1863
- E. Oct 16, 1859
- F. Jan 1, 1863
- G. July 3, 1863
- H. April 12, 1861
- I. April 15, 1865
- J. April 9, 1865

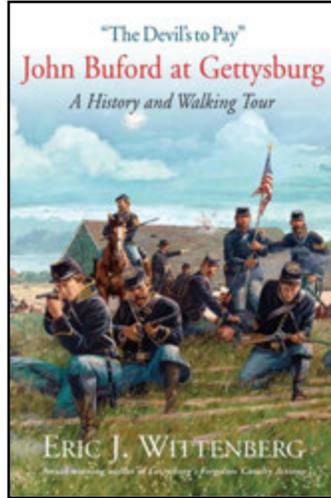
- 1-C
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- 9-A
- 10-F

Answers

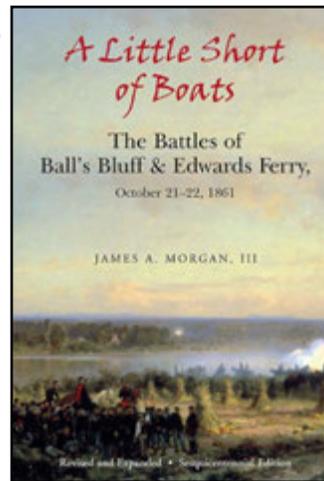


New Books for your Library

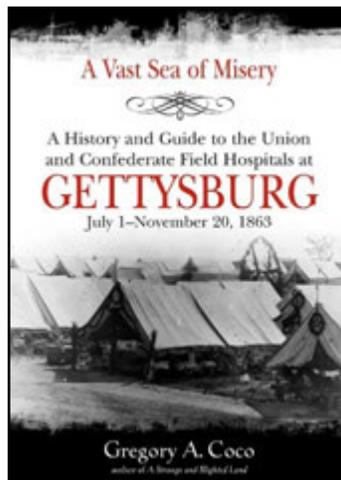
Although many books on Gettysburg have addressed the role played by John Buford, there is not a single book-length study devoted entirely to the critical delaying actions waged by Buford and his First Cavalry Division on the morning of July 1, 1863. Award winning historian Eric J. Wittenberg rectifies this glaring oversight.



A simple telegram from Maj. Gen'l McClellan to Brig. Gen'l Charles P. Stone on Oct 20, 1861 triggered a bloody disaster with a political fallout that held the nation's attention for weeks. This led to the creation of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and remained a thorn in Lincoln's side for four long years.



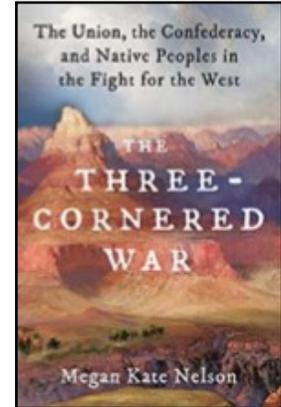
Nearly 26,000 men were wounded in the three-day battle of Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863. It didn't matter if the soldier were blue or gray or was an officer or enlisted man, for bullets, shell fragments, bayonets, and swords made no class or sectional distinction. Almost 21,000 were left behind by the two armies in and around the small town of 2,400 civilians. Most ended up in makeshift facilities overwhelmed by the flood of injured. Gregory A. Coco covers the scene extremely well.



Spring 2020 Speaker/Meeting Schedule

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....A frequent speaker and friend of this Round Table , Dr. Megan Kate Nelson, is kicking off her 2020 book tour with a visit to the New Bedford Civil War Round Table, March 24, 2020. Her new book, Three Cornered War, is set for a spring release; - Feb 11. This is her third book.



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January 28, 2020

**Jack Richer**

**Subject: The Battle of Antietam and Lee's Maryland Campaign.**

Jack is one of our newest members and we are fortunate to have him active with our Round Table. He is also a member of the Rhode Island Civil War Round Table and has spoken at several Round Table and Historical organizations.



