

# Stories of the Civil War Volume 1

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# About the Author

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# Introduction

The American Civil War was a fascinating time in American history full of fascinating stories of heroism, innovation and bravery as well as those moments that history has shown to be tremendous failures of judgment that served to prolong the war and cause great uncertainty about its outcome during its several bloody years.

Stories of the Civil War Volume 1 brings together 25 short stories of the war. Each story is presented as a piece in its entirety so you can read the ones that interest you the most first and then go back and read the other ones to discover fascinating facts about the Civil War that are new to you.

Each story is short and to the point and designed for easy digestion while still delivering the salient facts promised in the story's title. Each story is designed for quick reading – most taking just a few minutes to read and fully digest.

It is our hope that you enjoy reading these stories as much as we have enjoyed creating them for your reading pleasure.

Sincerely,

Steven Chabotte

<http://www.TheHistoricalArchive.com>

# A House Divided - The Winter of Secession

*"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved - I do not expect the house to fall - but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."* Lincoln's 'House-Divided' Speech in Springfield, Illinois, June 16, 1858.

Lincoln's speech during his campaign for president was, like many of his observations, both prescient and profound. Lincoln had expressed the feeling that had been fomenting in both the north and the south for almost three decades - that slavery had created a chasm between the two regions, setting the two at odds, and that this untenable situation could not continue much longer.

Whether or not because of his controversial "house divided" speech, Lincoln was elected to the presidency, along with the relatively new republican party, in 1860, an election that the southern slave holding states took as a personal affront. The election of Lincoln and a whole slate of republican - and anti-slavery - candidates to congress meant that the institution of slavery was threatened as it had never been before. the delicate balance of northern and southern interests in congress had been upset, and the southern states could no longer be assured that their agendas would be protected in congress. Secession began to look more and more viable.

Many in the south perceived Lincoln's "house divided" speech as a declaration of war - a war on slavery. a feeling of anger and disenfranchisement suffused the south the winter following Lincoln's election, a winter that was to become the winter of secession, which began almost as soon as Lincoln was elected, was ushered in by the South Carolina secession convention, which convened in December of 1860. By December 24, South Carolina adopted the "declaration of the immediate causes which induce and justify the secession of South Carolina from the federal union," and in effect left the union.

The declaration adopted by South Carolina outlined the legality of the decision to secede, while also delineating the reasons for secession, among them the north's refusal to abide by the fugitive slave act, which was seen as an affront to slave owners throughout the south, the elevation of blacks to citizenship, and, most tellingly, the election of Lincoln, "because he has declared that 'government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free,' and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction."

Before Lincoln ever took office on march 4, 1861, seven states - South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Alabama and Georgia - had seceded from the union, and had formed the Confederate States of American. After Fort Sumter was fired upon, and Lincoln called for troops, in effect beginning the Civil War, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee had also seceded, joining the Confederacy.

Lincoln's "house divided" speech had touched a nerve in the South. While Lincoln's meaning may have been misunderstood, Southerners took his words to mean that as president, Lincoln would not allow his house - the union - to stand divided, and would abolish slavery if need be. The chasm, the division between the states that had been widening for years had now become unbridgeable. and true to Lincoln's words, the house divided against itself did not stand, did not endure half-slave and half-free.

# Jefferson Davis - Forgotten President of the Confederacy

*If the Confederacy fails, there should be written on its tombstone: Died of a Theory.* Jefferson Davis

Of all the leaders associated with the Civil War few are as overlooked as Jefferson Davis. The president of the ill-fated Confederate States of America, Davis is largely dismissed in the pantheon of the "Lost Cause," passed over in favor of military leaders such as Robert E. Lee, Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, and J.E.B. Stuart.

Yet the relegation of Davis to the shadows of Civil War history is unsurprising; Davis was little understood and often a mystery to his contemporaries, an intellectual who lacked the popular appeal of Abraham Lincoln or the genteel grace of Robert E. Lee, who has since become the figurehead of the Confederacy for many.

*Neither current events nor history show that the majority rules, or ever did rule.* Jefferson Davis

That Jefferson Davis was ever elected to the presidency of the Confederacy is a wonder. Davis had the credentials, certainly; a graduate of West Point who'd served in the U.S. Army - and in the Mexican-American War - and in the House of Representatives and U.S. Senate representing his home state of Mississippi, and later acting as Pierce's Secretary of War, Davis appeared to be an excellent candidate for the presidency, at least on paper.

Those who knew Davis, however, often found him to be a mercurial personality, reserved and often intractable. Davis resigned the Army at one point to marry Colonel Zachary Taylor's daughter against Taylor's wishes. Upon his first wife's death, Davis retreated to Mississippi plantation, where he lived for eight years as a virtual recluse, studying history and government, seeing few people aside from his brother Joseph. He never filled out an entire term to any office to which he was elected or appointed. At the conclusion of the Mexican-American war, he refused President Polk's offer of a Federal commission as a brigadier general, on the grounds that the Constitution gives states the power to appoint militia officers, not the Federal government.

*"My devotion to the Union of our fathers had been so often and so publicly declared; I had on the floor of the Senate so defiantly challenged any question of my fidelity to it; my services, civil and military, had now extended through so long a period and were so generally known, that I felt quite assured that no whisperings of envy or ill-will could lead the people of Mississippi to believe that I had dishonored their trust by using the power they had conferred on me to destroy the government to which I was accredited. Then, as afterward, I regarded the separation of the States as a great, though not the greater evil."* Jefferson Davis

Although he was a supporter of slavery, Davis initially opposed the secession of Mississippi from the Union, a stance he took public both North and South; believing that states were within their rights to leave the Union, Davis nonetheless thought that secession would prove disastrous for the South, who would be unable to compete with the U.S. Army on the military front when the inevitable war that would follow secession commenced.

But in the end, Davis, could not antagonize his home state of Mississippi, and when Mississippi made the decision to secede, Davis reluctantly capitulated. He became immediately the military leader of

Mississippi, and soon thereafter was elected president of the nascent Confederacy by the First Confederate Congress.

The presidency was never a post that Davis wanted to fill. His interest was in the military. He initially served only as a provisional president, but the growing antagonism between the Federal government and the Confederate government gave little time for a true election for the position, and Davis found himself elected for a six year term, that like his other political office terms, he'd never fulfill.

*"We feel our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of our honor and independence. We ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the states with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms."*

Jefferson Davis

Davis' first action as president was to attempt to prevent the inevitable war, a war he knew the South could not win. He sent a peace convention to Washington, but Lincoln refused to hear them out. He proposed buying U.S. military installations in the South, and to pay the Southern half of the national debt. Neither proposal was accepted. The imminent war begins when Davis orders the attack on Fort Sumter.

Most of Davis' time as president was spent dealing with the war that consumed the Confederacy. There was no time to truly build the country he'd been elected to lead. The war drained the South's meager resources and Northern blockades strangled the Confederacy, leaving Davis unable to supply his army or his citizens.

After the conclusion of the war and the dissolution of the Confederate States of America, Davis was one of few Confederate officers to be charged with treason and jailed. He was released after two years, the charges against him dropped.

Davis spent the years after the war at his home in Mississippi, writing, refusing to repudiate his role in the Confederacy. He never took an allegiance to the United States, and therefore was never reinstated as a citizen. He never changed his pro-slavery views, and remained bitter about the fatally flawed government he'd led, even until his death.

*"Our situation illustrates the American idea that governments rest on the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish them whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established."* Jefferson Davis

# Quantrill's Raiders

In border states where the issue of to secede or not to secede had never been definitively settled, the Civil War was a precarious time. With territory claimed by both the Union and the Confederacy, and citizens themselves at odds, guerrilla warfare was commonplace, and citizens were often harrassed by both the side they opposed and the side with which they sympathized.

Of the bushwhackers who fought to gain control of border states, none were as notorious or feared as Quantrill's Raiders, who supported the Confederacy by terrorizing Union sympathizers on both sides of the Missouri-Kansas border for the duration of the war, and gave birth to the gang led by Frank and Jesse James.

Missouri was one of the mostly hotly contested border states. Missouri had entered the Union in 1821 as slave state under the Missouri Compromise, which held that no state north of Missouri's southern Arkansas border could enter as a slave state. The compromise was stricken down with the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act, which allowed those states to decide their own status as slaveholding or free. The complication in the Kansas-Nebraska Act for Missouri slaveholders was the fact that Federal law allowed slaves who entered free states their freedom; what resulted was outright war between Missouri slaveholders who wanted a slaveholding Kansas, and Kansans who wanted a free state.

By 1860 Missouri was divided almost equally between slaveholders and non-slaveholders; as a result, the decision was made to remain with the Union but to also remain neutral, not supplying soldiers or supplies to either region. This neutrality was hardly peaceful; by 1862 guerrilla warfare was rampant throughout the state as both Union and Confederate sympathizers fought to gain control both of Missouri and Kansas.

Of these guerrilla warriors, none was more feared than those led by William Clarke Quantrill.

Quantrill's renown was due to his impartiality; he attacked both Union officials and soldiers and civilians alike. While Quantrill and his men fought Union installations in Missouri by attacking patrol regiments and supply trains, they directed as much of their ire at civilians with Union sympathies.

Although he was not sanctioned by the Confederacy, Confederate generals turned a blind eye to Quantrill and his band, who made their work easier with their deliberate and coordinated efforts to destroy the Union presence in Missouri and Kansas; Quantrill and his men were organized not unlike a military regiment, and relied on military strategies like assigning rank to members of the group, planing attacks and escapes when going to battle with their foes, even up to taking prisoners, which Quantrill did until the Union Army began shooting guerrillas rather than arresting them, at which point Quantrill began to do the same for both Union soldiers and civilians alike.

In an attempt to drive these pro-Union citizens from Missouri and Kansas, Quantrill and his followers would attack towns and farms known to be Union. Their most infamous attack came to be known as the "Lawrence Massacre." Leading as many as 450 guerrillas, Quantrill descended on Lawrence on August 21, 1863, and before he was done, almost 200 men and boys lay dead. Many of these men and boys were very young or very aged, and were executed in front of their families.

The executions and armed skirmish were not enough; Quantrill and his men burned nearly the entire town to the ground, after robbing and looting the bank and other businesses. Leaving a path of devastation behind, Quantrill and his followers went to Texas, where they joined Confederate forces

there.

By the spring of 1865, Quantrill's band of guerrillas had dwindled to less than twenty, but nonetheless, they made their way to western Kentucky, raiding Union sympathizers there. On May 10, Quantrill and his men were ambushed by Union soldiers, and Quantrill received a gunshot wound to the chest. He died on June 6.

Quantrill and his Raiders, as they came to be known in the years after the war, were reviled as bloodthirsty madmen by those who supported the Union and beloved by Confederates as brave and heroic warriors.

One of Quantrill's lasting contributions to history was the James-Younger Gang, led by brothers Frank and Jesse James and Cole and Jim Younger, who used their training as guerrillas in Quantrill's Raiders to rob banks and trains throughout the west in the years after the war.

# Slavery and the Civil War

Although the southern states that seceded from the Union at the outset of the Civil War often claimed that "states rights" was the issue that resulted in secession, it was a thin argument; the truth was that the South, dependent since colonial times on slave labor, felt the North's growing dissatisfaction with the slave situation in the South as a threat, a threat both to their livelihoods and their way of life.

The issue of slavery did not suddenly begin to be problematic with the election of anti-slavery President Abraham Lincoln in 1859. As each state was admitted to the Union, a battle raged about whether or not it would be a free or slave state (despite the fact that slavery was actually legal in the United States from 1654 until 1865), as the precarious balance of free and slave states determined which section would dominate Congress.

The beginning of end of slavery actually began around the time of the American Revolution, when many white persons were still in the country as indentured servant and even as slaves. Between 1780 and 1804, nearly all Northern states passed emancipation laws that freed slaves - regardless of color - and granted African slaves limited rights.

The Southern states, had however, a much more compelling need for slave labor. While states on the northern edge of the Southern region had lesser need for slaves, Eli Whitney's cotton gin had made the cultivation of cotton in the rich soil of the Deep South and Delta plains lucrative; however, it was also backbreaking work that required many hands. Rice plantations in the coastal areas required African labor due to the fact that most African slaves were immune to the malaria that made working in rice fields a dangerous job for whites and even some Africans who had no immunity. By 1860, over three-quarters of the slaves held in the United States were held in the cotton and rice producing states of the Deep South.

Slavery created an insular, almost delusional society in the South. Southerners defended their "peculiar institution" on the basis that African-American slaves would not be able to fend for themselves if freed, and, in fact, would not want to be freed. They declaimed their fraternal love for their slaves, all the while glossing over the harsh realities of the slave trade, the slaves who were beaten into submission, and railed against Northern abolitionists who refused to uphold the Fugitive Slave Act, which required that any runaway slave be returned to his or her owner.

