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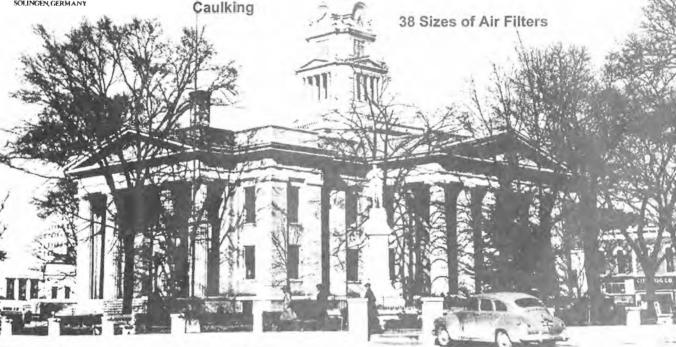
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# CIVIL WAR

by Jack Harwell

Like most of the country, Huntsville was asleep when America went to war with itself. The shots that started the bloodiest war in the nation's history were fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor at 4:30 on the morning of April 12, 1861. It was about thirty minutes earlier in Huntsville (there were no standard time zones then).

The attack on Fort Sumter came 113 days after South Carolina had declared itself independent from the rest of the United States and ninety-one days after Alabama had joined in the rising tide of secession. A secession convention had begun at Montgomery on January 7, and it had been clear from the beginning that the overwhelming sentiment was for withdrawal from the union. It was just as clear that the representatives from Huntsville and northern Alabama did not share this sentiment. They were known as "cooperationists" because they favored acting in concert with the other Southern

states and postponing secession. Three of their leaders — Nicholas Davis, Jeremiah Clemens, and David P. Lewis — were Huntsville men. All three would go over to the Union side before the war was over.

Some in Huntsville were uneasy over secession and the sight of the Stars and Stripes being hauled down from public buildings. They were mollified somewhat by the appointment of one of their own, Leroy Pope Walker, to Jefferson Davis's cabinet on February 21. Davis's desire to foster southern unity led him to appoint one cabinet member from each seceding state; Walker had been named Secretary of War.

The 44-year-old Walker was an interesting choice for a high post in the Confederate government. He was a fervent secessionist but also favored cooperation. He had served as a judge and a legislator but by the time of his appointment he had returned to his home town to practice law.

Walker brought little experience but plenty of energy to his new job in Montgomery. He worked almost unceasingly to insure that Southern troops were properly outfitted and supplied. He also petitioned the other seceding states to provide troops to garrison the Confederacy's coastal fortifications, realizing early on that this was the weak-



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est point in the South's defenses. Walker's frenzied activities would lead him to resign his cabinet post for health reasons after just seven months.

By April 1861, Walker's attention was focused on the two Southern coastal forts still in Union hands. Fort Sumter in South Carolina and Fort Pickens in Florida. Abraham Lincoln had announced his intention to send ships to re-supply Fort Sumter, and P. G. T. Bearegard, commander of Confederate troops in Charleston, was determined that the fort be surrendered before that happened. On April 10, Leroy Pope Walker directed Beauregard to demand the fort's surrender. When that failed, the next day the Secretary of War authorized Beauregard to "reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be most practicable."

The shooting began before dawn the next day. Huntsville would soon learn that their native son had given the order to begin what would be known by some as the "Second American Revolution." When Fort Sumter surrendered two days later, Leroy Pope Walker confidently predicted that the Stars and Bars would fly over the Capitol dome in Washington by the first of May.

News of the fall of Sumter electrified both North and South. Northerners were indignant at being fired on by the rebels; Southerners were delighted at the idea of humbling the government of Abraham Lincoln, whom they considered responsible for the current situation. There was an immediate rush to arms on both sides. The Confederate Congress had already authorized Jefferson Davis to raise an army of 100,000. Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers and offered command to the officer considered by many to be the finest in the army — Col. Robert E. Lee, reluctantly, declined.

The men of Huntsville were not slow in taking up arms. A local militia company, the Madison Rifles, had been formed in 1855. Membership in the Madison Rifles had been considered a sign of social status at first. The company captain was John Coltart, a wealthy business man and son of a former mayor. Coltart's brother Robert was first sergeant. After Alabama seceded and war seemed imminent, the Rifles offered their services to Governor Andrew Moore; they were one of the first units in the state to do so. Two days before leaving for Mobile on March 28, the company was presented with its colors, sewn by the local ladies, and were treated to a "splendid oyster supper" where they heard a send-off speech given by former governor Clement C. Clav.

As the Madison Rifles were preparing to leave for their post, another militia unit, the Huntsville Guards, was formed. They were led by Egbert J. Jones, a









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native of Limestone County and veteran of the Mexican War. Standing six feet five inches, Jones was nearly a foot taller than most men of his day. But it was not just his stature that brought him the respect of his men. Jones had the manner of a gentleman as well as a dignity that some mistook for a coldness of nature. This may have been brought about by the death of his wife after less than a year of marriage. He was a lawyer by profession, practicing at first in Athens but moving to Huntsville a few years before the war.

The Huntsville Guards left for the war on April 29, 1861. They were joined by another Huntsville company called the North Alabamians. The two units traveled to Dalton, Georgia, where they were assigned to the newly formed 4th Alabama Infantry. Three months later, at Bull



Run, the 4<sup>th</sup> would cover itself with glory as the Confederates drove the overconfident federal troops back toward Washington. Toward the end of the battle, the Huntsville men were being led by General Bernard Bee as he made his famous declaration, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall!" giving Thomas J. Jackson the nickname he would wear forever after.

But it was a bloody day for the 4th Alabama Infantry, who suffered 36 killed, 147 wounded. and three unaccounted for. Among the losses was Egbert Jones. Shot in the leg as he examined his wounded horse, he lingered for six week before succumbing to infection. His body was returned to Huntsville, where he was given a splendid funeral, said at the time to be the largest in the city's history. Jones was buried in Maple Hill cemetery next to his wife. His unit would serve gallantly throughout the war as part of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, but for the men of the 4th Alabama, war would never again seem glorious.

Meanwhile, the Madison Rifles had been sent to Mobile, where they boarded a packet bound for Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile Bay. There they joined the 1<sup>st</sup> Alabama Regiment and, on April 8, set out for Pensacola, where they set up camp within sight of Fort Pickens, still occupied by federal troops. At Pensacola the regi-

ment became the 7th Alabama Infantry; the Madison Rifles formed Company D. For the next six months they would remain, in the words of Sergeant A. R. Wiggs, "directly under the guns of Fort Pickens, which grins at us most horribly."

The 7th Alabama finally went into action on October 9, when a raiding party was sent to attack the Union camp on Santa Rosa

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Island. John Coltart led one of the three attacking columns. It was not much of a battle; two of the Huntsville soldiers were killed and the Confederates succeeded only in burning the Federals" camp. But it was a minor victory for the Madison Rifles. It was also the only fighting they would ever do. Two months later, the regiment was sent to Tennessee, and then to Bowling Green, Kentucky. They continued to serve until the unit was disbanded on March 31, 1862, just a week before the great battle at Shiloh.

Back in Huntsville, the home front was giving its best to the cause. Because the South was industrially inferior to the North, the manufacturing of war materiel was an ongoing problem. Early in 1861, the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches removed the bells from their steeples and donated them to the war effort. The bells were sent to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where they were melted down, cast into cannon, and sent back to Huntsville. They were thereafter known as the "Bell Battery of Huntsville."

But donated scrap iron could not win the war alone. For that, industry was needed, such as foundries to produce the guns and cannons needed by the army. In fact, one such firm was already in business in Huntsville. The Madison Iron Works had, before the war, produce such consumer items as cookware. farm machinery, and fencing. But in the summer of 1861 the company geared up for war production. Its first military products were three 6-pound guns. Before long, cannons and gun carriages were rolling out of the factory, located a block from the train depot.

Gun production at the Madison Iron Works ended in early

1862. Whether this was because of the death of one of the company's owners, John Young, in December 1861 or because of the Federal occupation of the city in April is unclear. But Huntsville had done its part to keep the fighting men supplied with the tools of their trade.

The war situation began to look less rosy in early 1862. On February 16, General Simon Bolivar Buckner had surrendered Fort Donelson, near Dover, Tennessee. Ulysses Grant had sent Buckner the message that would make him famous: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." The fall of Fort Donelson means the Union now controlled the two main waterways in Tennessee -- the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers - and the news caused rejoicing in Washington.

On April 6, Southern troops under Albert Sidney Johnston caught Grant's Federals unawares at Shiloh. By nightfall the Union troops had been forced

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back three miles, but the loss of Johnston on the first day of the battle and Northern reinforcements on the second meant the Southerners had to retreat to Corinth, Mississippi. There, some of them boarded east-bound trains. They would arrive in Huntsville just in time to be met and taken captive by troops of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division of the Army of the Ohio, led by Brigadier General O. M. Mitchel.

Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel was a man of many interests. Born in Kentucky in 1809, his first job was as a clerk. At age 16 he received an appointment to West Point, and after graduation in 1829 he served as assistant professor of mathematics for three years. He was admitted to the bar, but in 1836 became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Cincinatti College.

But his passion was astronomy. He founded the Cincinatti Observatory with donated funds he had solicited himself, and in 1845 became its director. The observatory was equipped with a 12-inch refractor telescope which Mitchel had purchased in Munich. He also published the first magazine devoted to astronomy. In 1859 he became superintendent of the Dudley Observatory in Albany,

New York. Each winter. Mitchel hit the lecture circuit, travelling by train, steamship, and stagecoach to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other major cities around the country. He talked about planets orbiting other stars and other astronomical facts and was known for his ability to explain such things clearly. Although he was college educated, much of his knowledge of astronomy was selftaught. At least one modern astronomer has compared him to Carl Sagan.

O.M. Mitchel probably was America's best-known astronomer in 1861. But it was because he responded to his patriotic leanings and re-joined the army that year that his name would become linked in history with the city of Huntsville, Alabama.

The war had not yet come to Huntsville as spring arrived in 1862, but the feeling was growing that it was getting closer. The clearest sign appeared in early April, as trains pulled into town with sick and wounded soldiers, the casualties of Shiloh.

But war was nearer than anyone in town knew. On April 8, O. M. Mitchell and his Ohio troops had set out from Shelbyville, Tennessee, bound for Huntsville. It was an exhausting march through the worst weather imag-

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- 7. Cemeteries of Madison County, Vols I and II, \$25 each.
- **8.** Voices From The Trail Of Tears by former Huntsvillian and Lee High grad, Vicki Bell Rozema, \$11.95.
- 9. Madison County Deed Books, 1810 - 1819 by Dorothy Scott Johnson, \$20.00
- 10. Mr. Anderson's Monument-Stories of Meridian Street, Lincoln Mill and Lincoln Village by Tillman Hill, \$27.95.

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inable, and the men had reached Meridianville before they were allowed to make camp.

Mitchel's men arrived in Huntsville at 6:00 a.m. on April 11. The town was taken almost completely by surprise; there had been rumors of approaching Yankees, but most people did not take them seriously. A Memphis & Charleston train had just arrived at the depot from the west, carrying a large number of soldiers on leave as well as men who had been wounded at Shiloh. While the Union soldiers were surrounding the coaches. a second train which had arrived earlier managed to escape as the engineer took advantage of the confusion, threw the throttle wide open and sped away. Pursuing Union cavalrymen fired on the locomotive, killing the fireman, a black man. The Confederate soldiers, now prisoners of war, were marched into the depot.

Almost exactly a year earlier, the citizens of Huntsville had slept peacefully while the war began at Fort Sumter. Now many of them were sleeping just as peacefully, awakening to find that their town was occupied by the

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enemy. For Huntsville, the war had become frighteningly real.

Much of what we know about life in Huntsville during the war comes from the diary of Mary Jane Chadick, wife of the local Cumberland Presbyterian minister. She was born and raised in the north but in the early 1840s her family moved to Lebanon, Tennessee. It was there that she met and married William Davidson Chadick. In the 1850s Chadick was sent to Huntsville and made minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Lincoln and Randolph Streets. When war came Chadick enlisted as a chaplain, but later he served in the infantry. Mrs. Chadick remained in Huntsville throughout the war, faithfully chronicling her experiences in her journal.

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When the Union troops entered the town on April 11, 1862, Mrs. Chadick and her friends went to the depot to tend to the sick and wounded Southern troops. Mitchel had ordered them kept on the train, even though some of them hadn't eaten in days. During that summer, Mrs. Chadick would use her diary to chronicle life under the heavy-handed rule of O. M. Mitchel.

During the four months that Mitchel served as *de facto* military governor of Huntsville he proved himself manifestly unsuited for administrative work, whatever his academic credentials may have been. He seemed to regard himself as more conquering hero than leader. Mitchel's quick success in taking control of Huntsville won him a promotion to major general, but the new rank seemed only to have made him even more petty.

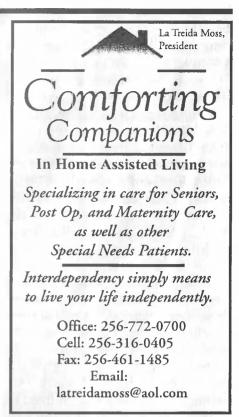
"General Mitchel complained that the ladies of Huntsville have given his officers the "cold shoulder" by not having received them into their social circle!" wrote Mrs. Chadick. Two of his officers, but not Mitchel himself, were invited to a picnic by local Unionists. The vainglorious Mitchel

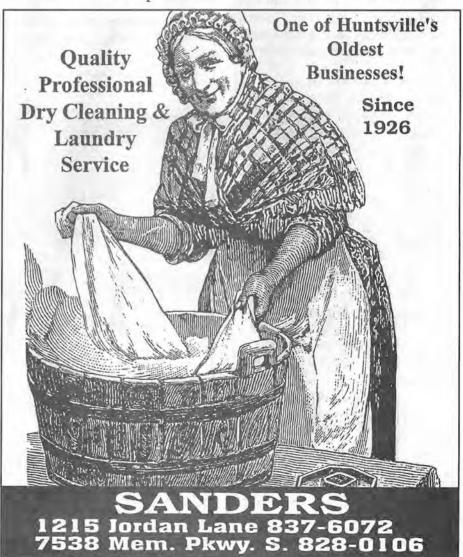


had them both arrested.

When Southern guerillas began damaging railroad property and shooting at Union soldiers, Mitchel responded by arresting twelve prominent citizens of Huntsville, more to show them indignity than for any crimes they had committed. But when the men signed a statement condemning guerilla warfare, Mitchel seemed satisfied and released them.

But at least Huntsville had escaped the fate of Athens. That city had been occupied on April 20 by one of Mitchel's brigade commanders, Russian-born John Basil Turchin. When a passing Louisiana cavalry regiment frightened off some Ohio soldiers and the local people had jeered the retreating Yankees, Turchin decided to punish the





Southerners for their impertinence. He assembled his men in downtown Athens and told them, "Men, I shut mine eyes for one hour," and returned to his hotel. The Union men then ransacked the town, looting homes and businesses, and raping some black women. Turchin was court-martialed and drummed out of the army, but Abraham Lincoln overruled the dismissal and promoted him to brigadier general.

