

The Grapeshot Newsletter

November 2024



The Scottsdale Civil War
Roundtable welcomes

Kristen M. Trout

as she presents:

**The Forgotten
Emancipator:
Senator John Brooks
Henderson**

Scottsdale Civic Center
Library

Copper Auditorium

November 12, 2024

6:00 pm

Doors open at 5:00 pm for
social hour, meet the
speaker, book sale, and
Civil War Video

Join the meeting on YouTube

<https://youtube.com/live/9rxZ0FtAHFE?feature=share>

Follow us on [Facebook](#)

Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable. Inc.

501 (c) (3) non profit Corporation , Founded 1978

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About Our Speaker

Kristen M. Trout



A native of Missouri, Kristen M. Trout is the Museum Director at the Missouri Civil War Museum and a High School World History Teacher at Living Water Academy. She earned her B.A. in History from Gettysburg College and her M.A. in Nonprofit Leadership from Webster University. Kristen has also worked with the American Battlefield Trust, National Park Service, Civil War

Institute at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg Foundation, and Emerging Civil War. Her focus of research is on United States Senator from Missouri John Brooks Henderson, who notably co-authored the momentous Thirteenth Amendment, and on the history of Christianity.

Perhaps one of the most significant, yet forgotten, figures of nineteenth-century American history is United States Senator from Missouri John Brooks Henderson. From humble beginnings in northeastern Missouri as a school teacher and self-taught lawyer, Henderson steadily rose through the ranks of state and national politics. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was commissioned a brigadier general in the Missouri State Militia and then was quickly chosen to replace the expelled Trusten Polk in the United States Senate. As a U.S. Senator from Missouri, Henderson co-authored the momentous Thirteenth Amendment that abolished slavery. In March 1865, Henderson was President Abraham Lincoln's personal escort to his Second Inauguration. He later proved to be unbound by party lines when he, along with six other Republicans voted to acquit President Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial, as well as serving as the special prosecutor in the Whiskey Ring Trials in 1875. Historian Kristen M. Trout has researched the life and career of Senator John Brooks Henderson with the Missouri Civil War Museum, which spearheaded the efforts to save Henderson's former home in Louisiana, Missouri, which suffered a catastrophic arson fire in the summer of 2016. All proceeds from Trout's forthcoming biography on Henderson will go back to helping save Missouri's history.

Topic: Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable,
November 12, 2024 Time: 6:00 PM Arizona

Join the meeting on YouTube

<https://youtube.com/live/9rxZ0FtAHFE?feature=share>

Scottsdale Civil War Round Table

Speakers & Programs September 2024 -May 2025

- Nov 12: **Kristen M. Trout** “The Forgotten Emancipator: Senator John Brooks Henderson”
- Dec 10: **George Rable** “Conflict of Command: George McClellan, Abraham Lincoln, and the Politics of War”
- Jan 21: **Gary Gallagher** “Celebrating Union Victory: The Grand Review in History and Memory” (Ed Bearss Memorial Lecture)
- Feb 18: **Alex Rossino** “Calamity at Frederick: Robert E Lee, Special Orders No. 191, and Confederate Misfortune on the Road to Antietam”
- March 19: **Chris Mackowski** “Civil War Monuments and Memory”
IMPORTANT: This meeting has been changed from Tuesday to Wednesday.
- April 15: **Harold Holzer** "Abraham Lincoln and American Immigration"
- May 20: **Terry Pierce** “Thundering Courage: Union Boy Generals in the Gettysburg Campaign”

GENTLE REMINDERS

- Members, please remember to wear your name badges to our meetings. It helps us to remember you and for others to get to know you.
- New members, please stop by the welcome desk to pick up your name badges and welcome tote bags!

Letter from our President

Mark Stoler



We've changed the date for our March 2025 meeting. Many of you remember that our March 2024 meeting turned out to be on a night when the San Francisco Giants were playing a spring training game down the street. The result was difficulty in finding parking for members coming to the meeting and, indeed, some members never found spaces and went home.

