

The Knapsack

Raleigh Civil War Round Table

The same rain falls on both friend and foe.

March 9, 2020
Our 229th Meeting



Volume 20
Number 3

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March 9th Event Features Presentation by Jeremiah DeGennaro on [The Collapse of Confederate Greensboro During April 1865](#)

Our upcoming meeting will be on Monday, March 9, 2020 at 7:00 pm in Daniels Auditorium at the NC Museum of History in Raleigh and will feature a presentation by Jeremiah DeGennaro on [The Collapse of Confederate Greensboro During April 1865](#). This will be preceded at 6:30 pm by a social half-hour.

Jeremiah DeGennaro was born in California. Education-wise, he received an A.A. degree in history from Moorpark College in Moorpark, California in 2004, a B.A. degree in History from Cal State University - Channel Islands in 2006, and a M.A. in History - Museum Studies from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro in 2008.



Career-wise, Jeremiah started as a Cultural Resources Researcher with the National Parks Conservation Association. Following that, he moved to North Carolina in 2006 and began a ten year run with the NC Division of Historical

Sites. This included a period as an Historic Interpreter at the Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham, NC. This was followed by a stint serving as Assistant Site Manager at Historic Stagville Plantation, one of the largest plantation complexes in the American South, located in Durham County, NC.

Jeremiah has been the NC Historic Site Manager at Alamance Battleground in Mebane, NC since 2015. He lives in Mebane with his daughter and enjoys keeping the past alive through living history and costumed interpretation.

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[The Confederate Surrender at Greensboro: The Final Days of the Army of Tennessee, April 1865](#) by Robert M. Dunkerly (2013)

Author Robert M. Dunkerly, a ranger at the Richmond National Battlefield Park, reminds us that even after

Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Confederate forces still remained active in the field, particularly the Army of Tennessee, under Joseph Johnston.

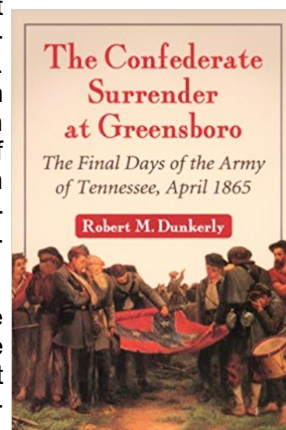
Although pressed by Sherman's armies and beset by desertion and shortages of food and munitions, Johnston's army was still a coherent fighting force when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Dunkerly drew upon more than 200 eyewitness accounts which provide a look at the final days of the Army of Tennessee from many angles, generals and privates, soldiers, politicians, civilians, journalists, and more.

Greensboro represented the largest troop surrender of the war. It was also one of the most confusing, frustrating and tension-filled events of the war. Greensboro was equally important to Appomattox in ending the war, and is much more representative of how most Americans in 1865 experienced the conflict's end.

Dunkerly does a good job contrasting the two events. While all of Lee's soldiers surrendered and were paroled at Appomattox, Johnston's troopers were scattered in camps at High Point, New Salem, Jamestown, Trinity College, Bush Hill and Greensboro, and many did not receive their paroles until they reached home. Grant's army actively pursued Lee's retreating army, and the surrender occurred in full view of the victors. General Sherman's troops were 60 miles away in Raleigh, and the surrender, for the most part, occurred within sight of few Union soldiers.

This book was published by McFarland & Company and is available at Quail Ridge Books in Raleigh, NC, as well as other book stores and online at Amazon.com.

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General Robert E. Lee's Parole and Citizenship

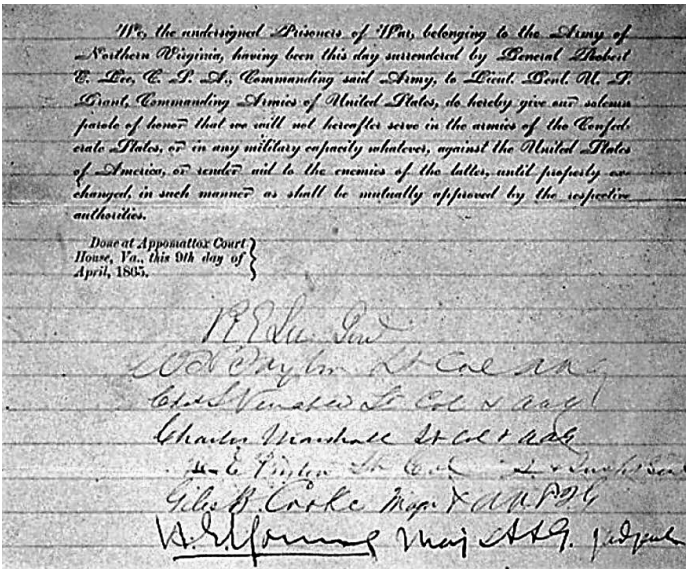
By Bob Graesser, Editor

On April 9, 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant in the parlor of Wilmer McLean's house in Appomattox Court House, VA. For all practical purposes, this brought the Civil War to a close.



"Surrender at Appomattox" by Tom Lovell

After agreeing upon terms of the surrender, the generals each selected three officers to oversee the surrender and parole of Lee's army. Later that day, Lee and six of his staff signed a document (shown below) granting their parole. (NOTE: Lee's signature is first.)