On July 1, 1862, O. M. Mitchel's reign in Huntsville came to an end when he was recalled to Washington. One of the reasons cited for his recall was failure to control his men. That charge was made by Mitchel's superior, Don Carlos Buell, a man whom Mitchel heartily detested.

Certainly no one in Huntsville was sorry to see Mitchel leave. Nor could anyone find tears to shed when Mitchel died of vellow fever in South Carolina four months later. The Huntsville Daily Confederate reported on November 12 the death of "his detestable lowness, Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchel. No man ever had more winning ways to excite people's hatred than he. We have no space to do justice to his vices - virtues he showed none, in his dealings with the people of North Alabama."

Mitchel's place in Huntsville was taken by General Lovell H. Rousseau, a native of Kentucky. Although he was a strict disciplinarian, he was still considered an improvement over Mitchel—although almost anyone would have been.

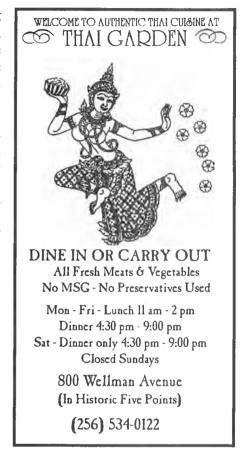
On August 31, 1862, Mary Jane Chadick was awakened before dawn by the sound of voices, running feet, and wagons. "Sprang out of bed and looked through the shutters to see what it meant," she wrote, "when, lo and behold, it was the Lincoln

army making their anxiously wished for exit from Huntsville."

The Union army was indeed abandoning Huntsville, and in no small hurry. The citizens of the town were delighted, although their mood was dimmed somewhat by a series of large fires that accompanied the federal retreat. The Yankees were burning what food they could not carry with them to keep it from the people of Huntsville. Later that same day, Southern troops reentered the city, led by Captain Frank B. Gurley.

The handsome young Frank Gurley was a native of the town that had been named for his familv. He had enlisted at Maysville three months after the fall of Fort Sumter, and was sent to Memphis where he joined the cavalry battalion of Nathan Bedford Forrest. Gurley became separated from Forrest while recovering from illness in April 1862. and formed his own unit, which became known as the "immortal seven." He spent the summer harassing Union troops in eastern Madison County and was the first Confederate soldier to enter Huntsville after the Northerners' hasty retreat.

It was inevitable that the Yankees would come back to Huntsville. Union cavalry began a series in raids in north Alabama in the summer of 1863, and the area would remain under Union control almost continuously for the remainder of the war. The





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raiders seemed preoccupied with black men, taking as many as they could find and impressing them into the Union army.

The enslavement of people of African descent had been the occasion for the war, if not the cause. Alabama was a slave state. but in Huntsville pro-slavery sentiment was not nearly so pronounced as it was in the cottongrowing areas to the south. By the mid-1830s, runaway slave notices were rarely seen in the newspapers, although they had once been plentiful. There was even an abolitionist paper, the Southern Advocate.

Interestingly, a number of local blacks fought in the war, but on the Southern side. Among them was Matt Gray, known as "Uncle Matt." After the war, Uncle Matt never missed a veterans' meeting and always wore an old gray uniform.

By 1864, it was becoming more and more difficult for Southern armies to fill out their numbers. Many of the best of Southern youth lay dead at Shiloh. Antietam, and Gettysburg. Nor could the Confederacy rebuild its number through prisoner exchanges; Grant had ended that policy, realizing that it was only encouraging the Southerners to continue the war. Lee was watching his numbers steadily reduced during the Petersburg campaign, knowing he had no hope of replacing them.

The Southern cause began to

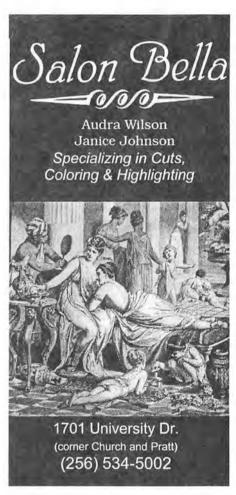
depend more and more on raiders, men who ranged far into enemy territory on hit-and-run raids. In the beginning, Confederate policy had rejected the notion of guerilla fighters. Secretary of War Walker had stated that for Southern troops to operate outside the accepted bounds of military conduct would make them no better than "outlaws and pirates." Now, in 1864, the guerillas were becoming almost the only means of projecting Southern power on the enemy. One of the most effective of these was known as "Bushwhacker" Johnston.

His real name was Milus E. Johnston, and he was a Methodist circuit preacher from Tennessee. He once called Huntsville "one of the neatest and most beautiful little cities to be found in any country." Johnston had no interest in fighting at first, but because his wife had three brothers in the Confederate army, he was frequently harassed by Union troops. Showing little regard for his minister's robes, the Yankees burned his house down and stole everything he had, including, he recalled later, the shoes off his feet. They had been just as hateful to his father-inlaw, who lived in Vienna (now New Hope). His wife was even taken prisoner for a time.

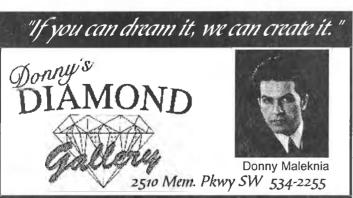
Johnston escaped across the Tennessee River

and swore revenge on his blue-clad tormentors. He was awarded a captain's commission and given permission to raise a company. During 1864 Johnston's men crossed the river a number of times to attack Union troops. His most frequent victim was the 12th Indiana Cavalry, whose commander. Colonel Edward Anderson, had a reputation for ruth-

In his first encounter with the







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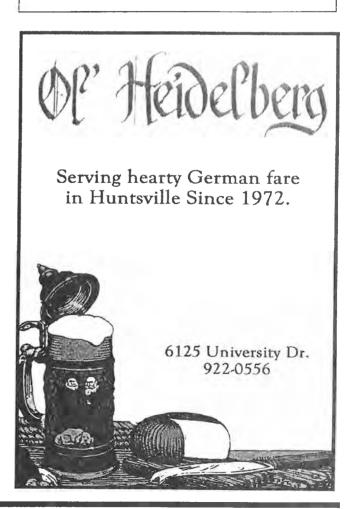
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12th Indiana on June 26. Johnston had surprised the Hoosiers and put them to flight, even though they were looking for him. They met again west of New Hope on July 8, and this time the 12th lost ten men, two of them officers. On August 11, Bushwhacker Johnston struck again, capturing an entire wagon train. The enraged Colonel Anderson responded by arresting and executing an innocent teenage farmer's son named Patrick Davis, who had no connection to Johnston whatsoever. Anderson was later acquitted of the murder in a court-martial.

By December Johnston had rejoined his commander, Colonel Lemuel G. Mead of Paint Rock. On a bitterly cold New Year's Eve, Mead's rangers attacked soldiers of the 13th Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers who were guarding the railroad bridge over the Paint Rock River. Most of the Yankees were caught asleep. Those who could do so ran away. The victory was especially sweet because some of the Union soldiers were Alabama turncoats from Marshall County. led by Captain John B. Kennamer.

"What a contrast between this and a New Year's morning five years ago, before the advent of this miserable war!" wrote Mary Jane Chadick on January 1, 1865. Her husband had been home on leave in December but had had to flee when Union cavalry reoccupied Huntsville. Her 16-year-old stepson Eddie had also enlisted and had barely escaped capture when his unit was attacked just before Christmas. She would soon learn that Eddie had been taken prisoner in another engagement and was being held at Camp Chase, Ohio.

By now it was clear to all in Huntsville that the Confederate cause was all but lost. It was only a matter of time before Robert E. Lee would have to evacuate Richmond. In January, Jefferson Davis appointed a commission to represent the government in peace talks in Washington.

Lemuel Mead continued to fight, but he could not postpone the inevitable for long. In February one of his company commanders had surrendered Fayetteville, Tennessee. Then on April 2, Robert E. Lee abandoned Richmond. Lee surrendered his army to Grant at Appomattox Court House one week later.

Realizing the war was over, the Union commander in Huntsville, General Robert S. Granger, ordered Mead to surrender. Mead refused. Granger wired General George H. Thomas in Nashville for instructions. Thomas replied that Mead and his forces were outlaws and were to be shot on sight.

It was Bushwhacker Johnston who finally made the hard decision to surrender. At his camp on the slopes of Monte Sano, he called his men together and told them he was going to give himself up. Many, though not all, of his men agreed to go with him. On May 8, Johnston wrote to General Granger and told him of his intentions. It was arranged that Colonel William Given of Ohio would meet



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Johnston at a point on the Huntsville-Vienna road about halfway up the mountain. At the appointed time the next day, the deed was done. The Union troops were understandably in a good mood and had brought along ten gallons of apple brandy to celebrate. Once introductions were made and the formality of surrender completed, everyone began to relax. Soon everyone was partaking of the apple brandy, which further heightened the mood. Johnston, the circuit preacher, declined to participate in the drinking.

The Southerners were marched into the city to the Union arsenal, where Huntsville Hospital now stands, and surrendered their weapons. The next morning they were given their paroles and dismissed. The war was over.

Over half a million lives had been lost in the war. The men who gave those lives would be sorely missed during the rebuilding of the South. But with the end of the war, the return of the survivors would bring joy to many Southern homes. One of these was the home of Mary Jane Chadick, who awaited the return of her husband. William Davidson Chadick, and her stepson Eddie. Both made it home

safely, and the Chadicks lived for many years in Huntsville. When the preacher died, Mary Jane moved to Arkansas to live with her sister.

After leaving his cabinet post, Leroy Pope Walker served as a general in the field and as a military judge. When the war ended he returned to his law practice in Huntsville. He died in 1884.

Bushwhacker Johnston became Milus Johnston and returned to the pulpit.

Frank Gurley, the young cavalryman who had ridden into town as the Federals left in 1862, survived the war, but just barely. He was charged with murder in an incident in 1862 in which his men had killed a fleeing Union officer. He was sentenced to be hanged but was granted clemency by President Andrew Johnson. When he died in 1920, he was buried with full military honors.

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# Huntsville Coffee Talk

by Aunt Eunice

With pearls of wisdom contributed by the Liar's Table

Well, Spring is finally here, it's beautiful outside and here I am in Huntsville Hospital. Hopefully by the time you read this I will be back at the restaurant with all my friends and family.

So many nice people have called me and sent cards, flowers and wonderful fruit baskets - I'm going to have to get a bigger room just to hold them! I even received some beautiful flowers from **Governor Bob Riley**! The florist he used in Huntsville said they couldn't believe it when they got a call a couple of days ago and it was the Governor wanting to send some pretty flowers to Aunt Eunice!

I had many calls about the "Photo of the Month." No one guessed right until I got a call from Billy Bell and he named Billy Mullins as the boy in the photo. Billy W. has a lot to do with bees and hives so that's why I put on there "he flies around Huntsville" Anyway, Billy Bell you come in and get your free country breakfast and if you want to pour coffee for the folks

too - that's OK with me!

Loretta as usual is the "workingest Mayor" I've ever seen. She attends so many ribbon cuttings, charity events, meetings and senior programs.

The **Senior Center Gift Shop** is in dire need of volunteers to work in the shop to greet customers, receive/price inventory, etc. Please call Velma if you have a couple of hours a week to spare. It's open 10-3:30 M-F.

Joe Whisenant was pouring coffee for me the last week and it was sure good to see him again. I love to see friends come in to see me - but it's fun when new people come to visit who haven't been here before. My Liar's Club has sure grown in the last several years - and there's always a big demand for people to sit at the Liar's Table and tell some tall tales.

We hear that **J.B. Tucker**, Mayor of **Hurricane Creek** has his fishing pole ready so it must really be spring time!

I ate at the **Outback** recently and boy was it good. There's al-

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ways such a big crowd there but we didn't have to wait for too long. I just love the manager - Loyd Tomlinson, and his sweet wife Marci. They have two of the cutest kids you'll ever see. Sure do love you folks.

A couple of weeks ago I went to Red Lobster to eat and met the sweetest waitress - Sara Lee Clark. She sure made us happy that we were there!

We were so sorry to hear that Gann Bryan lost his grandfather, long-time Athens resident Tommy Griffis. I know Gann and his family will miss him so much. Our love and sympathy go out to you all.

Joyce Russell, Senior Partner at New York Life and Dave Tomlin, Managing Partner, recently won 2 very prestigious sales awards while at a presentation ceremony in Hawaii. Joyce was the only woman in the zone to ever win this award, and we are very proud of you. Come in

## Photo of The Month

The first person to correctly identify the picture of this young man, shown below, wins a free breakfast at Eunice's Country Kitchen.

Hint: So cute, so nice and in the family business.





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to see me Joyce and bring Dave and his wife with you!

Ron Evestone just got back from Florida where he was visiting his 93 year old father who is mad because they won't let him drive. Boy, when I'm 93 I hope I can just walk!

It's so good to see my friends over the past month who have come in to see me - Bob and Genie Adams, Peggy Adams, James and Charles and Gay Money. I love seeing Mrs. Betty Campbell and Eddie and Michelle Levich.

My heart goes out to the families of soldiers who are fighting for our freedom against terrorists all over the world. We should support our armed forces as well as our President. It must be so hard on the families over here who are watching events unfold

That was sure a great article in the Times a few Saturdays ago about the good work that the Golden K Kiwanis is doing in their Reading is Fundamental Program.

Speaking of the Huntsville Times, it has really been looking good lately. Melinda Gorham is doing a super job!

Several in my family will be getting married this summer and I've told you about some of them - when I get out of here I'll tell you about the rest of them!

We heard that the Dog Ball this year was a great success. I still remember how passionate Ludie Richard was about the Humane Society and how much he loved animals and planning for the Dog Ball. Ludie passed away this last year. Mrs. Christine - we love you so much.

We were very saddened to hear that Bob Heath lost his battle with cancer - he leaves many good friends who will miss him dearly.

Ailene Moore, the City Manager of Sharp's Cove, is getting ready to celebrate her birthday next month. She's going to be a young 92 years old!

We've been hearing some fine things about Madison Academy lately. Bob Burton is doing a great job, and it shows!

Well, laying here in a hospital bed makes me think about a lot of my old and dear friends. There are so many it would take a book to list them but one I want to mention is Dr. Lewis Horn. He's a great man, a super doctor and a dear friend.

Another dear friend is Floyd Hardin. That man has done so much for the community and has never sought any type of recognition. Stop by Jackson Way Barber Shop and visit with him. He'll be glad to see you.

Happy Birthday to Gibson's Bar-B-Q! This month makes 47 years they have been in business.

Remember one thing - if you need to see a doctor, don't put it off. I did - and I'm paying for it.

Well, that's all for now but remember I love all of you.

Editors note: Get well, Aunt Eunice. We love you and miss иои.

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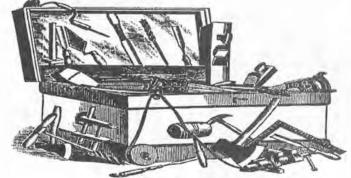
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Baking On The Home Front

#### Traditional Sallie Lunn

This light sweet bread was named for the Englishwoman who first made it.

