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History Remembered, Inc.
*A Michigan Civil War Sesquicentennial
 History Partner*

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Michigan Civil War Sesquicentennial Circular



Michigan Remembers the Civil War -

It is amazing how quickly time passes. Each month I think to myself, I've got four weeks to put one of these together and before I know it it's the next month.

As it turns out, this may be one of the longest Circulars yet.

In 2010, the idea that the we should commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, 2011-2015, was a given. We knew that there would be the usual reenactments and annual commemorations.

In the bigger picture, we were hoping that special events and programs would be added to the mix. We hoped that



museums, libraries and other locations would create new special exhibits that shared the history of the Civil War. As we draw closer to the War's end this April, I believe we have much to be proud of here in Michigan.

Most importantly, although we never addressed how to reach our students through school programming, I believe we did share the history of and importance of the Civil War with youngster in other ways. Hopefully, it was enough to instill an interest in them to go and study more.

February of 1865 had a number of historical events. One of them is the story about Henry Highland Garnet. See the link below.

In this issue, there is a special request for help from the Salisbury North Carolina Historic Foundation as they are seeking stories and/or descendants to any Michigan man who was at the Salisbury Prison during the war.

The timing of another upcoming historical event couldn't be better if we had tried. See the story below about Captain Christopher C. Bruton.

Thank you for your support in remembering Michigan in the Civil War.

Bruce B. Butgereit,
Executive Director
History Remembered, Inc.
Grand Rapids, MI



February and Black History Month -

The last Circular included information about slavery and the 13th Amendment. This month, as I was looking for information on this subject, I remembered February is Black History Month. Not really knowing why February was chosen, I decided to look.

Going to Wikipedia, here is what I discovered -

Black History Month, also known as **African-American History Month** in America, is an annual observance in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom for remembrance of important people and events in the history of the African diaspora. It is celebrated annually in the United States and Canada in February, and the United Kingdom in October.

The precursor to Black History Month was **created in 1926** in the United States, when historian Carter G. Woodson and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History announced the second week of February to be "**Negro History Week.**" This week was chosen because it coincided with the birthday of Abraham Lincoln February 12 and of Frederick Douglass on February 14, both of which dates Black communities had celebrated together since the late 19th century.

From the event's initial phase, primary emphasis was placed on encouraging the coordinated teaching of the history of American blacks in the nation's public schools. The first Negro History Week was met with a lukewarm response, gaining the cooperation of the Departments of Education of the states of North Carolina, Delaware, and West Virginia as well as the city school administrations of Baltimore and Washington, D.C.. Despite this far from universal acceptance, the event was nevertheless regarded by Woodson as "one of the most fortunate steps ever taken by the Association," and plans for a repeat of the event on an annual basis continued apace.

At the time of Negro History Week's launch Woodson contended that the teaching of black history was essential to ensure the physical and intellectual survival of the race within broader society:

"If a race has no history, it has no worthwhile tradition, it becomes a

negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated. The American Indian left no continuous record. He did not appreciate the value of tradition; and where is he today? The Hebrew keenly appreciated the value of tradition, as is attested by the Bible itself. In spite of worldwide persecution, therefore, he is a great factor in our civilization."

By 1929 The Journal of Negro History was able to note that with only two exceptions officials with the State Departments of Educations of "every state with considerable Negro population" had made the event known to that state's teachers and distributed official literature associated with the event." Churches also played a significant role in the distribution of literature in association with Negro History Week during this initial interval, with the pages of the mainstream and black press aiding in the publicity effort Negro History Week was met with enthusiastic response; it prompted the creation of black history clubs, an increase in interest among teachers, and interest from progressive whites. Negro History Week grew in popularity throughout the following decades, with mayors across the United States endorsing it as a holiday.

The expansion of Black History Week to **Black History Month** was first proposed by the leaders of the Black United Students at Kent State University in February 1969. The first celebration of the Black History Month took place at Kent State one year later, in February 1970.

In 1976 as part of the United States Bicentennial, the informal expansion of Negro History Week to Black History Month was officially recognized by the U.S. government. **President Gerald Ford** spoke in regards to this, urging Americans to "seize the opportunity to honor the too-often neglected accomplishments of black Americans in every area of endeavor throughout our history."

