

BUGLE CALL ECHOES



Vol. 9 No. 1, January 2001

San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table

Knowing in part may make a fine tale, but wisdom comes from seeing the whole.

January Program

Do you know the history of someone who fought in the Civil War whose story you'd like to share with other round table members? Do you have a book or a photo or other Civil War-related item you'd like to bring to the group's attention? Traditionally, the January meeting is the time when our membership is given an opportunity to "Share and Tell." In the past, members have read letters from ancestors who fought in the Civil War, brought such artifacts as swords, carte de visites, diaries and bullet collections, talked about a battlefield trip, or introduced us to a relative who took part in the war.

Each person at the meeting is allotted 5 minutes' time to Share and Tell.

If you plan to participate, please call Pattie Spencer, the SJVCWRT vice president. Her number is 559/233-1059.

President's Corner

Let's take a moment to reflect on the year just passed. Much gratitude and many thanks are due Ken and Barbara Moats. They have served as members and officers of the board for a number of years. In addition to hosting all of the board meetings, Ken and Barbara have graciously opened their home for gatherings ranging from backyard picnics to Christmas potlucks. Bill Head deserves applause for the excellent job he has done over the past couple of years in arranging our dinner programs. Thanks are also in order to Carol Berry and the fine job she does as our newsletter editor. *Bugle Call Echoes* is waited for with anticipation each and every month.

The coming year promises to bring an exciting set of programs. Your board has listened to suggestions from the membership and we will have more local speakers and member participation this year. Bill Head continues his great job in coordinating these events. Check the back page for a schedule of meetings for 2001.

January 2001 Meeting

The meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table will be held on Thursday, January 25, at the Ramada Inn, Shaw Avenue and Highway 41 in Fresno.

A no-host social hour will begin at 6 p.m., followed by dinner and the program at 7 p.m.

Please send your check for \$15 (\$10 for students under 25) to cover the cost of the meal to Gloria Carter, PO Box 5695, Fresno, CA 93755, or call 559/322-9474 to advise her you will be attending the meeting.

I must close on a sad note. Many of you know we lost Tim Johnson, a charter member of our club, in December of last year. Tim was a dear friend to many of us and tireless worker for the round table. Some of you have expressed your thoughts about Tim in this newsletter. I met Tim five years ago when I was a new member to the club. His warmth and sincerity immediately impressed me. I grew use to and appreciated his dapper style and genuine smile. I am glad I was given the opportunity to know him.

Mike Carter

Memories of Tim Johnson

Tim Johnson and I met at California State University. I was Director of the Career Planning and Placement Center and needed some walls removed to accommodate several changes we were making in the Center. Tim was the Facilities Director and he met with me to discuss the plan. I liked him the first time I met him. He was friendly and knowledgeable.

He called me one morning to tell me he had the plan drawn up and wanted to meet for coffee. After we had finalized the project we began chatting. Was I married? How many children? Where did I work before Fresno State? College major? Hobbies? I mentioned that my great grandfather served during the American Civil War as a captain in the 100th New York Volunteers. I told him

I had his diary and his presentation revolver. Wow! I had no idea what I had done. Tim became very animated and excited. He wanted me to bring the gun and diary to work. Said he would research them for me. So the next day I dropped by his office and left them with him. Two days later he called and asked if we could meet for lunch. When I arrived Tim was sitting with a stack of documents a foot high on the table.

From that day forward our friendship developed and flourished. Tim bought me a copy of *Killer Angels* which I read that very evening. We met and discussed the novel. He arranged for me to fly to Washington, DC, on a red-eye special for a week of wandering the fields of Gettysburg. He supplied me with a long list of "must" reading. Then one day at coffee we decided to organize a study group to meet in my office. We invited three others to join us, including Charlie Jorgensen. With Charlie's help we contacted Jerry Russell and the seeds of a round table were planted.

At the same time we were meeting, we read an article in the Fresno Bee regarding a group of Civil War enthusiasts who were meeting at the Downtown Club. We called them and they invited us to join them for lunch. Thus began the San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table.

In the fall of '92, Charlie and I attended the West Coast Civil War Conference held in San Jose. Charlie introduced me to Jerry Russell. He in turn invited the SJVCWRT to sponsor the 10th annual conference. We accepted! When I returned to Fresno I met with Tim and told him about the conference. He was thrilled with the idea. We accepted the co-sponsorship of the 10th Annual West Coast Civil War Conference. The board members and many of the members jumped in and made it the best conference ever held.