To avoid that situation we've been keeping an eye on the Cactus League schedule and a few days ago the Giants announced they would be playing a home game on Tuesday evening March 18.

We've decided to avoid last season's problem by moving the date for the March meeting to Wednesday the 19th, when the Giants are playing an away game. We will send out several reminders to members as we get closer to the date.

Our thanks to the Scottsdale Library which accommodated our request to use the auditorium on a different night, and to Chris Mackowski, our March speaker on Civil War Monuments and Memory, for agreeing to move the date.

Please drop a note to me at stolerscwr@gmail.com on any of the topics mentioned here, if you have any suggestions or comments about the Roundtable, or if you have photos and stories you would like to share in the Grapeshot. Look forward to hearing from you.

2024-25 Roundtable Officers, Board, & Committees

President: Mark Stoler (203)645-1387; stolerscwrt@gmail.com)
Vice President: Richard Cox
Treasurer: Bruce Washburn
Secretary: Hal Bliss

(All Officers serve until 5/31/2025)

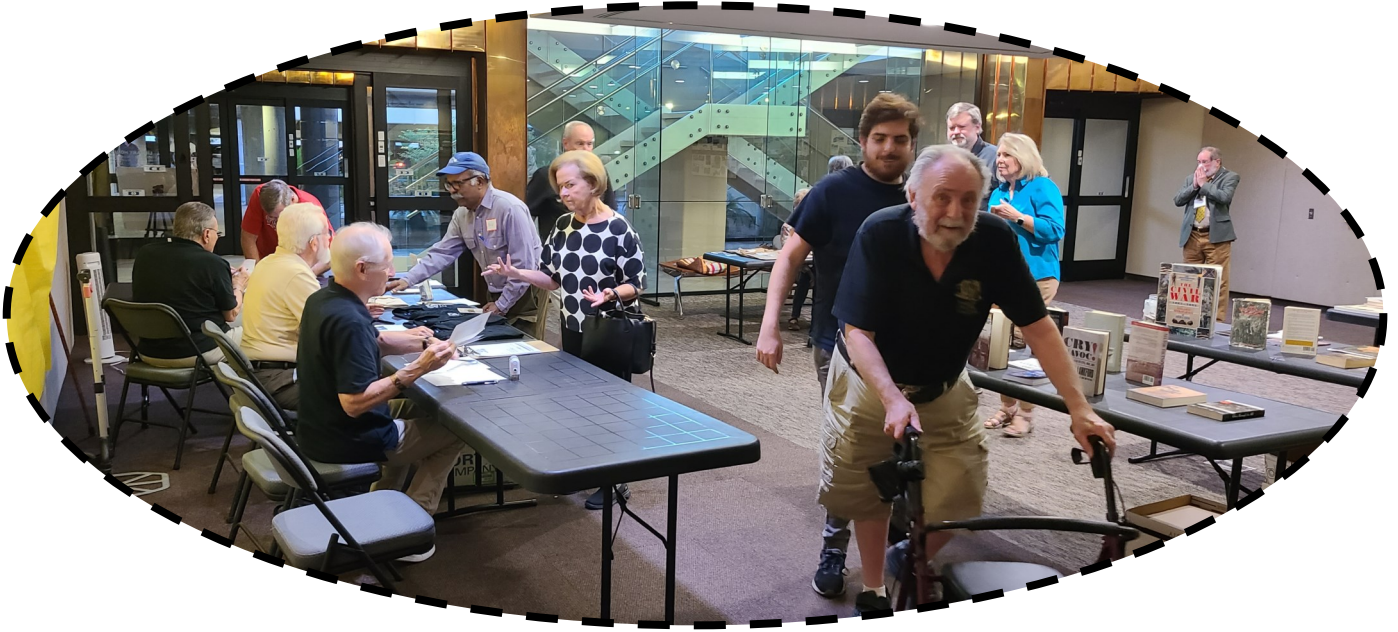
Board Members

John Bamberl (President Emeritus), Jim Payne, Jo Roberts, Cheri Stegall, Tom Merrill, John Taylor, Pat Toftoy