1 cup milk
2 T. shortening
½ oz. active dry yeast
3 cups flour
½ t. salt

1 egg 1 T. sugar

Heat the milk and shortening to scalding point and then allow to cool. Pour the milk into a bowl, add the remaining ingredients and mix until smooth. Cover the bowl and leave in a warm place to rise for about 1-11/2 hrs. Knock down the dough and put in a greased pan and allow to rise for a further hour. Bake in a moderately hot over (375 F) for about 45 min.

#### Cornbread

½ cup yellow cornmeal 1 cup flour Pinch of salt 4 eggs

2 T. milk

3 T. butter, softened

Combine the cornmeal, flour and salt in a bowl. Add the eggs, milk and butter and mix well. Pour into a 9x9 inch buttered baking pan and bake in a moderate oven (375 F) for 15-20 minutes.

#### Pumpkin Bread

A great favorite in the South, pumpkin bread utilized the large pumpkin grop available in the early years of the war.

2 eggs

1 cup of cooked pump-kin, mashed

2 cups of flour 3/4 cup sugar

½ tsp. grated nutmeg

Mix the eggs and pumpkin together, then mix in the flour, sugar and nutmeg. Fold together well and put into a well-buttered 9x5 inch loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350 F) for about an hour.

#### Irish Potato Candy bars

1/3 c. cooked mashed potatoes

2 c. powdered sugar

2 c. shredded coconut

½ t. vanilla extract

Dash salt

2 squares unsweetened chocolate

Mix ingredients together EX-CEPT chocolate. Press into pan, cover with melted chocolate. When chocolate cools, cut into squares. No baking necessary.

#### Raspberry Jam

Jam was a rare sweet treat that kept well on long journeys.

2 pounds firm, ripe raspberries

2 pounds sugar Juice of ½ lemon

Rinse the fruit and place in a large saucepan, add the lemon juice and simmer until the fruit is soft and pulpy. Add the sugar and boil for about 3 minutes. Test the jam after this time by lifting a little out of the pot with a wooden spoon; if a blob of jelly forms, the jam has reached setting point. This recipe should make about three jars.

#### Robert E. Lee Cookies

This cookie was said to be the favorite of the Lee family, especially young Robert.

3 sticks butter ½ c. molasses 2 c. sugar

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2 eggs

4 c. flour

4 t. soda

2 t. cinnamon

1 t. ginger

1 t. clove

Melt butter and add molasses, sugar and eggs. Beat well. Sift together and add to the mixture the flour, soda, cinnamon, ginger and clove. Refrigerate the dough for several hours. Break off pieces of the dough (heaping teaspoon size) and roll into small balls. Roll balls in sugar. Place on ungreased cookie sheet 2 inches apart and bake in preheated 350-degree oven until firm and brown, about 8 minutes.

#### Milk Custard Pie

2 eggs, slightly beaten

1 c. sugar

3 T. flour - self-rising

3 T. melted butter

5 oz. milk

5 oz. water

1 t. vanilla extract

Mix all ingredients and place in a pie crust. Bake at 350 degrees for an hour.

#### Baked Apples

1/4 stick butter melted in baking dish

8 apples sliced and cored 3/4 c. sugar

½ stick margarine

3/4 c. water

Roll apples in flour, add the

sugar and margarine to baking dish. Pour water around the edges of dish. Sprinkle with cinnamon and bake one hour at 375 degrees.

#### Just Plain Cookies

1 cup butter

2 cups sugar

3/4 cup milk

5 cups flour

1 t. baking powder

Nutmeg to taste

Mix the butter and sugar together thoroughly and add the milk. Mix together the flour, baking powder, and nutmeg, and gradually add this to the butter mixture; mix well. Shape into balls, flatten each one and bake for about 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven (375 F). Makes about 30 cookies.

#### Fried Chicken

1 chicken

1 egg

Juice of a lemon

Milk to cover

Flour

Salt and Pepper

Beat egg, add lemon juice and milk enough to cover chicken, soak 4 hours or overnight. Remove chicken from egg mixture and place in paper bag to which you've added enough flour, salt and pepper to cover chicken. Shake each piece thoroughly, fry uncovered in hot grease about 1 inch deep until tender.

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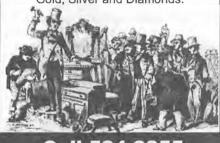
# The Burning of Green Academy

One year after Fort Sumter, the Union Army marched into Huntsville - the first Alabama city to be occupied. All of the city's schools were immediately shut down. General Ormsby Mitchel's invaders made themselves masters of the land, and the 2nd Ohio Infantry took up residence in the Green Academy. The regiment's officers, naturally, appropriated the buildings for their own use.

The enlisted men had to be content with pitching their tents on the grounds. Many of the school's beautiful shade trees soon fell to the axe, sacrificed for the 2nd Ohio's campfires.

The men in blue also helped themselves to everything in the

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neighborhood that was not nailed down. Dill family tradition tells that the Ohio soldiers made short work of the family's chickens, even though one thief was caught by his officers and made to carry a heavy log across his shoulders the whole day. The Dills finally removed temptation from the enemy's midst by bringing the chickens indoors, keeping them in an upstairs bedroom - a situation that can hardly have been very satisfactory.

Even though the first Union occupation lasted only four months, the famed Green Academy would never reopen its doors. Its headmaster, Charles Shepherd, had already left the school to join the Confederate Army in the fall of 1861. Shepherd would finish the war as a captain in the 12th Alabama Cavalry.

Many of the students would also eventually fight for the South, despite their young age. Some, like 16-year old James M. Mason, later a Methodist minister, would enlist in Captain Frank Gurley's cavalry company.

Not even the school's buildings would survive the war. In late 1864, General John B. Hood led the Confederate Army of Tennessee on its tragic march to disaster at the Battles of Franklin and Nashville.

As Hood's Army approached Huntsville on the South side of the Tennessee River, the Union Army garrison was forced to abandon its year-long occupation of the city. On November 26,



General Joseph
Wheeler wore a Frenchmade cork leg and
always carried a spare
on his saddle.

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1864, Union soldiers angry at having to give up their comfortable quarters, set fire to the Green Academy. The school burned to the ground. By the war's end, the trustees were bankrupt and the school was never rebuilt.

In 1882 the City of Huntsville erected a new public school on the site of the old Green Academy. This was the original East Clinton School. Now in its third building, East Clinton School continues to educate Huntsville's children today.

# The Youngest Soldier

from 1904 Huntsville newspaper

A few days ago, the Mercury contained an item to the effect that John W. Mayhall, formerly of this city, now of Guntersville, makes the claim that he is the youngest surviving soldier of the Confederate Army.

Mr. W.E. Clutts of Cluttsville has sent in a denial of Mr. Mayhall's claim and offers proof that he enlisted in the Confederate Army November 15, 1861, at the age of 13 years and four months. He was a member of Company K, Capt. John Gardinar, of the 49th Alabama regiment and served through the war. He was born July 16, 1848.

Mr. Clutts is anxious to have the matter settled as he believes that there is no younger veteran living. Mr. Mayhall, according to these dates, would be a few months older than Mr. Clutts.

# The Mule Brigade

Many officers had favorite horses, whom they named and treated almost like members of the family. There is no record that a single lowly mule was ever identified by name in a military report.

Yet the mule was to Civil War units what the Jeep became in the era of mechanized warfare.

Pound for pound, practically all mules were stronger than horses. That meant they literally pulled armies from one battlefield to another

Several hundred of themanonymous, like all the restwere basic to one of the war's strangest raids. For seventeen days, Col. Abel D. Streight led men mounted on 800 mules through the hills of northern Alabama.

Although his "mule brigade" was the talk of the North for a while, it went down in defeat before the horse-riding cavalrymen of Nathan B. Forrest.

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#### Early History Of Huntsville

"The Civil War"

by Brig. Gen. E. C. Betts and published in 1909

Montgomery having been selected as the first capital of the Confederate States of America, all Alabama was astir with warlike preparations and activities. Huntsville became the seat of things generally for North Alabama. Here, during the early part of 1861, four thousand Confederate soldiers were stationed, awaiting supplies and equipment. They remained here several months before they could be armed for the field.

Devotion and loyalty to the South's cause, and a firm belief that it was right and just in the eyes of God and man were manifest on all sides. The energies of the entire community were rendered in a supreme effort, continuing throughout the four years of bloodshed, to uphold the honor of the State and the South. The women of the South, fittingly denominated the



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"Women of the Confederacy" from the first, gave untiringly, lavishly, and cheerfully of their very best for the success of the Confederacy. Their labors were consecrated upon the altars of love and devotion. Throughout those four years of untold and indescribable hardships and privations, they suffered and endured, without murmur, as only women can suffer and endure. They yielded to the sword of the enemy, without protest and without reproach, their loved ones; and when the war was ended and their battlescarred heroes returned home, footsore and weary, broken in health and spirit, these same noble women by their own heroic example of fortitude and unselfish devotion sustained them in their determination and endeavor to reclaim their own. this beloved Southland, and save the shattered remnants of its glory and its grandeur from the rapacious maw of those goths and vandals, the Carpetbagger and the Scalawag.

During the early years of the war there was organized at Huntsville a "Ladies' Humane Society," whose object was to make endurable the life of the Confederate soldier at the front. Every month throughout the war,

this society sent large boxes of clothing and supplies, and tokens of love and affection, to the men in the ranks from North Alabama." Much, if not all, the cloth-



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ing, including the uniform worn by the Confederate soldiers from Huntsville and throughout the entire South as well, were made by the hands of the women of the Confederacy. Verily did they sustain the armies of the Confederacy and make it possible to keep them in the field those awful four years.

Religious organizations at Huntsville contributed, both spiritually and substantially, to the Confederate cause. When companies departed for the front, special religious services were held and divine blessings were invoked upon them and the Confederate States of America. Sectarianism was merged into a solidified Christian body and thus they labored throughout the war.



In the early part of 1861 the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches dismantled their spires of bells, and sent them to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where they were smelted and cast into cannon, to be known as the "Bell Battery of Huntsville." Though given to the Confederate States of America at such noble sacrifice, this battery served only a very limited time. as it was captured by the Federals on April 11, 1862, in a raid on Huntsville.

Huntsville did not fall into the hands of the Federals until April 11, 1862, when General O. M. Mitchel raided North Alabama. Probably the greatest destruction and loss of property, throughout all Alabama during the war was effected when the Federals took possession of Huntsville. Here they captured and confiscated practically all the rolling stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which had been collected at Huntsville pending removal to a more secure place. This irreparable loss was caused through the treachery of a telegraph operator. The railroad shops located here were completely demolished. Upon evacuating Huntsville the Federals burned all bridges along the system throughout North Alabama, tore up the tracks, heated the rails and cured them around trees so as to render them unfit for further use, and burned and wrecked all other property be-

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longing to the road. By the end of the war the company had lost all its tangible property, and in addition thereto \$1.195.166.79 invested in securities of the Confederate States of America. A considerable portion of this loss was upon the citizens of Huntsville and Madison county, who were heavy investors in the company. As a concomitant of this raid, many of Huntsville's most prominent and beloved citizens were made prisoners and taken North, as a sort of hostage, where they were confined. A Federal army post was established at Huntsville upon the withdrawal of the raiders.

As a result of this raid, con-

A company from Tennessee was the last group to fly the Confederate flag in battle - 1952 in Korea. When the flag was damaged it was replaced by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

ditions in and about Huntsville became very unsettled, being filled with explosive possibilities. This unrest was especially prevalent among the class known as "tories." Their inherent cowardice made of them a ready prey to their fears and apprehensions. In 1862 Clement Comer Clay stated, "Huntsville is the center of disaffection."

The community was filled with deserters from the Confederate ranks; some coming from the commissioned ranks. "Tories," "renegades," and "traitors" abounded. These unprincipled wastrels often acted as spies and aided and abetted the Federal troops in their carnival of pillage and outrage against the defenseless ones of the community.

Much of the carnage and vandalism visited upon the community was at the hands of these dastardly wretches themselves, under the protection or with the connivance of the federal troops. Many were the instances of murder, rapine and arson committed by these outlaws, under the guise of federal authority or while wearing the uniform of the federal soldier.

From accounts of these despicable characters, it would





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seem that their lust for blood was often times indulged just to make a "Roman holiday." One of the most atrocious of crimes on record occurred when "twenty federals or disguised tories, led by a tory from Madison county, killed an old man, his son, a nephew and his son and murdered a fifth person by throwing him into the Tennessee river. When he caught hold of the branches on the bank, they beat and shot him until dead." Death was the penalty paid by one enrolling men into the Confederate ranks. One such officer was forced to wade into the river. where he was shot to death from the bank. Bloody violence was done almost daily.

Overseers who had concealed stock from the raiders were hung. A Confederate officer was robbed of several thousand dollars and then driven from the county.

These marauding outlaws facetiously styled themselves "Destroying Angels." Again, in 1863, Huntsville was invaded by federal troops under General Stanley. Large quantities of stores and supplies were seized and carried off. Other than this, however, no outrages were committed or violence inflicted upon the inhabitants.

Not only were the inhabitants of the town and county terrorized and preyed upon by these vultures, but the merest detail of life and commercial activity was circumscribed by the martial law, enforced by the federal troops

stationed at the army post here. All business was regulated and supervised at their sweet will; all stores and supplies were in their hands and at their mercy. Prices (to those, loval to the Confederacy) on all articles of clothing. and food were raised to heights hitherto unknown. Even the necessaries of life could be purchased only for cash with federal currency. The brutality of this last measure, whereby only federal currency was recognized as a medium of exchange, can scarcely be imagined, so broad and disastrous was its effect. The suffering and hardships produced thereby cannot be described. Suffice it to say, this measure served to make all things practically prohibitive to



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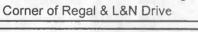
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those loyal to the South. The people had no federal currency and little enough Confederate currency.

From time to time the officer in command at Huntsville established the charges to be made for articles of general use, as for example:

Green tea - poor quality - per pound - \$4.00

Common rough trousers, per pair - \$13.00

Boots, per pair - \$25.00 Shoes, per pair - \$5.00-\$12

After the establishment of the federal army post here in 1862 Colonel Horner was made provost-marshal at Huntsville. During his regime many outrages were perpetrated by him upon private citizens, noncombatants. It was he who summoned before him Dr. Thos. Fearn, and Reverends Banister and Ross to answer certain questions propounded by him; upon their refusal - the very thing he most desired - they were to be banished from the county.

This, and many other such acts of wanton abuse were heaped upon the heads of the defenseless citizens at the suggestion and upon the advice of Jeremiah Clemens and Judge Lane, as history has already recorded.

Under the supervision of the government in the North, the federal troops in this vicinity confiscated the elegant home and properties of Ex-Governor Reuben Chapman, in 1863, to the use of a negro regiment, and banished Governor Chapman from the county, after confining him in prison for a time. The house was finally burned. Toward the latter part of the war and during the

The only permanent structure built in Huntsville by the Union Army was a hospital at Fagan Springs. It was known as the Huntsville Hospital and burned in 1865.

miserable years following thereafter, this plantation was used as a camp for refugee negroes. It is estimated that before August 1864, several hundred negroes were received and there supported by the federal government. Chaplain Stokes was in command of the

Camp.

It was no uncommon thing for federal officers to desert, while stationed in the South. The possibilities of wealth and aggrandizement were the prime causes for such action. The business most generally taken up by them, was speculating in cotton.

