



THE BUGLE 31



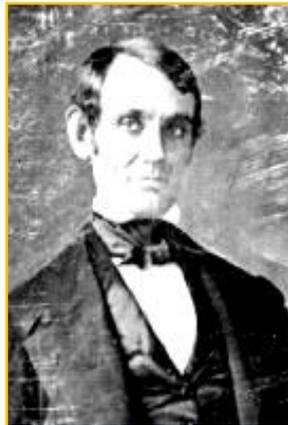
Newsletter of the American Civil War Round Table Queensland Inc.
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A CAMERA'S EYE VIEW The rise of Carte de Visite "slice of life" By Robert E. Taylor (Editor)

People have long recorded their daily activities and the wide world around them as art, even as long ago as cave dwellers. Photography is still considered an art form and a process that originally fulfilled two basic requirements, a form of mechanical recording that was independent of drawing ability and a method of mass producing images.

The earliest known camera type was basically an aid to sketching, called *Camera Obscura*, basically a large light proof box with a pinhole at the front and a glass screen, or paper, at the back. When aimed at an object or person the image appeared in reverse on the glass plate or paper and the artist could trace around the image. The process is believed to date from the early Chinese civilisation. 10th century Arabian philosopher *Alhazan* used it to view eclipses of the sun and later *Leonardo da Vinci* referred to it in his copious notes.



Early Lincoln picture

In 1558 *Giovanni Battista della Porta* used a lens to replace the pinhole and describes it in his book *Natural Magic*, published in Naples in 1558.

Photography, as such, has been with us for a long time but it wasn't until 1827 that Frenchman *Joseph Niépce* succeeded in "fixing" an image from a *Camera Obscura* onto a coating of asphalt-like *bitumen of Judea*, combining it with a solvent that hardened when exposed to light. After exposure Niépce then washed the plate with oil of lavender removing unhardened areas that left a permanent image. Unfortunately the exposure time was about 8 hours but when he met *Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre* in 1826 they formed a partnership resulting in great improvements. Sadly Niépce died in 1833 leaving Daguerre to continue his work.



Daguerre

The now famed "*daguerreotype*" was unveiled in 1839 by then Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, *Francois Arago*. The process was little like Niépce's images on bitumen or "*heliographs*" as they were called; instead the base material was a highly polished sheet of silver-plated copper and depending on the customer's purse strings, sometimes polished silver. For this reason they became known as "*Mirrors with memory.*" As the name suggests, the images were always in reverse, hence the printing of many Civil War period images showing soldiers holding rifles with hammers on the wrong side, jackets buttoned right to left and buckles with CS or US reversed. It wasn't until someone thought of placing a prism or mirror behind the lens that they were able to gain, not only the correct positive image but even more subtle skin tones.

Still, in photography, the masters were French, where the government, in an extraordinary sense of benevolence in 1839, decided to unlock the process and share it with the world; they offered Niépce's family and Daguerre large sums of money per annum for disclosure, in this way France made photography available to the world, free of charge. However a British agent had applied for a patent in the same year, causing much bad feeling in the

WHIPPLE'S DAGUERREOTYPES
BY STEAM.



After much patient experimenting I have finally succeeded in applying, with more uniform results and certainty, Steam power to do all the mechanical parts of Daguerreotyping, and consequently am enabled to furnish my customers with

BETTER MINIATURES IN LESS TIME THAN FORMERLY, ESPECIALLY BEAUTIFUL LIKENESSES OF LITTLE CHILDREN,

Which I will warrant to make satisfactory to parents, If they will call upon me between the hours of 11 and 2, when the sky is clear.

I HEREBY EXTEND AN INVITATION TO ALL, WHETHER THEY WISH TO OBTAIN LIKENESSES OR NOT,

To call and examine my large collection of Daguerreotype Portraits, and see the operation of the Miniature Steam Engine.

JOHN A. WHIPPLE.




growing photographic fraternity and indeed France, this is why so many early English *daguerreotypes* don't bear the photographer's name, they refused to practice under, or pay a British licence.



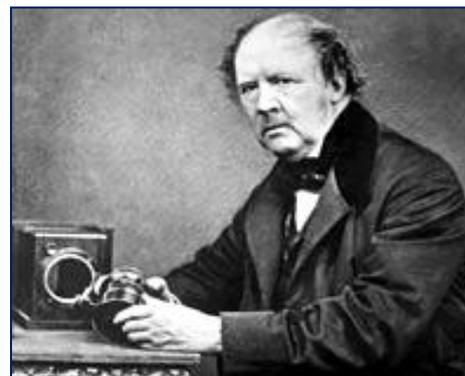
Hand coloured carte de visite

It was at this time that England was stepping up to the mark in photography and produced a process very much like the one used today, with the exception of digital and it was to be the triumph of English rivals in 1840.

Fox Talbot had earlier dabbled with various techniques; his first experiments used sheets of ordinary paper treated with common salt, followed by silver nitrate that produced light sensitive *silver chloride*.

By 1835 Fox Talbot was producing negative images and was soon printing them onto sheets of sensitised paper calling the process "*photogenic drawings*."

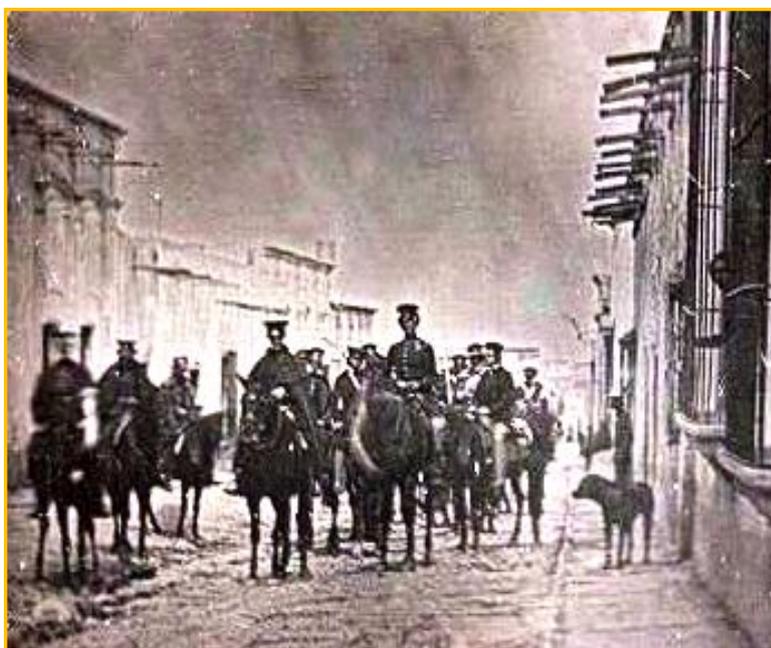
When he learned of Daguerre's achievements in France, Talbot asked for his work to also be recognised by the English Royal Institution in 1839. In September 1840, buoyed by his success, Talbot hit upon the idea of producing fine negative images from which to print positive images, the exposure time required was a mere 1 minute.