Black History Month sparks an annual debate about the continued usefulness and fairness of a designated month dedicated to the history of one race. Many people hold concerns about black history being delegated to a single month and the "hero worship" of some of the historical figures often recognized.

Morgan Freeman, a critic of Black History Month, said: "I don't want a black history month. Black history is American history." Freeman also argued that there was no White History Month, because white people did not want their history relegated to just one month.

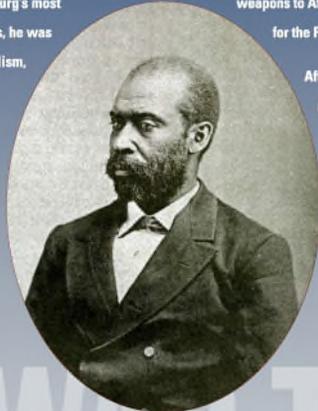
THOMAS MORRIS CHESTER



Thomas Morris Chester was born at the corner of Third and Market Streets in Harrisburg in 1834. One of Harrisburg's most famous nineteenth century African Americans, he was

particularly known for his leadership in education, journalism, military recruitment, international diplomacy, and the legal profession.

Chester served as a recruiter and helped usher Pennsylvania Black men into the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments. At the end of the war, Chester was serving as a correspondent for the *Philadelphia Press*, traveling with the Army of the Potomac. Chester created and led two companies of blacks for local defense during the Gettysburg campaign in 1863.



Thomas Morris Chester
Courtesy of the Historical Society of Dauphin County

According to the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, this was the first time Pennsylvania issued weapons to African Americans. Chester ended the war as a correspondent for the *Philadelphia Press*, traveling with the Army of the Potomac.

After the war, Chester moved to England where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, perhaps becoming the first black barrister. Returning to the United States, Chester held several posts in Louisiana, including collector of customs, brigadier general of militia and superintendent of schools. Becoming ill in 1892, he returned to Harrisburg and died in his mother's home at 305 Chestnut Street. Chester is buried in Penbrook's Lincoln Cemetery.

www.visitPA.com

Stuff You Missed in History Class -

While looking for topics I ran across a website that included some links to "Stuff you missed in history class." It included a story about the man pictured above--Thomas Morris Chester, the first African-American war correspondent.

Before I share more on Mr. Chester, this website got me thinking about history and the challenges faced by schools when choosing what history to teach and how much or in-depth the subject can be.

When I was going to school, I remember learning little about other countries or people outside the United States. I do know that history sort of morphed into "social studies" in the early 1970s. When it came to learning about African-Americans, I remember learning about Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver but that was all. I never learned of the countless other black inventors, authors, leaders, etc. and their accomplishments.

Today, I hear more talk of an emphasis being put on world history than U.S. history. Just recently on Facebook, I saw the question being asked how far back should we go in teaching American history? In all fairness to educators, students and parents, I think

that is a great question. While we can't have that debate here, I do encourage you to get involved with your schools and suggest ways your library, museum, living history or reenactment group can help teach our youngsters about the Civil War (causes and reasons too), the flag, and most importantly, the people who lived during those years--and I'm not talking about just Lincoln, Grant, Lee, and "Stonewall"--but men like Frederick Douglass, Thomas Morris Chester, and Henry Highland Garnet.

Thomas Morris Chester, the first African-American war correspondent working for a major daily paper. He reported from the front lines of the Civil War, risking not only personal injury but also being sold into slavery if he were captured. But his war correspondence was only one part of his life – before the war, he was an active part of the colonization movement and made several trips to Liberia. Afterward, he became a politician and lawyer working for civil rights in the Deep South.

[CLICK HERE: 40-minute Podcast story about Thomas Morris Chester](#)

On Sunday, Feb. 12, 1865, **Henry Highland Garnet**, minister of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church in Washington, entered the halls of Congress. He could not escape notice. He was, his friend Alexander Crummell later wrote in his Eulogium on Garnet's life, "tall and majestic in stature, over six feet in height, with a large and noble head, its front both broad and expansive, his chest deep and strong, his limbs straight and perfectly moulded." Garnet was in the House of Representatives that morning at the invitation of William Henry Channing, chaplain of Congress, to deliver a sermon. Channing's request was hardly a surprise; after all, the Capitol had served as a church for many decades, and preachers had long spoken in its halls. What was astonishing was that Garnet was a black man, no longer relegated to the galleries but standing at the speaker's dais.