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Though others directed their efforts toward obtaining monopolies of the business interests of the town and public utilities. One striking instance of the tempting influence of this speculative fever was to be found at Huntsville, where a former beef contractor for the federal army, having grown rich in cotton speculations, owned and controlled nearly all of the commercial interests of the town, including both hotels, the water works and gas plant.

Needless to say, exorbitant charges were exacted for all things, by this freebooter, whose sole purpose was to loot the community of its last farthing."

As the years rolled past conditions grew infinitely worse. The continued presence of the federal troops only rendered the situation more desperate and deprayed. Huntsville became, as it were, a haven of refuge for the worst class of man known to his-

tory, though present with us throughout the ages - the "deserter." These traitors to the Confederate cause who flocked here, were infinitely more destitute of principle and unmerciful in their depredations on the community than any federal soldier ever dared to be.

Old Huntsville

# A Lasting Legacy

Brig. Gen. Henry L. Benning attracted little attention during the war. A Georgia attorney with no military training, he enlisted on August 1, 1861, as a colonel and gradually rose in rank. He surrendered and was paroled at Appomattox.

Benning would be all but forgotten today, except for Fort

Benning at Columbus, Georgia, where the U.S. Army maintains the "world's largest training program for infantrymen."

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# ALABAMA Civil War Timeline

**Jan. 7,1861:** Secession convention commences in Montgomery.

**Jan. 11, 1861:** Delegates vote (61-39) to secede. The Republic of Alabama is declared.

**Feb. 4, 1861:** Montgomery becomes provisional capital of the Confederate States of America (CSA).

**Feb. 18, 1861:** Jefferson Davis is inaugurated as provisional President of CSA on portico of state capitol building.

**Mar. 4,1861:** First National Confederate flag raised over capitol in Montgomery.

**Mar. 13, 1861:** The Republic of Alabama formally joins the CSA.

**Apr. 11, 1861:** CSA Secretary of War Leroy Pope Walker of Huntsville authorizes bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, by telegraph from Montgomery.

**Dec. 2,1861:** Governor Shorter vows in his inaugural address that "Alabamians never will surrender."

**Feb. 8,1862:** Federal gunboat flotilla on Tennessee River reaches Florence (first invasion by Federal troops in Alabama, 200 miles behind CSA lines).

**Apr. 11, 1862:** Federal forces under Gen. Ormsby Mitchel march into defenseless Huntsville.

**May 1-2,1862:** Athens is sacked by three Federal regiments under Col. Ivan Vasilevitch Turchininov (John Turchin, a former Russian artillery officer and veteran of the Crimean War).

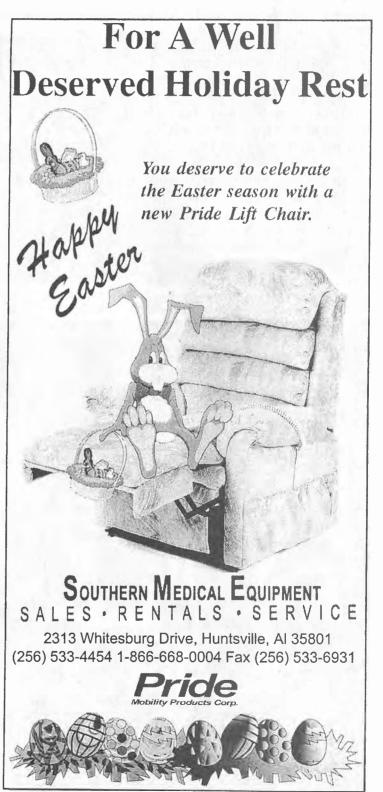
**Aug. 31, 1862:** Federals evacuate Huntsville and temporarily withdraw from the Tennessee Valley.

**Oct. 1862:** The legislature authorizes Governor Shorter to impress slaves for war work: railroad grading projects, erecting fortifications, and river defenses. By August 1863 more than 10,000 slaves impressed.

Nov. 26, 1862: Governor Shorter calls on Alabamians to "give no shelter to deserters." Between 8,000-10,000 "tories" and deserters, who formed marauding bands called "Prowling brigades" and "Destroying Angels," terrorized parts of 11 counties in the northern and southeastern portions of the state.

**Dec. 9, 1864:** Governor Watts to Gen. Richard Taylor: "The cries of starving people are coming up to me almost every day from that section [north Alabama]."

Mar. 3, 1865: Governor Watts issues proclamation: "We must either become the slaves of Yankee masters, or we must with the help of God, and our own strong arms and brave hearts, establish our freedom and independence."



# Menu Of The Month

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Large gulf shrimp, sauteed and placed on a bed of fettuccine with Alfredo sauce 14.95

#### Saltimbocca

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#### Seafood Risotto

Shrimp, Scallops, Mussels and Clams tossed with Superfino Arborio Tuscan Style 21.95

Featuring A New Restaurant Every Month

#### The Lady Was A Prisoner

by Charles Rice

It was January 1865, and the bloody War Between the States seemed to be finally drawing to a close. In Virginia, Lee's outnumbered army was dug in at Petersburg, in a last ditch defense of Richmond.

Meanwhile. Sherman's vandal army was pillaging its way through the Carolinas, with little the South could do to stop him. Here in Huntsville, the real fighting seemed far away. However, the bold partisan cavalry of Colonel Lemuel Mead continued to inform the Yankees they still weren't welcome in North Ala-

The last day of 1864, Mead's partisans had captured the entire Company G of the 18th Wisconsin Infantry and burned the railroad bridge at Paint Rock. Now, only weeks later, Yankee tempers were boiling hot again. Why, those damned Rebels had captured and burned two Union wagon trains in two days!

But vengeance was now at hand, thought Union Lieutenant Colonel Bedan B. McDanald. Commander of the veteran 101st Ohio Infantry, McDanald had learned his lessons under the ruthless Sherman. Recently arrived in Huntsville, the 101st had promptly suffered the indignity of having their own forage wagcaptured by Mead. McDanald felt he was just the man to teach these Alabamians a lesson they would never forget. On the evening of January 17, 1865. McDanald led a detachment of his foot soldiers down Big Cove Road. Many of the Ohio soldiers grumbled, but their colonel told them to keep quiet. "You'll have plenty of time

to sleep after you've caught those thieving Rebels," he said. Scouting for the 101st were 25 men from the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Their local guide was the hated turncoat Ben Harris, a cold blooded killer. Harris and McDanald must have gotten along well together.

The 101st Ohio spent the night in Big Cove. The next morning they crossed swollen Flint River on rafts and set off

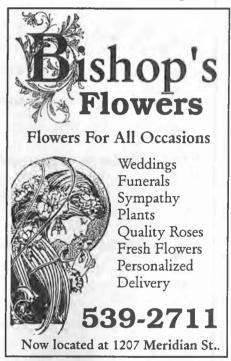
after their prev.

McDanald did succeed in capturing three or four of Mead's men. Mostly, however, he merely burned houses and turned women and children out into the bitter cold. "They can go North if they wish," he said with a shrug. "If not, let them go South and the Confeds can take care of them."

Most of these victims were left to fend for themselves, but one woman was carried back to Huntsville by Colonel McDanald. Her name was Mrs. Mary E. Johnston, a young mother with an infant daughter only three months old. The woman's crime? Well, her husband was Major Milus "Bushwhacker" Johnston, Mead's second in command. "The colonel proceeded to arrest Mrs. Johnston." her husband later wrote, "tearing her infant from her breast

and forcing her to leave it at home, which was then nothing more than the woods. He then placed her in the saddle and made her ride horseback twenty three miles through the roughest weather of that winter."

McDanald had a precedent for making war on women, since his old commander Sherman had arrested all the female employees at the cloth factory in Roswell, Georgia. Sherman sent the women all the way to Ohio and abandoned them there, reportedly after his men had had their fun with them. But people in Huntsville were outraged.





Mary Johnston was imprisoned in the old Huntsville Hotel, with Colonel McDanald paying the expenses. The heart broken women sat alone in her room, pining for her infant and praying for deliverance. Her husband was furious when he heard of her fate.

Still, there was little he could do. McDanald was heard to remark, "If anything can bring her husband to his senses, this should."

"Bushwhacker" Johnston's reaction was the opposite of what McDanald expected. Johnston gathered his men and made plans to raid Huntsville and free his wife. "We were determined to go in by night and slip those pickets, enter the prisoner's room and take her out, or die in the attempt." Another of Mead's officers, Captain Robert Welch, even sent a chilling note to the Yankees.

"I have 35 prisoners," he said, "and I will hang every one of them unless Mrs. Johnston is released"

Fortunately, cooler heads prevailed and bloodshed did not come to Huntsville. Lieutenant Colonel John W. Horner was the provost marshal, and he was appalled by McDanald's conduct. More than anything, he was offended by McDanald's usurping of his own authority. Homer was the one entrusted with making arrests, not McDanald.

Dr. Thomas Wright of Paint Rock happened to be in the provost marshal's office, when he heard Horner say, "If I knew how to get Mrs. Johnston home I would release her." Wright was an old friend of Mrs. Johnston, and he immediately offered to help.

Homer wrote out a pass and Mrs. Johnston was soon on her way a home.

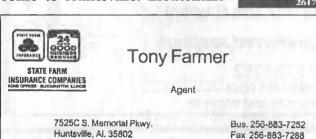
Yet Colonel McDanald was still not out of the picture. When he saw Mrs. Johnston on the street, he stopped her. With unbelievable arrogance, he proceeded to tear up Colonel Horner's pass and throw the pieces in Doctor Wright's face "Mrs. Johnston is not the Army's prisoner," he said with a sneer. "She is my prisoner." The frightened young mother was marched right back to the hotel and locked up.

Dr. Wright hurried to the provost marshal's office and told Colonel Homer what happened. Now it was Horner's turn to become furious. His face turned red and the veins stood out in his neck.

Horner quickly wrote out another pass and handed it to the doctor. "Here," he said. "Take this pass and if that fellow bothers you again, I'll teach him a lesson he'll never forget."

This time McDanald realized he had met his match. He pretended not to notice Mrs.





Age in itself is not a good reason to feel bad.

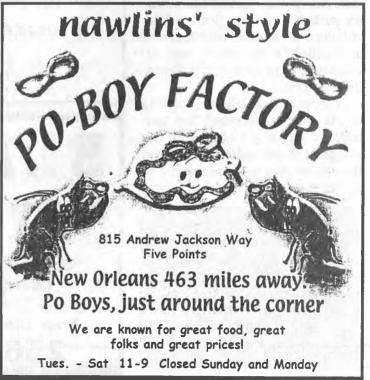
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Johnston as she walked by, though bystanders noticed his fists were clenched.

"This was a happier ending of the matter than at one time could have been expected," wrote "Bushwhacker" Johnston.

Simply as a footnote, perhaps Justice does work in its cruel way. For Colonel McDanald returned to Ohio after the war and married his own sweetheart. Just three years later, his own young wife was taken from him by death. He never remarried.

#### Garfield Preached Sermon At Mooresville Church

In 1863, the 42nd Ohio Volunteers were camped at Bibb's Spring, a short distance behind the Bibb residence at Mooresville. One of the officers of the regiment was James A. Garfield.

Garfield, a native of frontier Ohio, was reared by his mother and older brother after the death of his father. When war came, he received a commission in the U.S. Army and served his country with distinction. Some of the villagers at Mooresville learned of Garfield's presence and invited him to preach at the Christian Church.

General Garfield, in writing to his wife, mentioned the invitation. "There is a church in the village of Mooresville near by and they have sent up inviting me to speak to them on Sunday. If I am

The contract to print the Confederate Government's first postage stamp was cancelled when it was pointed out that the bust on the stamp strongly resembled Abraham Lincoln.

not too unwell I have a notion to speak to them."

Apparently the General was not "too unwell" because he delivered several sermons in the Mooresville Church.

General Garfield left Mooresville with his unit to fight at Chicamauga. Following the battle, the General resigned his commission to enter Congress. In 1880, Mr. Garfield was elected the twentieth President of the United States.

Huntsville was one of the few large towns in the Tennessee Valley to escape burning. One Union soldier attributed it to the "winsome lasses."

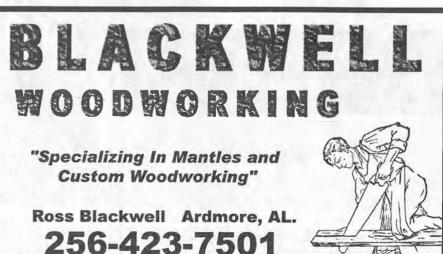
### Minister Locked In Chicken House

During the Civil War, a local Episcopalian minister, John Murray Robertson, was locked overnight in a chicken house at Whitesburg by Union troops.

His crime was leading his congregation in a prayer for Jefferson Davis. It was midwinter and bitterly cold, but Robertson surprised and annoyed his captors by surviving the night.

The frustrated Federals then took him across the river and released him.

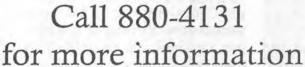




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# News From The Year 1865

**News From Huntsville and Around The World** 

# LEE SURRENDERS

Washington - News has been received here that General Lee has met with General Grant and has agreed to surrender the forces under his command and to work toward a complete surrender of all Confederate forces still in the field.

As news of the surrender began to spread across this city joyful celebrations have begun. A crowd of about seven thousand gathered in front of the White House while tens of thousands more have taken to streets. The situation is dangerous in that so many guns are being fired into the air as the celebrants throw all caution to the wind. It is feared that peace may bring more casualties to a city already devastated by four long years of war.

The terms offered by Grant are generous. He will take no prisoners, but simply secure the paroles of officers and men not

**Corner Jordan & Holmes** 

to take up arms until properly exchanged, for while the principal Confederate army has been vanquished, the war is not over yet. Officers are permitted to keep their sidearms and officers and men can keep their horses and personal effects. Everyone will be permitted to return to their homes unhindered by Union authorities as long as they observe their paroles.

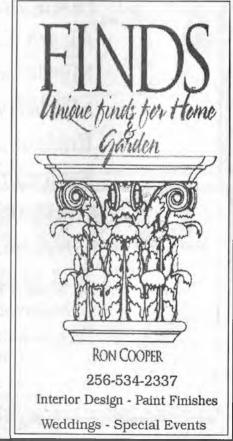
#### Richmond in Turmoil As War Ends

**Richmond** - President Jefferson Davis has fled the capitol of the Confederacy along with many of his principal advisors. Reports are that he was attending church when word was received from General Lee that the situation appeared hopeless. He

immediately left the church and convened a special meeting with his military and political advisors. At the same time workers at the War Department and Treasury were seen hastily packing crates of government papers.

As news of General Lee's surrender spread throughout the city mobs have begun looting commissary supply depots. Mass desertions from the ranks are taking place in all military units as soldiers lay down their arms and prepare to return to their homes.

Reports of Federal Units on the outskirts of the city has caused wide spread panic among the citizens as they make plans to flee.





**Celebrating 15 Years Serving Huntsville** 

#### General Lee Issues Message To Vanquished Soldiers

#### General Order No. 9

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest. I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endured them to their countrymen.

By the terms of this agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that

a Merciful God will extend you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your Country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

R.E. Lee Genl.

