



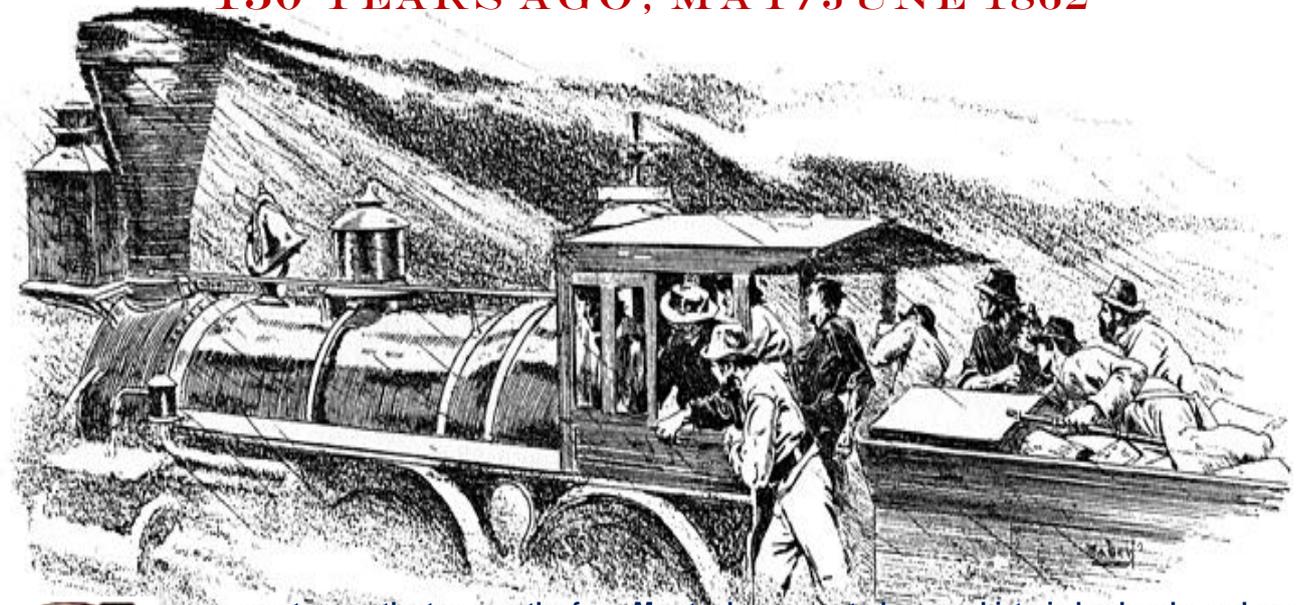
THE BUGLE 37

AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER



Newsletter of the American Civil War Round Table Queensland Inc.
 Editor: Robert E. Taylor QSM *fwwfn*. Email: bob-anne@aapt.net.au

SESQUI CENTENNIAL TIME LINE 150 YEARS AGO, MAY/JUNE 1862



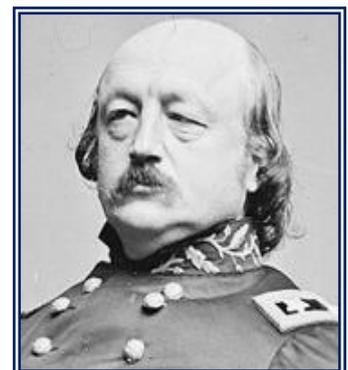
ome events over the two months from May to June were to become historic landmarks and one in particular was destined to be a Hollywood legend twice over, *The Great Locomotive Chase* and witnessed the final punishment dealt out to some of its perpetrators.

On 8 May *Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's* troops defeat Federal forces at the *Battle of McDowell* in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley and the next day the Commander of the Department of the South, *Union Maj. Gen. David Hunter*, issues an unauthorized order emancipating slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Shortly afterwards, much like Fremont's Missouri order, an angry President Lincoln, upon learning of it, rescinds Hunter's emancipation order and calls for the gradual liberation of slaves.

Confederate *General Joseph Johnston* orders troops to evacuate Norfolk, in Virginia and the evacuation is completed 10 May. The next day, crew of the famed C.S.S. *Virginia* burn the famed ironclad because it is too heavy to flee up the *James River*.

May 15, *Major General Benjamin Butler* issues an order to Union troops occupying New Orleans to treat any woman insulting them as a prostitute. An 'insult' is not defined and the men could have their way, some did. Butler's "*Woman's Order*" earns him the nick name "*Beast of New Orleans.*" Secretly locals produce bedpans with butler's image printed in the bottom of the bowl. (See pages 13 & 14.) In the midst of this insanity *President Lincoln* signs into law an act creating the "*Department of Agriculture and Union Grounds,*" reputed to be the nation's first enclosed baseball park it opens in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Confederate forces stop a Union naval advance up the *James River* to Richmond in the *Battle of Drewry's Bluff*. Conscious of the South's dominance in the West and to encourage western migration, *Lincoln* signs the *Homestead Act*, promising settlers up to 160 acres of land.



"The 'Beast' Butler"

From 31 May to 1 June *George McClellan* continues his Peninsula Campaign, meeting Confederate troops under *Joseph E. Johnston* in the *Battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks)*. The battle is inconclusive, *Johnston* is seriously wounded and the door opens to a new and very interesting commander, one who'll challenge the best the North has, *Robert E. Lee, Army of Northern Virginia*. Only a day later, *James Andrews*, architect of *The Great Locomotive Chase* in northern Georgia, escapes custody in Chattanooga but is recaptured the next day. He's hanged 7 June in Atlanta; seven more of his raiders hang 18 June, the others hang on...fearing the same end.

The United States establishes diplomatic relations with *Haiti* and *Liberia*, two countries the great emancipator *Abraham Lincoln* secretly views as prospects for deporting freed slaves during and after the war. Over three days from 12-15 June *Brigadier General Jeb Stuart*, descendant of *Royal Stuarts in Scotland*, is sent by *Lee* to investigate the strength of *McClellan's* right flank. *Stuart* famously rides a hundred miles in a circle around *McClellan's* army, capturing 165 Yankees in the process.

June 17, Confederate *General Braxton Bragg* replaces *P.G.T. Beauregard* as commander of the Department of the West for reasons discussed in the previous issue of *The Bugle*. On the same day, US Congress bans slavery but only in territories not friendly to the North. Lincoln will sign the bill 19 June. The following month *Robert E. Lee* turns the tide and forces *McClellan* to retreat in a series of battles known as *The Seven Days'*, ending *McClellan's* Peninsula Campaign in Virginia. The bitterness of the previous two months now shines brightly for the Confederacy as one victory follows another.

AN INVISIBLE ARMY. EDITOR

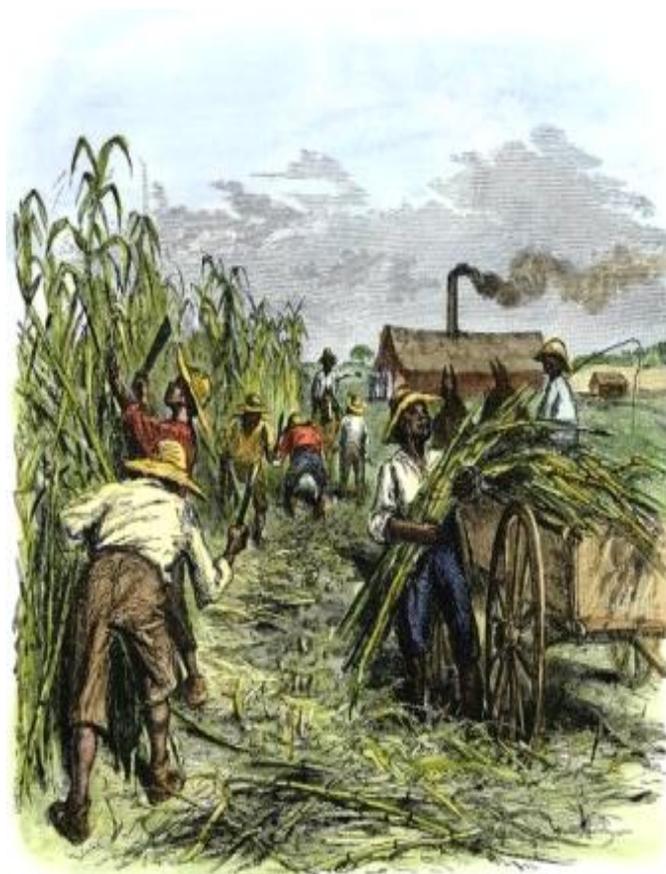
ISLAM, AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE CIVIL WAR

"When you eliminate the black Confederate soldier, you've eliminated the history of the South."

General Robert E. Lee, 1864.



The *Bugle* reported in previous issues, that the War Between the States was a *Multicultural War*; it's why so many of us from other countries are interested. While it involves all nationalities of the world, it is equally a multi-religious war with *Hindu, Buddhist, Hebrew, Christian, Lutheran, Protestant, Catholic* and even *Muslim* pitching into the fury that rages for 4 years. Yes, as much as it worries me to even mention it, religious intolerance being so rampant and I have no desire to stir up animosity, there were however *Muslims* fighting to preserve the Union and to a smaller degree the Confederacy during the so called *Civil War*. I have spent considerable time bringing this story together and believe it adds yet another important chapter to the growing story of a war that has so far remained largely incomplete thanks to *"Political Correctness,"* another term for brain washing.



As Editor and researcher for this newsletter I will not let prejudice interfere with, or mar my interest in studying the war, nor how I convey those studies to you, this applies equally to religious prejudice; the war was supposed to be about freedom, it should also have been about freedom of choice; if so there would have been no need of war. In modern America, the country we rightly see as a beacon of civil rights, freedom is still being questioned. Religious and political freedoms, the right of free expression and of course the freedom to be what you want to be, including freedom from poverty or to practice any religion, even Islam in America; the freedom to be whatever colour you are. In America it also means the freedom to bear arms and thankfully the freedom to write stories like this. Fortunately, we in Australia share many of these freedoms and it is why I am able to write this and while objective, I write unashamedly from a Southern perspective.

When you bring up the subject of Islam, an army of people become so vehement that they almost become violent in their abuse; even at our *Round Table* meetings, where there are only enlightened souls, there was a look of dismay on some faces when I mentioned my current research. Put your thinking caps on, where did most of the slaves come from? Africa! In those days what was the predominant religion of the African continent? Islam! There were large numbers of African Americans fighting for both North and South; we revealed, in an earlier issue of *The Bugle*, (#3) that there were perhaps as many as 90,000 African Americans in the South involved in the war in some

way, including as soldiers and while many were converts to Christianity, many were originally from people who were *Muslim*. Many African Americans to this day still cling to that distant Islamic connection and one of our most treasured Americans is boxer *Mohamed Ali* (*Cassius Clay*.)

To see religion as an enemy, is as wrong as it is futile; you might as well view Lutherans as enemies because of Hitler, or the Catholic church as enemies because of Mussolini, or Buddhism because of Japan's attacks on Hawaii, Malaya, Singapore and Australia. It is **extremists** who are enemies, religion is merely a coincidence of their geography; Hitler was no Christian. We all know wonderful peace loving people who are *Muslims* and America's history is reinforced by them, even at the time of *Columbus* and they were there throughout and still make positive contributions to America and indeed the world. Many *extremist Muslims* would do well to remember this.



Muhammad Said

Historians, I use the term in the sense of academics, estimate that between 15 to 30 percent of all enslaved African men and less than 15 percent of enslaved African women, were *Muslim*. These enslaved Muslims stood out from their compatriots because of their "*resistance, determination and... education!*" Yes many were well educated. While we will probably never know how many *Muslims* fought in the War Between the States, we do know a great deal about a few of them.

Muhammad Ali ibn Said, (pron' saa'eed) also known as *Nicholas Said*, was born in 1833. Educated in Africa and schooled in Arabic, Koran studies and Turkish, at 16 he was kidnapped by slave traders and forced into Arab slavery. After being sold several times in the first few months, *Muhammad* eventually ended up slave to an elderly, bungling but historically famous military officer, *Alexander Menshikov*, aide to the *Russian Czar* famed for his involvement in the Crimean War. Then as luck would have it, *Said* is sold to a wealthy and generous Russian, *Nicholas Trubetzkoy*, the Czar's Godson, with whom *Said* will eventually travel Europe, throughout Russia, Persia (*now Iran*) and most European countries, including France and England.

