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**WEBSITE:** scottsdalecwrt.vze.com

**.Meets @ Civic Center Library**

3839 N Drinkwater Blvd Scottsdale

on the 3rd Tuesday of the month

6:45 PM—8:45 PM

.September thru May

.\$35 Annual Dues (individual)

.\$45 Annual Dues (family)

.Everyone Welcome



**A. WILSON**

**GREENE**

presents-

**The Misunderstood  
Campaign for Petersburg**

**September 21, 2010**

**6:45 PM**

**Civic Center Library**

Currently the Executive Director of Pamplin Historical Park and the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier located near Petersburg, Virginia, A. Wilson Greene has served as a historian and manager with the National Park Service (Fredericksburg National Military Park and Petersburg National Battlefield) and has the distinction of becoming the first president of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites.

The author of more than twenty published works on the Civil War, *Civil War Petersburg*, *In the Crucible Confederate City of War* (2006) and *The Final Battles of the Petersburg Campaign: Breaking The Backbone of the Rebellion* (2008), he continues to be a moving force in Civil War education where he also serves on the presidential appointed board of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, which oversees best practices and grants of museums and libraries throughout the country. Mr. Greene lives on the Breakthrough Battlefield in Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Besides the rifle and cannon, weapons consisted of land mines, revolvers, swords, hand grenades, and cutlasses.

There were six million cases of disease in the Federal armies, which meant that on an average, every man was sick at least twice.

The Civil War was also known as "The Brother's War", "The War for the Union" and "The War of the Rebellion".

The first U.S. Naval hospital ship, the Red Rover, was used on the inland waters during the Vicksburg campaign.



**FROM WES' DEN...**Its a hot, hot August as I write to you but a new year for our SCWRT has positively begun. With a base of 200 members and a tremendous line up of Civil War speakers, we hope to continue our growth, with your support. Good lectures are just plain fun; but take pride that we have donated \$2500 to the Civil War Preservation Trust for the second consecutive year. This is the #1 organization leading the way in saving battlefield land, forever! Your children's children will be grateful that you saved this piece of our heritage. Remember your donations are tax deductible and your donations at our book table are a big help. After twenty-two years we are finalizing our By-Laws so continuity and order are set. We are deserving of your support and are most appreciative. I hope to personally greet you all, Tuesday, September 21st.



I remain your most obedient servant..... *Wes Schmidt*

## BOOK CORNER

reviewed by

Don Swanson

SCWRT Member



### **Lincoln and McClellan: The Troubled Partnership Between A President And His General**

by John C. Waugh. Published by Palgrave MacMillan. Notes, index, illustrations. 2010. 252 pp. \$27.00

“I beg to assure you that I have never written you, or spoken to you, in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my most anxious judgment, I consistently can. *But you must act.*” So wrote Abraham Lincoln to George McClellan in April 1862 expressing his frustration with his subordinate general as McClellan’s army sat besieging Yorktown. This quote from author John Waugh’s revealing look into the relationship between the wartime president and the head of his army reveals just one of the many facets of this complex, ultimately unsuccessful partnership which the author fairly examines in his new book **Lincoln and McClellan: The Troubled Partnership Between A President And His General**.

John Waugh, author of some outstanding Civil War works including **The Class of 1846: From West Point to Appomattox-Stonewall Jackson, George McClellan, and Their Brothers; One Man Great Enough: Abraham Lincoln’s Road to Civil War;** and a biography of SCWRT’s perennial favorite, **Edwin Cole Bearss: History’s Pied Piper** has used his vast knowledge of the primary characters to write an absorbing look at how this partnership affected the war. Waugh’s account opens with a fact many may be unaware - their relationship was not a new one. They had actually known each other four years before the war when McClellan was the railroad line’s vice president that Lincoln sometimes worked for as a lawyer. Waugh goes on to briefly examine McClellan’s rise in the army and his shaky relationship with the old, unfit general-in-chief Winfield Scott and McClellan’s ultimate rise to prominence in the army.

