



Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, only patriots - or traitors. ~Sen. Stephen Douglas, 1861

FEBRUARY 2017

Hello CVHR!

Our annual meeting was well attended, thank you to all those who came out. Thirty one people showed up. A lot was accomplished in a really short time. Our board was all re-elected to the same positions, thank you to one and all who give so much to this organization! A reminder that dues are due, please sure to get them in now. If you have anything you would like to submit, please send it to me at redwolf363@aol.com.

~Sue Brown

Annual Dues:

Annual dues are due! The Executive Board is leaving the annual dues amounts the same again for 2017; \$25.00 for an individual (includes local event fee) \$40.00 for a family (includes local event fee) National events – you will need to pay this registration fee if you

decide to attend, this is not covered in the dues payment Dues can be mailed to Jim Buell,
223 Stokes Lane, Shelburne, VT 05482

CVHR Potluck Dinner - February 27

~Sue Brown
redwolf363@aol.com

CVHR's 8th annual potluck dinner will be held February 4 at CPL Hendee's daughter's house, no matter the weather! The Hendee's are located at 706 Meadow Lark Lane, Starksboro, VT. (If you are coming down from the north, go 3/4 of a mile south of Tatro Rd, Meadowlark Lane will be on the right (look for a bunch of mailboxes there and if coming from the south, it will be on the left). Head up the road 1500 feet, (you will go over a small bridge and past a couple of driveways, her's will be the very last one), the driveway will be on the left, and it is the road that goes up into the woods. The Meadowlark Lane sign actually say pvt on it) Social hour will begin at 5:30, dinner at 6:00. We hope everyone can make it in period dress, but please no hoops due to space limitations.)Also, please remember that brogans with heel plates need to be removed at the door!!!! We consider this a whole family event, so please be sure to bring the whole family whether they reenact or not!

Please let Sue Brown know what you are bringing for a dish to share and how many people will be coming with you. You can let her know at redwolf363@aol.com.

Hope to see you all there!

Victorian-Era Costume Charity Ball & Dinner

Hosted by the Grays and Blues of Montreal

The GBM is hosting a Victorian-Era Costume "Charity Ball and Fund Raising Dinner"
Saturday, February 25th 2017

At, The Canadian Grenadier Guards (CGG) Officers Mess - 4171 Esplanade Ave, Montreal, Quebec, H2W 1S9.

Victorian Era Formal Costumes 1ST Canadian Veteran's Monument - US Civil War CGG Officers Mess - 2009

Background: Fundraiser for the 1st National Canadian Veteran's Monument - US Civil War (1861-1865). A little-known part of Victorian-Era Canadian History is that during this horrible war, over 40,000 Canadian born persons enlisted and some 7,000 were killed or died of wounds. In addition, 29 of these enlistees won the U.S. Medal of Honor and 4 of them, 3 born in Quebec, rose to the rank of General. More than 150 years later, there is still no National Monument to commemorate these brave individuals. The monument will be erected at the Lost Villages Historical Society Museum Site at Long Sault, Ontario and its dedication is planned for Sunday, September 17th 2017.

Privately, since 2016, we have raised over \$30,000 of our \$ 60,000 objective needed to complete this long overdue Veteran's Monument. Now in 2017 with your participation and support, we plan to fully complete this project!

Our American Guest of Honour: Ms. Nina Maria Fite Our Canadian Guest of Honour: Mr. Frank Baylis

United States Consul General, Montreal, QC Member of Parliament, Pierrefonds-Dollard, QC

Our Guest Speaker: Mr. John Boyko, Canadian Author of:

Blood and Daring - How Canada Fought the American Civil War and Forged a Nation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fCDChY6ndcA>

Schedule of the Evening Events

Victorian Dance Lesson Workshop, available for all to sharpen your dancing skills: Four o'clock, in the Sergeants Mess.

Cocktails, in the Officers Mess at six o'clock (Passed canapés).

Dinner and Dance, starting at seven o'clock.