In 1859, while in England, *Muhammad Said* is finally freed by his Russian owner but rather than return to Africa, *Said* continues his travels, signing on as personal servant to a Dutchman who is sailing to America. They both travel throughout the Caribbean, Canada and eastern United States. Having experienced the world, *Said* is now in a position to determine his own future. Resigning, he crosses the border from Canada to the U.S. and becomes a school teacher in Detroit, Michigan. By this time, 150 years ago in 1862, the country is at war with itself and while he has only resided there for a year, *Said* enlists in *Company I* of the *55th Regiment, Colored Volunteers*. Within two months of service he is promoted to corporal and shortly after, Sergeant. During his service and on his request, *Said* is transferred to a military hospital department, where he gains knowledge of medicine.

Muhammad Said went on to fight for the Union at *Fort Mims, Honey Hill* in 1864 and at *James Island* and *Biggin Creek, South Carolina*. By 1865 *Said* has proven himself to be an exemplary soldier when he leaves the military late that year and marries. In 1867 he publishes his autobiography in the *Atlantic Monthly* by which time he speaks seven languages fluently, Arabic, Russian, Turkish, French, Italian, English and his original African. He dies in Brownsville, Tennessee 6 August 1882. While his book is available on the Internet, it is being re-released by *Masjid Al-Hedaya* of Marietta in Georgia.

There are several recorded instances of Muslims serving in the United States military during the War Between the States, one from the *Civil War* is *Max Hassan*, an African who works as a porter for the military.^[31] When *Max* completes U.S. service he moves to the big melting pot of New York to work as a "*White Washer*" living with his wife *Emma (Lena) Hassan*, who was born in Germany. They have at least four children, two girls, two boys. His son, also *Max Hassan*, is born in 1862, he is living in New York during the 1930's and the census describes him as a '*white man*.'

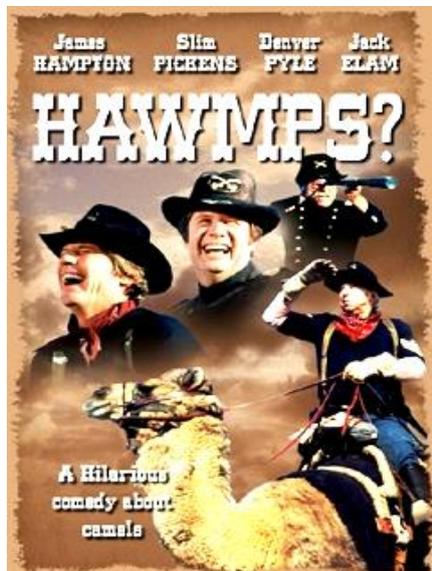
In 1855, Congress is urged by then Secretary of War and future President of the Confederacy, *Jefferson Davis*, to authorize the importation of dromedaries for use as military transport. They earmark 30 thousand dollars for the experiment. *Jeff Davis* is a veteran of the war with Mexico has seen considerable service in the desert's southwest, he is very much aware of the important role camels play in conveying military stores in Mexico and in their use in other nations over the centuries. *Davis* believes the camel will be put to good use by the United States military in America.

A Muslim named *Hajj Ali* (commonly spelled "*Hi Jolly*") is hired in 1856 by the *United States Cavalry* to raise camels in Arizona and California. He'll later become a prospector in Arizona. As near as anyone can determine, *Ali* is a Jordanian Bedouin born around 1828.



Hajj Ali with his new bride in 1880

Hi Jolly, originally spelt *Hājī 'Alī*, is an Ottoman citizen who worked for the Turkish armed forces as breeder and trainer of camels. Some sources claim he took the name *Hadji Ali* during his early life after making a pilgrimage to Mecca. The title '*Hajji*' being given when, as a Muslim, he made the *Hajj* pilgrimage.^[4] Some say his mother was of Greek origin and father Syrian. *Hi Jolly's* membership in the Army's '*Camel Corps*' experiment isn't his first quasi-military adventure. He served with the French in Algiers before signing on as camel driver for the US Army in 1856. *Ali* is one of several men brought over by the American Government to drive camels as beasts of burden to transport cargo across what is then known as, "*The Great American Desert*."



Above and right, scenes from "Hawmps?"

After successfully travelling from Texas to California and back, the experiment loses favour, supposedly because of the problem army burros, horses and mules have with such large ungainly and unpredictable animals, often panicking them. Congress does its own panicking over costs and mounting tensions and of course the cost of War Between the States, all these things conspire to the cancellation of funds for the Corps. The capture of *Camp Verde* by Confederates more or less is the last straw that breaks the proverbial and ends the experiment. After the war, all 66 camels are sold for \$31.00 each. Five of them wind up going on tour with the *Ringling Brothers Circus*, others roam freely until their dying days.



Following the *Camel Corps* experiment, *Ali* attempts to run a freight business between Colorado River and mining establishments to the east, using the few camels he is able to keep but this enterprise also fails. *Ali* is then forced to release his camels into the Arizona Desert. He's discharged from the *Quartermaster's Department* of the U.S. Army at *Camp McDowell* in 1870.

In 1880 *Ali* becomes an American citizen and uses the name *Philip Tedro* (sometimes spelled *Teadrow*) when he marries *Gertrudis Serna* in Tucson, Arizona. The couple have two children. In 1885, *Ali* is rehired by the U.S. Army where he works as a *Packer* under *Brig. Gen. George Crook* during the *Geronimo Campaign*. In his final years, *Ali* moves to *Quartzsite* in Arizona to mine and occasionally scout for the US government. *Ali* dies in 1903 and is buried in *Quartzite Cemetery*. The folk song "*Hi Jolly*" is based on *Hadji Ali's* exploits. The 1954 movie *Southwest Passage* is largely based on his work with camels and a 1976 movie *Hawmps!* is loosely based on his time with the army and it captures something of the endeavours of *Hi Jolly*, a *Muslim* in the Wild West.

Doug Baum of the [Texas Camel Corps](#), ([click link](#)) says there are many myths about camels and how several come to be in Texas. There were 75 camels originally imported in two shiploads from Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Turkey and they are a mix of Arabian with one hump and Bactrian that has two humps; Bactrian camels live in more northerly climes and roughly a dozen are procured while the Army is camel shopping in Turkey, the most southwestern range of the two-humped camel. The more common Arabian camel lives across North Africa, the Middle East and into India. Both species adapt well to the Texas climate and upon landing in the *Lone Star State* that fateful month of May, 1856 settle in as if they were at home. The camels are used by the Army primarily for hauling water and other camp supplies and put through major interstate and intercontinental trials in 1857, 1859 and 1860, in addition to regular hauling between *Camp Verde* and *San Antonio*, site of the *Texas Quartermaster Depot* and the ruins of the *Alamo*. The *Beale Expedition* of 1857 sees some two-dozen camels accompany the journey, the goal of which is to connect *Fort Smith* and the *Santa Fe Trail* to the borders of *Arizona* and



the

California. The hoof prints and wagon tracks created on this 19th century journey will later be covered in bitumen and is now recognised as historic *Route 66*.



Doug Baum with one of his trusted camels

There is some good reading available in books about the historic US Army camels. 'Camel Man' and re-enactor Doug Baum highly recommends, "Eva Jolene Boyd's *'Noble Brutes,'* Chris Emmett's *'Texas Camel Tales'* and May Humphreys Stacey's *'Uncle Sam's Camels.'* Stacey's book is a first-hand account of travels with Beale from Texas to California in 1857 and reads like an adventure story, complete with desertion, Indian sightings and stampeding horses (but not camels!) Better yet, come see for yourself at any of our living history events, I'll have camels at our next appearance Brackettville, Texas at the Fort Clark Living History Event." For more information visit <http://www.texascamelcorps.com/>

During the American Civil War, the despicable "scorched earth" policy by the North destroys Southern churches, farms, schools, libraries, colleges and a great deal of personal property. The libraries at the University of Alabama manage to save only one book from the debris of their library buildings. On the morning of 4 April, when Federal troops reach the campus with orders to destroy the university, Andre Deloffre, a modern language professor and custodian of the library, appeals to the commanding officer to spare one of the finest libraries in the South. The officer, being sympathetic, sends a courier to General Croxton at his headquarters in Tuscaloosa asking permission to save the 'Rotunda' as it is called. The General's reply is, "No!" The officer reportedly says, "I will save one volume as a memento of this occasion." The volume selected is a rare copy of the Koran; countless other literary treasures are lost to ignorance.

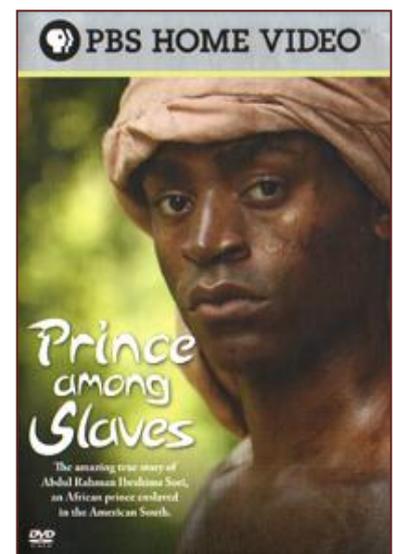


Another famed Muslim, Like *Hi Jolly*, is immortalised in film, although not a participant in the war. *Abdulrahman Ibrahim Ibn Sori* is a Muslim Prince from Timbuktu in West Africa, forced into slavery in the United States. Early in 2008 the Public Broadcasting Service in America shows a film produced by *Spark Media* and *Unity Productions*. Directed by *Andrea Kalin* titled *Prince among Slaves*, portraying the life of *Abdul Rahman*, the film premieres earlier in Cincinnati, Ohio. Abdul becomes overseer of *Thomas Foster's* plantation when in 1794 he marries *Isabella*, another of *Foster's* slaves and eventually fathers a large family: five sons and four daughters.^[1]

By using his knowledge of growing cotton gained in Africa, *Abdul Rahman Ibrahim* rises to a position of authority on the plantation and becomes its foreman. This presents him with an opportunity to grow his own vegetables and sell excess to the local market where he meets an old acquaintance, *Dr. John Cox*, an Irish surgeon who has served on an English ship and became the first white man to reach *Abdul's* village of *Timbo* after being left by the ship when he falls ill. Cox stays ashore for six months and is taken in by the *Abdul Rahman Ibrahim* family. When Cox discovers his old friend, he appeals to *Foster* to sell him so he can return to Africa. *Foster* isn't interested, he views *Abdul* as indispensable. *Dr. Cox* continues his mission trying to gain his friend's freedom until his death in 1816; *Abdul* himself continues the cause.

In 1826, *Abdul* writes a letter to relatives in Africa. A local newspaperman sends a copy to *Senator Thomas Reed* in Washington who forwards it to the U.S. Consulate in *Morocco*. Since *Abdul* writes in Arabic it's incorrectly assumed he's a Moor. After reading the letter the *Sultan of Morocco* asks *President Adams* and *Secretary of State Henry Clay* to release *Abdul*. In 1828, *Thomas Foster* finally agrees to his release but won't accept payment, stipulating that *Abdul* must return to Africa and not live as a free man in America.

Many of the slaves brought to colonial America from Africa are *Muslims*. By 1800, some 500,000 Africans arrive in what has become the United States. It's estimated that over 50% of the slaves imported to North America come from areas where *Islam* is followed by at least a minority population; no less than 200,000 come from regions influenced by Islam. Substantial numbers originate from *Senegambia* a loose confederation between *West African* countries of *Senegal* and neighbouring *Gambia*, regions with well established communities of *Muslims* extending back to the 11th century.



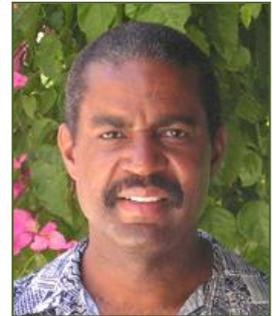
Professor of History, Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies University of Chicago, Michael A. Gomez says, "Muslim slaves may account for thousands, if not tens of thousands," but he doesn't offer a precise estimate. Michael suggests many non-Muslim slaves are also acquainted with some tenets of Islam, due to Muslim trading and conversion. He says historical records indicate many enslaved Muslims speak Arabic, some even wrote books and commentaries on the Koran. Some newly arrived Muslim slaves assemble for communal prayers, known as 'Salah' and some considerate owners even provide private praying areas.