Fox Talbot with camera

Much improvement was still required but these processes largely took us into the *American Civil War*. **Blanquart Evrard** found that a thin coating of egg white on smooth fine paper produced a delightful semi-gloss surface. So popular was this that it remained in use up to the 1890's and was called "*albumenizing*" and one German company used 20 million fresh eggs a year to manufacture paper, the egg yokes were sometimes on-sold to bakers or simply thrown away without thought for the local poor and starving people.

In spite of inroads with paper, the original glass plates were still used by many photographers with various coatings. Mathew Brady was to prove his worth in this field during the war. Unfortunately he liked to claim the credit for the photographers he engaged, to such an extent that many left him and set up their own studios. The man who perfected the "*glass collodion*" process, as it was called, **Frederick Scott Archer**, died penniless five years later.



The most remarkable thing about this photograph (*left*) is that it was taken during the Mexican war and shows American officers on a Mexican street watched by intrigued locals and a dog that remains in focus, indicating that it stood there for 1 minute without moving. That such a clear image from outside a studio has survived from those times is amazing. There are few pictures that have survived from this period and this is one of three taken on that day, all were taken by the same photographer who remains unknown. The village is Saltillo and the picture taken early in 1847. I have been able to discover that the officers are with **General John E. Wood** and the picture was taken after the capture of Saltillo.

Photography was in its infancy and few appreciated the impact it would have on history and its preservation, let alone the popularity it would soon achieve with the general public, Royalty, U.S. statesmen and other leading figures of the day.

That a troop of staff and officers should sit mounted on their trusted steeds and stare down the halls of history, frozen in their historic moment, is truly amazing. It has obviously been raining, the streets are wet and some troopers wear rain protection. The houses are typical of Mexican homes, even today, with their little ornate balconies and adobe construction. The array of what look like sticks near the roof are actually terracotta pipes to deflect rainwater from the roof. The men are at ease, they are lean and straight in the saddle, hats seem almost too large, horses hang their heads, indicating tiredness after a long patrol. There is much to be learned from a photograph, notice the way the street drops to a ditch in the middle, with no sewage system, waste water was simply thrown onto the street and left to run away.

These troopers had just marched 900 miles across the desert from San Antonio to link up with **General Zachary Taylor's** forces to fight in the Battle of Buena Vista. Below is a remarkable glass plate daguerreotype of **Colonel John F Hamtramck**, he was son of a famous American Revolutionary and born in 1798. A graduate of West Point in 1819 and former Indian Agent for the Osage Nation, Hamtramck married into the Selby Family and his son **Selby Hamtramck**, who fought in the *Civil War*, died a prisoner in Fort Delaware.



Colonel Hamtramck was to become Military Governor of Saltillo. When he returned to Jefferson County, Virginia, he brought with him the tomato and introduced it to his county. In those days they were called "**Love Apples.**" He died in 1858 and long after his death stories were told of his wit and humour; an incurable romantic who also possessed a fine singing voice.

While the names **CD** or **DVD** are modern terms, **CDV** has been around for a long time; since 1854. The **carte de visite** or **CDV** as it was often referred to, was also sometimes erroneously titled a **carte de ville**. They were a type of small photograph patented in Paris by photographer **André Adolphe Eugène Disdéri**.

Cartes de visite were usually made of an albumen print, a thin paper photograph mounted on a thicker paper card. The size of a *carte de visite* is 2½ x 3½ inches mounted on a card sized 2½ x 4 inches.

In 1854, Disdéri patented a method of taking eight separate negatives on a single plate, reducing production costs. The *cartes de visite* were slow to gain widespread use until 1859

when Disdéri published Emperor Napoleon III's photos in the format making the process an overnight success. The new invention was so popular it was known as "**Cardomania**" and eventually spread throughout the world.

Each photograph was the size of a *visiting card*, in vogue at the time and such photograph cards became extremely popular and were traded among friends and visitors, much like cigarette cards in later years. The immense popularity of these card photographs led to the publication and collection of photographs of prominent people, ornate albums were specially made to present them in.



Unknown Southern soldier



General Pickett's wife

The fad, "**Cardomania**" quickly spread throughout Europe and to America. Albums for collection and the display of cards became such a common fixture in Victorian parlours that by the early 1870s, *cartes de visite* were supplanted by "**cabinet cards**," also usually albumen prints, but larger, mounted on cardboard backs measuring 4½ by 6½ inches.

Cabinet cards remained popular into the early 20th century, when Kodak introduced the **Brownie** camera and home snapshot photography became a mass phenomenon. Even in those early days you will notice that images should stare or face into the centre of a book.

The *carte de visite* photograph proved to be a very popular item during the American Civil War. Soldiers, friends and family members had a means of inexpensively obtaining photographs and sending them to loved ones in small personalised envelopes.



Photos of Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and other celebrities of the era became an instant hit with the public, people were not only buying photographs of themselves, but also photographs of celebrities and their wives.

The vast majority of *cartes* depict individuals or couples posed in the studio; the small size of the format appears to leave little room for more complex subject matter. Perhaps out of necessity (*for example, a frontier photographer limited to a single camera,*) *cartes de visite* were also made of groups and landscapes and even as pioneering examples of

photojournalism. Pictured above in a *carte de visite* is **Mrs LaSalle (Sallie) Corbell Pickett**. Both beautiful and an accomplished author; after the war she wrote heroic accounts of her husband's Civil War career-**Pickett and His Men**.

Sometimes, it seems, early photographers who made these small fading images were trying to capture the world around them on a tiny patch of paper and cardboard, or brittle glass. Judging their work more than 150 years later, it can be argued that in many cases they succeeded to capture rare moments in lives and major events of history and even the story that often accompanies them.

This picture of The Alamo, (*below*) that fell so easily to Santa Anna on March 6th 1836, was likely taken by the same photographer who accompanied Hamtramck in 1846 or 47. The doomed battle cost the lives of Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie and Will Travis. The picture is in very poor condition but at least enough survives to give us a close inspection of the ruin as it looked near the time of the 13 day siege.

Today the building has been fully restored, re-roofed and turned into a memorial shrine/museum to remember the 188 who died there; these few stood against Santa Anna's entire army.



The Alamo in San Antonio 1847

I have since learned that the men at the Alamo were bonded by more than honour to the country, or adventure, or even to Texas but by brotherhood, nearly all of them were Masons, as indeed was Hamtramck and many other leading lights of the time such as Sam Houston.

Involvement of Masons is another *Bugle* story for another time.



André Adolphe Eugène Disdéri



At the time of the War Between the States (1860's) this picture (*left*) was taken by the **Foy Brothers** in Thames New Zealand. The brothers quickly embraced Europe's *cartes* craze and it became as popular in the young colony and was to be a powerful tool in preserving images of Maori culture and moko, (*the unique chin and lip tattoo.*) This cultural element of facial tattoo is again growing in popularity in New Zealand and these old photographs are supplying cultural stimulus to new generations. In this way *carte de visite* is still providing a service, supplying a need of knowledge and heritage far beyond anything that could ever have been imagined by photographers of the time.