Not surprisingly, the states in the Deep South that held the most slaves - South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas - were the first to secede after the election of Lincoln to the presidency. Lincoln had made no secret of his distaste for slavery, and these states knew that abolition of slavery would be financially disastrous for the plantations that were the backbone of their states. Also not surprising was that the states with the fewest slaves - such as North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee - were late to secession. Border states like Kentucky and Missouri, who had areas that relied heavily on slavery and areas where few or no slaves were held at all, were contested throughout the war, claimed by both the Union and the Confederacy.

Virginia actually split over the decision to secede; the northwestern counties of the state refused to secede and broke away to become West Virginia.

After the creation of the Confederate States of America and the beginning of the Civil War, hundreds of thousands of slaves began to escape to the North from the border states; however, little changed in the

slaveholding states in the Deep South until the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. Although Lincoln's proclamation in essence freed all slaves in the United States, the Confederacy naturally refused to honor the proclamation, and slaves in the South were not freed until reached by Union troops. In some areas, this took until the end of the war, when the Federal occupation of the South removed most Southern politicians from power.

While the desire to preserve the Union on the Northern side, and the desire to uphold their own laws on the Southern side no doubt contributed to the Civil War, it is indisputable that the need would never have arose had the issue of slavery not split the two regions in two. As Lincoln said during his campaign for the presidency, "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

# The Emancipation Proclamation

How does one free slaves in another country? How does one free slaves over which one has no control?

President Abraham Lincoln attempted to do just that, when he issued the two-part Emancipation Proclamation in 1862 and 1863. Criticized by Northerners, sneered at by Southerners, the Emancipation Proclamation evidenced more than anything Lincoln's foresight and conviction that the Union would be once again be the United States of America - all states of America.

The beginnings of the Emancipation Proclamation were in the Fugitive Slave Law, enacted in 1850. The Fugitive Slave Law demanded that fugitive slaves, as property, be returned to their owners if they escaped, even if in escaping they made it to a free state. The Fugitive Slave Law became controversial as abolitionism gained ground in the North; abolitionists, flouting the law, often refused to comply and return escaped slaves to their southern owners.

While the Fugitive Slave Law caused uproar both North and South, it caused even larger problems once Civil War was declared. When Union troops encountered runaway slaves, there was no consensus as to how to treat them; while a few returned them to their owners, many considered slaves who were living in occupied areas war contraband. Others still freed the slaves, often resulting in their own dismissal.

Treating the slaves as contraband did not sit well with President Lincoln, as treating them as contraband was, in a sense, recognizing the Confederate States of America as a separate nation. Lincoln flatly refused to recognize the Confederacy as anything but a band of infidels, and as such, decided to attack the issue of slavery as an act of war, knowing that by doing so, he would both decide the issue of slavery and attack the South where it was most vulnerable.

Thus a series of events began to both free slaves and place a stranglehold on the South, still reliant on slavery to support their largely agricultural economy, events that resulted in the Emancipation Proclamation:

- March 13, 1862: Lincoln forbids officers of the Union Army officers from returning fugitive slaves to their owners.
- April 10, 1862: Congress decides that the federal government will compensate slave owners who free their slaves; this begins in Washington, D.C. On April 16, when slaveowners are compensated upon the release of their slaves.
- June 19, 1862: Slavery is prohibited by Congress in United States territories. This decision opposes the 1857 ruling in the Dred Scott Case that stated Congress did not have the authority to regulate slavery in the United States.
- January, 1862: Republican leader of the House of Representatives Thaddeus Stevens calls for total war against the perceived Southern rebellion, including the emancipation of slaves, in an attempt to destroy the Confederate economy.
- July, 1862: Lincoln signs Congress' "Second Confiscation Act" which liberates slaves held by southern "rebels."
- September 22, 1862: President Lincoln issues the first executive order of the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring freedom for all slaves in any state of the Confederacy that did return to the Union January 1, 1863.
- January 1, 1863: President Lincoln issues the second executive order of the Emancipation

Proclamation, which specifies that slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia were free.

Yet the Emancipation Proclamation did not free all slaves; exempted from the Proclamation were the contested states of Kentucky and Missouri, the soon-to-be West Virginia, and two Union slave states, Maryland and Delaware. It would be 1865, the conclusion of the war, before all slaves were emancipated in these states.

In fact, it would be 1865 before the majority of the slaves held in the states addressed by the Emancipation Proclamation were freed. Until the Confederacy was defeated, many of these slaves remained under the control of their masters.

While the Emancipation Proclamation did not immediately free all slaves, it did finally address the major schism between the North and the South - slavery. It was President Abraham Lincoln's message to the Confederacy that slavery was indeed a matter of war, and that their short-lived rule would not outlast the Union.

# The Battle of Gettysburg - the Turning Point of the War

On Independence Day, 1863, the last thing on the minds of most Americans was celebrating freedom. Just outside a small town called Gettysburg, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, almost 50,000 men were casualties of the bloodiest battle of the Civil War, the battle that was soon recognized as the turning point of the war.

Confederate General Robert E. Lee had succeeded in defeating Union General Joseph Hooker's forces at Chancellorsville, Virginia, in May of 1863. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia had managed to repel an army twice their size. Emboldened by the victory, Lee decided to continue his march north. His goal was Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; if he could make it to Harrisburg, he hoped to continue on to Philadelphia.

Throughout the month of June, Lee's army marched north toward Pennsylvania. The graciousness for which Lee was known was evident during this campaign; he instructed his troops to treat the civilians on the road well, not seizing supplies such as food and horses, but rather paying for them. Several towns such as York, Pennsylvania were made to pay indemnity rather than supply the Confederates.

However, on July 1, 1863, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia met Union General George Meade's forces just outside of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the battle of Gettysburg began in earnest.

For three days vicious fighting ensued on the hillsides of Gettysburg. Over 165,000 men would converge, and before the fighting ended, the ground would run red with blood. The battle was fierce, and the casualties proved it. But the casualties that resulted would not be in vain, at least for the Union; the formidable power of the Army of Northern Virginia would be stricken a fatal blow, one that they, and the South, would never truly recover from.

To this point, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia had proved itself a foe to be reckoned with; more than once they had turned back troops that outnumbered them significantly. And on the first day of fighting, it seemed that Lee would again be victorious.

By the second day, Lee's advantage disappeared. Meade's Army of the Potomac held their ground, outnumbering the Confederate troops by 20,000. When July 3, the third day of fighting, was over, more than a third of Lee's army would be felled.

It was a much needed victory for the North. Hailed as a Waterloo in the Northern papers, Gettysburg seemed to prove that the Union was more than a match for the Army of Northern Virginia, hailed universally as the most accomplished army of either the Union or the Confederacy.

The defeat was more than stunning for Lee; it shook the confidence of a man admired by Southerners and Northerners alike to the core. Still recovering from the recent death of his beloved General Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, whom Lee referred to as his "right arm," Lee seemed more than dejected by the loss at Gettysburg; he was stricken. He knew now how important Jackson had been to the Confederacy, and how crippled the Army of Northern Virginia was without Jackson.

"It's my fault," Lee was heard to say after the battle of Gettysburg. He blamed himself for the loss, and he was not entirely mistaken; his decision on the third day of battle to pitch a massive frontal assault on

the center of the Union line, known as Pickett's Charge, resulted in horrific casualties that paralyzed the Confederate troops.

Lee's conviction that his orders had resulted in the heavy casualties - casualties the Confederate troops, already outnumbered, could hardly afford - drove him to send a letter of resignation to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, a resignation that was rejected.

Lee's official resignation may have been denied, but his own resignation was obvious; the Army of Northern Virginia never again mounted an offensive attack on the U.S. Forces, nor did they ever attempt any capture of Northern territory on the scale of the Gettysburg campaign. The glorious reputation of the Army of Northern Virginia as invincible was tarnished permanently, and the Union's ultimate victory was only a matter of time.

# Nathan Bedford Forrest

While many of the figures associated with the Confederacy have become controversial in the years since the war, few have been the subject of more controversy than Nathan Bedford Forrest.

A man of contradictions himself, it's no wonder that Forrest stirs such strong feelings - either of respect or disgust - in so many people. Nor would this surprise Forrest, who was just as divisive in his lifetime as he is now.

*Get there first with the most.* Nathan Bedford Forrest

A truly self-made man if there ever was one, Nathan Bedford Forrest was born in 1821 to a poor Tennessee family. When his father died, leaving a wife and twelve children, Forrest, then 17, took over as head of the family. By 1858, Forrest was a Memphis city alderman, owner of several plantations, slave trader, and a millionaire.

At the outset of Civil War in 1861, Forrest, who was exempted from service by his planter status, instead chose to join the Confederate Army as a private. He outfitted an entire regiment with horses, weapons, and equipment out of his own pocket; his Army superiors and the governor of Tennessee, surprised both by Forrest's voluntary service and largesse, commissioned him a colonel.

Forrest had no military training, but he was a quick learner, and soon had command of his own regiment. Of his regiment, a number were African-American; it has been reported that when war began, Forrest offered 44 of his slaves freedom in exchange for serving in the Confederate Army, and that only one deserted, the remainder staying with Forrest until the war's end.

*I have never, on the field of battle, sent you where I was unwilling to go myself; nor would I advise to go a course which I myself was unwilling to pursue.* Nathan Bedford Forrest

In many of the major battles of the Civil War, Forrest distinguished himself as fearless soldier and a strong leader. He fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Murfreesboro, moving up quickly. It's a notable fact that Forrest was one of few generals, Union or Confederate, who began the war as a private and ended as a general.

Lack of military training notwithstanding, Forrest nevertheless not only distinguished himself in the service of the Confederacy, but also revolutionized warfare. Known as "the wizard of the saddle," Forrest's mobile regimental tactics would later be translated from horse to vehicle in modern warfare. Another of Forrest's ideas that continued to find use was the concept of special forces; interestingly, Forrest's Elite Company, as it was known, included at least eight African-American soldiers.

However, General Forrest's career was not without scandal; in April 1864, General Forrest led his troops in the capture of Fort Pillow in Tennessee. Many of the Union soldiers defending Fort Pillow were African-American, and the subsequent battle, in which most of the soldiers, both white and black, were killed, was the focus of a congressional investigation as to whether the attack was actually a massacre, spurred on by the Confederate resentment for the African-American soldiers. Although Forrest was cleared of the charges of war crimes associated with the battle, he was afterward known in the North as "Fort Pillow Forrest."

When news of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox reached Forrest in Florida, he too surrendered. He'd been injured several times during the war, had 30 horses shot out from under him, and his cavalry

included 65 African-American soldiers when he surrendered.

Financially devastated by the war, Forrest went to work for the railroad. By the time of his death, his circumstances were destitute.

*We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment. Many things have been said about me which are wrong, and which white and black persons here, who stood by me through the war, can contradict.* Nathan Bedford Forrest

Reduced circumstances did not humble Forrest, who was still a controversial character even after the war. One of the most infamous activities Forrest may or may not have pursued after the war was the formation of the Ku Klux Klan. Although he denied any official participation in the Ku Klux Klan, Forrest was named the honorary Grand Wizard of a KKK convention in Nashville in 1867. Forrest apparently did not support the activities of the KKK, and in 1869, disgusted with the violence and harassment wrought by the Klan, ordered them to disband. increasingly violent tactics, ordered the Klan to disband, claiming that the Klan was "being perverted from its original honorable and patriotic purposes, becoming injurious instead of subservient to the public peace." When Congress investigated KKK activities in 1871, they determined that there was no evidence that Forrest had either led or founded the KKK, and that his involvement consisted of his efforts to disband the organization.

Forrest's efforts to distance himself from the Ku Klux Klan were apparently sincere; in 1875, he became the first white man to speak to the Independent Order of Pole-Bearers Association, a civil rights organization made up of freedmen. Forrest's short speech included statements about the right of freedmen to vote for their candidate of choice and his hope for an expanded role for freedmen in the South. He shocked many, both black and white, by ending his speech by kissing a daughter of one of the freedmen on the cheek.

Forrest's reputation has continued to grow both as a revered leader and a representative of racial hatred in the years since the war. Regardless, he is a figure who continues to fascinate.

# William Tecumseh Sherman - Total War

*I would make this war as severe as possible, and show no symptoms of tiring till the South begs for mercy.* William Tecumseh Sherman

Rarely has an historical figure been both as revered and reviled as William Tecumseh Sherman. For Northerners, Sherman is the man who almost singlehandedly brought about the end of a civil war more bloody and bitter than any war fought before or since on American soil. For Southerners, he is a monster, an arbiter of destruction more brutal and complete than any seen before or since on American soil.