# General Watie Surrenders

General Stand Watie, commanding the last Confederate fighting unit, has surrendered. This event comes over two months after General Lee surrendered at Appomatox.

Watie is a Cherokee Indian who has raised a large number of Indians to fight under the Confederate banner.

This news comes several weeks after Gen. E. Kirby Smith, in Texas, ordered his troops to stack arms for the last time. It was widely rumored that Smith would order his troops into Mexico where he would continue the fight. In the end calmer heads prevailed

With this news the horrible war finally at an end.









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#### The Huntsville Confederate

The longest lived of all papers in Huntsville's history was the Huntsville Democrat. founded in 1822. During the Civil War its name was changed, temporarily, to the Daily Huntsville Confederate.

When Northern troops occupied Huntsville, the paper was forced to flee the city. As the press struggled to stay ahead of the invading Northern troops, the paper was printed in various locations throughout Alabama

and Georgia.

Toward the end of the war, the Confederacy was collapsing so fast that oftentimes the publishers were forced to actually print the paper with the press still loaded on a wagon, while fleeing from city to city. The paper would then be smuggled into Huntsville where it sold for 10 cents a copy.





The only known copy of the "wagon paper" is in a private collection in Huntsville.

### **New Hope** Burned

During the Cilvil War, New Hope was not spared the ravages that armed conflict frequently visits on noncombatants. Confederate irregulars in the county harassed occupying Federal troops on a regular ba-

Unable to pin down these partisans in a set-piece battle, the soldiers would often vent their frustration on civilians.

who were less likely to shoot back.

They may have felt that such people were giving aid and comfort to their enemies; more often than not, they were right.

On December 15, 1864, the entire town was burned down by the Union Army who were determined to "clean out the nest of bushwhackers."

After giving the residents only a few minutes notice to evacuate, the town was torched.

Within hours the town was a smoking ruin. Every business and home was destroyed. Only the Masonic lodge and the post office survived the invaders'



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## News From An Occupied Huntsville In 1863

The suburbs of Huntsville and the lands for some distance around the town are being fast denuded of timber. The beautiful groves are fast disappearing under the ruthless axe of the invader. There is scarcely a fence around any of the grounds in the vicinity. In all parts of the town there is similar evidences of destruction, but not to the same extent.

The soldiers are, for the most part, Regulars, and under better discipline than formerly, and being prohibited from entering private houses or lots, without special leave.

Not a single Negro company is stationed there or has been or-

ganized there. Negro men, women and children are quartered in Greene Academy. When Governor Chapman was ordered out of his home for refusing to take the oath, and was on the eve of starting, he received notice that the family must vacate the house in a specified time and it was said that he was ordered not to remove any of the furniture, and that Negroes were to be quartered there, but the latter needs confirmation.

Thurstan Lumpkin, a citizen of Huntsville, who was sent to the Nashville Penitentiary, several months ago, for telling the Yankees that he believed that they were stealing Negro men to carry them North and improve the Yankee breed, is reported to have died there, a short time since.

It is said that he was a Rebel to the last and denounced the Yankees, almost with his dying breath.

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## A Letter From A Yankee Soldier

Huntsville, Alabama, May 22, 1864

Friend Lucy:

I believe the last time I saw you there was something said about my writing to you when I arrived in Dixieland. However, it doesn't make any particular difference whether I was to write or not, as I claim to be an old friend with nothing to do and plenty time to do it in.

I will write you a few lines anyhow, if they are not so interesting, as George says, and we have been here nearly two weeks, and I am very much pleased with the place. I think this is the most beautiful country I ever saw. Nature has done everything for this country. Allowing me to use the phrase it is God's own land, beautifully

supplied with the necessary, and blessings of life. You don't know about beautiful flowers up north. We have them here of every variety and description and the richest color imaginable. I wish I could send you a sample of them and have you enjoy them as they look here. Huntsville is enthusiastically a city of flowers.

There are several embellishments too numerous to mention without taking all the space of this sheet with a description. There are a great many fine private residences in this city. I passed one the other day that particularly pleased me. It was built of freestone, in the Gothic style of architecture, the doors guarded by sculptured lions, birds, etc. The grounds were laid out in terraces covered with shade trees, evergreens and flowers. There were several fine arbors and I counted some twenty marble statues distributed throughout the grounds.

I think if I was the owner of such a place, I would be contented, get married and settle down for the remainder of my life on this earth.

About the only drawback is the weather. We are now having Illinois July weather in the daytime. The nights are cool.

We have excellent quarters in the Huntsville Court House. The whole of the second floor is assigned to us for practicing and sleeping rooms. Our dining room

**Holmes Sockwell** 



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The Confederate statue
on the courthouse lawn in
Huntsville was erected in
1905 by the
Daughters of the Confederacy
at a cost of \$2500.



is just across the street.

We have an old darkey and his wife to do our cooking and they are pretty good cooks. The General is pretty much pleased with his bunch and is going to get us the appointment of post band. If he does so, we will probably stay here during the war or until our time of enlistment is out. I am so well pleased with my position that I would not change positions with a captain. We are situated here, we enjoy ourselves, as we only have to play for the government about an hour and a half out of 24. The rest of the time we do what we please.

The General gives us privileges that but few solders get. The band has been out serenading nearly every night since we have been here for the officers on such occasions. The best of wines and liquors are placed before us. To partake of this is an awful place for a temperance man.

I don't think I am in much danger. I was never much of a hand to drink spirits and less so now than ever.

I will enclose my photograph in this and should be very much pleased to receive yours in return. It isn't as good as I could wish, but is the best I have. If this meets with your approbation, I shall expect an answer soon. Most respectfully yours,

Theo. Pomeroy 1st Brigade Band 3rd Div. 15 Army Corp.

Slaves could be hired for \$30 a month in 1861 yet the pay of a private in the army was only \$11 a month.

Advertise in Old Auntsville

## A Wife's Letter

Mrs. Mariah Cotton was typical of the women who kept their homes going while their husbands were away at war. She, with her seven children (all under twelve), was left to run the farm with the help of a hired slave.

August the 21, 1862 - my dear husband

I now seat my self to rite you a few to let you hear from me and the children. the children is all well at time and as for my self I am not at all sick but I trouble all most to death about you. it all most breaks my hart to think that you are gone so farr off from me and the children but I can only hope that the time is coming when you will get home to us all again. I hope thes few lines may find you well everything is doing very well. you stock is all doing very well so far I hant much of importen to rite to you for I cant hear of eny thing but war all the time. they say tha are fixing for a big battle at richmond again I want you to rite to me weth you git this leter.

your wife, M



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Bar-B-Q Pork Plate -

Large/Small

Bar-B-Q Chicken Plate (half) -

Wh(quater)/Dk(quater)

Baby Back Pork Ribs -

Hickory Smoked to perfection and covered with our Gibson's Bar-B-Q Salad own sweet and spicy cause!

Bar-B-Q Beef Plate -

Large/Small

The Large Sampler -

Your choice of 3 different meats! BBQ Port, BBQ Beef, BBQ Chicken, BBQ Ribs

The Small Sampler -

The same great meal as above but with 2 meats.

- FROM THE FRYER -

Fried Shrimp Plate Pond Raised Catfish Fillets Chicken Finger Plate

- SERVED AFTER 3:00 ONLY -

Pond Raised Whole Catfish

- FAMILY PACKS -

One Pound Family Pack -

One Pound of BBQ Pork, Pint Potato Salad,

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## Huntsville Heroes

He was a Confederate Hero. Born in Huntsville, Henry Bolden served in many theaters of the war and saw action in the Battle of Nashville. When the Union troops began to over run his position in bloody hand to hand fighting, Bolden, who did not have a gun, picked up a stick and began swinging it furiously. When the battle was over, a number of yankee soldiers lay sprawled about his feet.

Later when asked how he did it, his only reply was, "I knocked them in the head."

Though few people realize it, there were a number of black Confederate veterans in Madison County. These men, all of whom were valued and respected citizens, earned a unique place in Huntsville's history.

Essex Lewis, one of the best known and highly respected, went to war with his master, Colonel Nick Lewis, and saw action in Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. After the war he returned to Huntsville where he worked as a farmer and as a janitor at the post office.

Lewis was a loyal member of the Egbert Jones Camp of Confederate veterans here in Huntsville. In 1910 the Camp selected him to attend the Confederate reunion in Richmond, Virginia to attend a Confederate reunion as their representative. When Lewis died at the age of 106 his funeral was attended by an honer guard consisting of ex-Confederate soldiers.

Another Huntsville black who saw service in the civil war was Matt Gray. He also was a member of the Confederate veterans organization here in Huntsville and had the distinction of a special chair being reserved for him at the monthly meetings. According to newspaper accounts of the day, the only meetings he ever missed were when he was sick. At his death, the Huntsville news-

## Washington Square

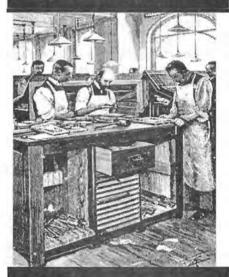


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paper ended his obituary with: "Now Uncle Matt has gone himself to aid with the Rebel yell."

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## A Well Equipped Soldier

Written by Robert Morrow in 1912

In July 1864, I joined as a volunteer of Company L, 5th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry. Perhaps it will be interesting at this time, for it lacks a little of fifty years, to tell something of my equipment. I rode a mule, a large gentle one, a good traveler. My bridle was made of home-tanned cow leather, sewed into the bits with cords made of home-tanned fox or coon hides. The bit was made in a shop nearby and was what was called a curb-bit. The saddle, homemade also, consisted of two pieces of poplar, shaped so it was supposed to fit

the mule's back as they lay lengthways on her. These were fastened together in front by a piece of tough oak with rivets made of iron in the shops nearby, the back part was fastened the same way, by tough oak, cut so as to resemble any ordinary saddle. This saddle had holes mortised, through which to tie on the belongings of a soldier of the C.S.A. When this was covered with a heavy woolen blanket. spun and woven at home by my Mother and Sister and colored with bark, the soldier, dressed in cloth made by the same loving hands was ready to mount and be off to war.

Neither the boy nor his equipment would make a formidable looking soldier or inspire terror, you will say. True! But the mule could travel, and the boy could shoot, and either could very nearly find his own ration. These three formed the chief requisites for a soldier in Forrest's

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Confederate Capt. Isadore Guillet was killed on the same horse on which three of his brothers had died.

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## News From Jackson County

from 1864 newspaper

- Recent advises from Jackson County, Ala., represent the terrible devastation throughout the county, except where there are mountain defiles and fastnesses favorable for guerrilla operations.
- Maj. Lemuel G. Mead is operating in that county with five companies, and that he, recently, captured and brought out 20 prisoners. He remains, with his men, in the county and subsists them there, at points, where it would be dangerous for the Yankees to travel and they are discreet enough not to attempt it.
- There are three Tory companies there the Yankees feel contempt for them and stigmatize them as the 1st Alabama Tory Battalion.
- One of the miscreants Sam by name, not long since, went to the house of Elias Barbour, a true Southerner, and beat Mrs. Barbour with a hickory switch, and only desisted when her daughter, heroically, seized an axe and drove him off.
- An old "Rebel" woman, living near Bellefonte, was struck by a Yankee, with a stick, on the back of her neck, breaking it.
- The Courthouse and all of the block on the West side of the Square, have been burnt by the Yankees.
- One of the parties from whom we get our information, represents that he was under arrest at Stevenson and learned the Yankees were preparing a major campaign against our troops.

## News From Searching For Family

from 1900 newspaper

I wish to learn of the whereabouts of my folks. My father was named Dickson; brother name Edmond Anderson; sisters named Polly, Dinah and Rachel Anderson. Sister Polly married a man by the name of John Anderson. They belonged to the Anderson family outside of Huntsville. I ran away the 2nd year of the war and went to Corinth, from there to Cleveland, Tennessee, where I joined the Federal Army and served three years.

Write Milton Anderson, care of the Journal.

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## A Letter

Huntsville, Ala March 14th/62 My dear Mother,

As time and opportunity present themselves now better than they have in a month I will

A great many sick are at this place from our Company. They are sent here in the cars, and very often box cars with no accommodations or seats of any kind are placed. They come with the intentions of entering the Hospital - but such a one as I have seen here I would sooner remain in my tent and risk all chances than enter one.

George Riley, brother to Frank, now lies in one of those houses, dignified by the name Hospital.

It consists of three small rooms, with about twenty or thirty sick, in chairs - no beds except their blankets on the floor and in fact no conveniences of any kind. Riley is lying at the point of death with pneumonia and has no one even to nurse him or attend to his wants except his sick comrades around him.

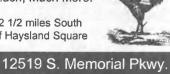
W. Malone and myself succeeded in getting a private house

Red Rooster

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and we are fixed as well as we could wish. I am staying with Mr. Leftwich of this place a hardware merchant.

He kindly invited us to his house and promises to cure me. Having some business to transact for the Company we slept in the gentlemen's store and in the course of conversation he found out our circumstances and offered room and cheer at his house.

So you see I am well attended to, even if I am on the sick list. The citizens are doing their best for the sick. They have been going to the hospital every day and are carrying them to their homes. I did not intend entering one (hospital) when I came if there was any possible chance of doing otherwise.

Your affectionate son.

Burton

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## A Daring Escape

When Federal troops invaded Huntsville in 1862, captured Confederate soldiers were confined in the railroad depot. The Union commander, General Mitchel, gave permission for the ladies of Huntsville to carry food to the prisoners. This account was written in 1902.

That evening before the sun went down an irregular procession of ladies proceeded to the depot. Some had with them servants carrying baskets and others carried their baskets themselves. All the baskets were loaded with provisions covered with napkins or papers to screen their contents.

Reaching the platform of the depot, they found the first large enclosed door guarded by a squad of blue-coated soldiers. The soldiers stood at attention. Two pair, a little distance apart, crossed bayonets, thus making two arches under which the procession was permitted to pass.

The leader of the ladies was a handsome woman — large and imposing in appearance. She had laughing eyes and a smiling countenance. She was perfectly fearless of danger.

She stepped forward under the arched bayonets to the officer of the guard, and smilingly presented him with the general's order. He read it blushingly and deferentially stood aside motioning her to enter, which she did with her servant. Soon they all found themselves on the inside and were cheering the boys with smiles as well as with sustenance.

The grey-coated boys appreciated both, and for a time, were happy. The officer of the imprisoned command held a little confidential conversation with the leading lady, and arrange-

The brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, David Todd, served in the Confederate Army before moving to Huntsville. He is buried in Maple Hill Cemetery in an unmarked grave.



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ments were soon made that resulted in lessening, to a considerable extent, the number of Confederate prisoners in the old depot.

Among the prisoners was one who was a superb violinist. He was said to be unequaled in the Army of Virginia. His violin had gone home and back with the furloughed violinist. The chief diversion of the company was in his music and in the resulting dance of the lively lads when the spirit was on them.

The supply of food settled into a routine. The next evening, a little before the expected coming of the food supply, the spirit of music and dance was on the imprisoned soldiers.

An empty box near the center of the depot furnished a seat for the violinist. A rattling piece of music from his instrument drew the attention of everyone within a considerable distance. A large detachment of Federal soldiers were camped nearby to furnish guards for prisoners and stores. Quite a crowd of idle soldiers soon gathered upon the platform.