Committees

Program:	John Taylor, Cheri Stegall
Grapeshot:	Richard Cox
Greeters:	John Bamberl, Jim Payne
History:	Richard Cox
News Media:	Jo Roberts
Social Media:	John Bamberl
Event Support & YouTube:	Tom Merrill
Book Sale:	Pat Toftoy
Membership:	Mark Stoler, Cheri Stegall

Photos from October Meeting



Above: Members eagerly anticipating the evening's festivities.



Left and above: Thomas Cutrer examines the Red River Campaign of 1864

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER

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An historical marker outside Front Royal, Virginia bears the inscription “Brother Against Brother,” and that overused expression was never truer than on May 23, 1862, when the 1st Maryland regiment (C.S.A.) met and routed the 1st Maryland regiment (U.S.A.). It would become the first battle in which Marylanders fought and killed each other during the war.

Several Maryland militia members and other volunteers went south even before shots were fired at Fort Sumter. Others waited to see whether Maryland would secede. Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks was an Eastern Shore slaveholder but a unionist. He tried to buy time by urging the Lincoln administration to refrain from sending northern troops through the state or take any other action that would inflame pro-secessionist sentiment in Maryland.

On April 26, 1861, the Maryland General Assembly met in Frederick to consider the issue of secession. The assembly met in Frederick because Annapolis had been occupied by federal troops and was under martial law. Governor Hicks had put off calling a special session of the General Assembly to delay a vote on secession because he feared delegates might vote for disunion. He thought Frederick was a better place to meet because that part of the state was known to be anti-secessionist. As it turned out, when the General Assembly did meet in Frederick it did not vote for secession, opting instead to send delegations to the Lincoln administration and the Confederate government to plead for a peaceful solution.

When the General Assembly met again on June 4, it tried to have it both ways: it pronounced secession to be unconstitutional, but also condemned the federal government for “forcing” the southern states into taking radical action, condemned military rule and the arbitrary arrest of citizens. The delegates also agreed not to allow federal troops to pass through the state. But the Assembly’s attempt to remain neutral was moot because Federal troops had already occupied Annapolis, Baltimore, and key points along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. When the General Assembly tried to meet in September, more than thirty delegates who were thought to be pro-Confederate were arrested, along with Mayor Brown of Baltimore. When it met on September 17, the assembly lacked a quorum and had to adjourn.

Realizing that Maryland would not secede (or, perhaps more accurately, would not be allowed to secede), several thousand Marylanders crossed the Potomac and enlisted in Confederate regiments in Virginia and North Carolina. About eight hundred, mainly militia from in and around Baltimore, formed the Maryland Battalion at Harper’s Ferry. When

Virginia's troops were transferred to the Confederate army, the Maryland Battalion was renamed the 1st Maryland Infantry Regiment.

The regiment fought gallantly at first Bull Run (Manassas). In early 1862, the Marylanders were assigned to Richard Ewell, whose troops were soon dispatched to join Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley.



*Maryland Governor Thomas
Holliday Hicks*

Governor Hicks, again trying to buy time, did not immediately respond to Lincoln's call for volunteers to help put down the rebellion. Nevertheless, a number of loyal citizens of Baltimore, Ellicott Mills and Frederick began to organize, led by John R. Kenly, brigadier general of the Third Brigade, Maryland Militia. Hicks issued a proclamation on May 14th calling for 3-month volunteers. Lincoln issued a second request for troops on May 2, this time asking for 3-year enlistments. A recruiting office was opened in Baltimore.

