

E-Tombeau

The Official Newsletter of
Duryee's Zouaves



January 2009

2009 Election Results!

Christmas Party a Success

Search for New Editor
Fails!

Searching for Articles!!!

What does 2009 Promise?
Will it be a
Good or Bad season?

Editorials for people who
can't form an opinion!!!

The E-Tom Will Now Be Published
Once per Quarter:
Jan, April, July and October!

NEXT EVENT NEWS!!!!

E-Tombeau Staff

V. Callier, Senior Editor
I.M. Bummer, Field Correspondent
Periodic guest columnists from 5th NYDZ
And WCAR

The 2009 election
results

No scandal – no chads!
The new President:
A man from Oh 'Bama!

That's right; a man from the Deep South, the treacherous state of Alabama has been elected to the Presidency of the 5th New York. This is the first time in history that a 'Bama man has been elected to the office. Great changes are expected as Bama fever has swept thorough Placentia. The new President will no doubt clean house with a new cabinet as the "Tide Roll" into take power. There is little doubt that political hacks like Captain Harrington will be reassigned to some little outpost on the western frontier – more than likely to take command of a sheath of paper and an ink bottle! He will most likely be replaced by First Lieutenant Steven Johsz, with whom the new President has school and prior business connections. The two men founded the First Prussian Bank of Minneapolis is 1850, only to have it go bankrupt some three years later, amidst whispers of larceny, payoffs and illicit affairs.

There rumors in Placentia about the President's remaining cabinet members are as follows: speculation is that he will appoint his half-brother-in-law, Ralph Keyes, to the position of Secretary of Transportation; while tapping the scurrilous journalist V.E. Callier to the Secretary of Education post. It is well known in the OC that Mr. Keyes has lived on the reputation of others and benefited from his fortuitous relations. The part he played in the fatal shooting of Massachusetts Congressman Theo R. Whalesbutt has never been fully disclosed to the public. The appointment of Mr. Callier has many of the OC power brokers nervous, for his paper's constant publishing of social scandal, embarrassing photos and the rumors of his army of spies, has many nervous as to how he will use his knowledge

of their personal affairs to his advantage. His destruction of Federal Generals in the Army of the Pacific is infamous.

However, amidst all this turmoil, the chief appointment that has raised eyebrows and the most concern is the selection of New York lawyer Mr. Donald Roberts, esq. as the new Chief of Staff. Mr. Roberts chairs one of the most successful law firms in New York, yet his very existence is a mystery. In fact, many in New York doubt the actual presence of Mr. Roberts, and in fact believe that he is a fictional person, a front, for the real power in the firm, Ms. Marianne Koenig, a widow from Albany who inherited a fortune via her late husband's business as an importer. She now sits as the CEO of Emerald Bay Imports, or EBay, and as a result controls a network of shipping and commerce entities. How Mr. Roberts will avoid the public in his new post will be a challenge, particularly with a scandalous colleague as Callier in the Cabinet.

Finally, to add insult to this very dirty situation, we have Mr. Tim Huebner, and the rumors of his replacement. Mr. Huebner is the longtime custodian-cleaning man in the Senate, in fact, Mr. Huebner has been emptying Senatorial trash cans for so long that he has been given the honorary title "President Huebner" by the Senators, not only as a matter of jest, but as a respectful nod to his years of faithful service. The word is that the new President will fire Huebner and replace him with HIS longtime gardener, Enrique Garcia.

The REAL Election Results are as follow:

Corporate

President Tim Huebner
Secretary Don Roberts
Treasurer Steve Johsz
E-Tom V

Field

Captain Scott Harrington
1st Sgt. Paul Chaffey
2nd Sgt. V
1st Corp. Jeff Wildman
2nd Corp. Brian Fischer
QM Ralph Keyes

A Quick Hit From Quig

Submitted by Mike Quigley

On March 16, 1861, a Secessionist Convention was held at Mesilla which declared Arizona (present day Arizona and New Mexico to be exact) adopted a resolution which read:

We will not recognize the present Black Republican Administration, and that we will resist any officers appointed to the Territory by said administration with whatever means in our power.