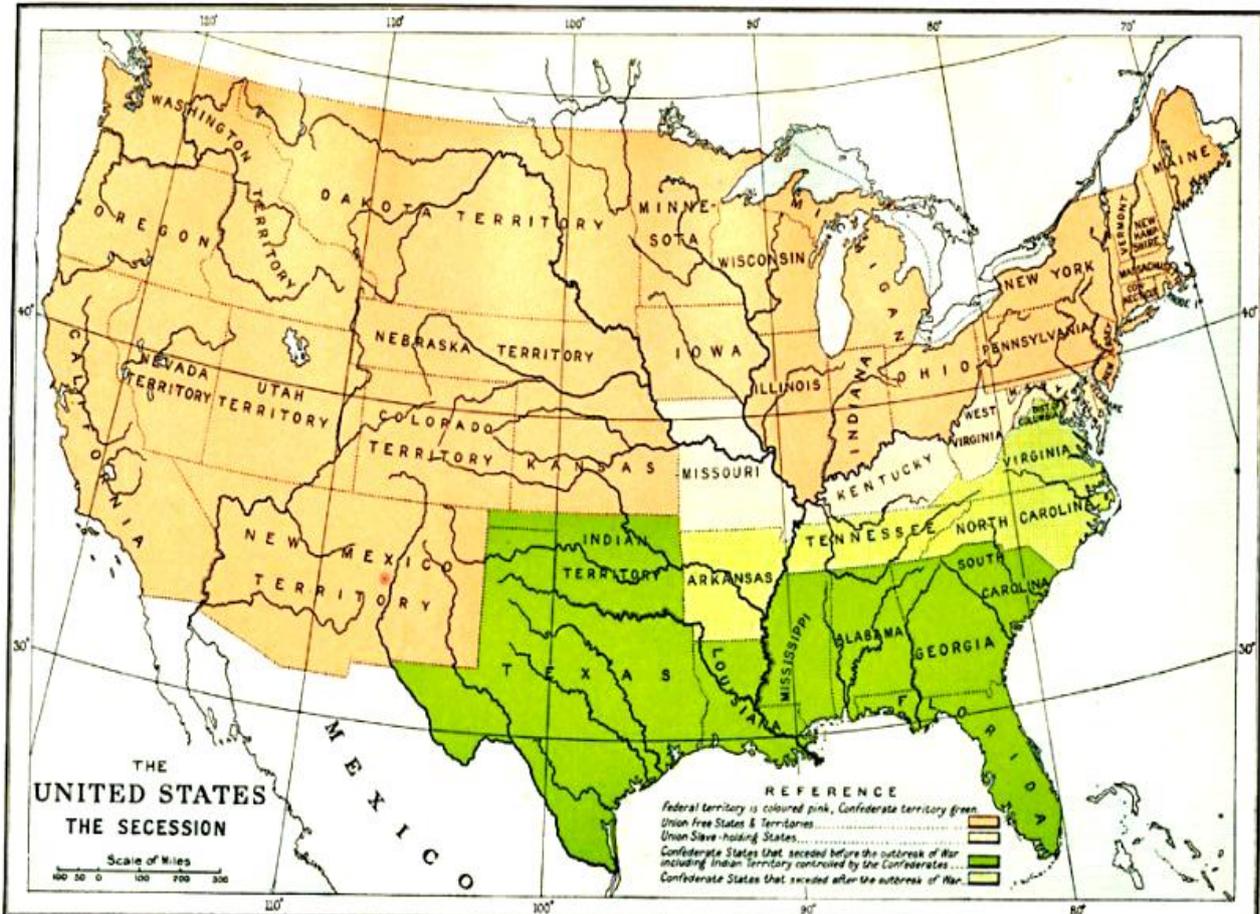


This Maori wahine (*woman*) looks into the camera lens with some sadness; it is a curious expression, perhaps with a hint of pathos that comes with the times, as war also ravaged her homeland, she is none the less proud and full of Maori heritage; the sadness there has dimmed the light in her eyes. The tiki around her neck is **pounamu** (*greenstone, jade*) and the **korowai** (*cloak*) magnificent; she was a woman of standing in her community. So it is an indication of the powerful influences of *carte de visite* throughout the world and that, like the pensive expression on the American woman

This image on the left, (above) is kindly made available by the U.S. National Firearms Museum; it shows the fine tool work that has left a delightful blued sheen on the steel. The revolving pepper box of four barrels is clearly shown.



150 YEARS AGO...A DIVIDING NATION



Map Credit: Courtesy the private collection of Roy Winkelman

This map shows the secession of the Confederate States from the Union at this time 150 years ago. It is coded by colour and covers secession of South Carolina on December 20th 1860 to the secession of Tennessee, June 8th 1861. The map is colour-coded to show...

Federal States and territory

This includes the Union slave-holding States of Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Confederate States and territories.

The map indicates States and Indian Territory that seceded before April 15th 1861, and those seceding after the outbreak of the war, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina.

The place Names: Dakota Territory, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, United States, Utah, Washington, Confederate territory, slave states, free states, Slaver. The map was first produced during the war. If nothing else the map puts the South into perspective as a tiny group of nations against a giant...the North. The South never really had a chance of winning; what they sought was acceptance not war, a democratic right to secede.



<http://etc.usf.edu/maps/pages/7400/7489/7489.htm>

Artist/cartographer unknown, 1860–1861 Source: Ward, Prothero, and Leathes, The Cambridge Modern History Atlas (New York, NY: The Macmillan Company, 1912)

HISTORY ALIVE
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10:00am - 4:00pm
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Adults \$15 Concession \$10 Family \$45 (2 adults & 4 children)

For more info go to: www.historyalive.com.au



History is Alive and well and still thriving at Fort Lytton and with a new direction making the event more compatible to some in our ranks the ACWRTQ took part but under the umbrella of the 19th Alabama Volunteer Infantry Regiment of the Army of Tennessee.

There was an overnight camp and the units divided into the hard core re-enactors and those older members who not only didn't wish to sleep on the ground but found it physically impossible, more comfortable tenting and camping quarters were established.

Wearing uniforms and traditional equipment does not mean that essential survival needs are compromised. To establish the tents and displays some members set up on Friday afternoon/evening and camped the night.

This is one of the most significant historic events of the year and is a chance to meet up with like minded people and share our diverse interests. That is if you can afford the extravagant insurance costs. Unfortunately the annual debate over insurance again drove a wedge between the haves and have nots. There is also some stigma as many believe the ACWRTQ is not welcome at the event. There have been threats to ban us from attending because we complained about the insurance and poor record keeping of past events where organisers failed to issue receipts, this left individuals with no proof of payment and no surety that they were indeed covered by liability insurance. The Bugle editor had to withdraw due to ill health and I hope a full report will be published in the next issue. The weekend threw inclement weather at the event adding to the woes but the ACWRTQ always supports events of this nature and wishes the organisers every success.