The Federal 1st Maryland was mustered into service on May 27, 1861, at Washington Junction near Baltimore along the B & O railroad line, and John Kenly became colonel of the regiment. One of the regiment's first assignments was to march to Baltimore to arrest pro-Confederate Police Marshall Kane and take control of the city's police department. The regiment was then assigned to guard duty along the Maryland side of the Potomac and the C & O canal between Hancock and Cumberland, and several companies saw action against

Confederate raiding parties. The regiment also helped to extricate stranded Federal units after the disaster at Ball's Bluff near Leesburg, Virginia, in October 1861. In March 1862, the regiment crossed into Virginia with General Nathaniel Banks' troops and moved into the Shenandoah Valley.

Banks was inching up from Winchester to locate Stonewall Jackson and give him battle. The main Federal force was at Strasburg and the lead element, the First Maryland, was at Front Royal. By May 22, Jackson was marching north down the Luray Valley with Ewell in the lead. On the morning of the twenty-third, as Ewell approached Front Royal, he received a report that the Federal First Maryland was holding the town.

Ewell sent for the Confederate First Maryland, which was the rear of his column. The Confederate Marylanders had been itching to meet their Federal counterparts, the "bogus" First Maryland, they called it, and now they had been assigned the place of honor – they would lead the attack.

What happened next became a classic episode in the annals of the war. One of the Confederacy's most famous female spies – Isabella “Belle” Boyd, “the Cleopatra of the Secession” -- happened to be in Front Royal. Originally from Martinsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), Boyd's earlier spying had landed her in federal confinement in Baltimore. She had recently been released and was staying with relatives in Front Royal.

Boyd had been gathering all the intelligence she could about the size and disposition of Banks' force but had no way to report it to Jackson. Suddenly, federal troops were running about and shouting that the rebels were coming. She ran to a second story balcony and saw the Confederate advance guard about three-quarters of a mile from the town through opera glasses.



Belle Boyd, the "Cleopatra of the Secession"

Boyd ran to meet the column. Her sense of urgency was heightened by the knowledge that her father was serving with Jackson's army. Yankee pickets fired at her and an artillery shell barely missed her. She made it to the Confederate line and saw an officer she knew, Marylander Henry Kyd Douglas. She reported that the town was full of Yankees, but the force was very small -- one regiment of Maryland infantry, several pieces of artillery and a few companies of cavalry. "Tell him [Jackson] I know, for I went through the camps and got it from an officer. Tell him to charge right now and he will catch them all." She gave him the disposition of the artillery covering the bridges "like a staff officer making a report." She also said Banks was twenty miles away in Strasburg and Banks believed Jackson was miles away in Harrisonburg. Douglas immediately reported to Jackson, who rode forward and offered Boyd transportation and an escort back to town. She declined, saying she would go back the way she came. Her parting words were "my love to all the dear boys and remember – if you

meet me in town later you haven't seen me today." She then nonchalantly walked back toward Front Royal, waiving her bonnet.

The Confederate Marylanders and some Louisiana troops quickly drove in the Yankee pickets and swarmed through the town. The Federal Marylanders put up a stiff resistance. Front Royal became one of the few Civil War battles that was fought for a time building-by-building and street-by-street.

The Confederates advanced through the town and the Federal Marylanders attempted to hold them off on a hill near a river crossing. Discovering that Confederate cavalry was approaching from the west, the Federals retreated across the bridges of the north and south forks of the Shenandoah River and attempted to burn them. The Confederates ran forward to douse the flames and saved the bridges.

The Federals withdrew beyond Cedarville with the Confederate cavalry in close pursuit. When the Federal Marylanders finally turned to make a stand, the rebel cavalry swept around their flanks. Colonel Kenly fell severely wounded and the defense collapsed. The balance of the Federals threw down their weapons and surrendered.

After the battle, Marylanders on both sides lived out the "brother against brother" theme. As an historian of the Confederate 1st Maryland put it, when colonel Kenly and the Maryland prisoners of war were brought into town, their fellow Marylanders met them, and "in many instances neighbors recognized and greeted neighbors, in some cases brothers met again with brothers, as victors and vanquished in the 'fortunes of war'."