Garnet's sermon commemorated the House's passage of the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery in the United States, on Jan. 31, 1865. The amendment would become law at the end of the year, on Dec. 18th, 1865, but getting there proved to be a long, drawn-out, arduous process.

[CLICK HERE: More on the Black Preacher that Addressed Congress](#)

Salisbury Prison, North Carolina -

From the National Park Service website:

“Forever shall men’s hearts revere their loyalty, and hold this spot sacred because they perished here.” So reads the inscription on a monument located on the grounds of the Salisbury National Cemetery in Salisbury, North Carolina. Many Civil War era national cemeteries were established in proximity to battle sites; however, the Salisbury National Cemetery was established around the mass burial of thousands of Union troops who died while being held as prisoners of war at Salisbury Prison.

The Confederate government established the Salisbury Prison in October 1861 on the site of an old cotton factory enclosing a portion of the grounds with a stockade fence in preparation for the first prisoners. Designed to hold about 2,500 persons, the prison was intended for Confederate soldiers who had committed military offenses and prisoners of state. However, the first Union soldiers arrived in December from Richmond, Virginia, in an effort to reduce the number of prisoners of war there.

During the early years of the war, prisoners at Salisbury received adequate shelter, rations, water and sanitation. The situation changed rapidly on 5 October 1864, with the transfer of 5,000 prisoners of war to Salisbury. By the end of the month, more than 10,000 men were incarcerated in the prison.

Overwhelmed by a population four times larger than intended, the prison quartered prisoners in every available space. Those without shelter dug burrows in an attempt to stay warm and dry. Rations and potable water were scarce. Adding to the poor conditions was an unusually cold and wet winter. Disease and starvation began to claim lives, and all buildings within the stockade were converted to hospitals to care for the sick.

Each morning, the dead were gathered from the grounds and placed in the “dead house.” Later, they were removed for burial in trench graves located in a cornfield west of the prison. Although no complete burial lists for the prison exist and no headboards were used to mark the graves, records indicate that approximately 3,700 men died between October 1864 and February 1865. Surviving prisoners were released at the end of February when a prisoner of war exchange was carried out. Union forces burned down the

prison in April 1865.

After the war, the Office of the Quartermaster General worked to locate the graves of Union soldiers. National cemeteries were established, and bodies were removed from battlefields and other locations to these hallowed grounds. Inspection reports from 1866-69 record 13 to 18 trenches present at Salisbury. Early speculation as to the number of dead ranged from 1,800 to more than 10,000. Because there was no comprehensive list of the dead, the government decided to erect a 50-foot granite obelisk to commemorate the soldiers who died at the prison and place "Unknown" markers at the ends of the trenches. During this time, the Army began reporting an estimated 11,700 burials based on limited trench excavations. This number was ultimately inscribed on the memorial. Based on earlier documentation and the death figures from 1864 to 65 when the prison population peaked, a much lower number is more likely.

Near the Unknown Dead monument is the Maine Monument, an elaborate 25-foot-tall granite monument capped with a granite statue of a Union soldier. Erected in 1908, the monument pays tribute to soldiers from Maine who died while prisoners in the camp. At each corner of the monument's base are polished black granite cannons and cannon balls that evoke Civil War-era munitions. Above these, rising along the monument at each corner, are polished black granite columns, capped with an entablature upon which the granite statute stands.

Closer to the entrance of the cemetery, north of the burial trenches, stands a monument dedicated to the Pennsylvania volunteers who died at the prison camp. Measuring 40 feet in height, the monument has rough hewn granite columns that support a shallow stepped dome. Atop the dome is a bronze statue of a Union soldier. The monument is open on three sides; the solid back wall holds three bronze plaques. Two plaques provide a dedication inscription commending the valor and self-sacrifice of the Pennsylvania prisoners. A third plaque contains a bas-relief of the Salisbury Prison. The Pennsylvania Legislature funded the construction and placement of the monument, which was dedicated in 1910.

The cemetery's lodge and utility building are located just inside the main entrance gates of the historic cemetery. The elaborate ornamental cast-iron gates are connected to a stone perimeter wall that encloses the original rectangular cemetery. The lodge, built in 1934, replaced an earlier one-story structure constructed between

1868 and 1871. The Dutch Colonial style brick lodge features a gambrel roof punctuated in the center by a hipped dormer with four windows. The national cemetery's superintendents and directors resided in the lodge until 1989 when the building was converted to administrative space. An adjacent utility building, constructed in 1929 and used as a stable and tool shed, was substantially renovated in 1998.