The two best documented Muslim slaves are Ayuba Suleiman Diallo and Omar Ibn Said. Suleiman is brought to America in 1731 and returns to Africa in 1734.^[39] Like many Muslim slaves, he often encounters impediments while attempting to perform religious rituals and is eventually allotted a private location for prayer by his master.



Omar Ibn Said

Omar Ibn Said (ca. 1770–1864) is amongst the best documented examples of a practicing-Muslim slave. He lives on a colonial North Carolina plantation and writes many Arabic texts while enslaved. Born in the Kingdom of Futa Tooro in what is now Senegal, he arrives in America in 1807, only one month before the U.S. abolishes the importation of slaves. In 1819, Omar receives an Arabic translation of the Christian Bible from his master, James Owen.



Prof. Michael Gomez

In 1820 Omar converts to Christianity, an episode widely used throughout the South to prove the benevolence of slavery. However, some scholars believe he continues practicing Islam, based on dedications to Muhammad written in his Bible. Some of his works include *The Lords Prayer*, *The Bismillah- this is How You Pray*, *Koranic Phrases*, the 23rd Psalm, and an autobiography. Omar produces his last known writing on the Koran in 1857.

John Terrill is an African-American slave from Williamson County, Tennessee and is an escort on General Chalmers' staff during the Civil War. It isn't known when Terrill takes up service on Chalmers' staff but the General he accompanies has an illustrious career. Brigadier-General James Ronald Chalmers is born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1831. Entering the Confederate army as Colonel of the 9th Mississippi Regiment of infantry in 1861, on 13 February 1862 he becomes Brigadier General. In April he's assigned command of the Second Brigade of Withers' division Army of the Mississippi, his command gives splendid service fighting in the Battle of Shiloh.

When Bragg advances into Kentucky in the summer of 1862, Chalmers' command is a part of his force, performing its duties with courage and zeal. In the Battle of Murfreesboro he and his men render brilliant service, so much so that in April, General Chalmers is placed in command of the military district of Mississippi and East Louisiana. By 1864 he's assigned command of the cavalry brigades of Jeffrey Forrest and McCulloch, forming the First division of Forrest's cavalry.

General Chalmers has a conspicuous part in the battle of Fort Pillow and in all the brilliant campaigns in north Mississippi, west Tennessee and Kentucky, as well as the Tennessee campaigns of Hood.



General Chalmers and his trusted aide John Terrill

On 18 February 1865 Chalmers is given command of all cavalry in Mississippi and West Tennessee. Throughout these campaigns John Terrill is at his side. While Terrill's individual achievements are not yet known, it is a shared history and he is one of the growing 'invisible' army of African Americans who fight for the South during the war.

Source: Williamson County: Civil War Veterans. The Williamson County Historical Society, 2007: 94.

<http://battleoffranklin.wordpress.com/2011/02/14/john-terrill/>

By the time war comes, slaves have been born into slavery, many generations have passed since their ancestors were dragged unwillingly to America to be sold ruthlessly on the market. Many have completely lost any connection with their tribal past. Slaves simply see themselves as Americans and of course, most have long converted to Christianity.

Shortly after *Louisiana's* secession in 1861, *Governor Thomas Overton Moore* issues appeals for troops. A committee of ten prominent New Orleans 'Free Blacks' call a meeting at the *Catholic Institute* with about two thousand attending. Muster lists are opened and 1,500 'Free Blacks' sign up. *Governor Moore* accepts these men as part of the State's militia and it's formed 2 May 1861, consisting mostly of "free persons of color" between the ages of 15 and 50. At this time, an estimated 10,000 African American residents of the State of *Louisiana* and the city of *New Orleans* have gained their freedom. On 29 May 1861, *Governor Moore* appoints three white officers to command the regiment, company commanders are appointed from among the ranks. The militia unit is the first of any North American unit to have African-American Officers.^[2] This regiment is called *The Louisiana Native Guard*. Though 10% of its members will later join the Union Army's *1st Louisiana Native Guard*, the two are separate military units.



1st Louisiana Native Guard flag (Confederate.)

A famed photograph (featured in issue 3 of *The Bugle*) is not a picture of Louisiana men as claimed by some sources.



25th Regiment, United States Coloured Troop, largely recruited in Pennsylvania. (Untampered Photo')

They are posed in heavy grey great-coats but the kepis are union and US can be clearly seen on belt buckles and are with a Union officer. Collars of tunics, seen near the neck are blue. There is much debate about this photograph but it is a picture of Union soldiers not Confederate, as earlier claimed. Because some have latched onto this and claim them to be Confederate, does not take away from the fact that Louisiana did have extensive armed coloured units. The (Confederate) *Native Guards* participate in two Grand Reviews on 23 November 1861 and 7 January 1862. At the November 1861 review, there are 33 *black* officers, 731 *black* enlisted men. On 15 February 1862, the *Confederate Native Guards* is disbanded. For details, read Chapter One in the book: *The Louisiana Native Guards* by **James G. Hollandsworth, Jr.** On 28 February 1862, *Harper's Weekly* unveils a [picture sketch](#) (click link) of the Union's *1st Louisiana Native Guards*. These men are perhaps the first and only African-Americans to enlist on both sides, Confederate and Union. The 1861-1862 [muster roll of the Confederate Louisiana Native Guards](#) (click link) is listed in the Appendix of the book titled "*A Black Patriot and a White Priest*" by **Stephen J. Ochs**. It is too extensive to include in this issue of *The Bugle* but for '*Invisible Soldiers*,' there are an awful lot of them.



William Mack Lee

Not all servants are slaves, owned by whites. Many are 'Free Blacks' who own businesses and have homes to defend like any other citizen. Even as the first guns fire on Fort Sumter, a fully uniformed and armed unit of *African Americans* is already in existence and when they march through town to the waterfront receive the jubilant cheers of locals. Some African American soldiers have emotional attachments to the people they serve, such as *Stonewall Jackson's* servant *Jim Lewis* who is inconsolable on *Jackson's* death. Jim leads *Jackson's* horse in the funeral procession, and then returns

to the army to serve *Colonel "Sandie" Pendleton* at *Gettysburg* and later until *Pendleton* dies at *Fisher's Hill* in 1864. Robert E. Lee's cook, *William Mack Lee*, is a free *black* who serves the General faithfully throughout the war and stays with him until General Lee's death in 1870. A union government official counts some 3,000 armed and uniformed black soldiers, integrated with the ranks as they march out of Frederick with *General Jackson*. (Source: *Lewis H. Steiner M.D.*) More on this historic moment in our September issue of *The Bugle* when we reveal some sensational news.

Corporal *Andrew Jackson Smith* is another outstanding example. According to family history, *Andrew Smith* is born into slavery, the son of a slave, *Susan* and slave owner *Elijah Smith*. Upon the outbreak of war, *Elijah* joins the Confederate army with the intention of having 19-year-old *Andrew* join him. When he learns of this, *Andrew* and another slave run away, walking 25 miles (40 km) through the rain before presenting themselves to a Union army regiment, the *41st Illinois Infantry* in *Smithland, Kentucky*.^[1] *Smith* is taken in by the *41st Illinois* and becomes a servant to *Major John Warner* at the regiment's post in nearby *Paducah, Kentucky*. One of *Smith's* responsibilities is to ensure that in the event of *Warner's* death he is to send personal effects home. On 10 March 1862, the regiment moves out to *Pittsburg Landing* taking part in 'bloody' *Shiloh* a month later. It is while fighting that *Smith* supplies *Major Warner* with fresh horses after two mounts are shot out from under him. *Smith* is struck by a spent minie ball that enters his left temple, rolls just under the skin, and stops in the middle of his forehead. The lead ball is removed by a regimental surgeon, leaving *Smith* with only a slight scar.

The *41st Illinois* is organized at *Decatur* in *Illinois* and mustered into Federal service August, 1861. The regiment, as a whole, sees action with the *Army of the Tennessee* at *Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth Hatchie's Bridge, Vicksburg and Meridian*. After a period of 'Leave' the battle hardened veterans don't rejoin their regiment but form a "*Veteran's Battalion*" rejoining the *Army of the Tennessee* in Georgia. They are assigned guard duty along the railroad near *Big Shanty, Marietta* and *Kennesaw Mountain* before moving with the army during *The March to the Sea* and siege of *Savannah, Georgia*. Late in 1864 the regiment is consolidated with the *53rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment*.



Andrew Jackson Smith

By November 30, 1864, *Smith* is in the *55th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry* and rises to corporal when both the *55th* and its sister regiment, the *54th Massachusetts*, participate in the *Battle of Honey Hill* in South Carolina. The two units come under heavy fire while crossing a swamp in front of an elevated Confederate position. When the *55th's* Colour Bearer is killed, *Smith* takes up the battle flags and carries them through the remainder of the fight. In recognition he is promoted to *Colour Sergeant* for his actions just before leaving the army.^{[2][3]}

After the war, *Smith* lives in Kentucky buying and selling land. At 88 he dies and is buried in *Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Kentucky*. In 1916 the world is at war again when *Smith* is finally recognised for his actions and nominated for the *Medal of Honor* but the Army declines the nomination, citing a lack of official records documenting his case. It isn't deemed proper at the time to be giving medals to coloured soldiers and the commander at *Honey Hill* didn't include an account of *Smith's* actions in his official battle report.

But time didn't forget *Andrew Jackson Smith*, on 16 January 2001, 137 years after the *Battle of Honey Hill*, he's at long last recognized by *President Bill Clinton* who presents America's highest military decoration the *Medal of Honor* to several of *Smith's* descendants during a ceremony at the White House. Former President *Theodore Roosevelt* is also posthumously awarded the medal at the same ceremony for his actions during the *Spanish/American War*.

Arnold E. *Bertonneau* a New Orleans wine merchant, a *black* citizen who serves both the South and North, is best known as one of the first African American participants in Louisiana's 'Reconstruction' period. From 1862-1863, *Bertonneau* is Captain in *1st Regiment of the Louisiana Native Guards*. This volunteer black regiment originates in 1861 under the Confederacy and includes only *free blacks*. When the Union occupies New Orleans in April 1862, *Native Guards* are re-commissioned to serve the Union as reinforcement troops. Largely they are told they will act as guards for their State to protect the people. On 27 May 1863, *Louisiana Native Guards* are among the first troops in the *Battle of Port Hudson, Louisiana*. Perhaps disappointed that his men should be used in conflict with fellow Southerners, two months prior to the battle, *Bertonneau* resigns his commission, protesting at the mistreatment and misuse of his men by Northerners; a strange irony.



Arnold E. Bertonneau

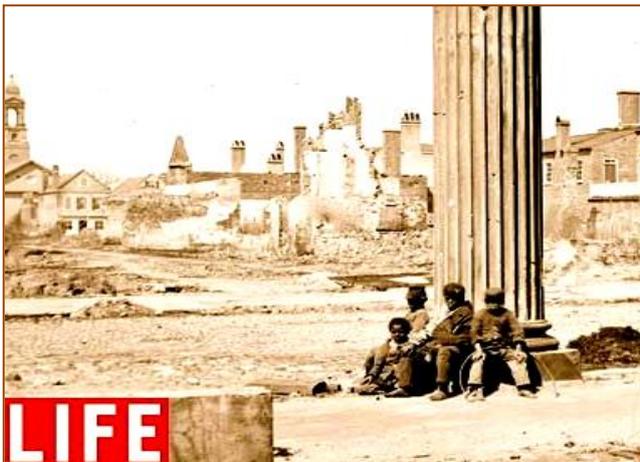
Bertonneau returns to *New Orleans* to lead a campaign to win *black suffrage*. Serious issues arise on 8 December 1863 when *President Abraham Lincoln* restricts the vote to white males only. In response, an angry *Bertonneau* organises a petition in which more than 1,000 signatures are gathered seeking to allow these *black* men, who were free before the war, to now vote. The petition's delivered to *President Lincoln* and Congress by *Bertonneau* and *Jean Baptiste*

Roudanez in April 1864. At the urging of *Massachusetts Republican Senator Charles Sumner*, the petition is transformed into a **demand** for universal *black* male suffrage in *Louisiana*. Before returning to *New Orleans*, *Bertonneau* and *Roudanez* promote their cause in *Massachusetts* at a dinner in their honour before a delegation of radical Republicans and *Governor John A. Andrew*. After introductions, *Bertonneau* delivers a stirring speech, "*Every man should stand equal before the law.*" On 15 April 1864, the speech is published in an abolitionist newspaper, *Liberator*. *Bertonneau* is a delegate to the *Convention of Colored Men of Louisiana* in 1865 and to *Louisiana's Constitutional Convention* 1867-1868. He is Louisiana's *Assistant Internal Revenue Collector* in the early-1870s.