To military tacticians and historians, Sherman is considered the first modern military leader, one whose "total war" on the Southern states he blazed a trail through during his vaunted "march to the sea" would be duplicated in the bombing of London by the Germans in the 1940s, the napalm attacks in Vietnam in the 1960s, and almost every other major war since the Civil War.

A graduate of West Point and a military officer, Sherman failed at both banking and law before accepting a position as the superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning & Military Academy in Pineville, Louisiana. He was a popular and respected leader of the students there, students he would later face in battle.

Sherman left the school that would later become Louisiana State University just after the secession of Louisiana; shortly thereafter he became a colonel in the U.S. Infantry.

Sherman's early career was noteworthy only for the ire he stirred both in his fellow Union soldiers and the press. The concerns he voiced about the preparedness of the U.S. Army in the face of the Confederate forces resulted in his being labeled "crazy" by many. He lost his appointed position, was transferred to another company, and suffered a depressive episode, during which he took leave and returned home to Ohio.

When Sherman returned to service, he was eventually placed under the command of General Grant, a fortuitous pairing. After admirable accomplishments at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, Grant placed Sherman in control of the entire U.S. Army on the western front. Sherman's strategy was thus: while Grant dealt with General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to the east, Sherman would wreak utter havoc on the west, beginning in Georgia, the ultimate goal the Atlantic Ocean.

*If the people raise a great howl against my barbarity and cruelty, I will answer that war is war, and not popularity seeking.* William Tecumseh Sherman

Barbarity and cruelty was indeed what Sherman wrought. With an army of nearly 100,000 men, Sherman set his sights on Atlanta, and in September of 1864, captured the city. He ordered all civilians out, and proceeded to burn most of the city. This feat gave him renown, and helped to re-elect Lincoln in that fall's presidential race.

Sherman and his men continued on toward Savannah, with Sherman boasting that he would "make Georgia howl." His numbers now down to around 60,000, Sherman and his men descended upon the people of Georgia, using their food, animals, and whatever else needed as provisions, leaving a scorched trail of destruction in their wake. Sherman himself once estimated that he and his men caused over \$100 million dollars in damage in Georgia.

And take Savannah he did. He telegraphed Lincoln shortly before December 25, 1864: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty guns and plenty of ammunition, also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton."

Sherman's "hard war," as he called it, was horrifying for white southerners, salvation for slaves. His goal was simple; in his own words, Sherman explained what would later become known as total war:

*My aim, then, was to whip the rebels, to humble their pride, to follow them to their inmost recesses, and make them fear and dread us. Fear is the beginning of wisdom.*

By declaring war not on the Confederate Army, but on the South as a whole, Sherman hastened the end of the war. The estimated \$100 million dollars in damages included 300 miles of railroad, innumerable bridges, most of the telegraph lines in Georgia and later South Carolina. Travel and communication difficulties were the least of the destruction; Sherman's armies seized approximately 5,000 horses, 4,000 mules, and 13,000 head of cattle, while appropriating approximately 9.5 million pounds of corn and 10.5 million pounds of fodder. King Cotton was attacked, as well; many cotton gins and mills were also destroyed by Sherman and his men.

Sherman's "hard war" brought the South to its knees. The Confederacy fell soon thereafter, as much a casualty of hard war as any other factor.

# Deadlier Than the Male: Female Spies During the Civil War

The American Civil War coincided with the Victorian era, one of the most morally repressive eras in history for women. Everything from a woman's dress to her education were tightly constricted by societal mores that governed her every action.

These Victorian values that women of the Civil War era abided by were certainly not set aside with the coming of war; a woman's contribution to the war effort was supposed to begin - and usually end - at home. However, as the war dragged on and more and more men left their jobs, homes, and lives for the war effort, women found themselves taking over farms, working in shops, teaching in schools, and otherwise taking over for the men who'd gone to war.

Yet many women refused to limit their assistance to their country to what could be accomplished close to home. These became nurses, worked to raise supplies for their troops, or even worked in armories. A number of these women supported their country in a more dangerous - and scandalous - way: they became spies.

Espionage was considered a dishonorable pursuit for a man during the Civil War era. For a woman, spying was tantamount to prostitution. However, as the war escalated, women both North and South flaunted the Victorian morality of time to provide their country the intelligence it needed to make tactical and practical decisions.

Easily the most infamous spy of the Civil War or the 19th Century, Belle Boyd. A Confederate spy, "La Belle Rebelle," as she came to be known, Boyd's espionage activities during the war - not to mention her ability to escape sticky situations unscathed - brought her fame and a modicum of fortune both during and after the war.

- Belle Boyd

Born Maria Isabella Boyd, Belle Boyd began spying for the Confederacy when Union troops invaded her Martinsburg, Virginia home in 1861. When one of the Federal soldiers manhandled her mother, Boyd shot and killed him. Exonerated in the soldier's death, an emboldened Boyd managed to befriend the Union soldiers left to guard her, and used her slave, Eliza, to pass information confided in her by the soldiers along to Confederate officers. Boyd was caught at her first attempt at spying - and threatened with death - but she did not stop her activities; rather, she vowed to find a better way.

Boyd's chance presented itself at her father's hotel. She eavesdropped on conversations the Union officers staying at the hotel conducted about military affairs, and learned enough to inform General Stonewall Jackson about their regiment and activities. This time, Boyd delivered her intelligence firsthand, moving through Union lines, and reportedly drawing close enough to the action to return with bullet holes in her skirts. The information she provided allowed the Confederate army to advance on Federal troops at Fort Royal.

However, Boyd's daring acts of espionage were drawn to a halt when a beau gave her up to Union authorities in 1862. She was held in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington for a month, then released, but found herself in the hoosegow again shortly. Once again, she managed to be set free, and traveled to England, where she married a Union officer.

Boyd wasn't the only female spy operating in Virginia. In the Confederate capital of Richmond, Elizabeth Van Lew, known as "Crazy Bet," was providing the Union with intelligence while allowing her Confederate neighbors to consider her insane.

*Slave power is arrogant, is jealous and intrusive, is cruel, is despotic, not only over the slave but over the community, the state.* Elizabeth Van Lew

Van Lew, born to a wealthy and prominent Richmond family, was educated by Quakers in Philadelphia. She returned to Richmond an avowed abolitionist, going so far as to convince her mother to free the family's slaves.

Her espionage activity began soon after the start of the war. To the distress of her neighbors, she openly supported the Union; soon she concentrated her efforts on aiding Federal prisoners at the Libby Prison, taking them food, books, and paper. Soon she began smuggling information about Confederate activities from the prisoners to Union officers, including General Ulysses S. Grant.

To hide her activities from her Confederate neighbors, Van Lew behaved oddly - dressing in old clothes, talking to herself, refusing to comb her hair - oddly enough that people began to think she was insane, and to call her "Crazy Bet." Far from insane, Van Lew was hailed by Grant as the provider of some of the most important intelligence gathered during the war. One of Van Lew's more inventive strategies involved a code she developed for disguising information, which she often sent to Union officers in hollowed out eggs. She also used former slaves in an espionage network, one of which, Mary Elizabeth Bower, was employed in the Confederate White House.

Belle Boyd and Elizabeth Van Lew are only two of the many women who aided their respective countries during the Civil War by spying. These women took a risk that they knew had longstanding ramifications; many who were outed as spies, such as Van Lew, found themselves shunned in polite society after the war. Their controversial efforts not only aided the war effort - they aided the progression of women for years to come.

# Unconditional Surrender - Ulysses S. Grant during the Civil War

A failed farmer, businessman, and bill collector. A president roundly criticized as a supporter of corruption. Ulysses S. Grant was not an astute businessman, or even an inspired president; however, as a soldier, he was a success. Grant's leadership of the U.S. Army during the Civil War made him one of the most celebrated and respected generals that the U.S. has ever produced. His was an unqualified success, one that few would have predicted.

Born in Ohio in 1822, Hiram Ulysses Grant appealed to his U.S. Congressman, Thomas L. Hamer, for admission to West Point at the age of 17. Hamer unwittingly gave Hiram Ulysses Grant the name he would become known for - apparently confused as to the young Grant's full name, Hamer nominated him as "Ulysses S. Grant," the S. short for Simpson, Grant's mother's maiden name.

*Although a soldier by profession, I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and I have never advocated it, except as a means of peace.* Ulysses S. Grant

An unexceptional student, Grant graduated from West Point in 1843, 21st in a class of 39. Although he was a reputable horseman, who would have seemed a natural for the cavalry, Grant was instead appointed regimental quartermaster in the U.S. Army. He served as quartermaster in the Mexican-American War, and was twice brevetted for bravery during the war.

After the war ended in 1848, Grant remained with the Army, stationed at various points West. He'd been made captain by 1854 when he abruptly resigned from the Army. A heavy drinker throughout his life, the rumor that he was found drunk on duty and given the choice of resignation or court martial hounded Grant for years afterward.

Civilian life did not agree with Grant; he failed at several ventures until settling in his father's Illinois leather goods store in 1860. For Grant, the secession and Civil War that followed could not have come at a better time. When Lincoln called for volunteers after the attack on Fort Sumter, Grant wasted no time recruiting a company and accepting an offer by the Illinois governor to train volunteer regiments.

*The art of war is simple enough. Find out where your enemy is. Get at him as soon as you can. Strike him as hard as you can, and keep moving on.* Ulysses S. Grant

Grant spent the first year of the war in Missouri, and it wasn't until he captured two Tennessee Confederate posts, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, the two first major Union victories of the war, that Grant distinguished himself. Accepting "no terms except unconditional and immediate surrender," Grant took over 12,000 Confederate prisoners, gaining a promotion to major general from President Lincoln and becoming a national hero in the process.

However, Grant's newfound glory was not without drawbacks; his commanding general, Henry W. Halleck, took issue both with Grant's reputed drinking problem and his visit with Halleck's rival, Don Carlos Buell, and attempted to relieve Grant of the command of what was then known as the Army of West Tennessee. Intervention by Lincoln prevented Grant's dismissal. Problems with Halleck proved so distressing to Grant that he considered resigning from the Army.

Halleck soon achieved a position in Washington, leaving Grant as Major General of what was now

known as the Army of the Tennessee. Grant's 1863 Vicksburg Campaign would leave no doubt that Halleck's replacement was more accomplished than Halleck himself; celebrated in the annals of military history, Grant's strategy to take this important Confederate city was also a daring and unheard of maneuver. Grant took his troops to enemy territory, operating without the customary supply lines, and in short order destroyed the railroad connecting Vicksburg to the rest of the country. Surrounding Confederate General Pemberton's troops, who now had no supply line themselves, Grant forced Pemberton - and the southwest part of the Confederacy - into submission. This achievement, which coincided with the Union victory at Gettysburg, crippled the Confederacy.

*In every battle there comes a time when both sides consider themselves beaten, then he who continues the attack wins.* Ulysses S. Grant

It was on to Chattanooga, and a spectacular Union victory, orchestrated by Grant. Lincoln bestowed upon Grant the command of the entire U.S. Army, and Grant paid him back in kind with a strategy that not only won the war, but won Lincoln re-election.

As General-in-Chief, Grant moved his headquarters to Virginia, where he set in motion the plan for coordinated attack against the Confederacy. Grant, along with George Meade and Benjamin Butler, would go up against General Robert E. Lee and the formidable Army of Northern Virginia, while Franz Sigel would take the Shenandoah Valley, Sherman would take Georgia, while other sieges would be set upon railroads in West Virginia and the city of Mobile. Grant's plan was novel; he was the first general to undertake a unified attack in so many different regions, and the first to propose total war, in which civilians and cities would be attacked as well as armies.

While Sherman, Sigel, and others wrought destruction throughout the South, Grant dug in for a battle against Lee that would last for nearly a year. Referred to as the Overland Campaign, Grant's plan to take down Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia was enacted at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. Although many of the battles that ensued could rightfully be called draws, any loss was devastating to Lee, whose numbers were growing steadily smaller.

By the autumn of 1864, Sherman had taken Atlanta, and Union victories on other fronts had assured the North that the war was turning in their favor. Lincoln was reelected due to this turn of the tide. He had Grant to thank not only for the Union's growing dominance, but for his second term.

Grant finally ran Lee out of the Confederate capital of Richmond in April of 1865, and on April 9th, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House. The long, bloody war was over, and Grant had emerged as the hero of the Union.

# The *H.L. Hunley* - Civil War Submarine

On August 8, 2000, a crowd gathered at Charleston Harbor in South Carolina. They were there to watch the recovery of a vessel that had been underwater for 136 years, a vessel that had been touted as the most important underwater archaeological find of the 20th century.