Dance Mistress/Caller is the renowned Mme. Margarita Marambio, of Montreal Quebec, along with her 8 Victorian dancers. ensemble-aquarelle.org

Live Victorian music provided by the "Spare Parts Trio", under Bill Matthiesen, Lanesboro, Massachusetts, U.S.A., www.bfv.com/spareparts Bill was the Music Producer of the PBS Series "Mercy Street" After each Dinner course a "Dance Demonstration" will be held by Mme Marambio's Dancers and open for all to participate!

There will also be uniformed Canadian & American Re-enactors from both North and South sides of the U.S. Civil War.

Important Information

A fund raising "Silent and Live Auction" will be held to raise funds for this 1st National Canadian Veteran's Monument.

If you would like to assist us in obtaining or donating items for the auctions, please reach out to us soon for details.

Please RSVP by Thursday, February 16th 2017.

Please advise us of any dietary restrictions. Main Course is either: Veal Roast or Atlantic Salmon. Catering: www.traiteurbrera.com Please note that wine is not included, but will be sold by the bottle, at each table.

Admission Price: \$150 Canadian / \$125 U.S. per person. Includes a \$50 CAD Tax Receipt.1

Payment Online <http://cgg-cwd2017.eventzilla.net>

By Cheque Payable to: GBM / LVHS Monument - Charity Ball

C/O The Canadian Grenadier Guards, Association

4171 Esplanade Ave, Montreal, Quebec, H2W 1S9

Please, if you cannot attend - Do consider donating an affordable amount to this project, using one of the "Payment Options" mentioned above. Below are some of the Donor Sponsorship levels, which we offer to you and your family to be recognized.

Supporter \$130 (CAD) 1 Engraved pathway brick. [Granite -12"x 4" - 1-2 names/brick; 12 letters ¾" x 3 lines]

Bronze Partner \$400 (CAD) 1 Donor name & up to 2 Family/Ancessor names engraved on Donor Wall,

Corporate/Association/Family "Logo/Name" on GBM & LVHS -Websites, Facebook, Literature.

Silver Partner \$1000 (CAD) 1 Donor name & up to 5 Family/Ancessor names engraved on Donor Wall,

Corporate/Association/Family "Logo/Name" on GBM & LVHS - Websites, Facebook, Literature.

Visa / MasterCard / Interact / Cash will be accepted for all Auction and Bar Sales.
Dress: Victorian-Era preferred, Modern Military Mess Kit or Black Tie/Formal evening attire.

Victorian Costume Rental (If desired) - Arrangements (including alterations and cleaning) have been made with: Malabar Costumier; www.malabar.ca (514) 279-3223. Upon presentation of this Invitation, you will be fitted, and receive a 10% discount.

Victorian-Era Photographer Mini-Studio – will be on-site for nominal fee-photos (Sepia or Colour)

Victorian-Era Boutique 42 Room Hotel – For those interested in staying overnight (or for the weekend), a limited number of rooms at discounted prices have been arranged at: Hotel de Paris-Montréal. Pricing starts at \$64 to \$99 (CAD) per night, double occupancy <http://www.hotel-montreal.com/> Continental breakfast included. Phone, (514) 522-6861 ask for Alex, the Manager and mention this event in order to secure room choice and above pricing.

For more information, please contact;

Lieutenant-Colonel Bob McLachlan, SBStJ, CD (Retired) - rob.mclachlan@videotron.ca , or

Major Brian Tracey, MMM, CD (Retired) - briantracey@sympatio.ca , or

Second-Lieutenant Vince Chiarelli, - vchiarelli1@gmail.com

We look forward to joining you at this special event, a Victorian-Era Costume “Charity Ball and Fund Raising Dinner!”

1 Canadian Tax Receipts for donations will be issued via mail, by the Lost Villages Historical Society (LVHS), Canada Revenue Agency Registration Number 892259847-R0001.