The ACWRTQ had promoted *History Alive* in its recent Channel 7 television program and so members felt an obligation to be there and help Queenslanders come to grips with the truth of the War Between the States and throw a little light on an epic event that shaped the American nation 150 years ago and changed the way the world would view America for ever. It is a chance to also explain how we have discovered veterans buried here and ensure they have appropriate grave markers.

It's extremely important that we continue to gain public exposure in an attempt to gain more members to help us in our task and share our comradeship. Sadly insurance costs (*public liability*) make History Alive prohibitive for those of us who are pensioners and we also need **assurance** that we are welcome and not cultural outcasts. **Editor.**



150 YEARS AGO: FIVE WAYS TO CONFLICT



he so called **American Civil War**, in terms of battlefields lasted from 1861 to 1865 and led to a conservative estimate of over 618,000 casualties. In terms of persecution it is argued the war still rages, especially in the South. According to Sir Winston Churchill, in his book on the subject; if you take into account civilian death rates and soldiers who died from disease and snake bites or in prison camps, the death rate is more like one million people but an accurate number will never be known due to poor or manipulated records of the day.

Causes of this horrific conflict can be traced back to tensions that formed early in the nation's history. Following are the top five causes that dragged America into a bitter and devastating War Between the States 150 years ago.



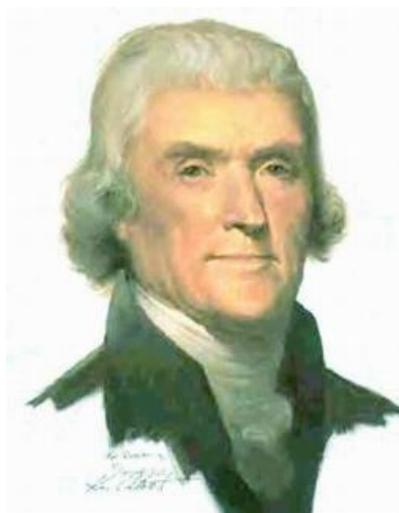
1:-North/South economic and cultural differences

With Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793, cotton became very profitable. This new fangled machine was able to reduce the time and man power required to separate seeds from cotton. However at the same time the increase in the number of plantations willing to move from other crops to cotton meant the greater the need for a large amount of cheap labour such as slaves. It is a mistake to think that slavery was cost free as huge amounts were needed to sustain slave labour in the field.



The southern economy quickly became a one crop economy, depending on cotton and therefore slavery. To pay full wages to Americans to do the job was financially not viable. On the other hand northern economy was based more on industry than agriculture; in fact northern industries were purchasing raw cotton and turning it into finished goods. This disparity between the two set up major differences in economic attitudes, the South was based on a plantation system while the North was focused on city life and heavy industry. This change in the North meant that society evolved as people of different cultures and the diverse community classes had to work together. On the other hand, the South continued to hold onto an old and reliable social order that was both steeped in art and literature and a rich texture of tradition and heritage.

2:-States versus Federal Rights



Thomas Jefferson

Since America's Revolution, two camps emerged: those arguing for greater states rights and those for the federal government to have more control. It's now forgotten that Americans were largely British or Irish, Scottish, Welsh and English descent and while embracing a new America many still had allegiance to Britain. The first organised government after Revolution was under the [Articles of Confederation](#). Thirteen states were formed by the British forming a loose confederation with a weak federal government. However, when problems arose, the weakness of this form of government caused leaders of the time to come together at the [Constitutional Convention](#) and secretly create the [US Constitution](#).



Patrick Henry

Strong proponents of states rights like [Thomas Jefferson](#) and Patrick Henry were not present at this meeting. Many felt that the new constitution ignored the fundamental rights of states to continue to act independently as prescribed by the British. They felt states should still have the right to decide if they were willing to accept certain federal acts. This resulted in the idea of [nullification](#), whereby states would have the right to rule federal acts unconstitutional. The federal government decided to deny the states this right. However, proponents such as John C. Calhoun fought vehemently for nullification. When nullification would not work and states felt that they were no longer respected, they moved towards [secession](#). Texas is a good example of a state that had only recently asked to be incorporated into the Union but soon felt betrayed and decided, by popular vote, that Independence and secession was the right road after all, much to their demise.

3:-The fight between Slave and Non-Slave State Proponents

As America expanded, first with the lands gained from the [Louisiana Purchase](#) and later with the Mexican War, the question arose of whether new states admitted to the union would be slave or free. The Missouri Compromise passed in 1820 made a rule that prohibited slavery in states from the former [Louisiana Purchase](#) the latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes north except in Missouri. During the Mexican War, conflict started about what would happen with the new territories expected to be gained upon victory. David Wilmot proposed the [Wilmot Proviso](#) in 1846 which would ban slavery in the new lands. However, this was rejected after much debate.



Charles Sumner

The [Compromise of 1850](#) was created by Henry Clay and others to deal with the balance between slave and free states, northern and southern interests. One of the provisions was the fugitive slave act that was discussed earlier. Another issue that further increased tensions was the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. It created two new territories that would allow the states to use popular sovereignty to determine whether they would be free or slave. The real issue occurred in Kansas where proslavery Missourians began to pour into the state to help force it to be slave. They were called "Border Ruffians." Problems came to a head in violence at Lawrence Kansas. The fighting that occurred caused it to be called "[Bleeding Kansas](#)." The fight even erupted on the floor of the senate when antislavery proponent Charles Sumner was beaten over the head by South Carolina's Senator Preston Brooks. John Brown lit many of the Kansas fires.

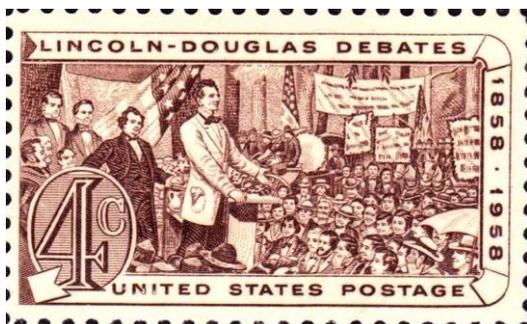


John Brown

4:- Growth of the Abolition Movement

Increasingly, northerners became more polarized against slavery. Sympathies began to grow for abolitionists and against slavery and slaveholders. This occurred especially after some major events including: the publishing of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the [Dred Scott Case](#), John Brown's Raid, and the passage of the [fugitive slave act](#) that held individuals responsible for harbouring fugitive slaves, even if they were located in non-slave states. Whatever he was, John Brown isn't deserving of his *honourable* reputation, a ruthless butcher he did no good to the abolitionist cause. He is seen above at the time of the Kansas murders in a daguerreotype, with his actual autograph. His own sons died in his campaigns following the orders of a father who would not be resisted or questioned.