But it is, of course, the author’s examination into the relationship between president and general that the book is about. Using letters between the two men and McClellan’s personal letters to his wife the author is able to provide insight into not only how the general actually felt about Lincoln and his policies, but also

*why* he felt as he did. Using this material to advantage, Waugh gives a balanced account of “the troubled partnership”. While Lincoln certainly comes across as the better man, Waugh is fair to the lesser one recounting his organization and motivation of a great army at a difficult time for his country. It has become easy in hindsight for both historians and enthusiasts to criticize McClellan’s motivations and actions so Waugh’s sense of balance adds credibility to his account. The book even includes a poignant letter from McClellan after Lincoln’s son Willie had died in the White House that humanizes an otherwise difficult, arrogant man. Ultimately, however, the skills McClellan did possess couldn’t save him. He lacked the boldness Lincoln needed to effectively prosecute the war- the one quality absolutely necessary for a partnership that could meet the standards both Lincoln and the country needed.

For the casual reader **Lincoln and McClellan** is a great introduction to this complex relationship. For the enthusiast with an existing understanding, Mr. Waugh’s book serves as an analysis of how greatly this critical relationship impacted not only the early years, but all of the Civil War.

*Recommended*

## UPCOMING ROUND TABLES

Oct 19, 2010...Jack Thomson

*Fort Sumter Captured...by The Camera*

Nov 16, 2010...Dale Phillips

*The Battles of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson*

Jan 18, 2011...Ed Bearss

*Well Known Myths & Little Known Facts About The Civil War*

Feb 15, 2011...Brad Greenberg

*Mary Chestnut: A Personal View of The Recent Unpleasantness*

Mar 15, 2011...Lesley Gordon

*So Much Suffering: The 16th Connecticut Volunteers in War & Memory*

Apr 19, 2011...Frank O’Reilly

*The Liberty Hall Volunteers: Stonewall Jackson’s College Boys*



May 17, 2011...Brian Wills

*My Dancing Days Are Over: William Dorsey Pender & The Civil War*

## THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE & THE CIVIL WAR

by  
Henry Potosky  
SCWRT Member

Counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States is the first crime mentioned in the Constitution of the United States of America for which Congress was empowered to provide punishment. However, the method employed to detect and arrest counterfeiters was not defined. The efforts of lawmen from 1776 to 1865 to apprehend counterfeiters was not successful. Before 1860 the investigation and arrest of counterfeiters was left almost entirely to the states and local authorities. Private groups of bank investigators also investigated counterfeiting. In those early days of American history Congress was concerned with the counterfeiting of coins since paper currency was issued by commercial banks and some businesses. Therefore, the counterfeiting of paper currency was not under the jurisdiction of Federal law enforcement agencies.

On June 23, 1860, \$10,000 was appropriated to the Department of the Treasury to be used to investigate persons involved in counterfeiting the "coin" of the United States. This money was primarily used to pay informants who may have had information on counterfeiting activities. Although producing some results, this operation was not successful.

As the Civil War began in 1861, approximately one-third of the currency in circulation was counterfeit. There were over 1,600 state banks printing and issuing their own notes. These notes were produced in several denominations. There were over 7,000 varieties of genuine notes, and approximately 4,000 varieties of counterfeit notes in circulation. Often criminals used influence or bribery to open a bank and print counterfeit currency with a bank's name on it. With this multitude assortment of notes in circulation, it was difficult for business owners and citizens in general to determine the difference between genuine and counterfeit notes. This along with several other monetary issues was the foundation for an unstable monetary system at the beginning of 1861.

In 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury suggested to Congress to develop a National Bank System, However, the bill did not become law until 1863, and did not become operational until 1865. A legal-tender

act was passed in 1862, which authorized the issue of United States "legal-tender" notes. They would commonly be known as "greenbacks" due to the green printing on the reverse of the notes.

It didn't take long for these notes to be counterfeited.

On April 14, 1865, the Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch, during a cabinet meeting at the White House told President Abraham Lincoln that effective methods must be found to combat counterfeiters. He suggested to the President, "I think we should have a regular permanent force whose job it will be to put these counterfeiters out of business!" The President agreed. This order by the President led to the establishment of the United States Secret Service. It was the last official act of President Lincoln. That evening the president was assassinated at Ford's Theatre.

On July 5, 1865, The United States Secret Service, a division of the Department of the Treasury (Now under the Department of Homeland Security) was officially established. Because the personnel of this organization were going to be involved in undercover operations in order to infiltrate counterfeit operations it was felt that their identities must remain secret. Therefore, the title of Secret Service. The U. S. Secret Service should not be confused with earlier organizations within the War and State Departments and employed the same name.