Jack retired as Principal of Charles E.. Shea Senior High School after a 33-year career with the Pawtucket School Department.

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February 25, 2020

**Mark Mello**

**Subject: "Abolitionists, Pacifists, and the Dilemma of the American Civil War in Hopedale, MA." As always, Mark's lectures are well researched and delivered.**



**NEW BEDFORD CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**

**2019-2020 MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Membership is valid for 2019-2020 Program Year, beginning September 1, 2019. Please complete this form, along with check payable to "New Bedford CWRT" and mail to:

New Bedford Civil War Round Table, C/O Martin Flinn, Treas., 39 Little Oak Road New Bedford, MA 02745

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_ (Please print)

Type of membership: Individual (\$25.00) \_\_\_\_\_ Family (\$30.00) \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, & Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

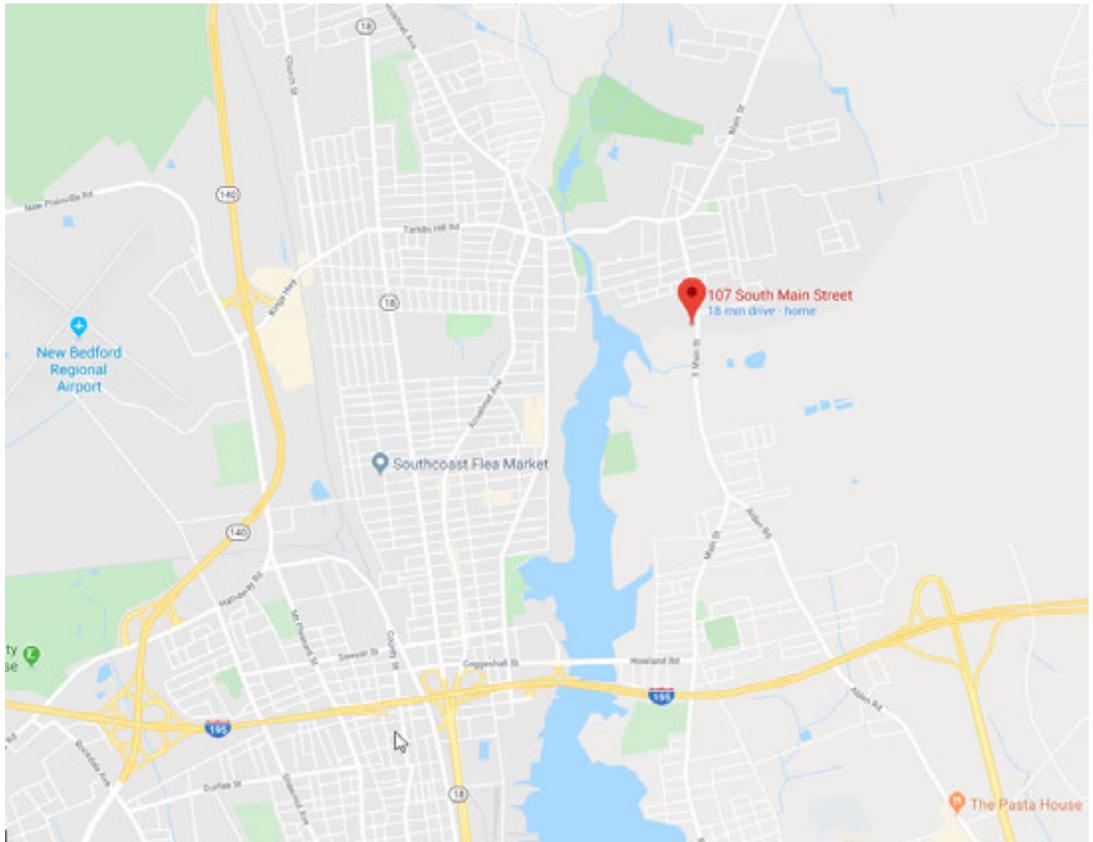
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Driving directions to Century House, 107 South Main St Acushnet MA, 508-995-3221.**