During the many years since our first Civil War meeting, Tim and I have planned many activities together. We organized a trip to Gettysburg, co-chaired a second West Coast Civil War Conference, organized a second trip--this time to Vicksburg--spent endless hours researching planned books and articles in the Fresno State Library, and traveled together both on battlefield tours and around the world. Our big trip was a month traveling on a local train across the steppes of Russia.

My memories of Tim are endless. He was always a scholar and teacher. His knowledge of the Civil War was gigantic. His knowledge of the world was huge. His conversations were stimulating. His friendship had no conditions. I will miss him dearly.

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Bill Head

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One particular memory I have of Tim relates to the video entitled *The Reenactors*. I loaned it to him because one of the featured reenactors was from the 3rd Maine Infantry. I knew Tim felt a close affinity for that regiment. Tim was thrilled with the video and called me one day to tell me he thought it was one of the best movies he had ever seen. We talked for a while about the 3rd Maine. I like to think of Tim now, getting to know and spending time with the real 3rd Maine men. I think that would be a real slice of heaven for him.

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Carol Berry

I have known Tim for nearly 10 years. I first met him at Fresno State. I was at home one day and I got a phone call from a fellow who introduced himself to me as Bill Head and he asked me if I was the guy that Jerry Russell mentioned to him as having been involved in the Civil War Round Table in Chicago. When I assured him that I was, he told me that he and a friend, Tim Johnson, were attempting to start a round table in Fresno and they were having a meeting that night at Fresno State.

I went to the meeting and quickly found two passionate Civil War buffs just champing to get a round table started in Fresno. They were not real sure what you did at a round table but if you could talk, study, and walk a Civil War Battlefield then they sure wanted one.

Tim was a lively, vibrant individual who just loved to tell people about his personal tie to the Civil War. Combining his love of travel and his Civil War interests came easily. I regret I never had the opportunity to travel with him. He would have been a great travel companion.

In 1994 our young club sponsored the 10th Annual West Coast Civil War Conference. Tim was co-chairman for an outstanding event, surprising all the "old hands" who were not really sure the "new guys" could pull it off. Were they wrong! Under Tim's and Bill Head's direction, we broke records for attendance, money raised for Civil War battlefield preservation, and I believe just having a fine time. Nobody ever questioned us again on whether we could produce.

Tim was a fine individual who will be sorely missed. His memory will always be with us.

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Charlie Jorgensen

My first contact with Tim was on the phone responding to his enquiries about the then newly started "Civil War Discussion Group." Tim was so enthusiastic about joining forces with his group and making this an outstanding organization. He had plans and he had

enthusiasm. This very first impression was not "too good to be true," because in fact, this was Tim Johnson to his very core. I can't say that I ever saw a different Tim in the ten years that I knew him. I only wish today that there were ten more years ahead.

Tim and Bill soon took charge of the direction and affairs of the group, renamed it, affiliated it with the national organizations, increased the scope of the discussions, and added the responsibility for the symposia, of which there have been two to date. Tim was tireless in his retirement pursuits, which besides family and travel, the SJCWRT was next on his list. We all benefited immensely from his efforts. His ability knew few bounds, an example of which was his guided tours. Organizer, promoter, pamphleteer, chaperone, and friend were some of Tim's self-appointed tasks which made every event world class and completely enjoyable. So often Tim did things for you which he did out of the love of the project. He helped arrange details for two trips which I and my daughter took, activities which expressed his selfless desire to be of help--pure and simple. He just couldn't accept less than a first class operation for himself or for each one with whom he identified. Tim was a stickler for details, and once accumulated he never gave them up. That's how he treated places, friends, and assorted facts. He never gave them up.

Tim had a great closeness to his family. He continued to live in their lives and to assist their pursuits as if they were his own. I very much appreciated this part of Tim's character.

Our SJVCWRT has lost a unique member; our world has lost a wonderful human being. My sincere sympathy to Jeanette and his whole family. And my thanks to you, Jeanette, for sharing Tim with us.

Brian Clague

I met Tim at the first Civil War round table meeting I attended at the Downtown Club. I walked in on a meeting in progress, solely attended by men, none of whom I knew, and felt mighty uncomfortable. I sat down next to Tim, who immediately struck up an enthusiastic conversation about the Civil War, introduced me to the people around us and made me feel welcome. Ken and I went on both the Gettysburg Tour in '94, planned by both Tim and Bill Head, and the Vicksburg Tour in '98, two of the best battlefield tours ever. Tim was a major part of the round table experience for me and I'll miss him.