Credits: Ruffin II, Herbert G.; **Claremont Graduate University Sources:** Eric Foner (ed.), *Freedom's Lawmakers: A Directory of Black Office Holders During Reconstruction* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1996); James G. Hollandsworth, Jr, *The Louisiana Native Guards: The Black Military Experience During the Civil War* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1998); and Charles Vincent, *Black Legislators in Louisiana During Reconstruction* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1976). <http://blackconfederates.blogspot.com.au/> A must see site if you want to understand the war.

After the war, a large number of black Confederates attend *United Confederate Veterans* meetings, revealing that black Confederates are held in high esteem by Confederate veterans because all their applications have to be approved by its white members. 285 black Tennesseans apply for pensions after the war, the *State of Tennessee* honours their claims but the Federal government stubbornly refuses to acknowledge their service with the Confederacy. While the religion of these men is never an issue, the loyalty to their '*Southron Country*' certainly is; that same loyalty, honoured by the State they fought for but not the enemy they fought so hard against. Unlike Union army *Andrew Smith* who is decorated posthumously with America's highest award; that same '*enemy*' is still trying to ignore the courage, honour and dignity of Southern coloured men, 150 years later.

Black Southerners who served the Confederacy have been out of favour with Northern historians, social scientists and other scholars for 150 years, even their own members of the African American community. Certainly American history books are so pro-Union that these brave men and women are ignored in American schools; a sad indictment of the country's '*Liberty.*' When the *Army of Northern Virginia* marches into Pennsylvania in 1863, or the *Army of Tennessee* retreats to Atlanta in 1864, they are not all-white armies, as we have been told to believe. Instead, thousands of *black* Southerners march with them, as servants, nurses, surgeons, assistants, labourers, and drivers and as highly efficient combat soldiers.



Life Magazine describes this 1865 picture in Charleston, "*Four African American children discover Freedom.*"
What sort of freedom is this?

Thousands of these "*Invisible People*" now lie beneath Southern soil in unmarked graves, with no marker for their final resting places or flags to fly above their headstones on *Confederate Memorial Days*. Why should their experiences and loyalty to country be forgotten, simply because they are from the South and are dark skinned? During the post-war era, the Federal government refuses to furnish grave markers for *black* Confederates; it will only furnish grave markers for Union, white Confederates and *black* Union soldiers. Doesn't that strike you as strange? The facts of the war are as clear as black and white...aren't they? Well that depends on which historian records them. How you interpret the story presented, is a matter of Prejudice and Freedom. Prejudice, it seems, has the upper hand in this debate, even in these more enlightened times.



A ROUGH DIAMOND GENERAL E. A. JOHNSON C.S.A.



Confederate General *Edward "Allegheny" Johnson*, is native of Chesterfield County, Virginia, a West Point graduate, and veteran of the *Mexican War*. He earns his nickname fighting in western Virginia at the start of the War Between the States, by the time of the *Shenandoah Valley Campaign* in 1862 he's leading an impressive-sounding but small *Army of the Northwest*. *Johnson* has a reputation for being tough and profane, remarkably in spite of his profanity, he's highly respected by *Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson*, who puts him in charge of troops at *The Battle of McDowell*, 8 May 1862. The battle turns into a much needed Confederate victory, although *Johnson* is shot in the ankle in the midst of fighting and dispatched to Richmond to convalesce. His bad limp forces him to use a cane, and earns him an additional nickname, "*Old Clubby*," but this doesn't stop the *gruff ol' bachelor* enjoying the Confederate capital's social life. Australian's reading the history of the war's many battles for the first time can be excused for becoming more than a little confused over the number of General's bearing the name *Johnson* or *Johnston*, especially on the Confederate side but I can assure you, they were alike as chalk and cheese, or round wine and Anzac biscuits. (*Our American readers can chew on that.*)

Historian *Thomas Power Lowry* says, "*Johnson seems to command attention by his strong personality and loud voice, rather than by physical good looks. He winks without ceasing because of a disorder of one eye, and to literally top it all off, his skull is cone-shaped in layers, described by Mary Chestnut as resembling an antique beehive, or the Pope's tiara. Between his three-tiered skull and his gimpy leg is a bulky, bearlike body that projects a powerful roar, a voice that penetrates every corner of a room.*"

Johnson tends to lord it over people with his gruff authoritative ways and you would be foolish to argue with him. He later leads Jackson's old division at the *Battle of Chancellorsville* (1863) and after Jackson's death, is considered for corps command; perhaps his gruff ways influence the decision, he isn't assigned. *Johnson* will again defeat his foe from the *Battle of McDowell*, Union General *Robert H. Milroy*, (seen right) at the *Second Battle of Winchester*, during the *Gettysburg Campaign* (1863). In the spring of 1864, the irascible *Johnson* fights at the *Wilderness* and *Spotsylvania Court House*, where he is captured. After release, he battles in the West, and is again captured. When he dies, in 1873, *Johnson's* body lays in state at the Richmond capitol. *Lowry* says, "*There is no widow to mourn him; the man of 10,000 bellowed his 'sweet nothings' and after 1,000 proposals never had a bride.*"



U.S. Brigadier General Robert Huston Milroy
(Picture restored by Editor: *The Bugle*.)

Picture credits: *Johnson*, Taken during the war, *carte de visite*
Courtesy: Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia.
General *Milroy* U.S. taken during war, courtesy Wikipedia.

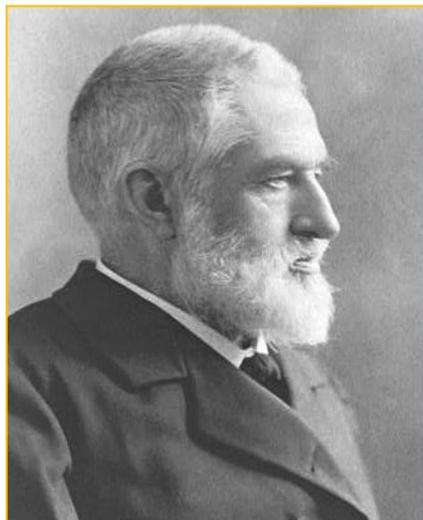
BATTLE OF MCDOWELL 150 YEARS AGO MAY '62



The *Battle of McDowell*, also known as *Sitlington's Hill*, is fought 8 May 1862, in *Highland County, Virginia* as part of *Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's* campaign through *Shenandoah Valley*, following Jackson's earlier tactical defeat but strategic victory, at the [First Battle of Kernstown](#).

The Confederate force splits into two columns to envelope a Union force holding positions on *Shenandoah Mountain*. *Brigadier General R. H. Milroy* orders his force to withdraw and concentrate at *McDowell* where he hopes to receive reinforcements. *Milroy* also positions a section of artillery on *Shaw's Ridge* to impede *Johnson's* descent from the crest of *Shenandoah Mountain*. These guns are soon withdrawn with their supports to *McDowell*. By dusk, *Johnson's* advance regiments reach *Shaw's Fork*, where they encamp. The narrow roads and having few camp sites again hampers Confederate forces and *Jackson's* army is stretched out 8–10 miles back along the Pike with its rear guard at *Dry Branch Gap*. *Jackson* establishes his headquarters at *Rodgers's Tollgate* and during the night, *Milroy* withdraws behind [Bullpasture River](#) to establish headquarters in *Hull House*.

Starting at dawn, Confederates advance across *Shaw's Ridge* and descend to *Cowpasture River* at *Wilson's House*, then climb *Bullpasture Mountain*. Unopposed they reach the crest of the ridge where *Jackson* and his mapmaker, *Jedediah Hotchkiss*, conduct a reconnaissance of the Union position at *McDowell* from a rocky spur near the road. *Jedediah*, also known as *Jed*, was an educator and is the most famous Cartographer and Topographer of the war. *Jed's* detailed and accurate maps of *Shenandoah Valley* are credited by many as a principal factor in *General Jackson's* victories in the [Valley Campaign](#) of 1862.



Jedediah Hotchkiss C.S.A.

While deploying infantry in line from McDowell south along the river for about 800 yards, Schenck places one regiment (*2nd West Virginia*) on *Hull's Hill*, east of the river overlooking the pike. Three companies of cavalry cover the left flank on the road to the north of the village.^[3]

Schenck and *Milroy* send out skirmishers along the river contesting the base of *Sitlington's Hill*. Confederate forces on the crest increase in numbers as *Schenck* and *Milroy* meet to discuss the developing situation. Union scouts report Confederates attempting to bring artillery to the crest of the hill, which will render the Union position below at McDowell untenable. In absence of an aggressive Confederate advance, *Schenck* and *Milroy* attempt to seize the initiative and stage a spoiling attack with *Milroy* advancing his brigade consisting of 25th Ohio, 32nd Ohio, 75th Ohio, 3rd West Virginia and the 82nd Ohio, about 2,300 men in all. About 3 p.m. *Milroy* personally leads the attacking force, crossing the bridge and proceeding up ravines that cut the western slope of the hill.^[3]



U.S. Brig. Gen. Robert C. Schenck

Meanwhile, *Jackson's* content to hold the crest of the hill while searching for a route to make flanking movements to the north. He decides against sending artillery up the hill because of difficulty to withdrawing them in the face of attack. Union artillerymen on *Cemetery Hill* elevate their pieces by digging deep trenches in the ground for the gun trails and begin firing at Confederates in support of their advancing infantry. *Schenck* has a six-pounder hauled by hand to the crest of *Hull's Hill* to fire on the Confederate right flank above the turnpike (*some accounts say a section of guns, another says a whole battery.*) The Union line advances resolutely up the steep slopes and closes on the Confederate position. The conflict becomes "*fierce and sanguinary,*" (*Meaning fierce and bloodthirsty.*)^[3]



General 'Stonewall' Jackson C.S.A.

The 3rd West Virginia advanced along the turnpike in an attempt to turn the Confederate right. Jackson reinforced his right on the hill with two regiments and covered the turnpike with the 21st Virginia. The 12th Georgia at the center and slightly in advance of the main Confederate line on the hill crest bore the brunt of the Union attack and suffered heavy casualties. This was largely due to the regiment being armed with smoothbore muskets that unable to do much damage to the rifle-equipped Federals.^[4] The fighting continues for four hours as Union attackers attempt to pierce the centre of the Confederate line and envelope its left flank. Nine Confederate regiments are engaged, opposing five Union regiments in the fight for *Sitlington's Hill*. At dusk the Union attackers withdraw to *McDowell*.^[3]

At night, Union forces withdraw from *Sitlington's Hill* and recross to McDowell, carrying wounded from the field. Union casualties are 259 (34 killed, 220 wounded, 5 missing,) Confederate 420 (116 killed, 300 wounded, 4 missing,) one of the rare cases in the war where attackers lose fewer men than defenders.^[2] About 2 a.m. on 9 May, *Schenck* and *Milroy* order a general retreat along the turnpike toward Franklin.

The 73rd Ohio hold skirmish lines along the river until near dawn when they withdraw and act as rear guard for the retreating column. Ten men of the regiment are inadvertently left behind and captured. Shortly after Federals retire, Confederates enter *McDowell*; *Schenck* establishes a holding position on 9 May but only minor skirmishing results. For nearly a week, Jackson pursues retreating soldiers almost to Franklin before commencing a return march to the Valley on 15 May.^[3]

Some historians consider the *Battle of McDowell* the beginning of *Jackson's* 1862 Valley Campaign, while others prefer to include the [First Battle of Kernstown](#), Jackson's only defeat. *The Battle of McDowell* is studied today by military historians for several reasons. At the tactical level, it's argued the Union achieved a draw. *Milroy's "spoiling attack"* surprises *Jackson*, seizes the initiative and inflicts heavy casualties, however it didn't drive Confederates from their position but on a strategic level, *The Battle of McDowell* and forced withdrawal of the Union army, was an important victory for the South. The battle demonstrates *Jackson's* strategy of concentrating his forces against a numerically inferior foe, while denying his enemy the chance to concentrate against him. Jackson rides the momentum of his strategic win at *McDowell* all the way to victory at [Front Royal](#) (May 23) and [First Winchester](#) (May 25).^[3]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_McDowell

Essential reading:

http://books.google.com.au/books?id=5Hc4BqSNIIQC&pg=PA19&dq=lewis+steiner+inspector+sanitary+3000&hl=en&ei=RvV4TMC-EMKAIf54vXJBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false



EDITOR:



his wonderful picture, taken in 1861 is found on a website advertising restored *Civil War* images for sale and is courtesy "Legends of America." If you are interested in collecting clean, sharp clear images, as good as the day they were first taken and in some cases even better, then visit this website.