Badly outnumbered at Front Royal, the Federal Marylanders' casualties were 14 killed, 43 wounded and 535 captured. But their gallant defense gave Banks time to withdraw his small force from the Shenandoah Valley in safety.

These two "firsts" never met in battle again. The Federal prisoners were sent to Richmond, paroled in September, and declared exchanged two months later. Most rejoined the regiment, which in the meantime had been assigned to the Maryland Brigade of the Eighth Corps. In March 1864, when their three-year enlistments were up, the regiment reenlisted almost to a man and was assigned to the Fifth Corps, where it fought many battles as part of the Army of the Potomac until Appomattox.

After winning the "battle of Maryland" at Front Royal, the Confederate 1st Maryland saw plenty of action during the remainder of Jackson's 1862 valley campaign and fought bravely during the Seven Days around Richmond. But their fate became entangled with the fortunes of war.

The regiment's enlistment period expired just before Second Bull Run (Manassas). Some had hopes of forming a new Maryland regiment. Having crossed the Potomac, they knew they couldn't go home to their Union-occupied" state. They had attached themselves to the Confederacy for the duration of the war.

A new 1st Maryland was formed but was soon re-designated the 2nd Maryland

Battalion to distinguish it from its predecessor. In June 1863, at the start of Robert E. Lee's second invasion of the north, the 2nd fought another "battle of Maryland" by driving the Federal 5th Maryland out of Winchester, Virginia. One of the Confederate captains captured his brother there, a surgeon in the federal unit.

The 2nd fought yet another "battle of Maryland" at Gettysburg on the morning of July 3, 1863. At Culp's Hill they engaged the Federal 1st Maryland Eastern Shore Infantry. Color sergeant Robert Ross of the Federal regiment was a cousin of color sergeant P. M. Moore of the Confederate regiment, who was wounded and captured by one of his Eastern Shore neighbors. As Colonel Wallace of the Federal regiment wrote, "the 1st [2nd] Maryland Confederate regiment met us and were cut to pieces. We sorrowfully gathered up many of our old friends and acquaintances and had them carefully and tenderly cared for."

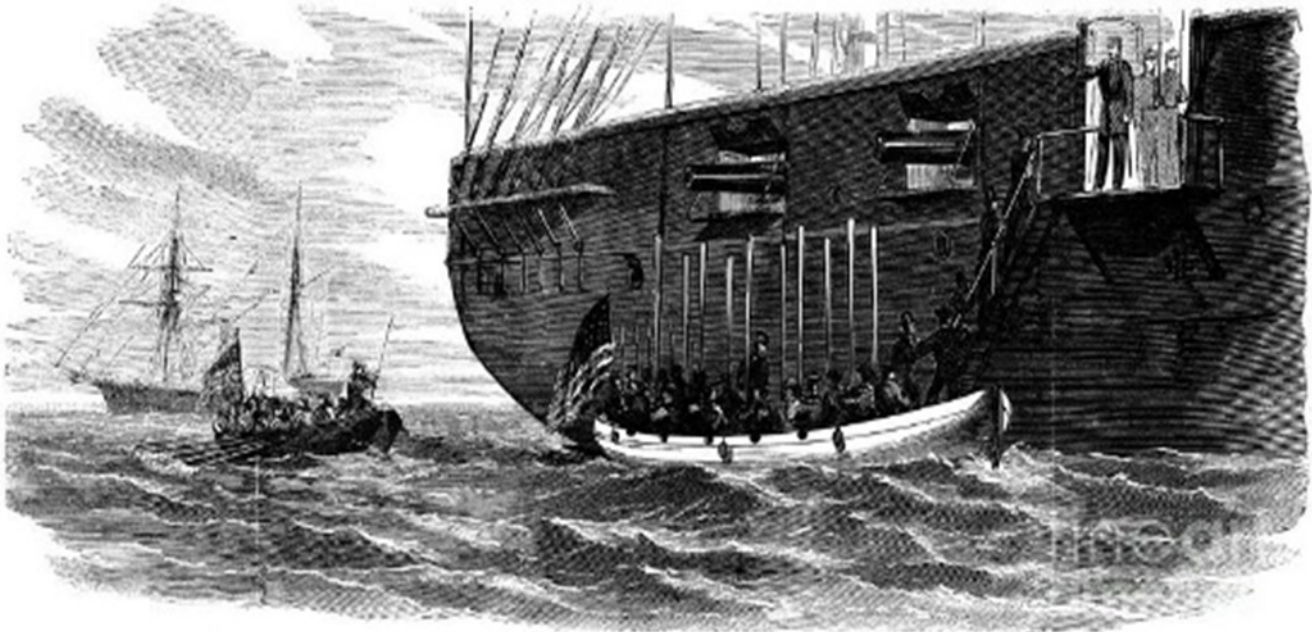
The Federal 1st Maryland Eastern Shore had been enlisted as a home guard regiment. When it was ordered to Baltimore to join the Army of the Potomac before the Gettysburg campaign, the soldiers of Company K, from heavily pro-Confederate Somerset and Worcester counties, reminded army authorities of the terms of their enlistment and refused to go. On July 2, as their comrades were taking positions on Culp's Hill, sixty-seven members of Company K were disarmed, dishonorably discharged and given train fare back home.