**If you are coming from out of town , please set your GPS for 107 South Main St, Acushnet. Do not forget to enter the "SOUTH" . There is a 107 Main St, Acushnet and that is not where you want to be. The exit from Route 140 is King's Highway. This turns into Tarkiln Hill Rd , and this turns into Main Street Acushnet, follow this to South Main Street—turn right on South Main Street. Follow to Century House.**



## Two Generals – In the War's Aftermath Part Two, by Round Table member Peter Rioux

### General Phillip Sheridan

The characteristic military aggressiveness that General Sheridan consistently displayed during the war (Shenandoah, Stones River, Overland Campaign, Chattanooga) continued to be displayed in the military roles that he played during the postbellum years.

Upon the completion of the Civil War, General Grant appointed General Sheridan to lead a patrol along the Texas – Mexico border, which then forced France to withdraw its claims against Mexico and complete their phased withdrawal of 40,000 troops. In 1866, Grant then appointed him as a military governor for the Texas Louisiana district, where after a mob riot at the New Orleans Constitutional Convention, he proceeded to dismiss the Governor, Attorney General, District Judge and Mayor of New Orleans due to their attempt to restrict the voting rights of African Americans. Displaying his pro South sympathies, President Johnson subsequently dismissed him from this position, referring to Sheridan as an “absolute tyrant.”

In 1866, Grant then appointed him to head the military district of Missouri with the assigned responsibility of suppressing Indian uprisings in the plains. Applying the concept of “hard war,” Sheridan pursued a characteristically aggressive strategy throughout the 1870's to force various tribes to retreat and settle into assigned reservations. This vigorous enforcement strategy included attacks at Red River, Ute, and Great Sioux, as well as the promotion of winter attacks and the slaughter of bison upon which the tribes were so dependent for their survival. Sheridan's pursuit of this aggressive strategy served to severely tarnish his reputation.

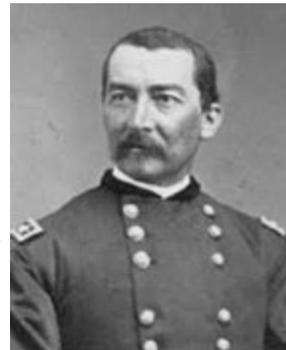
In 1869, he was promoted to the rank of Lt General and was sent by newly elected President Grant as an observer of the Franco Prussian War. In 1871, he coordinated military relief efforts in the immediate aftermath of the devastating Chicago fire and imposed martial law to inhibit vandalism and rampant lawlessness throughout the city.

He promoted military protection over Yellowstone Park in order to protect its natural areas, ordering the U.S. Cavalry to control and oppose private development of the park, such as railroad construction. Military control over the park was maintained until 1916, when the National Park Service was established.

In 1883, he was appointed to succeed General Sherman as Commanding General of the U.S. Army holding this position for the remainder of his life.

In the late 1880's, he completed his memoirs shortly before suffering a series of heart attacks in 1888. He

moved from Washington, D.C. to Nonquitt, South Dartmouth, MA, where he had previously built a home and so enjoyably summered. This home, 1 Shawmut Street, has since been referred to as the Sheridan Cottage. He was appointed General of the Regular U.S. Army, and two months later, he suffered a fatal heart attack at this Nonquitt location on August 5, 1888, dying at the age of 57. He was transported by train from New Bedford, MA to Washington, D.C. for the funeral service, which was attended by Union and Confederate officers with General Sherman and Sheridan's military staff serving as pallbearers. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.



THE SHERIDAN COTTAGE AT NONQUIT,  
WHERE THE GENERAL DIED, AUGUST 5, 1888.



## General Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard

General Beauregard vigorously advanced the Confederate military campaign (Fort Sumter, Bull Run 1, Shiloh, Petersburg) in an effort to maintain its pro slavery position, yet his post war years were characterized by his leadership in promoting black civil rights and equality.