Jas A. Lucas, President of the Convention Attest CHS. A. Happin, Secretary O.R., I, 4:39

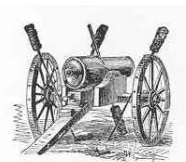
Following up a quick Confederate victory in the area, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Baylor acting in behalf of the Confederacy, proclaimed the provisional Territory of Arizona. This was to consist of all of New Mexico south of the 34th parallel extending from Texas to California (670 miles long); He named himself governor and designated Mesilla as the capital. He selected James A. Lucas as secretary of the territory of the Territory. Thus came into being the first territory designated for the inclusion and promotion of slavery not granted to Southerners under the Old Constitution of the United States.

As Robert Beechman would say:

"What a glorious advance in the civilization of the 19th century, if in the name of liberty, the cause for which Davis planned, Lee fought and Jackson prayed, had succeeded, and a government had been established where justice and equality could be melted out after that manner, to the degraded sons and daughters of our late Uncle Ham, down through the countless ages."

Fortunately today the states of Arizona and New Mexico fly under the US flag rather than that little red rebel rag!

Auf fur Lincoln und die freit!



IDEOLOGICAL ROOTS OF THE LOST CAUSE?

By
Lt. Stephen Johsz

Over the Christmas holidays, the wife and I were in Old Town Scottsdale perusing the art galleries and antique stores when we stopped off at my favorite Arizona bookstore, Guidon Books. This nice but hard-of-hearing old gentleman runs the store, so I felt it my obligation to make a purchase to help keep the place going until our next visit. He has a huge Civil War section, so we were in the store quite a while before I spotted an interesting book by R. G. Horton titled "A Youth's History of the Great Civil War in the Untied States from 1861 to 1865." I was attracted to the book, written in 1868, because I believed it would provide the reader with a contemporary, and hopefully unbiased, history of the Civil War due to its writing so soon after the resolution of the conflict. Modern histories on the Civil War have over 100 years worth of ideology and speculation interjected into them, so I hoped this volume would provide a fresh look at the war.

As I began reading the preface, titled "To the Reader," I quickly realized that the book was not the unbiased insight I had hoped for, but appeared to lay the ideological groundwork for the Lost Cause mentality aimed at America's youth. The following is that preface for you to read and decide for yourself.

"This book has been written in the cause of Truth. It has not been the object of the writer to defend any particular party or faction, but solely to vindicate democratic and republican institutions.

There have, in all ages, been really but two parties in politics. One, that did not believe in the people, but wanted a strong (italics original) government to control or rule them. The other, which believed in the people, was for retaining power in their hands to control or rule the government. The former is the Monarchical or Strong Government party. Its members were called Tories in the Revolution of 1776. The latter is the Democratic Party.

I shall show in this history how these parties originated in this country, and who led them – that Alexander Hamilton was the leader of the Tory or

Monarchical party, and the Thomas Jefferson of the Democratic Party.

I shall show how this Tory party has always been trying to subvert our Government, because it was formed on the democratic principle.

I shall show that finally, after being defeated in every other effort, this Tory party assumed the name of Republican, and taking advantage of a popular delusion about Negroes, used it to get into power and accomplish its long cherished purposes.

I shall show that Abraham Lincoln was the direct successor of old John Adams and his infamous Alien and Sedition laws, only that Mr. Lincoln went much further, and acted much worse than John Adams ever dared to do.

I shall show that the war was not waged "to preserve the Union, or to maintain republican institutions," but really to destroy both, and that every dollar spent, and every life lost, have been taken by the Abolitionists on false pretenses.

This book will show that the Abolition or so-called Republican Party has simply carried out the British free Negro policy on this Continent, a pet measure of all kings and despots of Europe.

In order to reach this end, Mr. Lincoln was compelled to assume the Dictatorship, and overthrow the government as it was formed, which he did by issuing a military Edict or Decree changing the fundamental law of the land, and declaring that he would maintain this change by all the military and naval power of the United States.