The image reveals the innocent face of a young Confederate soldier, his identity unknown. He's well equipped, as indeed they were in the early days of war and carrying a knife tucked into his belt. The belt is over the top of a plain buckle and this is strange as it should show a military buckle and the area looks as if it has been retouched. The green edging and front to the shell jacket is interesting as it appears on the collars and cuffs and was not standard. The colour should be blue for infantry. Uniforms were very much a symbol of your State or district and had a unique style that would give way to standard grey and later, butternut.

On further research I discover this soldier is in *Company E of the 'Lynchburg Rifles' 11th Virginia Infantry Volunteers*. The original photograph is in the collection of the Library of Congress. I have only seen this uniform before on miniature models of soldiers. Perhaps the green is more a sky blue.

While Legends of America allows you to click on images and even copy lower pixel quality, for the best reproduction you'll need to purchase them and they are of a standard worth purchasing and framing. This site is a must for re-enactors and collectors and highly recommended. The Director of Legends of America, Dave Alexander, has kindly consented to the use of this image in The Bugle for review purposes. The Editor.

<http://www.legendsofamerica.com/ms-civilwarbattles.html>





NEW ORLEANS' 'FALLEN' WOMEN

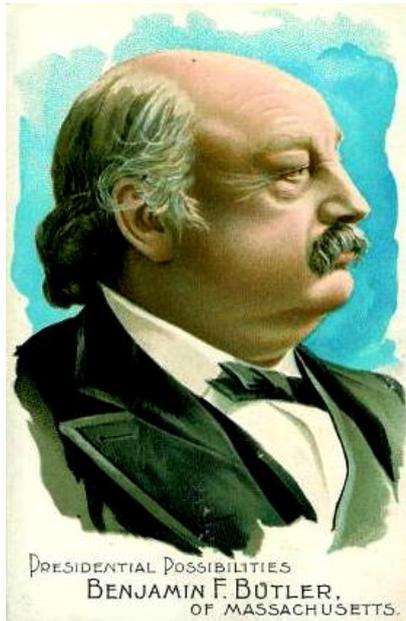
While *Benjamin Butler* may have been a skilled politician and lawyer; he was a highly inept General. Utterly corrupt and certainly in the running for one of the most colourful characters of the *Civil War*, he achieved immortality, certainly in the South, with his infamous "*Woman Order*." Southern belles were very proud and rather outspoken about what they thought of the gruff, arrogant behaviour of occupying Union soldiers in their South. As a conqueror, Butler wanted his subjects to behave as if conquered and he decided to attack the problem by issuing *General Order number 28*.

General Orders, No. 28. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF New Orleans, May 15, 1862.

As officers and soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, gesture, or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-General Butler:

GEO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.



Bitterly resentful of the Union occupation, local women would glare at Union soldiers, contemptuously gather their skirts, indignantly cross streets to avoid them, storm out of rooms, cast hateful glances, or make derisive comments. Some sang spirited renditions of "*The Bonnie Blue Flag*" and other Confederate songs, or even spat on soldiers' uniforms, while teaching their children to do the same. One woman emptied a chamber pot on *Capt. David C. Farragut* from her window, shortly after the mayor surrendered the city to him.

Some believe the women hoped their actions would force retaliatory incidents serious enough to incite paroled Confederates and other local men to revolt against occupying troops. It's said *Butler's* men showed remarkable restraint against these insults, but realising it was only a matter of time until one of them would snap or arrest some female belligerent he decides to take action. Undoubtedly, the men of New Orleans, who outnumbered the occupying force, would attempt some sort of resistance and Butler feared his small force would be easily overcome.

Except for a few isolated incidents after the order, open insults abruptly cease. The women realised their honour was at stake and that they would be treated as common whores for even appearing to demean a man wearing a

U.S. army uniform; in fact some soldiers are said to have availed themselves of the opportunity anyway. In all the occupied cities, such as Vicksburg, rape, while not condoned, was not uncommon.

A few who persist with objections are arrested and imprisoned on *Ship Island*, notably *Mrs. Philip Phillips*, (*Levy Phillips*) who was imprisoned in appalling conditions from 30 June until mid-September for laughing when a funeral procession for a Federal officer passes her house. On the surface a heartless act, especially for a woman of high standing but in reality not what it seems.

When hauled before *Butler* with her husband, *Levy Phillips* looks *General Butler* straight in his eyes and virtually bellows her defence, saying her laughter that day sprang from gaiety during a party for one of her nine children that was taking place in her home at the same time the funeral went by. With acidity that can only be ascribed to an *arch-secessionist*, speaking to Northern vermin, she condescendingly raises her eyebrows, flicks her wrist in the air indignantly and tells the General, "*I was simply in good spirits the day of the funeral.*"

This further enrages an already angry General but while she stands in front of him he writes out her sentence in a *seethingly* slow scrawl, all the while hoping she will think about it and beg him not to send her away. She never blinks. Her sentence is carried out post-haste, not allowed to go home for essentials, *Levy Phillips* is bundled off by train then by boat to the dreaded *Ship Island*.



Mrs (Levy) Philip Phillips

For reasons unknown the stubborn, cruel *General Butler* allows her faithful Irish maidservant, Phoebe to accompany



A large part of Ship Island disappeared in the 2005 Cyclone Katrina. Here we see Fort Massachusetts and the white sand that covers the island. Today it is a popular tourist location. (It no doubt still has its *midges and mossies*.)

her into incarceration. For the next 3½ months, *Levy Phillips* and her servant, survive in what they describe as a wooden box perched on a white sand dune in the middle of *Ship Island*, “*Eating only vile beans and spoiled beef, drinking filtered saltwater, and listening to the gutter language of guards directed at us, which is so horrendous I cannot repeat or write these words. The stench of the Confederate POW camp, also located on the island, that houses hundreds of Rebel soldiers, wafts over the tiny island night and day, making living conditions even more miserable, as venomous insects settle on our faces, draw blood and torture us every second.*”

There is no trial, no justice, no defence lawyer and *Levy* is a civilian, not a soldier and should not have been subjected to military justice. Even today, all these 150 years later, no one is picking up this case and holding the Union to account for it. During her stay, *General Butler* continues to try and break her extraordinary spirit through messages of feigned concern. She writes her husband in a letter, “*Ask no favors. Let me rot where I am, rather than beg the General for my release.*”

In mid-September, after her husband pulls every string he has at his influential finger tips, she and *Phoebe* are freed, frail, sick, and dazed but still not broken. *Levy Phillips* and her husband leave *New Orleans* quickly to spend the remainder of the war in *Georgia*. When war ends, they move to *Washington DC* where *Phillip Phillips* practices law until he dies in 1884. His wife *Levy Phillips* dies in 1902, still highly spirited and unbroken at 82. A woman little known in history but a woman to make *Scarlett O'Hara* green with envy and a woman who is now at least, a recognised part of the Southern stolen story, even if justice is still not yet served in *America*, after 150 years.



outrage. The pots continue in use throughout the war.

Butler's "Woman's Order" provokes criticism throughout the Confederacy and even in Europe from people who consider the proclamation an unpardonable affront to womanhood. Many felt his nickname, “*Beast Butler*,” is well deserved. Immediately upon learning of *General Order 28*, *Mayor of New Orleans, John T Monroe* writes a scathing letter to *General Butler* decrying it. Strangely, almost as soon as it is written, *Monroe*, obviously fearing for his life, retracts it and issues an apology.

BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION
An outrageous insult to the
Women of New Orleans!
**Southern Men, avenge
their wrongs !!!**

INFAMOUS!
VIDE LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1862.
As the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the UNITED STATES have been subjected to REPEATED INSULTS from the WOMEN, calling themselves 'LADIES,' of NEW ORLEANS, in return for the most scrupulous NON-INTERFERENCE and COURTESY on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any OFFICER or PRIVATE of the UNITED STATES she shall be regarded and held liable to be TREATED as
**A WOMAN OF THE TOWN
PLYING HER VOCATION.**
By command of
Maj.Gen. BUTLER

However, no apology comes from *President Jefferson Davis* who issues his own "Proclamation" in December 1862 branding *Butler* and his officers "outlaws."

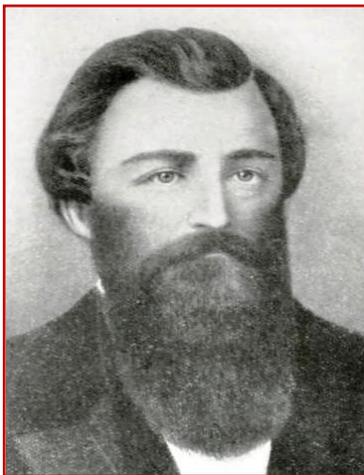


Source: "Historical Times Encyclopaedia of the Civil War" Edited by Patricia L. Faust

"Know therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States taken captive shall be released on parole before exchange until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes." (Davis pictured left.)

Widely known as 'Beast' Butler' he's alternatively called 'Spoons Butler' because of an alleged habit of pilfering silverware from Southern homes in which he stays.^[12] Butler censors New Orleans newspapers and closes *The Picayune* when it runs an editorial he finds offensive. Historian [John D. Winters](#)

later writes, "Most of the newspapers have been allowed to reopen but are so rigidly controlled that all color and interest is drained away." Churches that had been planning a special day of prayer and fasting for the Confederacy are forbidden from doing so. Several clergymen are placed under arrest for refusing to pray for *President Lincoln*. Episcopal churches are closed and their three ministers sent to New York City under military escort.^[13]



On 7 June, Butler has [William B. Mumford](#) executed for tearing down a United States flag erected by *Admiral Farragut* over the New Orleans Mint offices during the battle. The City hadn't fallen at the time and was still at war.

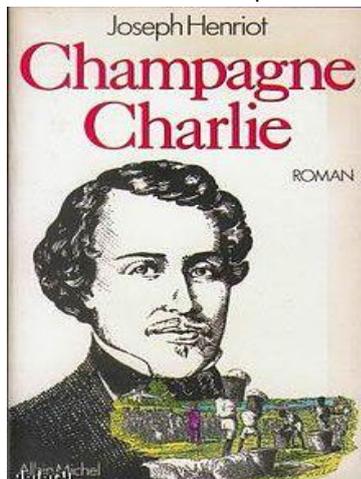
"After condemnation, he is brought in full view of the scaffold, his murderers hoping to appall his heroic soul. They offer him life on the condition that he abjures his country and swear allegiance to her foe, but he spurns the offer. He meets his fate courageously and transmits

to his countrymen a fresh example of what men will do and dare when under the inspiration of fervid patriotism."



Confederate Monument, Greenwood Cemetery

After the hanging, Confederate Governor of Louisiana, *Thomas Overton Moore* issues a statement declaring *Mumford* a hero and a model Southerner. *Robert E. Lee* demands *Union General-in Chief Henry Wager Halleck* explains how execution could occur for a crime committed before *New Orleans* is occupied. However, later on, Butler assists *Mumford's* wife and helps her find a job in Washington. Would you have accepted that job?



Mumford is originally buried in a vault in *Cypress Grove Cemetery*, New Orleans. His remains are transferred to the magnificent *Confederate Monument* at *Greenwood Cemetery* in New Orleans, by *The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association* on 11 January 1950.

Another major blunder on Butler's part is when he takes aim at Foreign Consuls in New Orleans, ordering the seizure of \$800,000 that had been deposited in the office of the *Dutch Consul*.

Butler, oblivious of the consequences, then imprisons the famous French Champagne magnate [Charles Heidsieck](#); he is the legend who gives rise, not only to a good glass of 'Shampers' but also to a famous 'Music Hall' song. Not satisfied with humiliating Europe's most respected, Butler then takes particular aim at Acting Consul [George Coppell](#) of Great Britain, whom he suspends for refusal to cooperate with the Union, accusing *Coppell* of giving aid to the Confederate cause. U.S.