The Confederate Marylanders suffered nearly 50 percent casualties at Gettysburg. A monument to their gallantry was erected on Culp's Hill in 1884. It was the first Confederate monument erected on the Gettysburg battlefield and stirred a good deal of controversy at the time. The 2nd remained with Lee's army to the end. At Appomattox, the regiment could muster only sixty-three men.

The historical record does not show if the Confederate and Union Marylanders got together again during the surrender at Appomattox. We can only hope they did, and that the good feelings expressed after their meeting at Front Royal and other fields of conflict continued and grew deeper as the war ended and their home state, and the nation, began to heal.

Dick Cox is SCWRT Vice President and Chair of the History Committee. This article is excerpted from his book *Civil War Maryland: Stories from the Old Line State* (History Press 2008).

THIS MONTH IN CIVIL WAR HISTORY



THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS BROUGHT ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR "SAN JACINTO" AS PRISONERS.

November 8, 1861. U.S. Navy Captain Charles Wilkes, commander of the U.S.S. *San Jacinto*, stops British mail ship the *Trent* and arrests two passengers, James Mason and John Slidell. The pair are Confederate diplomats whose mission is to persuade Britain and France to recognize the Confederacy. The "Trent Affair" becomes a major diplomatic crisis. Britain threatens to go to war with the United States. Lincoln defuses the situation by ordering that Mason and Slidell be released. "One war at a time," is the president's final pronouncement on the episode.

November 2024 Trivia Questions

1. What was the main distinction between how the Union and Confederacy named their armies?
2. What was the nickname of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 9th Kentucky Infantry Regiments of the Confederate Army?
3. Two of the 19th Century's most famous writers served as nurses during the Civil War. Who were they?
4. An aide to General Thomas Jackson penned a memoir entitled I Rode with Stonewall. The work was so self-congratulatory one wag thought he should have named it Stonewall Rode with Me. Who was the writer?

