



THE BUGLE 32



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



VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

AN ATTACK UPON WASHINGTON ANTICIPATED!!
THE COUNTRY TO THE RESCUE!
A REGIMENT FOR SERVICE
UNDER THE FLAG  **OF THE UNITED STATES**
 IS BEING FORMED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BE ENROLLED!
 Patriotism and love of Country alike demand a ready response from every man capable of bearing arms in this trying hour, to sustain not merely the existence of the Government, but to vindicate the honor of that Flag so ruthlessly torn by traitor hands from the walls of Sumter.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS
 Are open in the village of WATERTOWN, and at all the principal villages in the County, for the formation of Companies, or parts of Companies. Officers to be immediately elected by those enrolled.

WATERTOWN, APRIL 20, 1861. WM. C. BROWNE, Col. Comd'g 36th Regiment.
 Ingalls, Brockway & Beebe, Printers, Reformer Office, Watertown

UNION CALL TO ARMS:

By Jack Ford-April 20th 1861.

T

his photocopy of a Union Army recruiting poster was presented to the ACWRTQ at Fort Lytton on Saturday 11th June 2011 during the *History Alive* event.

The original poster was printed 150 years ago in Watertown, the county seat for Jefferson County and located beside Black River in the state of New York. Recruitment was for the 35th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Recruitment began after President Abraham Lincoln's call for 75 thousand volunteer militia on April 15th 1861 to undertake 90 days service to protect the United States. This desperate call was in response to the firing on Fort Sumter by South Carolina militia forces and the fort's subsequent surrender in Charleston harbour (12th to 14th of April 1861.) By June 3rd 1861, the Union had won its first victory at Philippi, West Virginia. (See story page 16.)

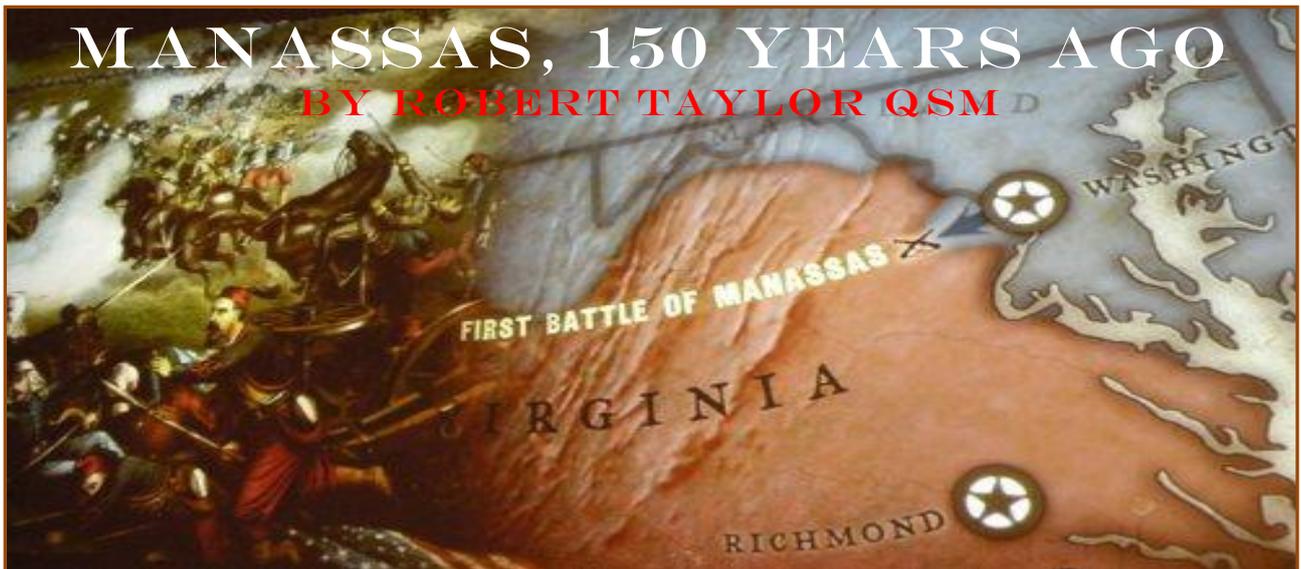
The Confederates had won their first victory at Big Bethel, Virginia on the 10th and the first Confederate Navy cruiser *Sumter* entered the high seas on the 30th.

Recommended site for videos of interest:
<http://6whitehorses.com/cw/videos/index.html>



THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

Editor: This issue of *The Bugle* features the two most prominent battles that occurred exactly 150 years ago in July and August 1861 and some of the smaller skirmishes, such as those that followed Philippi.



MANASSAS, 150 YEARS AGO

BY ROBERT TAYLOR QSM



In April 14th 1861, the day after Fort Sumter fell; Lincoln met with his political foe Stephen Douglas to show him a proclamation he was about to issue requesting loyal states provide 75 thousand militiamen to serve the Union for three months. Douglas advised him to make it 200 thousand militiamen; Douglas blamed secessionists for his failure to defeat Lincoln in 1860. Lincoln would soon have reason to call up 42 thousand three year volunteers but at the time it was thought it would all be over in a trice.

The proclamation drove a final wedge between the Union and undecided states like Virginia and Maryland. His own proclamation forcing his hand Lincoln wanted to use the 90 day militia before their time ran out but while his generals argued they needed more time, Lincoln's proclamation meant he had none to spare and ordered, "**Attack Beauregard's army at Manassas.**"

Command fell on Major General Irvin McDowell who was nervous at using such poorly trained men in what he knew would be a full on battle on a grand scale, comparable to only that of Napoleon.



The two beautiful Roses, in prison before deportation

McDowell said to Lincoln, "**The men are too green to challenge waiting Confederates.**"

Lincoln replied, "**You are green, it is true but they are green also. You are all green alike.**" So McDowell set out under orders for Manassas; it was to be his 'Waterloo.'



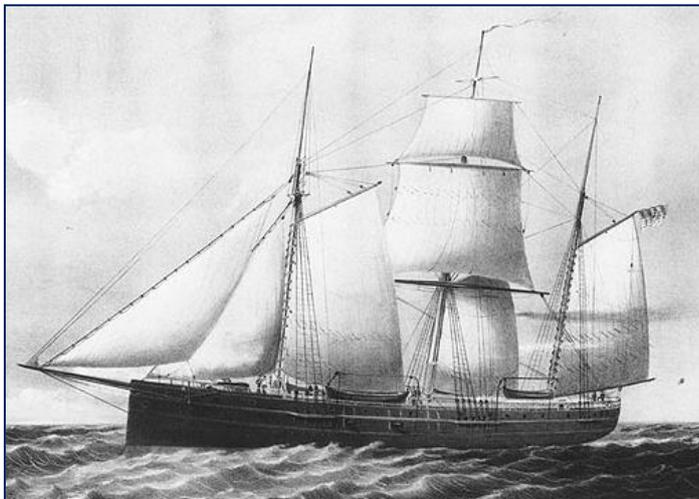
General McDowell

General Johnston's spies in Washington warned him the Federals were coming, allowing time to bring up reinforcements by rail. One trusted Confederate spy was a prominent socialite Rose O'Neal Greenhow. A *seductive* widow, she was intimate with Massachusetts senator Henry Wilson, chairman of the **U.S. Military Affairs Committee**. In August 1861, Rose was arrested as a spy on the 'Affairs' committee and confined with her daughter for nine months in an old boarding house converted to a prison. They would later be deported south in 1862; Rose always took pride in her work for the Confederacy, "**I employed every capacity with which God had endowed me,**" she said defiantly of her controversial 'affairs.'

When she and her daughter were released, May 31st 1862 and sent to Richmond, she was hailed a heroine by Southerners; President Jefferson Davis welcomed her home and soon enlisted her as 'Courier' to Europe.

From 1863 to 1864, Rose Greenhow travelled to France and Britain on diplomatic missions for the Confederacy. There was much sympathy for the South among European aristocrats and while in France, Rose was received in the court of [Napoleon III](#). In Britain, she had an audience with Queen Victoria and became engaged to Granville Leveson-Gower, the second Earl of Granville. Two months after arriving in London, Rose wrote her memoirs titled ***“My Imprisonment and the First Year of Abolition Rule at Washington”*** that sold very well in Britain. Details of her mission to Europe are recorded in personal diaries dated from August 5th 1863, to August 10th 1864.