THE BATTLES FOR ATLANTA - EZRA CHURCH (PART 3)

by
Charles S. Martin

"You are a God-damned liar, sir!" one-armed Brigadier Thomas Sweeny yelled at his commander, Major General Grenville Dodge while sitting between him and Brigadier General John Fuller in Sweeny's headquarters tent. Both Sweeny and Fuller were division commanders under Dodge, the commander of the Sixteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee now under temporary command of Major General John A. Logan after the death of Major General James B. McPherson, the former corps commander during the fight for Leggett's hill. Sweeny, a hot-tempered Irishman had lost his right arm in combat during the Mexican War, but gained the nickname "Fighting Tom."

Generals Dodge and Fuller had stopped by Sweeny's tent on July 25, 1864, three days after the fighting at Leggett's Hill that had come to be known as the Battle for Atlanta although it turned out to be only one of four battles of William Sherman's armies to capture the city.

Sweeney, still smoldering from Dodge taking over tactical command of his brigades during the battle, giving orders as to troop deployments bypassing him in the chain of command, launched into a tirade about Fuller's division positioned on his right during the battle. He complained that Fuller's troops buckling under the sledgehammer blows by Patrick Cleburne's crack Confederate division jeopardized Sweeney's right flank. Both Dodge and Fuller accused Sweeney of exaggerating, and Sweeney exploded challenging his corps commander's veracity.

Sweeney did not stop with the accusation of Dodge's lack of truthfulness. He went on to accuse Dodge - "You are a cowardly son of a bitch, sir!" If that was not bad enough, Sweeney added, "You are a God-damned inefficient son of a bitch, sir!" Finally, Sweeney threw in the ultimate insult of the era by insisting that Dodge was a "God-damned political general."

Dodge responded by slapping the one-armed Sweeney in the face. With his left arm and hand intact, Sweeney punched Dodge in the nose, the final bloodletting resulting from the Sixteenth Corps maneuvering to protect Leggett's Hill. Fuller joined in the fray, and Sweeney without his right arm wrestled his fellow Brigadier to the ground. Order was finally restored by fellow officers who ended the general brawl by separating the brawling generals.

Dodge immediately relieved Sweeney from command but was not able to obtain a conviction by court-martial. Command influence may have intervened since Sherman appreciated all pugnacious battlefield performances such as Fighting Tom's. His letter to John A. Logan, the Army of the Tennessee's temporary commander, coincidentally dated the same day as the fisticuffs, beseeched, "I beg you to see that no injustice is done to General Sweeney."

Although acquitted, Sweeney was given no other command during the Civil War. However, Sweeney was a commander during the aborted Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866 to put pressure on England to grant Ireland independence. He was ultimately arrested for violating American neutrality, but Fighting Tom's dismissal from the service was reversed and he retired from the army in 1870 with his wartime rank of brigadier general restored.

John A. Logan assumed that his performance on July 22nd north of Leggett's Hill would assure him permanent command of the Army of the Tennessee, but Sherman had other ideas. Although Logan was indeed a political general, plucked from the U.S. House of representatives where he served as an Illinois Congressman, his combat record was exemplary. But Sherman looked to fellow West Pointers to lead his armies: George Thomas commanding the Army of the Cumberland was in the Class of 1840 with Sherman, and John Schofield commanding the Army of the Ohio graduated from West Point in 1853. On July 26th Sherman turned to Oliver Otis Howard, Class of 1854 and formerly the commander of the Fourth Corps under Thomas to command of the Army of the Tennessee. Howard, like Sweeney, lost an arm in combat, but he had become a methodical tactician, learning well from his mistake at Chancellorsville the year before of leaving his 11th Corps flank "in the air" to be crushed by Stonewall Jackson. He would do well in the coming days commanding the three army corps, the 15th, 16th and 17th, under him.