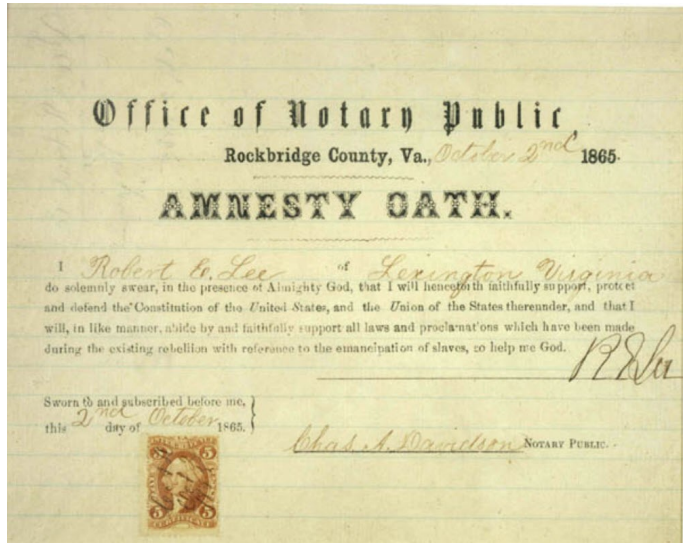
On May 29, 1865, President Andrew Johnson issued a Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon to persons who had participated in the rebellion against the United States. There were fourteen excepted classes, though, and members of those classes had to make special application to the President.

Lee sent an application to Grant and wrote to President Johnson on June 13, 1865: "Being excluded from the

mation of the 29th Ulto; I hereby apply for the benefits, & full restoration of all rights & privileges extended to those included in its terms. I graduated at the Mil. Academy at West Point in June 1829. Resigned from the U.S. Army April '61. Was a General in the Confederate Army, & included in the surrender of the Army of N. Va. 9 April '65."

On October 2, 1865, the same day that Lee was inaugurated as president of Washington College in Lexington, VA, he signed his Amnesty Oath, thereby complying fully with the provision of Johnson's proclamation. But Lee was not pardoned, nor was his citizenship restored. And the fact that he had submitted an amnesty oath at all was soon lost to history.

More than a hundred years later, in 1970, an archivist at the National Archives discovered Lee's Amnesty Oath among State Department records (as shown below). Apparently Secretary of State William H. Seward had given Lee's application to a friend as a souvenir, and the State Department had pigeonholed the oath.



In 1975, Lee's full rights of citizenship were posthumously restored by a joint congressional resolution effective June 13, 1865.

At the August 5, 1975, signing ceremony, President Gerald R. Ford acknowledged the discovery of Lee's Oath of Allegiance in the National Archives and remarked: "I am very pleased to sign Senate Joint Resolution 23, restoring posthumously the long overdue, full rights of citizenship to General Robert E. Lee. This legislation corrects a 110-year oversight of American history. It is significant that it is signed at this place... As a soldier, General Lee left his mark on military strategy. As a man, he stood as the symbol of valor and of duty. As an educator, he appealed to reason and learning to achieve understanding and to build a stronger nation. The course he chose after the war became a symbol to all those who had marched with him in the bitter years towards Appomattox. General Lee's character has been an example to succeeding generations, making the restoration of his citizenship an event in which every American can take pride."

Post-Civil War Occupations of the Ex-Confederate Generals

By Bob Graesser, Editor

The general officers of the Confederate States Army (CSA) were the senior military leaders of the Confederacy during the American Civil War of 1861–1865. They were often former officers from the United States Army (the regular army) prior to the Civil War, while others attained the rank based on merit or when necessity demanded. Most Confederate generals needed confirmation from the Confederate Congress.

The Confederate Congress confirmed eight Confederate full Generals, all of which except Kirby Smith were enrolled in the Army of the Confederate States of America (ACSA, intended to be the permanent, regular army). Of these, all but one survived the War. In order of seniority, they were:

- Samuel Cooper
- Albert Sidney Johnston (KIA at Shiloh)
- Robert E. Lee (only one to serve as General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States)
- Joseph E. Johnston
- P.G.T. Beauregard
- Braxton Bragg
- Edmund Kirby Smith
- John Bell Hood (promoted from PACS to ACSA)

Likewise, there were eighteen Confederate Lieutenant Generals, all of which were enrolled in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States (PACS, or "volunteer" Army, to be disbanded after hostilities). Of these, all but three survived the War. In order of seniority, they were:

- James Longstreet
- Edmund Kirby Smith (promoted to full general)
- Leonidas Polk (KIA during the Atlanta Campaign)
- Theophilus H. Holmes
- William J. Hardee
- Stonewall Jackson (MW at Chancellorsville)
- John C. Pemberton
- Richard S. Ewell
- A.P. Hill (KIA at Petersburg)
- Daniel H. Hill
- John Bell Hood (promoted from PACS to ACSA)
- Richard Taylor
- Jubal Early
- Richard H. Anderson
- Alexander P. Stewart
- Stephen D. Lee
- Simon B. Buckner
- Wade Hampton
- Nathan Bedford Forrest

The Civil War exploits of these Confederate full generals and lieutenant generals are, for the most part, well-known. Less well known are the postwar occupations of these men. When surveyed as a group, it is interesting to see certain occupations appearing more frequently than others, e.g., the insurance and railroad businesses. One might speculate to what degree these positions should be considered honorary patronage in nature as opposed to requiring a pre-War familiarity with a given business.

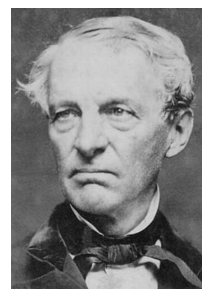
While the Federal government gave out pensions to ex-Union soldiers after the Civil war, ex-Confederate soldiers were at the mercy of their State governments to establish pension systems. As an example, Virginia's pension system was not particularly generous when compared to the amounts the federal government provided to Union veterans and widows. In 1890 the average Union pension was about \$100 per annum. Further, even compared to other former Confederate states, Virginia's pensions were meager. For instance, while in 1910 the average Confederate pension across the South was \$47.24 per annum, Virginia's stood at \$23.38.