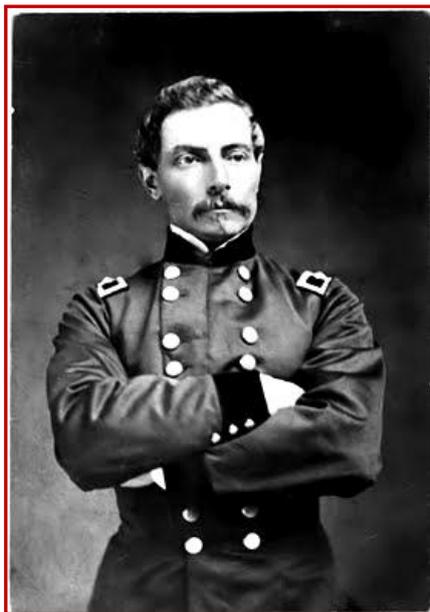
In September 1864, Rose left Europe to return to her beloved Confederate States, carrying dispatches. She travelled on the ***Condor***, a British blockade runner but on October 1st ***Condor*** ran aground at the mouth of [Cape Fear River](#) near Wilmington, North Carolina. A Union gunboat [USS Niphon](#) had been pursuing the ship.



U.S.S. Niphon

Fearing capture and reimprisonment, Rose fled ***Condor*** by rowboat but was capsized by a wave. Rose Greenhow, weighed down with \$2,000 worth of gold in a bag round her neck, and her flowing gowns, drowned. She had received the gold coins from royalties for her memoirs and intended donating them to the Confederate treasury.

When Rose's body was recovered from the water near Wilmington, North Carolina, searchers found a copy of her book. There was a note inside indicating it was intended for her daughter, *Little Rose*. The note read: ***London, Nov 1st 1863. You have shared the hardships and indignity of my prison life my darling; and suffered all the evil which a vulgar despotism could inflict. Let the memory of that period never pass from your mind else you may be inclined to forget how merciful Providence has been in seizing us from such a people. Rose O'Neal Greenhow.***



Hero of Fort Sumter Gen. Beauregard

The battle that Rose Greenhow helped the South win, was known by Confederates as ***Manassas***, after the railroad junction but was called ***Bull Run*** by the Union, after the river over which it was fought; the wild Union 'bull' would soon be on the run alright, all the way back to Washington.

One Georgian soldier describes the battle, ***“It was a whirlwind of bullets.”*** Confederates suffered terrible casualties and were driven back by Union soldiers under the command of a man who would later destroy the entire state of Georgia, ***Colonel William Tecumseh Sherman***. A West Pointer from Ohio, Sherman turned down Lincoln's offer of immediate promotion, preferring instead to work his way up to higher command.



General Sherman

While Beauregard and his men were shaken, General Johnston held firm and hurried reinforcements that were now detrainning at Manassas into defensive lines near *Henry House Hill*. It was named after a nearby farmhouse where a poor bedridden widow, Judith Henry, was killed when a shell, fired during the battle, smashed into her house. Crucial to Confederate hopes was ***Brigadier General Thomas Jonathan Jackson*** with five Virginia regiments. A warrior of the first order, his moment had come. Without awaiting orders Jackson moved his men behind the crest of *Henry House Hill* and his artillery fired canister into enemy ranks. ***General Bee***, just before he was mortally shot from his horse, rose in his saddle and shouted, ***“There stands Jackson, like a stonewall, rally behind the Virginians.”*** The battle raged furiously but the tide had turned and a sea of blue coats was soon running from the field in disarray, many discarding their weapons and kit.

What had begun as *‘a picnic,’* as described by Kady Brownell to her husband, ***“I am going to pack a splendid picnic lunch on Sunday and when the show is over, will you let me bring the company colours home in my gig?”*** Her husband replied, ***“You're lucky to have transportation, everybody in Washington wants to get a look at Rebels on the run. Sure it will be fine for you to display the colours-we won't be needing them until the victory parade.”*** A true case of counting chicks before they have hatched, the *‘picnic’* became a *panic* as Kady and the many Washington spectators were caught up in the desperate route back to Washington.

All this happened 150 years ago, at the time this issue of *The Bugle* is prepared. The *Sesqui-centennial* is a time for reflection, a time to look at the events of that time with a clear and unbiased mind, free of the manacled propaganda of the times and see better the ordinary people involved, like Rose Greenhow and how they helped shape history. Even in death, Rose was seeking to serve her beloved South and the Confederacy, as much as any soldier who died on the gory battlefield at *Manassas*. History tends to ignore the role of women and children in this conflict, women still had their own emancipation to come but Rose proves many were strong willed, independent individuals who saw a role for themselves on both sides and gave it all of their efforts, even their lives, to accomplish those goals.

Recommended reading on Rose O'Neal Greenhow:

Blackman, Ann, *Wild Rose: Rose O'Neale Greenhow, Civil War Spy*. New York: Random House, 2005. [ISBN 1-4000-6118-0](#). Ross, Ishbel, *Rebel Rose. St. Simon's Island, Georgia*: Mockingbird Books, 1973. ISBN 54-8986. Farquhar, Michael, "Rebel Rose, A Spy of Grande Dame Proportions." *Washington Post*. September 18, 2000.^[1] Greenhow, Rose O'Neal, *My Imprisonment and the First Year of Abolition Rule at Washington*, London: Richard Bentley, 1863.^[2] (full text)



www.civilwar150.org

MISSOURI'S BLOODY BATTLE FOR WILSON'S CREEK,

ORIGINAL STORY BY JEFF PATRICK;
(HALLOWED GROUND MAGAZINE. 2011.)

Edited by R. Taylor QSM

Editor: Jeff Patrick oversees the John K. and Ruth Hulston Civil War Research Library at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The author of numerous articles on military history and editor of two Civil War diaries, his most recent work is "Campaign for Wilson's Creek: The Fight for Missouri Begins" (McWhiney Foundation Press, May 2011.) These publications and Jeff Patrick's work are worthy of study. In this account many blue bolded italic names and places are buttons to related websites. (Press ctrl and left click to activate buttons.)

(Right) Col. James McIntosh leads the Third Louisiana and the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles to capture the last Union battery at Wilson's Creek. (Painting, copyright Mort Kunstler, www.mkunstler.com) Mort Kunstler is recognised as one of the finest artists to put paint to canvas on Civil War matters.



unlike many other prominent Trans-Mississippi theatre campaigns, Wilson's Creek and the 1861 Missouri campaign, have received good attention by researchers and publishers. An Account of the *Battle of Wilson's Creek*, or *Oak Hills* by Holcombe and Adams, first appeared in 1883. *Ed Bearss' 'The Battle of Wilson's Creek,'* has seen many editions since 1961 and remains probably the best tactical treatment, however the finest overall account of the battle is *William G. Piston and Richard*

Hatcher's Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It (UNC Press, 2000). But now and in time for the Sesqui-Centenary comes a fresh look at an old battle by *Jeff Patrick*, who is someone on the spot and totally immersed in the subject and upon which is very able to throw fresh light. Jeff's credentials are so good that even without reading the book *The Bugle* editor endorses it.



Early In August 1861, heavy gun-smoke was just clearing from the embattled fields around Virginia's First Manassas (*Bull Run*.) Casual civilian observers, women and children who had attended, thinking they were going on a picnic to watch 'Rebels' beaten, fled screaming all the way back to Washington.