Secretary of State William Henry Seward sends Reverdy Johnson to New Orleans to investigate the numerous complaints from foreign consuls about Butler's bizarre dictatorial policies. Even President Lincoln's authority is challenged, when he orders Butler to restore a sugar shipment, claimed by Europeans; Butler simply countermands the order; this will go down well with Lincoln.

Butler imposes a strict quarantine in an attempt to control yellow fever that threatens his own men. While the action also saves numerous civilian lives it has the added impact of delaying commerce and bringing further complaints to his headquarters from most foreign Consuls, however there is, for a short time, a dramatic reduction of the disease. Having done something right at last,^[14] Butler has another dilemma, with Federal occupation comes runaway slaves and slaves from abandoned plantations who arrive in large numbers; described as 'unattached' persons who have to be fed and housed. A disgruntled Union officer complains of "A big problem" with the new arrivals. John D. Winters writes, "Soldiers resent the fact that the pampered Negro is given better tents, equal rations, and allowed to tear down more fences for sleeping boards than are the soldiers. General Phelps [an abolitionist] has organized a few squads of Negroes and drilled them daily." Not knowing what to do with so many Negroes, Butler at first returns the runaway slaves to their masters but still the contrabands come. Some of them employed as cooks, nurses, washwomen, and labourers. Finally Butler orders the exclusion of all unemployed Negroes and whites from his lines.^[15]

President Lincoln can no longer endure the protests and replaces Butler with Nathaniel Banks 16 December 1862.

"Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely." Lord Acton 1887.

<http://onslowcountyconfederates.wordpress.com/2011/06/14/william-bruce-mumford-executed-by-benj-e-butler-for-taking-down-the-united-states-flag/>



General George B. McClellan

The weakest link is McClellan's left flank containing two of his five army corps - Heintzelman's Third Corps and Keyes' Fourth Corps, both 17,000 strong. On the other side of Chickahominy, is Sumner's Second Corps, of roughly the same size. This means about 34,000 men of McClellan's nearly 100,000 are available to resist any Confederate attacks south of the river at any one time.

Confederate commander at Richmond, General Joseph Johnston, has just over 60,000 men at his disposal.



The Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, is the first Confederate attempt to dislodge General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac from their positions outside Richmond. McClellan's Peninsula campaign has the Union army slowly closing in on the Confederate capitol, coming within a few miles of the city by May 1862. However McClellan's army is badly placed, split in

half and on either side of Chickahominy Creek, the right flank, north of the river, protects supply lines and the likely route of any reinforcements from Washington. The left flank is south of the river, threatening Richmond. The danger is that Chickahominy is prone to sudden rises in water levels, with potential to wipe away temporary pontoon bridges built by McClellan's engineers; its banks are considerably muddy.



The Watt Homestead, beautifully kept by Grandmother Sarah; her dreams and home were soon shattered.

In theory Johnston's men are more than enough to inflict a significant defeat on *McClellan's* isolated left wing but in the battle that develops around *Fair Oaks* and *Seven Pines* neither side manages to get more than a fraction of their available men into action. When *Johnston* withdraws his troops back closer to Richmond, it leaves the Union army surrounding the *Watt Family Farm*.



A bridge near the Watt family home on the muddy Chickahominy River. (Picture restored by Editor.)



Sarah B. K. Watt who dies a year after the battle

Sarah Watt's farm is called "*Springfield*" and to her grand daughter Margaret, it was the perfect playground as a little girl, now as a woman she visits to care for her aging 77 year old grandmother Sarah on the eve of disaster.

Margaret's former playground was to soon become the perfect battleground and killing zone. Margaret, indicates the profound uncertainty of living behind enemy lines as its unclear how civilians and their property will be treated; they find the sight of enemy forces in such large numbers unnerving. Margaret remembers Federal infantrymen visiting the house on one occasion, wishing to purchase milk, butter, and eggs. "*They didn't attempt to enter the house or to disturb anything outside. Nor were they noisy or disagreeable. Our own soldiers could not have behaved any better,*" she says. Margaret credits their conduct to the character of their commander, McClellan, whom she believes, "*is a Christian gentleman who maintains perfect discipline in his army and strictly observes the rules of civilized warfare.*" Yet despite the cordiality and professionalism of these Federals, it's clear to Margaret that violence will soon literally explode nearby. "*At night I watched the light of my brothers' camp fires, and by day trembled as the house rocked with the roar of cannon throwing shot and shell into their camp, there was frequent skirmishing, daily cannonading, and hourly expectations of a terrible battle.*"[8]

At twilight, the final Confederate surge of the battle swept through the yard of the *Watt House* and beyond, leaving a trail of dead and wounded soldiers mixed with shattered wood from the house and its outbuildings. The Watt's were hastily removed to safety and the victorious Confederates soon began to segregate the wounded, removing injured

Northerners they found into and around the now vacant house. One week later a frustrated Confederate surgeon reports, "400 wounded are still at the house. Supplies have dwindled, leaving the miserable collection of wounded entirely unprovided for."

Sixty acres of Sarah Watt's "Springfield" are today preserved as the *Gaines' Mill* unit of *Richmond National Battlefield Park*. Restored by the *National Park Service*, Sarah's house stands proudly. While seriously battered by war and peppered with minie balls, the interior floors wore a thick carpet of matted blood making habitation impossible. Fortunately Sarah would never see her treasured home again.



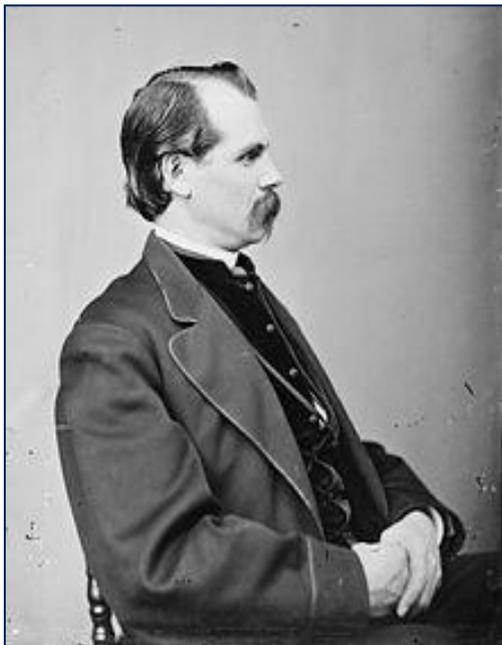
The Watt family home restored on the Richmond Battlefield National Park

Johnston's original plan is for an attack on the stronger Federal right wing, because he's learnt that another 40,000 Federal troops under [General McDowell](#) are about to join *McClellan*.

This move is cancelled after *Stonewall Jackson's* first victories in the Shenandoah Valley. *Johnston* now decides to attack south of the *Chickahominy* instead.

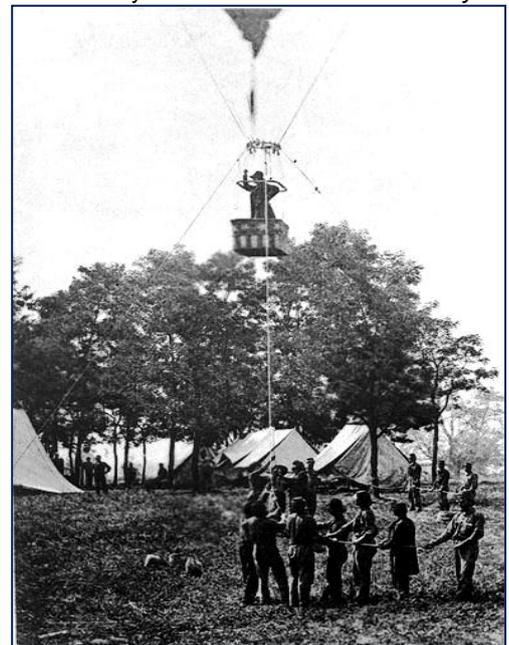
The new plan involves an early morning attack by four divisions on 31 May. They would begin their march at daybreak (roughly 4 a.m.) and fall on *Keyes'* corps before 8, this corps is the closest to Richmond with most of it on *Williamsburg Road* and a smaller force a little further north at *Fair Oaks*. *Heintzelman's* corps is further east, *Sumner's* corps slightly closer but on the other side of the *Chickahominy*, the river is now heavy with one of its floods and *Keyes'* corps is poorly entrenched and dangerously isolated. The scene is set.

General *Longstreet* is meant to attack *Keyes'* vulnerable right flank, while *D.H. Hill* takes on his main lines on *Williamsburg Road*, instead, *Longstreet* mistakenly moves his men onto *Williamsburg Road*, causing a lengthy delay to the start of the attack. The entire plan is badly handled, with significant orders only dispatched on the day itself resulting in inevitable delays. The resulting attack is finally launched at 1 p.m., hours after it should have started and surprise is completely lost.



Thaddeus Lowe

The right wing of the Confederate attack meets with immediate success, pushing *Keyes'* men out of their first line of defence back to their second line at *Seven Pines*. The left wing looks to be gaining a similar level of success against the small Federal force at *Fair Oaks*, but at 2.30 p.m.



The 'Intrepid' goes aloft at Seven Pines

Another fascinating aspect of this battle is the use of balloons as observation platforms. *Thaddeus Lowe* has already used his balloons over water, creating a world's first. At the *Seven Pines* battle *Lowe's* ascent in the *Intrepid*, detects oncoming Confederates and the timely manner in which he reports troop movements saves the isolated army of General [Samuel P. Heintzelman](#). *Thaddeus* uses hydrogen gas generators but inflation takes an hour so he opts to transfer gas from another balloon, *Constitution* by cutting a hole in the bottom of a camp kettle, connecting the balloon valves through it, it takes only 15 minutes.

Some reports indicate balloons are of little value as the area is so heavily wooded *Thaddeus Lowe* can see very little. However some number crunchers later value their worth in military savings at "a million dollars a minute." Again this depends on which historian you place your trust in and from what side the story is told. ^[23]

The muddy bogs around *Fair Oaks* and *Chickahominy River* gave rise to many exotic diseases such as typhoid and malaria. *Lowe* contracts malaria and is put out of service for more than a month. ^[24] When the unsuccessful Army of the Potomac is ordered to retreat to Washington, *Lowe's* wagons and mules are commandeered for the withdrawal and eventually returned to the Quartermaster. When *Lowe* returns to Washington, he is hard pressed to be put back into service but eventually finds service at *Sharpsburg* and *Fredericksburg*. ^[25]