Between 1893 and 1932, a rostrum, consisting of an octagonal brick base and ornamental iron railing and roof, resided on the grounds of the cemetery. Removed in 1946 and placed in the city dump, the rostrum was rediscovered in 1995, restored, and now stands in Bell Tower Park in downtown Salisbury.

Over the years, the national cemetery gradually expanded from its original three acres to approximately 12 acres, acquiring additional parcels from donations from local landowners and the city of Salisbury. In 2000, a 40-acre annex to the original cemetery was opened on the grounds of the Salisbury VA Medical Center.

Salisbury National Cemetery is the final resting place for a recipient of the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military decoration, given for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

Other notable burials include that of Marshall Sharp, an African American Buffalo Soldier in Troop K of the U.S. Cavalry, who is buried in Section A.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!

The **Historic Salisbury Foundation** contacted me asking for help with an upcoming exhibit and event they are planning to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Stoneman's Raid on April 12.

Based upon known records, there were 375 Michigan prisoners at Salisbury--and over 100 were buried there. [See PDF database below.](#)

Understanding the North Carolina Civil War Prison -

In conjunction with the 150th Anniversary of Stoneman's Raid on

Salisbury and the end of the Civil War, Historic Salisbury Foundation, Rowan Museum and Salisbury Confederate Prison Association will organize an exhibit which explores the people and emotions connected with this part of America's history.

Salisbury was the location of the only prisoner of war camp in North Carolina during the Civil War. Constructed on 16 acres surrounding a former cotton mill, it was designed to hold 2,500 prisoners, largely comprised of Union Soldiers. Toward the end of the war, over 10,000 men were detained within its stockade. The prison was closed in February 1865, just two months before Union General Stoneman occupied the town.

The exhibit will give a photo and brief background about each soldier - whether prisoner, prison guard or other support troop associated with the Salisbury Prison. It will link their descendant to them, provide a photo/personal context and create a dialogue about what it means to have an ancestor associated with the former prisoner of war camp.

To obtain the form for descendants of soldiers.

Stories will be displayed at the Rowan Museum, Hall House Museum and at other locations throughout Salisbury, in time for the 150th Anniversary of "Stoneman's Raid" of Salisbury, on April 12th.

Descendants of soldiers with a connection to the Salisbury Civil War Prison are encouraged to contact Historic Salisbury Foundation at 704.636.0103 or hsfarchives@gmail.com and to complete the form above by March 20, 2015.



A database has been created using known and surviving records. There were 375 Michigan men held at the prison and over 100 are buried there.

[CLICK HERE TO OPEN a 12-PAGE PDF DATABASE](#)



Medal of Honor Recipient Found -

Even though this is the February issue of the Circular, I could not pass up sharing this story. The story below

involves actions on March 2, 1865 at
Waynesboro, Virginia.

Last year, a man named Ryan Conklin from Lancaster, PA contacted the Caledonia Historical Society and told them he was trying to track down a lost Medal of Honor recipient and that he may be buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery in Caledonia, MI.

Using Mr. Conklin's research (I love it when a fellow researcher shares his research without any question or hesitation), we were able to determine Captain Christopher C. Bruton, 22nd New York Cavalry, Co. C is indeed buried in Caledonia. He is also buried with no marker to indicate he received the Medal of Honor.

Plans are currently being made to correct that with a ceremony on the traditional Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30, 2015, with a team, involving -

Holy Family Catholic Church
History Remembered
General John A. Logan Camp No. 1, Sons of Union Veterans of
the Civil War
Michigan Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the
United States
American Legion Post NO. 305
Caledonia Historical Society &
Jack Murray, Boy Scout Troop 202

Here is Captain Bruton's story -

Christopher C. Bruton was born in Ireland around 1840 or 1841. He was the second of four children. He had an older brother Robert, a younger sister, Bridget, and then a baby brother, Patrick. His parents, Michael and Catherine Bruton, brought the family to America in 1847. They lived in Riga, Monroe County, New York on a farm according to the 1850 census.