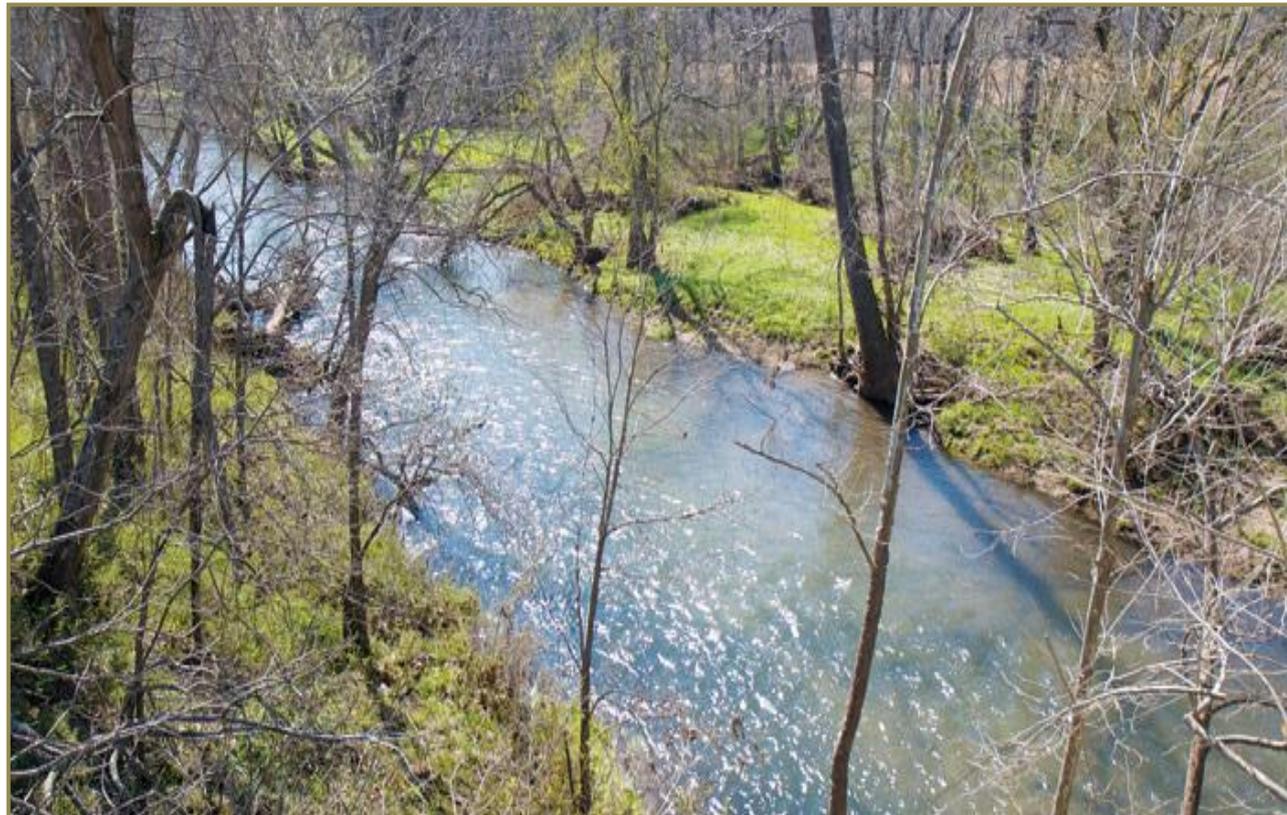
At that same moment, far away in Missouri, two armies began concentrating their troops in preparation for what would be the second major battle of the *Civil War*. The coming engagement would act to determine the fate of Missouri, a slave-holding Border State. These battles occurred 150 years ago, just as this issue of *The Bugle* is prepared for release to ACWRTQ members.

Our local Pimpama Union veteran *James Latimer* may have fought in this battle, he officially enlisted after the battle in 1862 but there is some thought that he may have been in the Home Guard earlier than that. Latimer was in the Enrolled Missouri Militia (*EMM*) that earlier made up Union General Nathaniel Lyon's force and Latimer describes his involvement as taking him down the full length of the State. However such was the size of this debacle (*and that's about the only word that springs to mind*) James Latimer, if he took part, would surely have mentioned Wilson's Creek in his pension application; he didn't, so we are left wondering. It may be that because he was not a regular soldier he knew there was no hope of a pension from that stage of his service. Latimer was a Fremont man

and that no doubt encouraged him into the Home Guard under his idealised leader. This is a battle that would have had a great effect on James Latimer, as indeed it did on the entire Missouri population; the war was going to be no 'picnic' and no 'walk' in any Missouri park.

The North's situation was desperate. **Union Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon (seen above)** concentrated troops in and around Springfield at the gateway to the Ozarks in south-western Missouri, exactly where Latimer says he was stationed. Many of Lyon's volunteers were nearing the end of their initial short-term enlistment, and while Lyon begged superiors for more experienced troops and supplies, his desperate pleas were denied, the Union's militia was poorly trained, equipped and disciplined.

To oppose Lyon, Confederate troops from states west of the Mississippi River had begun arriving to reinforce **Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Missouri State Guard**. These Southern troops outnumbered Lyon's army 2 to 1. Approaching Springfield, they halted and encamped on both sides of Wilson's Creek, about 10 miles from the city. Confederate **Brig. Gen. Benjamin McCulloch**, overall Southern commander, laid the groundwork to attack Springfield but Lyon laid plans for a surprise attack on Southerners that he hoped would cripple the enemy and permit him to retreat safely to the railroad at Rolla.



A serene Wilson's Creek today (Picture: Civil War Trust)

General Lyon was conscious of the fact that almost half his troops were German immigrants, with an almost blind loyalty to **Brig. Gen. Franz Sigel**. Hundreds had already left the army when their enlistment was up and headed for Springfield. In order to entice the remaining troops to stay, General Lyon accepted a plan brought forward by Sigel to divide the Federal army and launch attacks on both the southeast and rear of the Confederate army. Lyon confided to his trusted officers, **"Sigel has a great reputation and if I fail against his advice it will give Sigel command and ruin me. Then again, unless he can have his own way, I fear he will not carry out my plans."** Shortly after conferring with his officers, Lyon received a report from Federal cavalry under the command of Capt. David S. Stanley that captured Confederate cavalrymen admitted the Missouri State Guard was now united with the main army under McCulloch and Arkansas State Troops placed around Wilson's Creek. While Lyon realised Sigel's plan was futile, he didn't change it and the pressure of German loyalty must have influenced this decision.

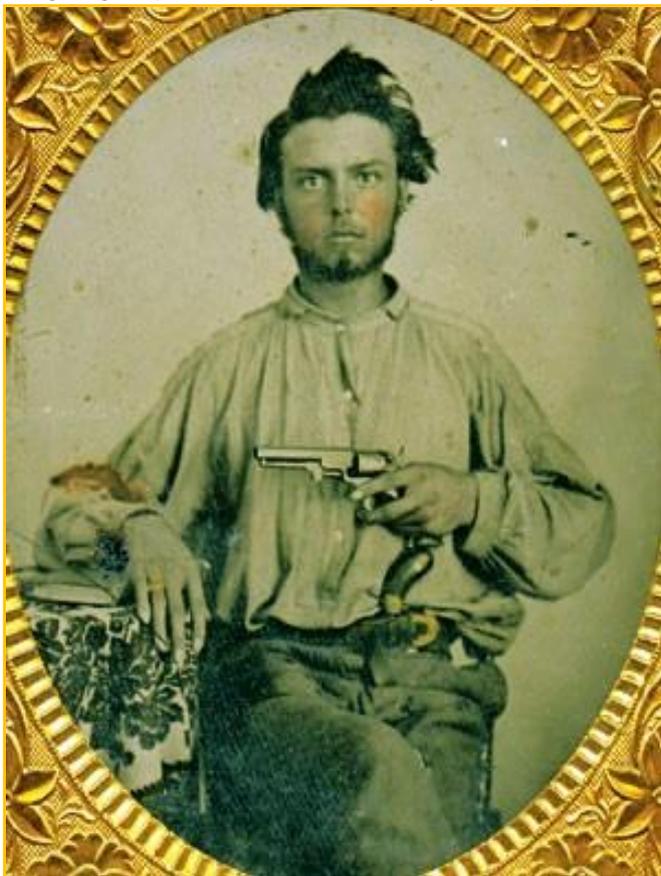
Lyon addressed each of his regiments as they prepared to march; he seemed tired and uninspired, offering advice instead of inspiration, **"Don't shoot until you get orders! Fire low, don't aim higher than their knees; wait until they get close; don't get scared; it's no part of a soldier's duty to get scared!"** His men became anxious!

An evening shower on August 9th prompted McCulloch to cancel his planned march on Springfield; meanwhile Lyon's Union army left Springfield in two columns with one under his command, the other led by Sigel who was to attack the enemy camp from two directions. Lyon's column was cobbled together from 4,300 men drawn from Missouri, Kansas and Iowa while Sigel's 100 men were all Missourians. Stealth was the order of the day and wheels of artillery and horses' hooves were wrapped in blankets and burlap to muffle any betraying noise of troop movement.

The column reached its objective undetected at about 1 a.m. August 10th and the men lay down to rest and wait for dawn. Maj. John M. Schofield, Lyon's chief of staff remembered, **"The general was oppressed with the responsibility of his situation, with anxiety for the cause, and with sympathy for the Union people in that section."** Gen. Lyon appeared to have a premonition of what was to come, and he told Schofield, **"I am a believer in presentiments and I**

have a feeling that I can't get rid of, that I shall not survive this battle. I will gladly give my life for a victory." Meanwhile, Sigel's column had arrived at its destination, and positioned guns overlooking a Southern cavalry encampment in farmer Joseph Sharp's fields below. The Confederates appeared to be sleeping peacefully, and Sigel now waited for the sound of Lyon's guns before starting his attack.