The crowd was awaiting the recovery of the *H.L. Hunley*, the Civil War-era submarine that is widely recognized as the first submarine to actually sink a warship. While the excavation of the *Hunley* was an important and exciting event, the history of the ship is just as intriguing and significant.

While submarines already boasted nearly 100 years of history in the United States, the first being used during the American Revolution, the Confederate *Hunley* was the first submarine that could truly be considered a precursor to the modern submarine.

The story of the *Hunley* begins in New Orleans in 1862. Horace Lawson Hunley, James McClintock, and Baxter Watson began work on a small submarine dubbed the *Pioneer*. Although the *Pioneer* was tested in the Mississippi River, work on the small submarine was abandoned when the Union Army began to converge on New Orleans.

Hunley, McClintock, and Watson moved on to Mobile, Alabama, where they began to work with machinists Thomas Park and Thomas Lyons. Another submarine, *American Diver*, was constructed and abandoned as too slow before the men began construction on what would become the *Hunley*.

Known during development and construction as "the porpoise," the *Hunley* lived up to her nickname; a sleek design with an appearance years ahead of her time, the *Hunley* was a 40 foot long watercraft made especially for subverting and destroying Union boats.

The *Hunley* was a relatively small watercraft, with a hull height of only a little over four feet, designed to be manned by a crew of eight - seven to turn the hand-cranked propeller, one to direct and steer her. At each end of the vessel were ballast tanks that could be flooded by valves to allow the vessel to travel underwater or pumped dry by hand pumps when the vessel needed to come to the surface. These ballast tanks were supported by iron weights that were bolted to the underside of the *Hunley*; if the vessel needed to rise to the surface quickly, these ballasts could be dropped from inside the vessel.

After a successful demonstration, the *Hunley* was shipped to Charleston by rail and drafted into service by the Confederate Navy, with decidedly mixed results; two test runs of the vessel claimed the lives of thirteen men, including her inventor, Horace Lawson Hunley.

Undaunted by the *Hunley's* less-than-stellar record, the Confederate Navy charged on ahead with plans for the vessel, and on February 17, 1864, the submarine was employed in her first - and only - mission: the sinking of the *USS Housatonic*.

The Union blockade of southern ports had paralyzed the South, particularly the blockade on Charleston. The *Housatonic*, 1240-ton steam-powered warship, equipped with a dozen large cannons, was employed in the blockade of Charleston Harbor.

Confederate Naval Lieutenant George E. Dixon, along with a crew of seven men who'd volunteered for the *Hunley's* first mission, attacked the *Housatonic*, and managed to bring the ship down with a torpedo to the hull. The *Housatonic* and five of her crew were at the bottom of the harbor in a matter of minutes; the *Hunley* was to meet a similar fate.

The reasons for the *Hunley's* sinking are unclear. It has been theorized that the torpedo that sunk the *Housatonic* also damaged the *Hunley*, as well, or that the torpedo actually misfired, taking the submarine down along with the *Housatonic*. Whatever the reason, the submarine sunk in the Charleston Harbor with all eight of her crew inside.

Irregardless of her tragic fate, the *Hunley* proved to naval engineers that a submarine watercraft could indeed be created for destruction of enemy ships, changing modern naval warfare forever.

After her excavation in 2000, the *Hunley* was taken to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center at the decommissioned Charleston Navy Yard, where she now rests in a specially designed water tank while she is under the process of conservation. In 2004, her crew, identified by DNA testing, was laid to rest with full military honors at Charleston's Magnolia Cemetery.

# Thomas Jonathan Jackson - Stonewall of the Confederacy

Aside from Robert E. Lee, no figure from the Confederacy was more beloved during the Civil War, or glorified afterward than General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson. Revered by his compatriots, respected by his foes, studied by military students even today, Jackson was an intriguing man whose shadow loomed large the duration of the war, despite the fact that he died from injuries sustained at Chancellorsville in 1863, the midpoint of the war.

Yet Jackson's life outside the military is just as intriguing. The history of the Civil War is people with many fascinating characters, but even in this pantheon, Jackson stands out as one of the most fascinating, a man who would have been remarkable had the Civil War never happened.

Before entering the Confederate Army, Jackson was first a teacher in a community school and later an instructor at Virginia Military Institute, despite the fact that he himself was largely self-educated. He did not, however, limit his teaching to military students and white children; going against one of the tenets of the cause he supported, Jackson actively educated and assisted slaves.

## Jackson the Teacher

*Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.* Thomas Jonathan Jackson

Thomas Jonathan Jackson lacked formal education during the majority of his formative years. An orphan at a young age, Jackson was sent to live with several family members; one of these was an uncle, Cummins Jackson, was a schoolteacher, and Jackson was able to attend school sporadically during his time with his uncle.

When he was unable to attend school, Jackson educated himself - and others. He made a bargain with one of his uncle's slaves, the bargain being that if the slave provided Jackson with pineknobs, by which he read at night after completing his chores, he would teach the slave to read. Teaching a slave to read was illegal in Virginia, where Jackson was born and reared. As a teenager, Jackson taught at a community school.

At age 18, Jackson entered West Point. His uneven schooling made passing the entrance exams difficult, but Jackson persevered, eventually graduating 17th out of 59 students.

After serving several years in the military, including service during the Mexican-American War, Jackson took a position at Virginia Military Institute (VMI) in Lexington. As Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Instructor of Artillery, Jackson was an exacting and demanding instructor who was unpopular with students, who were confounded by his stern nature and high standards. However, his theories, theories that would be proven during the Civil War, are still taught at VMI today.

His popularity was much greater with the African-American residents of Lexington. The slave he taught to read was the first of many African-Americans that Jackson taught, despite the fact that the education of blacks was illegal, and in fact a punishable offense.

A fervent Presbyterian, Jackson spent much of his time away from VMI pursuing religious endeavors. One of the pursuits that was closest to his heart were the bible studies that he conducted with African-American children and adults. While the religious education of the African-American students of

Jackson's bible classes was foremost in his mind, he also taught them to read the Scripture, and rewarded their efforts by giving them bibles and other books, books that they were ostensibly forbidden by law to read.

Jackson's bible studies were often attended by more than one hundred persons, and his stature in the African-American community grew. He was approached by several slaves, who asked that he buy them, then allow them to work for wages to buy their freedom, and he did so on more than one occasion. The slave he taught to read as a teenager escaped to Canada via the Underground Railroad.

His dedication to the African-Americans he taught at the Presbyterian church did not waver after he left to join the war effort. He wrote to his pastor, during the war, saying:

*In my tent last night, after a fatiguing day's service, I remembered that I failed to send a contribution for our colored Sunday school. Enclosed you will find a check for that object, which please acknowledge at your earliest convenience and oblige yours faithfully.*

He consistently sent money to his church so that the education of the African-Americans he'd undertaken could continue in his absence.

While Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson will be remembered chiefly for his military accomplishments during the Civil War, these accomplishments are hardly what Jackson himself would have considered his greatest achievement, nor are they the most remarkable aspect of Jackson's remarkable life.

Source: *Stonewall Jackson, The Man, The Soldier, The Legend* - James I. Robertson

# Arlington - from Plantation to Cemetery

*Arlington...where my affections and attachments are more strongly placed than any other place in the world.* Robert E. Lee

1864. Beautiful Arlington House, the family home of General Robert E. Lee and his family, is in a shambles. The rose gardens have been turned into cemeteries. Soldiers are buried just outside the front door. Brigadier General Irvin McDowell has taken over the home for his headquarters. Yet the home still belongs to the Lee family - but not for long.

With her husband, Robert E. Lee, serving with the Army of Northern Virginia, Mary Anna Custis Lee, after moving from one of the family's plantations to the other, has taken up residence in the Confederate capitol of Richmond. It is here that she receives the news that because she did not pay the property taxes on Arlington *in person*, her family's home will be sold. On January 11, 1864, Arlington was offered for public sale, and was purchased by a tax commissioner for "government use, for war, military, charitable and educational purposes."

And thus an historical plantation, with ties to George Washington, was taken - illegally, as it would turn out - from the Lee family, who would never step foot inside the home again. The story of Arlington is a bittersweet metaphor for the Civil War itself.

Arlington House was built by George Washington Parke Custis, a step-grandson of George Washington. Custis, an eminent citizen and planter in Alexandria County, Virginia, commissioned George Hadfield, the architect who had worked on the U.S. Capitol building, to design the home, which was named for the Custis family homestead in Eastern Virginia, but was to be a memorial to the memory of George Washington. By 1804, the impressive Greek Revival mansion was complete, and the 1,100 acre plantation became the primary residence for the Custis family.

Custis died in 1857, leaving only one surviving child, Mary Anna Randolph Custis Lee. Mary Anna, who'd married Robert E. Lee in 1831 at Arlington, was to have the use of Arlington for her lifetime, after which it would pass on to her eldest son, George Washington Custis Lee.

Most of Robert E. and Mary Anna Custis Lee's married life was spent at Arlington, what wasn't spent traveling between military assignments during Lee's tenure in the U.S. Army. Although the two owned other plantations, Arlington was closest to both their hearts. When Mary Anna inherited Arlington, the estate was in poor shape; Lee, as the legal executor of the estate, took a leave of absence from the Army that lasted until 1860. By 1859, Lee had made the plantation profitable again.

*"War is inevitable, and there is no telling when it will burst around you . . . You have to move and make arrangements to go to some point of safety which you must select. The Mount Vernon plate and pictures ought to be secured. Keep quiet while you remain, and in your preparations . . . May God keep and preserve you and have mercy on all our people."* Robert E. Lee, to Mary Anna Custis Lee, 1861

When the possibility of civil war seemed imminent in 1861, President Abraham Lincoln offered U.S. Army Colonel Robert E. Lee, a 35-year veteran, command of the U.S. Army. Lee, who felt he could not go against Virginia if the state chose to secede, declined. In doing so, he sealed the fate of Arlington.

Arlington's close proximity to Washington D.C. Put the house in a peculiar - and treacherous - position, one that Lee knew all too well. After leaving Arlington to join the Army of Northern Virginia, Lee

beseched his wife, Mary Anna, to leave as well. Mary Anna never considered the move to be permanent; however, she did arrange to send some of the family's Arlington heirlooms to safety.

Almost as soon as the Lees vacated Arlington, Federal troops moved in, using the home as a headquarters, freeing the few slaves who still remained, and looting the house for any valuables that remained, many of which had already been removed to the U.S. Patent Office, ostensibly for safekeeping.

Many of those who occupied Arlington felt that the destruction of the property was Lee's due, as a traitor to the Army he'd faithfully served in for most of his adult life. None, however, was as vengeful as Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. Meigs, a Georgia native who'd served under Lee in the Army, and who despised Southerners who took up arms against the Union, ordered that the grounds of Arlington be used for a cemetery. Despite the fact that the home still belonged to the Lees, Meigs ordered that graves be placed at the front door of the mansion, in order to prevent the Lees from ever returning to their home. When, Meigs' own son was killed in the war, Meigs saw to it that he, too, was buried at Arlington.

*"It is better to make up our minds to a general loss. They cannot take away the remembrance of the spot, and the memories of those that to us rendered it sacred. That will remain to us as long as life will last, and that we can preserve."* Robert E. Lee, to Mary Anna Custis Lee, regarding Arlington.

By the war's end, with Arlington seized, it was clear that the Lees would never return to their home. The plantation was now a national military cemetery, the home used for offices. Robert E. Lee never challenged the seizure of the plantation; however, in 1870, after his Lee's death, George Washington Custis Lee, sued for compensation for the home, which was rightfully his according to his grandfather's will. A Supreme Court decision in 1882 ruled in favor of Custis Lee, and he was awarded a \$150,000 judgment, half of what he'd sought.

Although Arlington was taken from the Lee family, the home today stands as a memorial to Lee, and has been restored as a museum.

# War on the Border

As impending civil war became a reality rather than a possibility, every state in the United States has a decision to make - whether to stay with the Union or join the nascent Confederacy.

For states where slavery had been abolished, the decision was clear. For those states where slavery was still a legal institution, the decision of whether to remain loyal to the Union or take sides with the Confederacy was much more difficult. For some of these states, the only option was neutrality. Neutrality, however, was an option that proved nearly as perilous as joining the fight.

Five states either openly chose neutrality or were slave states that refused to leave the Union, and became known as border states. Most of these states - Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia - had reasons for declining to take a side that varied from state to state; however, the reasons for abstaining from engagement in the war boiled down to the fact that in most of these states, slaveholders and those who were either against slavery were often split evenly.