Riga was on the heavily traveled Canandaigua-Batavia stagecoach line. When the Rochester-Buffalo railroad was built, replacing the stage line in 1845, Thompson's Tavern, which had been used for the stage line, closed its doors. The tavern, a two-story brick building, was bought by the Congregational Church and converted to an institution of higher learning called Riga Academy. When the Bruton family moved to the community in 1847, Robert was sent to the academy. It is highly likely that Christopher and Patrick also attended the academy when they reached the right ages. (Today that building is a private residence.)

In 1857, Christopher was only 15 when his brother Robert left home to establish a new life in Bureau County, Illinois. Christopher stayed at home until the war broke out. On May 7, 1861, at age 20, he enlisted at Canandaigua in Company G of the 18th New York Infantry. He was promoted to Corporal at some unknown date. Christopher served until he was discharged for disability on August 23, 1862.

In 1863, Christopher was recovering and living in Rochester, New York and working as a salesman. By January 6, 1864 he once again went to war. This time he enlisted in the 22nd New York Cavalry as a First Lieutenant. He was promoted to Captain of Co. C in August of 1864. His brother Robert had enlisted in an Illinois regiment in 1864 and his younger brother Patrick enlisted in a New York regiment in 1864.

The following story by Roy Morris, Jr. originally appeared in the March 2001 issue of America's Civil War. It describes the Battle of Waynesboro, Virginia where Captain Bruton was now serving as an aide to General George Custer.

Sheridan summoned Custer and told him, Custer reported, to 'ascertain something definite in regard to the position, movements, and strength of the enemy, and, if possible, destroy the railroad bridge over the South River at that point.' Since Sheridan already knew how many men Early had and where he had gone, the order did not make much sense, but it was all Custer needed to mount up and head east.

In the meantime, Early had reached Waynesboro and set about preparing a makeshift defensive line on a low ridge west of town. General Wharton, a veteran of every major valley fight since the Battle of New Market, was given the unenviable task of holding down a three-quarter-mile-long line of rifle pits with a skeleton force of 1,000 infantry, 100 cavalry and six artillery pieces. The thin-stretched line was a mere 200 yards from the rain-swollen South River, and the sleet-soaked Confederates were uncomfortably aware of the raging watercourse to their rear. To make matters worse, the line did not stretch far enough south to touch the westward bend of the river — a gap of about an eighth of a mile that left the Rebel flank hanging in the air. Captain Jedediah Hotchkiss, Early's New York-born topographical engineer, charged later that Early had 'committed an unpardonable error' in posting his troops in such an exposed position. Early explained, rather lamely, that he had placed the men there in order 'to secure the

removal of five pieces of artillery for which there were no horses, and some stores still in Waynesboro, as well as to present a bold front to the enemy, and ascertain the object of his movement, which I could not do very well if I took refuge at once in the mountain. I did not intend making my final stand on this ground, yet I was satisfied that if my men would fight, which I had no reason to doubt, I could hold the enemy in check until night, and then cross the river and take position in Rockfish Gap.'

Perhaps that was so, but Early was gambling on being able to out-bluff the Federals, and the ever-aggressive Custer was a hard man to bluff. Arriving outside Waynesboro at about 2 p.m. on March 2, Custer sent Colonel William Wells' 2nd Brigade forward to probe the Confederate line. A brisk rattle of rifle fire convinced Custer that a frontal assault 'would involve a large loss of life.' Hastily, he looked for another approach, and soon discovered the dangerous gap between the Rebel left and the river. While Wells kept the enemy occupied in the front, Custer sent Lt. Col. Edward Whitaker, his chief of staff, to relay his orders to Colonel Pennington's brigade. Custer directed Pennington to dismount three of his regiments and attack the enemy's flank through a stand of woods that would obscure the troopers' approach. The three attacking regiments — the 2nd Ohio, 3rd New Jersey and 1st Connecticut — were armed with seven-shot Spencer repeating rifles. The brigade's fourth regiment, the 2nd New York, was held in reserve.

At a signal from bugler Joseph Fought, the Union forces began the attack. It did not last long. While Lieutenant C.A. Woodruff's section of horse artillery blasted away at the Rebel breastworks, compelling the defenders to lie flat, Pennington's men lifted a yell and attacked at a dead run, firing their Spencers as quickly as they could. Meanwhile, Colonel Capehart's 3rd Brigade stormed into the works from the front. The overwhelmed Confederates broke for the rear in what a disgusted Jedediah Hotchkiss termed 'one of the most terrible panics and stampedes I have ever seen. There was perfect rout along the road up the mountain.'