Fighting erupted at 5:00 a.m. when Lyon's troops encountered a small force of Missouri State Guard cavalrymen and



Pvte. Henderson Duvall of the Missouri State Guard

forced them to retreat. As Generals McCulloch and Price sat eating their breakfast the Confederate commanders were caught by surprise. A messenger arrived with news, *"The Federal army is approaching with twenty thousand men and 100 pieces of artillery."* Another messenger soon arrived announcing, *"The main body of enemy is upon us."* The two generals dropped their napkins and immediately headed north to survey the situation.

Lyon quickly divided his force again, ordering the *Missouri Home Guard* and a battalion of U.S. Regulars under **Capt. Joseph Plummer** to ford Wilson's Creek and secure the Federal left flank. The remainder of Lyon's column continued to drive south toward a height later christened *"Bloody Hill."* When the sounds of this battle reached Sigel he began a bombardment that drove the Southerners at the *Sharp Farm* away in panic. The engagement was so fierce that the cannon fire was heard more than 10 miles away in Springfield. Sigel began his 'triumphant' advance.

At 6:00 a.m. just as Lyon's troops crested *Bloody Hill*, they were slowed by ferocious fire from the *Pulaski Arkansas Battery* but Lyon remained undeterred and remarked to Schofield, *"The Confederates in less than an hour will wish they were a thousand miles away."* Now alerted to danger, McCulloch ordered Price's State Guard forward to meet Lyon's onslaught. The Missourians began moving from camps and pressed cautiously up *Bloody Hill*. With this action Southerners seized the initiative from Lyon, who was then forced onto the defensive role.

As Plummer moved through farmer John Ray's cornfields, the effectiveness of the *Pulaski Battery* became increasingly evident and his march redirected towards *Bloody Hill* but was met by a Confederate column, some one thousand strong, under Col. James McIntosh. Fighting was so intense that Plummer was forced to retreat west of Wilson's Creek. Union artillery fire from *Bloody Hill* dispersed Southern pursuers, including a regiment of "green" Louisiana troops who dove to the ground after every round of artillery that was fired. Confederates suffered about 100 casualties, while Plummer lost 80 men and he was also wounded.

Meanwhile, Sigel's men deployed, rather badly as it turns out, around the *Sharp House*. More than 1,800 Confederate cavalrymen were camped nearby as well as 2,000 unarmed State Guardsmen and dozens of "camp followers," including slaves and an assortment of women. At about 5:30 a.m. with the sound of Lyon's guns coming from the north, Sigel opened up on the Confederate camp. The artillery barrage caught the camp's inhabitants completely unaware and dozens immediately took flight into the woods, seeing the chaos and confusion, Sigel ordered his cavalry and two infantry regiments to advance across Wilson's Creek, followed by artillery. More than 100 prisoners were taken and Sigel became confident his plan was working so ordered his men to rest for almost an hour before moving them forward once again.

By 8:30 a.m. Sigel was further convinced of his victory after a second bombardment toward the woods, dozens of Confederates emerged and surrendered and large numbers of men were spotted moving south along east ridges of the creek and mistaken for Lyon's troops pushing McCulloch's army back. As a result, Sigel only deployed a small number of skirmishers to his front leaving his column open and unprotected.

The men Sigel spotted were actually the 3rd Louisiana, some Missourians and Arkansas troops McCulloch had cobbled together. Supported by two artillery batteries they launched a surprise attack and when Sigel's skirmishers encountered the first of McCulloch's troops they immediately returned to their lines, mistakenly informing Sigel that Lyon's men were advancing toward them. The myth was set in concrete and concerned they might fall under friendly fire, Sigel sent a colour bearer forward to display the United States flag. When Confederates were just 40 yards from Federal lines they opened fire with rifles and artillery taking Sigel's troops completely by surprise.



Wilson's Creek medal

Even after the initial exchange of gunfire, Sigel hesitated to return fire believing the men were part of Lyon's column. Uniforms had not yet been standardised this early in the war and like *Manassas* or *Bull Run*, many Union troops thought the grey uniformed soldiers emerging from trees were from the First Iowa Regiment that had several companies wearing grey. With most of his men refusing to fire on what they thought were friends, Sigel was overwhelmed and his brigade took flight.



Confederate cavalry attempts to pursue them failed and Federals dispersed in two different directions. Sigel and 250 men headed back to Springfield with Sigel barely avoiding capture and he hid in a cornfield. His total losses were more than 64 killed and 147 captured.

A soldier's drawing of the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Pvt. Andrew Tinkham of the First Kansas Infantry wrote to his brother, "I send you a picture of the battle of Wilsons Creek just at the time I was shot, when our battery had a masking fire on the rebels. The cannon on the left is Totten's battery the first reg' is the 1st Kansas, next is the Missouri boys." (WICR#32593 National Park Service)

Back on *Bloody Hill*, Gen. James McBride's Missouri State Guard division launched an unsuccessful attack on Lyon's right flank that only added to blood already spilt there.

At about 9:00 a.m. Price began a second assault on the heights, nearly breaking the centre of the Union line. The fighting was especially intense, with Confederates forming three or four ranks deep and firing while lying down, kneeling, and standing. They faced Lyon's 3,500 men and 10 cannon for more than an hour at close range. As the smoke from the powder grew thicker, men fired blindly into each other. The August heat also began to take its toll as men fell from heat exhaustion and wounds.

Gen. Lyon had dismounted his horse to direct the battle on foot. He had been grazed by bullets in the right leg and on the side of his head and remarked with dismay to Schofield, "*It is as I expected. Major, I am afraid the day is lost.*" Schofield replied, "*No, General; let us try it again!*" Spurred on by his chief of staff's enthusiasm, Lyon mounted a horse and rode toward the centre of the fighting. Defiant against his aides' pleas not to endanger himself, Lyon replied, "*I am but doing my duty.*"



Lyon shot off his Horse. He was the first Union general killed in *Civil War* combat.

Lyon began repositioning troops to fill a gap between the First Iowa and First Missouri regiments, and moved the Second Kansas behind the Iowans. Waving his hat in the air, Lyon cried, ***"Come on, my brave boys, I will lead you! Forward!"*** Just then Confederates let loose a volley of fire, Lyon was hit in the chest and fell from his horse. An aide ran to help but it was too late.

With his death, Lyon became the first Union General killed in combat during the *Civil War*, command of the Union Army of the West passed to Maj. Samuel Sturgis. After about an hour of combat, Price disengaged his troops, the Southerners retired down the hill to regroup.

At about 10:30 that morning the third and largest Confederate assault against ***Bloody Hill*** began but ultimately also ended in failure. As Southerners fell back, Sturgis assessed his position, with heavy casualties, supplies of ammunition almost exhausted and no word from Sigel, he ordered his men to retreat. By 11:30 that morning the battle was over. The Southerners, disorganised and low on ammunition, decided not to pursue the desperate withdrawing foe.

Although it was not a significant engagement, by standards set later in the war, Wilson's Creek was a large one for 1861. Lyon's army lost nearly 25% of its strength, while 12% of the South's army became casualties. More than 535 dead and 2,000 wounded or missing soldiers littered the field. It had been, as one Southern participant recalled, ***"A mighty mean-fowt fight."***

Wilson's Creek was a tactical victory for the South but due to later dissention between McCulloch and Price they failed to follow up the advantage. This set the stage for greater Federal military activity in Missouri and a decisive Union victory at ***Pea Ridge***, Ark., in March 1862. Although plagued by ***guerrilla warfare*** and internal strife, Missouri remained under Union control for the remainder of the conflict. It was to be a bloody affair and civilians suffered terribly at the hands of both sides with bloody vendettas and persecution. Missouri is a blot on the record of both Union and Southern soldiers but out of it has grown a proud and heritage rich state and re-enactors like the 3rd Missouri Infantry Regiment set very high standards in today's re-enactments of the battle.



NATHANIEL LYON

<http://www.civilwar.org/hallowed-ground-magazine/summer-2011/missouris-bloody-hill.html>

<http://cwba.blogspot.com/2011/05/patrick-campaign-for-wilsons-creek.html> (See book cover page 16 this issue.)