Logan was not happy but accepted the decision and returned to the command of his 15th Corps. Not so, Joe Hooker. Hooker assumed that as the former commander of the Army of the Potomac, and Howard's superior at Chancellorsville, he would be the most senior officer to lead the Army of the Tennessee for the rest of the Atlanta Campaign. But Hooker had not only the defeat at Chancellorsville to live down but his personal arrogance as well. Rumors of hard drinking and womanizing did not bode well, especially since one of the most notorious brothels

in Washington was known as "Hooker's Division." He asked to be relieved from his command of the 20th Corps, and Sherman was happy to oblige.

Sherman had tried to take Atlanta from the north but was stymied at Peachtree Creek, and from the east could go no further after barely surviving Benjamin Cheatham's attack and Patrick Cleburne's counterattack on Leggett's Hill. He decided to try his luck in moving to the western side of the City, That would also put him within striking distance of the of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad and its junction with the Macon & Western that could eliminate the last rail supply lines into Atlanta.

Sherman had learned the hard way not to underestimate the aggressive John B. Hood who seemed to strike at the most inopportune times and at the least expected places. It was only the hard fighting of Armies of the Cumberland at Peachtree Creek and of the Tennessee east of Atlanta that prevented the siege of the city being lifted. If Sherman was going to move his army from one side of the city to the other, he had to be careful not to have the troops on the move caught out in the open. Hood may have lost more men than Sherman, but like any wounded animal protecting its lair, it was even more dangerous the closer its predator came.

The maneuver contemplated by Sherman was a leap frog movement of the Army of the Tennessee past the Army of the Ohio on its right flank northeast of Atlanta sandwiched between Howard's three corps and George Thomas' Army of the Cumberland directly north of the city still at Peachtree Creek. Then the Army of the Tennessee would move on to west of Atlanta beyond Thomas' right flank. The movement had to be done in secret with demonstrations along the line to be abandoned by Howard to keep Hood's forces facing east thinking that they still had a third of Sherman's forces in front of them.

At midnight on July 26th after his wrestling match with General Sweeney, General Fuller commanding the division of the 16th Corps that was on the extreme left flank began his move northward behind Leggett's Hill. To assure that the Confederates facing them would not get suspicious, the wheels of the artillery and support vehicles were wrapped in torn up blankets to muffle their movement. Fuller's infantry was forbidden to talk above a whisper. He left the brigade commanded by John Sprague behind to cover the rest of Fuller's Division. Sprague was awaiting his promotion to Brigadier General four days hence for saving Sherman's wagon train at Decatur from Wheeler's cavalry.

After the 16th Corps moved north, the 17th Corps covering Leggett's Hill fell in behind General Dodge's quietly moving corps. The darkness was so blinding that the soldiers moved their tin cups from their haversacks to their belts in the middle of their backs to guide those who followed. The pickets, only a football field and a half away from the Confederate lines, remained until dawn to prevent any probe that could have discovered the vulnerability of the moving columns.

Next in line was the Fifteenth Corps without the knowledge that "Black Jack" Logan would soon be back to command them. He had yet to be told that his temporary stint as the commander of the Army of the Tennessee was over. Brigadier General Charles Woods' division covered the last corps of the army's movement out of the fortifications east of Atlanta. When the Army of the Tennessee was passing the battlefield at Peachtree Creek, the order replacing Logan with Howard finally reached him. Logan sat on the porch of a log home behind the Army of the Cumberland where his fellow corps commander, General Dodge, found him with tears in his eyes. As Dodge tried to console Logan, the rest of the Army of the Tennessee stopped behind George Thomas' army for breakfast.

Now that the Army of the Tennessee had successfully disengaged from the Confederates east of Atlanta, Sherman rode with Howard to a hill on the right flank of the Army of the Cumberland to show where he wanted to position Howard west of the city. He showed Howard a road that led south to a small chapel referred to as Ezra Church. But Howard was still haunted by the attack by Stonewall Jackson that crushed his 11th Corps on the right flank of the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville. He proposed, "Instead of pushing out my right flank into the air, I would carefully unfold by having the divisions take their places on Thomas' right, moving up in succession, so that each successive division would protect the flank of the preceding." Sherman wisely deferred to his subordinate.