Barbara Moats

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I met Tim through the study of the Civil War. I was very impressed by his knowledge of history and in particular the Civil War. I worked directly with Tim on several projects and traveled with him to conferences and Civil War trips. He was such a great part of our Civil War round table. I will miss our lunches and our discussions of history, politics and our grandchildren. I'll miss this friend.

Ken Moats

Tim was to say the least a very generous person. I had been very interested in a stick pin of Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest that was owned by Tim. I had tried to buy it from him but each time I asked him what he would want for it he always refused to sell it to me. I knew that he liked it a great deal. Well, one day when I saw him he handed the stick pin to me and said that it was mine. I was really taken aback by his generous gesture. I have had the stickpin now for about five or six years and I really cherish it, and it always reminded me of Tim's generosity. He valued the stick pin a great deal but he valued my friendship even more. Tim Johnson will be sorely missed in the future by myself and all those who knew him.

Rick Kubiak

MEMBERSHIP DUES

As the membership year runs from January to December, dues are now payable for 2001. A renewal form is located on the last page of this newsletter. If you joined the round table as a new member since September of this year, the dues you paid will carry you through 2001.

Arthur MacArthur:

Short of Memory, Long of Shadow

by James M. Gallen

One of the lesser known, but most influential, American military officers of the 19th Century was Lt. General Arthur MacArthur. In his long military career, MacArthur spanned the gamut of military service. This young hero of the Civil War, longtime junior officer during the era of the Indian Wars and tradition-changing staff officer would blossom into a general officer who would fight a war--a new style of war--in a new century before going on to be one of the first of the new type of political generals who would figure so prominently in the 20th Century. His precedent and the guidance he gave to his son

would extend his influence through the century in which he lived for only a few years.

Hero of Missionary Ridge

Born on June 2, 1845, in Chicopee, Massachusetts, MacArthur moved to Milwaukee, the city which he would call home, in 1849. There his father, Arthur MacArthur Sr., a Scottish immigrant, achieved success as a lawyer, politician and judge. His father was a Union Democrat who served for a time as Lt. Governor of Wisconsin before beginning a long judicial career. Throughout his life, Arthur Sr. would use his political influence to assist his son in his military career.

As the nation drifted toward Civil War, Arthur was advancing his education at a military academy in Illinois. As war raged, Arthur was determined to play his part, despite his father's efforts to protect him. Arthur Sr. withheld permission for Junior to enlist until a compromise was reached. Arthur Jr. agreed to return to the military academy while his father attempted to secure him an appointment to West Point. When the earliest appointment available was for entry in 1863, Arthur Jr. could no longer be denied permission to enlist.

The 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry was being formed and Judge MacArthur's influence and a lie about his age combined to obtain Arthur's appointment as adjutant. Arthur's youthful appearance and juvenile mistakes made his training period a rocky start to his military career. Eventually the 24th did get into action. After early encounters at Perryville, Kentucky, and Murfreesboro, Tennessee, the 24th moved on to Chattanooga where Arthur would win glory at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

The scene was set for MacArthur's first moment in the sun. The Union Army, driven back into Chattanooga by the defeat at Chickamauga, prepared another attack to the south under new command. MacArthur, on sick leave in Milwaukee, hurried by train to rejoin the 24th Wisconsin. Moving with the attack, the 24th spent November 24 at the base of Missionary Ridge, from which it watched the nearby assault on Lookout Mountain.

At about 10 a.m. on the 25th, the 150 men of the 24th were ordered to move forward a quarter mile to the edge of the woods forming the no-man's land separating the two armies. The 24th found itself in the center of a 2-mile line running between two rivers. In their front the ridge rose almost 600 feet,

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broken by ravines, gullies and enemy rifle pits. At about three o'clock, the siege guns signaled the advance. After moving out, the 24th charged $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the Confederate rifle pits at the base of the ridge. Despite the enemy rifle and artillery fire, the Union line overran the lightly defended Confederate pits. After routing the enemy, the victorious Union troops found themselves in an exposed position.