<http://www.civilwarmemo.org/gallery#item/CWMO-138>

<http://www.thirdmissouri.com/contact.php>

<http://www.thirdmissouri.com/gallery.php>

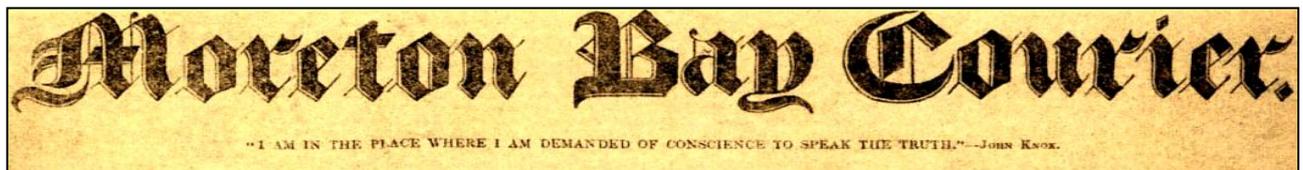
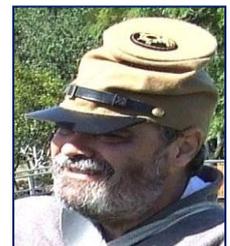
<http://www.thirdmissouri.com/about-us.php>



BRISBANE REPORTS THE WAR 150 YEARS AGO

By Jack Ford

Reproduced here is an article from Brisbane's early newspaper *The Moreton Bay Courier*. Published Wednesday 24th July 1861, it reports on April 1861 Union Army recruiting. This newspaper changed its name to *The Brisbane Courier* in 1864. The punctuation, spelling and layout are copied from the original newspaper article:



A large and enthusiastic meeting of the British residents of New York city was held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, at eight o'clock, last evening to aid and assist the movement now on foot to organise and equip a British Volunteer regiment for the support of the United States government. The large hall was filled in every part, and

the utmost interest was manifest in the proceedings.

The meeting was organised in the usual manner, S.M. Saunders Esq., being called to the chair.

The organisation will be very perfect when complete, and it is expected to be so by the end of the present or the beginning

of next week.

There are several officers who have seen service in the British army, who are giving their assistance in the disciplining and perfecting of the regiment. Among those who were present last night were R.E. Alfred Hampson of Her Majesty's Third Middlesex Volunteers, the originator of

the present movement; C. Lord, formerly Capt. Of the Fifth Royal Dragoon Guards, and Sergeant John Hazell, the drill sergeant of the regiment, a soldier who served with honour in the Crimean war, and now wears a Victoria medal, with two clasps, for his gallant conduct.

The President explained that the object of the meeting was to raise a regiment of volunteers, consisting of British subjects, and when the regiment should be formed. It would be proposed to choose for their officers men who have smelt powder and smoke at Alma, Inkermann and Balaclava. The object was to defend the laws of the United States and uphold that glorious constitution laid down by Gorge Washington. (*Applause.*) It was only just that, as they are protected by the laws of the country, they should unite in maintaining them. And when they had appointed their officers, it was their intention to obey them implicitly. If the officers told them to go through a stone wall, they would go. (*Loud applause.*) If they should be ordered to proceed to Baltimore immediately they were organised, they would go right through, and not stop at Annapolis or any other place. (*Loud applause.*) The road might be strewn with their dead bodies, but they would be setting a good example for those who came after to follow. (*Renewed applause.*)

In answer to a question, the President explained that any man born in the British Empire would be accepted, even though he had not become an American citizen.

Colonel Shepherd of the United States Army, was received with loud applause. He said that American liberty was a cause that concerned all nationalities. He then went on to explain two sorts of chivalry. The one that has been demolished by the pen of Cervantes; and the other that exists in the South, and consists of piercing a black-board with a bullet, owning niggers, believing that slavery was a Divine origin, and offering to put the bullet through all who denied that doctrine. The American constitution was the offspring of English liberty, and now an attempt was made to destroy it; men of all nationalities were found to defend it. Above all he was proud to find Englishmen among them (*loud applause*) - and when they raised their arms against the chivalry that would subvert the constitution, it would go down like that other chivalry that had been demolished by Cervantes. The matter would be settled in such a way that constitutional liberty would not be disturbed again. (*Applause.*)

The Rev. H. N. Hudson (the celebrated Shakespearean scholar) said, he was an American, and a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. (*Applause.*) They had heard something of the American constitutional liberty, but it was to Old England we were indebted for our nations of liberty. (*Loud applause.*) If the English would defend that liberty they must defend American constitutional liberty here—"That's the talk"—and if

the regiment they were about to raise wanted a Captain he was ready to volunteer. (*Tremendous applause.*) He was a minister of peace, but things had arrived at that stage that if they would have peace they must conquer it. ("That's so.") He had no quarrel with slavery, as slavery: he had defended the rights of the South for the last twenty years, but now a duel was to be fought between Uncle Sam and slavery, in which one must die. He was sure they would not allow that one to be Uncle Sam. (*Long continued and vehement cheering.*)

Mr. Bowereyem commenced with a sarcastic hit at the "chivalry:" he reminded his audience of the valor of their ancestors, from the time of the old British legion, which saved Rome, to the war of Greek independence, and concluding by quoting the last stanza of "The Marseillaise," in favour of liberty.

Mr. T. S. Brown spoke at some length on the importance of having trained officers to command the regiment. Some difficulty had been anticipated, because it was said that a lieutenant-colonel, who is a British subject, could not enlist in the American army; but it was easy to remedy this, by the lieutenant-colonel becoming an American citizen. (*Applause.*) It was time that the despots of the South should be brought to their senses. The persecutions that men of every nation have endured among them have been enough to make the blood boil of any man, much less an Englishman. (*Applause.*) The tarring and feathering and brutal treatment of innocent persons merely on suspicion practised down South would never have been tolerated elsewhere. They have gone on in their career so long that, in the old saying, then have rope enough now around their necks to hang themselves, and they only want a few freemen to tighten it for them. (*Loud applause and cries of "We are the boys to do it."*) He (Mr. B.) was not much of a soldier, but he thought he would make himself useful. At all events, if they put him in the front ranks he did not intend to run away. There were plenty of Britishers in New York to form a powerful regiment—English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Australians, or whoever else may please to join. He hoped they would be a credit to the British nation. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Brown then sung a verse of the Marseillaise, the whole audience joining in the chorus; after which the fifer and drummer regaled them with "British Grenadiers."

Mr. J. Revell followed in a patriotic speech. He reminded the volunteers of the fame and glory of England, and exhorted them to comport themselves in the present struggle in a way that would command the respect of the world. His allusion to the battles of Alma, Inkermann, and Balaclava were received with tremendous shouts of applause. As for the protection of the British Consul, who had declared that he had nothing to do with their movement,

they stood there perfectly independent of it. (*Applause.*) One thing they might be certain of, and that was that their conduct would be endorsed by every true Briton. (*Cheers.*)

We know that the North is right, and therefore we are with them, and I would venture to say that if the noble lady who sits upon the throne of England (*deafening applause renewed repeatedly, culminating in three vociferous cheers for the Queen*) she would be the first to say "go ahead my boys" (*Laughter and applause.*) He hoped they would have an opportunity of proving to the Baltimorean chaps that there were men who knew how to crack them on their hump of mischievousness, as the Irishmen who are gone among them will surely do. (*Cheers.*)

The Chairman called on those present who had not yet done so to enrol their names, and at the same time stated that the United States government had virtually recognised their regiment. They had also received a letter from General Sandford approving of the movement. Therefore the organisation was an accomplished thing. He had to state this because the Superintendent of Police had arrested one of their members that day, as some person had written to say that they were organising for assisting the South - (*Loud laughter*)- and he had to get the British Consul to release him. They at present had enrolled over 800 men, but they expected to have the full thousand before Saturday (*Loud applause.*) A meeting will be held tomorrow (this evening), at 8 o'clock, at the Astor Riding School, 394 Bowery, when men's names will be enrolled, and officers elected as far as possible. They would have none but men who had seen service in the field to lead them—(*applause*)—and if they could not get a lieutenant-colonel in New York, they would have to send to Canada, where they had no doubt their man would be found. (*Applause.*)

The enrolment then went on rapidly. W.H. Henry, Esq., M.D., volunteered as Assistant-Surgeon.