But that was not the only precaution that Howard took for the safety of his new command. As each division came into line, the commander was to refuse its right flank or, in other words, to bend its line west at a right angle so that no division at the southern end of the line formed by the Army of the Tennessee would have its flank positioned "into the air" susceptible to a crushing attack from the south.

General John Bell Hood commanding the Confederate forces defending Atlanta saw the Yankee's obvious move to cut the Atlanta & West Point Railroad and seal the city's fate. Hood was dissatisfied with Benjamin Cheatham's handling of the corps that Hood led before his elevation to the command of the entire Army of Tennessee defending Atlanta. Cheatham had broken the 15th Corps line on July 22nd north of Leggett's Hill, but Logan's rally of his old command regained the initiative and drove Cheatham's corps back to their starting line.

Now Hood was looking to General Lee to replace Cheatham; not the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia but Stephen D. Lee who commanded artillery during the Peninsula Campaign, Second Manassas and Antietam and, during the Vicksburg campaign, a commander of an infantry brigade that figuratively bloodied Sherman's nose in his unsuccessful attempt to seize Vicksburg by a frontal assault at Chickasaw Bluffs. He was paroled after the surrender of all Confederate forces at Vicksburg the day after the Battle of Gettysburg and was promoted to major general while on parole for arguably being the best brigade commander during the Vicksburg campaign.

Lee was exchanged three months later (a paroled prisoner of war is not held in captivity, but sent home and forbidden to take up arms again until an equivalent enemy general or a combination of soldiers of lesser rank are released) and took command of the Confederate forces in Mississippi and eastern Louisiana including the cavalry of Nathan Bedford Forrest, whose tactical brilliance in the use of mounted troops brought laurels his superior. Forrest's classic victory at Brice's Crossroads where he defeated Yankees twice his number inflicting 2,240 casualties to his 492, and capturing 16 Yankee cannons, 176 wagons, and 1,500 stands of small arms occurred under Lee's watch. However, when Lee took the field to command the Confederate attack to wrest Tupelo from Yankee occupation, he failed, suffering a tactical defeat.

Nevertheless, Lee's stock remained high in Richmond, and when Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, previously the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, commanding a corps in the Army of Tennessee was killed while scouting the positions of Sherman's troops advancing on Atlanta, Lee was eventually chosen to replace him. Polk was standing with General Hardee, his fellow corps commander on the top of a mountain on June 14, 1864, scanning the movement of Sherman's soldiers. Both were visible to Sherman who pointed them out to General Howard, then commanding the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland who was with his commander. He told Howard to use a battery of his corps artillery to see if he could do some

damage to the command structure of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. The first two artillery rounds bracketed the target, and Hardee sought cover but Polk wanted one last look. The third round tore through Polk's left arm, his chest and right arm, sending him on to meet his heavenly Boss.

Lee was promoted to lieutenant general nine days later on June 23, 1864, and four days after Cheatham, while in temporary command of Hood's old corps, was unable to capitalize on his initial success on July 22nd, Hood replaced Cheatham with the other General Lee on July 27, 1864. Lee's first assignment as corps commander was to move two divisions to cover the road south of Ezra Church running east from Atlanta west to the village of Lick Skillet, aptly named Lick Skillet Road. Alexander Stewart, who commanded one of the two corps that attacked Thomas' Army of the Cumberland on the banks of Peachtree Creek four days earlier (the other commanded by William J. Hardee), was to send two additional divisions to support Lee's move to block Howard's Army of the Tennessee move toward the Atlanta & West Point Railroad running southwest from Atlanta.

On the morning of July 28th Logan's 15th Corps was taking its position on the right flank of Howard's Army of the Tennessee moving south toward Lick Skillet Road. Charles Woods' division moved to the right of the southern flank of the 17th Corps facing east toward Atlanta. As directed by Howard, William Harrow's division "unfolded" to the right of Wood's division, facing south toward and parallel to Lick Skillet Road protecting Woods' flank, at the juncture of the two divisions sat little Ezra Church so out of place in the midst of the carnage that was about to transpire. Morgan Smith's division was positioned west and to the right of Harrow's division providing protection to Harrow's flank. The soldiers of Smith's division found themselves facing a brigade of Confederate cavalry holding Lick Skillet Road.