Realizing the danger of their position, and unwilling to retreat, the 24th Wisconsin opened another charge up the ridge. Led by Captain Edwin B. Parsons and MacArthur, the 24th led the Union line up the ridge. Seeing the charge, Gen. Grant demanded to know, "Who ordered those men up the ridge?" Learning that they were advancing without orders, he had no choice but to watch the battle. Using natural cover, the second line of Confederate rifle pits were overtaken. Halfway up the ridge the color sergeant faltered. MacArthur grabbed the colors, waved them high, shouted, "24th Wisconsin!" and led the entire Union line up the hill. After a canister explosion blew MacArthur's hat away and tore the flag, MacArthur again waived the flag and led his men further up the hill. MacArthur, pistol in one hand and flag in the other, was the first Union soldier to reach the top of Missionary Ridge, as the Confederate defenders were breaking into retreat.

After taking the ridge, MacArthur and the regiment were complimented by General Sherman, who complied with the men's request for food. The regiment's commander, Major Baumbach, included in his official report of the battle:

Among the many acts of personal intrepidity on that memorable occasion, none are worthy of higher commendation than that of young MacArthur, ...who seizing the Colors of his regiment at a critical moment, contributed materially to the general result. He was the most distinguished in action on a field where many in the regiment displayed conspicuous gallantry, worthy of highest praise.

For the next month, MacArthur and the 24th progressed in the Atlanta campaign, arriving in Atlanta on August 24. The next dramatic stand for the 24th would be at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee. On November 30, 1864, the 24th was assigned to a resting area behind the front lines, secure in the belief that no attack would be coming that day. From a distance of 300 yards, the 24th heard increased fire, but paid it no heed until retreating Union troops ran through the campgrounds, followed by the sound of the Rebel

Yell. MacArthur was soon in the saddle, giving the order, "Stand fast 24th!" Seven regiments, without orders, drew up into a battle line. MacArthur was in front of them with a pistol in one hand and a saber in the other yelling, "Give them hell, 24th!" The line stopped the Confederate charge, threw the attackers back and saved the Union army from disaster. Before the battle was over, MacArthur would be hit by a musket balls just below the left knee and in the shoulder near the clavicle.

After the fighting stopped, the men found the wounded MacArthur and took him to a field hospital where he was treated. After two weeks of treatment in a Nashville hospital, MacArthur was returned to Milwaukee for further recuperation.

Post War Army

With the coming of peace, MacArthur applied for a commission in the down-sized army. While awaiting a decision on his application, MacArthur studied law and was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar. In April, 1866 he accepted a commission as a second lieutenant. Over the next 30 years he would serve in a series of frontier posts throughout the west. During a respite from frontier duty, MacArthur was assigned to New Orleans in October, 1874.

While there he met Mary Pinckney "Pinky" Hardy of Norfolk, Virginia. Arthur, an Episcopalian, and Pinky, a Methodist, were married in St. Mary's Catholic Church in Norfolk on May 19, 1875. Tradition has it that no other clergyman in Norfolk join a Southern belle and a Yankee war hero in holy matrimony. For the next several years the MacArthurs were transferred to various posts in the west and south.

The interwar period was one in which MacArthur was able to effect significant changes in the army. While serving as the post commander at Fort Selden, New Mexico, in 1866, MacArthur compensated for the absence of a sutler by establishing an enlisted men's canteen, the profits of which were returned to the men in the form of better recreational facilities and lower prices. Other commanders copied the canteen concept, which eventually developed into the modern PX.

In 1889 MacArthur was promoted to the grade of major and transferred to the Adjutant General's office in Washington, DC. While on this assignment he contributed to the movement for army reforms that led to a new promotion system based on ability, rather than strictly on seniority.

Of particular interest to MacArthur was the system for recognition of distinguished service by officers. Civil War officers were not given medals for bravery in combat. Valor was recognized by the award of brevets or honorary promotions, which often were unrecognized in peacetime. His research revealed that later amendments had repealed the initial prohibition against the award of the Medal of Honor to officers. He then convinced the Army to alter its policy and award the Medal of Honor to sixty-eight officers for bravery in the Civil War. MacArthur's gallantry at Missionary Ridge placed him among the awardees.

MacArthur was still on staff duty when storm clouds on the horizon foreshadowed his opportunity to march onto the world stage.

Soldier For Empire

The outbreak of hostilities with Spain found Colonel MacArthur serving as adjutant of the Department of the Dakotas, headquartered in St. Paul. This gave him and the family much opportunity to participate in the Milwaukee social scene. With the declaration of war with Spain, MacArthur applied for a transfer back to the infantry. In early May 1898, MacArthur was ordered to Camp Thomas at Chickamauga, Georgia, to serve as adjutant general of the 3rd Army Corps.