Thus, in thanks for their sacrifices during the War, generals were offered these plum positions to supplement their meager pensions. Some of these generals had spent their entire fortunes in support of the banner to which they marched. Others, such as Robert E. Lee with Arlington, had their estates confiscated by the Federal government. Generals who had owned slaves had also lost this source of "free" labor.

In any event, there were other reasons to offer relatively important positions to ex-general officers: military traits such as leadership, decisiveness, organizational skills, attention to detail, and charisma would tend to also have merit in the non-military world.

Let us examine, in order of rank and seniority, how each ex-Confederate full general and lieutenant general made out after the war. Unlike Union generals who had the option of staying in the military after the conclusion of the Civil War, the vast majority of Confederate generals became civilians. One notable exception is Joseph Wheeler, who re-entered the U.S. Congress after the War, and eventually served as a U.S. military commander in the Spanish-American War.

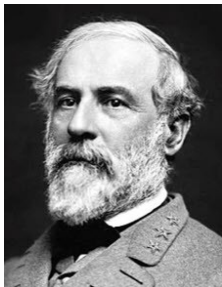
Samuel Cooper (1798–1876): Cooper was the highest-ranking Confederate general during the American Civil War. His last official act in office at the end of the War was to preserve the official records of the Confederate Army and turn them over intact to the U.S. government, where they form a part of the *Official Records, The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, published starting in 1880. Military historians hold Cooper in high regard for this action. After the war, Cooper farmed at his home, Cameron, near Alexandria, VA.



After the war, Cooper farmed at his home, Cameron, near Alexandria, VA.

Post-Civil War Occupations of the Ex-Confederate Generals (continued)

Robert E. Lee (1807–1870): Lee had hoped to retire to farming but he was too great a symbol to live in obscurity.



Shortly after the war was over, Lee was offered and accepted the Presidency of the small liberal arts school, Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington, VA. During these post-War years, Lee, both publicly and privately, urged for a tone of reconciliation and patience from his fellow Southerners rather than hotheaded antagonism to Federal authority or the use of violence. He served as President of Washington College from October 1865 until his death from a heart attack following a stroke in October 1870.

Joseph E. Johnston (1807–1891): From 1866-1867, Johnston served as President of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company, renaming it the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. Johnston was unhappy in the position and the company failed due to lack of capital and investment. In 1868 he started an insurance company in Savannah, Georgia, acting as an agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. Within four years, he had established a network of more than 120 agents across the Deep South.



This allowed him to amass enough income so that he could devote the remaining years of his life towards writing reflections on the Civil War. In 1874 he published his memoir, *Narrative of Military Operations*. He later served a term in Congress and during the Presidency of Grover Cleveland, was a commissioner of railroads. Following the death of his wife in 1887, Johnston embarked on the lecture circuit and traveled to veterans' meetings and reunions. He died in 1891 shortly after the funeral of his post-War friend William T. Sherman. Out of respect to Sherman, Johnston had stood bare-headed in the cold during the ceremony, bringing on a fatal cold.

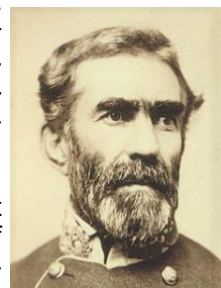
P.G.T. Beauregard (1818–1893): Immediately after the war, Beauregard turned down a position in the Brazilian army as well as command of the Romanian and Egyptian armies. It was not until September 16, 1865 that he publicly swore an oath of loyalty to the United States. Following this, he became one of many former Confederate officers issued a mass pardon by President Andrew Johnson on July 4, 1868. President Grant, on July 24, 1876, restored Beauregard's right as an American



citizen to run for public office. This path of regaining U.S. citizenship was typical of other Confederate generals as well. Beauregard's first employment following the war was in October 1865 as chief engineer and general

superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. In 1866 he was promoted to president, a position he retained until 1870. This job overlapped with that of president of the New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway (1866–1876), where he invented a system of cable-powered street railway cars. In 1869 he demonstrated a cable car and was issued U.S. Patent 97,343. After this, he spent time briefly at a variety of companies and civil engineering pursuits. In 1877, Beauregard was recruited as a supervisor of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, a position he held for 15 years. During his postwar years, he wrote a number of books on the Civil War and exchanged a number of bitter accusations and counter-accusations with Jefferson Davis as to which of them was responsible for the Confederate defeat. Beauregard served as adjutant general for the Louisiana state militia from 1879–88. He then was elected commissioner of public works in New Orleans and served in this capacity until his death.

Braxton Bragg (1817–1876): In 1867 Bragg became the superintendent of the New Orleans waterworks. In late 1869 Jefferson Davis offered Bragg a job as an agent for the Carolina Life Insurance Company. This lasted for four months before he became bored of the profession and dissatisfied with its low pay. He considered but rejected a position in the Egyptian Army. In August 1871 he was employed by the city of Mobile, Alabama, to improve the river, harbor, and bay but this failed to work out. Moving to Texas in 1874, he was appointed the chief engineer of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway. Again, inadequate compensation caused him to resign within a year. However, he remained in Texas as inspector of railroads until his sudden death from a ruptured brain aneurysm in 1876.



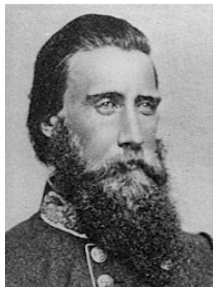
Edmund Kirby Smith (1824–1893): On June 2, 1865, Smith surrendered his army at Galveston, Texas, the last general with a major field force. From there, he escaped to Mexico and then to Cuba to avoid arrest for treason. His wife negotiated his return during the period when the Federal government offered amnesty to those who would take a public oath of loyalty. Smith then worked in the telegraph industry in 1866 to 1868 as president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph



Company. Following the company's failure, Smith started a preparatory school in New Castle, Kentucky, but it burned to the ground in 1870. He served as the chancellor of the University of Nashville from 1870 to 1875. From 1875 to his death in 1893, he served as a college professor of mathematics and botany at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee and is credited with the discovery of several species of plants in Tennessee and Florida.