By 1864, when soldiers stopped marching, they started digging. Three years of fighting and hundreds of thousands of casualties had made entrenching second nature to infantry because even the slightest barrier in front of a battle line could prevent casualties. Logs, dirt, stones, wood from fences and buildings, even the pews from Ezra Church - anything to stop a bullet - were thrown up when a halt was ordered in the presence of the enemy even without orders. But there was little time to get ready for what was to come.

Skirmishers were thrust out to determine the strength of the enemy, but the dismounted cavalry put up a spirited fight. The strength and superior firepower of the Yankee skirmishers soon began to take their toll, and it appeared that Lick Skillet Road was to fall into the hands of Black Jack Logan's men. But as the thin line of Confederate cavalry began to collapse, two of Stephen Lee's divisions, commanded by Tennessean John C. Brown and Georgian Henry D. Clayton moved into position and drove the skirmishers back from Lick Skillet Road.

By noon Brown's division had formed its line of battle along the road with three of his brigades facing north toward Smith's division and one brigade held in reserve. Lee made a fateful decision. Rather than blocking Howard's movement southeast toward the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, he decided to interpret Hood's orders "to prevent the enemy from gaining the Lick Skillet road, and not to attack unless the enemy exposes himself in attacking us," as a license to make a full scale attack regardless of the predilections of Logan's troops.

The three Confederate brigades had little trouble pushing the skirmishers back from Lick Skillet Road, but the closer they came to the main line of Smith's division, the stiffer the resistance became. However, Brown's western most brigade almost isolated three Ohio Regiments that, as skirmishers, positioned themselves on a knoll just a few hundred yards from the road, and they retreated to another knoll separated from the rest of their brigade by a ravine.

Howard saw the danger to his flank and began sending reinforcements not only from Harrow's Division of the 15th Corps but also from Leggett's Division of the 17th Corps that fought so valiantly to first take then defend Leggett's Hill. They were troops from the brigade formerly commanded Manning F. Force before his nasty wound defending the hill. The Confederate attack jeopardizing Howard's flank was broken.

The next two Confederate brigades were also sent forward, and one brigade began moving up the ravine that threatened to cut the Union line in two. A company of Yankees in the ravine were able to stop the forward movement with the help of enfilading fire from the rim of the ravine. One blue clad soldier described the slaughter. "We let them come up within forty steps of us and then we arose and gave them one of the most terrible and withering fires it was ever my lot to witness, but still on they come & some of them got almost up to us, but only to die."

Brown's far right brigade fared no better against Harrow's division. Its commander was severely wounded in the leg during its advance, and the senior regimental who next took command was down. His replacement, another regimental commander was even more quickly shot. With the command structure of the brigade devastated it, too, ground to a halt under the withering fire from the Union line.

But Lee did not give up. He sent the three brigades forward again. More units were transferred to strengthen Smith's division protecting Logan's more vulnerable right flank. One unit was particularly destructive; the 46th Ohio armed with Spencer repeating rifles added the fire power of their seven-shot magazines to the muzzle loaders that literally sent a wall of lead toward the Confederate attackers. Three of Brown's brigades were done for the day.

Lee still had Brown's reserve brigade and Clayton's division to hit the Union line that was getting stronger by the minute. The hastily formed manmade fortifications were getting higher and stronger with every lull in the battle and weapons were loaded and readied for more deadly work. Clayton's troops arrived an hour after the battle started. Had Lee waited until his second division was ready, his attack would have been twice as strong and could use each division to hit each both side of the salient formed by the right angle in the Union line. Harrow's division was the angle's vertical side facing south and Woods' divisions was the horizontal side facing east. Since each side was hit separately Yankee reinforcements could be moved along the right angle's hypotenuse to douse each developing crisis point with superior numbers.