The Confederate boys drew near their musician. Soon, some dance music set their feet and bodies in motion, and then the dance was on. It was such a dance as the blue coats had never seen. As the music quickened and varied, so too did the dance. Soon the eager crowd

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outside the guard pressed near to see and hear. The guard itself with its good-natured corporal became absorbed and interested in sound and motion and allowed the numbers outside to press within the doorway.

It was at this time that the deputation of food-bearers arrived. The officer at the door passed in one old colored woman with a large basket carelessly covered with a cloth. He lifted the corner a little and scanned the loaves of bread and buttered sandwiches, dropped the cover and motioned her to return and take in the other baskets and return them, as he now would permit but one person to enter.

A plank partition at that time separated a room at the north-

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east corner of the depot from the rest of the building. Inside of this the baskets were quickly carried and emptied by the eager hands of the prisoners.

Within the first basket, well wrapped in a newspaper, was a large blue overcoat and cap. A young artillery man, the first selected to run the blockade, was soon enveloped in this overcoat and surmounted with the calvary cap.

Watching his opportunity when the Federal soldiers about the door and who had gradually encroached within the building were absorbed with the dance and music, he quietly stepped out of the little room and sauntering along the wall, joined the blue coats near the door. When all was ready the music and dancing ceased, and the gay jack-

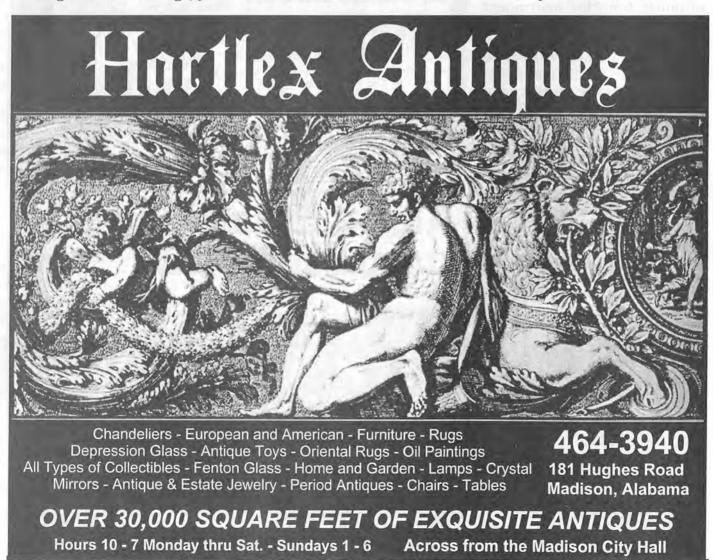
eted boys were called to supper. All was then confusion, and the bayonets of the guard pushed out the rabble of blue coat onlookers near the door, and with them the sheep in wolf's clothing.

Reaching the platform the young man dropped out of the squad of blue coats and struck into the street heading to the courthouse. This he had hardly reached when he was met by a boy who, turning to the left, piloted him to a large house near the outside of the town.

Here he turned over his cap and coat and was given a good supper and portable lunch, furnished a place to sleep until nearly daylight, when a guide passed him between the pickets and gave him directions how to safely reach the Confederate lines across the Tennessee River. The next afternoon and for several succeeding afternoons as long as prudence permitted, that basket with its enclosures went to the Confederate prisoners, where the same scene was enacted and other prisoners were allowed to escape.

This practice was continued for several weeks until the remaining prisoners were transferred to prison camps in Illinois where they set out the rest o the war in captivity. According to legend, one of the escaped confederate soldiers returned to Huntsville after the war and married the young lady responsible for his rescue.

Today, there are few signs left in Huntsville to remind one of the events of that day. The grounds which once held the tents of the Union soldiers



guarding the depot are now offices. The old depot has been placed on the registry of Historical Buildings.

Perhaps the only clue that it was ever used as a prison are the interior walls, where, if you ask a guide to show you, you can still see the graffiti from a day over a hundred years ago where bored Confederate soldiers wrote their names on the walls.

## Civil War Generals Born In Huntsville

Huntsville was the birthplace of six generals of the War Between the States.

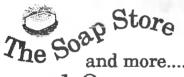
### Confederate

Maj. Gen. John Hunt Morgan Maj. Gen. Jones M. Withers Brig. Genl. LeRoy Pope Walker

### Union

Brig. Gen. David Birney Brig. Gen.William Birney Brig. Gen.Thomas Crittenden Brig. Gen. Edward O'Neal

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## HardTack

Hardtack was a staple for the Confederate soldiers. This recipe is from the 1862 U.S. Army Book of Recipes, and is one that is known to stay fresh for a long time.

5 c. flour (unbleached)

1 T. baking powder

1 T. salt

1 1/4 c. water

Preheat the oven to 450 degrees. Combine all ingredients to form a stiff, but not dry, dough. It should be pliable but not stick to the hands. Take the dough and flatten it out onto a greased cookie sheet. Roll the dough into a flat sheet approximately 1 inch thick.

Using a breadknife, divide the dough into 3x3 squares, taking a 10-penny nail, put a 3x3 matrix of holes into the surface of the dough, all the way through to the pan, at even intervals.

Bake in the oven for about 20 minutes and the dough is lightly browned. Take out and let cool.

Let set for several days until it becomes hard.

You should soak it in your coffee before eating, else you will perhaps lose some of your teeth.

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## Cannons

### Made In Huntsville

by Charles Rice

The outbreak of war caught the South woefully unprepared to do battle with the much more industrialized North. Indeed, the Confederacy seemed lacking almost everything needed to fight for its independence, even such obvious necessities as guns and gunpowder. To help fill the shortage, iron and brass foundries across the South shifted their production to war items, and the Madison Iron Works of Huntsville was no exception.

The Madison Iron Works was a thriving business on the west side of Mill Street only a block away from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot. The large multistory brick buildings normally produced items of a more peaceable nature. Their prewar advertisements offered mill machinery castings and gin

Monte Sano Mountain, because of its ruggedness, was one of the few places around Huntsville that never fell under total Union control. gears for plantation owners, plus stoves, coal grates, fire dogs, ovens, bakers, skillets, stew pots, sink pans, and wash tubs for the housewife. Some of the iron fences and balconies that still exist in Huntsville's historic districts might well have been produced by the Madison Iron Works.

The Madison Iron Works were owned by the firm of J. R. and Company, which was composed of John R. Young, Andrew D. Lighton, Joseph Armbruster, and John Z. Hamel.

Possibly using the city's old brass howitzer as a pattern, John Young set to work manufacturing big guns for the South. On July 17, 1861, the Huntsville Democrat noted the company's success. "A few days ago," wrote editor John Withers Clay, "we were shown by Mr. James Crawford at the Huntsville Machine Shop of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad three beautiful iron 6 pounders which were cast in our city in the foundry of our enterprising fellow citizen J. R. Young & Company and bored out and finished at the machine shop under Mr. Crawford's directions."

By the middle of August, no less than seven cannons had been cast, bored, and mounted through the combined efforts of John Young and James

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Crawford. This was no small achievement for a company that had only recently been making mostly household goods. John Young became even more ambitious, trying to produce rifling equipment to turn out even longer range guns for his adopted South. Evidently impressed by their products, Colonel Josiah Gorgas of the Confederate Ordnance Department ordered several of the cannons sent to him at Richmond, Virginia.

Production continued without let up and in November Samuel Tate, an aide to General Albert Sidney Johnston, reported, "I can get six guns a week cut and bored at Huntsville, from 6 pounder to 24 pounder howitzer."

Tragically, John Young died on December 13, 1861 at the early age of only 42. However, cannon construction continued under the supervision of James Crawford. On February 8, 1862, A. J. Hopper, a Memphis & Charleston official, wrote to General Johnston that the Huntsville machine shop had a 6 pounder Parrot gun rifled and mounted on a carriage, though still needing the wheels. Another gun had been bored and rifled, but lacked its carriage.

With this last mention, all record of cannon production in Huntsville ends. Perhaps the casting ceased with the death of John Young, and Jimmy Crawford simply finished those he already had. On the other hand, production might have continued until the city was occupied and the machine shops taken over by the Union forces. Whatever the answer, at least one

thing is certain.

Some of those big guns that belched fire and roared in anger on battlefields across the South bore a familiar label. It said simply, "Made in Huntsville."



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## The Trial of Frank Gurley

The source information for this article on Frank Gurley came from an old 1920's publication called the Confederate Veteran

and was generously submitted by Bill Walker.

Captain Frank B. Gurley feared for his life. He had been captured and was to stand trial for killing Union General Robert McCook during a raid near New Market in 1862. The Northern newspapers had misrepresented the McCook incident and pictured Gurley as a criminal and murderer, and the Federals wanted their revenge.

Capt. Frank Gurley finally carrived in Nashville by train and was placed in a four by seven foot cell in the military prison and clamped in heavy chains. In the same wing of the prison, there were 400 Federal prisoners all in ball and chain. Some would whistle, some would sing, and all would curse and rattle their chains. Gurley said "such a sight is better imagined than described."

Gurley was kept confined and his harsh treatment and illness made him delirious with fever. He wrote to the Union commandant at Nashville, Major General Gordon Grainger, and told him "long confinement and lack of attention will soon kill me and if that is what you want, please do me the honor of having me shot as soon as your conscience will permit." This complaint allowed him to go outside to the yard during the days.

By this time, Captain Hunter Brooke, who had been on the wagon with McCook, was acting judge advocate of the Department of the Cumberland. He was most anxious to bring Gurley to trial and convict him, and begin pressing Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton and Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt to arrange for an early trial of the "robber and murderer". They agreed and arranged for an early trial before a military commission to com-

mence on December 2, 1863.

Meanwhile, letters from Confederate Generals Nathan B. Forrest, Joseph E. Johnson, and William J. Hardee were received by the U. S. Army supporting Gurley's contention that he was a Confederate officer at the time of the killing and should be treated as a prisoner of War. These letters were sent to General U. S. Grant who advised the Confederate officers that the Gurley affair fell under the juris-

diction of Major General George H. Thomas and assured them Gurley would get a fair trial.

A fair trial was impossible, considering the anger and prejudice against Gurley. His lawyers, Jordan Stokes and Belie Peyton were able to present their evidence and cross examine the prosecution witnesses. There seemed to be no question that Gurley had shot McCook.

The case centered on whether or not he was an officer or citizen at the time of the killing. The defense failed to produce a commission, perhaps because Gurley's house had been burned to the ground by Union cavalry. Major General Lovell H. Rousseau did testify that he had seen a commission earlier from Major General Kirby Smith authorizing Gurley to raise a company of partisan rangers. The court also had a letter from General Nathan B. Forrest that told that Gurley had served in his regiment from July 1861 and





had not been out of the service until his capture. In spite if this evidence, passions were too high and Frank Gurley was found guilty of the murder of General McCook and sentenced to be "hanged by the neck until dead".

Gurley commented that the prison was a horrible place with 800 Union prisoners and "flies so thick you would get two of them in your mouth when you opened it". For trying to escape, he was made to sleep in his cell in chains. Gurley saw one Yankee prisoner slash his own throat with a razor. Eight of the ten men in the same lock-up with Gurley were hanged.

Gurley's execution was delaved while the verdict and findings of the commission moved up the chain of command. General Thomas approved the guilty verdict but suspended the execution due to the unusual circumstances and battle excitement under which the crime was committed. Thomas recommended the sentence be commuted to five years in prison and sent these recommendations to the Judge Advocates office in Washington. Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt seems to have been particularly vindictive in the Gurley case because he sent the trial papers to President Lincoln with his recommendations that the original sentence be carried out in spite of threats of retaliation from the Confederate Government, Lincoln signed the papers approving the verdict, but he pigeonholed the authorization to carry out the sentence.

Gurley remained in prison for a year expecting to be hung at any time. Then in January 1865, the army bureaucracy made a big mistake and Capt. Frank B. Gurley was included with other prisoners being transferred to Louisville for the exchange of Confederate officers who were being exchanged. Due

to the high profile of Gurley's case, the jailer in Nashville asked for clarification from Washington, and was told by the War Department the order applied to "all officers" held in irons and close confinement. The jailer then sent Gurley to Louisville with eighteen other prisoners.

From Louisville, the prisoners were sent to Pittsburgh then to Point Lookout, Maryland. In Pittsburgh, the group was nearly mobbed by a large angry crowd who had found out Gurley was in the group. They had thirty guards that protected them.

On March 17, 1865, Capt. Gurley was exchanged at Aikens Landing, Virginia and embarked on the long trek home. As he moved south, he found most of the railroads had been destroyed. A year in prison had made him too weak to walk but some of the stronger ones went ahead and sent back wagons and carriages for him. He arrived in Montgomery, Alabama where he ran into his old commander General Roddy who gave him a horse. He continued on to Madison County and stayed with his brothers and sisters in Gurley until Lee surrendered.

Frank Gurley went to Huntsville, took the oath of allegiance, and received the parole. He did not feel safe in Huntsville so he went to Gallatin, Tennessee for



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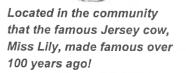
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two months and "had a big time with the women". Then believing the danger had passed, he went back home and on November 6th, was elected sheriff of Madison County

Gurley did not know it but he was in greater peril than before because General Joseph Holt found out Gurley had escaped punishment and got President Andrew Johnson to approve orders to re-arrest Gurley and carry out the sentence. Orders went out to all departmental commanders to search and capture the culprit. A sergeant was even sent to the Louisiana swamps to search for him. No one thought to look for him at home until news of his election to sheriff appeared in the papers.

On November 28th, Gurley was arrested, loaded with irons, and put in the Huntsville jail. His execution was set for November 30th but a telegram arrived from President Johnson suspending the execution until further orders. Frank Gurley's friends and neighbors had come to his aid. They had arranged for a delegation to meet with the President and since many of Gurley's suppro-Union, porters were Johnson was receptive to their case. About the same time the Union Army commander in Huntsville had advised President Johnson the citizens were threatening to resume killing Yankees if Gurley was executed. The situation could turn real ugly. After the delegation returned from Washington, they began to prepare a case, including a collection of character references and depositions from Confederate soldiers who had been on that

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fatal raid.

The collection took a long time and Gurley remained in irons until one of his friends wrote to General Thomas and pointed out the jail was escape proof. The irons were ordered removed. In April 1866, President Johnson consulted with General Grant about the case. and although General Holt still insisted that the sentence be carried out. Grant recommended the case be dropped and Gurley be released upon taking an oath to remain a loyal citizen to the United States. Gurley signed the oath and was finally released.

For the next fifty four years Frank B. Gurley lived on his farm near the town of Gurley. Every year he held a reunion for the veterans of the 4th Alabama Cavalry. He died on March 29, 1920, outliving, by many years, Captain Brooke, General Holt, and others who sought his death during and after the Civil War.

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- At the Battle of First Bull Run or Manassas, it has been estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 bullets were fired for every man killed and wounded.