William P. Wood took the oath of office as the first Chief (now titled Director) of the Secret Service on July 5, 1865. Wood was a veteran of the Mexican War. During the Civil War he worked behind enemy lines gathering intelligence for the Union. He served as the superintendent of the Old Capitol prison in Washington, D. C. While serving in this capacity, under the War Department, the Solicitor of the Treasury assigned Wood to help conduct counterfeit investigations. He continued in this assignment until he resigned from the War Department in order to accept the appointment of Chief of the U. S. Secret Service. Chief Wood resigned on May 5, 1869.

The U. S. Secret Service began operations with ten full time "operatives" (now Special Agents) and about 25 part time operatives. In the first year headquarters was established in Washington, D. C. and field offices were located in Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Newark, Nashville, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.



The Secret Service was highly successful. During the first four years of operation operatives arrested about 200 counterfeiters annually and destroyed many counterfeit plants.

Secret Service responsibilities began to increase in 1867, to include investigating frauds against the government, investigations of the Ku Klux Klan, "nonconforming distillers", land frauds, smuggling, mail robberies and other Federal crimes.

After the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901, the Secret Service began protection of the President of the United States. Later additional government leaders were added to the list of protectees. Today the Secret Service protects at least 34 persons. That number changes continually based on the number of foreign heads of state and foreign heads of government that are visiting the USA. Also, the amount of protectees can increase depending on certain events, such as a presidential campaign when various presidential candidates may qualify for security.

#### Conclusion

John E. Wilkie, Chief of the Secret Service between 1898 and 1911, stated: "They must be men whose lives have been wholesome from the cradle, else they will fail as witnesses in their own cases. Patience, enthusiasm, persistence and initiative are the other attributes required, and they can be mixed in any proportion you want them." This certainly holds true today. The only change to this statement should be: "They must be men and women ..."

On July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010, the United States Secret Service celebrated its' 145<sup>th</sup> anniversary. It is America's oldest general Federal law enforcement agency. Despite it's age it's role in history remains an enigma.

After 145 years one thing is certain. The Secret Service continues to be the most elite, trustworthy and dedicated federal law enforcement agency, protecting America's leaders and economy.



Is it real or counterfeit?



## STONEMAN ROAD COMMEMORATIVE TASK FORCE

Discussion

@ Civic Center Library  
September 29, 2010 6:30 PM

October first marks the 140th anniversary of General George Stoneman's establishment of a military road between Fort McDowell and Fort Whipple in Prescott. The Task Force has found and mapped the road through Cave Creek and will be presenting its findings at a panel discussion to be held at the Civic Center Library, in Scottsdale, on September 29, 2010 at 6:30 PM. The public is invited. It is appropriate to remind the Round Table who General Stoneman was.

When the Civil War erupts, he is in command of Fort Brown, Texas and refuses to surrender to the Confederates, becomes a hero and is promoted to Brigadier General. He serves as a cavalry commander in several major battles. He leads a destructive raid into Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia with 6,000 cavalry troops. Damage to Southern economy is so severe that General Lee is compelled to abandon plans for further battle and surrenders to General Grant at Appomattox. The raid becomes legendary as "the night they drove Old Dixie down", later celebrated as a 1960's folk ballad.

In 1869, he was appointed the first military commander of the Arizona Territory.

Stoneman orders a military road established from Fort McDowell through Cave Creek and then northwest to Prescott. The Stoneman Road served as a military supply road between Fort McDowell and Fort Whipple until 1890 and then is used by ranchers, homesteaders and miners until 1950. In 1882 - 1886, he serves as Governor of California.



...John Bamberl, SCWRT

Interesting Civil War Blog Site by James Rosebrock:

SOUTH FROM THE NORTH WOODS  
[southfromthenorthwoods.blogspot.com](http://southfromthenorthwoods.blogspot.com)

Jim is a tour guide at the Antietam Battlefield and is an expert on the Maryland Campaign. He gives a very highly recommended tour of South Mountain, Harpers Ferry and Antietam. He also writes a very interesting blog site and has collected 1,528 quotes from 127 subjects of the Civil War. He recently gave me permission to publish them in *The Grapeshot* and I will begin with the next edition.....John Bamberl, SCWRT