Early, who was watching the fight from a hill between the rifle pits and the river, saw at once that 'everything was lost.' Cutting through a nearby stand of trees, he and his staff raced for the bridge leading to Rockfish Gap. Early and Wharton made it, but Dr. Hunter McGuire, the army's gifted medical director, was not so lucky. Attempting to jump his horse over a rail fence, McGuire and his mount went sprawling face first in the mud. When he looked up, a Union cavalryman was pointing a carbine at his head. Thinking quickly, McGuire made the arcane distress sign used by members

of the Masonic Order. A Federal officer and fellow Mason immediately rode up and took charge of the shaken physician, telling the other soldier: 'This man is my prisoner. Let him alone.'

McGuire was one of more than 1,200 Confederates captured at Waynesboro, along with all 11 artillery pieces, 17 battle flags and 150 wagons, including Early's own headquarters wagon. Union losses were nine men killed or wounded. After a brief pursuit of the handful of Rebel stragglers who made it safely to Rockfish Gap, Custer broke off the attack and reported to Sheridan, who had arrived on the scene.

As Sheridan staffer Captain George B. Sanford remembered: 'Up came Custer himself with his following, and in the hands of his orderlies, one to each, were the seventeen battle flags streaming in the wind. It was a great spectacle and the sort of thing which Custer thoroughly enjoyed.'

Sheridan, too, enjoyed the scene, praising Custer for the 'brilliant fight' and reporting to Washington with pardonable pride that the battle at Waynesboro had 'closed hostilities in the Shenandoah Valley.' It had also closed Early's military career. Never again would Old Jubilee command troops in battle.

During the battle on March 2, 1865, Christopher had captured the headquarters flag of Confederate General Jubal Early. Later, in a ceremony where the seventeen captured flags were presented to the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, Captain Bruton stated that "the flag had been presented to General Early the morning of its capture; that he saw it passing over the mountains, and followed it nearly three miles before he was able to secure it."

As each man presented the flag he captured to the Secretary of War, he was then introduced to "the beautiful and accomplished wife of that gallant young officer [Major- General George Armstrong Custer]. "The cordial and graceful manner in which Mrs. Custer took each officer and soldier by the hand, and the manly bearing of these sun-burnt heroes of many battles, will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be witnesses of the presentation."

The flag Bruton captured, a Confederate second national standard, had been christened the "flag of the 'Army of the Valley' that morning when it had been presented to Jubal Early."

On March 26, 1865, Christopher was awarded the Medal of Honor:

The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Captain (Cavalry) Christopher C. Bruton, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism on 2 March 1865, while serving with Company C, 22d New York Cavalry, in action at Waynesboro, Virginia, for capture of General Early's headquarters flag, Confederate national standard.

The Federal government returned the flag to Virginia in 1906. It is now in the possession of The Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond.

He was honorably discharged on August 1, 1865 with the rest of his Company at Winchester, Virginia.

All three of the brothers survived the war. Robert went back to his home in Illinois and Patrick moved to Caledonia, Michigan. Christopher joined him there but did not live long after the war. Christopher is listed in the Kent County Early Death records as having died of Consumption in Caledonia on August 17, 1867. (Although, it is important to note that his headstone reads June 14, 1867.) This date discrepancy has not yet been resolved.



The flag captured by Captain Bruton. Image courtesy of the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond.

Interesting Websites -

These links are shared for their educational content. History Remembered, Inc. is not responsible for any advertising or other offers on these sites. No remuneration is received from sharing these websites.

Some really cool stuff (photos, videos, and audio):

Stuff You Missed in History Class

The New York Times Opinionator:

More about Thomas Morris Chester

Historynet:

A Great Story About Stoneman's Raid

A Book I'm going to Buy:

The New Civil War Handbook

On another note, the author of this book has an interesting dialogue regarding his efforts to mark the graves at Salisbury and the Veterans Administration on his website under the Salisbury National Cemetery section. I like this guy's tenacity.

PostBulletin.com:

Salisbury Prison Was Final Stop for Many

Michigan Civil War Sesquicentennial History Partners -

There are 112 events posted on the website--see link below.

Should you wish to take advantage of the free advertising, please send an email to:

Keith Harrison
pcinc@prodigy.net

The Website
<http://micw150.us>