It will also be seen that the war has changed the entire character and system of our Government, overthrown the ancient rights of the States, and forced upon the country a so-called Amendment to the Constitution, in the time of war, and against the free and unbiased action of the people.

This book also contains a careful and impartial narrative of all the principal events of the war, from the battle of Bull Run down to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and the capture of Jefferson Davis.

The writer believes it will be found accurate in all respects, and in most cases the place and date of citation are given, so that no one can have a chance to deny their accuracy.

This book is given to the Northern people, under the confident belief that they did not intend to destroy their government by the war, and that they only need to understand the aims and objects of the Tory, Monarchical or Abolition party, to forever hold it responsible for all the sufferings of the country.

To the soldiers of the Northern armies, who were deluded by the Abolitionists into believing that they were fighting to preserve republican institutions, the political facts of this volume are respectfully commended.

The Southern people who fought so long and so gallantly to roll back the tide of Abolitionism that has engulfed them, will, the writer trusts, find in this volume encouragement to believe that Wrong can only be temporarily successful, and that it only needs faith in the power of the press to yet overthrow the Abolition revolutionists.

Finally, to all classes, and especially to the young, this little volume is commended, in the confident hope and belief that out of the gloom of the present the grand old Union of Washington and Jefferson will yet arise, and, wiping away the tears and blood of the past, live for ages to cheer mankind with its blessings."

The Red Files

Here is a Civil War Era term which will replace the ever popular "Fun-O-Meter" used by the E-Tom as measuring tools for events in which the group has a great time.

"An unparalleled Olio of Fun."

This nice little catch was submitted by Mrs. Lynn Johsz, WCAR. The always popular Suck-O-Meter will still be employed for events which fail to rise to "an unparalleled Olio of fun."

~Ed



ENGLISHMEN OF HONOUR

The American Civil War began in 1861, but more than eighty years prior to that, the American States had endured a long fight to claim independence from its status as a British colony. That battle, the War of Independence started in 1775, and America was recognized as an independent nation by the treaty of Paris in 1783. Abraham Lincoln, who became President in 1861, the year of the Civil War, was only the 16th American President.

In the eight decades between independence and the start of the Civil War, hundreds of thousands of immigrants mainly from Britain, Germany, Holland and other European countries, all arrived in America looking for a new life in the land of dreams.

Trade links between the British Isles and the young United States of America were also strong, especially in cotton and other raw materials. Britain was the workshop of the world, exporting everything from nails to locomotives, but the North of America was also becoming increasingly sophisticated. In 1860 the value of steam engines and other machinery in the northern States totaled more than \$14 million but in the States that were to make up the Confederacy, it was around \$800,000. This disparity of wealth and the sheer scale of agriculture in the South meant that slavery - introduced by the British - was essential to maintain prosperity.

The collision course that was to become America's bloodiest war had been set. In all, millions of Americans, many first generation immigrants still speaking their native languages, put on uniforms and fought for one side or the other for four long years. The involvement of the country was almost

total. In all between 75 and 85 percent of all Southern males and around half of all northerners fought. More than 800,000 men died, with up to two million wounded. Had such a proportion of America's citizens died in World War II, America would have lost over six million men.

In the process, warfare was brought out of the Napoleonic ages into the modern era, setting the scene for the First World War. Telegraphy and modern signaling kept the nation in touch with the armies, and photography provided a complete historical record of almost every man who served, as well as recording all of the major battles. The war correspondent became the precursor to the breaking news story, as he could file his copy and pictures from the battlefield and have them published the next morning; all thanks to the railroad, the camera and the telegraph.

The American Civil War touched the nation as never before; civilians were killed, houses burned and whole communities were uprooted. Women worked as nurses, clerks and in assembling munitions, or took over the running of the farms. The idea of conscription was introduced, and in 1863 there were draft riots in New York, which are depicted in the Leonardo Di Caprio and Daniel Day Lewis blockbuster movie, *The Gangs Of New York*.

New and ever more deadly weapons were created: the repeating rifle, metal cartridges, the machine gun, the submarine, aerial artillery spotting, and the battleship.