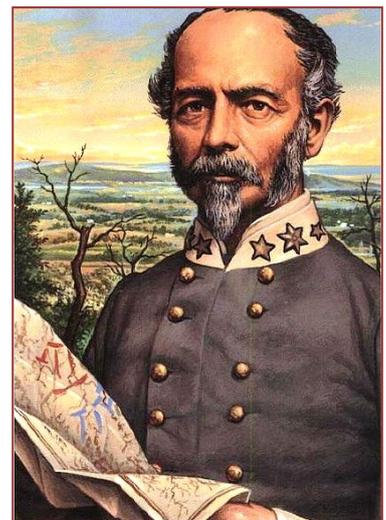


Brig.Gen. Meagher, formerly a Tasmanian Convict, leads Irish into the fray

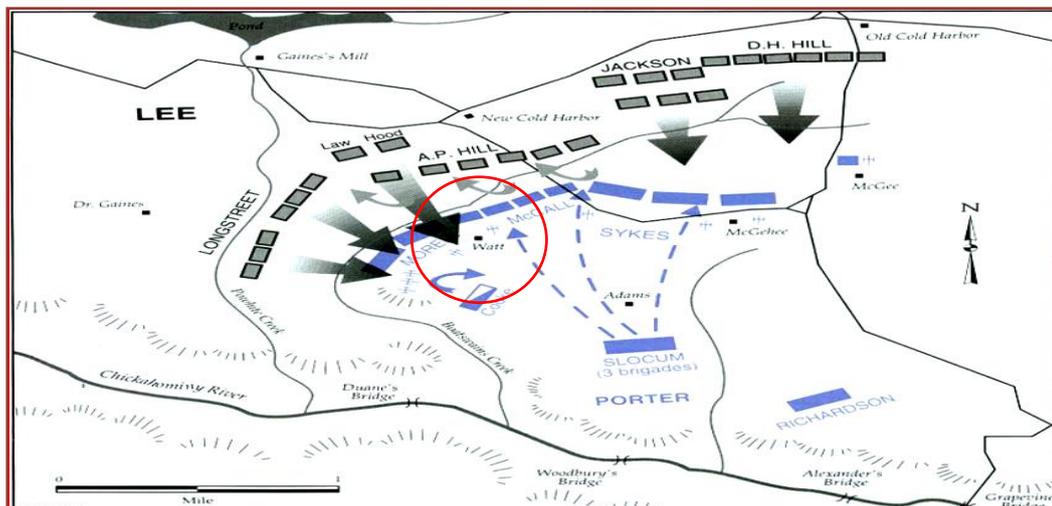
The Confederate left repeats efforts to dislodge this new force without success. As darkness falls across the bloody battlefield, Confederate attacks grind to a halt, Federal reinforcements constantly arrive and *General Joseph E. Johnston* is badly wounded late in the day in what is one of the most historically significant incidents. Occurring around dusk, *Johnston* is struck in the right shoulder by a bullet, immediately followed by a shell fragment to the chest. Falling unconscious from his horse with a broken right shoulder blade and two broken ribs he's evacuated to Richmond. *G.W. Smith* assumes command of the army but is plagued by ill health, indecisive about what to do, he makes a bad impression on *President Davis* and his military adviser *General Robert E Lee*. At the end of fighting the next day, *Davis* replaces *Smith* with *Lee* to command the Army of Northern Virginia. ^[19] The dice is cast for the rest of the war. From adversity often springs good fortune, *Lee's* first job is to deal with a Federal counterattack that soon recaptures all the ground lost on the first day's battle. *Lee* calls off any further fighting and pulls back into the defences of Richmond to prepare a counterattack. That attack will come at the end of June and results in the *Seven Days' Battles*. *McClellan* declares he's pleased with the change of Confederate command; an opinion he'll later regret. It has long been considered unfortunate to lose an enemy commander just as you are getting to understand his ways. *McClellan* soon finds this out the hard way.

Credit Johnston image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/9teen87/>

Meanwhile back in the battle, *General Sumner* begins moving troops across the *Chickahominy*, over bridges that, even though swamped by floods, are just holding together. *The 63rd Pennsylvania, 1st Division, III corps Army of the Potomac* was earlier in retreat from the Peninsular in March and they are now in the thick of it at *Fair Oaks*. One soldier writes in his diary, "A large body of infantry advance around our right and take up position in an open field. While we wonder what troops they are, a breeze blows open the folds of a flag and we see the green flag of Ireland. Then we know it is *Meagher's fighting Irish brigade* and we feel that not a man in that brigade will yield while life lasts and where that green will lead it will be followed by every true son of Erin, even into the very jaws of death."



Joseph E. Johnston



<http://emergingcivilwar.com/2012/03/05/when-war-came-one-famiys-encounter-with-americas-civil-war-part-1/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Seven_Pines

http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/civil_war_series/21/sec5.htm

Watt story and pictures : <http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=15232>

Great Locomotive Chase

W

hile the *Great Locomotive Chase* takes place in *Georgia* on the first anniversary of the start of the war, April 12, 1862; it isn't until *Andrew's* execution as a spy, in Atlanta 7 June, that the final act occurs. Indeed the criteria of 'spy' is correct as his men are disguised as Confederates, immediate execution should have been dealt them all. While many of them fear the outcome, the South is more than generous in later allowing some to be exchanged as Prisoners Of War. They are all volunteers from the Union army and three Ohio regiments, the [2nd](#), [21st](#), and [33rd Ohio Infantry](#) led by a civilian scout from West Virginia [James J. Andrews](#). He commandeers a now famous locomotive *The General* and its carriages and takes it northward towards *Chattanooga* in Tennessee, doing as much damage as possible to the vital rail link along the way. All the while he's hotly pursued by other puffing locomotives. *Andrews* cuts telegraph wires to prevent warnings being sent ahead to Confederate forces but the raiders are eventually captured and eight are executed as spies. They are buried in Atlanta but later re-buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga in 1887. Some of *Andrews' Raiders* become the first recipients of the *Medal of Honor* but not *Andrews* himself; he is a civilian and doesn't qualify.

Major General Ormsby M. Mitchel, an astronomer before the war, is known as "Old Stars," he commands Federal troops in middle Tennessee and plans to move south with his army and seize *Huntsville* in *Alabama* before turning east in the vain hope of capturing Chattanooga. General Mitchel recognises the strategic value of seizing the rail and water transportation center of Chattanooga. He's entered the army with a commission as Brigadier General of volunteers.

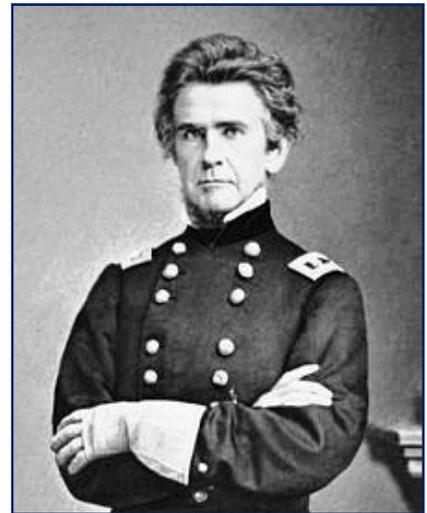
Mitchel first organises northern *Kentucky defenses around Cincinnati*, commanding the *Department of the Ohio* from September to November 1861. During this time he conspires with espionage agent *James J Andrews* to steal a train in Georgia from under the very noses of the Confederacy and disrupt a railroad vital to the South, the whole saga to coincide with *Mitchel's* grand plan of attacking *Chattanooga*.

Looks good on paper and in discussions around the table but the train raid fails, as does *Mitchel's* bold military operation. Although a military failure, the story of *Andrew's Raid* becomes known in American history as *The Great Locomotive Chase* and retold in publications and film. The pursuit of *Andrews' Raiders* forms the basis of a Buster Keaton silent film [The General](#) told from a Southern perspective (*now available in excellent condition on DVD*) and a dramatic 1956 Walt Disney film, [The Great Locomotive Chase](#) told with a Union bias and the late actor, Fess Parker. (Also out on DVD.)

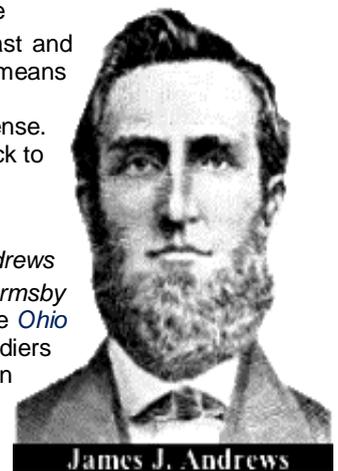
At the time, the standard means of preventing *Chattanooga's* reinforcement would have been its encirclement. But *Chattanooga's* natural water and mountain barriers to the east and south make this nearly impossible with the forces at *General Mitchel's* disposal. If some means could be found to block railroad reinforcement from *Atlanta*, then *Chattanooga* might be taken. Furthermore if it is seized, the same tactical advantages would favour its defense. The Union Army would have the rail reinforcement and supply lines in its rear, leading back to Union-held strongholds and supply depots at *Nashville* in *Tennessee*.

The original mission as proposed by 33-year-old Virginian and Union spy *James J. Andrews* is quickly embraced by Union Generals *Buell* and *Mitchel*. In fact *Brigadier General Ormsby Mitchel* is so enamoured with the plan, he personally joins *Andrews* when he goes to three *Ohio* regiments on 7 April 1862 to enlist volunteers for the daring foray. In all 23 young soldiers volunteer despite *Andrew's* very limited briefing. Before the mission unfolds, a 24th man joins the group, civilian *William Campbell* who happens to be visiting his friend *Private Philip Shadrach* at the time. When *Shadrach* volunteers to join the burly 200 pound *William Campbell* decides to follow him.

The brave soldiers are told little more than to separate into small groups and travel separately through enemy lines to *Marietta, Georgia*, deep in the heart of Dixie. Four days later 21 of the volunteers have successfully arrived to meet



Major General Ormsby M. Mitchel

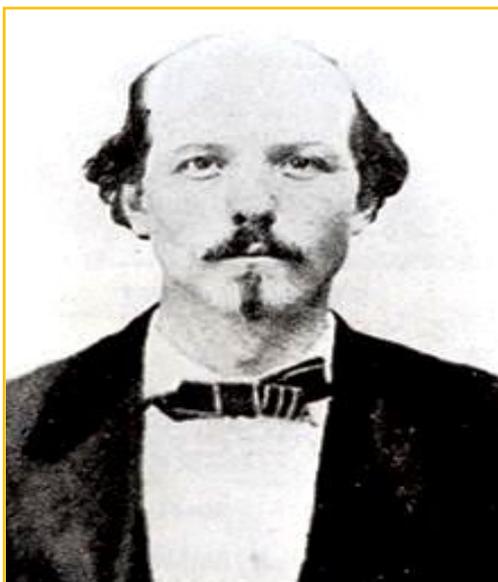


James J. Andrews

Andrews in the small city, just north of Atlanta and the plans for their daring raid unfold. Their mission is to purchase tickets as passengers on a Confederate train, then take control of the train and travel north 100 miles to *Chattanooga* wreaking havoc and burning bridges along the way to disrupt Confederate troop movements and communications.

James Andrews is a civilian scout and part-time spy and it is he who proposes the daring raid aimed at destroying the *Western and Atlantic Railroad* link to *Chattanooga*, thereby isolating the city from *Atlanta*. He recruits civilian *William Hunter Campbell* and 22 volunteer Union soldiers. Andrews instructs the men to arrive in Marietta by midnight of 10 April. Plans are delayed by a day with heavy rain, but they travel in small parties disguised as civilians to avoid arousing suspicion. All but two, Samuel Llewellyn and James Smith reach the designated rendezvous point at the appointed time. Llewellyn and Smith join a Confederate artillery unit, as they had been instructed to do. Because railway dining cars are not yet in common use, railroad timetables include watering rests and meal stops. In addition, as the locomotives of the time need to frequently replenish fuel and water, combining stops for passenger and crew meals with the stops for water and fuel is a common feature of passenger railway travel.

On the morning of 12 April, a northbound passenger train with the locomotive *General* stops at *Big Shanty*, in Georgia (now *Kennesaw*) to give crew and passengers breakfast at *Lacy Hotel*. Andrews and his raiders seize this opportunity to hijack the *General* and its few rail cars. His goal is to drive the train north and meet up with *Mitchell's* advancing army, choosing *Big Shanty* station because it has no telegraph. Along the way, Andrews plans to tear up tracks, sabotage switches, burn covered bridges and cut telegraph wires at multiple locations. The raiders steam quickly out of *Big Shanty* leaving behind startled passengers, crew members, and onlookers, including a number of Confederate soldiers from *Camp McDonald*, directly opposite *Lacy Hotel*.