Answers on final page

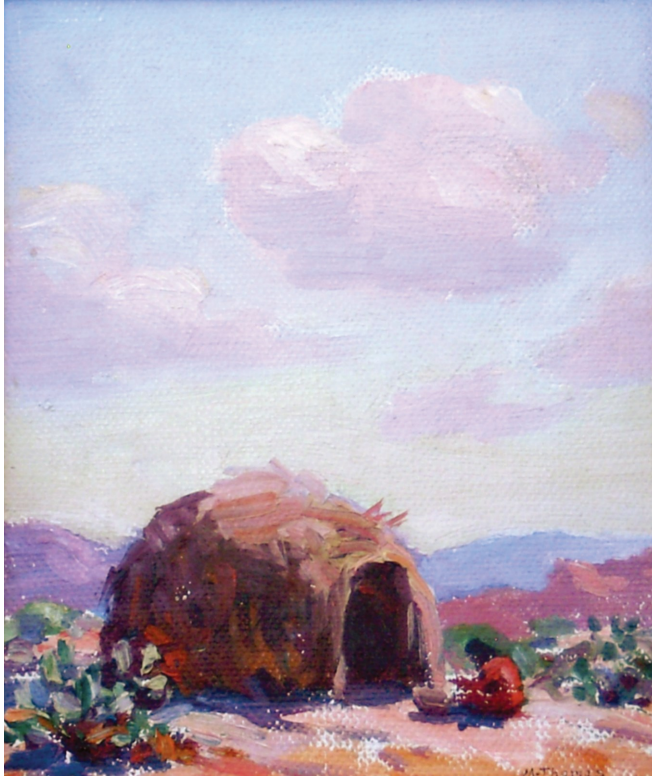


Western Spirit
SCOTTSDALE'S MUSEUM OF THE WEST



Smithsonian
Affiliate

3830 N Marshall Way, Scottsdale, AZ 85251



Marjorie Thomas, 1885 – 1978, Hogan in Desert Landscape,
c. 1925

Women of the Southwest: A Legacy of Painting

On view through August 24, 2025

The early art community
in Arizona was
almost entirely
female.

Collectively, these artists assembled an impressive list of firsts. Lillian Wilhelm Smith was the first woman to paint the Rainbow Bridge, and she was the only woman illustrator of Zane Grey's novels. Based on the First and Third Mesas, Kate Cory was the first resident artist to paint and photograph extensively at Hopi. Painter Jessie Benton Evans was one of the catalysts behind the first art show at the Arizona State Fair that commenced in 1915. Scottsdale has long taken pride in the many artists who settled there; the first to establish a studio here was Marjorie Thomas.

For the pioneering women artists who moved in Arizona in the early twentieth century, the cultural landscape must have seemed as bleak as the hot dusty expanses they initially encountered. They would have found little in the way of cultural life, but they were resourceful, making a place for the arts in Arizona where there was none.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New Exhibit Now Open at the Arizona Heritage Center

DUSTY TRAILS: PAINTINGS OF THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND TRAIL

 ARIZONA
HERITAGE
CENTER
An Arizona Historical Society Museum

Museum Hours: Tues. - Sat., 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. | azhs.org

The Butterfield Overland Mail Stage was a treacherous trail that stretched from Missouri to California, carrying passengers and mail through Arizona. The paintings in this exhibit were painted by artist Marjorie Reed. Reed traveled the route of the Butterfield Overland Mail Stage from the late 1930s-1940s, sketching out various points along the trail.

ARIZONA HERITAGE CENTER
1300 N. COLLEGE AVE.
TEMPE, AZ 85288

HISTORY DISCUSSION GROUP TOPICS SET FOR 2024-25

NEW LOCATION AND MEETING TIME

The History Discussion Group is on the move again! The room we used last year at the Panera Bread location in Old Town has been converted to storage space. Our new location is at the Wildflower Bread Co. in the Seville Shopping Center, at the Northeast corner of Indian Bend and Scottsdale Roads. We will meet in the McCormick Stillman Room, which is a partitioned meeting room in the back of the restaurant. This arrangement should give us more privacy and a quieter setting.

Because the Wildflower closes at 8 pm, **we have to move our start time back to 6 pm and will conclude at 7:30**. There is ample parking in the shopping center parking lot. In exchange for the Wildflower's hospitality, we encourage but don't require that attendees buy some food and beverages from the restaurant before attending our meetings.

As usual, everyone – members, non-members, family, friends and visitors – are welcome. We're casual and fun and open to anyone who has an interest in the Civil War.