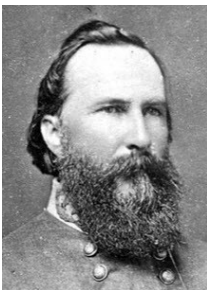
Post-Civil War Occupations of the Ex-Confederate Generals (continued)

John Bell Hood (1831–1879): After the war, missing an arm and a leg, Hood married Anna Marie Hennen in 1868 and bore 11 children, of which there were three pairs of twins. They lived in New Orleans, Louisiana where he became a cotton broker and later the President of the Life Assurance of America. A yellow fever epidemic in the winter of 1878-79 caused his business to collapse. Tragically, the epidemic then claimed his life just days after his wife and eldest child had died of the disease. The remaining 10 children, now destitute orphans, were supported by The Texas Brigade Association for more than 20 years. All ten children were eventually adopted by seven different families in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Kentucky, and New York.



We now focus on the fifteen Confederate Lieutenant Generals who, in order of seniority, survived the War.

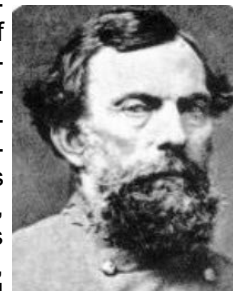
James Longstreet (1821–1904): After the War, Longstreet settled in New Orleans, a location popular with a number of former Confederate generals. As did a small group of former Confederate generals, Longstreet became a Republican, endorsing U.S. Grant for President in the 1868 election. Shortly after Grant took office, he appointed Longstreet as surveyor of customs in New Orleans. The Republican governor of Louisiana appointed Longstreet the adjutant general of the state militia. In 1870, Longstreet was named president of the newly organized New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad. By 1872, he became a major general in command of all militia and state police forces within the city of New Orleans. During this time, Longstreet became president of the Great Southern and Western Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance Company and entered a cotton brokerage partnership. But in 1875, the Longstreet family left New Orleans with concerns over health and safety, returning to their home in Gainesville, Georgia. Here, Longstreet served briefly as deputy collector of internal revenue. Then, from 1881-84, he served as postmaster of Gainesville, Georgia and as a U.S. Marshal. Under President Rutherford B. Hayes, he served as Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. From 1897 to 1904, Longstreet served as U.S. Commissioner of Railroads under Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. For much of his post-Civil War life he lived on a 65-acre farm near Gainesville, where he raised turkeys and planted orchards and vineyards on terraced ground that his neighbors referred to jokingly as "Gettysburg." Because Longstreet had supported U.S. Grant's presidential candidacy and had been critical of Lee's actions at Gettysburg, Longstreet had made many enemies of other ex-Confederate generals. However, he refuted most of the arguments of his distractors in his



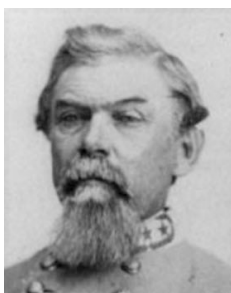
memoirs entitled *From Manassas to Appomattox*, a labor of five years that was published in 1896. His final years were marked by poor health and partial deafness. However, he was one of only a few general officers from the Civil War to live into the 20th century.

Edmund Kirby Smith (1824–1893): As Kirby Smith was promoted to full general near the end of the War, his post-War career was covered on page 4.

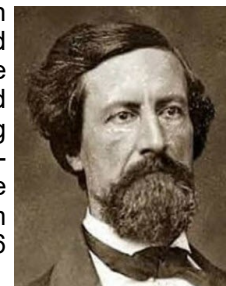
Theophilus H. Holmes (1804–1880): Theophilus Hunter Holmes was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, in 1804. His father, Gabriel Holmes, was a former Governor of North Carolina and a U.S. Congressman. After failing at plantation management, Holmes gained an appointment to the United States Military Academy through his father's influence. Graduating in 1829, Holmes ranked 44 out of 46 in his class. He was apparently quite deaf, and was almost never aware of loud gunfire. Holmes served as head of the Trans-Mississippi Department from 1862-63. He then served as head of the District of Arkansas. He failed to take the Union garrison at Helena, Arkansas in July 1863. From there, Holmes marked time until his superior, Kirby Smith, decided that Holmes' age had caught up with him. Consequently, Holmes was returned to North Carolina. Here he was put in charge of the state's Reserve Forces which he commanded to the end of the War. After the War, Holmes spent the rest of his life as a farmer in Fayetteville, North Carolina. He is buried there in MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery.



William J. Hardee (1815–1873): After the War, Hardee settled at his wife's Alabama plantation. After returning it to working condition, the family moved to Selma, Alabama, where Hardee worked in the warehousing and insurance businesses. He eventually became president of the Selma and Meridian Railroad. Hardee was the co-author of *The Irish in America*, published in 1868. He fell ill at his family's summer retreat at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, and died in Wytheville, Virginia on November 6, 1873. He is buried in Live Oak Cemetery, Selma, Alabama.