5:- The Election of Abraham Lincoln



Given all these contributing factors, along with a debilitating tax, (*the Morrill Tariff*) imposed March 2nd 1861 that greatly disadvantaged the South, one factor more than any other brought the final death knell to the union debate, Abraham Lincoln. Even



Abraham Lincoln

though things were already coming to a head, when Lincoln was elected in 1860, South Carolina issued a "*Declaration of the Causes of Secession*." They incorrectly believed Lincoln was anti-slavery but correctly deduced he was in favour of Northern interests. Lincoln had little interest in the slavery issue in those days and would rather America dispersed slaves to other countries and took immediate steps to do just this, helping set up Liberia and colonies in South America and the West Indies. Before Lincoln became president, sensing his arrival on the political scene, [seven states had seceded from the Union](#): South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and of course Texas that had never really tasted Union since the Mexican revolution.

The seeds for the *harvest of war* were sewn, the dice thrown and Grim Reaper was sharpening his long curved scythe. Did Lincoln have an inkling of the devastation to come? Of course he did; an intelligent man, a lawyer who had a good grasp of politics knew only too well what he was doing. Fort Sumter was the time to back off. Perhaps he couldn't have imagined the amount of destruction but he had no remorse and embraced the fires of war enthusiastically.

I believe he came to regret the suffering caused and was horrified at its immensity, this he didn't anticipate and he wished for peace desperately. As the architect of war, of course he paid the price with his life but his sufferings over what was happening to America were etched on his face in later photographs. Had he lived, perhaps the South would have been allowed to recover quickly but the persecution continues and it is written, to this day, on the streets of New Orleans and in the poverty of Louisiana and Mississippi.



www.civilwar150.org

Lincoln is not alone in blame for the war, many hot headed Southerners rushed headlong into the conflict without considering the consequences to ordinary people or the country but that is the nature of history and war, a journey we have suffered many times since and no doubt will into the future.

All be it a catalyst, Lincoln's presence alone was not to blame; in 150 years we have learned few lessons. I hope the Sesqui Centenary helps remind people of this. We must never go down this road again, every action has a consequence.



DVD OF CHANNEL SEVEN COVERAGE

John Duncan, Peter Alexander and Jack & Brenda Ford all received complimentary copies of the DVD showing the segment on the American Civil War Round Table Queensland and Civil War re-enactments in Brisbane that was screened by Channel Seven on *The Great South East* program on Sunday 22 May 2011. It was an excellent program that portrayed the ACWRTQ and our interest in the American Civil War in a very positive light.

This (*approximately*) eight minute segment was derived from over three hours of film footage that Channel Seven took of the club's special Civil War encampment that was erected at the Belmont Rifle Range on Sunday 6th March. John has copies available of the DVD to distribute free of charge to club members. He will bring these DVDs to the club [Annual General Meeting](#) that is to be held at the Coorparoo RSL on Thursday 16th June. Start time is 7.30 PM and the meeting will, for the first time, have two guest speakers Andrew Munro and Aiden Smith. Each will deliver a separate presentation.



FRIENDS OF TOOWONG CEMETERY 140 YEARS OF 'BURIED' HISTORY

The Friends of Toowong Cemetery is a voluntary organisation of people with a special interest in the Toowong Cemetery (formerly known as the Brisbane general Cemetery,) located in Toowong, Brisbane. It is the largest cemetery in Queensland and is an important record of the history of Brisbane and Queensland. Officially opened in July 1875, over 127,000 people are buried there. Toowong cemetery is still operating and Brisbane City Council regularly consult The Friends of Toowong in decisions regarding future planning, initiatives and restoration work.



To mark the anniversary of Toowong Cemetery's first year of operation, there will be a Heritage Day on **Sunday, 24th of July 2011** from 10am. The American Civil War Round Table is a proud supporter of **FOTC** and the 'Friends' have assisted us in research and in ensuring two graves of Civil War veterans within the cemetery are appropriately marked and rededicated with official ceremonies. *Above is a picture taken during the official opening ceremony for Toowong cemetery (courtesy Queensland Government.)*

Activities on Heritage Day include:

Guided walks

Re-enactment of the funeral cortege of Governor Blackall with horse drawn vehicles and a 17-gun salute

Unveiling of restored Peter Jackson memorial 2 pm.

Talks

Historic displays

American Civil War Round Table

Book and DVD launches

Live music

Refreshments... and much more.

Guided Heritage Walks

On the first Sunday of every month (except January) at 10.30am volunteer guides from the FOTC lead a guided heritage walk through the cemetery. Please meet under the flagpole. Walks will be approximately 90 minutes in duration, wear a hat and sturdy shoes and it is advisable to carry water. With plenty of free parking available inside the cemetery,

there is no charge for the tour but a small donation is appreciated. There is no need to book, just show up.

Dates for 2011 (1st Sunday of the Month, 10.30am.) Each month will have a different theme.

3 July 2011 (In the year 1881.)
 7 August 2011
 4 September 2011
 2 October 2011
 6 November 2011 (*Remembrance Day Service and Military History walk*)
 4 December 2011

www.toowong.cemetery.org.au

MILITARY MATTERS

BY HILDA MACLEAN

President Friends of Toowong Cemetery

EDITOR: These are abridged speech notes for a talk given to ACWRTQ members at the Coorparoo RSL May 19th 2011.



Toowong Cemetery has a proud military history, with memorials and headstones commemorating the fallen of numerous conflicts.

MAJOR CHARLES HEAPHY, VC

Born in London in 1822, Heaphy was an artist and surveyor who explored New Zealand in the 1840s. He landed in 1839 as a draughtsman for the New Zealand Company and settled in Auckland in 1848, later joining the local militia, Auckland Rifle Volunteers. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for rescuing a wounded soldier under fire in the New Zealand Land Wars 11th February 1864 at Mangapiko River.



The Mangapiko River battlefield (water colour) by Edward Arthur Williams. (Heaphy with V.C. inset.)

Heaphy was hit by musket balls in three places while assisting the wounded man and stayed with him all day. He was the first soldier of an irregular unit to be awarded the Victoria Cross. After his army career, he had a lengthy career as civil servant, chiefly concerned with surveying and became a Member of Parliament. Suffering tuberculosis he retired from public life in 1881 and sailed with his wife to the warmer climes of Brisbane where he died on August 3rd 1881.

'A' BATTERY MEMORIAL

Prior to Federation, each of the Australian colonies maintained its own defence force. These forces were largely comprised of part-time volunteers and a small number of permanent officers and men. This memorial is to the men of Queensland's permanent force '*A* Battery, Queensland Artillery'. All of those named on the memorial died while serving in the Battery, but only one, Driver Sydney Walker died while on active service. Walker was serving with the 1st Queensland Contingent to the South African War when he died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein. The monument was established in April 1886. A number of soldiers named on the memorial are buried nearby in unmarked graves.

CASKEY MEMORIAL

Unveiled in May 1902, this is the first known monument to the South African War to be erected in Queensland. Lieutenant John Caskey of the *Fifth Queensland Imperial Bushmen* was killed in action September 27th 1901 at the Mokari Drift on the Caledon River. The obelisk, made of white Helidon sandstone and draped by a shroud, features

emblems of Caskey's teaching career at Brisbane's Leichhardt Street School, and Spring Creek and his sporting interests.