Lee finally sent two brigades of Clayton's division and Brown's reserve brigade to hit the line that Brown's three brigades could not break, but not all at once. Since Lee held one of Clayton's brigades in reserve he decided that he could use Brown's remaining brigade to attack where the other three failed. He sent in the brigades one after another, so that Yankee fire would disseminate each brigade separately. Not only did Lee commit his divisions piecemeal, but did so as to Clayton's brigades and Brown's remaining brigade. The battle was turning into "a perfect slaughter" in the words of one Louisiana private.

The two divisions from Alexander Stewart's Corps next arrived on the scene. Since the first two divisions of Generals Brown and Clayton were used up, Lee convinced Stewart that if he fed his two divisions into the meat grinder, he just may be able to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. Stewart did not hesitate as glory passed him by at Peachtree Creek, and he was not invited to the ball at Leggett's Hill as the soldiers referred to the opening of a battle. The first of Stewart's divisions on the scene was commanded by Edward C. Walthall. His troops advanced over Brown's dead and wounded casualties lying in front to the Union lines, and now brigades

Dodge's Sixteenth Corps and the 14th Corps from the Army of the Cumberland were sent to add their firepower to keep Walthall's troops pinned down short of their goal.

When his first two brigades could go no further, Walthall sent his reserve brigade to try to turn Morgan Smith's division holding the extreme right flank extended westward parallel to Lick Skillet Road. But two of Dodge's regiments reinforcing and extending Smith's right were the Illinois troops armed with the Henry repeating rifles that were the forerunners of the lever action Winchesters. One Illinois regiment fired over 40,000 rounds of ammunition that afternoon.

When Stewart's second division under the command of William W. Loring arrived just as Walthall's division spent its last bolt of energy, Yankee skirmishers put another dent in the Confederate command structure. After Walthall's reserve brigade fell back the Yankees pushed a reinforced skirmish line closer to Lick Skillet Road. Loring was wounded by one of the skirmishers removing him from command before his division was even lined up along Lick Skillet Road to advance into the maelstrom of battle. The senior brigadier in the division Winfield Scott Featherston took command of the division to complete the task of lining up the division. Just then another Yankee bullet felled Stewart and put him out of action. Still the division's dress in line had not been completed. Now Walthall became the corps commander, and what remained of his division was to be led by his senior brigadier.

The indecisiveness of what to do next after the casualties among the commanders cost yet more needless casualties. After the division was finally in line on the Lick Skillet Road, the Yankee skirmishers were treated to a target rich environment. The soldiers awaiting orders provided shooting gallery targets until the Confederates lay down in the road to eliminate the inviting silhouettes to be shot at in the afternoon sun. No further advance was made. By evening, the firing had withered to a steady pop - pop of skirmishers keeping each other on their toes.

That night the enemy pickets would call to each other. One Yankee called out to a Rebel across the way, "Well, Johnny, how many of you are left?" The Confederate replied "Oh, about enough for another killing." The killing that already occurred that day inflicted about 5,000 Confederate casualties compared to only 600 on the Union side. Atlanta remained unconquered.



2017 Events calendar

***events in bold are maximum effort events**

February:

February 11th - Annual Winter Carnival Parade in Saranac Lake, NY

February 4th - CVHR Pot Luck Dinner – Starksboro, VT

February 25th - Victorian-Era Costume “Charity Ball and Fund Raising Dinner”, Montreal, QC

March:

April:

April 4th – Drill – 6:00pm - Sgt. Croft’s – Trailer readiness and shakedown

May:

May 2nd – Drill at Cpl Hendee’s, Starksboro, VT

May 5th – 7th – Joint Military Exercises, Cavalry & Infantry Drill, Starksboro

May 19th – CVHR Education Day, Shelburne VT

May 27th – Woodstock Memorial Day Parade, Woodstock, VT

May 27th – Lakeview Cemetery Civil War Walking Tour– Burlington, VT

May 29th - Vergennes Memorial Day Parade

June:

June 6th – Drill at Cpl Hendee’s, Starksboro, VT

June 10th – 11th – Old Bedford Village, PA – Possible USV National

June 16th – 18th – Rally for Norlands, Livermore, ME

June 24th – Living History, Noyes House Museum, Middlesex, VT

July:

July 1st – 150th Anniversary of Canada – Canada Day Celebrations, Lost Villages, ON

July ___ - 1866 Irish Event in the Eastern Townships, QC

July 4th - Bristol 4th of July Parade, Bristol, VT (Cavalry)

July 15th – 16th – Genesee Country Village & Museum, Mumford, NY

July 30th – 31st – Robert Moses State Park, Massena, NY

August:

August 1st - Drill at Cpl Hendee's, Starksboro, VT

August 5th - Veteran Headstone Cleaning Project, Lakeview Cemetery, Burlington, VT

August ___ - Champlain Valley Fair – Military Day

September:

September 5th - Drill at Cpl Hendee's, Starksboro, VT

September 14th – 17th - Tunbridge World's Fair, Tunbridge, VT

September 17th - Canadian Civil War Monument Dedication, Lost Villages, ON

September 23rd – 24th - Wilder Farm

October:

October 21st – 22nd – Cedar Creek, Middletown, VA

November:

November 18th - Remembrance Day, Gettysburg, PA

December:

December ____ - Victorian Christmas, Orwell, VT

On a Personal Note.....

(PLEASE feel free to send items to Sue Brown at redwolf363@aol.com with anything you want! We are always looking for info to share!)

Happy Birthday Laurie Celik on February 6!

Happy Birthday Sullivan Laramie on February 21!

Happy Birthday Bob Tillison on February 22!

Happy Birthday Wyatt Wunderlich on February 27!

Happy Birthday Andrew Cassarino on February 28!

Links

Champlain Valley Historical Reenactors: <http://www.cvhri.com/home.htm>
www.facebook.com/Champlainvalleyhistoricalreenactors

2ND MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY, COMPANY F MAGNOLIA RIFLES:

<http://2ndmississippi.jigsy.com/>

Grays and Blues of Montreal

<http://www.graysandbluesofmontreal.com>

3rd Maine Regiment Vol Inf, Comp A:

<http://thirdmaine.org>

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/3rd-Maine-Regiment-Vol-Inf-Comp-A/211073755735455>

118th N.Y. Vol. Inf. Co. F:

www.118thny.org

<https://www.facebook.com/118thNyReEnactors>

A website for the Authentic Civil War Living Historian! <http://www.authentic-campaigner.com/>

A website for the Ladies! <http://www.abrahams lady.com/>

Be sure to stay up-to-date with **Vermont Civil War Sesquicentennial** at

<http://www.vermontcivilwar150.com/index.html>

Want to learn a little more about **Vermont** and its part in the **Civil War**? Go to the following link for all kinds of great information! <http://vermontcivilwar.org/index.php>

<http://usvolunteers.org/> - **USV**

<https://www.facebook.com/unitedstatesvolunteers>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/usvcivilians> - **USV Civilians**

<http://www.civilwarphotography.org/> - **Center for Civil War Photography**. A website and virtual museum. The CCWP is a non-profit organization devoted to one of the most exciting and compelling areas of Civil War scholarship and discovery.

A couple of our own!

<http://cwmc.weebly.com/> - Civil War Medical Coalition

<http://www.ottertin.com/> ~ John Peterson

<http://www.freewebs.com/authenticreproduction/index.htm> ~ Tyler Goodrich

<http://www.saulgoodesutler.com/> ~ Saul Goode

<https://www.facebook.com/colorsofthepastAC?fref=photo> ~ Andy Cassarino

Did You Know???

Quantrill, the Missouri Bushwhacker known for burning Lawrence, Kansas, taught school in Kansas when he was 16.