On June 1, 1898, MacArthur received notification of his appointment as brigadier general of volunteers. His assignment to the Philippines rather than Cuba came as a surprise. Much of the American public had assumed that Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay had placed the whole archipelago under American control. The truth was much more complex. The military situation was a three-sided standoff. The American fleet blockaded the harbor, while the land was contested by 35,000 Spanish troops and the Philippine insurgents. MacArthur was to be one of the leading generals in the American Army charged with the completion of the conquest begun by Dewey and the Navy. The planning for this campaign began in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. After training at Camp Merritt near San Francisco, MacArthur and his brigade sailed aboard six transports on June 26, 1898.

After stopping in Honolulu, MacArthur and his men passed Corrigidor while entering Manila Bay on July 31. After conferences aboard ship, the landings were begun the next day and continued for a week. The first action was an assault on the Spanish blockhouses around Manila on August 13. The

Spaniards, fearful of atrocities at the hands of the Filipinos, had arranged a token defense followed by a surrender to the Americans with Gen. Merritt, the American commander. To this end the Filipino Republican Army was ordered to stay out of the way, even though Merritt had not advised his subordinates of the deal. MacArthur's brigade moved forward at about 10:30. As they advanced, the Americans were crowded by Filipino warriors. When the Spaniards saw the Filipinos, resistance strengthened. The Spaniards were fighting from a blockhouse across the road from the American lines. MacArthur ordered the Astor Battery, which had been equipped by John Jacob Astor, to open fire with its twelve-pound, mobile Hotchkiss guns.

Like the Rough Riders, the men of the Astor Battery, which included many college graduates, had been specially selected. Ignoring orders to desist, the Filipinos charged along side the Americans, who soon found themselves in a crossfire between the Spaniards in front and the Filipinos in the rear. After a skirmish ended Filipino resistance, the Americans advanced along the road and into the old city of Manila. The fighting stopped with the Americans in control of Manila and with the Philippine army occupying the blockhouses surrounding the city. General Aguinaldo, Filipino commander, angered by the denial of Manila, ordered the Americans confined to the city. While awaiting action, the U.S. forces were put to the task of restoring order in Manila and maintaining themselves in fighting shape.

While American troops waited in Manila, the peace conference continued in Paris, and Imperial policy was debated in the U.S. Young Republican politicians, including Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt and Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, worked for annexation of the Philippines. These Imperialists argued for an American Empire to provide markets for American goods, which were being excluded from European Empires. This appeal to materialism was leavened by an invocation of the ideals of expanding American liberty, justice and equality for all. The presence of foreign ships in Manila harbor raised the specter of the Philippines falling under other foreign domination, rather than independence, if U.S. forces were withdrawn.

Anti-imperialists, primarily members of the Democratic Party, argued that the Constitution prevented the acquiring of territory not destined for statehood.

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Popular support for annexation revealed itself in Republican gains in the elections of 1898. These results stiffened the resolve of President McKinley to order the US delegation at the Paris Peace Conference to demand the entire Philippine archipelago. After Spanish outrage and an American threat to restart the war, Spain agreed to sell the Philippines to the U.S. for \$20 million. The annexation drove the Philippine Republican Army to prepare for war against the Americans.

With the acceptance of the peace treaty, the American forces confronted the Philippine Republican Army, rather than the Spanish Army. While the Filipinos encircled Manila to landward, the Americans in the city planned the breakout. During December 1898 meetings, the U.S. Army Commander, General Otis, Generals MacArthur and Anderson, and Admiral Dewey drew up the plans for the offensive.

By mid-January 1899 the preparations made it clear that the uneasy peace would not last long. The long-awaited spark came in MacArthur's sector of the line at about 8:30 on the evening of Saturday, February 4, as MacArthur was enjoying an after-party card game. Filipino skirmishers got involved in a fire fight with the 1st Nebraska Volunteers. When news of the fight reached MacArthur, he gave orders for all units to mobilize and march to the front. By midnight the shooting had stopped and the troops settled down for the night. The next morning Aguinaldo, in accord with the practice of the Spaniards, expected to be invited to negotiate a cease-fire with General Otis. Rather than using the incident as a setup for negotiations, Otis used it as the excuse to begin the occupation of the Luzon, as ordered by President McKinley. At 6 a.m. naval bombardments assaulted the Filipino lines. MacArthur's land artillery joined the attack. As the Filipino lines were decimated by the bombardment, the infantry began its advance. At about 12:30, MacArthur ordered a bayonet charge against the enemy entrenchments, which routed the Filipinos. Having advanced the line about four miles, MacArthur was ordered by Otis to halt the advance because the American lines had been stretched thin and many Filipinos were trapped behind the line.