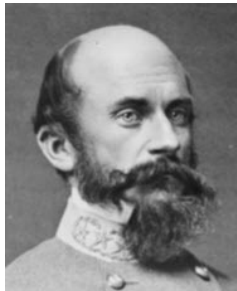
John C. Pemberton (1814–1881): Although born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and having brothers serving in the Union Army, Pemberton chose to resign his commission and throw in his lot with the Confederate forces. His decision was influenced by his Virginia-born wife and having had served many years in the southern states before the war. After the war, Pemberton lived on his farm near Warrenton, Virginia, from 1866 to 1876. Pemberton then returned to



Post-Civil War Occupations of the Ex-Confederate Generals (continued)

Pennsylvania where he died in 1881. In 1942, his grandson, also named John C. Pemberton, published a book about his grandfather's defense of Vicksburg, and donated family papers and his own research concerning his grandfather to the University of North Carolina, which maintains them in its Special Collections.

Richard S. Ewell (1817–1872): After being paroled at the end of the War, Ewell retired to work as a "gentleman farmer" on his wife's farm near Spring Hill, Tennessee.



Over time, he helped make the farm profitable. He also leased a successful cotton plantation in Mississippi. His leg stump had largely healed by the end of the War and no longer seriously bothered him, but he continued to suffer from neuralgia and other ailments. He was president of the Columbia Female Academy's board of trustees, a communicant at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Columbia, and president of the Maury County Agricultural Society. He and his wife died of pneumonia within three days of each other. They are buried in Old City Cemetery in Nashville, Tennessee. He is the author of *The Making of a Soldier*, published posthumously in 1935.

my's board of trustees, a communicant at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Columbia, and president of the Maury County Agricultural Society. He and his wife died of pneumonia within three days of each other. They are buried in Old City Cemetery in Nashville, Tennessee. He is the author of *The Making of a Soldier*, published posthumously in 1935.

Daniel Harvey Hill (1821–1889): Prior to the Civil War, D.H. Hill was involved with higher learning. In 1854, he joined the faculty of Davidson College, North Carolina. In 1859, he became superintendent of the North Carolina Military Institute of Charlotte.



D.H. Hill was a brother-in-law of Stonewall Jackson and a close friend to both James Longstreet and Joseph E. Johnston. After the War, from 1866 to 1869, Hill edited a magazine in Charlotte, North Carolina called *The Land We Love: A Monthly Magazine Devoted to Literature, Military History, and Agriculture*. It dealt with social and historical subjects, and had a great influence in the South. This magazine merged with *The New Eclectic Magazine* of Baltimore, MD and was subsequently called *The Southern Magazine*. In 1877, Hill became one of the first presidents of the University of Arkansas, a post that he held until 1884. In 1885, he became president of the Military and Agricultural College of Milledgeville, Georgia. He held this position until August 1889, when he resigned due to failing health. Hill died at Charlotte the following month, and was buried in Davidson College Cemetery. Daniel Harvey Hill Jr. (1859-1924) was the son of Lieutenant General D. H. Hill. Hill Jr. was an American educator and the third chancellor (president) of North Carolina State University. He then served as the college's librarian after his retirement from the presidency in 1916. This is why the main library at North Carolina State University is named after D. H. Hill Jr.

John Bell Hood (1831–1879): As John Bell Hood was promoted to full general near the end of the War, his post-War career was covered on page 5.

Richard "Dick" Taylor (1826–1879): In addition to his military career, Dick Taylor was an American planter, politician, and military historian.

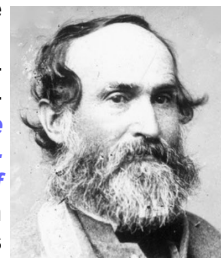


He was the only son of Zachary Taylor, the 12th president of the United States. His sister Sarah Knox Taylor was the first wife of Jefferson Davis for three months until her death in 1835. Like others already mentioned, Taylor moved his family to New Orleans at the end of the war. They lived there until his wife died in 1875. During that time,

Taylor was president of The Boston Club of New Orleans from 1868–1873. After that, he relocated with his three daughters to Winchester, Virginia. During this time, Taylor worked on his memoir, *Destruction and Reconstruction: Personal Experiences of the Late War* (1879), which is one of the most respected reports of the Civil War. Taylor was active in Democratic Party politics, interceding with President Andrew Johnson on behalf of former President Jefferson Davis, who was still being held in Fortress Monroe. Taylor was a leading political opponent of Northern Reconstruction policies. He died in New York City on April 12, 1879, exactly 18 years after the firing on Fort Sumter, and was buried in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans.

Jubal Anderson Early (1816–1894): Jubal Early was a Virginia lawyer and politician who became a Confederate general during the American Civil War.

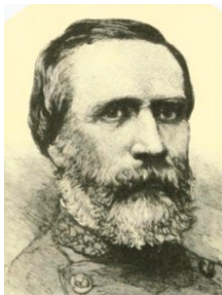
After the war, Early first fled to Mexico, then to Cuba and Canada. While living in Toronto, Early wrote *A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence, in the Confederate States of America* (1866), which focused on his 1864 Valley Campaign. This book was the first to be published by



a senior Confederate general after the War. Upon his return to the United States, he took pride in being an "unrepentant rebel", and thereafter only wore suits of "Confederate gray" cloth. Particularly after the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee in 1870, Early began delivering speeches and writing articles defending his actions during the War and establishing the *Lost Cause* position. This continued to the end of his life. Likewise, Early became an outspoken and vehement critic of Lt Gen. James Longstreet, particularly criticizing his actions at the Battle of Gettysburg. Early also helped found the Southern Historical Society and was elected its president in 1873. He was also instrumental in founding a number of memorial associations. Beginning around 1877, Early and former Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard supported themselves in part as officials of the Louisiana Lottery. Early's final book, *Autobiographical Sketch and Narrative of the War between the States*, was published posthumously in 1912.