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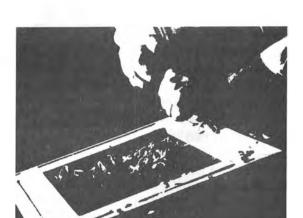
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## On The Homefront

by Parthenia Hague written in 1891

icarbonate of soda, which had been in use for raising bread before the war, became "a thing of the past" soon after the blockade began; but it was not long ere some one found out that the ashes of corncobs possessed the alkaline property essential for raising dough. Whenever "soda" was needed, corn was shelled, care being taken to select all the red cobs, as they were thought to contain more carbonate of soda than white cobs. When the cobs were burned in a clean swept place, the ashes were gathered up and placed in a jar or jug, and so many measures of water were poured in, according to the quantity of ashes. When needed for bread-making, a teaspoonful or tablespoonful of the alkali was used to the measure of flour or meal required.

One of our most difficult tasks was to find a good substitute for coffee. This palatable drink, if not a real necessary of life, is almost indispensable to the enjoyment of a good meal, and some Southerners took it three times a day. Coffee soon rose to thirty dollars per pound; from that it went to sixty and

seventy dollars per pound. Good workmen received thirty dollars per day; so it took two days' hard labor to buy one pound of coffee, and scarcely any could be had even at that fabulous price.

There were those who planted long rows of the okra plant on the borders of their cotton or corn fields, and cultivated this with the corn and cotton. The seeds of this, when mature, and nicely browned, came nearer in flavor to the real coffee than any other substitute I now remember. Yam potatoes used to be peeled, sliced thin, cut into small squares, dried, and then parched brown; they were thought to be next best to okra for coffee. Browned wheat, meal and burnt corn made passable beverages; even meal-bran was browned and used for coffee if other substitutes were not obtainable.

We had several substitutes for tea which were equally as palatable, and, I fancy, more wholesome, than much that is now sold for tea. Prominent among these substitutes were raspberry leaves. These leaves were considered the best substitute for tea. The leaves of the blackberry bush, huckleberry leaves, and the leaves of the holly-tree when dried in the shade, also made a palatable tea.

Each household made its own starch, some of the bran of wheat flour. Green corn and sweet potatoes were grated in order to make starch. This process was very simple. The grated substance was placed to soak in a large tub of water; when it had

# What's That Assume Stuff???

One of the biggest questions we had at this past home show was "what is that black stuff growing on my roof?". Here in the Huntsville area the question is fairly easy. Sometimes it is fungus, sometimes it is our famous black moss, but most cases it is just plain old mold.

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passed through the process of fermentation and had risen to the surface, the grated matter was all skimmed off, the water holding the starch in solution was passed through a sieve, and then through a thin cloth to free altogether from any foreign substance.

The woods, as well as being the great storehouse for all our dye-stuffs, were also our drug stores. The berries of the dogwood-tree were taken for quinine. A soothing and efficacious cordial for dysentery and similar ailments was made from blackberry roots; but ripe persimmons, when made into a cordial, were thought to be far superior to blackberry roots. An extract of the barks of the wild cherry, dogwood, poplar, and wahoo trees was used for chills and agues. For coughs and all lung diseases a syrup made with the leaves and roots of the mullein plant, globe flower, and wildcherry tree bark was thought to be infallible. Of course the castor-bean plant was gathered in the wild state in the forest, for making castor oil.

Many also cultivated a few rows of poppies in their garden to make opium, from which our laudanum was created; and this at times was very needful. The manner of extracting opium from poppies was of necessity crude was simple in the extreme. The heads or bulbs of the poppies were plucked when ripe, the capsules pierced with a large-sized sewing-needle, and the bulbs placed in some small vessel (a cup or saucer would answer) for the opium gum to exude and to become inspissated by evaporation. The soporific influence of this drug was not excelled by that of the imported article.

Ground peas were rarely grown before the war, and were generally called "goobers." They were to be seen on all sides,

branching out in all directions, in patches large and small. Many planters in giving their corn and cotton the "laying-by" plowing, as it was called, would plant in the middle furrows ground peas, chufas, and cuttings from the sweet potato vines, which required very slight additional labor in harvesting the crops; and by the time the crops had all been gathered in and frost appeared, the tubers were well matured, and were great helps in fattening pork thereby enabling the planter to preserve more corn for the use of the government.

Beside growing the ground pea for help in fattening pork, a good supply was housed for seed and the use of the family. I have pleasant recollections of the many winters evenings when we would have the great oven brought into the sitting-room, placed on the hearth, with glowing red coals underneath, filled with white sand, in which we parched the pindars nice and brown. Or perhaps the oven would be filled partly with our home-made syrup, with raw ground peas hulled and dropped into the boiling syrup. Properly cooked, what nice peanut candy that made! Oil from the peanuts was also expressed for lamps and other uses during war times.

Hundreds during the war resorted to various devices for freeing their grain of chaff; yet flour was very scarce. After delivering the government tithe, and sharing with our home ones, the crop rarely lasted till another harvest. It was quite amusing to hear the neighbors as they met in social gatherings, or perhaps when separating from service at church, press their friends to come and see them, or come and have dinner, "For we have got a barrel of flour." It was even more

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amusing to have friends sit at the dining-table, and, when a waiter of brown, warm biscuits was passed round, to see them feign ignorance of what they were.

Bolted meal, when obtainable, made a very good substitute for flour, though millers said it injured their bolting-cloth to sift the corn meal through it. Such bolted meal, when sifted through a thin muslin cloth and mixed up with scalding water was as easily moulded into pie crust with the aid of the rolling-pin as the pure flour.

All the moist and marshy places in the fields that had hitherto been thought fit for naught as to the growing of farm products, were utilized for rice and sugar-cane patches, and were found to yield plentifully. Some few rude rice mills were hastily put up for stripping the coarse brown husks from the rice, but as they were distant from most of the planters in our settlement, wooden mortars had to be temporarily improvised.

Our shoes, particularly those of women and children, were made of cloth, or knit. Some one had learned to knit slippers, and it was not long before most of the women of our settlement had a

pair of slippers on the knitting needles. They were knit of our homespun thread, either cotton or wool, which was, for slippers, generally dyed a dark brown, gray, or black. When taken off the needles, the slippers or shoes were lined with cloth of suitable texture. The upper edges were bound with strips of cloth, of color to blend with the hue of the knit work. A rosette was formed of some stray bits of ribbon, or scraps of fine bits of merino or silk, and placed on the uppers.

"What is the blockade to us, so far as shoes are concerned, when we can not only knit the uppers, but cut the soles and stitch them on? Each woman and girl her own shoemaker; away with bought shoes; we want none of them!"

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## The Last Surrender

In the spring of 1865, the South was a defeated nation. General Lee had surrendered at Appomattox. Confederate soldiers everywhere were returning home. The only organized resistance were the group of small bands hiding in the hills, who refused to be conquered. One such group was the 25th Battalion, Alabama Cavalry, which was commanded by Col. Lem Mead.

At war's end, the Alabama 25th numbered no more than a few hundred members. Too small and too weak to fight in battle, they were forced to conduct hit and run raids on the enemy's supply lines. This not only harassed the Yankees, it also supplied a source of badly needed food and weapons. It also incurred the wrath of General Granger, commanding officer of the Federal troops stationed in Huntsville.

General Granger sent word to the Rebel troops that Lee had surrendered and that they should lay down arms also. The war was over. Col. Mead, after consulting with his men, refused to surrender.

Once again Granger sent word that, "Officers could keep their side arms, and officers and enlisted men would be allowed to keep their personal horses, but they must surrender." If not, they would be treated as "outlaws and horse thieves." Col. Mead still refused.

After weeks of constant harassment by the Federal troops, the Alabama 25th was finally cornered near New Market on May 6, 1865. A pitched battle was fought and twenty-five Confederates were captured, three of whom were executed on the spot.

The last remaining Confederate forces were badly split up and the command fell to the leadership of Major M. E. Johnston. With Federal troops everywhere, Johnston had no choice but to retreat once again to the hills. The Federal troops had threatened to burn the home of anyone caught helping the Rebels. They were cut off from food and

supplies and now they faced the prospect of being hung if captured.

Sadly Major Johnston agreed to surrender. He was informed that Col. Given, a Federal officer, would accept the surrender at a place on Monte Sano Mountain known as Cold Spring.

On May 11, the weary soldiers, 150 strong, marched into the clearing and formally ended their rebellion against the Union.

The Yankees, undoubtedly happy to see that the fighting was over, had provided two brass bands and a ten-gallon demijohn of brandy. As the paroles were being given out, it began to rain. The roads soon became too muddy for the wagons to haul the

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captured weapons down the mountain. The soldiers who had just finished surrendering were once again ordered to pick up their arms. They then marched to the depot where for the last time, they gave up their arms.

One of the most intriguing legends of that day concerns the weapons that were surrendered. While stacking arms at the depot, it was noted that "probably a sorrier set of guns could not have been gathered in all of Dixie." Major Johnston later admitted to hiding his company's weapons before surrendering. He also said that "no better arms existed in the whole U.S. than those hidden."

No record has ever been found of these guns being discovered. In all probability they are still hidden in a cave somewhere on Monte Sano mountain.

By the end of the Civil War the worthless Confederate money, and inflation, had wreaked havoc on the South's economy.

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## **Civil War Remedies**

These remedies are presented for entertainment only.

Please consult your doctor for proper medication.

### **Cure For Chills:**

The plant, commonly called hoarhound, is said to afford a certain cure. Boil it in water, and drink freely of the tea.

### For Dysentery:

Dissolve as much salt in pure vinegar as will ferment and work clear. When the foam is discharged cork it up in a bottle, and put it away for use. A large spoonful of this in a gill of boiling water is efficacious in cases of dysentery.

## Sore Throat, Dyptheria or Scarlet Fever:

Mix in a common size cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of pulverized charcoal and ten drops of spirits of turpentine. Soften the charcoal with a few drops of milk before putting into the cup. Gargle frequently, according to the violence of the symptoms.

### To Relieve Asthma:

Take the leaves of the stramonium dried in the shade, saturated with a pretty strong solution of salt petre, and smoke it so as to inhale the fumes. It may strangle at first if taken too freely, but it will loosen the phlegm in the lungs. The leaves should be gathered before frost.

### Troublesome Cough:

Take of treacle and vinegar six tablespoonsfuls each, add forty drops of laudanum, mix it well, and put into a bottle. A teaspoonful needs to be taken occasionally when the cough is troublesome. The mixture will be found efficacious without the laudanum in many cases.

### For Sick Headache:

One teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal and one-third of a teaspoonful of soda mixed in very warm water.

### **Cure For Toothache:**

Powdered alum will not only relieve the toothache, but prevent the decay of the tooth. Salt may advantageously be mixed with the alum.

### Cure For A Burn:

Wheat flour and cold water, mixed to the consistency of soft paste, is an almost instantaneous cure for a burn. Renew before the first gets so dry as to stick.

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# Raid On Guntersville

by Pete Sparks

Guntersville first became vulnerable to Federal attacks when Huntsville was occupied in 1862. This allowed the Federals a base of operations, which would extend for enough to reach Guntersville. Not only could cavalry venture this far, but also naval gunboats could use Huntsville as a supply base for forays up and down the Tennessee River.

Huntsville was first taken by the Federal troops of General Ormsby Mitchell just five days after the battle of Shiloh. Huntsville was basically undefended except for some wounded Confederate troops who had reached the Huntsville Railroad Depot from Corinth, Mississippi.

Huntsville remained occupied throughout the war except for a few intermittent months; but even when unoccupied by the Federals it remained undefended. The Confederate Army could not afford troops to defend cities of Huntsville size. She needed her men in her main

armies.

The first enemy raid on Guntersville occurred on a late April morning in 1862. There would be nine additional raids before the war ended. The 4th Ohio cavalry regiment, guided by a native scout, had crossed the river near Huntsville, completed an all night ride over the mountains and caught the unsuspecting villagers about nine o'clock in the morning totally unaware. At this early period in the war there were no soldiers in the village, and but few men, and these were noncombatants, either too old for military duty or exempt by reasons of physical defect.

The raid occurred because the Federal commander at Huntsville had been informed that a steamer by the name of "Paint Rock" was hidden away in a creek, which emptied into the Tennessee River near Guntersville. It had been used in June of 1861 to carry the first Marshall County recruits off to war.

The Federal raiders sent an advance guard to race down the main street at full speed paying no heed to anybody in order to seize the steamboat at the river landing beyond. This raid was reported by the sheriff of Guntersville, a wealthy planter,

and a village doctor who were all sitting on an open platform in front of the doctor's drugstore when the race of the Federals down the main street began. The

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Federals rode out of town just as fast as they rode in. The raid had caused no damage to property, no injury to the citizens save scaring everyone. It did, however, show the vulnerability of North Alabama towns to quick Federal raids

This raid was typical of a cavalry raid in the early part of the war before the romantic chivalrous ideas of war turned to the cold calculating all out total war.

## The Cost Of War

- From 1861 to 1865 it cost the United States Government approximately 2 million dollars a day to prosecute the war; the Second World War cost more than 113 million dollars a day.

- In 1880 the Secretary of the Treasury reported that the Civil War had cost the Federal Government 6.19 billion dollars. By 1910 the cost of the war, including pensions and other veterans' benefits, had reached 11.5 billion dollars.

- The public debt outstanding for an average population of 33 million rose from \$2.80 to \$75 per capita between 1861

and 1865. In mid-1958 the per capita debt stood at \$1,493 for a population of 175.5 million.

- In 1958 the government was providing pensions for 3,042 widows of Union veterans. In June of that year, as a result of special legislation, 526 widows of Southern soldiers and the two

surviving Confederate veterans became eligible for Federal pensions. The last Union veteran, Albert Woolson, had died in 1956, leaving the two Confederates, John Salling and Walter Williams, to draw the highest Civil War pensions paid by the

United States Government. The last Civil War veteran, Walter Williams, died in December 1959 at the age of 117. Since then, William's claim as a veteran has been disputed in the newspapers, but sufficient evidence does not exist to positively prove or disprove his military status.

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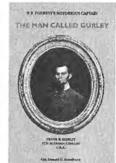
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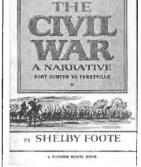


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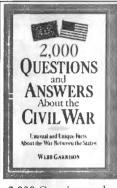




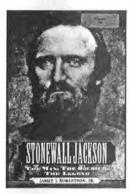
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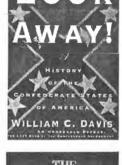


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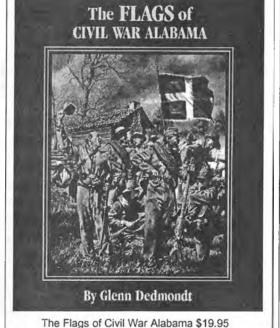


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## Historic Civil War Sites in Huntsville

by Clarence Scott

### Railroad Depot

The Huntsville Depot, located on Church Street in downtown Huntsville, was built in 1860 by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. From this site many a Confederate soldier would depart to various battlefronts during the Civil War.

Because of its importance to the Rebel cause, the depot was a major target for the Union Army. On April 11, 1862 the 4th Ohio Cavalry seized the depot and machine shops, capturing 159 Confederate soldiers who were preparing to ship out. The depot became their temporary prison then later housed the Union soldiers who left their names scrawled on the depot walls.