After the battle, Aguinaldo was again surprised to have his overtures for negotiations met with a call for unconditional surrender.

Emboldened by the clash of arms in Manila, the U.S. Senate ratified the treaty annexing the Philippines on February 6, 1899, 57 to 27, one vote more than the

two-thirds required for ratification. It is possible that MacArthur's advance provided the margin of passage. After a few days of calm, MacArthur's troops began a gradual advance northward along the rail line from Manila, arriving in Dagupan on Lingayen Gulf in November. Throughout this offensive, MacArthur's troops were slowed by orders from superiors, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, a veteran of the Union Army, and Brig. Gen. Joe Wheeler, a political appointee and veteran of the Confederate Army who had previously served in the Cuban campaign of the Spanish American War. By the end of this offensive the Philippine Republican Army had been dispersed and had turned to guerrilla warfare.

The conclusion of hostilities against organized units of the Filipino Army brought new challenges for the American troops. The troops were assigned to garrison duty in 33 occupied towns. The dangers associated with this boring duty confronted MacArthur with problems faced by American commanders in another Asian trouble spot some 65 years later. The troops garrisoning towns frequently appointed local officials who were, in fact, revolutionary leaders. One volunteer reported that the villagers greeted the Americans "with kindly expressions, while the same ones slip away, go out into the bushes, get their guns, and waylay you further down the road. You rout them & scatter them; they hide their guns and take to their house & claim to be amigos." Another volunteer reported that the Filipinos were "quick change" artists. American abandonment of a village was frequently followed by retaliation against any Filipino who had assisted or collaborated with the Americans. The war had degenerated into a series of minor skirmishes, one of which, on December 8, claimed the life of Gen. Henry Lawton. Like a later Asian war, the mounting casualty lists created cries on the home front for a change in action in the Philippines. These pressures yielded promotions for MacArthur.

The new year got off to a good start on January 2, 1900, when MacArthur received notice of his promotion to Brigadier General in the Regular Army. On May 5, 1900, he assumed the duties of Military Governor of the Philippine Islands. MacArthur moved into Malacanan, a Moorish edifice which had served as the residence of the Spanish governors-general. As William Manchester noted, MacArthur, in this role, was called upon to be "an economist, a political scientist, an engineer, a manufacturing executive, [and] a teacher." His military command, the Division of the Philippines, the largest in the

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Army at the time, included 71,727 enlisted men and 2,367 officers in 502 garrisons throughout the islands. MacArthur's unchallenged rule would, however, be cut short by the arrival of the second Philippine Commission, headed by William Howard Taft on June 3.

A struggle for power between MacArthur and the Commission began immediately. MacArthur viewed the Commission as an advisory body without any real power. He questioned the authority of the President to appoint a civilian commission to command the military in a war zone. Taft, on the other hand, saw MacArthur as the military commander and chief executive officer while the Commission served in a legislative role comparable to that of Congress.

MacArthur continued to believe that the Filipinos were still seeking independence, while Taft was sending home messages that the rebellion was virtually over, a message which would be helpful to the McKinley administration in the 1900 elections. As the political campaign progressed through the summer and fall, the Philippine Republicans pinned their hopes on the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic Anti-Imperialist. The reelection of McKinley led to the surrender of thousands of Filipino guerrillas. Throughout this time, MacArthur maintained military pressure. A break came when intelligence revealed the location of Gen. Aguinaldo. In a daring raid approved by MacArthur, a small American party, assisted by Filipino scouts, captured Aguinaldo and his staff and delivered them to MacArthur. MacArthur conducted extensive negotiations with Aguinaldo. When Aguinaldo swore allegiance to the United States, the rebellion virtually collapsed.

With the war essentially over, MacArthur proceeded with the gradual establishment of civilian rule. Municipal governments were established in pacified areas and martial law was lifted in Manila. The passage of the Spooner bill by Congress enabled the President to rule the Philippines under congressional authority, rather than in his role as commander-in-chief. This led to the transition to the civilian governor, William Howard Taft, on July 4, 1901. On July 5, MacArthur left for Japan which he visited on his way back to the United States. His arrival in San Francisco was virtually ignored, due in large part to the negative reports which Secretary of War Elihu Root had received from Taft. MacArthur's star seemed to rise when he met with President McKinley at McKinley's home in Canton, Ohio about

September 1. The two veterans established a friendship while reliving their wartime experiences. This influence was lost, however, on September 4 when McKinley was mortally wounded in Buffalo.