TROOPER JOHN COBB

A volunteer in the *Third Queensland Mounted Infantry Contingent* to the South African War, John Cobb (born 1857) sailed from Brisbane in March 1900 and saw action at the relief of Mafeking during August 1900 and later in November at Rhinoster Kop, both significant battles. Trooper Cobb returned unharmed to Brisbane, where the contingent was disbanded on 20 June 1901. He apparently died of heat stroke on 3 July 1901 and he buried with full military honours.

WILLIAM HARRYH

Welshman, William John Harryh was serving as sailor on *HMS Dauntless* in Brisbane for a Goodwill Visit and drowned in Brisbane River in the early hours of Good Friday, 1924. His body was found the following Monday downstream. It is believed that he tripped over an obstacle on the ship's deck in the early hours. Harryh, aged 36, had been in the navy for over fifteen years and had splendid war records. The funeral at the cemetery featured many wreaths including one shaped like an anchor, another was a model of the ship. The officers and crew arranged a dance aboard the *Dauntless* in aid of Harryh's family.



William Harryh's memorial

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

The Cross of Sacrifice and Stone of Remembrance were unveiled on Anzac Day, 1924, by Governor-General, Lord Forster. The Stone of Remembrance is a solid block of Helidon sandstone weighing ten tons. The unveiling ceremony was attended by several thousand people, many dignitaries and relatives of soldiers killed overseas. The Citizens' Band provided music as the public laid wreaths at the Stone. So many floral tributes were deposited, that the stone was completely covered. One was even dropped from a plane circling above. The inscription *THEIR NAME LIVETH EVERMORE* was chosen by Rudyard Kipling and is found on the Stones of Remembrance in every Commonwealth War Cemetery.

PORTION 10

This portion contains numerous Commonwealth War Graves. Flowers were cultivated and sold at the Cemetery from Portion 10 until the 1930s. In 1934 the area set apart for soldiers' graves within Portion 10 was extended to incorporate the flower gardens and the wooden pavilion was demolished. As the military graves were interspersed amongst civilian burials, this area lacks the formality of a Commonwealth War Cemetery.

Chaplain Lieutenant-Colonel David John Garland inaugurated the ANZAC Day service at Toowong Cemetery in 1920 when he saw a small crowd placing flowers on soldiers' graves, he gathered them around him and conducted a simple service. He was instrumental in raising funds for the construction of the *Cross of Sacrifice and Stone of Remembrance*, which were unveiled four years later. Canon Garland led the ANZAC Day service annually until 1938 and started the custom of conducting ANZAC Day services in cemeteries.

In Portion 10, there are a number of Military Medal and Distinguished Conduct Medal winners.

PRIVATE HUGH VERNON BROOKES MM

Private Brookes enlisted in the AIF in September 1915 and was deployed with the *49th Battalion* via Alexandria to France. He was awarded the Military Medal 24th January 1917 for "Bravery in the Field". Shortly afterwards he was docked two day's pay for being absent without leave. This wasn't the last time Brookes went AWOL. In June 1918, he was wounded in action, gassed and transferred to hospital in England. At Salisbury, in September, he was court martialled for being in possession of a false leave pass and sentenced to two months detention and forfeited 25 days pay. While serving his time, Armistice was declared and Brookes was discharged in Brisbane in April 1919. He died in August 1935.

The war came to Brisbane in 1942. On the 4th of March, the auxiliary minesweeper *HMAS Tambar* was fired on by the Examination Battery at Fort Cowan on Moreton Island. There was a mix up in the identification code signal from the ship and the battery was ordered to fire across her bow. The 6-inch shell struck the ship's forecastle killing Able Seaman Archibald Bartsch, a member of the anchor party. The shell skidded across the deck into the Captain's cabin killing Steward Eric Harrison. It then passed through the radio room critically injuring Warrant Officer Henry Theeman. Both of his legs were severed and he succumbed to his injuries soon after. Other crew received injuries to various degrees. London-born Theeman was aged 47. Bartsch, son of 3rd Light horseman William Henry Bartsch, was an employee of the Australasian United Paint Company of Port Augusta, South Australia prior to his enlistment in the navy. He was aged 20. West Australian born Harrison, was the son of William Ross and Rebecca Harrison. He was aged 33 from Melbourne. The military covered up the incident so as not to affect morale and *Tambar's* crew were dispersed throughout the RAN immediately after the men's funeral two days later. The ship was temporarily paid off and the Captain given another command.

GUNNER EDWARD SIDNEY WEBSTER

Gunner Webster has the dubious distinction of being the only fatality of the '*Battle of Brisbane*' which broke out on 26th November 1942 with US Military personnel on one side and Australian servicemen and civilians on the other. Tension had been brewing since the large scale arrival of the American troops who were generally better paid and fed than their Australian counterparts. By 8pm over 5000 people were involved in the disturbance and by 10pm, Gunner Webster had died of a gunshot wound, eight others were similarly injured, and several hundred received minor injuries. Private Norbert

Grant was court-martialled by the US military for firing the fatal shot but acquitted on grounds of self defence. Reporting the event was censored leading to rumours of many dead that swept the suburbs of Brisbane.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR VETERANS

The stories of Union Navy sailor, **William Waters** and Confederate States Navy officer **Richard Curtis** have been told in previous issues of *The Bugle* so I will not go into detail here. The Friends of Toowong Cemetery have assisted the ACWRTQ with ceremonies to dedicate the memorials marking their graves. On the 22nd of July 2007, William Waters was honoured by a moving ceremony, the volley of rifle fire the first heard in the cemetery for decades.

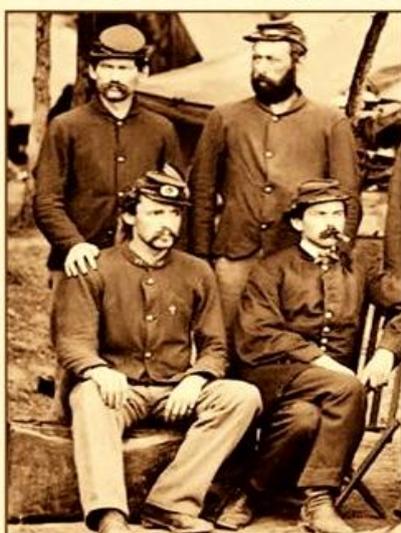
In November, 2010 a bronze memorial plaque from the American Veterans Administration, and a solid bronze Southern Cross and pylon was placed on the unmarked grave of Richard William Curtis. This event attracted significant media interest and raised the profile of both of our organisations.

As Toowong Cemetery commemorates its 140th anniversary in 2011, I trust that there will be further opportunities for co-operation between our Associations.



From Camp to Cannon's Mouth

The Letters of Four Union Soldiers During the Civil War



Douglas Holden & Garda Parker

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: A NEW BOOK ON THE BLOCK CORRESPONDENT DOUGLAS HOLDEN

A perfect book to add to your collection! The book entitled **From Camp to Cannon's Mouth** is the story of four farm boys -- three are brothers who went off to war and wrote powerful letters back to their families.