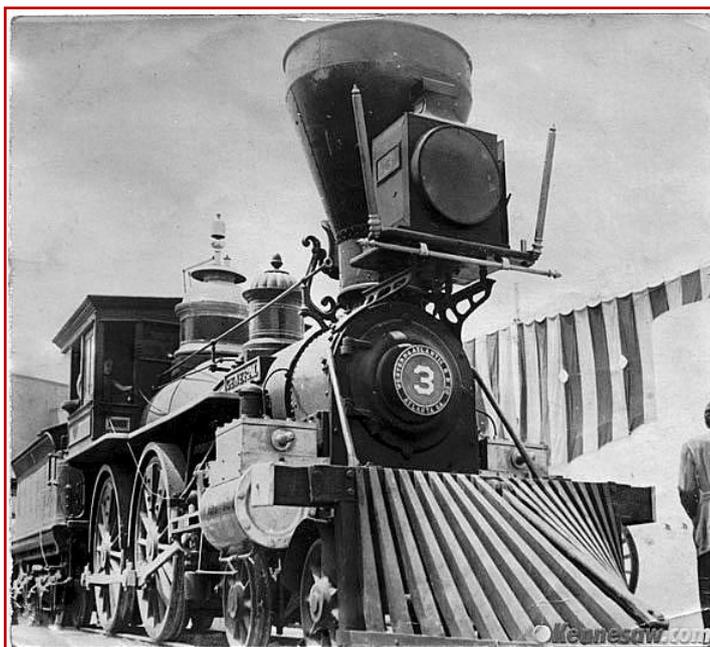


William Allen Fuller

The train's conductor, *William Allen Fuller*, (not *Buster Keaton* as the engine driver) and two other men, chase the stolen train, first on foot, then by handcar (a jigger cart as portrayed in the *Keaton* movie.) This is not as hopeless as it may seem, locomotives of the time normally averaged 15 miles per hour (24 km/h) with only short bursts of an average speed of 20 miles per hour (32 km/h). In addition the terrain north of Atlanta is very hilly, and grades are steep. Even today, average speeds are usually never greater than 40 miles per hour (64 km/h) between *Chattanooga* and *Atlanta*. Since Andrews intends stopping periodically for sabotage, it's quite possible for a determined pursuer even in a jigger cart, to catch up before the train reaches Chattanooga. Fuller spots the locomotive *Yonah* at *Etowah* and leaving the handcart, chases the raiders north all the way to *Kingston*. It is real *Key Stone Cops* stuff when Fuller switches to another locomotive *William R. Smith* at *Kingston*. Two miles south of *Adairsville*, the tracks have been broken by the raiders so Fuller now continues his pursuit on foot. He takes command of the southbound locomotive *Texas* at *Adairsville*, running it backwards, tender first.

The raiders can't get far ahead of Fuller for a variety of reasons; first the destruction of rail behind the hijacked train is a very slow, labour intensive process. Second, the raiders have stolen a regularly scheduled train on its route and they need to adhere to its original timetable. Even if they reach a siding ahead of time, they have to wait at the siding until a scheduled southbound train passes them before continuing north, all the time, Fuller gains on them. It's remarkable this wasn't taken into account in the plan, perhaps they didn't allow for someone like Fuller who wasn't prepared to let his beloved engine go.

Earlier, bluffed by Andrews into taking a station siding to allow the *General* to continue northward along the single-track, the *Texas* crew is standing waiting as a panting Fuller comes up in the rear. Because Andrews' party has cut telegraph lines, all train crews, station masters, and W&A management to the north have no idea the *General* has been captured by the enemy. Fuller, now in command of *Texas*, recruits 11 Confederate troops at *Calhoun* and is hot on Andrews's tail.



With *Texas* still chasing the *General*, tender-first, the two trains steam through *Dalton* and *Tunnel Hill*. While sacrificing time to cut telegraph wires at various points they're unable to burn bridges or damage *Tunnel Hill*. The wood

they'd hoped to burn is saturated by rain. They do manage to set one of the wooden box-cars afire and leave it on a bridge in hope the blaze will spread to the structure but Fuller is close on their heels and pushes it free. Finally, north of *Ringgold* and just 18 miles from *Chattanooga*, the locomotive is out of fuel, *Andrews'* men abandon *General* and scatter. *Andrews* and all of his men are quickly caught, including the two who had missed the hijacking that morning, they were all rounded up within two weeks.

All the raiders are charged with engaging in acts of unlawful belligerency and the civilians amongst them are deemed unlawfully involved as spies and put on trial. *Andrews* is tried in *Chattanooga* and found guilty. He's executed by hanging 7 June in Atlanta. On 18 June, seven others transported to *Knoxville* are convicted as spies, returned to Atlanta and also hanged; their bodies buried unceremoniously in an unmarked grave (they were later reburied in *Chattanooga National Cemetery*.)



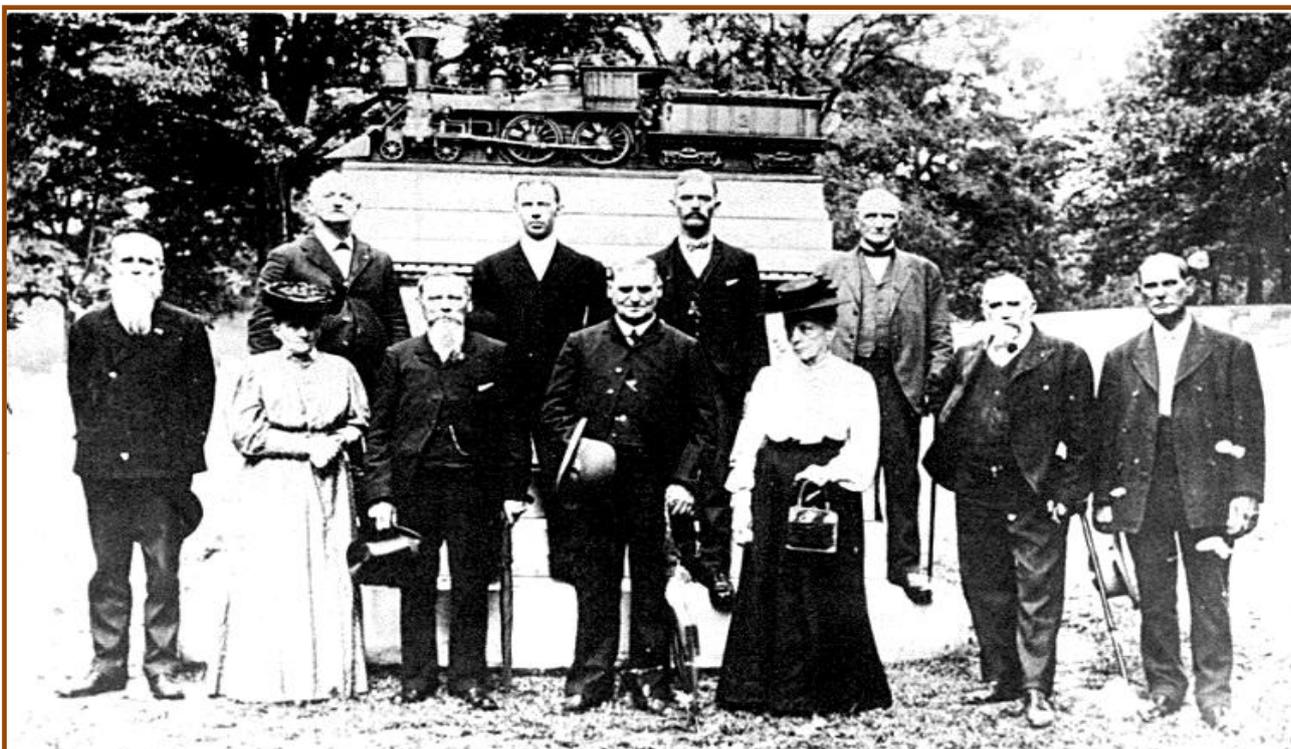
Jacob Wilson Parrott

Corporal *William Pittenger* (right) offers the most extensive account of the exploit saying remaining raiders worry about meeting a similar fate. They attempt escape, 8 successfully travel for hundreds of miles in pairs, making it back safely to Union lines, including two aided by slaves and Union sympathisers and two who float down the *Chattahoochee River* until rescued by a Union blockade vessel, U.S.S *Somerset*. While no documentation exists to show the Confederacy intends treating the remaining raiders any differently, the remaining six remarkably are exchanged as Prisoners of War 17 March 1863. It's possible it was also the intention to release the others who escaped but we'll never know.



The very first *Medals of Honour* are issued to some of these men by *Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton*. The very first awarded to Private *Jacob Wilson Parrott* because of the particularly severe treatment he endures as a prisoner. Later, all but two of the others also receive them (posthumously for those who had been executed.)

The two who haven't received the Medal of Honor were executed but the story of their heroics is apparently lost in a paper shuffle at the *War Department*, and it took some lobbying for them to be appropriately honored; civilians *Andrews* and *Campbell* are regrettably not eligible.

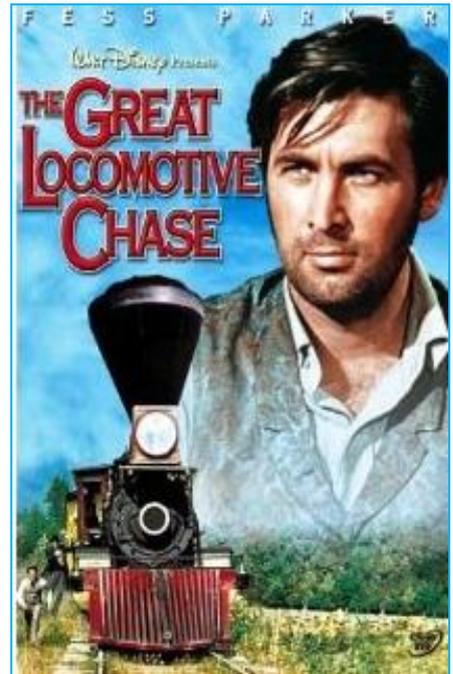


RAIDER REUNION - 1906 IN NASHVILLE, TN

Front Row (l-r): John Reed Porter, Mrs. Knight and William Knight, Jacob and Mrs. Parrott, Daniel Dorsey and "Texas" Fireman Henry Haney
Rear: William Bensinger, William Fuller, Charles Bensinger, Anthony Murphy

Following the war, many surviving 'raiders' remain close friends and often visit each other. Raider *Jacob Parrott's* only son *John Marion Parrott* marries *Edith Gertrude Brown*, one of *Wilson Brown's* eight children. Their children have the unique distinction of being the grandchildren of two '*Medal of Honor*' recipients. Raider *William Pittenger* goes on to become a minister after war service and publishes his story of the raiders in 1863, *Daring and Suffering. A History of the Great Railroad Adventure*. This historical account was reprinted by *Golden West Books* in 1966 under the title *In Pursuit of the General*. (Highly collectable.) Surviving raiders held periodic gatherings, a reunion in 1906 includes their pursuer *William Fuller*. In 1961 *The General* is restored to all her glory and the following year makes a centennial run to commemorate the event of what is considered the *Most Famous Train in History*. Following the tour, *General* is placed on public display at *The Kennesaw Civil War Museum* in Kennesaw, Georgia where she remains to this day. (Visiting America? Mark this down as a *Must See!*)

While a little on the heroic Union side of the story, the *Walt Disney* film with *Fess Parker*, tells a pretty good yarn. Unfortunately a fickle public couldn't bide with the hero being hanged in the end and the film is a flop. To *Civil War* buffs I say, get a copy on DVD, it's available in Australia and worth seeing as it captures many significant parts of the epic tale, the bravery of the Union agents and determination of Southerners to get their '*Doggone General*' back. The late *Fess Parker* is good in any part he portrays so it is a film of note. I got my copy from my loving daughter *Lydia* in Texas; she knows how to make Dad happy.



http://www.homeofheroes.com/photos/1_civilwar/1_raider_reunion.jpg

http://www.homeofheroes.com/moh/history/history_first.html

http://www.sherpaguides.com/georgia/civil_war/sidebars/great_locomotive_chase.html



N.B: There are various shortcut buttons embedded in *The Bugle*, even in PDF format, that will direct you to safe websites where more detail is available on all items featured in our issues. You should take advantage of these sites. To not visit them would mean denying yourself important knowledge on the war and the era in which it was fought. This month marks the sixth year of *The Bugle's* publication in Australia. Editor.

More sites, highly recommended, related to various articles in this issue:

http://www.muslimsinamerica.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16&Itemid=28

http://www.icmga.org/outreach/transcripts/RECLAIMING_OUR_HERITAGE_AS_MUSLIMS_AND_AMERICANS.pdf

The book detailing African Americans in Antebellum America and part of Said's life...

<http://books.google.com.au/books?id=CjU82KfY3pcC&pg=PA181&lpg=PA181&dq=Nicholas+Trubetzkoy+America&source=bl&ots=wjS1NdgS9&sig=AMDiF3iRwpDh3fVBfqZCcZrVRIM&hl=en&sa=X&ei=dm1dT-eYCa-TiQfds8W4DQ&ved=0CCAQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false>



The 290 Foundation is a site recommended to our readers. You will learn much from visiting this site especially regarding the Confederate Navy and Commander Bulloch. I have found the site and its administrators to be very friendly, welcoming and always willing to help. They take the name from Hull #290 being the number for a ship that would become C.S.S. *Alabama*.

<https://sites.google.com/site/290foundation/membership>

<https://sites.google.com/site/290foundation/home-1>

Other sites worthy of regular visits

<http://brunswickcivilwarroundtable.com/>

Editor:

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