MacArthur's next assignment was as Commander of the Department of the Pacific. While serving in this role MacArthur ran into trouble with his superiors over a number of matters, including comments over the rising power of Kaiser Wilhelm, which led to a reprimand from Secretary Root.

MacArthur's fortunes had suffered a decline when Theodore Roosevelt, a friend of Root and Taft, had succeeded to the presidency. His fortunes sank further when his arch enemy, Taft, was appointed Secretary of War. An escape from a mutually unpleasant situation presented itself when MacArthur's request to be appointed a military observer to Japan during the Russo-Japanese War was approved. MacArthur served in this post from January to September, 1905. With the coming of peace, MacArthur was approved to take a grand tour of Asia with his wife and son, Lt. Douglas MacArthur. The tour ran from November 1905 through June 1906. The tour included Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Ceylon, a trip across India, Burma, Bangkok, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon and Saigon. On this trip Douglas claimed to have learned to understand the Asian mind. The MacArthurs were probably among the first American officers to visit Vietnam.

Upon return to the U.S., MacArthur, a Congressional favorite, was promoted to Lt. General, the highest grade in the Army since the Civil War, in September 1906. His highest dreams were shattered, however, in January 1907, when an officer inferior in rank was appointed chief of staff. In April 1909, MacArthur was relieved of command of the Department of the Pacific. After accompanying a visiting delegation of Japanese officers, MacArthur was assigned to duty at his home in Milwaukee. After enjoying the social life of Milwaukee, MacArthur died in Milwaukee on September 5, 1912, while addressing a reunion of the 24th Wisconsin.

The career of Arthur MacArthur had come full circle. The young officer from Milwaukee had won glory on the battlefield at Missionary Ridge. He had shared the boredom of army life throughout the long, slow years in the post-Civil War Army. As a commander in the remote Western posts he had established the institution of the PX. As a staff officer he had won the Medal of Honor for Civil War officers. As a commander he had played a leading role in winning

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America's first overseas empire. With the start of a new century, MacArthur would be among the first to confront challenges which many of his successors would face as the century progressed. He was called upon to establish government throughout a conquered land, as would many other officers, including his son while serving in Japan. He would confront the problems of an enemy which fought for victory, not only on an Asian battlefield, but also on the field of American public opinion. In fighting a guerilla war, MacArthur would confront the challenges of pacifying a land against the hit-and-run tactics of enemies who would slip in and out of the surrounding countryside at will, as would later American officers who would venture into Asian wars. Finally, Arthur MacArthur died in the city he called home, in the company of the men whom he had led into battle fifty years before.

Arthur MacArthur's influence did not end on September 5, 1912. He had sired and trained America's most prominent officer of the Pacific during the 20th Century, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. Like his father, Douglas would engage in struggles with civilian superiors. Like his father, Douglas would play a major role in the creation and implementation of American military policy in Asia, and like his father, Douglas would come home without the official adulation of the government under which he had served. Arthur MacArthur was, perhaps, the only man who his son would acknowledge as his better. Today Arthur MacArthur is a largely forgotten man, but much of the story of the American role in the Pacific in the 20th Century falls under the shadow of Arthur MacArthur.

Gettysburg Monuments

Suppose you're ten years old and your fifth grade class has a program where you exchange gifts with your classmates. What child wouldn't be looking forward to that with great anticipation?

At Linglestown Elementary School in Dauphin County's Central Dauphin School District (Pennsylvania), a class has volunteered to forgo the \$3 gifts and instead, donate the money to the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Monuments Project. Not only that, the students of teacher Christy Ganoë and other fifth grade classes have picked up the gauntlet of the Monument Challenge and will raise additional funds to benefit a Pennsylvania monument honoring a regiment that included volunteers from Dauphin County. The challenge is part of the campaign of state Rep. Harry Readshaw, D-Allegheny, to restore

and preserve the 146 Pennsylvania monuments and markers on the Gettysburg battlefield. All but one of the monuments were originally erected through state funds. Funds now are in place to restore and clean the monuments, and Readshaw has turned his crusade to raising money for perpetual endowment trusts to fund future maintenance needs. The Pennsylvania State Education Association has joined with Readshaw in promoting the Monument Challenge program in schools across the Commonwealth. The Linglestown Elementary fifth grade is the first group from a Dauphin County school to enlist. At 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, Dec. 19 at the school on Mountain Road in Lower Paxton Township, a member of Readshaw's staff will give a presentation to students about the history and goals of the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Monuments Project and fill them in on two Gettysburg monuments of local interest that need endowment funding. The students will choose which monument they want to assist.