Filled with their hand-written thoughts and experiences, this book will give you the sense of truly being there at the time and in the moment. As reviewers have written... *"This is the heart and soul of history - the raw, sometimes profound, occasionally humorous, always poignant words of common men in civil war...their quiet, gentle voices continue to ring out and haunt us."* Another reviewer says, *"The letters are unique and a great treasure for all Americans. A great read for anyone and a wonderful source for the serious Civil War researcher."*

Check www.delphibooks.us and other locations to order your copy, or order or ask your bookseller to order directly from the publisher, Delphi Books. You'll be glad you added this book to your collection.

FROM CAMP TO CANNON'S MOUTH is by Douglas Holden and Garda Parker. The story is told at a time when we reflect on 150 years since the war. Douglas forwarded this text and illustration for use in *The Bugle*. Our newsletter is being widely read and is increasing in popularity both here in Australia and America.

VOICES HUSHED AND STILL

CORRESPONDENT LISA MEYER

Born and raised in Harrisonburg Virginia, in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley, Lisa Meyer was vocally trained for eight years, performing in musical theatre in Washington, D.C., New York, and California and doing demo's and jingles for various studios. Eventually moving to Nashville, she joined the **United Daughters of the Confederacy** in 2003, and became a chairwoman for The Music of the Confederacy for the state of Tennessee. Realizing the need to record songs from this time period, it is her intent to preserve the songs of the Civil War era and hopes they are remembered and treasured.

"I feel I have selected familiar and obscure songs from this period with Neil Andrews creating fresh arrangements, yet retaining the original flavour of the songs." Lisa adds, *"This project was a joy to record and I hope you will support me in honouring and remembering the people who lived, survived, and died during this period of our American history."* To help Commemorate the Sesquicentennial this year, **Voices Hushed and Still**, is a collection of Southern songs that are rare gems from The War Between the States.

"I am pleased to announce that I was awarded - 2009 Southern Heritage Music Association's Awards Winner - Female Artist of the Year & Up and Coming Artist of the Year. In addition, two of the songs are included in the newly released film Hunter's Raid, The Battle for Lynchburg which premiered May 21, 2010 in Lynchburg, VA. In May, 2010, The Military Order of Stars and Bars awarded me their highest merit award for a non-member - Judah



P. Benjamin Merit Award for my contribution to Southern Heritage with the CD." Lisa now resides outside of Nashville, TN."

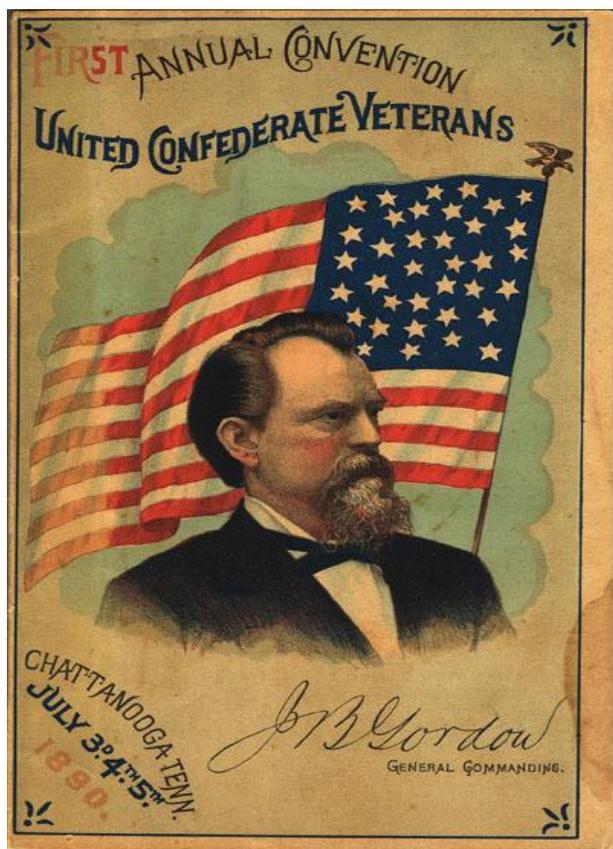
Lisa is a member of the **U.D.C. Kate Litton Hickman Chapter** in Nashville and chairwoman for **The Music of the Confederacy** for the state of Tennessee. <http://www.voiceshushedandstill.com/2.html>

The CD photographic layout was taken at the McGavock Confederate Cemetery in Franklin, TN.

SONG LIST INCLUDES:

The Homespun Dress
Old Folks at Home/Oh Shenandoah
Somebody's Darling
Long, Long Ago
The Rebel Soldier
Slumber On, Baby Dear

Richmond is a Hard Road to Travel
Cruel War/Johnny Has Gone for a Soldier
Pray, Maiden Pray!
I'm Going Home to Dixie/Dixie's Land
Home, Sweet Home
When Upon the Field of Glory



ere is the front cover of a program from the first convention and reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, held in Chattanooga, Tennessee in July, 1890.

The United Confederate Veterans, or U.C.V. was a veteran's organization for former Confederate Soldiers in the War Between the States. The portrait on the front is of John Brown Gordon. A civilian turned soldier, he became a trusted corps commander under Gen. Robert E. Lee in the final and desperate days of the Confederacy. John Brown Gordon, as strange as the name coincidence may be, representing someone despised by the South, went on to a distinguished career in politics, serving as governor and senator and was active in veterans' affairs.

A strong opponent of "Reconstruction" after the war he was thought, by some, to have been the titular leader of Georgia's Ku Klux Klan during the late 1860's.

A member of the Democratic party J. B. Gordon served as U.S. Senator from 1873 to 1880 and again from 1891 to 1897. He was Georgia's 53rd Governor from 1886 to 1890.

Gordon descended from ancient Scottish lineage and the Gordon family fought in the American Revolutionary war. He studied law in Atlanta and passed the Bar Examination. During the war he had a remarkable career and in spite of all odds survived. He rose quickly through the ranks to Brigadier General and later Major General. Known as an aggressive general, Lee described him, in a letter to President Jeff Davis in 1864 as, "**One of my best Brigadiers, characterised by splendid audacity.**"

At Malvern Hill General Gordon was wounded in the eyes, bullets shattered the handle of his pistol, pierced his canteen and tore away part of his tunic. He later had a Minnie ball pass through his calf and moments later another ball hit him higher in the same leg with a third ball passing through his left arm, yet he continued to lead his men. He was finally felled by a ball through the shoulder and another that passed through his left cheek and out the jaw. He landed unconscious face down in his hat and probably would have drowned in his own blood had not the bullet torn a hole through it allowing the blood to drain out and he survived to fight again; now that's both audacious and tenacious. Most pictures of J.B. Gordon, or in the case of the illustration above, show his face on the side least affected by the facial wound. A large and gruesome wound scarred his face and jaw on the other side.