In April 1865, General Beauregard joined Generals Lee and Johnston to ultimately convince Jefferson Davis to discontinue the war effort. In September 1866, he was included as part of a mass pardon, executed by President Johnson of Confederate military personnel. Shortly afterwards, he refused offers by the governments of Brazil, Romania, and Egypt to serve as part of their respective military commands. Three years later, he joined with other former Confederate commanders to sign a pledge accepting the results of the Civil War and emancipation.

In late 1865, he became the Chief Engineer – General Superintendent of a railroad company, later becoming its president before being dismissed years later as part of a competing investment takeover. During the next nine years, after inventing a system of street railway cars and being appointed as its president and achieving significant financial success, he was subsequently dismissed. In 1877, he was appointed to lead the Louisiana lottery system, which was subsequently discontinued by the state legislature after allegations of corruption within this system.

By 1877, Beauregard had become quite wealthy as a result of his preceding executive positions. At this time, he authored numerous articles and books regarding the Confederate military campaign, heavily criticizing the leadership of Jefferson Davis and later refusing to attend Davis' funeral in 1889, saying, "We have always been enemies."

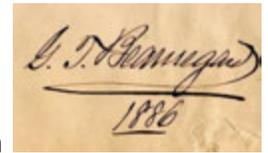


He became extensively involved in the New Orleans Reform Party, an association of both white and black business interests whose mission was to encourage and support civil and voting rights for former slaves. This coalition was developed in an effort to moderate the control and influence of Radical Republicans, achieve white support for black civil rights in exchange for black support for lower taxes, and to assert a willingness and ability on the part of enlightened Southern leadership to achieve racial harmony and reconciliation through the pursuit of mutual interests. In a change from his previous position regarding black civil rights, he strongly advanced the view that the war was a national tragedy in the past and wanted to focus upon reconciliation opportunities for the future. He favored complete political equality for African Americans, equal division of the appointment to state offices, nondiscrimination in the

hiring of laborers and various state commission directors and equal racial access in public places, schools, and railroads. He had chaired a resolution committee comprised of white and black community leaders issuing his statement that, "I am persuaded that the natural relation between and white and colored people is that of friendship." He felt that any continuing Southern resistance would be both continuously divisive and futile.

In the late 1870's, he led an effort to obtain publication of Confederate General John Bell Hood's memoirs, who had died of yellow fever, in an effort to provide desperately needed financial support for Hood's widow and ten children.

General Beauregard died of heart disease in his sleep in February 1893 at the age of 74. After a state funeral, in which Edward Kirby Smith, the last surviving full Confederate General, served as chief mourner, he was buried in the vault of the Army of Tennessee in Metairie County, Louisiana



**NEW BEDFORD CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE HOLIDAY DINNER**

**WHEN?**            *DEC 10, 2019*  
**WHERE?**           *CENTURY HOUSE*  
*107 SOUTH MAIN STREET*  
*ACUSHNET, MA 02743*  
*508-995-3221*



**WHAT TIME?**    *6:00 PM*

**DO I NEED RESERVATIONS?**    *YES*

**DEADLINE FOR RESERVATIONS:**        *DEC 1 - WE MUST NOTIFY CENTURY HOUSE AND GUARANTEE OUR FINAL NUMBER OF ATTENDEES BY THIS DATE*

**COST:** *\$31.00 PER PERSON ( INCLUDES TAX AND SERVICE CHARGE )*

**BUFFET:** *STEAK TIPS, SCROD, COUNTRY FRIED CHICKEN, RICE, VEGETABLE GARDEN SALAD, ROLLS, DESSERT, COFFEE/TEA*

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*Make check out to New Bedford Civil War Round Table and mail to Martin Flinn 39 Little Oak Road, New Bedford, MA 02745*

**Name(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Questions? Call Bob Lytle 508-542-7630**