Post-Civil War Occupations of the Ex-Confederate Generals (continued)

Richard Heron Anderson (1821–1879): After the conclusion of the Civil War, Richard H. Anderson was pardoned on September 27, 1865, although there is no record of his parole. He became a planter in Stateburg, South Carolina from 1866 to 1868, where he attempted to grow cotton. Having no agricultural background, this effort ended in bankruptcy. Anderson then became a worker and later an agent of the South Carolina Railroad, working out of Camden from 1868 to 1878. Fired from this position, his final employment was as a state phosphate inspector/agent of South Carolina in 1879. That same year, Anderson died at the age of 57 in Beaufort, South Carolina, and is buried there in the churchyard cemetery of St. Helena's Episcopal Church.



Alexander Peter Stewart (1821–1908): A West Point graduate, before the Civil War, Alexander Stewart was a professor of mathematics and experimental philosophy at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, and later at the University of Nashville. After the war, Stewart moved to Missouri in 1869 and became an insurance executive. He then moved to Mississippi in 1874, where he served as the Chancellor of the University of Mississippi until 1886. From 1890 to 1908, he was the commissioner of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. He relocated to Missouri in 1906 and died in Biloxi, Mississippi in 1908. Stewart is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. This cemetery claims to have more Medal of Honor holders than any cemetery other than Arlington National Cemetery, with a total of 11 men so honored being interred there.

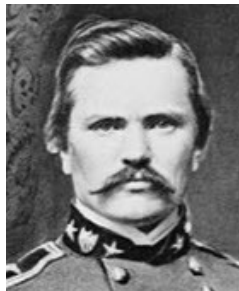


Stephen Dill Lee (1833–1908): Stephen D. Lee was an American politician who served the Southern Cause in the Civil War. Afterwards, he and his family settled in Columbus, Mississippi, his wife's home state. During the greater part of the War, Mississippi had also been his own territorial command. Here, he turned to raising cotton. He served as a state senator in 1878, and was the first president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi (modern-day Mississippi State University) from 1880 to 1899. Lee served as a delegate to the state's constitutional convention in 1890. In 1895 Lee was the first chairman of the Vicksburg National Park Association and was instrumental in getting congressional passage of the law creating the national park in 1899. He also was an active member (and from 1904 commander-in-chief) of the United Confederate Veterans society. In 1902 Lee



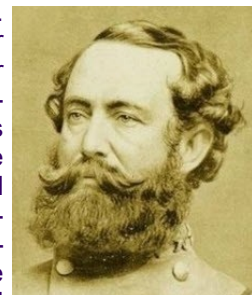
became a trustee of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. In 1887 Lee wrote an article for the first volume of *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*. He died in 1908 in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery located in Columbus, Mississippi.

Simon Bolivar Buckner (1823–1914): After the Civil War ended, the terms of Simon Buckner's parole in Shreveport, Louisiana, on June 9, 1865, prevented his return to Kentucky for three years. He remained in New Orleans, worked on the staff of the Daily Crescent newspaper, engaged in a business venture, and served on the board of directors of a fire insurance company, of which he became president in 1867. His wife and daughter joined him in the winter months



of 1866 and 1867, but he sent them back to Kentucky in the summers because of the frequent outbreaks of cholera and yellow fever. (We have already seen in previous biographies of ex-Confederate generals the deadliness of cholera and yellow fever in New Orleans.) Buckner returned to Kentucky when he became eligible in 1868 and became editor of the Louisville Courier. Like most former Confederate officers, he petitioned the United States Congress for the restoration of his civil rights as stipulated by the 14th Amendment. He recovered most of his property through lawsuits and regained much of his wealth through shrewd business deals. In the years following the war, Simon Buckner became active in politics. He was elected governor of Kentucky in 1887. As governor, Buckner became known for vetoing special interest legislation. In the 1888 legislative session alone, he issued more vetoes than the previous ten governors combined. In 1895, he made an unsuccessful bid for a seat in the U.S. Senate. The following year, he joined the National Democratic Party, which favored a gold standard policy over the Free Silver position of the mainline Democrats. He was the Gold Democrats' candidate for Vice President of the United States in the 1896 election, but polled just over one percent of the vote on a ticket with John M. Palmer. He never again sought public office and died January 8, 1914.

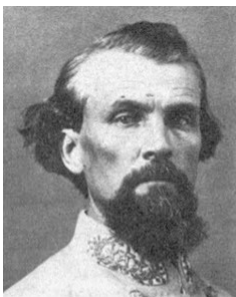
Wade Hampton III (1818–1902): Wade Hampton was a Confederate military officer during the Civil War and politician from South Carolina. He came from a wealthy planter family, and shortly before the war he was one of the largest slaveholders in the Southeast as well as a state legislator. Following the War, together with Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early, Hampton became a proponent of the Lost Cause movement. He worked to explain the Confederacy's loss of the war and deeply resented losing the security of his pre-War life. At the end of Reconstruction, with the withdrawal of federal troops from the state, Hampton was leader of the



Post-Civil War Occupations of the Ex-Confederate Generals (continued)

Redeemers who restored white rule. His campaign for governor was marked by extensive violence by the Red Shirts, a paramilitary group that served the Democratic Party by disrupting elections and suppressing black and Republican voting in the state. He was elected Governor, serving 1876 to 1879. After that, he served two terms as U.S. Senator, from 1879 to 1891. From 1893 to 1897, Hampton served as United States Railroad Commissioner, appointed by President Grover Cleveland. Wade Hampton died in Columbia, South Carolina. He is buried there in Trinity Cathedral Churchyard.

Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821–1877): Prior to the Civil War, Nathan Bedford Forrest worked as a lumber merchant and planter. Following the Civil War, Forrest joined the Ku Klux Klan in 1867 (two years after its founding) and was elected its first Grand Wizard. He later found employment at the Selma-based Marion & Memphis Railroad and eventually became the company president. He was not as successful in railroad promoting as in war and, under his direction, the company went bankrupt.