Many English veterans of the Crimea and India migrated to the United States, attracted by adventure and the promise of great wealth, since the 1849 gold rush had made America a land of dreams. Not all Englishmen were former soldiers, however. Some were merchants, some were travelers, and there were others like nineteen year old Private James Horrocks from Bolton, Lancashire, who had left home for personal reasons. In his case to avoid the scandal of a young girl who was pregnant, although he claimed he was not responsible. In one of his letters home to his parents, James wrote:

The Corporal of our detachment is an Englishman and celebrates today the anniversary of Inkerman. He wears his medals on his jacket, including the Victoria

Cross with silver bars, possibly the greatest honour an Englishman can earn. He was Sergeant Major in the Rifle Brigade and I can assure you he is by far the best soldier in our company. I find worthy of mention that there are about 20 Englishmen in our Company (about a fifth), and although we are small in proportion, every Sergeant is English excepting the Quartermaster Sergeant who is Scots.

It is inevitable that with such a large proportion of Englishmen joining the Union Army that some would distinguish themselves in action. In fact there were at least 67 English winners of the Congressional Medal of Honour in the American Civil War that are properly documented.

Phillip Baybutt is the first name on that roll of honour. He was the 18-year-old son of a Manchester merchant and worked for his father as a teamster (wagon driver). He set sail on a business trip from Liverpool to Boston and arrived in the US in late 1863. When he arrived he was caught up in the whirlwind of a Civil War, the like of which he had never seen.

Deciding to enlist in February 1864, Baybutt had the rare distinction to serve as a member of company A of the 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry. This company was known as the "California Hundred". The original hundred, all veterans of the gold rush and from over a dozen different nationalities, had volunteered in San Francisco to fight for the Union. They soon tired of militia duties in sparsely populated California, guarding railroads and telegraph lines, and with no enemy to fight and little adventure to seek they wrote to the Governor of Massachusetts and offered their services to fight in the east where all of [he action was. They sailed east at their own expense, providing all their own equipment in order to be in the thick of the action. Phillip Baybutt was recruited to fill the ranks of this depleted company.

If Phillip Baybutt had enlisted to seek action and adventure he had joined the right company. The 2nd Massachusetts would find themselves often in action against Mosby's famous band of raiders.

On September 24th 1864 however Mosby was not the issue. A brigade of Confederate Cavalry commanded by Colonel W.H.F. Payne had fallen

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back to the small town of Luray in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Clearly seeing an opportunity, General Phillip H Sheridan commanded General George Armstrong Custer's two Federal Cavalry Brigades including Colonel Lowell's 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry (with Company A and Phillip Baybutt) to advance on Luray supported by Union Artillery. Somewhere between the Page County border and Luray the clash of Cavalry took place at Yagers Mill.

Heavily outnumbered and outgunned the Confederates were overwhelmed, losing a good number of casualties and prisoners. During the heated melee Phillip Baybutt seized the Regimental Standard of the famous 6th Virginia Cavalry (Black Horse) for which he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour.

In all by the end of the war the diminutive English volunteer, who stood at only 5 feet 2½ inches tall, had participated in eight major battles and over fifty skirmishes. He had lost two horses killed in action and was himself twice wounded. He had a bad fall later in the Shenandoah campaign, which was to cause him much suffering later in life.

The 2nd Massachusetts went on to Capture Robert E Lee and was present at the surrender at Appomattox Court House. They participated in the Grand Review in Washington DC on May 23rd 1865 and were mustered out at Fairfax Court House and disbanded on August 3rd 1865.

Phillip Baybutt returned home to Manchester and worked in his fathers business. On December 26th 1872 he married Harriet Jones and the former Cavalry Hero went on to raise eight children. In later years Phillip suffered a great deal from the effects of his injuries sustained during the war and applied for a veterans pension, although supported by testimonials from his former comrades this was rejected. Three years later on April 17th 1909, as a direct result of his wartime injuries, Phillip Baybutt now a 63 year old shipping clerk, died from exhaustion. After his death his wife of over thirty years applied for a war widow's pension and received an allowance of \$8 dollars per month. Phillip Baybutt was laid to rest in Manchester's Southern Cemetery with a headstone, which did not record his heroic deeds.