Delaware was a border state in name only. Surrounded by free states, Delaware declined to leave the Union despite the fact that it was still a slave holding state. Although slavery had been widespread in Delaware during the colonial period, by the 1860s, slavery was on the wane. Abolishment of slavery had come to the legislature on several occasions, but had been narrowly defeated each time. Most of Delaware's African-American population was free by the time of the Civil War, and Delaware did not muster any regiments for the Confederacy.

Like Delaware, Maryland declined to leave the Union as well. However, dissent between slaveholders and those who opposed slavery was rife in Maryland, and the state sent troops to both the Union and the Confederacy. Complicating matters further was President Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus, which had resulted in the imprisonment of several Maryland state legislators and the mayor and police chief of Baltimore, all of whom had supported secession.

Unlike Delaware, Maryland's close proximity to Washington made it the site of several battles and skirmishes during the war. The single bloodiest day of fighting during the war took place at Antietam in 1862.

Abraham Lincoln, himself a native of Kentucky, is known to have said of the state, "I hope to have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky." However, Kentucky was also the birthplace of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and this coincidence was typical of the division in Kentucky regarding the war.

Kentucky was a slave state, with a large population of slaves, but was also home to many who either did not own slaves or opposed slavery. Although Kentucky declared neutrality, the state was occupied by both Confederate and Union troops, and sent men to both armies. Bloody battles occurred at Mill Springs and Perryville, and numerous other skirmishes occurred throughout the state. Part of the western side of the state attempted to secede *from* Kentucky, and was recognized by the Confederacy, but the Union presence in Kentucky overrode the Confederate sentiment, and the state officially remained neutral.

Missouri, not unlike Kentucky, was populated by both slavery supporters and those who opposed the institution, and likewise became a battleground both for the Federal and Confederate troops, and its own residents.

Missouri declined to leave the Union, but Confederate sympathies were rampant in the state, supported by Governor Claiborne Jackson and other state legislators. Attempts by Jackson to arm the Confederacy resulted first in the imprisonment of the state militia to Union Captain Nathaniel Lyon, which ended in a bloody riot, and finally in the exile of the state government to Confederate Arkansas. The provisional government, supported by Lincoln, added to the Union presence in the state, and much of the fighting in Missouri was done by guerrilla gangs such as Quantrill's raiders, who attacked Union troops and civilian supporters of the Union alike.

Nowhere, however, were division more deep and destructive than in Virginia. When Virginia chose to secede, the long-simmering disagreements between the powerful southeast part of the state and northwestern part of the state, which considered itself disenfranchised, boiled over. Most of this ill-will centered on the fact that the southeast part of the state, which held a large number of slaves, was awarded more delegates than the northwest region, where whites outnumbered African-Americans. Slavery, then, was an issue, but not in the sense that it was in other border states.

Upon Virginia's secession, the Wheeling Convention, named for the town of Wheeling, and consisting of those from the northwestern area, voted to repeal secession. This resulted in what was known as the Restored Government of Virginia, which established what became known as West Virginia, and separated the two parts of Virginia.

Not surprisingly, sentiment for both the Union and Confederacy was strong in the new West Virginia. Those who joined the Federal and Confederate armies were nearly equal in numbers. Guerrilla warfare in the new state was rampant, and lasted until 1865.

The border states were often the sites of some of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, a fact that is both ironic and understandable. The "brother against brother" situations that typified the war were never more prevalent than in states where the populace was as divided amongst themselves as the Union and the Confederacy were.

# The Almost-Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

The assassination of President Abraham Lincoln in 1865 is one of the most infamous events in American history, one that undoubtedly changed the course of history as far as Reconstruction in the South is concerned.

Few realize, however, that the assassination that took Lincoln's life was not the first attempt on his life; the first attempt to assassinate Lincoln was intended to prevent him from ever becoming president, and came shortly before he took office in 1861.

The election of Lincoln to the presidency had literally split the country in two. Despite the fact that Lincoln was much more moderate on the subject of slavery than the abolitionist candidates that had campaigned in the North, even the moderate Lincoln's election to the presidency was seen as an affront to slavery's supporters in the South, and almost as soon as the election was decided, what would become known as Secession Winter began as southern states, first South Carolina, seceded from the Union like falling dominoes.

Nowhere was the split between Lincoln's supporters and those who opposed him more divisive than in the area around the nation's capitol, Washington D.C. Despite its position as the capitol of the United States, and therefore the Union, Washington and the area that surrounded it - including Baltimore, Maryland - were decidedly southern in nature; a large number of slaves were held in the area around and including Washington D.C.

As the date of Lincoln's inauguration and arrival in Washington neared, so did the discord among the proslavery factions who believed that abolishment of slavery would follow Lincoln into the capitol.

According to the CIA's website:

One rumor in particular reached devout Lincoln supporter Allan Pinkerton, a private detective who'd been hired to derail some of the plots to thwart the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. At least one these plots was apparently to sever ties between Baltimore and Washington by destroying bridges and railroad lines, a plot hatched by Baltimore secessionists, possibly members of the infamous Plug-Uglies gang, who'd terrorized Baltimore for years, assassinating local politicians and inciting riots during elections.

Meanwhile, Lincoln was enroute to Washington from his hometown of Springfield, Illinois. He planned to stop in Baltimore for a speaking engagement, and according to the CIA, the intelligence Pinkerton uncovered revealed that during Lincoln's visit:

*While secessionists... whipped up a riot, a barber who called himself Captain Ferrandini would kill Lincoln, vanish into the mob, and slip away to the South. Baltimore police would have only a small force at the scene, under orders from the mayor and chief of police, both Southern sympathizers.*

Pinkerton, convinced that the plot he'd learned of was a serious threat, met Lincoln at a stop in Chicago, and insisted that he bypass Baltimore altogether, arriving instead in Washington ahead of scheduled, disguised, just in case there were any planned attempts awaiting him in Washington, as well.

At first Lincoln dismissed Pinkerton's warning, stubbornly refusing to abandon the stop in Baltimore. However, Lincoln was later informed that other detectives, working for Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army and Charles Pomeroy Stone, had also uncovered the same

plot, independently of Pinkerton. With this knowledge, and at his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln's, urging, Lincoln finally agreed to go instead to Washington.

Disguised with a beard that he'd later become known for, walking hunched-over with a cane, Lincoln arrived in Washington and decamped to the Willard Hotel, where observers gazed in wonder at the bearded, bent figure that many would later be surprised to discover was their new president.

Ignominious arrival or not, Lincoln successfully evaded any of those who would have prevented him from taking office.

On March 4, 1861, Lincoln, surrounded by bodyguards and a number of federal regiments, gave his inaugural speech in front of the U.S. Capitol building. Addressing his supporters and secessions alike, Lincoln declared that, "I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments," and reminded listeners that the purpose of the Constitution was to "form a more perfect union."

In conclusion, Lincoln said, perhaps acknowledging the attempt on his life:

*every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.*

# Mary Todd Lincoln and Varina Davis Howell

Not unlike their husbands, Mary Todd Lincoln and Varina Davis Howell had much in common. Both were first ladies of countries besieged by war. Both women grew up in prosperous, slave-owning families. Both were well-educated, better educated, in fact, than most women of the day. Both were often ridiculed and intensely disliked by those who worked closely with their husbands. Although the Civil War divided them, Mary Todd Lincoln and Varina Davis Howell were more alike than different.

## Mary Todd Lincoln

Mary Todd Lincoln was born in Lexington, Kentucky in 1813 to Robert Todd, a well-to-do shopkeeper and state senator who was eminent in Lexington. Her father, uncharacteristically for the time, insisted that Mary have an education; consequently, eight year-old Mary was sent to Shelby Female Academy, and went on to complete her education at Madame Victorie Mentelle's Select Academy for Young Ladies, near her home in Lexington.

After finishing her education, Mary went to Illinois to live with her sister, Elizabeth, the wife of a prominent Springfield citizen. Because of the social standing of her sister, Mary was introduced into society in Illinois, where she enjoyed the status of a young belle. Two of the beaux who courted her in Illinois were Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln.

It was Lincoln who won Mary's heart, and after a tortuous engagement, opposed by her family and broken off at least once, Mary and Abraham Lincoln finally married in 1842.

Mary's life as the wife of a poor country lawyer would have been in sharp contrast to her upbringing; the Lincolns' first home as newlyweds was an \$8 a week room in a tavern. However, despite the privations, the Lincolns were happy, and had four sons together - Robert Todd, born in 1843, Edward Baker, born in 1846, William Wallace, born in 1850, and Thomas, known as Tad, in 1853. She would lose two of these sons, Eddie and Willie, in childhood.

Mary Todd Lincoln was as much, or more politically ambitious for her husband as he was for himself. In addition to keeping up with the political news of the day, discussing politics with him - and influencing many of his views - she was convinced that he would someday be president.

She supported her husband in his position as a member of the House of Representatives, and when he ran for president, used her connections and education to dispel the notion that she and her husband were backwoods ignorants, a popular notion at a time when few presidents came from the "west."

Mary took her position as first lady in anything but a welcoming climate. Many thought that Mary was a spy for the South, despite the fact that she herself was a strong supporter of both the Union and abolition of slavery. Her mercurial temperament convinced many that she was insane, and her lavish entertainments at the White House during wartime made others perceive her as frivolous.

The death of her son Willie in 1862 and the assassination of Lincoln in 1865 were blows from which Mary Todd Lincoln never fully recovered. Her mental and physical health declined drastically. At one point, she was confined to an asylum. She died in 1882, having outlived all her children but one, broken by the losses she'd suffered.

## Varina Howell Davis

Born in 1826 on her family's prosperous Mississippi plantation, Varina Howell, like Mary Todd

Lincoln, enjoyed an education that many women of the time were denied. Educated by a private tutor, then at an exclusive finishing school in Philadelphia, Varina grew up with an interest in politics and literature alike.

While home from school for Christmas, Varina met Jefferson Davis. Davis, a widower who was 36 to Varina's 17, began to court Varina, a courtship her parents strongly opposed, both due to the age difference and to Davis' political beliefs - he was a Democrat, the Howells were Whigs.

Despite her parents opposition, Varina and Davis married in 1845. They had six children. Davis, then Secretary of War, spent much time in Washington, and Varina joined him there, where she gained a reputation as a wonderful hostess while also assisting her husband in his political aspirations.

When Davis was elected President of the Confederate States of America, he and Varina moved from Mississippi to Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capitol. Her influence over Davis was such that some of his commanders and cabinet ministers not only feared and resented her, but found that being in her good stead was not only useful but essential.

Like Mary Todd Lincoln, Varina Howell Davis found herself the subject of scrutiny during the war. She, too, was criticized for entertaining at the Confederate White House during the war - some criticized her for entertaining too much, others contended she did not entertain enough. Her family's northern roots - her grandfather had been a several-term governor of New Jersey - caused her loyalty to be called into question, and the fact that she openly addressed gossip caused her to be labeled as ill-bred.

After the war, the Davis' fortunes declined forthwith. Jefferson Davis was imprisoned for a spell (Varina actually joined him there for a time - not because of any wrongdoing on her part, but to be near him), and Varina worked tirelessly to have him released and have her family's rights restored under Reconstruction duress. She supported herself by writing her memoirs and pieces for periodicals after her husband's death in 1889. She died in 1905, having outlived all but one of her children, still bitter about her family's treatment after the war.

# A Nation's Shame - Desertion During the Civil War

*The few remaining survivors of the struggle, Northern as well as Southern, will be repelled by the very subject of this book; probably the average reader will question the worth-whileness of an exhaustive study of that which seems to record a nation's shame....Much is to be said in extenuation of the ugly phase of desertion, apparently inseparable from war, but to look it squarely in the face, rather than to cover it up or to ignore it, is to see more of the truth about war and should be another step in the direction of peace. Ella Lonn, 1928*

In 1928, when the majority of those who had served in the civil war were dead, and very few lived who had clear memories of the war, a small book appeared, almost out of nowhere, that explored one of the few statistics about the civil war that was not part of the country's collective history. The book was called "desertion during the civil war," and the author, ella lonn, dared expose the plague of desertion during the conflict, a subject that had escaped historians and academia alike for over 50 years.

No one wants to acknowledge that his or her ancestors may have deserted their duty as a soldier, and knowing this, Lonn forged on ahead with her research, research that was done, for the most part, in the official war records of the Civil War. What Lonn discovered were records that while incomplete and often inaccurate, also proved that desertion was a problem for both the Federal and Confederate Armies.

Desertion during the civil war was long thought of as a uniquely southern problem. this misconception can be directly traced to the reputation of the confederate home guard. The home guard, an organization legitimized by the confederate government, existed ostensibly to protect southern citizens from harm during the war; however, the home guard's duty to capture and return deserters from the confederate army is much better known.