"Not only will the students learn more about this era in the history of America and Pennsylvania," Readshaw said, "the project will connect them to the people from the area of their own neighborhood who played important roles in the epic Battle of Gettysburg that set our country on the course it now follows. "Thirty or 50 years from now, they'll be able to take their children or grandchildren to Gettysburg and point to a particular monument and tell them how, as a child, they personally helped keep it standing."

Monument Challenge information can be obtained at: www.fourscore.org.

Stones River Tour with Ed Bearss

On December 31, 1862, the battle at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, began with the Confederates seizing the advantage by striking first. At dawn, two of Lt. General William J. Hardee's divisions, supported by divisions of Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, furiously assaulted the Union right wing under Maj. Gen. Alexander M. McCook. By 10 a.m. the Southerners had driven it and part of the center back through the surrounding cedar woods almost to the Nashville Pike. Only desperate and stubborn fighting by units under Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and Brig. Gen. James S. Negley prevented a Union rout.

In a desperate attempt to reinforce his right and center and stem the Confederate onslaught, Rosecrans rushed fresh troops from Maj. Gen. Thomas Crittenden's left wing into position along the

BUGLE CALL ECHOES

Nashville Pike and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Told by "Old Rosy" to "contest every inch of ground," the Union infantry and artillery beat back one Confederate attack after another, inflicting very heavy casualties. Some of the hardest fighting took place in the area known as the Round Forest, near the present-day junction of McFadden's (now Van Cleve) Lane and the Nashville Pike. At times, the noise was so intense that soldiers paused to stuff their ears with cotton.

Bragg tried to revive his faltering offensive by sending Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge's brigades, which so far had taken no part in the fighting, against the Union center. Had Breckenridge executed his orders at the battle's critical point—just before noon—the weight of his blow might have crumpled the Union line along the pike and railroad. But his troops arrived too late and in such piecemeal fashion that several Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois regiments, after expending their ammunition, were able to beat off the attacks with rifle butts and bayonets. That night, after the day's battle sputtered to a close, no one celebrated New Year's Eve. The two armies remained in position the next day, but there was little fighting. The battle of Stones River would commence on January 2.

Interested in learning more about the battle at Murfreesboro (also known as Stones River)? The Friends of Civil War Paulding County, Inc., of Dallas, Georgia, is sponsoring a three-day trip with Ed Bearss as guide. The trip will begin each day at 8 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m., and cover the Murfreesboro and Tullahoma battlefields. Cost is \$200 and includes the bus tour and a dinner banquet on Saturday night. Dates for the tour are March 9-11, 2001. The Garden Plaza Hotel in Murfreesboro will be the base of operations.

For more information contact Scott Howell at 770-974-0128 or at SCOTTBHOWELL@cs.com.

All the funds realized from the tour will go to battlefield preservation.

Don't miss this opportunity to walk the battlefields with Ed Bearss!

Details of the battle were taken from the National Park Service brochure.

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PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR 2001

BUGLE CALL ECHOES

Date	Speaker	Topic
January 25, 2001	Membership	<i>Share and Tell</i>
February 22, 2001	Don McCue	<i>Forced Into Glory: Lincoln's White Dream</i>
March 29, 2001	Dr. Rebecca Steine	<i>Varina Davis and Mary Todd Lincoln</i>
April 26, 2001	Lee Merideth	<i>Civil War Railroads</i>
May 31, 2001	Panel Discussion: Carter, O'Neal, Ritchey	<i>Causes of War</i>
June 30, 2001 (note date change: Saturday picnic)	Rick Kubiak	TBA
July 26, 2001	Evan Jones	TBA
August 30, 2001	Elaine Herman	<i>Yeoman in Farragut's Fleet</i>
September 27, 2001	TBA	
October 25, 2001	Annual Fund Raiser: Jim Stanbery	TBA
November 29, 2001	Chuck Baley	TBA
December 9, 2001	Christmas Get Together	

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Please begin/renew my membership in the San Joaquin Valley Civil War Round Table. My membership category is checked below:

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Clip this membership form and send it with your check to the SJVCWRT, PO Box 5695, Fresno, CA 93755. The membership year is from January to December. Five dollars of each membership goes towards preservation.