In September 2002, the town of Luray erected a Civil War Trail marker to commemorate the battle at Yagers Mill to coincide with the 138th Anniversary of the action. Phillip Baybutt's details were inscribed on the memorial.

As a result of this, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation discovered that Phillip's granddaughter, Edna Baybutt, lives in Manchester today. Subsequently, the US Veterans Administration replaced the family headstone with a special headstone for winners of the Congressional Medal of Honour.

A commemoration of Phillip's heroism took place on 22nd September 2002 at his grave in Manchester's Southern Cemetery. A reenactment group from The 4th Michigan Cavalry (American Civil War Society) provided a guard of honour and fired a salute.

139 years after the battle of Yagers Mill in the Shenandoah, Phillip Baybutt's granddaughter lives quietly in sheltered accommodation in Manchester with a very personal connection to the American Civil War.

Authored by:
Roger Willison-Gray, 4th Michigan Cavalry, Company H

This article originally appeared in the ACWS - UK Newsletter, August 2002 and has been updated following the dedication ceremony in September 2002.



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The above article was taken without permission from the ACWS – UK website. More interesting information on our reenactors friends in the UK can be found at: <http://www.acws.co.uk/>

~Ed

This is another part in the E-Tombeau's on-going series of letters home from Stephen H. Bogardus, Jr.



Poughkeepsie Eagle

Nov. 14, 1861
Camp Federal Hill
Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861

Messrs. Editors:

Allow me first to congratulate you on the glorious victory secured by your efforts. I mean at the late election. This state also gave an overwhelming majority in favor of the Union as it is, and the enforcement of the laws. There were fewer disturbances than common. I believe there were only two or three persons killed; something unparalleled in the annals of Baltimore for late years. Of course there were a great many arrests of persons charged with secession proclivities, - but thanks to Gen. Dix's proclamation; - these were fewer than we expected.

Co. A. of this Regiment was sent the day before to Westminster to guard the polls, as some trouble was expected. The secession ticket of course was styled the National Democratic ticket. We have now a picket station for this regiment at Locust Point. The steamer Belvedere, one of the Great Expedition, lies near the wharf, half wrecked; and as the neighborhood is not as steadfast to the Union as we should like it, why we have a guard there. Night before last the regiment slept on their arms, expecting an attack on the steamer. But we were not disturbed, although we were all willing to hear once more the long roll, a sound which has not fallen on our ears for some time.

The rumor throughout the Camp is that we are to be stationed here for the winter. How true this report is I do not know, but in confirmation of it, next week will witness the commencement of barracks. In fact we are now kept very close, only two of each company is allowed to go to the city each day. Visitors, however, are allowed inside the fortifications as usual. And their number is not small, for every man in the

regiment has friends in the city, who make it a point to call on him as often as possible. Last night for the first time we built fires in the company streets, and as they blazed up, it seemed as though the hill was on fire. It was a magnificent sight to stand away from the fire to see the fiery stream through the branches of the trees, while the dark forms of the men as they seemed to flit to and fro around the blaze, appeared like specters. It was indeed a picture for an artist. I can hardly find any news to fill my sheet.

Everything is quiet, although everybody is on the tiptoe of expectation in regard to news from the expedition. The little we have heard has only whetted our appetites, and we await with anxiety further advices. I hear that we have again lost our Colonel, he having been promoted Brigadier General of Volunteers. We have also lost several other officers, and privates are leaving every day for Commissions. Your humble contributor is not one of the favored. The weather is cold with white frost every morning, yet we don't mind it much. In fact, we have fewer sick persons in the hospital than in extreme warm weather. Of course the knapsack drill is responsible for the large number of the sick who are otherwise well. But my paper is most used up and I must close.

S.H.B.

Stephen H. Bogardus, Jr.



NEXT EVENT NEWS?

Get off your ****
and check the website!

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