That the Home Guard exercised their right to round up deserters is not in question; the extent to which they did so is less clear. While the popular notion prevails that the Home Guard rounded up Confederate deserters by the herd to return to active duty, the reality is less dramatic. For one thing, Home Guards were not in place in all eleven Southern states until 1863, giving many soldiers two years leeway. Furthermore, by late 1864-early 1865, the Union Army occupied many Southern states, which effectively ended the reign of the Home Guard, and therefore the returning of deserters to the fold.

Although the home guard's role in quelling desertion in the south is perhaps overstated, the fact that desertion was a factor in the confederate defeat is not. as the war dragged on, many of those who'd once supported the lost cause found that their opinions had changed. More importantly, as conditions for southern civilians began to decline rapidly in the last year of the war, many men felt their duties at home to be more essential than those in the army, and deserted to return to their families. As more and more men left the army for home, the already outnumbered confederate shrank considerably, and found itself unable to fend off its enemy.

Frankly, Confederate desertion was not only understandable, but inevitable. The theatre of war largely Southern, and the danger to civilians was not lost on the Confederate soldiers. Nor was the fact that their families were suffering the same privations that they were as the Confederacy became increasingly unable to provide goods for its soldiers and citizens. That as many men stayed to the end

of the war as did is more remarkable, in fact.

Desertion by northern soldiers, however, was more troubling to Lonn, as it has been to many other historians. Union soldiers did not leave their families in the same precarious circumstances as confederate soldiers did. Nor did they continually find themselves without rations of food and clothing. yet, it has been estimated, according to official records of the war, that more union soldiers deserted than did confederate soldiers.

Undoubtedly many Union soldiers deserted for the same reason that their Confederate counterparts did - a longing for home and disgust for war in general. However, there were some aspects of desertion of Union soldiers that had little or nothing in common with those attributed to Confederate desertion. Perhaps the best known aspect of Union desertion was that of hired soldiers. Hired soldiers, commonplace in the North, taking the place of drafted men who did not want to serve, were among the most likely to desert. A great number of the soldiers that served in the Northern forces were hired; however, hired soldiers were largely unheard of in the South.

Lonn was disturbed by the phenomenon of desertion in the union army, writing:

*it may perhaps be said that though Confederate desertion was bad, appallingly so, it was offset by the desertion in the Union ranks. Taking for granted in the present state of our historical information the outcome, the fact that the South must have inevitably had to yield to superior resources and wealth, the Northern desertion is the factor the more to be deplored, as it lengthened the war, by distracting energies and men to struggle with this problem in the persons of the provost marshals and soldiers who might otherwise have been in the field...*

Lonn and her groundbreaking study of desertion are largely forgotten today, except by historians. However, her study gave new insight into a deciding factor of the civil war that is usually dismissed - desertion.

# Fort Fisher - the Last Major Stronghold of the Confederacy

By late 1864 the Confederacy had been strangled by General Ulysses S. Grant's strategy of total war. The Confederate capitol of Richmond was cut off from most of the rest of the Confederacy, due to Grant's capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, Sherman's capture of Atlanta and Savannah, and the occupations of other important cities such as Memphis and New Orleans by Union troops. Railroads had been destroyed. Telegraph lines torn down. The Confederacy was limping into its last days, supplied for the most part by the one town that the Union had thus far found impossible to take - Wilmington, North Carolina.

Wilmington, a port city on the Cape Fear inlet of the Atlantic, was an important trading center for the Confederacy. Southern cotton, tobacco, rice and other exports were traded to European ships, called blockade runners for their ability to get past Union blockades, for items that the Confederacy needed. After Norfolk, Virginia, fell into Union hands in 1862, and with Charleston, South Carolina continually besieged throughout the war, Wilmington became doubly essential to the Confederacy, as it then became the primary port of entry into the foundling nation.

Naturally protected by the fact that the Cape Fear was divided by Smith's Island, which made passage from the Atlantic into Wilmington possible only by the navigation of two narrow channels, channels the Confederacy had made hazardous by planting wreckage and aquatic mines called torpedoes, Wilmington was further supported by several Confederate positions on the small islands which lay at the confluence of the Cape Fear and the Atlantic. None of these barricades was more crucial to protecting Wilmington than Fort Fisher.

The Confederacy had recognized the strategic importance of Wilmington early on, and by 1861 had begun building artillery batteries on the grounds. While artillery batteries were crucial, the building of soil mounds on Fort Fisher, an undertaking that required over 1000 laborers, among them slaves and Lumbee Indians native to the area, were what accounted for the strength of the fortification. Over 30 feet high, the Mound Battery, as it became known, used a locomotive to move the soil into place. The soil construction of Mound Battery made it impervious to Federal salvos, which were easily absorbed into the fortifications.

The Mound Battery was the cornerstone, as it were, of Fort Fisher, but natural aspects of the location also contributed to its strength. The tall pine trees that comprised most of the vegetation on the island provided built-in lookouts that also served to spot blockade runners, who could then be navigated through the treacherous channels that led to Wilmington. It's location in relation to the Atlantic made it impossible for Federal ships to near it without being spotted and turned away by the artillery on the batteries. Fort Fisher was a formidable presence in the Atlantic, and before long, it was the largest fort in the Confederacy.

By late 1864, however, Fort Fisher's days as a Confederate stronghold were numbered. With other Southern cities falling to Union forces like dominoes, defeated and occupied by Federal troops, it was only a matter of time before attention was turned to Wilmington and Fort Fisher.

The first attempt to capture Fort Fisher occurred in December of 1864. On December 24, General Benjamin Butler mounted an amphibious attack on the fort, beginning with naval bombardment. The

bombardment managed to destroy some of the Confederate artillery on shore, and thinking victory was theirs, Union infantry landed on the fort. The Union forces were met by the skeleton crew left by this time at Fort Fisher, aided by General Robert Hoke's troops. Butler, against orders of commanding general Grant, who demanded the fort be sieged if assault failed, withdrew his troops. This resulted in Butler's being relieved of his duties.

Regrouping, Grant waited until January 12 to mount another attack. Under the command of Major General Alfred Terry, 56 ships bombarded Fort Fisher for two and a half days, on both fronts.. On January 15, 8,000 Federal soldiers landed on the soil, and facing siege from both land and water, the Confederate soldiers guarding the fort were forced to retreat, and after 6 hours of fighting, most if it during the night, Commander of the District of Cape Fear General Whiting, who had been injured during the battle, surrendered.

Both Fort Fisher and Wilmington were occupied by Federal installations throughout the remainder of the War. However, due to Fort Fisher's ability to hold off Union forces for the majority of the war, the Cape Fear region was spared the destruction that Sherman and Grant had dealt to other regions in the South during the last year of the war.

# Captured New Orleans

During the Civil War era, New Orleans, with a population of nearly 170,000, was the largest city in the South, and one of the largest cities in the United States. New Orleans was also one of the wealthiest cities in the United States, and most of its income came from two particularly Southern sources - slave trading and cotton.

As a port city, New Orleans was very important to the Southern economy. In addition to slave trading and cotton, tobacco, sugar, and other Southern exports left for ports abroad from New Orleans, and European goods arrived for Southern consumption by way of New Orleans.

But New Orleans wasn't just important to the South. The city was home to several Federal operations, including the New Orleans Mint, the U.S. Customs Office. And as soon as Louisiana seceded from the Union, the struggle to control this important city began.

Despite the presence of the Federal government in New Orleans, the city strongly supported the Confederacy. Many regiments of Confederate soldiers were raised in New Orleans, and the city saw to it that these and other regiments were amply supplied. New Orleans was home to many free persons of color, and even a number of these citizens threw themselves behind the Confederate effort; one of the regiments raised was the Louisiana Native Guard, comprised entirely of free men of color. While the Confederate Army would not accept this regiment, the Louisiana Native Guard was employed to protect the city of New Orleans.

The Union did not intend to let a city as strategically essential as New Orleans go into enemy hands without a fight. In April 1862, after several days of battle at sea, the city of New Orleans fell to the Union, and four years of continual conflict between Union troops stationed in the city and Confederate citizens began.

"Political General" Benjamin Butler was assigned the city of New Orleans. Butler was soon reviled throughout the city as "Beast Butler" for his heavy-handedness in administering the city.

Butler's first order of business in New Orleans was declaring martial law. Under his strict regulations, citizens of New Orleans were subjected to looting by soldiers, seizure of assets, and curfews. Citizens who openly supported the Confederacy or otherwise insulted the Union (or Butler's sensibilities) were jailed - often without trial, and in large numbers.

Easily the most controversial of Butler's acts while administering Union justice in New Orleans, however, was his General Order No. 28 of May 15, which read:

*New Orleans, May 15, 1862. As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject 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.*

For those unfamiliar with the terminology of the Victorian era, "plying her vocation" translated to prostitution.

General Order No. 28, prompted by some real or imagined insult, soon gained national and

international renown - and scorn. Granted, Butler's order was over the top, but he and his soldiers *had* been provoked, on occasion; Confederate New Orleans females, resentful of Union presence in their city and apparently taking matters in their own hands, showed their displeasure in the company of Union soldiers by crossing streets to avoid them, giving them the skunk eye, or singing Confederate songs. The less-civilized ladies spat on the soldiers, and instructed their children to do so, as well.

While allusions to prostitution were enough to reform most of the city's Confederate females, a few who refused to comply were arrested and jailed, including a Mrs. Philip Philips, who spent more than a month in jail for laughing at the funeral procession of a Union officer as it passed her home.

Regardless of its provocation, General Order No. 28 brought more than just scorn down on Butler's head. As far away as Europe he was decried as a brute who dared to affront the gentler sex. Jefferson Davis declared him an outlaw, and promised Butler would be hanged if caught. The international scandal eventually contributed to the removal of Butler from his New Orleans post, after just less than a year of anything but peaceful administration.

Even after Butler's removal, New Orleans remained occupied throughout the conclusion of the war. While the occupation may have been painful - or provocative - for the citizens of the city, it also prevented much of the destruction that other cities in the South suffered from Union hands, preserving both the city's history and heritage.

# Colonel Elmer Ellsworth and the Zouave Regiments

May 25, 1861 was a tragic day for President Abraham Lincoln. Virginia had seceded the day before, making a full scale Civil War a certainty, troubling for Lincoln, who'd conceded to many of the mighty Virginia's demands before the state decided to secede. Yet that was just the beginning. Before the day was gone, one of the Lincoln family's closest friends, Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, would be dead, victim perhaps of his own arrogance. While the day was tragic for Lincoln, it made a martyr of Ellsworth, and the word "Zouave" would become a household word.

While the U.S. Army had a strong presence in the Civil War, many of the soldiers who served were not members of the army, but rather members of local militias who'd heeded Lincoln's call for volunteers. These volunteer militias were usually outfitted by their hometowns, or, in the case of larger state militias, their home state. None of these local regiments cut a more dashing figure than the many Zouave regiments, which were found both in the North and South.

Inspired by French Zouave infantry regiments who served in North Africa, American Zouave regiments adopted the Zouaves' distinctive - and very elaborate - uniform, which, although adapted with varying degrees by different regiments, typically consisted of short, closely-tailored jackets paired with wide-legged pantaloons known as chasseurs, and dependent on the regiment, adorned with a tasseled fez and/or turban, wide sash, and leather cuffs for the calves.

Despite the expense of outfitting such royally attired regiments, Zouave militias flourished at the beginning of the war. Over 70 volunteer Zouave regiments supported the Union, and around 25 Zouave companies rallied for the Confederacy. One can only imagine the confusion when opposing Zouave regiments met one another on the battlefield.

Their elaborate attire aside, the other conspicuous attribute of the Zouaves was their adherence to the demanding drilling that had been the hallmark of the original Zouaves. But what accounts for the popularity of French-styled regiments in America during the Civil War era?

In a word - Ellsworth. Elmer Ellsworth, a diminutive if dashing figure, did more to popularize the Zouave craze in Civil War era America than any other. Ellsworth, a would-be businessman and attorney who'd practiced with Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, was a lifelong student of military history and theory. He became involved with the Illinois state militia, and after meeting Charles DeVilliers, a French Zouave veteran, Ellsworth began to study the infantry drills of the Zouaves.

From Springfield Ellsworth moved to Chicago, where he took a local militia group from an uninspired outfit to an American Zouave regiment, known as the "United States Zouave Cadets." Every detail of the regiment was dictated by Ellsworth, from the design of the Zouave uniform to his demands that members abstain from tobacco and alcohol to the elaborate drills that Ellsworth had adapted from French Zouave manuals.