Nearly ruined as the result of this failure, in 1874 Forrest sold off many of his possessions. Forrest then spent his final days running an eight-hundred acre farm on land he leased on President's Island in the Mississippi River, where he and his wife lived in a log cabin. There, with the labor of over a hundred prison convicts, he grew corn, potatoes, vegetables and cotton profitably, but his health was in steady decline. Forrest reportedly died from acute complications of diabetes at the Memphis home of his brother Jesse on October 29, 1877.

Concluding Observations

In the following discussion, the term “Generals” will be understood to stand for “ex-Confederate Generals”. Also, the term “job” will be used as shorthand for “occupations/positions/professions”.

After the Civil War, Generals went into a wide array of jobs, 56 unique ones in total.

The six most-held job categories are as follows:

Job Category	Instances
Railroads	13
Education	10
Writing	10
Farming	9
Politics	9
Insurance	7

Most of the Generals held more than one job over the remainder of their lives. The 21 Generals held a total of 96 jobs, an average of slightly more than 4.5 jobs per General. The Generals holding the most jobs are ranked as follows with ties broken by seniority:

General	# of Jobs	Died	Age
James Longstreet	14	1904	83
P.G.T. Beauregard	10	1893	75
Stephen D. Lee	8	1908	75
Joseph E. Johnston	6	1891	84
Simon Bolivar Buckner	6	1914	91
Braxton Bragg	5	1876	59
Edmund Kirby Smith	5	1893	69
William J. Hardee	5	1873	58
Jubal A. Early	5	1894	78
Wade Hampton III	5	1902	84
Nathan Bedford Forrest	5	1877	56

Perhaps the fact that James Longstreet had the most jobs by far is due to his joining the Republican Party. Many of his jobs were patronage positions, doled out by Republican Party leaders. It should be noted that, except for Democrat Grover Cleveland's two non-consecutive terms and Democrat Woodrow Wilson's two terms, there were Republicans in the White House after the Civil War from Andrew Johnson (his National Union Party was Republican by another name) all the way until Franklin Delano Roosevelt captured the Presidency for the Democrats in 1932.

Longevity may have also played a role. The top five Generals, jobwise, all died in 1891 or later, meaning they all lived at least 25 years after the Civil War ended.

On the other end of the scale, four Generals held only one job after the Civil War. These were:

General	Job
Samuel Cooper	Farming
Robert E. Lee	College President
Theophilus H. Holmes	Farming
John C. Pemberton	Farming

These four Generals steered clear of politics and patronage jobs. They also eschewed writing their memoirs. For Lee, especially, this was history's loss. Instead, Lee focused on supporting reconciliation between North and South. Rehashing his past military campaigns and battles was something that Lee wanted to avoid. This was shown when, at Washington College, he is said to have told a colleague that the greatest mistake of his life was taking a military education.

Upcoming Events

Mar. 14, 2020: 4:00 pm to ??? **Wilmington United States Colored Troops Public Sculpture Project Fundraiser.** Cameron Art Museum, 3201 South 17th Street, Wilmington, NC 28412. The location of what is now the Cameron Art Museum was the site of the Battle of Forks Road, a Civil War skirmish whose victory was won by the United States Colored Troops (USCT) and led to the fall of Wilmington. Many of the 1,600 African-American soldiers who fought here were native to this area, and after the War, many of them stayed to settle, raise their families, establish educational opportunities, and build a thriving merchant class. Their impact is significant, yet their story is virtually unknown. Be a part of this important project that will make a lasting impact on eastern North Carolina.



The Cameron Art Museum is having a fundraising benefit on March 14, 2020 at 4:00 pm for the Wilmington US Colored Troops Public Sculpture Project. Enjoy refreshments and cash bar, listen to the sounds of **Mangroove**, and meet Project sculptor Stephen Hayes, Brock Family Visiting Instructor in Studio Arts in the Department of Art, Art History, and Visual Studies at Duke University. Also present will be two men who attended the Ft. Fisher 155th re-enactment and are models for the sculpture: James and Joseph White.



Tickets for the event are \$35 per person. For more information, go to <https://cameronartmuseum.org/index.php?c=usctpublicsculpture>, contact John McDonnell, Development Director at john@cameronartmuseum.org or (910) 395-5999 ext. 1010, or Heather Wilson, Deputy Director at hwilson@cameronartmuseum.org or (910) 395-5999 ext. 1003. To register for the event, go to <https://52374.blackbaudhosting.com/52374/USCT-Fundraiser>.

Mar. 21-22, 2020: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm each day. **155th Anniversary of The Battle of Bentonville.** Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site is the largest state historic site in North Carolina and hosts the largest reenactment event in the state every five years, this being one such year. This was the last major Confederate offensive of the war as General Joseph Johnston fought the advancing troops of General Sherman's march across the south. This living history event has many FREE programs and two battle reenactments which are ticketed events.

For tickets, schedule information, and reenactor registration, visit <https://www.johnstoncountync.org/155th-bentonville-reenactment/>. For information on the Bentonville Battlefield, itself, visit <https://www.johnstoncountync.org/bentonvillebattlefield/>.

To order tickets, visit <https://squareup.com/store/fobb>. For more information, email Chad Jefferds at chadwick.jefferds@ncdcr.gov or (910) 594-0789.