The Hon. C. C. Leigh, ex-Member of Congress, made a lengthy and enthusiastic speech. He said it was a time for action, and he was glad to see so many British subjects coming forward for the protection of American freedom. They should be very careful in their selection of officers. This was of paramount importance. Upon this, in a great measure, depended their own honor and the honor of Great Britain. (*Loud cheers.*) In aiding to put down rebellion they were only assisting a nation recognised by England. He had twice visited England, and he firmly believed that there was not one in the United Kingdom—from the royal and glorious lady that rules over the empire (*prolonged and frantic applause, cheers for the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Gen. Scott, and enthusiasm generally*)—there will be but one voice, and that will be honor to this regiment. Then let the rebels send their representative to the Court of St. James,

and they will find the echo of your feelings on the other side of the water. (*Applause.*) God bless you all in this noble cause. (*Loud applause.*)

Three cheers were given with a will for the press.

A specimen of the uniform was shown on the platform, it consists of a pair of grey trousers with a scarlet stripe down the outer seam, a grey tunic, of the British army pattern, faced with scarlet, and cap of the same color, with a scarlet band. The regiment will furnish the uniform to each man out of its fund. The men are to be armed with the Enfield rifle. On no account will the musket be used, and if the government will not furnish the kind of arm required, the regimental fund will be drawn upon for the purpose. The drill will be according to the British tactics.

After the adjournment the recruits marched down Broadway to the inspiring sound of the drum and fife—the tunes being “Marlbrook” and “The British Grenadier.”—New York Herald, April 26.”

Jack comments:

It is unknown whether any Australians from the new British colony of Queensland (just 2 years old!), who read this item in The Moreton Bay Courier, responded to the call to fight for the Union. But any such actions would have contravened the “Proclamation of Neutrality” issued by the British Parliament on 13 May 1861 and printed in the London Gazette the next day. Queenslanders enlisting in the armed forces of the Union or the Confederacy committed an act that, “was both punishable in British courts and forfeited any claim to British

protection.”(Ephraim Douglass Adams Great Britain and the American Civil War, New York: Russell & Russell, 1924, p.95.)

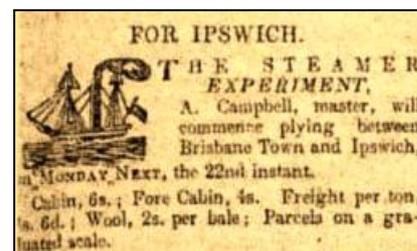
This recruitment meeting in New York on 25 April 1861 had referred to recent British military “glory” in the Crimean War (1853-56) to inspire enlistments. Mentioned were the Battles of Alma (20 September 1854), of Inkermann (5 November 1854) and of Balaclava (25 October 1854).

The Victoria medal with two clasps that Sergeant John Hazell wore to the Hope Chapel meeting should not be confused with the newly instituted Victoria Cross that was first awarded in 1857 after the Crimean War. This meeting to form a new regiment occurred just three months (87 days) before the Union defeat at the Battle of First Manassas (First Bull Run) on 21 July 1861.

The proposed regiment’s hurried formation was in response to Lincoln’s call (15 April) for 75,000 militia volunteers to put down the rebellion. The reality of the Civil War had not yet reached the recruiting officials who evoked ridiculously romantic images such as “The road might be strewn with their dead bodies.”

The new regiment illustrated one lesson that was to be learnt from First Manassas. Standardisation of uniforms was needed to avoid unit misidentification amidst the smoke of battle. The new Union regiment was to be equipped with grey pants, shell jacket and kepi. The confusion caused by the proliferation of different regimental uniforms was a contributing factor to the

Union defeat. Near Henry House Hill, were positioned two Regular US Army artillery batteries and: “A regiment advanced out of the smoke towards them. Major Berry, the Federal chief of artillery, thought it another Union regiment come to support his batteries – a natural enough mistake, in view of the similarity of so many of the uniforms on the two sides, and the fact that by that time all uniforms alike were covered with yellow Virginia dust. Griffin thought that it was a Confederate regiment and wanted to open fire on them, but his chief held him back. The doubt ended when the 33rd Virginia, almost at shotgun range, blasted the batteries with a volley. Every gunner went down, most of the horses. Only three of the twelve guns could be withdrawn. The others were left, surrounded with dead and wounded men and mangled horses, halfway between the two lines of battle.” (Robert Selph Henry, The Story of the Confederacy, (Gloucester: Massachusetts, 1970, p.59.) The recruiter’s boast that if the new regiment’s men were ordered...“to go through a stone wall, they would go” was an eerie prediction as the Union Army was to run into a Stonewall at First Manassas – Confederate brigade commander Thomas Jonathan Jackson.



WILLIAM TRUE BENNETT

Queensland’s leading Civil War Participant

By Australian Researcher Terry Foenander



orn in Union City, Michigan, October 1st 1836, William True Bennett was the son of Isaiah and Emily Bennett; one of four children including brother Orson W. Bennett, (seen below left) who later won fame in the *Civil War* as recipient of the *Congressional Medal of Honour*. William did his early schooling in Michigan taking up art and photography while still a youth. Sometime between 1850 and 57 he moved to Australia, and continued photographic work, travelling mainly across the state of Queensland and working in towns and cities like Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick and Gayndah.



An advertisement placed in the Moreton Bay Courier, June 20th 1857 reads... “*Having practiced the art for several years while travelling through the principal capitals of the western hemisphere, he feels confident of producing pictures which, for DURABILITY, and BEAUTY OF FINISH cannot be excelled anywhere, and of giving entire satisfaction to all who honour him with their patronage.*”

While involved in this trade, William met *Mary Anne Teresa Greenwood*, a resident of Moreton Bay, Queensland, and on December 29th 1858, the couple were married at the Catholic Church in Ipswich. Shortly after, on Saturday, January 8th 1859, an advertisement was placed in the Moreton Bay Courier, indicating that William was closing his Photographic Rooms in Brisbane. He apparently returned to the United States as he next appears in the *University of Michigan* catalogue of officers and students for 1862, as a student on the faculty of the *Department of Law*. However the *Civil War* may have come between his university studies, for he decided to obtain an appointment in company A of

the 1st *Regiment, United States Coloured Infantry* that he joined at Portsmouth in Virginia, on June 11th 1863 and was commissioned Captain. On September 14th 1863, Bennett addressed a letter from his camp near Portsmouth to the assistant Adjutant General of the District of Virginia, *Captain George Johnston*, requesting 20 days leave of absence,



"For the purpose of burying a dead child, of whose death I have today received information, and whose burial awaits my presence."

In October that year, William was detached by Special Order No. 447 and ordered to report to **Colonel H. Barnes** of the **1st Michigan Coloured Volunteers**, at Detroit in Michigan to assist in recruiting and organising that regiment.

A letter from the Judge Advocate's office, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, dated October 15th 1863, indicates Bennett had been charged for an unspecified reason but charges were withdrawn at the request of **Colonel John Holman**, commander of the **1st United States Coloured Troops**.



Dressed in their finest with bright shiny buttons and white gloves the Coloured Troop

On April 14th 1864 Bennett was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the **1st Michigan Coloured Volunteers**. The unit designation was changed May 23rd to the **102nd Regiment of United States Coloured Troops**. In that same month, Bennett returned to his family home in the west on a leave of absence of twenty days for. *"The purpose of transacting important business with my family."* After return to his regiment, Bennett was involved in the **Battle of Honey Hill** in South Carolina. It was November 30th 1864, both he and his brother Orson acquitted themselves so well in the battle that brother Orson was awarded a Medal of Honour and William promoted.

War Department Special Orders, No. 33, dated Washington, January 21st 1865 show Bennett appointed as Colonel of the **33rd United States Coloured Troop**.

In May that year he was again granted leave of absence and was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services at the **Battle of Honey Hill**. The morning of December 6th 1865, while on duty at Charleston, South Carolina, William received news his father had died and accordingly applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral.

When he returned to duty, William True Bennett remained in command of the Military District of Charleston until finally requesting relief from that command to be mustered out of United States service; however, as president of a Court Martial, he was obliged to remain in service until finally being mustered out March 10th 1866. Between December 1865 and July 1868, Bennett was listed as being at New York and Washington, D.C., and by July of 1875 we find he had returned to Australia and was living in Brisbane. In that same year he held a lease to the Queensland Theatre and several other interests, including shares in a crushing mine with another Civil War veteran residing in Australia, Edward Filmore; the mine was named *"The General Grant"* and was on the Etheridge River goldfields in north Queensland. In March 1876, despite having the means to do so, it is surprising to read in Brisbane newspapers that Bennett was fined one pound, nine shillings and three pence as well as court costs for fare evasion, owed for hiring a cab. By the next month of that year he was declared insolvent, and had lost his lease of the Queensland Theatre.