In 1860, Ellsworth and 50 of his best Zouaves took their show on the road. For six weeks they traveled in 20 cities - including Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore and New York - and competed against local regiments, whom they humbled with their choreographed drills. Local spectators were enthralled both with the Zouaves and especially Ellsworth, and other regiments across the country adapted the Zouave

principles.

While the Civil War may have been dreaded for many, Ellsworth was inspired by the impending conflict, and whipped Manhattan's Volunteer Firemen into the 11th New York Infantry - soon to be dubbed "Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves."

Ellsworth, now Colonel Ellsworth, insisted that his Zouave regiment be allowed to assist in the occupation of the Virginia shore of the Potomac upon Virginia's secession from the Union. His close relationship to Lincoln probably gained him this ill-fated assignment.

Not content to simply occupy, the brazen Ellsworth led his men down the streets of nearby Alexandria the day after Virginia seceded. While his men were "securing" the telegraph office, Ellsworth, who took offense to the Confederate flag flying there, stormed the Marshall House Inn. After cutting down the flag, Ellsworth marched back down the stairs of the inn, only to be killed by a shotgun blast to the chest by the inn's owner, James W. Jackson, who himself was henceforth killed.

In the end, both Ellsworth and the Zouave craze were short-lived. Although state militias persisted throughout the rest of the 19th century, Zouave regiments were few and far between, their brief infamy, due mainly to Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, long past.

# The Boys' War

In 1861, a nine year old boy named John Clem runs away from his Ohio home to attempt to join the 3rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is turned away, as much for his small size as for his age. Undeterred, John Clem tries to join the 22nd Michigan. They also turned him away, but young John was determined; tagging after the 22nd Michigan, the regiment finally relented, and adopted him officially as a drummer boy, unofficially as a mascot. He was allowed to enlist two years later, at the seasoned age of eleven.

John Clem came to national attention, known as the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga" among his many other titles, pictures and drawings of the small boy in his army uniform, almost like a toy soldier, appearing in national publications until The Little Drummer Boy was almost a household name. Clem became a symbol of the strength and power of the Union - a glorious institution for which even boys were willing to give their lives.

He may have been the best-known, but John Clem was hardly the only boy to serve in the Civil War. He was in good company, company incomprehensible in modern times. Eleven year old soldiers. Thirteen year old soldiers. Fifteen year old soldiers. Boys fighting in some of the most brutal, bloody battles in recorded history.

Popular history concludes that the South produced a large number of these boy soldiers, due to the combined factors of a small population in relation to the North and the devastating effect of high casualties on this smaller population. However, while the South certainly contributed many soldiers of a tender age to the cause, the North did, as well. Statistics vary on the subject, but it has been suggested that in the Federal Army alone, more than 1,000,000 of the soldiers were eighteen or under. Of this 1,000,000, about 200,000 were under the age of 16; of this number, 100,000 were fifteen or under, and of this number, 300 were thirteen or under, and around 25 were ten or under.

Confederate statistics regarding soldiers are even less reliable, but according to Burke Davis in *The Civil War: Strange and Fascinating Facts*:

*(From a sample of about 11,000 Confederate soldiers) there was one of thirteen, and three were fourteen; 31 were fifteen; 200 were sixteen; 366 were seventeen; and about a thousand were eighteen.*

Many a brave boy, spurred on by love for their country, or even the publicity that surrounded John Clem's stint as drummer boy, joined up, either officially or unofficially. Like Clem, many of these boys acted as musicians, particularly drummers or buglers, particularly in the Federal Army. These boys soon found that the job of a musicians, who was often out in front of the infantry, also meant being directly in the line of fire.

While musicians were employed in some of the better-funded regiments, most boys who joined the Confederate Army joined as regular enlisted men.

For the boys both North and South who joined the Army, the conditions were even more dangerous than for the older, more seasoned men who joined. These young soldiers were more prone to the illnesses - often due to hunger, cold, or the filthy living conditions common in the camps - that decimated many of the troops on both sides. Those who survived camp life were often picked off during battle. William Black, who had the distinction of being the youngest soldier wounded during the Civil War, had his left hand and arm shattered by an exploding shell - at the age of twelve.

Many of these boys served in capacities that were a challenge for men twice their age. T.D. Claiborne, a student at the Virginia Military Institute, left the academy in 1861 at the age of 13, and is said to have become the captain of the 18th Virginia soon thereafter. Claiborne was killed in 1864, at the age of 17. In Alabama in 1861, T.G. Bean, organized two companies at the University of Alabama, although he himself did not enter service until he was 15, and then served as adjutant of cadet corps accepted into Confederate armies.

Regardless of whether they fought for the Union or the Confederacy, these children turned soldiers were introduced early on to the harsh reality of war. They experienced the same hardships, the same battles, even the same fate as prisoners of war - these young soldiers were not even spared prison when they were captured - as men old enough to be their fathers and grandfathers.

While many of the boy soldiers who served in the Civil War abandoned military careers after the war, the venerable John Clem did not. He retired from the army in 1916, at the youthful age of 65, the last Civil War veteran still in active service.

# Hard Times - Civilian Life During the Civil War

*War is cruelty. There is no use trying to reform it. The crueller it is, the sooner it will be over.* William Tecumseh Sherman

The American Civil War was years in the making. It was inevitable for years before the election of Lincoln to the presidency in 1860, the election that resulted in the secession of Southern states and the formation of the Confederacy. However, despite the fact that war was impending for some time, the people of the United States and the Confederacy - particularly the Confederacy - were unprepared for the reality of life during wartime, and as a result, many civilians suffered the war as keenly as did the soldiers who fought in it.

The first sign for all Americans, North and South, that the war would be felt at home was the disappearance of coinage at the outset of the war. U.S. coins, made from precious metals such as gold, silver, and copper, became scarce as fear of a long, expensive war set in. Hoarding coins became common; and for an economy that relied almost exclusively on coinage, the absence of coins meant that commerce nearly ground to a halt.

Both the United States and the Confederacy attempted to boost consumer confidence by issuing paper currency, including denominations as small as a few cents; while this alleviated some of the problem in Union states, it actually made the problem worse in the Confederacy. At the outset of the war, many Southern sympathizers exchanged their U.S. currency for Confederate currency, but as the war continued and international confidence in the Confederate States of America waned, so did the value of this currency, and many who held Confederate currency found themselves with money worth less than the paper it was printed on.

The problem of not having enough money was both literal and figurative during the Civil War, in both regions, but particularly the South. As Northern blockades and attacks on railroads made trade in the South difficult, everyday items became scarce, and inflation grew uncontrollably. The price of staples such as flour, sugar, and coffee became astronomical in the South; at one point, a barrel of flour cost \$100.

As the blockades persisted, the need the two regions had for each other became obvious - while Northerners often lacked sugar, sugarcane rotted in the canebrakes in the South, where there were not enough hands to pick it. The Northern embargo on salt meant that the South had to produce its own salt, and even though salt mines existed in the South, mining and transportation of the salt was difficult and oftentimes impossible.

Those states that served as battleground states suffered from looting of food and livestock by both armies that left civilians both hungry and unable produce food on their own land. With no livestock, no seed, and in many cases, not enough able bodies to plant and harvest, the women, children, disabled and elderly of these regions where the war often was as close as the nearest pasture. Homes and barns were often burned by the occupying army after everything of value to the troops was looted. The terror of living in a battle zone was visceral; living without the food, shelter and livestock that were taken or destroyed was a lasting hardship.

The result of the lack of food and even of salt in the South was both immediate and felt for years after the war. Illness and disease caused by malnutrition or ingesting insufficient amounts of key vitamins

resulted in death for many, and the harm caused by malnutrition did not go away when the war ended.

While the privation of food was the most widespread and perhaps worst of the sufferings inflicted on civilians during the Civil War, it was hardly the only one. Clothing and shoes became scarce as money to buy the materials to make them became less valuable or disappeared altogether, and people resorted to spinning and weaving their own cloth - when the fibers were available - and making shoe soles from tree bark. Paper and candles became luxury items, and old wallpapers and pine knots were used when necessary.

The Confederacy could not have held out much longer, but it is believed that the terrible conditions that most civilians in the South were enduring toward the end of the war hastened Lee's surrender. Like the soldiers who marched to the battlefield, those left at home were tired of fighting, of starving, and of living in fear, as well.

# Kearny the Magnificent

Despite the fact that he met his fate early in the war, the Union produced few officers as colorful as General Philip Kearny.

Born in 1815 of wealthy New York stock, Kearny was raised by his grandfather after his parents perished while he was still a child. His grandfather insisted that a reluctant Kearny study law; Kearny followed his grandfather's wishes, graduating from Columbia College with a degree in law in 1833, but Kearny's law career was short lived.

His grandfather died in 1836, leaving the young Kearny a millionaire. Kearny then chose a military career, the following year obtaining a commission as a second lieutenant of cavalry in the 1st U.S. Dragoons, under the command of his uncle, Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, and adjutant general was Jefferson Davis.

In 1839, Kearny traveled to France, where he studied cavalry tactics in Saumur, then with the Chasseurs d'Afrique in the Algiers. Kearny adopted the Chausser style of riding into battle with a sword in his right hand, a pistol in his left hand, and his reins in his teeth. His French comrades were impressed, and gave him the nickname "Kearny le Magnifique."

Kearny returned to the U.S. in 1840, eventually becoming aide-de-camp to General Winfield Scott, and accompanying the 1st U.S. Dragoons on an expedition to the Oregon Trail in 1845.

However, by 1846, disappointed in the lack of action he was seeing the Army, Kearny resigned. He was back within a month, when the Mexican-American War began. Kearny was given the assignment of raising a cavalry troop for his 1st U.S. Dragoons, and did so in style, outfitting his 120 men with 120 matched dappled gray horses at his own expense.

Kearny became a hero in Mexico, but after the war's conclusion, Kearny resigned again, impatient with the Army's promotion process. He embarked on an international tour, visiting China and Ceylon before ending up in France, where, despite the fact that he was married, he fell in love with fellow New Yorker Agnes Maxwell. The two set tongues wagging when they moved in together in 1854, even though Kearny was still married to his first wife. He finally received a divorce from his first wife in 1858, and he and Agnes returned to Paris to be married.

Kearny rejoined the Chasseurs in France, losing his arm to amputation after being injured by grapeshot, and earning the French Legion of Honor. He returned to the U.S. upon the outbreak of the Civil War. Although the U.S. Army was reluctant at first to restore Kearny, due to his disability, he nevertheless received command of the 3rd Division of the III Corps.

His bravery - or bravado - obvious, Kearny soon became a favorite of his men, shouting as he led them such memorable lines as, "I'm a one-armed Jersey son-of-a-gun, follow me!" and "don't worry, men, they'll all be firing at me!"

Kearny soon fell out with the much more conservative General George McClellan, often ignoring the General's orders. When ordered by McClellan to retreat at the Battle of Malvern Hill, Kearny responded thus:

*I, Philip Kearny, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat. We ought instead of retreating should follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all responsible for*

*such declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason.*

By the time of the Second Battle of Bull Run, Kearny was now a major general. After the Union army's defeat at the Second Bull Run, the retreating Federal troops met up with Confederates at the Battle of Chantilly on September 1, 1862, a terrible battle marked by thunder, lightning, and heavy rains. Kearny, disregarding warnings not to do so, investigated a gap in the Union line, declaring that "the Rebel bullet that can kill me has not yet been molded." Riding into a Confederate unit, ignoring their demands to surrender, Kearny suffered a bullet to the spine, which killed him instantly.

When Confederate Major General A.P. Hill, found the body of Kearny, he was said to exclaim, "he deserved a better fate than to die in the mud." Kearny's body was returned to the Union, bearing a personal note from General Robert E. Lee. The man who'd famous stated that "I can make men follow me to hell," had found his Confederate bullet, and the admiration of Union and Confederates alike.

# The Old War Horse: James Longstreet

New Orleans, 1874. In the throes of Reconstruction, elections have erupted in riots throughout the city. Major general of militia and state police James Longstreet enters the fray, only to be pulled from his horse, shot - albeit with a spent bullet, then taken prisoner. The former hero of the Confederacy, the now-Republican Longstreet is now called a traitor and a scalawag. Soon after the riot, he and his family flee to Gainesville, Georgia.

In less than ten years, Longstreet went from one of the most prominent generals in the Confederate Army to a virtual pariah in the South. By refusing to cling to the tenets of the glorious Lost Cause, Longstreet became that which the Southerner despised - the scalawag.

Longstreet's upbringing was thoroughly Southern. The son of a South Carolina cotton planter, Longstreet was sent to Augusta, Georgia for schooling, living with his uncle, writer/editor Augustus Baldwin Longstreet. Although admitted to the prestigious West Point, Longstreet's time there was marked by poor grades and disciplinary problems; he graduated 54th of 56 students in 1842. His closest friend while there was Ulysses S. Grant.