A RE-ENACTOR'S HANDY TIP BY JACK FORD

Hessian bags (referred to by the older generation in Queensland as 'sugar bags') were once quite common and easily obtainable. Now they are very hard to find and can be expensive to purchase especially if you find one in an antique/second-hand shop.

These bags come in handy as period carry bags to hold such things as rations, blankets or more often for holding the tinder or firewood that you take to an event. They also were useful as floor mats inside tents, particularly if the event experiences heavy downpours of rain.





Recently, I was in Brisbane's CBD visiting my favourite coffee shop and noticed that there were a variety of hessian bags on display and hanging from the ceiling of the shop. Out of curiosity, I asked the proprietor how the coffee beans were delivered to his shop. The beans arrive in hessian bags and are sent to the grinder where they are ground down and then poured into re-sealable plastic bags.

So I asked the owner of the coffee shop if he had any spare hessian bags, explaining that I wanted one to use for the American Civil War encampment at the History Alive event. Sure enough, Joel had some bags stored down in the basement of the building and he went down and got me one. The cost was the usual cup of coffee that I always bought from his shop. You probably won't be able to get these hessian bags from multinational franchises such as

Starbucks, McDonalds or Coffee Club as they tend not to recognise or appreciate any individual who is a regular customer. But if you have a favourite little coffee shop in one of Brisbane's suburbs then it may be worth asking if they have any old hessian coffee bean bags. You'll probably pick up a bag for free, or at the very least, for the price of a cup of coffee!



You have been cordially invited to

Mrs Beeton's Grand Picnic

*To be held on the weekend of 5th, 6th and 7th of August 2011
at the SSAA Qld State Complex, Millmerran*

❧

Mrs Beeton's Grand Picnic is the inaugural immersion event for 19th Century Civilian and Military living historians...Weekend activities will include competitions in the military & social arts of the 19th century, workshops and lectures on military matters and social graces, sports such as three legged races, cricket or football, tossing the caber & tug of war, with living history displays and demonstrations followed by an evening campfire concert.




*Mark the date in your diaries,
email the organisers to express
your interest in attending and
we will keep you informed
of future developments...*




Proposed site:
Modern amenities are
available close by

For more information and to express your interest in attending, contact:
Robert Finlay (Qld Scottish Volunteer Corps) - qlhf@qlhf.org.au

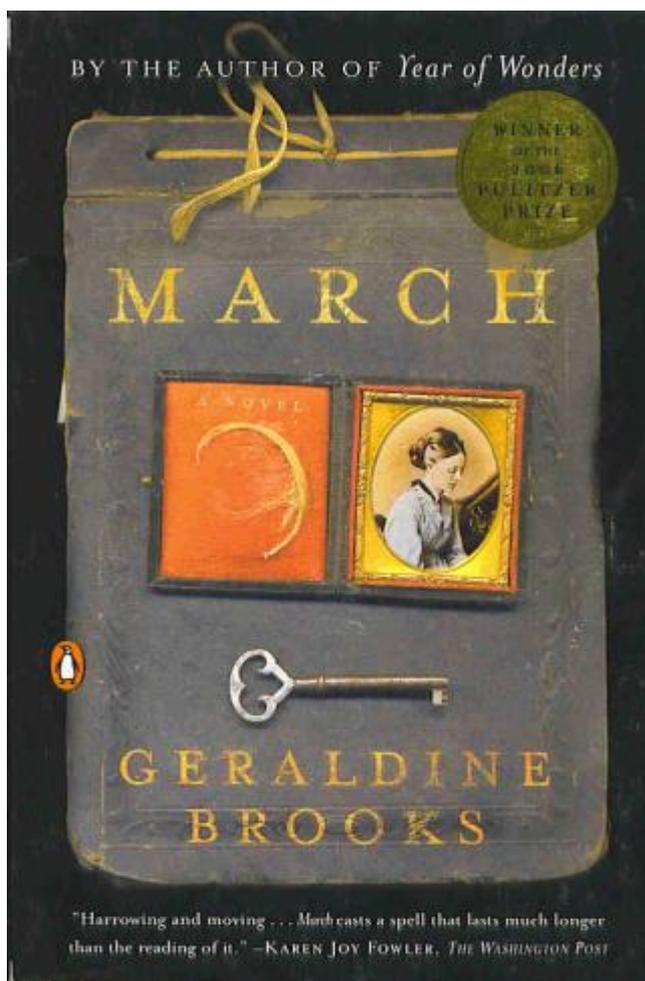
Editor's Special Note:

Mrs Beeton's Grand Picnic is a coming together of 19th century enthusiasts at the SSAA Qld State Complex Millmerran, Queensland.

The event date was recently rescheduled to the weekend of the 5th 6th and 7th of August 2011.

It is an event for enthusiasts only and not open to the general public. The ACWRTQ is cordially invited to immerse itself in the historical period.

ACWRTQ is proud to support such a stimulating and culturally significant event in Queensland.



DID YOU KNOW? by Jack Ford: "March"

In 2005, Australian author Geraldine Brooks' novel *March* was published and it won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in April 2006. Her novel is an account of the *Civil War* tour of duty of the father of the March sisters who are the main characters in *Louisa May Alcott's* (1832-1888) famous novel *Little Women*.

Louisa served as a nurse at a Washington army hospital until illness forced her to leave in January 1863. She used her experiences to write *Hospital Sketches* (first published in 1863). *Little Women*, that has become a classic children's book, was first published in two volumes in 1868 and then in 1869. Louisa M. Alcott's novel was based on her own experiences when her father *Amos Bronson Alcott* was an ardent abolitionist and Lincoln-supporter during the *Civil War*.

Geraldine Brooks, in turn, wrote a piece entitled "*Orpheus at the Plow*" that was about *A. B. Alcott* and was published in *The New Yorker* magazine in its 10th January 2005 issue.

Brooks married American author and fellow-journalist *Tony Horwitz* in 1984. Horwitz is author of the popular non-fiction book *Confederates in the Attic* that was first published in 1998. Horwitz details how he acted on his childhood fascination with the *Civil War* and moved around the South to join a variety of different groups of Confederate Army re-enactors at events held throughout a year.

While Geraldine Brooks conducted *Civil War* research for her novel *March*, she has vivid memories of earlier *Civil War* research when she accompanied husband Tony

as he tramped over 11 states seeking stories and interviews for *Confederates in the Attic*. In the *Weekend Australian Magazine* issue of 11-12 June 2011 (p.9), *Greg Callaghan* interviewed Geraldine Brooks about her experiences following Tony around on his research odyssey.

(Callaghan): "In the afterword to *March* you apologise to your husband, Tony Horwitz, for once describing him as a *Civil War* bore. I gathered that he'd drag you around to battlefield sites..." (Brooks): "They say that the civil war was fought in 10,000 places and it soon became apparent he intended to drag me to every single one of them."

Geraldine and Tony live during the year at homes in Sydney or Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts.



Editor:

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Meetings: Coorparoo RSL. Third Thursday of the month. 7.30PM. All Welcome