

## PATRIOTIC RECOLLECTIONS

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

Just a Little Bit of History:

Interview with Colonel W.H. Raynor, 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry USA<sup>(a)</sup>

At the generous supper table of Dr. Ewing, of Jackson (Ohio), we were introduced to Colonel W. H. Raynor, of the old 56th Ohio. He is a large man, or robust health, clear eye, fresh complexion and very companionable, though somewhat modest in his demeanor. He enjoys the peculiar distinction of having met with a very singular, narrow escape, and having it told, at great length, by a distinguished author, John S. C. Abbott, in Harper's Magazine, twenty years ago. We read it at great length, but the facts had nearly faded from our memory, ad would sometimes go entirely, had we not met the hero himself, and enjoyed the story from his own lips.

It happened to be mentioned at the table, that Colonel Raynor had been in Libby Prison, and the ladies were quick to ask him more about it and for them he told the story. The Colonel is now a manufacturer in Toledo, a very practical man, and so he did not garnish his narrative with any startling effects or rhetorical streamers.

He was made prisoner in the early part of the war, at the time of the Vienna ambuscade, or shortly after. That was the first time he was a prisoner. He was then a Lieutenant in the three months' service. He afterward became Colonel of the 56th Ohio and was captured while running the rebel batteries on Red River in 1864. He was wounded both times he was captured. But it was during his first capture, and while a prisoner at Libby prison that his exciting narrow escape occurred.

It happened this way. There were several wounded soldiers at Libby, at the time, and the services of the rebel surgeons being demanded elsewhere, the care of these union soldiers was turned over to the union surgeons who were in prison. At first the regulations were strict, but after a while, it was found very inconvenient to give a pass to the union surgeons every time they wanted to go out to get a little medicine or something that was needed for the sick and wounded, so they provided the union doctors with a red rosette and let them out on parole providing that their liberty should be used solely for the needs of the sick and wounded, and that they would promptly return to prison, whenever allowed to pass the guards. So that little rosette was regarded as a sign of freedom and they, who wore it, went in and out of the prison, and through the streets of Richmond unmolested.

Of course, this regulation suggested a very important question to the other prisoners-why not get rosettes too, and go forth and keep going, and get back to God's country again? This subject impressed itself on Colonel Raynor's mind, and he and three other prisoners resolved to play surgeon

and get out of there. But how to get the rosettes was the great difficulty. Of course, it would not do to sound the surgeons about it, or borrow one of their rosettes, or get them to procure some suitable material for the surgeons were on their honor and must not be approached. Colonel Raynor says he tried every way to get some one to buy him some red ribbon at a Richmond store, but failed. At one time he made an express contract with a fellow who came around to sell pies and trinkets to the prisoners but the fellow never came with the ribbon. For a long time they worked to get the material to make the rosettes of but were disappointed, At last, after nearly giving up all hope, Colonel Raynor says he observed a red shirt hanging up, drying in the prison. It belonged to one of the prisoners. Immediately, the thought struck him, why not make rosettes from that red shirt? He forthwith set about to do it. Cutting a few strips from the shirt, he retired to his corner, apprised his three associates, and soon four rosettes were the result.

Now, came the dangerous part of the program, the going forth past the guards, and out into Richmond, and beyond. So the time was set, and Raynor to try it first. He boldly walked down to the door, where the sentinel stood holding a musket, with bayonet resting against the opposite side of the door. Raynor simply lifted the gun up and passed as if he had done it often before. The sentinel saw the red rosette and let him go on. Once out in the street, it didn't make much difference whether he wore the red rosette or not, as his clothes were as gray and ragged as those of any reb. He sauntered through the streets unmolested. He met crowds of people but no one questioned his liberty. But he got into a bad fix at one time. A reb soldier, who was a little tight, accosted him, and with a slap on the back, asked, *what regiment do you belong to?* The Colonel was fortunate enough to know the 30th Virginia, was at that time, forming there, and so answered, *The 30th Virginia, sir*. Whereupon the man retorted, *So do I, by ---; let's go in and take a drink*. They were in front of a saloon and quite a crowd surging about, so apparently intent on accepting the reb's invitation gave him the slip and disappeared.

He forthwith took his bearings and struck out for the Potomac, which he reached without any particular mishap, except that he had to constantly sneak his way through, traveling at night and through the woods. He finally arrived at the Potomac where he soon found a union gunboat and was safe. His three companions also made the trip successfully, one of them being Colonel Hurd, well known by many of the old citizens of this region.

Submitted by: Donald E. Darby National Patriotic Instructor Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War December 2000

<sup>(</sup>a) Having been a camp Patriotic Instructor, I know how hard it is to find interesting topics for camp meetings. Over the past year I have compiled 200 stories/bios of Civil War Veterans from Ohio. The first series is from the 1886 Ironton, Ohio REGISTER and is re-printed with the permission of Martha Kounse and Sharon M. Kouns, webowners of lawrencecountyohio.com website. The REGISTER produced 91 articles under the heading of Narrow Escapes, (one a week for 91 weeks) by interviewing Civil War Veterans from their area. This article appeared October 27, 1887.