Apr. 25-26, 2020: 11:00 am to 9:00 pm on Apr. 25 and 2:00 pm to ??? on Apr. 26. **Living History Weekend.** Now celebrating its 30th anniversary, the Washington County Historical Society's annual Living History Weekend is one of North Carolina's premier Civil War events. Known for its intimate feel and beautiful riverfront setting, the weekend-long event features two battle reenactments, an evening "Tourchlight Tour", "Duelling Narrators" debate, period music, troop encampment, book signers, free museum entrance, and more! For more information, go to <http://portplymouthmuseum.org/events/living-history-weekend/> or call the Port o' Plymouth Museum at (252) 793-1377 or send an email inquiry to admin@portplymouthmuseum.org. Advance ticket sales begin **March 1, 2020** (unless noted otherwise). Call the Museum at (252) 793-1377 for purchase.

Wednesday, May 13 – Saturday, May 16: Gettysburg Field-Study Trip with Freddie Kiger. Travel with Freddie Kiger '74 ('77 MAT) on a field-study trip to Gettysburg, May 13-16. You'll be immersed in one of the most significant American Civil War battle sites and discover how North Carolinians played a role. Trip cost: \$985; GAA members save \$30; Solo travelers add \$250. Sign up today with a deposit of \$100 per participant. Please be prepared for warm and humid weather. The tour requires very extensive walking. Trip cost includes three-nights lodging, all site fees, all meals while in Gettysburg and transportation to and from Chapel Hill. This trip will depart with a minimum of 25 participants. Learn more and sign up: <https://alumni.unc.edu/events/n-c-history-series-gettysburg-field-study-trip/>.

Jul. 22-26, 2020: Chickamauga & Chattanooga Civil War History Conference. Chambersburg Civil War Seminars & Tours presents a tour/seminar featuring tour guide & leading authority David Powell with Eric Wittenberg in visiting Bridgeport and Stevenson, AL, LaFayette, GA, Davis's Crossroads, Chickamauga, Reed's Bridge, Jay's Mill, Brock Field, Kelly Field, Brotherton Field, Horseshoe Ridge, Lookout Mountain, National Cemetery, Orchard Knob, Ringgold & more!

The Conference will be based at the Hampton Inn at 6875 Battlefield Pkwy, Ringgold, GA 30736. All participants are responsible for arranging hotel accommodations for the seminar, which is not included in the tour price. \$125/night double occupancy plus tax. Special pricing for participants based on room availability.

Brochure:

<https://chambermaster.blob.core.windows.net/userfiles/UserFiles/chambers/1180/Image/ChickamaugaChattanooga2020OnlineBrochureUpdate.pdf>.

Registration:

<https://business.chambersburg.org/events/details/chickamauga-chattanooga-civil-war-history-conference-30331>.

News of the RCWRT



Upcoming 2020 RCWRT Meetings

Date	Speaker	Topic
Mar. 9, 2020	Jeremiah DeGennaro	The Collapse of Confederate Greensboro During April 1865
April 13, 2020	Douglas Waller	Lincoln's Spies
May 11, 2020	Freddie Kiger	Antietam/Sharpsburg
June 8, 2020	Hampton Newsome	The Fight for the Old North State: The Civil War in NC, January-May 1864
July 13, 2020	Chris Grimes	Civil War Medicine
Aug. 10, 2020	TBD	TBD

Did You Know?

Emory Upton (1839-1881), a graduate of West Point in the Class of 1861, has the distinction of being the only officer in the Union army who commanded all three major combat branches during the war: Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry. Upton fought at Bull Run, in the Peninsula Campaign, and Antietam. His regiment was heavily engaged at Salem Church during the Chancellorsville Campaign. He is famously remembered for leading an assault on the Mule Shoe Salient at Spotsylvania Court House. Wounded at Third Winchester, Upton commanded a cavalry division under James Wilson and fought at Selma.



**AMERICAN
BATTLEFIELD
TRUST** ★ ★ ★

The American Battlefield Trust asks for your help in saving two acres of irreplaceable Civil War history on small, but vital, tracts of land of three Civil War battlefields: East Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg, PA (one-half acre), Parker's Cross Roads, TN (one-half acre), and Sailor's Creek, VA (one acre). The goal is to raise \$193,000. Donations are matched at a ratio of \$4.00-to-\$1.00. For more information, go to <https://www.battlefields.org/give/save-battlefields/save-central-land-3-battlefields>.

The Raleigh Civil War Round Table was formed on March 12, 2001 and is a 501(c)(3) "tax exempt organization."

We meet on the second Monday of most months at 6:30 pm, at the N.C. Museum of History (located at 5 Edenton Street, across from the State Capitol). The programs begin at 7:00 p.m. Check the RCWRT website (<http://www.raleighcwrt.org>) for program dates and timing.

Annual membership dues are \$30 (individual and family) and \$10 for teachers. Student membership is free. Half-year memberships are available March through May for \$20. Dues should be submitted to Griff Bartlett, Treasurer, 908 Kinsdale Drive, Raleigh, NC 27615-1117 by **September 15** each year.



The Knapsack

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Beverly Thomas	Member	919-859-4474	bhthomas@nc.rr.com

Paying Memberships / Total Members: 140 / 222

New members: We welcome Rob Bacon of Raleigh

Donated Civil War-Related Books On Sale

A collection of 456 Civil War-related books from the library of our late member Jim Brenner was generously donated in 2019 to the Raleigh CWRT and is up for sale. The proceeds will be used to seed a new pool for funding future educational and preservation activities related to NC and the Civil War.

Dr. Ted Kunstling is currently curating the collection. Each book can be found listed on the Raleigh CWRT's website under the front page link [Civil War Book Collection Sale](http://raleighcwrt.squarespace.com/civil-war-book-collection-sale/) (<http://raleighcwrt.squarespace.com/civil-war-book-collection-sale/>).

Prices are \$5 per hardcover book and \$2 per paperback book. Buy three books and get a fourth free regardless of type. Contact Ted at trkunstling@aol.com or (919) 787-5282 to place your order.