*Why do men fight who were born to be brothers?* James Longstreet

After a long military career that included distinctive service during the Mexican-American War, Longstreet left the U.S. Army in 1861 to join the Confederacy, although he had expressed reservations about secession.

Longstreet began to distinguish himself early on in the Civil War. General Robert E. Lee often referred to Longstreet as "the staff in my right hand," and affectionately called him "the old war horse." Lee's confidence in Longstreet was proven by Longstreet's performance at the Bull Runs, Fredericksburg, and Antietam.

However, at Gettysburg, Lee and Longstreet would be divided about the controversial battle strategy that Lee believed would deliver victory, and that Longstreet harbored misgivings about from the beginning - Pickett's Charge.

*I do not want to make this charge. I do not see how it can succeed. I would not make it now but that General Lee has ordered it and expects it.* James Longstreet at Gettysburg.

On July 3, the last day of battle at Gettysburg, Lee gave Longstreet orders to coordinate a massive frontal assault on the Union line, using General George Pickett's division among others. Longstreet felt that the chances of this assault's success were slim, especially compared to the number of casualties that would result.

Longstreet's reservations about the charge proved fateful; instead of delivering the victory that Lee anticipated, Pickett's Charge was a deadly defeat. More than 50% of the Confederate troops who charged the Union forces were casualties. Total losses for the attack were around 6500; of this number, around 1100 were Confederate dead.

Contemporaries and historians blamed Longstreet's delay in following Lee's orders to charge for the bloodbath; however, most of the blame can be traced to the fact that unlike most of his contemporaries, Longstreet openly criticized Lee and his strategy.

*General, if he does not give us good terms, come back and let us fight it out.* James Longstreet to

Robert E. Lee upon Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

Longstreet was severely wounded, resulting in the paralysis of his right arm, at the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864, and thus was out of commission for most of the year. His loss was felt keenly by Lee. Longstreet rejoined Lee in time for the Appomattox and the subsequent surrender. His and Lee's paths divided sharply after the surrender.

After the surrender, Longstreet and his family relocated to New Orleans, as did many former Confederate officers. However, Longstreet soon became anathema to his former brothers in arms; he endorsed his old friend Ulysses S. Grant for president in 1868, going so far as to attend the inauguration ceremonies. Soon thereafter, he was rewarded with an appointment as surveyor of customs in New Orleans.

Longstreet's conversion to the Republican Party resulted in his disavowal by many other Southerners. The Republican Party and Reconstruction were bitterly despised in the South, as was their support of African-American rights, which Longstreet also supported. "Our scalawag is the local leper of the community," wrote Henry Hill of Longstreet, and "is a native, which is so much the worse."

*I hope to live long enough to see my surviving comrades march side by side with the Union veterans along Pennsylvania Avenue, and then I will die happy.* James Longstreet

His reputation destroyed, particularly when Democrats again gained control of the South in the late 1870s, Longstreet retreated to semi-retirement in Georgia.

It was in Georgia that Longstreet wrote his memoirs, *From Manassas to Appomattox*, which was published in 1896. Although greatly admired by later historians, the book did little at the time to restore Longstreet's reputation.

Longstreet outlived many of his peers, living until 1902, still as controversial as ever.

# Jim Limber and the Davis Family

The irony is, on the surface, remarkable. While serving as the First Lady of the Confederacy, living in Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capitol, Varina Howell Davis rescues a young African-American boy from a brutal guardian, and takes him into the Confederate household as a member of the family, an "adopted" son. Such is the legend of Jim Limber, also known as Jim Limber Davis. But is there any truth to this story?

The story of Jim Limber, while not exactly well-known, has been passed down throughout the years, and has been the subject of several articles and at least one book. However, Jim Limber's story has been muddled over time, until the details have become exaggerated or fabricated.

The fact that Jim Limber did indeed reside with the Davis family is documented. Several contemporaries of the Davis family - including author Mary Boykin Chesnut - wrote of Jim Limber's presence in the Davis household. Letters exchanged by members of the Davis family refer to Jim Limber, and there is at least one photograph of Jim Limber in existence, evidently taken at the same time as pictures of the Davis children were taken.

It is not, however, Jim Limber's existence or his being taken in by the Davis family, then, that is in question; what is in question is the relationship between Jim Limber and the Davis family.

Various stories have been recounted both about Jim Limber's introduction to the Davis household and his relationship to the family. Most of these stories recount Varina Davis Howell's circa-1864 observation of Jim Limber, then a child of around 5, being beaten savagely by an African-American guardian, and subsequently taking the child, by force, from the guardian. The First Lady of the Confederacy thereupon took the child to the Confederate White House, treated his wounds, and made him a member of the household. He was a playmate of the Davis children, was beloved by President Jefferson Davis himself, and was adopted as a son of the Davis family. When the Davis family fled Richmond after Lee's surrender, Jim Limber went along, only to be taken from the family by Union officers, crying and clutching to his "family," who begged to be allowed to keep him. Alas, he was taken, and the family never saw him again, despite the fact that Varina Howell Davis searched in vain for him for years.

While these stories of Jim Limber are heartwarming, they are at best exaggerated and at worst fabrication. The truth is perhaps even more remarkable.

Varina Howell Davis did indeed rescue Jim Limber from an abusive guardian; letters from the time corroborate this, as do the writings of Mary Boykin Chesnut. According to Varina Howell Davis' memoirs,

*A little free negro boy whom we had rescued from one of his own color, who had beaten him terribly, lived... with us. Mr. [Jefferson] Davis, notwithstanding his absorbing cares, went to the Mayor's office and had his free papers registered to insure Jim against getting into the power of the oppressor again. Jim Limber, which he said was his name in his every-day clothes... became Jeems Henry Brooks in his best suit on Sunday.*

At various times, Varina Howell Davis mentioned "adopting" the boy; however, the meaning that she attached to the word "adopt" was never intended to connote that the boy had been legally made a member of the family. Incidentally, "James Henry Brooks" is the name that Varina Howell Davis

inscribed on the photograph of Jim Limber that is now part of the collection at the Museum of the Confederacy.

There is some truth to the fact that Jim Limber was forcibly taken from the Davis family, as well. After the family was forced to flee Richmond, they made it as far as Georgia before being caught by Union officials. The officer who escorted the family to their next destination, Captain Charles T. Hudson, threatened to take the child away from the family. Fearing for Jim Limber's fate, the Davis' gave him over to the care of another Union officer, General Rufus Saxton.

Varina Davis Howell later wrote of her poignant separation from Jim Limber, who was given to the custody of tugboat officers,

*Believing that he was going on board to see something and return, he quietly went, but as soon as he found he was going to leave us he fought like a little tiger and was thus engaged the last we saw of him.*

Varina Howell Davis' account of the family's separation from Jim Limber was recalled by Elizabeth Hyde Botume, a Bostonian who came South to teach freed slaves. Botume wrote in her memoirs that Varina Howell Davis turned Jim Limber over to Saxton, accompanied by a note

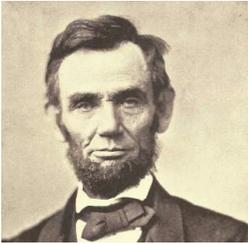
*written with pencil on the blank leaf of a book. I quote from memory. She said:--'I send this boy to you, General Saxton, and beg you to take good care of him... he has shared our fortunes and misfortunes until the present time. But we can do nothing more for him, I send him to you, General Saxton, as you were a friend of our earlier and better times. You will find him affectionate and tractable. I beg you to be kind to him.'* That was the gist of her note.

In none of the memoirs she wrote later in life did Varina Howell Davis ever make reference to attempts to locate Jim Limber; however, she consistently and fondly recalled his time with the family.

The history of Jim Limber's relationship with the Davis family is fascinating, if muddled by sentimentality over the years, despite the fact that it was well-documented by contemporaries of the Davis' and the Davis' themselves.

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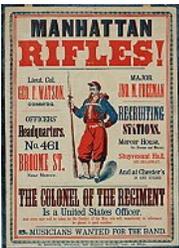
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Cartes de visite, miniature portraits used as calling cards, were extremely popular during the American Civil War. These photographic calling cards, approximately 2½ x 4 inches in size, had been invented in France in the early 1850s, and their popularity quickly spread throughout Europe and eventually to the United States, where the corollary development of the photograph album spurred a collecting craze in the 1860s that became known as Cartomania.

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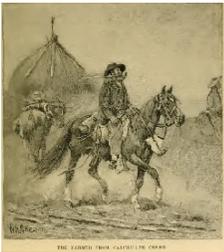
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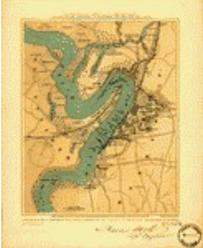
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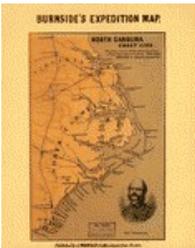
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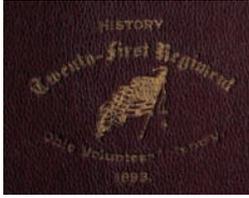
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Ohio in the War: her Statesmen, her Generals and Soldiers in two volumes was authored by Whitelaw Reid in 1868 and its two volumes comprise more than 2000 pages about the historical part of Ohio during the Civil War.

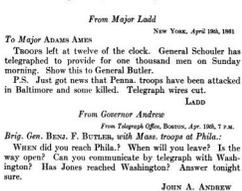
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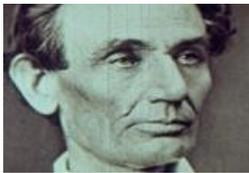
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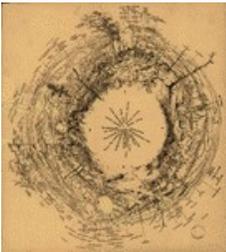
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Southern Generals, Who They Are, and What They Have Done was authored by William Parker Snow in 1865 and runs over 500 pages in length. This books discusses eighteen of the most prominent Southern Generals including Robert E Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Johnston, Cooper, Longstreet, Bragg, Ewell, Stuart, Hill and Hood.

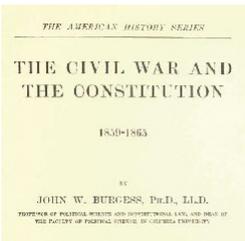
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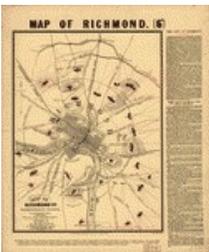
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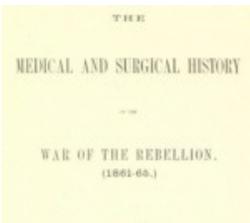
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This book set was authored by John S. C. Abbott and published in 1864-1864 . It has over 1200 pages in its two volumes . It is described as comprising a full and impartial account of the origin and progress of the rebellion, of the various naval and military engagements, of the heroic deeds performed by armies and individuals, and of touching scenes in the field, the camp, the hospital, and the cabin.

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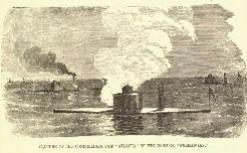
The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion is a multi-volume set originally published after the war detailing surgical cases and diseases. This work consists of numerous statistical summaries relating to diseases, wounds, and deaths in both the Union and Confederate armies, with the overwhelming bulk of material formed from the reports of U.S. medical directors, surgeons, doctors, and hospital staff.

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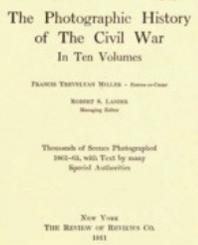
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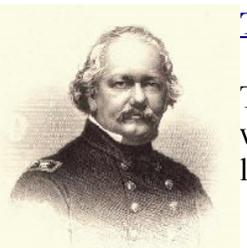
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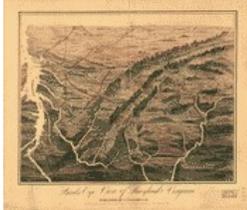
The Portrait Gallery of the War, Civil, Military and Naval: A Biographical Record was authored by Frank Moore and published in 1865. It runs just under 500 pages in length.



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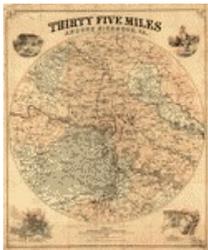
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### **[Virginia Civil War Maps Volume 3 CD](#)**

This CD contains 83 rare historic maps and descriptive pages representing fascinating details about Virginia and its vicinity during the Civil War.

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### **[Women of the Civil War](#)**

A collection of books detailing Brave Women and Their Participation in the War of the Rebellion