The following is our schedule and list of topics for the coming season:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 11/21/24 | The Postwar Effects of the Guerilla Wars in Missouri
No Meeting in December |
| 1/30/25 | The Last Month of the Civil War in the Eastern and Western Theaters |
| 2/27/25 | Could McClellan Have Ended the War at Antietam? |
| 3/27/25 | The Civil War Monuments Movement in the Nineteenth Century |
| 4/24/25 | Foreign Born Officers in the Civil War
No Meeting in May |

Hope to see you at our meetings!!

What's Going On at Neighboring Roundtables?

Sun Cities and Surprise Civil War Roundtable 2024-25

November 5	Civil War Movies Down Memory Lane: Remembering the Movies That Influenced Our Lives and Made Us Think by Steve Alexander
December 3	Battle of Chattanooga by George Shoop
January 7	Civil War Memorabilia by Dain Calvin
February 4	The First Delaware Infantry by James Bish
March 4	Siege Warfare in the Civil War by Brian Callahan
April 1	If the South Had Won the War and Is the Civil War Being Forgotten? by Ed Carelton
May 6	Last Gasps of the Civil War by Dan Lookabill

Tucson Civil War Roundtable 2024-25

(First Fridays at the Hungry Fox Restaurant)

November 1	Civil War Cannon by Randy Baehr (Zoom)
December 6	Lincoln's Visit to Grant's HQ—March 1865 by Derrick Fiedler
January 3	God Is On Our Side: Religion In the Civil War by Bob Pressman
February 7	Buffalo Soldiers by Jon Covington
March 7	On to Canada: The Battle of Ridgeway by Paul Kalina
March 15	Special Field Trip to Ft Huachuca Buffalo Soldier Museum
April 4	Winfield Scott Hancock by Gene Bryan
May 2	Antietam at 162: A Field View of the Park by Jim Buchanan (Zoom)

Scottsdale Civil War Round Table Membership Form

Please Join Us!

Your membership enables the SCWRT to donate towards civil war preservation projects and attract the best Civil War experts from around the country to speak at our meetings, from September to May! Please fill out this form and return it with your check payable to Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable. Mailing address:

Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable

7349 N. Via Paseo Del Sur, Ste 515-274

Scottsdale, AZ 85258

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

Student Membership (no charge)

Active Duty Military (no charge)

Lifetime (\$500) \$ _____

Individual Annual (\$35) \$ _____

Family Annual (\$45) \$ _____

Additional donation \$ _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____

The Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable is an Arizona non-profit corporation and a U.S. 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization.

Website: www.scottsdalecwrt.org

All members receive our monthly publication, The Grapeshot, from Sept-May

Follow us on Facebook at Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable

Other Online Opportunities

A series of free lectures on **Wednesdays hosted by the Civil War Round Table Congress** (CWRTC). Check out their website for topics and to register.

www.cwrtcongress.org/speaker.html

CWRT Congress Fridays With U.S. Grant for a special series with Dr. Curt Fields.

To register (free)

[www.cwrtcongress.org > videos > grant.html](http://www.cwrtcongress.org/videos/grant.html)

YouTube Channel for CWRT Congress includes 40+ recorded past talks:

www.youtube.com/results?search_query=cwrt+congress

From Chambersburg Civil War Seminars and Tours

Zoom presentations 15th and 30th of every month. Nationally known speakers.

\$5 per registration

For schedule and registration

www.civilwarseminars.org/lectures

And See Your Round Table Online

Follow the Scottsdale Civil War Round Table on Facebook

Watch past speakers on our YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/channel/UCfxW2cvzCbGoKebHKPZsq5A

Visit our website www.scottsdalecwr.org/

November 2024 Trivia Answers

1. The Union named armies after the rivers in their fields of operations (e.g., Army of the Potomac, Army of the Tennessee), while the Confederacy used broader territorial designations (e.g., Army of Northern Virginia, Army of Tennessee).
2. The Orphan Brigade. They were “orphaned” when the short-lived Confederate government in Kentucky was ousted. The brigade’s soldiers couldn’t return home without being arrested by Unionists.
3. Louisa May Alcott and Walt Whitman
4. Henry Kyd Douglas