About 1879, Bennett returned to his first love, the art of photography, and wrote to the editor of the Brisbane Courier to state that he owned 15,000 or so negatives taken in Brisbane and in early 1881 was awarded a second class prize for photographs at a Melbourne Exhibition.

In 1888, together with James Walter Butcher, William True Bennett took out an Australian patent for *"Improvements in gas pressure regulators and gas burners."*

By 1891, William True Bennett's photographic business had taken him to Perth, Western Australia where he was also involved in several episodes, including non-payment to an employee and again taken to court. Through the years, his military action during the war caught up with him and he suffered kidney and liver disease. However Bennett was able to

relieve his sufferings through medication and continued photography. In November 1895, while operating as a photographic artist in the West Australian town of Coolgardie, his business was destroyed by fire indicated to have commenced at the rear of the premises. This may have eventuated a return to the United States where he seems to have been a participant in the Spanish American War of 1898. Bennett remains in the United States until his death in Los Angeles, California, on March 10th 1910. His bereaved wife returned to Australia and collected a United States government pension while a resident of New South Wales.

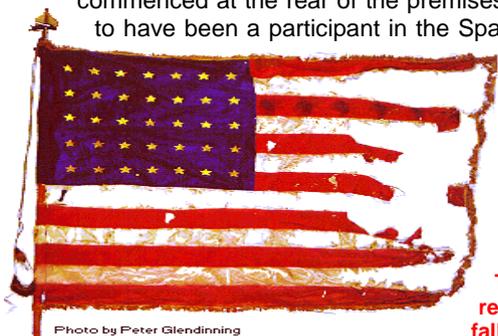


Photo by Peter Glendinning

Editor's note: The First Michigan Coloured Infantry (102nd Regiment United States Colored (sic) Troops) at the start of the Civil War were not permitted to serve in the Union Army, although many were eager to. Although Congress authorised raising African-American regiments in 1862 it wasn't until early 1863, after Lincoln's 'Emancipation Proclamation,' that real recruitment began. The First Michigan Coloured Infantry Regiment made up, like other such regiments, of so called 'black soldiers' and 'white officers,' began training in the fall of 1863. On the 5th of January 1864 the "Colored Ladies Aid Society"

presented them with a flag and the following month they were mustered in as Federal troops, known as the "102nd Regiment United States Colored Troops." The 102nd served on picket duties, built fortifications, destroyed railroads and engaged the enemy. These are the battle tattered remains of their flag above, complete with numerous bullet holes that remain testament to their courage.



A photograph of Abbot Street in Cairns taken by William True Bennett in 1878 (Inset W. T. Bennett's headstone)

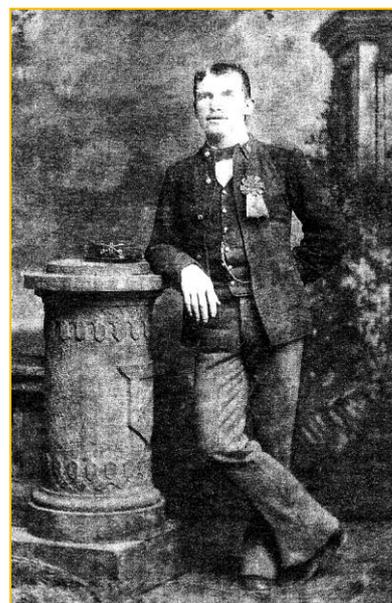
CAN YOU HELP?

On Saturday 11 June, during the first day of the recent *History Alive 2011* event, the ACWRTQ encampment was visited by Graham Cross who had come down to Fort Lytton National Park from Gympie. Graham was searching for some assistance regarding a sepia photograph that he picked up for a few dollars from an antique/second hand shop in Gympie.

The photo was taken after the Civil War and is a studio portrait of a trooper from 'B' Company, 8th US Cavalry Regiment. The imprint on the back of the photo reveals it was taken at Leavenworth, Kansas. What makes the photo of interest to ACWRTQ members is that the trooper is wearing a commemorative ribbon of a type commonly worn at Reunions of Civil War veterans such as were organised by the Grand Army of the Republic (G.O.R.) organisation (*formed 1866.*) The trooper is not elderly so the photo may date to the 1880s.

There were over 500 G.O.R. posts established in Kansas and the adjacent Indian Territory Oklahoma, with Leavenworth being the home of Kansas G.O.R. Post No.6. Leavenworth also had the G.O.R. National Military Home for invalids established by General U.S. Pearsall. The first annual encampment for the various Kansas posts was held at Topeka in 1882, the last Kansas G.O.R. encampment was held in 1944. Any assistance with this photo can be sent to Graham Cross.

Graham.x@hotmail.com



Editor: the man above is wearing brass buttons on what appears to be a cavalry tunic, closer magnification of the kepi reveals cavalry insignia and what seems to be 11th Regiment 6th Company. There was a New York militia unit with this insignia but note the flared *bell bottomed* trousers, I have not seen these before in that period, apart from navy uniforms. The detail under magnification is quite blurred so may not be as described.



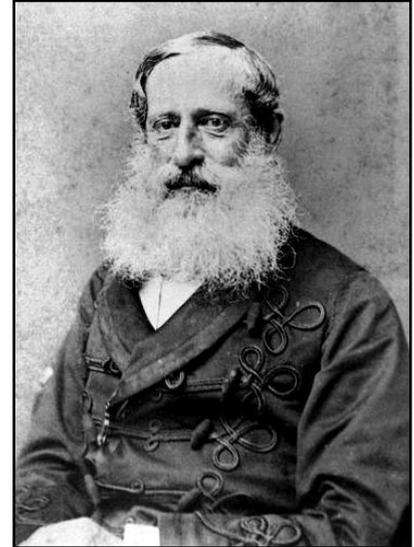
TOOWONG CEMETERY 140TH ANNIVERSARY

Sunday 24th July 2011



The ACWRTQ attended this grand event re-enacting on a grand scale the burial of Queensland's second Governor, Samuel Wensley Blackall who died in 1871.

Brisbane had three burial grounds prior to the establishment of the Brisbane General Cemetery at Toowong. It was determined that to protect the town from disease, a more suitable place was adjacent to Milton and Paddington. Other areas were tried but by 1870 the cemetery at Toowong was officially gazetted and a cemetery trust, made up of many of Brisbane's elite businessmen and political figures, was established. While the trust debated the suitability of the ground, Governor Samuel Wensley Blackall made a decision to force the hand of the Trust. He had long suffered ill health and said to a friend, ***"I wish to be buried on the highest part of the new cemetery and to have such a funeral as all people, even the humblest, can follow if they wish to do so."*** When Governor Blackall died 11 am Tuesday 2nd of January 1871, he became the first interment at Toowong Cemetery.



Governor Samuel Wensley Blackall

The funeral was faithfully recreated, The Albert Barracks re-enactors dressed in their finest, widows in black veils, among them Brenda and Leela Ford brought an air of mourning to what was later to be a joyful occasion; it was a case of ***"History Alive in a Valley of Death."*** The band played the funeral dirge ***Dead March*** by Handel and beat a slow bass drum as we all marched respectfully up to the top of the hill. The Light horse looked magnificent although one rider had difficulty with his horse, spooked by the drum. The funeral was lead by a classic horse drawn hearse, American made and beautifully restored to original condition; dignitaries travelled the long road up the hill in horse drawn carriages. Round Table members set up displays in a tent kindly provided by The Friends of Toowong cemetery and your editor was the Master of Ceremonies for the occasion, attended by the Current Governor Her Excellency Penelope Wensley AC and Brisbane's Lord Mayor Graham Quirk. While we had been assured of power supply none was provided and we couldn't play *Civil War* music as a background to the display or give public displays of a DVD recording of the Curtis grave rededication on a lap top as the computer quickly lost battery power.

The day's event was shown on ABC Television news that night and the Friends of Toowong will release a DVD later in October this year covering the full ceremony, these are valued at \$25.00. There was a good turn out by our members and we raised public awareness considerably.