Tragedy struck Union forces there on April 11, 1864 when six gunners were killed and several others injured in an explosion. The men were crossing the railroad tracks when their artillery caisson blew up. The resulting explosion also left a canon ball impression in the Church Street side of the depot wall.

After the war the Memphis & Charleston railroad sold the depot to the Southern Railroad. Today, the depot is a city museum. The brick freight depot to the north of the tracks also dates to the Civil War and is thought to be one of the oldest railroad buildings still in use in the world.

### Calhoun House

One of Huntsville's most well known homes was the Calhoun House, that occupied the block that is framed by Lincoln, Eustis, Randolph and Greene streets. Built in 1833 by Judge William

Smith it was, for the time, an incredible 12,000 square foot house.

Unfortunately, for the judge, he didn't live to see his mansion completed. His grandson-in-law. Meredith Calhoun, oversaw the completion and resided in the home until 1842. When the Union forces took Huntsville in 1862, Union General O.M.





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Mitchel converted the house into a hospital, and as a hospital it remained for the duration of the war.

It was purchased by the Federal government after the war to house the federal court. It was at the Calhoun House that its most famous Federal trial occurred. In 1884, Frank James, Missouri outlaw and brother of the infamous Jesse James was put on trial for an earlier Muscle Shoals payroll robbery.

Huntsville citizen and former Confederate Secretary of War, LeRoy Pope Walker, successfully defended James against the Federal charges. The Huntsville jury was very sympathetic to this former Rebel guerrilla and refused to convict him. It is well known that many of the jurors were seen drinking with James in a local bar after the trial.

This stately home was finally torn down in the early 1900s and became the site for a grocery store for many years. The site is now a parking lot.

### First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church, located on the corner of Lincoln and Greene streets, was the meeting place of choice for the ladies of Huntsville early in the Civil War. Gathered in the church basement, the women of Huntsville sewed uniforms and knit socks for the boys in gray.

In a well known, and humorous, incident of the Union occupation, Reverend Frederick Ross allowed Huntsville Citizen Samuel Coltart to hide his mule

in the church's furnace room. Coltart knew that if his prized mule was discovered it would immediately become Federal property. During a solemn church service shortly afterward the mule joined in by braying! Later, Rev. Ross was arrested by Union troops for praying for the success of the Rebels.

The church originally was built with a large steeple, but it blew down in a storm and was never rebuilt.

### **Episcopal Church**

The Episcopal Church of the Nativity, located at the corner of Greene and Eustis streets, was founded in 1843. Completed in 1859, it faced a uncertain future when, in 1862, Union General O.M. Mitchel ordered his troops to turn the church into a stable for his horses. According to legend, when the Yankee soldiers arrived to take over the church. the commanding officer raised his eyes to the top of the chapel doorway and saw the carved inscription, "Reverence My Sanctuary." Perhaps realizing that he was in the presence of an infinitely higher power than the general was, the officer disobeyed orders and stabled the horses elsewhere, thus sparing the church.

### LeRoy Pope Mansion

The LeRoy Pope mansion sits atop a hill that is known today as Echols Hill. The home was built in 1814 by the "Father of Huntsville," LeRoy Pope. From his house Pope had a clear view of the downtown square and all



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the people doing business there.

By the Civil War, the property was the home of Doctor Charles Patton, and the hill it sat upon was then known as Patton Hill. The invading Yankees built a large fort on the hilltop, blasting deep into the bedrock. The fort's perimeter reached almost to Eustis Street. Union General Edwin M. McCook made his headquarters in the Pope Mansion in the fall of 1863.

### **Historic Bank Building**

Affectionately known as the "Marble Palace," the Greek Revival structure that rests above the Big Spring in downtown Huntsville was designed and built in 1835 by Huntsville's acclaimed architect, George Steele. Originally known as the Planters and Merchants Bank, it was the Northern Bank of Alabama during the Civil War. The Union Army Quartermaster Corps took over the building during the Yankee occupation.

When the "Mad Cossack," Union Colonel Ivan Turchin, was put on military trial at the Huntsville courthouse, future President of the United States, Brigadier General James A. Garfield presided over the court martial. As the courthouse has always been just across the street from the "Marble Palace," it is most certain that Garfield surely visited the bank during his stay in Huntsville.

### Schiffman Building

The Schiffman Building, located on the southeast corner of the Courthouse Square is one of only two remaining antebellum structures that still exist on the square. At the time of the Civil War the building housed Herstein's Clothing Store. It was here that Huntsville women were paid to sew pre-cut Confederate uniforms. In 1895 a modern facade was added to the front of the building and it remains there today. The building's most famous claim to fame though is that it is the birthplace of Huntsville's internationally famous screen star, Tallulah Bankhead, on February 12, 1902

### Big Spring

In 1861, Alabama Governor, A.B. Moore established two training camps for Confederate soldiers. One of the camps was known as Camp Jones and it was located in a wooded area along the Big Spring Branch. Today this area is to the west of the Von Braun Center.

The 19th Alabama Infantry Regiment was formed at Camp Jones and would go on to serve with distinction during the Civil War. The camp's first

Colonel was Joe Wheeler. It was he who decided to move the trainees from Camp Jones to Camp Bradford, because Bradford was further from the city and he wanted to limit the temptations that a metropolitan area had on young soldiers.

### The Grove

The corner of Franklin and Eustis streets was once the location of a Federal-style mansion called The Grove. It was built by the Manning family and by the time of the Civil War was the home of Bartley M. Lowe, father of a local teenage diarist, Sarah Manning Lowe.

Situated among the trees, The Grove was once the temporary campsite for the Confederate raider, John Hunt Morgan. General Nathan Bedford Forrest came by for tea, and Union Gen. O. M. Mitchel camped at The Grove before setting up his head-quarters on Adams Street at the McDowell home.

The Union occupation of Huntsville spelled the end of the beautiful grove of trees that en-



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circled the mansion. Yankees axes soon brought down the trees to give the soldiers firewood and building materials. The Grove Mansion would stand for another half century or so, but was torn down shortly before World War I.

### 517 Adams

The large white antebellum home at 517 Adams Street is the McDowell House. During the Civil War, this home was the headquarters of Union generals O.M. Mitchel and John Logan. Mitchel also lived in the house, while Logan resided next door at 603 Adams Street. William McDowell, the builder and owner of the mansion was one of Mitchel's 12 Hostages. Unfortunately, for McDowell, he was also held hostage for Christopher Sheets of Winston County.

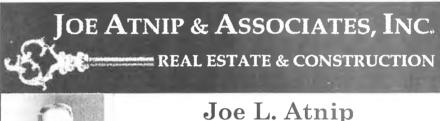
McDowell's house has for generations been known as the "backward house." The story has it that while the home was being built, McDowell and his family had to go to Europe. Entrusting the construction to a building

foreman, the plans were read incorrectly. Instead of facing the house towards Adams Street, the house was turned to the north facing McClung Avenue. One can only speculate Mr. McDowell's reaction on returning from abroad!

## Substitute

Take sound ripe acorns, wash them while in the shell, dry them and parch until they open. Take the shell off, roast with a little bacon fat.







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## Dear Sons,

The following letter was written by W. P. Nance who enlisted in the 10th Alabama Cavalry. He was captured near Huntsville in December of 1864. He was sent to a prisoner of war, Camp Chase, in Ohio where he died of Pneumonia three months later.

March 5/64 Walter & Frank

Boys, I am gone from home and do not know when I can come home and depend on you Boys to make a living for Lou and the children. You must work well and make plenty of corn to feed every thing. Plant your corn early and work it well. Plough deep and close. Drop what corn you want to stand so you will not have to thin any.

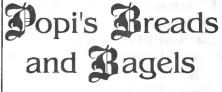
Walter you and the boys must obey what Lou tells you. Be good Boys. Keep out of town and do not keep bad company and go to church every Sunday.

Frank, if you have 2 Plow Horses you must Plant 30 acres in corn and plant the best ground you get. Walter when you write send me 3 or 4 fish hooks so 1 can catch some fish. 1 can get lines. Cousin William is 6 miles from here. I see Brice one time.

My horse stands it well. I think he is improving. Boys I will write you again.

Be good Boys for you are the only ones to protect Lou and the small children. I remain yours.

W. P. Nance



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2 cups of cornmeal
2/3 cup of milk
2 tablespoons lard
2 teaspoon baking soda
1/2 teaspoon of salt
Mix ingredients into a stiff

Mix ingredients into a stiff batter and form eight biscuitsized "dodgers".

Bake on a lightly greased sheet at 350 degrees for twenty to twenty five minutes or until brown. Or spoon the batter into hot cooking oil in a frying pan over a low flame.

This was a favorite of Southern troops.



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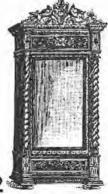


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## A Letter From Brownsboro

The following letter was written to Mrs. Martha Hendricks of La Porte, Indiana, by her 19 year old son James.

Private James J. Hendricks was a member of Company A of the notorious "Anderson Red leas," a Union outfit that was a terror to North Alabamians in 1864. Officially known as the 12th Indiana Cavalry, the regiment's colonel, Edward Anderson, was actually tried for murder in Nashville in 1865. The war was hard on the family of Martha Hendricks, since two of her sons (including James) died of disease and a third was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.

James Hendricks wrote this letter on August 18, 1864 from Brownsboro, Alabama, One suspects he exaggerated the Confederate casualties considerably. At least, there is no confirmation in the Official Records.

Dear Mother.

We have just came in from a wild goose chase and I have eaten a good dinner of hardtack and meat and now I am clear to write.

There is little that would in-



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terest you as I know of unless it is a little affair that happened vesterday. A squadron of bushwhackers lay in ambush waiting for the train when some of the Anderson redlegs, or the mudsill 12th, came up in their rear and fired a single volley. Killed 18 and the remainder scattered and ran, but unlucky for them they ran into another scouting party which captured nine more. The remainder was seen down the river about three miles and I have been trying to catch them.

I would like to catch the leader of their band, but he does not let us see him. I have his description and want to stay until he is caught. If I get a sight of him he is gone. I can hit him twice out of three times [at] five hundred yards.

But the mail is fast going out so you must excuse haste and poor writing. Cal [his brother] is getting along very well. I am well.

This from James Hendricks.

## Army Rations

In 1864 the basic daily ration for a Union soldier was (in ounces): 20-beef, 18-flour, 2.56-dry beans, 1.6 green coffee, 2.4-sugar, .64-salt, and smaller amounts of pepper, yeast powder, soap, candles, and vinegar. While campaigning, soldiers seldom obtained their full ration and many had to forage for subsistence.

In the Army of Northern Virginia in 1863 the rations available for every 100 Confederate soldiers over a 30day period consisted of 1/4 lb. of bacon, 18 oz. of flour, 10 lbs. of rice, and a small amount of peas and dried fruit-when they could be obtained.

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# The Legend of Emily McClung

Emily McClung was at the depot that morning when the Union forces invaded Huntsville. Her fiance had been wounded at the battle of Vicksburg and was coming home to recuperate when the train was captured that morning. She watched with terror as the blue-coated invaders herded John and the other prisoners to the depot at the points of bayonets.

John and Emily had been childhood sweethearts for as long as anyone could remember. When the war began John enlisted in the Confederate Army, postponing their plans for marriage. On that fateful morning Emily received word that John had been wounded and was being held at the depot.

Years later, people would talk about how sad it was to watch Emily standing off at a distance, staring at the depot with tears in her eyes while John stood in the window helplessly looking back at his love.

The other prisoners, upon learning of John and Emily's plight, began conspiring to help John escape. Word was passed to Emily that she should be waiting across the road from the depot at the stroke of midnight.

Late that night, John put on a Yankee officer's uniform and while the other prisoners created a loud commotion he walked boldly out the front door. Walking slowly at first in order not to draw attention to himself, he made his way across the road.

But, upon seeing Emily waiting for him, John began running toward her, with his arms spread. A Union guard seeing

what he thought was a fleeing prisoner ordered John to halt. When John continued to run, the guard opened fire. After firing the first round, the guard noticed another figure across the road. The gun roared again, leaving both Emily and John lying in the road dead.

The Union soldiers placed their bodies in an empty railroad car until they could make arrangements to bury them. The next morning, a burial detail went to remove the bodies but they were gone. A guard had been posted all night and it would have been impossible for anyone to approach the railroad car without being seen.

An alert was sounded, but the bodies were never found.

1884 - People waiting to buy tickets at the depot told of seeing a young couple walking and holding hands late one night. The man was dressed in an old-fashioned Federal uniform. When the couple was approached, they disappeared.

1890 - A man by the name of Dilworth buys the property and builds a lumber supply store. While building the store he experiences problems with his horses. Regardless of how well they are fenced in, the horses refuse to spend the night on the property.

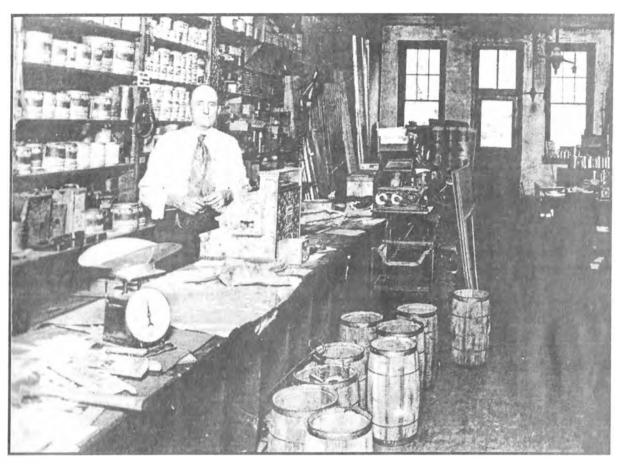
1909 - Police are called to the lumber yard. Neighbors had called and complained of a loud party, with people dressed in Confederate uniforms. One man was supposed to have been dressed in blue, escorting a beautiful young lady.

No one has ever been able to offer an explanation for the curious events surrounding this legend. Maybe there is no answer.



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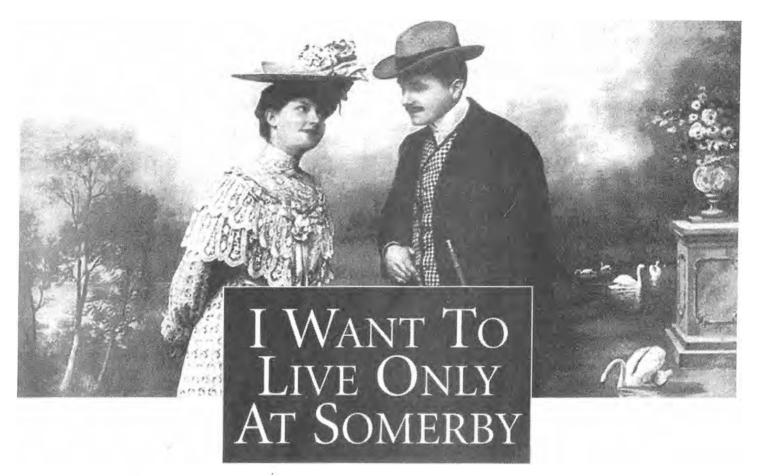
A hand saw cost \$2.50, a padlock 8 cents and a hammer could be purchased for 85 cents. A lawn mower sold for \$6.50 and a 100 lb. barrel of nails was \$2.25.

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