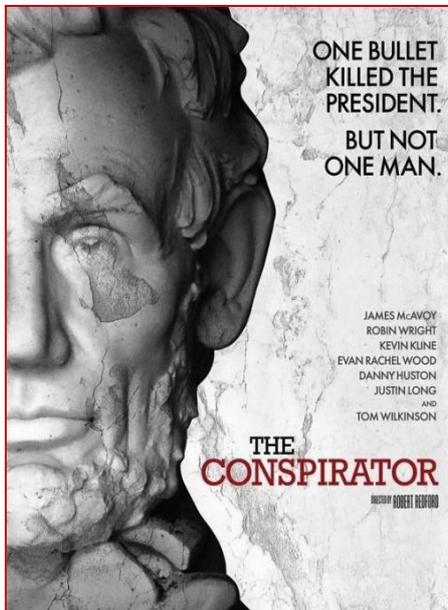


ACWRTQ members at Toowong Cemetery's 140th

Toowong cemetery has two veterans buried there, William Waters US Navy and Richard Curtis CS Navy. The ACWRTQ featured both veterans in previous issues of *The Bugle* and both veterans had full colour guard ceremonies rededicating their graves, after restoration of both sites. These ceremonies and restoration work are very costly to the group and we receive no funding from any outside source, although ***The Friends of Toowong Cemetery*** have been very helpful. The veteran's association in America supplied, free of charge, a headstone for Waters and a plaque for Curtis but now another three veterans have been confirmed there, thanks to the hard research of Jim Gray and Terry Foenander. Just recently Jim Gray was able to assist Terry when he reached a brick wall in his research on Frank Albion, as so often is the case in research. Frank is our latest find and is the result of a long search by Jim.

The cost of restoring these sites is not going to be easy, so fundraising is required; to this end ACWRTQ is selling tee shirts that feature the Confederate seal, painted during the war in the 1860's. It is proposed that a tee shirt be produced

from time to time to mark a moment in history based on the American Sesqui-centennial. All funds raised will be used for restoring graves of veterans buried in Queensland who have no marker. This is the priority; if there is no marker we will address that grave first. Donations are always welcome and you can be assured any money donated will go to a very good cause. Contact Jack Ford for a tee shirt. \$15.00 to members plus postage, very good quality. U.V. protected. Various sizes.



THE CONSPIRATOR

Directed by Robert Redford
 Movie Review by John Duncan

Caught and really liked Robert Redford's latest epic *"The Conspirator."* Starring James Mc Avoy, Robin Wright, Kevin Kline, Evan Rachel Wood, Justin Long and Tom Wilkinson, the story moves along very well and the actors are believable, all turning in excellent performances especially Mrs Surratt who convinced me she had difficulty seeing and this added great depth to her portrayal. The highlight is Fred Aitken cross examining the tavern keeper Lloyd. At 2hrs 22 minutes the movie should be short enough for the great unwashed and had enough mistakes and eliminations to intrigue historians, this reviewer looks forward to the directors cut.



MEDIA REVIEWS

According to *Hollywood Reporter*, "Brought vividly to life."
Box Office Magazine says, "Brilliant, a gripping and fascinating thriller, riveting and suspenseful from start to finish."
The New York Observer, "A ripping good yarn."



Editor: An innocent, near blind woman is hanged for something she had no idea was going on around her. This is more than just a failure of history, it is the brutal murder of an innocent person for the sake of a corrupt system seeking vengeance, merely because she was Southern and a landlady. A civilian should have received a civil trial.

Dyed in the wool Yankees may not like this story, it challenges the myth of freedom preached by the North during and after the war. If you want to get the war into perspective, you should see this film. It will be quickly removed from the circuit because of its challenge to national U.S. idealism and limited appeal to Australian audiences.

The ACWRTQ attended the film's preview in uniform and put up a display. Hopefully we were able to add a touch of realism for those attending that helps them see that war has many sides and many poor victims.

In this picture, taken at the preview, Wendi puts in her last appearance before departing for America to live. Greg Noonan, Jack Ford, Wendi's husband Ed Best and Trace Scalf, all line up to greet the audience on arrival.

WHY SOLDIERS FIGHT



A soldier fights because of duty. He fought for country and family to protect his home and children, even though he fought on far away fields; he was there in those distant lands ensuring that those who would come and kill his loved ones and destroy his homes, are stopped long before they have a chance to wreak their evil ways. Some soldiers are compelled by law and forced enlistment, some for fear of disgrace, yet for some it may be a heroic dream but all go to fight for one sublime reason, to protect their homes and loved ones. So it was in the North and South; so it is today in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The right and wrongs of the war are for politicians and historians to debate but the honour of the soldier is paramount and untainted by political idealism. It is his or her love of country and home, of language and culture and a way of life that is in the soldier's mind at the moment of death and the faces of loved ones are the last things seen in a soldier's mind's eye on battlefields so far away.

To fight to impose those things on another, is as evil as those he fights against; those who attempt to impose their religion, culture and language through force of arms shall fail. The soldier, on both sides, is innocent. The Afghani, in defending his home and family is innocent but those people who drive them to war, especially under religious pretext, are stained with their blood; so it was and so it always will be, until the last Bugle is heard. The Editor.



Lest We Forget.



THE FIRST GENERAL KILLED.

BY ROBERT TAYLOR QSM



While the death of General Lyon made headlines as the first Union General killed in action during the war, he wasn't the first General killed; this dubious distinction belongs to a Confederate officer, General Robert S. Garnett. He was born 1891 and died July 13th 1861. A highly respected career military officer serving for the U.S. until war was declared, like his commanding officer Robert E Lee, Garnett decided to stay and protect his beloved state, Virginia. Garnett was enlisted as Brigadier General.

Robert Garnett was born on the family plantation in Essex county Virginia. With his cousin Richard B. Garnett, Robert attended the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, New York where he graduated 27th in a class of 52. Seven of his class mates were to be killed in the war, including his cousin who was killed at Gettysburg.

In 1843 Robert Garnett became assistant tactics instructor at West Point, later he was an army recruiter and then Aide-de-camp to Gen. E. Wool. Garnett served with distinction in the Mexican War under Zachary Taylor and received two brevets for his exceptional service. His rise through the ranks was rapid and his experiences broad as he saw much action in various Indian campaigns but all was halted when he learned the devastating news that his wife and young son had died of disease. He requested leave to bury his family.

Still gripped by grief and in mourning he travelled to Europe but learned the Confederacy had been formed in his absence. He hurried home and when Virginia seceded, Garnett resigned his U.S. commission to serve under Robert E. Lee with Virginia's troops.

After a savage series of battles on June 3rd at Philippi that was the first organised land action of the war the Confederates were sent running from the field in what was mockingly referred to as "The Philippi Races." The area is now known as West Virginia but then it the north western part of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Philippi was a relatively bloodless battle that propelled Gen George B McClellan into the national spotlight and resulted in him being given command of the Union Armies. Garnett was given command after Philippi and his 4,500 men were overwhelmed by 20,000 enemy and Garnett was compelled to fight a series of strategic withdrawals, something he was highly skilled at but was tragically killed fighting a rear guard action that allowed his men to escape. His body was discovered by a friend in the Union army and out of respect for his actions and gallant service in Mexico, the Union arranged a colour guard to convey the body, under a flag of truce, to his relatives in Baltimore, Maryland.

Later, after the war, his body was reinterred next to his wife and son in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. Robert Garnett's modest headstone merely states his name and the expression, "*To my wife and child.*" Of additional interest, there were two Confederates wounded at Philippi treated with battlefield amputations believed to be the first such operations of the war. One of the soldiers, James E. Hanger, an 18 year old college student recovered and returned to his home town in Virginia where he crafted an artificial leg for himself out of barrel staves and invented a hinge for the knee. It worked so well the *Virginia State Legislature* commissioned him to make "*The Hanger Limb.*" Mr Hanger patented his prosthetic device and founded, what is now known as, *The Hanger Orthopaedic Group*, a leading manufacturer of artificial limbs to this day.



COME 'N JOIN US



"Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party:" all those men and women who read this message will have an interest in the *American Civil War*; we have organised a monthly meeting to enhance that connection. It does not matter if you are interested only in re enacting, shooting black powder, collecting civil war objects, studying the history of the conflict, researching an Australian connection, or a combination of the above!! Support is needed at our meetings!! We need bottoms on seats and we need in-put from all our members whose interests spread across the board. This interest and your participation make meetings worth attending. So as President I ask you to give your support by including your presence, or joining our group and attending our monthly meetings. ACWRTQ President John Duncan.

Editor:

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All correspondence to The Editor: anne-bob@aapt.net.au

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